

1795.

HISTORY
OF
CLERMONT COUNTY,
OHIO,

WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS
PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
LOUIS H. EVERTS.

1880.

P R E F A C E.

IN the compilation of this book two objects have been constantly kept in view,—accuracy and completeness. It has been our conscientious aim to prepare an exhaustive and authentic history of Clermont County, from its earliest existence to the present time, as well as a brief consideration of the geology of the country and the aboriginal and prehistoric races which formerly inhabited this territory. This has been a task of no easy accomplishment; indeed, the work has greatly exceeded our expectations. The results of our efforts are before us, and while we are conscious that our history possesses much merit and approximates to our ideal in its arrangement and narrative, we realize that unavoidable imperfection may attach to it. In our investigations we have unsparingly endeavored to obtain the *facts* of history, and to exclude everything of doubtful authenticity. The imperfect condition of many records, and the entire absence of others, have made our researches difficult, uncertain, and, in cases where supplemental knowledge could not be obtained, of necessity incomplete. Concerning other matters of historical interest it was sometimes impossible to obtain positive information, and we were obliged to rely upon different (and often contradictory) personal accounts, and after carefully exercising our own discrimination as to their truthfulness we must submit them in this condition to the judgment of our readers. Should they prove to be erroneous the fact would cause us painful regret. Again, we have been much perplexed by the changes in the orthography of family names. In numerous instances names have been spelled variously in the different records (often five or six different ways), and it is no unusual thing to find different members of the same family who have varied the orthography of their surname to the extent of three different ways. This will account for many apparent contradictions in spelling, seeming carelessness, and possible misconception of the right use of names. Errors of this nature, may we not reasonably think, should entitle the writers to the charity of all considerate readers.

We deem it unnecessary here to outline the nature of our history. A reference to the table of contents on the following pages sufficiently indicates not only the general plan of the book, but will also convey a meagre idea of the rich and entertaining store of matter we have garnered for the public, and which we now submit for its favorable consideration.

In conclusion, we desire to express our appreciation of the encouragement and interest which the people of Clermont have manifested in our efforts to perpetuate their history. In every township from twenty to thirty of the leading citizens have freely contributed their knowledge of old-time events, and ^{of} ^{the} ^{fact} have largely made that part of the book what it is. In grateful remembrance of their services, the publisher has united with us in placing their recollections in a very attractive form as the annals of the pioneer days of the county. Among those whose courteous assistance has been of especial value in the compilation of other parts of the history are the Cowen Brothers, of the *Clermont Sun*; Messrs. Pegg and Fairman, of the *Clermont Courier*; James Robinson, of the *Advance*.

Winthrop Frazer, of the *New Richmond Independent*; the Hons. L. W. Bishop and Ira Ferguson, of the State Legislature; the Hon. H. V. Kerr, State Librarian; the Hon. J. P. Nichols, Probate Judge; Gen. M. J. W. Holter and Alonzo W. Dimmitt, of the Auditor's Office; M. A. Wood, Recorder; Henry B. Mattox, Clerk of the Court; the clerks of the different townships and villages; the secretaries of school boards and civil societies, more than a hundred in number; the pastors and official members of the various religious societies; Judge Philip B. Swing; the Hons. John Shaw, Samuel A. West, J. E. Myers, and William Roudebush; and particularly my coloborers, R. J. Bancroft, Esq., J. L. Roudebush, Byron Williams, and John A. Penn.

J. L. ROCKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July, 1880.

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HISTORY

OF

CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO.

BY J. L. ROCKEY AND R. J. BANCROFT.

CHAPTER I.

THE OHIO VALLEY—GENERAL SITUATION AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE SCIOTO AND LITTLE MIAMI RIVERS—GEOGRAPHY OF THE PRESENT COUNTY.

“Where the grand Ohio winds its lone way
Through fields and flowers and herbage richly gay.”

THE Indians who lived in the beautiful Ohio Valley applied various titles to the stream from which it takes its name. The *Shawnees* called the Ohio River *Kis-ke-pi-lu-sepe*, that is, “Eagle” River. The *Wyandots* were in the valley generations before the *Shawnees*, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one, and should be given the preference above all others. “Ohio” may be called an improvement on their expression, *O-he-zuh*, and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyageurs in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the *Wyandots*, the meaning applied by the French—“fair and beautiful,” “*La belle riviere*”—being precisely the same as that meant by the Indians: “great, grand, and fair to look upon.” The imagination suggests with no difficulty the picture of what the Ohio Valley must have been fourscore years ago, with the Little Miami River rolling down dark and silent as to-day; the play of light and cloud-shadow over the landscape; the transparent haze that hung over the amethystine hills in the peaceful valleys of the Scioto. Visions of it throng backward and make up the picture as it was when

“Stout-hearted Louis Wetzel
Rode down the river-shore,
The wilderness behind him,
The wilderness before,
Pausing at times to gather
The wild-fruit overhead
(For in this rarest of June days
The service-berries were red).”

And we see, as on canvas, how he rode

“Into the heart of the greenwood,
Into the heart of the June.”

From Pittsburgh (the colonial Fort Duquesne) to its mouth the Ohio River is nine hundred and forty-nine

miles in length, and on Clermont is eighteen hundred feet, or about one-third of a mile, wide, and its mean annual range from low to high water is some fifty feet, the extreme range being some fifteen more. Its greatest depressions are generally in August, September, and October, and its greatest rise in December, March, May, and June. The upward navigation is usually suspended by floating ice several weeks in the winter, and often in the summer rendered difficult by low water. Its current at its mean height is about three miles an hour; when rising and higher, it is more; and when very low, it does not equal two miles. It is universally conceded that for beauty of scenery, salubrity of climate, and adaptation to the purposes of commerce and manufacture this Valley of the Ohio stands unrivaled in America.

Winding its way from the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela through an extensive agricultural region, the river's broad waters receive and distribute merchandise and the products of the soil over an area of thousands of miles, while from its contiguous shores are supplied fuel and mining resources that have so largely built up our country and enabled it to successfully compete in its manufactured articles with the continental lands. Nearly a century ago, on its banks and rich bottoms, extending back for miles, the unaccustomed luxuriance of the vegetation and the majestic size of the forest-trees, covered with thickest foliage, astonished and delighted the eye of the Eastern emigrant floating down its waters in search of a new home in the far West. Even in winter, when many settlements were made, the scene, though divested of its summer glories, was far from being unattractive or uninteresting. Game of every description abounded in the woods, the noble river teemed with fish, and the valley seemed a paradise to the settler fresh from the barren Eastern settlements. William Dana Emerson—a poet of the Ohio Valley, born in Marietta in 1813—paid rich poetic tribute to the changeful beauty of the scenes of old and later times in this valley, and one of his early rhythmic efforts was addressed to the Ohio River, and is as pretty an accompaniment to the movement of the river as is Wordsworth's song to Yarrow. One of the sweetest of his stanzas runs:

"How Spring has decked the forest!
That forest kneels to thee;
And the long canoe and the croaking skiff
Are stemming thy current free;
Thy placid marge is fringed with green,
Save where the villas intervene."

The territory between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, embracing in whole or in part twenty-three counties, was the "Virginia Military Reservation," and was the patriotic tribute as partial reward to the sons of the old commonwealth of Virginia for their services in the Revolutionary war, rendered in the Virginia line on the Continental establishment. The word "Miami" in the *Ottawa* language is said to signify "mother," and was originally the designation of the tribe who anciently bore the name of *Te-wight-e-wee*, and which tribe were the original inhabitants of the Miami Valley, and affirmed they were created in it. To the smaller of the two Miami Rivers was very early given the name of "Little Miami,"—the best known and richest in historical incidents of any river in Ohio. The name "Scioto" was originally applied by the *Wyandots* to the river. But they, however, called it *Sci-on-to*, meaning, no doubt, "on to the Ohio;" and any other signification has never been found by antiquarians. The surface of the country between the Little Miami and Scioto, particularly in the central and southern townships, is highly diversified. The several tributaries of the Ohio have cut deep valleys, and descend them with a comparatively rapid fall. The most considerable topographical features of Adams and Brown Counties are the valleys of Brush Creek and its outlying tributaries in the former county, and those of White Oak, Straight, and Eagle Creeks in the latter; and particularly in Adams is the ground hilly and broken, and in its eastern part mountainous and not fertile. Scioto, Pike, Ross, and Highland Counties are partly broken in surface, having great hills, and sometimes mountains; while the rest of the "Virginia Reservation," excluding Clermont, is comparatively even, and less varied in characteristics, with but few streams of water, and being of almost similar features. In Clermont County the surface is level or undulating, excepting the hills on the Ohio River, or on many inland streams or creeks; and, while it is thus varied in character, ranging from the smooth and scarce undulating plain to hills of no feeble pretensions, there is not a county in the State that has a smaller amount of waste-lands within its borders. Though its hills might by some be objected to, they not only add to the richness of the valleys that lie between them, but appear unquestionably set apart by Nature to produce the most delicious fruits; so that the husbandman can draw with confidence on every acre to contribute its full share to his comfort and support. It is the first fruit-and-berry county in Ohio in the quantity and quality of its peaches, pears, quinces, strawberries, and raspberries, and in tobacco is unsurpassed on the continent for fine leaf. Its peculiar situation and immediate proximity to Cincinnati have made it, as it were, a garden-spot for that great city, to the markets of which it daily contributes such vast amounts of agricultural, horticultural, dairy, and poultry products.

At an early day a portion of Clermont was regarded as a land of interminable swamps, and was settled slowly; its bottom-lands were shunned because of fever and ague,

which everywhere seemed to visit the settler upon such localities. These first impressions were erroneous, for, while in a state of nature much of the land was swampy, covered with water for miles in the spring season, without any appearance of natural drains to bear off the water, or of any easy method to effect the object by artificial means, yet, in truth, it was found to be easily reclaimed so as to make fine farming-sites by removing the fallen timber and rubbish which encumbered the ground, stopping up all the natural drains, and holding the water in ponds upon the surface, until, by this slow process of soaking into the earth, or the slower one of evaporation (since it was so shaded with timber that the sun could hardly penetrate it), the water finally disappeared. When farms began to be opened and the fallen timber removed, and a passage for the water made, it was seen that no permanent obstacle by reason of swamps was to be regarded in making fine tillable farms. In the first quarter of the century of the country's history, the "wet land," of which there was such a large proportion in the middle and northern part, was considered almost worthless. But a great change took place in public opinion when it was ascertained that, by judicious drainage and cultivation, it improved rapidly in fertility. At that time these lands were covered with water more than half the summer, and were called *slashes*, but now the water leaves the surface in the woods early in the spring. In the early settlement the evenings were cool as soon as the sun went down, and it was a score of years before warm nights came; and this coolness of the evenings was a matter of general remark among the emigrants from the old States. It is believed to have been owing to the immense forests that covered the country and shut out the rays and heat of the sun from the surface of the ground, for after sunset there was no warm earth to impart heat to the atmosphere.

No county in Ohio surpasses Clermont in the number and characteristics of its fine streams and creeks, of which the east fork of the Little Miami is the longest and most noted. Having its source near the Highland County boundary-line, it flows through Perry township, in Brown County, and enters Clermont on its eastern boundary-line, in Jackson township, near Marathon, bears off south, passing through Williamsburgh township, borders upon Tate, winds through the centre of Batavia, bounds upon Union, and, after running into Miami township, finally empties itself into the Little Miami, near Milford. From the mouth to the point it first enters the county is probably twenty miles on a straight line, but, following the course of the stream, is not less than fifty. On one side or the other in its meandering through the county spreads out a fine, rich bottom, and sometimes on each, which contain the most fertile soils in the State and make the best improved farms in the West, particularly adapted to the production of corn, and now beginning to be planted with tobacco, of which is raised the brightest leaf. Many of the smaller streams were valuable at an early day for milling purposes, but as the country was developed, the land cleared, the forests removed, and the natural outlets for the water opened up, they poured out their waters so rapidly that they ceased to be reliable for milling, and have most generally long since been abandoned.

Of the creeks emptying into the Ohio in the county, Bullskin is the best known, from the fact that at its mouth most of the early emigrants descending the Ohio landed and there tarried a while—sometimes a year or two—till they bought them homes or located their lands. It rises in Brown County, in Clark township, and flows south to the central part of Lewis, thence southwest into Clermont, through Franklin township into the Ohio at Rural, two miles below the Brown county-line. A small tributary to it is Painter's Creek, rising in Tate township. Bear Creek, having its source near Felicity, flows southwest, and empties into the Ohio in Washington township, about a mile above Neville; and Maple, rising near the central boundary-line of Franklin and Washington townships, runs through the latter southwesterly and seeks the Ohio just below Neville. Big Indian Creek, rising in Tate, flows south into Franklin, thence south and west into Washington, and through it westerly into Monroe, thence southwest into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Boat Run, having its source in the centre of Monroe, runs southwest, emptying into the Ohio at Clermontville. Twelve-Mile Creek, rising in the northern part of Monroe, flows southwest and through Ohio township, striking the Ohio just below New Richmond. Ten-Mile Creek, rising in the extreme eastern part of Pierce, flows westwardly, and for over a mile parallel with the Ohio, and then empties into Nine-Mile Creek (which has three forks), which, having its source in Union township, flows rather southwest, emptying into the Ohio at the boundary-line point between Clermont and Hamilton Counties; in very early times it was also called John's or Muddy Creek. Obannon Creek rises in Wayne township and flows southwesterly into Goshen, thence northwesterly into Miami township and into Warren County, thence circles around into Clermont again, and in Miami township discharges itself into the Little Miami at Loveland. Stonelick Creek, having its head in Clinton County, comes into Clermont near Woodville, and flows southwest through Wayne and Stonelick townships, and finds its mouth in the east fork, just below East Liberty. Grassy Run, in Jackson township, rises near Logtown, and joins the east fork below Marathon and Pleasant Run; running through the centre of same township, empties into east fork, in the Hutchinson settlements. Shaler's Run has its headwaters near Withamsville, and flows northeasterly through Union township into the east fork a mile or more below East Liberty. Backbone Run, in Batavia township, empties into the east fork at Infirmary Farm; and Lucy's Run, rising near Amelia, finds the east fork just south of Batavia; while Slab Camp Run, rising near Afton, empties into the east fork at Horseshoe Bend. Ubre's Run, with headwaters in Monroe township, flows north past "Bantam Fair-Grounds" into Batavia township to the east fork. Poplar Creek, rising in the eastern part of Tate, flows northwesterly into Clover Creek, which, rising in Pike township, in Brown County, flows southwest, and thence northwest into Clermont County, thence same course, and emptying into the east fork about a mile southwest of Concord. Little Indian rises in the southwestern part of Tate and flows southwesterly into Big Indian, in the northern part of Washington.

The county contains four hundred and thirty-eight square miles, and is bounded on the north by the counties of Warren and Clinton, on the east by that of Brown, on the west by that of Hamilton and the Little Miami River, and on the south by the Ohio River. There are but two inland townships, or ones not bordering on other counties,—viz., Batavia and Stonelick. Five townships, Wayne, Jackson, Williamsburgh, Tate, and Franklin, border on Brown County; one, Wayne, on Clinton; three, Wayne, Goshen, and Miami, on Warren; three, Miami, Union, and Pierce, on Hamilton; and five, Pierce, Ohio, Monroe, Washington, and Franklin, on the Ohio River. On the east the county is twenty-eight miles long; on the north, from Loveland to the Brown county-line, the distance is thirteen miles; on the south, from the Brown county-line to Hamilton county-line, by the river-road, is twenty-five and seven-tenths miles; and from the Ohio River to Loveland, by an air-line on the west, is fifteen miles. From Point Pleasant to the Brown county-line is nine miles; from New Richmond to same, eleven and one-half miles; from the Hamilton county-line, on the Ohio turnpike, to same, fourteen miles; from Moscow to same, eight and three-fourths miles; and from the mouth of the east fork, on the Hamilton county-line, to same, fourteen miles. From New Richmond to Loveland is eighteen and one-fourth miles; from Point Pleasant to the Warren county-line is twenty-one miles; from Moscow to same, twenty-four miles; from Neville to same, twenty-six and one-fourth miles; and from Chilo to same, twenty-seven miles. From the court-house to the Ohio River at Palestine is seven and one-half miles; to it at New Richmond, nine miles; to it at Point Pleasant, ten and one-half miles; to it at Moscow, thirteen miles; to it at Neville, fifteen and one-half miles; and to it at Chilo, sixteen and one-half. From the court-house to the Hamilton county-line is six and one-half miles; to that of Brown County, seven and three-quarter miles; to that of Warren County, eleven miles; and to that of Clinton County, thirteen and one-fourth miles.

The following table shows the fourteen townships of Clermont, with their number of acres of land:

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Number of acres.	Value of lands, exclusive of buildings.	Acres of arable or plow-land.	Acres of meadow or pasture-land.	Acres of wood-land or uncultivated.
Tate.....	28,061	\$733,660	10,538	10,300	8,123
Batavia.....	26,259	553,472	10,440	8,376	7,443
Franklin.....	24,552	662,558	17,942	1,850	4,760
Miami.....	23,074	1,054,657	11,632	4,186	7,256
Washington.....	22,207	607,171	11,286	6,280	4,641
Goshen.....	20,330	639,310	11,787	3,756	4,787
Wayne.....	20,146	472,625	9,118	4,000	7,028
Monroe.....	19,900	603,809	10,602	5,418	3,860
Stonelick.....	19,650	512,717	9,244	4,987	5,419
Williamsburgh.....	18,696	501,119	12,365	3,331	3,000
Union.....	18,354	691,835	9,891	3,792	4,671
Jackson.....	18,342	375,290	8,586	3,106	6,650
Pierce.....	14,169	480,537	9,220	2,140	2,809
Ohio.....	8,336	298,817	5,115	1,166	2,056
Totals.....	282,976	\$8,487,977	147,786	62,658	72,502

Tate is the largest township in territory, and Ohio the smallest. Miami has the largest aggregate valuation, and

the largest also per acre. Franklin has the largest number of acres of plow-land, and Tate has the largest of meadow- and pasture-land, as well as of woodland or uncultivated land.

CHAPTER II.*

THE GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY considered, there is nothing striking in Clermont. Its surface is not so abrupt as that of Adams County, on the east, nor has it the wave-like contour of Warren County, on the north. Clermont has no high hills or mountains elevated above the surrounding country, nor deep and broad valleys caused by erosion. In a word, its general surface forms a plateau or table-land with a mean elevation of four hundred feet above low-water mark in the Ohio at Cincinnati. Its highest elevation is five hundred and forty-seven feet, in Goshen, near the Warren county-line; the lowest is at Palestine, in Pierce, which is only five feet above the general level of the river. This table-land is bisected from east to west by the east fork of the Little Miami, whose course is so tortuous that its length through the county is five times the distance of an air-line between the point of entrance and its mouth, at the Little Miami. With its tributaries it drains two-thirds of the surface of the county. The channel of the east fork is about two hundred feet below the table-land through which it flows. Clover Creek, on the south, has not as deep a channel as some of its other tributaries. Its source is in Tate township, where its channel has been modified by the drift.

Stonelick, on the north, has its source in Clinton County, and is a very rapid stream, and has cut a deep and narrow channel through the blue limestone. Its channel has also been modified by the drift, together with the slopes of its hills. Rocky Run, Brushy Fork, and other of Stonelick's tributaries have made the surface of Stonelick township very uneven and angular in its outline. The Obannon, on the northwest, drains quite an area in Goshen and Miami townships. It is not so rapid a stream as Stonelick, and has not cut so deep a channel.

The Ohio, on the south, through its principal tributaries, —Bullskin, Indian, Bear, and Boat Run, and Twelve-, Ten-, and Nine-Mile Creeks,—drains one-third of the surface of the county. These streams, as well as a large majority of them in the county, flow in a southwesterly direction. There are no stratified rocks to be seen in the channels of the east fork, Stonelick, Obannon, Clover, Indian, Bullskin, Twelve-Mile, and, in fact, all the streams that empty into the Ohio, for some distance above their mouths, showing that their channels at some time were much lower than at present. The lowest point in which the bed-rock in the channel of the east fork can be seen is near Perin's Mills, which is about six miles above its mouth. There are no great examples of the work of

erosion in Clermont County besides the valley of the east fork as compared with other counties in Southern Ohio. Near Milford there is quite an area of gravel terraces, and several others exist on the east fork between its mouth and Perin's Mills on a smaller scale. At Talley's Ford, three miles above Batavia, there is a good example of an ancient drift-filled channel of the east fork. This is only one out of the numerous drift-filled channels of the various streams found in the county. The east fork at one time ran north of Batavia, striking its present channel at or near the bridge across Backbone Run. Stonelick has had its channel changed in several places, and so with almost every stream of any size in the county. After careful examination, I have found over fifty drift-filled channels in Clermont County. Some of the smaller streams, especially those flowing east and west, have had their channels entirely filled up, and they are more numerous than the casual observer would think. Good examples are seen on Possum Hollow, in Stonelick township, where its channel cuts through an ancient drift-filled at right angles, which was much lower than the present one, and on Brushy Fork, a short distance south of the residence of Michael Yeager. In both the drift is over one hundred and fifty feet deep. There is one peculiarity in the topography of that part of the county bordering on the Ohio River, and it is this,—that the remains of the ancient plateau-hills are higher at their brows than at a distance of one or two miles back. There is a good example of this to be seen on the road leading from New Richmond to Nicholasville, where the table-land is fifty feet lower at the distance of two miles from the former place than at its brow. There is ample proof that at some time in the geological history of the county a great many more of its streams flowed parallel with the Ohio River. In the northeastern part of the county are extensive areas of swamp-land, which (once considered worthless, but now the most productive in the county, taken as a whole) are but the spurs of larger ones in Brown, Highland, and Clinton Counties.

As a whole, the topography of Clermont County has given its surface a picturesque appearance. In the Palæozoic Era at one time it was but a vast inclined plane, with as smooth a surface as a table, but by the convulsions of nature and erosion it has been transformed into hill, dale, plain, and valley, which have afforded homes for an industrious and energetic people. From the table of altitudes given below the reader will have a better idea of its topography:

	Feet.
Loveland, above low-water mark in the Ohio River at Cincinnati	130
Branch Hill, " " " " " "	120
Miamiville, " " " " " "	115
Milford, " " " " " "	95
Tobasco, " " " " " "	510
Withamsville, " " " " " "	509
Bantam, " " " " " "	478
Bethel, " " " " " "	503
Amelia, " " " " " "	498
Olive Branch, " " " " " "	473
Perin's Mills, " " " " " "	115
Batavia, " " " " " "	137
Williamsburgh, " " " " " "	159
Goshen, " " " " " "	449
Edenton, " " " " " "	492

* This chapter and the two that follow have been prepared by J. L. Roudebush.

	Feet.
Woodville, above low-water mark in the Ohio River at Cincinnati	511
Newtonville, " " " " " "	465
Brownsville, " " " " " "	472
Marathon, " " " " " "	397
Monterey, " " " " " "	364
Boston, " " " " " "	349
Stonelick, " " " " " "	132
Palestine " " " " " "	5
New Richmond, " " " " " "	10
Moscow, " " " " " "	15
Utopia, " " " " " "	19

BEDDED ROCKS.

In Clermont County we have the oldest exposed bedded rocks in the State, with no intervening geological formations between the Cincinnati group and the drift, which in this county assumes a different character from that found in any other in the State. Of the three general classes of rocks that form the earth's crust,—viz., igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary,—they belong to the last. In order that the reader may have a better idea of the bedded rocks of Clermont County, they will be treated under the following heads: 1. Geological Position and Equivalents; 2. Division of the Series; 3. Lithographical Characters and Composition; 4. Palæontology and General History.

1.—GEOLOGICAL POSITION AND EQUIVALENTS.

In the geological scale they belong to the Palæozoic Era (or "life-giving"), Silurian Age, and Lower Silurian Period; the youngest strata of which the bedded rocks of Clermont County belong has been christened by Meek and Worthen as the Cincinnati group, and as an equivalent for the Hudson River group of New York, though at the present time there is a difference of opinion as to its equivalents. It is bounded below by the Trenton limestone and above by the Upper Silurian formations.

2.—DIVISION OF THE SERIES.

As has been previously stated, the oldest exposed rocks in Ohio are found in Clermont County, and not at Cincinnati (as one would suppose from the name), from the fact that the Cincinnati anticlinal or axis lies to the eastward of Cincinnati, and that the dip of the strata at that place is to the northward; the discussion of which will be left for another more appropriate place.

At Point Pleasant the lowest rocks in the State are found, and there present the best exposures and section, and hence are called the *Point Pleasant beds*. Their vertical range, from observation, is in the neighborhood of fifty feet, and horizontal from very low-water mark in the Ohio River at the southwest corner of the county to Chilo, and more properly from New Richmond to the latter place.

In an ascending order, the *Cincinnati beds* proper come next. They begin at the highest stratum of the Point Pleasant beds and extend to the lowest of the Lebanon beds, and constitute ninety-five per cent. of the bedded rocks of Clermont County. On account of a difference in their fossil contents, as well as their lithographical characteristics, they are for convenience divided into three subdivisions,—viz., the river quarry-beds, the middle or Eden shales, the hill quarry-beds. The vertical range of the first division is fifty feet, with a horizontal one of limited

extent in the southern part of the county, where the altitude is not above one hundred feet. The second has a vertical range of two hundred and fifty feet, and a horizontal one where the altitude is not over four hundred and fifty feet.

The third general division is called the Lebanon beds. It has a vertical range of fifty or sixty feet, and a horizontal one of about one-third of Wayne township and a small part of Goshen.

3.—LITHOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION OF THE CINCINNATI GROUP.

"This whole series is composed of alternating beds of limestone and shale, most commonly called *blue clay*." The limestone may in general terms be described as an even-bedded, firm, durable, semi-crystalline limestone, partially, and sometimes almost entirely, made up of the fossil remains of the invertebrates—viz., articulates, mollusks, radiates, and protozoans—that once had an existence in the old Silurian sea of which these rocks formed the bottom. In color it varies from a light blue to a dark or gray shade, but the prevailing color may be said to be grayish blue. The limestone in the Point Pleasant beds and the lower strata of the river quarry-beds varies more than in any of the other general subdivisions. They are lighter in color; while in one place they are slaty in structure, in another they assume lenticular forms of concretionary origin,—so much so as to entirely destroy their value as building-rock. The layers are also exceptionally heavy, attaining a thickness of sixteen to twenty inches, and are often so free from fossils as to afford no indication of the kinds of life from which they were derived. The courses in the river quarry-beds vary in thickness from one to twelve inches, and form a very compact limestone, which in some places is almost entirely made up of crinoidal stems. The thinner layers, when struck by a hammer, ring like pot-metal. They are abundant in Twelve-Mile Creek, in Ohio township. The courses in the middle or Eden shales are not so thick and more fossiliferous, and constitute what quarrymen call "shelly stone." The Lebanon beds are very fossiliferous, and are of but little value in an economic sense. The Lebanon beds and Eden shales, as to composition, are nearly uniform, about ninety per cent. of them being carbonate of lime. The river quarry- and Point Pleasant beds are more silicious, some courses giving as high as twenty-three and one-half per cent. of silicious matter.

The shales, clays, or marlites which, with the limestones, make up the Cincinnati group and constitute a large part of the system,—certainly four-fifths of it in the two lower divisions, and probably not less than three-fifths of the whole extent. The proportions of limestone and shale do not appear altogether constant, it is to be observed, at the same horizon, a larger amount of stone being found at one point than at others. In color they are of a lighter blue than the limestone, and weather into a drab, though it is shown by analysis that they are different as to composition, drab shale having a larger percentage of carbonate of lime. Fully sixty-five per cent. of their mass, taken as a whole, is silicious matter. On exposure to the elements they

slake almost like lime, and furnish the materials for a fertile soil. In some places—not confined to any division—they are heavily charged with fossils, which is the case in the trilobite and crenoid beds on Stonelick Creek and Rocky Run, in Wayne and Stonelick townships. Where such is the case, the fossils, as a general thing, are in a good state of preservation. The proportion of shale to limestone in the Point Pleasant beds is 1.5 to 1; river-quarry, 4 to 1; Eden shales, 10 to 1; Lebanon beds, 2 to 1. Prof. Orton has called attention (though he lets it pass as one of the unsolved geological problems) to a peculiar feature of the blue limestone beds,—viz., a waved structure of the solid limestone somewhat analogous in form to the wave-lines and ripple-marks of the higher series of the State.

This peculiar structure was noticed by him in the upper beds of the formation, but, from personal observation, it is found throughout the whole series. The rocks exhibiting this structure are the most compact beds of fossiliferous limestone. The bottom of the waved layer is generally even, and beneath it is always found an even bed of shale. Its upper surface is diversified with ridge and sand furrows. The distance between the ridges varies from one to four feet. The greatest thickness of the ridge is from four to eight inches, while the stone at the bottom of the furrow is reduced to one or two inches, and sometimes it entirely disappears. The waved layers are overlain by shale in every instance. They are often continuous for a considerable extent, and in such cases the axes of the ridges and furrows have a uniform direction. This direction varies in different localities. Not being the proper place for a discussion as to the cause, I will only give the localities where they may be seen. The most extensive bed that has come under the writer's observation is near the residence of Frank Wissel, in Stonelick township, where it forms the bed-rock of Stonelick Creek. In this bed the thickness of the layer is seven inches and the height of the ridges four, with the distance of two feet and a half between them. On a branch of Coon Hollow, in Stonelick township, near the residence of Mrs. Josiah Willeg, is another layer, having a vertical range of fifty feet above the one already given. In thickness and height of ridges they are almost identical, but in direction there is fifteen degrees' difference. On the farm of Joseph Smith, in Jackson township, is a layer that forms a part of the south bank of the east fork at an elevation of ten feet above low-water mark. This layer was noticed for over two miles. In thickness it ranged from six to nine inches, but the direction, height, and distance apart of the grooves was constant. In this layer the axis of the ridges and furrows was ten degrees south of east.

At least twenty other points where layers of this kind are seen have been observed by the writer, though four or five of them belonged to the same horizon undoubtedly. In regard to what series they are the most abundant, the Eden shales must claim the preference. In an economic sense, they are unfit for anything save burning into lime, though they would make first-class building-stone if they had an even surface.

The economical products of the *bedded rocks* of Clermont County are numerous, but only a few have been util-

ized. Building-stone and lime are the only ones that are of any importance, though the manufacture of *cement* from the *concretionary layer* in the *Point Pleasant beds* must, in the course of time, become profitable. The above bed also furnishes the most desirable building-stone. Its limestones are compact, hard, and of a beautiful color, presenting, in conjunction with the Dayton stone, an attractive appearance.

4.—PALÆONTOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

That the discussion of this division of the subject may be understood without using geological technicalities, the topics discussed will be: 1. The Origin of the Bedded Rocks; 2. Their Palæontology or Vital History; 3. Their Physical History.

1.—THE BEDDED ROCKS OF CLERMONT COUNTY,

like all of the great limestone strata that enter into the structure of the earth, were formed beneath the sea, as has already been hinted. Their beds, both of limestone and shale, are wholly of marine origin. This is determined by the remains of plants and animals which the formation contains, the plants being entirely confined to seaweeds and the animals belonging to the class heretofore mentioned, which are only found in the sea.

There are occasional layers that have a solid and structureless character (especially those forming the Point Pleasant beds), but in the great majority of them we can mark the remains of the various living forms of which they are composed. Some of the layers are only ornamented with the impressions or casts of bivalve shells. Others are almost, if not entirely, composed of shells and corals, though in the heavy strata the latter are wanting.

The growth of the limestone layers seems to have been interrupted at frequent intervals (notably in the Lebanon beds, and for a greater length of time in the Eden shales) by the deposition of shale. The clay and sand of the shales, which constitute more than half of their mass, was derived from the waste of the land that bounded the Silurian sea, and were transported to their present location by oceanic currents. The calcareous or lime portion had the same origin as the limestones. On the East Fork and Shaylor's Run, near East Liberty, Wissel's Run, near its mouth, are extensive layers of shale that are non-fossiliferous, showing that they were formed when the oceanic currents were strong. The layers are more abundant in the middle part of the Eden shales, and not in the upper, as has been claimed.

That the growth of the blue limestone beds, as represented in Clermont County, was slow there is an abundance of proof. As all their calcareous (or lime) portions were derived from matter that must have been fashioned through the agency of the animal kingdom, it must have been slow. As has been previously stated, the surfaces of the limestone layers are generally covered with valves of sea shells, which are well represented in the flagging-stone found in Stonelick Creek, near the residence of Ira Williams, in Stonelick township, and also in a branch of Brushy Fork, on the farm of David Meek. Again, in some layers the entire mass seems to be made up of shells that have

in one sense never solidified,—that is, they can be picked out and gathered with as little difficulty as the shells on the seashore to-day. Good examples of these layers are found at Woodville, Wayne township, on the Jackson pike, near Owensville, in Stonelick township, and on the farm of Charles Williams, in the same township. In Clermont County there are several sections ranging from ten to fifty feet in thickness, and contiguous to sections of non-fossiliferous layers of about the same thickness, showing that a great many local agents were at work in the "old Silurian sea." Some of the shells found represent tender youth, others vigorous manhood, while not a few extreme old age. In some layers one genus had undisputed sway, while in others some two or three found an abiding-place.

The valves of the *Strophomena alternata* form a greater proportion of the fossil remains of the blue limestone rocks of Clermont County than any other one species.

The shales, or at least some of their beds, are rich in fossils, as has already been mentioned. Many of the most delicate forms of the entire series are found only in these deposits. Certain crinoids (as the *Glyptocrinus decadactylus*) and trilobites (*Culymene Lenanaria*), as noted in some horizons, are rarely seen in other beds. They occur in the shales in mature and well-grown forms, not at a single horizon, but in repeated beds. These facts go to prove that in those beds of shale the growth was as slow as, if not slower than, in the limestone. And the reason that they have not been found abundantly in all the limestone and shale layers is that there was a too rapid deposition of materials which destroyed such kinds of life. On a branch of Coon Hollow the brachiopod shell *Zygospira modesta* (Hall) contributes to the blue limestone series many successive layers several inches in thickness. There are numerous examples in Clermont County where the solid rock is built up by shells so minute that a microscope must be called to the aid of the observer.

On the farm of B. F. Clark, in Wayne township, there is a layer of shale, a natural section of which is shown by Stonelick Creek, fully ninety-five per cent. of which is made up of the heads, arms, bodies, etc., of the crinoid *Glyptocrinus decadactylus*. A section is also exposed on the Obannon, near Goshen, where about the same per cent. of the layer is made up of like remains. On Rocky Run, near the residence of Peter Anderson, Esq., is a layer of shale almost entirely made up of perfect trilobites of the species *Culymene Lenanaria*. There are other examples, but these will suffice in this connection.

2.—PALÆONTOLOGY OR VITAL HISTORY.

The fossils of the bedded rocks of Clermont County, to which reference has been frequently made in the preceding pages, are very numerous and cannot fail to attract the attention of the most thoughtless observer when viewed aside from their value to the scientist, especially when it is remembered that in them we have the well-preserved remains of the first animal life that appeared on the globe, though countless ages have intervened between their existence and ours. The Cincinnati group, which is all represented by the bedded rock of Clermont County, is to the

geologist classical ground, as there is no other locality in the world where there are so many well-preserved forms of the inhabitants of that wonderful life-giving or producing sea, and where they can behold representatives of the lower divisions of the animal kingdom to a certainty. To give a description of all the fossils of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as found represented in the bedded rock of Clermont County, would fill a volume of itself; so that only the division, horizon, and locality of the various fossils will be given. The remains of plants are less abundant and interesting than the animal fossils already noted. The plants of the blue limestone belong wholly to the lowest divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and are in all cases of marine origin. Fucoids (seaweeds) are quite numerous throughout the whole series, and assume a great many different forms. The most peculiar are the dumb-bell and arrowhead. The latter was first noticed by that veteran palæontologist L. C. Moore, Esq. It was found on Back Run, a branch of the east fork, about two miles northeast from Batavia, at a horizon of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and associated with the former. The cross-bone furoid is found about twenty feet below the trilobite horizon on the Obannon, at Goshen, on Stonelick Creek, and on a branch of Coon Hollow, near the residence of Thomas Daugherty, in Batavia township. The writer has some found at the latter place that are of an enormous size, being over six inches in diameter and four feet long. In the same horizon very diminutive ones are found. The beds at Goshen, Clark's, and Daugherty's belong to the same horizon, and have a vertical range of ten to twelve feet. There are several other localities in the county where they can be found, but these are the most prominent. The corals of the Cincinnati group are very numerous and interesting. During the past year the writer has discovered some five or six new species. The star and bullhorn (common names) are the most interesting. The former is found in abundance on the farm of Valentine Dellar, in Stonelick township; the latter at least in four or five localities. The various forms of the genus *Chætetes* are found almost in every horizon in the country.

The *Graptolite* family is only represented by one species* (*Graptolithus gracilis*), which was first discovered by L. C. Moore, Esq., and is found in a single horizon in the bed of the east fork a short distance above Batavia.

The most beautiful of all the fossils found in Clermont County are the various genera of the crinoid family. Of these the genus *Glyptocrinus decadactylus* (Hall) is the most abundant and interesting. It is found in only one horizon in Clermont County, at an elevation of three hundred and twenty-five feet, with a vertical range of not to exceed six feet, though stems are found to a greater altitude. One peculiarity of this as well as other species is that it is not found continuously, but in colonies, or, to use a miner's term, in pockets. On Stonelick, near the residence of B. F. Clark, Elijah Cowen found over two hundred in one colony, and in some ten or fifteen, over twelve hundred perfect specimens. They were all large and well-preserved. The same horizon is found on the Obannon, near

* Since writing the above two other species have been discovered.

Goshen, where similar colonies were found by Dr. A. B. Anshutz, though in not so large a number. The specimens obtained from this locality are the best in the State. A great many have been mounted by Harry Anshutz, Esq.

There are only two other localities in the county where this species is found,—viz., on Rocky Run, and near the residence of W. South, deceased, on a branch of Brushy Fork. The writer has a fine specimen of the species (*Anomalocrinus incurvus*), which was found at a much lower horizon on the same stream where the M. & C. Turnpike crosses it.

Several other species have been noted by Dr. A. B. Anshutz, L. C. Moore, Esq., Dr. J. B. Thompson, Enoch Johnston, Esq., and the writer, which space will forbid mentioning. Of the genus *Agelacrinus* (*Vanuxem*), one species (*Agelacrinus vorticellata*) has been noted, its horizon being found near Batavia, in a natural section exposed by the east fork. This genus is closely allied, as well as the other genera, to the crinoids. In the ascending scale the next division of the animal kingdom that we come to is the Mollusca. Of the five general divisions into which this family is divided, all are well represented by forty-five genera and at least one hundred and fifty species, and go to make up fully nine-tenths of the fossils found in the bedded rocks of Clermont County.

Of the division Cephalophoda, the genus *Orthoceras* is the most abundant,—at least is represented by several species which reached a greater size than any of the inhabitants of the Lower Silurian Period.

The species *Orthoceras Tuibidum* is found in a dozen different localities, representing at least half that number of horizons, but is generally found in the Eden shales. One of the best localities known is on the farm of Thomas Daugherty, in Batavia township. The species *O. Duseii* is also found in different localities, while it is generally found in the shale, by no means always. Some two or three specimens (typical) can be seen crystallized in the flagging forming the sidewalks of Owensville. The largest specimens of the former, some six inches in diameter and twenty in length (but not representing all—only a part—of the specimen), belong to Dr. J. B. Thompson, of Bethel, and were obtained near that place at an elevation of four hundred feet.* (Enoch Johnson, L. C. Moore, and the writer have specimens of this and other species that are remarkably large.) Of the latter P. T. Stuart, of Perin's Mills, has the largest, which is eighteen inches long, and was found at the horizon of one hundred and eighty feet. Of all the species that have been examined by the writer, one in the possession of L. C. Moore, Esq., is the most interesting from its peculiar shape, which might be named the *Morii* (or *fan*) *orthoceras*. It was found near Batavia in a cut made by the Cincinnati and Erie Railroad, at the horizon of one hundred and seventy-five feet. This specimen is eleven inches long and two in diameter. The siphuncle is plainly shown, and at the lateral end is a fan-like expansion; hence the name.

Of the gasteropod shells of the group, at least fifteen genera, with five times that number of species, are recog-

nized. At the horizon of three hundred feet they are found in abundance, associated with the brachiopods. On Stonelick Creek, near the residence of Elijah Cowen, on Still Run, near the residence of Jacob Balthizer, and on Coon Hollow, near the residence of Josiah Pierce, they are found. There are other localities in different horizons, but the one of one hundred and fifty feet seems the most prolific.

The species *Orthis biforata* is found throughout the whole series, and is one of three out of sixty species representing twelve genera. This species, at the horizon of four hundred feet, is very numerous. On a branch of Stonelick Creek, near the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Ware, they are lying loose in the bed of the stream, where they can be picked up by the hundred, of all sizes. The species *Strophomena alternata* has also a wide vertical range, but there are not so many varieties as has the first. *Leptaena cericea* also has a great vertical as well as horizontal range, but does not attain full size in the bedded rocks of Clermont County. There are many species of the lamellibranch mollusks found in different horizons in the county. The genus *Avicula* is well represented by one species, the *Avicula demissa*, which is found in the same horizon with the crinoid *Glyptocrinus decadactylus* and trilobite *Claymene Lenanaria*.

Of the divisions of the animal kingdom, the branch Articulata, to the masses as well as to the geologist, is the most interesting. Not only are they interesting on account of their beauty, but from the enormous size that some of the species of trilobites have attained. There are only two species found in Clermont County, representing that many genera,—viz., *Claymene Lenanaria* and *Asaphus gigas*,—and, so far as has been observed, are found in the same horizon, that of four hundred feet,—probably less,—with the exception of two, which are four hundred and fifty. The first species is the most abundant. The only localities in which it has been found are on Hunter's Run (a branch of Stonelick Creek) and at Orebaugh's steam grist-mill, at Newtonville, in Wayne township, which are in the same horizon as, and fifty feet higher than, the following localities: At Clark's saw-mill, on Stonelick Creek; on Rocky Run, near the residence of Peter Anderson; on a branch of Brushy Fork, near the residence of William South, deceased, in Stonelick township; on the farm of Thomas Daugherty, in Batavia township; near Harlow's grist-mill, on the east fork, in Jackson township; and on the Obannon, near Goshen, in Goshen township. The vertical range of all these beds, representing two horizons, is not to exceed ten feet. On the farm of Thomas Daugherty the horizon is within three feet of the surface of the table-land. The second species has been found in connection with the first at only two localities,—viz., at Clark's saw-mill, on Stonelick, and at Orebaugh's, at Newton,—where they were found (and the horizon exposed) by the digging of a well. Here it was struck at eight feet from the surface. It is a shale about three feet in thickness. From this locality some very fine specimens have been obtained, now in the possession of Dr. W. E. Anderson, of that place. At Clark's mill at least two thousand have been found in the last twenty years of the former, and twenty of the latter.†

* The Ohio River at low-water mark at Cincinnati as the base.

† Not twenty thousand.

The *Asaphus gigas* found here is larger than at Newtonville, but not so well preserved. Of the various species of the star-fish, only one has been found so far in Clermont County, which was the *Puleaster incomptus*, at Goshen, by Harry Anshutz, Esq., which was unknown to the writer until after the preceding pages had been written; hence the cause of its being noted in this connection.

3.—PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CINCINNATI GROUP.

The third topic of this general division will be treated under the following heads: 1. The Cincinnati Anticlinical, including a discussion of the dip of its beds; 2. The Date of its Upheaval, as determined by its relations to surrounding formations.

1. The gentle fold in the strata of the Mississippi Valley which traverses the central regions of Tennessee and Kentucky, and which afterwards enters Ohio in its southwest corner, passing thence across the State to Canada in a direction little east of north, has long been recognized under the name of the *Cincinnati anticlinal*, or the *Cincinnati axis*, and was one of the earliest folds that constitute the Appalachian mountain system. The strata on both sides of the Cincinnati anticlinal axis dip in opposite directions; thus, the strata that are formed on top of the hills in Clermont County can be followed to the eastern side of Brown, where they disappear below the river with a marked easterly dip, while on the west the same beds are carried beneath the river with a stronger westerly dip. In traveling east or west from this axis you strike the coal-fields of Ohio and Indiana at about the same distance through the same intervening formations. The real existence of these facts within the observation of the *mediocre* proves the proposition beyond a doubt. And that it passes through Bethel is claimed by Professor Orton, who has made a special study of it, though we are inclined to think that it is several miles too far east.

By measuring the height of the same stratum at different places would establish it somewhere in Clermont County beyond a doubt. The easterly, westerly, and northerly dip are respectively five, twelve, and forty-seven inches to the mile, and that it is continuous throughout the State has been proven where artesian and other wells have been sunk to a sufficient depth.

2. From the multitude of fossils found in the rocks that once formed the bottom of the Silurian sea, representing by their appearance extreme age, proves the fact that the Cincinnati axis was of very slow growth. "It was only a gentle flexure of the earth's crust, involving the Lower and Upper Silurian, and to some extent the Devonian, formations of Ohio." To the southward its emergence as an island from that ancient sea was probably of earlier date than in Ohio, and so was it in Clermont County before Franklin in the central part. Thus different portions of the geological series of this general region known as an island have been involved in the different stages of its history. From the foregoing facts, and many more that might be adduced, it appears that the Cincinnati axis in Clermont County was raised above the sea just after the close of the Lower Silurian period, and that it underwent many oscillations, but those of elevation exceeded those of depression, and, too, that the rate of movement was exceedingly slow,

which is shown by the small dip of the strata that have been elevated, by the want of any anticlinal fracture in the Cincinnati beds; and, too, that the Lebanon beds once crowned all of the anticlinal axis in Clermont County there is no doubt. The denuding agencies to which the bedded rocks of Clermont County have been exposed during the cycles of time since they were added to the dry land of the globe would certainly appear a sufficient reason for the loss of the greater part of the *crow*.

DRIFT.

Nowhere in the State is the drift so interesting as in Clermont County, where it has not only modified the topography of the county by the filling up of ancient river channels and causing new ones to be made, but has reversed the order of glacial deposition as found elsewhere, where local agents have so destroyed its uniformity of composition, depth, and horizon as to perplex the student of geology as to its history. Bringing, as it has, the precious metals from the distant north, furnishing a soil which for fertility cannot be excelled, and a horizon for springs so important to a people given to stock-raising, it must necessarily be treated of under the following heads,—viz., 1. Origin and General History; 2. Division of the Drift.

1. ORIGIN AND GENERAL HISTORY.

As has been before stated, there are no records left in Clermont County of the fifteen geological periods intervening between the Lower Silurian and Quaternary, representing some of the most important *epochs* in geological history and immense cycles of time. That such is the case every one will acknowledge when it is remembered that this portion of the Silurian island was above the sea, while other portions of the continent were below it.

At the close of the Tertiary (or third period) there was a general upheaval of the northern part of the continent, raising it several thousand feet above its previous or present height. This phenomenon was followed by intense cold and the formation of extensive continental glaciers, which, in the course of time, moved southward, down, as it were, an inclined plane, grinding and crushing everything in their path. Thus it was that the basins of the Great Lakes were formed, and the *débris* scattered all over the State in the form of *boulder* or *Eric clay*. This boulder clay, the oldest of the drift series, is not universally found in Clermont County, nor is it uniform in depth or stratification. Immediately after the first phenomenon a second one occurred, in which there was a general depression of the central and northern portions of the continent and the return of a milder climate, which melted the glaciers that had found a resting-place, as it were, in the Buckeye State. The result of this depression was the return of a milder climate, as has already been stated, and the appearance of vegetable life in Clermont County and elsewhere in the central and southern portions of the State, as attested by the numerous forest-beds found overlying the native soils and boulder clay. This phenomenon has been styled the *interglacial stage*. This stage was succeeded by another, which might be called the *iceberg*, the cause of which was a partial re elevation of the land and a partial return of a

cold climate, productive of local glaciers and icebergs, which was followed by a partial subsidence, and is known as the *terrace epoch*, the last geological phenomenon experienced during the Quaternary Period.

2. DIVISION OF THE SERIES.

Under this head the following subdivisions will be made, and treated of in the order in which they are given: 1. Boulder Clay; 2. Forest-Beds; 3. Yellow and White Clays; 4. River-Terraces; 5. Alluvial Deposits.

1. *Boulder Clay*.—The evidences of glacial action are numerous in Clermont County, though but two terminal moraines of small areas are found within its limits as far south as the Ohio River. Of these, one is on Bullskin Creek, about two miles from its mouth, in Franklin township; the other near Blairville, in Pierce township. From natural and artificial sections it is probable that the boulder clay covers one-tenth of the ancient floor or bedded rocks in the county. It is not confined to any definite horizon, it being in some places one hundred feet below the surface, while in others it forms it. In some localities it is stratified, while in others it is not. As to structure and composition it is almost universally the same, being a blue clay (the flour of limestones and shales that have been ground by the glacial mills) intermixed with small pebbles and boulders of crystalline rocks and fragments of limestone scratched and considerably worn by attrition, all belonging to a higher series than ours.

In Stonelick township, on the farm of Wm. Cook, are some very heavy deposits, at least forty feet in thickness, and covered by two or three feet of surface soil. Near the residence of Elisha Williams it crosses the present bed of Brushy Fork at right angles, showing that the channel ran in another direction and at a lower horizon once in its history. On the farm of John Rapp are also some very heavy deposits. On the farm of A. J. Turner a heavy deposit is shown by a natural section of Possum Hollow. It is at least fifty feet thick. This stream shows a section of an ancient drift-filled channel, where the structure and composition were different, being almost wholly composed of flat limestones set on edge and mixed with enough concretionary matter to cement the whole together like grouting. In Miami township are some heavy deposits, on the farms of Daniel Turner, E. W. Jones, John Armstrong, and Thos. Highlands. In Union township there are some very heavy deposits on Salt Run. In Batavia township it is shown along the Williamsburgh turnpike, on the Batavia Hill, where it has not so many boulders, etc., in it, and closely approximates to till. On Backbone Run, on the farm of Thos. Marsh, a typical section is shown, where it has been stratified, also at the mouth of Backbone Run. Some very heavy deposits are seen in Union and Pierce townships, along the line of the Ohio River branch of the C. & E. Railroad. On the farm of John Shaw, one and a half miles northeast of New Richmond, some of the largest boulders ever noticed by the writer in the boulder clay were seen, where it has completely filled up the channel of an ancient rivulet.

In a great many places the boulder clay is overlaid by a greater or less thickness of fine laminated clay without

pebbles, which belongs to it, their composition being the same, and origin identical. Again, at various places, it is overlaid with stratified gravel and sand. Good examples of this are seen at Turner's Hill, near Stonelick; on the farm of Wm. Shumard, near Blairville, in Pierce township; and at least in a dozen other localities the same thing has been noted. In every case the gravel and sand showed that they had been deposited in water. In all the examples given there is more or less conglomerate.

2. *Forest-Beds*.—This name was given to one of the divisions of the drift which consists of a thin sheet of soil that covers the bedded rocks and boulder clay to a great extent in Clermont County (the origin of which has already been given), and was the product of a growth of vegetation which after the retreat of the glaciers covered the greater part of the morainic material left behind them. This was for ages a land-surface which sustained a forest of arborescent and herbaceous plants, the home of the mammoth, mastodon, giant beaver, and doubtless many other animals. It does not always overlay the boulder clays, but sometimes rests on the rocky floor of the county. It varies from five to thirty-five feet in thickness so far as it has come under the notice of the writer.

In some localities the logs, stumps, etc., are found in a horizontal position, while in others they are vertical. Not only have logs, stumps, etc., been found, but great masses of leaves and vegetable matter, together with vivianite (or sulphate of iron), seams of ochreous clays, and beds of bog-iron ore. Near the residence of B. F. Clark, in Wayne township, it was struck at five feet from the surface, in which wood, leaves, and vivianite were found to the depth of thirty-five feet, at which point or depth the bed-rock was not reached. On the farm of Thomas Shumard, in Stonelick township, at twenty-six feet from the surface logs were struck, also leaves found. On the farm of A. G. Hartman, at thirty-six feet from the surface logs were struck, and at twenty-two feet a seam of bituminous coal two feet in thickness was found, that looked as though it had originated there. In Union township, on the farm of John Avey, at the depth of twenty-five feet, coal was found, and at thirty feet from the surface leaves carbonized. In the town of Batavia it has been found at twenty feet below the surface, when leaves, wood, etc., have also been found in a good state of preservation. In the town of New Richmond, at thirty-six feet below the surface, limbs of trees were found in a good state of preservation. These are only a few out of a hundred that might be given. Some of these wells were at a higher elevation than the surrounding country, while others seem to have been at one time in swales.

There is only one locality in Clermont County where these forest-beds are found to cover any extent of country, and that is in Tate township, where they are universally found at fifteen to twenty feet below the surface. There are several instances known to the writer where wells within one hundred feet would show opposite drift formations. In the one the boulder clay would be found resting on a rocky floor overlaid by a forest-bed of considerable thickness and last by a stratum of clay, white; the other would have a stratum of yellow clay resting on the rocky floor, which

was not over ten feet from the surface. As these beds can only be seen by artificial sections, their horizontal extent can never to a certainty be ascertained, but must ever continue to be the most interesting division of the series.

3. *Yellow and White Clays.*—It will be remembered, at the close of the *interglacial* stage, that there was a partial re-elevation of the land and a partial return of local glaciers and icebergs. As the re-elevation was gradual, the first phenomenon would be icebergs, followed by local glaciers, which transported the waste of the bowlder clay as far south as the Ohio River in Clermont County. In composition the yellow is almost identical with the bowlder, but in structure it has no scratched limestone of any series imbedded in it, but has, to a greater or less extent, crystalline rocks well worn and of various sizes. Its vertical range is, taken as a whole, about fifteen feet, with a horizontal one of two-thirds of the surface of Clermont County, and forms the surface soils of a great portion of it. This clay, in an economic sense, is the most important of all the series, as from it immense quantities of brick are annually manufactured for home and foreign consumption. It should have been remarked that in one or two localities it only covers the bedded rocks to the depth of two or three feet, as is the case in that portion of Stonelick and Jackson townships through which the Jackson pike runs, and that all the heavy deposits of gravel and conglomerate are overlaid by it, showing conclusively that those peculiar formations could only be accounted for by the theory that the stratified gravel and sand had been transported by icebergs and deposited in a mass in quiet waters.

The white clays, which constitute the surface-soils of about one-fourth of Clermont County, are stratified and of a finer structure, and have no limestone or crystalline rocks in them, and are locally known as the swamp-lands of the county. Over nearly all of Clermont County here and there bowlders or *erratic blocks* are found on the surface, sometimes resting on the rocky floor of the county, but almost universally on the clays. These bowlders are generally composed of metamorphic and crystalline rocks, such as are found in the Canadian highlands to-day, and which have been brought to their present locality by icebergs. These bowlders are more abundant in Stonelick township than in any other part of the county. A few of the largest will be mentioned: Near the residence of Henry Long, on the township road, is one that will weigh twelve tons; on the farm of Ezekiel Mitchell are some three or four of the same dimensions; on the farm of John Rapp is one that will weigh twenty tons, in which copper-ore has been discovered; on the farm of J. L. Gerard is one, on the north slope of the hill, one hundred feet above the bed of Stonelick, and about the same from the brow of the hill; on the same farm are several others, some on the table-land and two at the base of the hills of Still Run; near Perin's Mills are some very large ones, on the farms of Daniel Turner, E. W. Jones, and Thomas Highlands; in the townships bordering on the Ohio River they are not so numerous; on the farm of John Shaw several were noticed; near New Richmond and Blairville a few have been also noted by the writer. Mention has been made by Prof. Orton of one at Bethel, on the farm of Col. Perrine. As

to kind, the granites are the most abundant, especially the red, though greenstones and slate are occasionally seen.

4. *River Terraces.*—These terraces belong to the terrace epoch, the last phenomenon of the Quaternary Period and chapter of the drift. They are not numerous in Clermont County, the most extensive one being near Milford. That these gravel terraces were formed under a different order of things than now exists there is not the least doubt, from the fact, that they are elevated at least fifty feet above high-water mark, and from their arrangement have been deposited in still water; which is explained by the following theory,—viz., that the continent sank during the later stages of this period considerably below its present level, and that it was afterward re-elevated. During the period of their formation a portion of Clermont County was submerged and covered by a large body of fresh water, in which these terraces were formed from the sand and gravel brought down by the streams now found in the county. At the close of this period there was a gradual elevation of the continent, as has been previously stated, and a subsidence of the fresh water, causing the deposits in the channels to be carried by the force of their currents to lower levels, constituting the upper portions of the river-bottoms of to-day, and filling and changing the course of some of the small streams of the county. These terraces in many cases changed the channels of the streams, as is to be observed at Milford; for the Miami at one time ran northeast of the town, with the mouth of the east fork near the cemetery.

5. *Alluvial Deposits.*—That the present system of draining was but little affected by the drift in Clermont County is obvious, from the fact that not all of its surface was covered by its deposits, and that they were not continuous and uniform, and that but few of the channels of the streams have been changed from what they were at the beginning of that most interesting of all periods,—viz., the Quaternary. In the discussion of alluvial deposits, the writer takes the liberty of going beyond the effects of surface erosion. Let it be understood that at the beginning of the *glacial epoch* the bed of the Ohio River, as well as that of its tributaries, was much lower than at the present time. The first deposit of the drift was the bowlder clay, which is found in many of the channels of the lesser streams of the county, and which is the lowest stratum of the deposits, resting as it does, in most instances, on the bedded rocks. Next in the ascending order is the forest-beds, which are found in the Ohio Valley, at a distance of thirty to forty feet below the present surface, and which at one time constituted the ancient soil of the valley, and were formed during the interglacial stage, when the channel of the river was sixty feet lower than at the present time and above high-water mark, and not, as one would suppose, from sediment deposited by annual overflows, together with the leaves, logs, etc., found in that horizon. This forest-bed is covered by ochreous clay, sand, gravel, etc., to a depth of fifteen to thirty feet. As has been stated, at the close of the terrace epoch there was a vast amount of deposits in the channels of the various streams emptying into the Ohio east fork and Miami Rivers. These deposits consisted of gravel and sand, with occasional layers of clay, which at Blairville is manufactured into the best of brick. During the time that has intervened between

the last of the drift epochs to the present erosion has been actively at work, bringing sand, gravel, and rocks of considerable size from higher altitudes, and depositing them on the lowlands that border on the above-named streams. That the reader may have a better idea of how the channel of the east fork has been filled up,—not only its present, but ancient,—a few sections will be given as obtained from the digging and driving of wells. At the residence of T. C. Teal, Esq., a drive-well was sunk to the depth of thirty-six feet in the ancient channel without striking the bedded rocks, of which the following is a section: Two feet of soil, ten feet of case gravel, four of fine sand, six of case river-washed gravel, six of fine blue sand having phosphate of iron in it, two of laminated blue clay, six of case sand. The bottom of this well is twenty feet below the bottom of the present channel of the east fork, which is solid limestone. On the farm of James Gerning, on the opposite side of the east fork, a well was sunk forty feet through gravel, sand, etc.; on the farm of George Turner is a drive-well twenty-six feet deep, where about the same order was observed; at Perin's Mills are several which have been carried to the depth of from twenty-six to forty-two feet, where about the same order of deposits was obtained; and in every instance the bedded rocks were not reached. That the drift deposits of Clermont County will always continue to be an interesting feature of its geology cannot be denied, but that they may be fully understood will require time, as but little more can be known of them except by artificial sections as furnished by railroad cuts and wells; and, too, that the alluvial deposits, as represented by the valley of the east fork, will, as they have in the past, be a source of wealth to it which cannot be estimated in the future.

MINERALOGY.

In an economic sense, there are no minerals in Clermont County besides the blue limestone rocks that are found all over it at or near the surface to a great depth, and the yellow clays, which are also found in abundance, from which millions of brick are annually manufactured for home and foreign consumption.

The blue limestone rocks vary as to composition and thickness, and are chiefly quarried for burning into lime and for building purposes. Those strata that are made up of the remains of the various inhabitants of the Silurian sea are not suitable for building-rock, being what quarrymen call "shelly," and are more readily affected by the elements, as they are not so compact in structure as those having no fossils in them. Again, they are generally from one to two inches in thickness, and cannot be so profitably quarried as those from six to twelve. They do not yield as much lime by fifteen per cent. Among their many disadvantages they have one advantage over their thicker brethren, being in demand for flagging. Good examples are seen in the bed of Stonelick Creek, near the residences of Elijah Cowen and Ira Williams, and in a branch of Brushy Fork, near the residence of William South, in Stonelick township, where they are quarried in large quantities.

The Cincinnati beds have no very heavy strata in Clermont County. The only stratum that is over twelve inches in thickness is seen on a branch of Salt Run, in Union

township, where one measures sixteen. From this stratum bases for gravestones and rock for building purposes have been quarried, and it would burn into a good lime for underground masonry, abutments for bridges, etc. For plastering the lime would set too quick, and be what plasterers call "too hot." Its composition is ninety-five per cent. of carbonate of lime, with only a trace of magnesia; and if this stratum were near a railroad, with good facilities for transportation, its lime would outsell the famous Springfield for many things. While it is true that you find a layer now and then of considerable thickness, as a general thing they soon run out, being local.

The largest limekilns in the county are situated on Coon Hollow, in Batavia township, where from three to five thousand bushels are annually burned for home consumption. Near New Richmond there are several small kilns. There are several quarries located at different places in the county, where more or less rock is quarried for home consumption, but the only ones where they are for export are located in the Point Pleasant beds, which are exposed along the Ohio River just above low water from New Richmond to Chilo. They furnish a most desirable building stone, being compact, free from fossils, of a good color, and easily worked as compared with the rocks of the Cincinnati beds. In thickness, the strata range from eight to twenty inches, and are very uniform. Several thousand perches are annually taken to Cincinnati on flatboats.

The following persons have quarries: Jerry Deleany, W. P. Flanigan, Bushman & Laycock, and J. A. Cox. The foundation-stones of the piers of the Cincinnati suspension-bridge were obtained from these quarries.

A heavy concretionary stratum is also found in the same horizon, which is useless for building purposes, but makes a good article of hydraulic cement. To the geologist, as well as the masses, these beds and quarries are the most interesting and profitable of any found in the limits of the county, and must continue to be a good investment to those who have been so fortunate as to become the owners of them.

In the drift deposits of Clermont County, which cover two-thirds of its surface, platinum, gold, and silver have been found, together with the various ores of iron, copper, and lead.

Platinum has only been found at one place in the county,—viz., at Elk Lick,—and was first discovered in 1869 by a German geologist from Vienna, Austria.

The existence of gold in the drift of Clermont County was first discovered, in 1869, on the farm of Robert Wood, near Elk Lick. A short time after its discovery, Capt. Glass organized a company, and spent between two and three thousand dollars in the building of a flume to wash the gravel in which the gold was found. After two hundred rods had been built a freshet occurred, which washed it all away but one section of sixteen feet, from which twenty dollars in gold-dust was obtained.

After this unfortunate circumstance occurred, work was discontinued. Other parties also prospected on the same farm and near Batavia, but without success. In April, 1872, John and Joseph Dumford obtained fifteen dollars in two hours by crevassing on Wissel's Run, in Stonelick

township. In August of that year the "Stonelick Valley Mining Company" was organized. It leased the farm of A. J. Turner, and commenced to tunnel through the hill near his residence from the Possum Hollow side. After spending one hundred dollars and penetrating the hill about thirty-five feet, it was abandoned. These are the only companies that were ever organized to develop the Clermont County gold-mines, though every ravine and gulch in it has been prospected for that precious metal. From one to thirty colors can be found in a pan of dirt by crevassing in the beds of any of the streams found in the county.

The most prominent places besides those given are on the farms of William Cook, George Smith, and Clemons Groth, in Stonelick township. On the farm of the latter, Clinton Hill found a piece worth fifty cents in a pocket in the Erie clay. On the pike leading from Batavia to the county infirmary, at the spring east of the latter, colors can be found by washing the gravel.

In a word, the Clermont County gold-fields are wherever you find boulder or Erie clay and gravel. The gold found is very pure, ranging from twenty-two to twenty-three carats in fineness, and is what miners call "float,"—that is, gold that has been carried some distance from the drift proper by erosion (or the force of running water or ice), and deposited in the crevices of the rocks in the bed of the streams and the pockets or holes in the Erie clay, wherever that forms the bed-rock. Flint-gold has a bright metallic lustre, like coins just from the mint. As gold is always found *in situ* with the Primary rocks, of which there are none exposed in Clermont County, it becomes an undisputed fact that its origin is foreign.

Though gold is seldom found among our northern erratics, there is where it came from, and, in fact, all the minerals of Clermont County. William Cook and Jasper Dumford each had specimens of gold in quartz of great purity, and worth about forty cents each. The writer has a specimen of quartz with silver in it that was found on Sugar-Camp Run in 1872. This is the only one that has ever been found in the county, as now known.

Copper has been found in connection with lead near Fax Rock, on Salt Run, in Union township, and at several other places in the county. In 1871 a piece of galena-ore (or sulphuret of lead) was found on the farm of John Moore, in Stonelick township, weighing eleven pounds.

It is claimed, with some authority, that the early settlers obtained their lead from this locality. One thing is known,—that pieces of various sizes are found on it at the present time. Not only has lead been found on the Moore farm, but in Union, Batavia, and Pierce townships in small quantities.

The only beds of iron-ore of any extent found in the county are on the farm of Samuel Morehead, in Jackson township, which have a surface area of about twenty acres and a vertical range of two feet, and of the variety called bog. Analysis shows that it contains about forty-one per cent. of metallic ore.

On the farm of Jasper Dumford, in Stonelick township, red hematite ore has been found in considerable quantities in the bed of a small brook. One of the best specimens of

that kind of ore ever seen by the writer was found on the farm of Bertrand Fomarin, in the same township.

There are fifty places in Clermont County where some of the numerous iron-ores can be found, especially bog and red hematite. Argillaceous ore is universally found in the yellow clays, and is a shell of iron inclosing a nodule of clay. Sulphate of iron is found in the drift on the farms of A. J. Turner, F. Wissel, and Clemens Grotte, in Stonelick township. In the tunnel on the farm of A. J. Turner, for four inches above the bed-rock, or boulder-clay, it constitutes ten per cent. of the mass.

Though sulphate of iron and argillaceous iron-ore are of no practical value, they are not without scientific interest. As before remarked, all the above ores are found in the drift, whose origin has been before given.

Bituminous coal has been found on the farms of Dr. J. B. Cline and John Avey, in Union township, twelve feet below the surface, and was discovered by the digging of wells. It has also been found on the surface. Though having been exposed to the elements for ages, it burns readily. In Jackson township, on the farm now owned by Albert Hartman, a seam two feet thick was struck in the drift twenty-six feet from the surface. This is the only place yet known to the writer where it was not promiscuously mixed with sand and pebbles, and sometimes logs and leaves.

Near the residence of Mrs. Maria Dumford, in Stonelick township, sulphate of lime (or plaster of Paris) is found between the layers of limestone. It is very pure, and is found in uneven sheets.

There was a time when the *mineral springs* of Clermont County were not without value to the pioneer settlers. As early as 1798 salt was made from brine obtained from a well near Woodville (now claimed to be in Warren County). It was twenty-eight feet deep, and sunk partly in the drift and limestone. The stock of the wooden pump can still be seen, though the brine in the well was exhausted over forty years ago. There are several salt springs in the vicinity, but that was the only one ever utilized. The salt manufactured from its brine was first-class in every respect. It is supposed to have been used by the Indians. Near Salt Run, in Union township, brine was obtained from a well, from which salt was manufactured at an early date. Several springs existed years ago, but are now gone. Near Elk Lick, in Batavia township, are several salt springs; from them salt was manufactured by the "Jersey Settlement," though the quantity was small as compared with the amount made at Woodville. They are now hardly licks, and in the course of time will entirely lose their mineral ingredients. On the line between Clermont and Brown Counties, in Jackson township, there were several springs fifty years ago, from the water of which salt was made. They are now licks, which in Clermont County number over fifty, and were the great resorts of the wild animals before and during its early settlement. In Stonelick township there are several wells that are brackish which have been sunk in the salt horizon. These springs, though a greater part of them are situated in the drift, certainly derive their salt from the blue limestone rocks and shales.

There are also several springs in the county that hold in

solution sulphur, iron, and magnesia. On the farm of John Good, in Jackson township, is a spring, on the bank of Pleasant Run, which is strongly impregnated with sulphur. On the same stream and township, on the farm of T. D. Hartman, is a large spring, the water of which holds in solution sulphur, iron, and magnesia. There are many springs that hold iron in solution in their water in this county, but are of neither scientific nor medicinal value, but only contribute their mite in making Clermont one of the most peculiar counties, geologically speaking, in the State.

FRESH-WATER SUPPLY.

In an economic sense, we have now come to one of the most important divisions of the geology of the county. Those who have studied the structure of the blue limestone rocks of the Cincinnati group (which have a thickness of one thousand feet) well know that they form an impervious strata, through which the water that falls on the surface cannot to any extent percolate and forms large underground reservoirs in the shape of broad and shallow sheets or narrow rills, and that but little of the water-supply comes from wells or springs that are sunk and have their source of supply in its bedded rocks, but that the greater portion of it comes from wells and springs that have been sunk and have their origin in the bowlder clay, which is the horizon of nine-tenths of the springs in Clermont County.

On the farm of G. W. Boutell, near Charleston, in Goshen township, is a spring, having its source in the bowlder clay, that furnishes that neighborhood with an abundance of water. On the farms of J. W. S. Robinson and A. J. Turner are several large springs that have their origin in the drift. On the farm of John Armstrong, in Miami township, are several that are of like origin and would make a six-inch stream if confined to one waste-way. On the farm of G. Swing, in the same township, is one that runs a four-inch stream, a part of which has been utilized by the Cincinnati Turnpike Company for a watering-place. On the farm of Ezekiel Edwards, in Union township, are a series of springs, at the foot of the second bottoms, in which the bowlder clay forms the bed-rock. These springs extend a distance of half a mile, and if collected would make a stream two feet in diameter. There are hundreds of others that might be named of like character. On the farm of A. M. Marsh, in Stonelick township, is a well thirteen feet deep that has its source of water-supply in the bowlder clay, that in an ordinary sense is inexhaustible. On the farm of Daniel Long, in Jackson township, a well was dug a few years ago that never could be walled up all the way, the vein, which was also in the bowlder clay, being too strong. On the farm of Harmon Cover, in the same township, a well was dug some three years ago in which the bowlder clay was penetrated for some distance, and while the hands were eating their dinner a loud noise like the rushing of water was heard, and upon examination it was found that a vein had burst out some four feet from the bottom. This well furnishes an inexhaustible supply of water during the most severe droughts.

While it is true that you do not always find water in the bowlder clay, yet it serves a twofold purpose by being an impervious stratum, so that where there are basins it holds

all the surface water, and by having seams of sand and gravel running through it, that are like surface streams, constantly carrying their underground waste-water to a lower level. By the clearing of the forests and the ditching of the swamp-lands the streams of Clermont County do not furnish one-fifth the water-power they did fifty years ago, and as the country grows so will it decrease in a like ratio, so that in the course of time artificial means must be resorted to for stock and manufacturing purposes by the digging of wells, cisterns, and reservoirs.

SOILS.

The surface soils of Clermont County may be divided into two distinct classes as to origin,—viz., native and foreign. The native soils are those which have been formed *in situ* from the disintegration of the surface or blue limestone rocks and the decomposition of vegetable matter. They are chiefly found on the southern slopes of the hills of the Ohio and its tributaries, and constitute one-third of the surface of the townships bordering on that river. As the surface rocks are all the same, they do not differ much as to composition. In color they vary from a light to a dark brown, in proportion to the amount of organic matter incorporated with them. Near the stratified rocks they are generally of a greenish cast. In depth they vary from two to ten inches, being the shallowest of all the soils. They are very fertile, producing large crops for years in succession without exhausting their fertility. They are tenacious and do not pulverize as readily as the foreign, and are more liable to bake if stirred when wet. They hold moisture better than any of the other soils, and corn especially seems to stand a drought without firing, when it would have been ruined on the others. They *do not* wash badly, being neither light, porous, nor friable. They are naturally adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and wheat. The famous tobacco- and wheat-lands of Franklin, Washington, Monroe, and Ohio townships belong to this class. All kinds of fruits do well on them. The vine especially rewards the husbandman with large crops, and in the course of time the cultivation of the grape on these soils will become the leading interest, agriculturally, of Southern Clermont. They are always covered with a large growth of timber, of which buckeye, hackberry, black- and white-walnut, white- or blue-ash, and red-elm are the most abundant. They have but one disadvantage to offset their great excellences in part: their slight depth in most places makes their tillage difficult. A good example of them may be seen in the vineyard and tobacco-field of W. W. Perkins, near Batavia.

The foreign soils are subdivided into four classes,—viz., yellow, white, and black clays, and alluvial. The yellow clays constitute one-third of the soils of the county, and are found on the northern slopes of the hills of the tributaries of the Ohio River and all the rolling land not included above. They are formed from the weathering of the drift and the decomposition of vegetable matter. In depth they range from two to ten feet. At the surface they are of a dark-brown color to the depth of four to eight inches, owing to the amount of organic matter present. At the depth of six to eight inches from the surface there is a sub-soil, generally ten inches in thickness; from this brick are made,

the oxide of iron in its composition giving them a cherry-red appearance,—a color so desirable for brick. The yellow clays are naturally adapted for the growth of corn, oats, grass, and potatoes. For a few years after the forests that once covered them are cleared off they produce magical crops of almost everything. But, not having an abundance of organic matter in their composition, they become worthless if cultivated for a number of years in succession. They are very friable and porous at the surface, but the opposite where not exposed to the direct action of the elements. They are not good for wheat, and the worst to wash of all the clays. Though very tenacious, they readily yield to the action of the elements, and after a hard freeze will melt down like unslaked lime. The most productive as well as profitable orchards in the county are found on the yellow clays. Their loose surface and hard, compact sub-soil seems to be the normal one of a large majority of the fruits grown in this latitude. They support a dense and luxuriant growth of vegetation. The poplars, ashes, beeches, and sugars grow to an enormous size in these clays. You seldom, if ever, see a poplar or sugar on any soils save yellow clays and alluvial.

The white clays constitute the connecting link between the yellow and black clays in this county, and are the famous oak-ridges long noted for their enormous growth of vegetation. They have not the vegetable matter of either of the other clays, but excel them in organic. They are, taken as a whole, the poorest land, agriculturally, in the county. They are of the same depth as the yellow, but finer in structure, and have been undoubtedly formed in water. They surpass the other clays for wheat, as it does not freeze out on them. The most prominent forest-trees found growing on the white clays are white- and burr-oak, black-ash, white-beech, and white,- black,- and shellbark-hickory.

The black clays are nothing more than the white ones stained with vegetable matter, and are found in the maple- and hickory-swamps of this county, and constitute about one-fourth of the areas of Goshen, Wayne, Jackson, and Williamsburgh townships. They are very fertile, but must be surface or underdrained to be productive. At the surface their color is a deep black, and ranges in depth from one to five feet. They do not pack or bake so readily as the white, on account of the immense amount of vegetable matter present. They are particularly adapted to the growth of the grasses, oats, and potatoes of the late varieties. The timber found on them differs from that on any other of the soils in this section of the State. Maple, sweet-gum, white-elm, the hickories, Spanish-oak, red- and white-oak, and gray-ash constitute the principal forest-trees. While the different varieties of timber do not reach the enormous size that they do in other soils, yet the forests are very dense. A good example of the black clays may be seen on the farms of James Turner and J. H. Burns, in Jackson township.

The alluvial soils are the combined result of drift and erosion. They are only found in the valley of the Ohio River and its tributaries, and constitute about one-fortieth part of the soils of the county. They are composed of vegetable matter, clay, and silt. They are the most fertile of the soils of the county, having in their composition all of

the best elements of the others. Those which are below high-water mark are the most fertile, being recuperated almost annually by the overflow of the streams on which they border. They are easily tilled, and produce remunerative crops of all kinds. Oats is the only cereal that does not flourish well on them. In depth they vary; on the gravel terraces, the most ancient of the drift-soils, they are not over two feet in depth, with an underlying stratum of gravel. On the overflowed lands they range from three to fifteen feet in depth. The fruits do not flourish well on them. Dry weather is their only enemy. In the early settlement of the county they were covered with a luxuriant forest-vegetation which has long since disappeared before the axe of the hardy yeomanry of this county. Huge sycamores, widespreading elms, towering walnuts, and ashes are still occasionally met with on the immediate borders of some of the numerous streams of the county. These soils are well represented in the east fork valley. Agriculturally speaking, they are the only ones that have not been almost entirely exhausted by the past and present system of tillage.

The soils of Clermont County are naturally fertile, producing large and remunerative crops of all the products of this latitude, but they must be handled with judgment and care; and when the masses know that the wealth of any country is in its soil, as represented by its products, they will no doubt take care of one of the greatest interests of the nation, viz., agriculture.

CHAPTER III.

METEOROLOGY.

THERE are three things that materially affect the temperature and precipitation of any locality,—viz., proximity to large bodies of water, high mountains, and elevation above the sea.

In Clermont County the temperature and precipitation are but little modified by the first two. The mean elevation of the county above the sea is nine hundred and twenty-five feet, and, being a part of a vast plateau, though of not great elevation, is subject to greater extremes of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, than those places more adjacent to the ocean or large lakes. The clearing off of the forests has also materially affected the temperature and precipitation, as it is a well-known fact that in winter the wind, passing over large areas of forests, is warmed much more than over cleared land or prairies, as in the latter the radiation of heat from the earth in early winter is so much greater that their surface soon becomes as cold as the surrounding air. In summer it is *vice versa*. The mean height of the barometer is 29.75; maximum, 30.25; and minimum, 28.25.

TEMPERATURE.

The average temperature at Cincinnati for the eighty-three years ending Jan. 1, 1880, was 57° 65', and for the last ten years, 53° 65'. During that time the temperature of the spring months has been 53° 65'; summer, 76° 03'; autumn, 55° 35'; winter, 35° 57'. Mean, 54° 67'.

The difference of temperature between six A.M. and one P.M. is found to be $15^{\circ} 50'$.

It is said that the winters of 1792, 1793, 1795, 1799, 1800, 1805, 1806, 1809, and 1810 were very mild. The winter of 1796-97 was one of the coldest ever experienced at Cincinnati, the thermometer falling to eighteen degrees below zero on the morning of the 8th of January, 1797. This is the lowest that the thermometer has ever recorded at Cincinnati. The wind blew from the northwest, and, had it not been tempered and broken by the dense forests that covered Ohio at that time, it would have reached a much lower point. The winter of 1805, being unusually mild, was followed by that of 1806-7, which was extremely cold. On the 7th of February, 1807, commonly called "Cold Friday," the thermometer indicated eleven degrees below zero. The winters of 1855, 1856, and 1857 were extremely cold, the thermometer being thirty-two times below zero. The Ohio River was frozen over for two months, so that heavy-loaded wagons could cross over it on the ice with safety. The winter of 1863-64 was very cold. On the 1st day of January, 1864,—known as "Cold New Year,"—the thermometer indicated fourteen degrees below zero. It was a great Arctic wave that swept over two-thirds of the continent, and was unusually severe in the South Atlantic States for that latitude. The winters of 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1878, and 1879 were also very cold. The winter of 1879-80 was unusually warm, being the warmest, taken as a whole, of any since 1827, and ten degrees warmer than any since 1835. On the 20th of December, 1877, the thermometer indicated sixty-nine degrees in the shade, and did not fall below sixty-three degrees for several days. On the 18th of October, 1879, it stood at seventy-three degrees, and the mean temperature for that month was sixty-four degrees twenty-nine minutes.

FROSTS.

These generally occur as late as the 20th of April, and as early as the 20th of September, depending on the direction of the winds. Northwest winds in April and September are sure to bring frost. On the night of the 9th of August, 1809, there was a heavy frost, which damaged the corn so that it would not germinate; and, had it not been protected by fogs along the valleys and by the timber in the new lands, it would have been entirely destroyed. This is the earliest frost ever recorded in the county. On the night of the 28th of August, 1863, there was a heavy frost, which injured the late corn very much. Since 1835 there have been fifteen Septembers in which no frost occurred. In 1859 there was frost in every month in the year save two. The one on the night of the 4th of June did a great amount of damage to the wheat, corn, and vegetation in general. Since 1835 there have been but two Aprils in which there was not more or less frost.

PRECIPITATION.

During the last eighty-three years the average rainfall has been 39.71 inches at Cincinnati, and for the last twenty-four, 37.61. The least of any year was 1856, in which but 22.88 inches fell; and the greatest was 69.42, in 1847, followed by 49.17 in 1858. Thirty-nine inches

may be considered as the average or mean rainfall of Clermont County, though it is shown by one set of tables that it has been 43.80 since 1840, which would make it more. For thirty years, ending Jan. 1, 1880, the spring precipitation has been 10.54 inches; summer, 10.33; autumn, 8.76; winter, 7.98. It often occurs that one-half of the rainfall is in one of the four divisions.

One of the greatest droughts ever experienced in the county was in 1806, when there was no rain from the 16th of June until the 3d of September. The winter of 1855-56 was extremely dry, only two inches of rain falling from the 1st of December until the 8th of May. The summers of 1867, 1871, 1873, and 1874 were very dry, yet good crops were raised, as what rain *fell* came at the right time. In 1875, during the months of June and July, seventeen inches of rain fell. In June it rained all but ten days, and in July all but four.

Wet seasons are not so injurious since the greater part of the forests have been cleared off as they were years ago, for the reason that the older the country gets and the less forest-area, the more readily will the surface-water escape by natural and artificial drainage. Again, soil that is tilled for any length of time becomes more compact in structure than new land, which is, like a sponge, capable of absorbing or holding a large amount of moisture and giving it out as required. Had it not been for this peculiarity of new land, vegetation must have perished in the drought of 1806.

SNOW.

The average fall of snow for Cincinnati is not far from twenty inches annually, while one degree farther north it is almost thirty-five. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of January, 1806, it fell to the depth of twenty-four inches. On the 19th of January, 1846, twenty-two inches fell, and on the 18th of January, 1862, twenty-eight, which was the greatest fall ever noted in Southern Ohio. During the winter of 1855-56 it fell to the depth of sixty-nine inches, and sixty-four were recorded for the winter of 1865-66. Snow seldom falls before the 20th of October, and not later than the 10th of April. On the 20th of April, 1814, it fell to the depth of ten inches, and on the 11th of the same month, in 1875, four were recorded. The latest one ever noted in Clermont County fell on the 14th of May, 1864, to the depth of one inch.

WINDS.

The most prevalent wind in this section of Ohio is the southwest, from which direction it has blown two hundred days out of three hundred and sixty five during the last twenty-five years, and is the prevalent one nine out of the twelve months. In December, January, and February the northwest is the most prevalent, and ranks next to the southwest, taken as a whole.

The west wind blows mostly during the winter months, while the east, north, and south are nearly equal as to prevalence. The southwest winds are of two classes, viz.: humid and arid. The former is always followed by more or less precipitation; the latter succeeds it. The one comes before it is needed; the other is needed before it comes. The southern winds are more prevalent than the northern, and the western than the eastern.

CLOUDS.

From 1807 to 1879 in Clermont County the average clear days out of the three hundred and sixty-five was one hundred and seventy-two; cloudy, one hundred and four; variable, eighty-nine. July, August, and September have the greatest number of clear days, while November, December, and January have the most cloudy. The most prevalent clouds in summer are the *nimbus*, *cumulo-stratus*, and *stratus*; in winter, *stratus*, *cirro-stratus*, and *cumulo-stratus*.

STORMS.

A majority of them come from the north and southwest. If from any other direction, they are of a local nature; if accompanied by wind, generally occur from one to five P.M. Before the settlement of the county a tornado passed near the present site of Williamsburgh, destroying immense quantities of timber, not leaving a tree standing in a large area; from that fact the locality took the name of the "Fallen Timber." On the 15th of May, 1814, one of the most terrific hailstorms ever recorded passed over the county. Hailstones were found weighing eight to ten ounces and measuring fifteen to sixteen inches in circumference. In connection with this storm was a singular phenomenon: At the time the hail fell there was but a slight wind; but, immediately after, a violent one from the southwest set in, accompanied by waves of heated air, which caused the leaves of many of the trees to wither which had not been exposed to the fury of the storm. The first general tornado that ever passed over the county occurred Sunday, May 28, 1819. It originated in the northern part of Tennessee and terminated in Pennsylvania, traveling in a northwest direction, having a velocity of eighty miles per hour. Its path was marked with destruction. Trees, fences, houses, and buildings of all kinds were destroyed, and the loss of life exceeded fifty. On the 10th of June, 1840, the county was again visited by a tornado. It came from the southwest, and did an immense amount of damage to the growing crops, felling trees and unroofing buildings. A few weeks after, the neighborhood of Boston was visited by a hailstorm of unusual severity; but was local, as they generally are. On the 21st of May, 1860, one of the most violent windstorms ever experienced in this latitude passed over Clermont County. It came from the northwest and occurred at half-past two P.M., lasting one hour and ten minutes. It destroyed over fifty thousand dollars' worth of timber, besides doing an immense amount of other damage. Its path was four hundred and fifty miles long and one hundred and fifty wide, and its force was not abated until it reached the great lakes. The storms on Stonelick in 1866, and near Goshen in 1876, were very severe. They had a vertical as well as a horizontal motion. Storms of that character in this latitude are always local. A great many storms have occurred in the county at different dates of great violence, but local in their nature. A careful study of them shows that the most violent have occurred in the months of May, June, and September, and that they have almost universally come from the southwest. In winter storms of continuous rain come from the north and southeast, and seldom, if ever, from the west. No

storms of violence have ever been noted that came from those two points.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Generally in the autumn of every year we have a period to which this appellation is affixed. It usually succeeds frosts, rain, or snow, beginning in October, or the 1st of November, continuing for one, two, and three weeks, and sometimes longer, with occasional storms. But the peculiarity, and from what it takes its name, is the atmosphere, which is smoky, dry, and serene, through which sun and moon exhibit at morning and evening faces of darkened crimson. During this period the verdure of the forests fades away or passes into the countless varieties of brown, red, and yellow, which give to the surrounding scenery a dull and sombre aspect. The occurrence of a rain with a northwest wind at length suddenly dispels the gloom, strips the woods of its remaining foliage, and introduces winter with a transparent and cheering atmosphere. The cause of this smokiness is supposed to be (or was formerly) the burning by the Indians of the withered grass and herbs on the extensive prairies to the northwest, and hence the name of the season, which in Clermont County is of unsurpassed loveliness, and is probably caused by the same conditions of the atmosphere as the November fogs of England.

EARTHQUAKES.

The first shock ever experienced in Clermont County was the one of May 5, 1804. Though this and successive shocks were not attended by any of the appalling calamities that have been noted in other parts of the continent, nor is it reasonable to suppose that they ever will, yet their history cannot fail to interest the reader. The next one was felt Dec. 16, 1811, at twenty-four minutes after two P.M. The motion was a quick oscillation or rocking from east to west, and lasted for seven minutes. It was preceded by a low rumbling or rushing noise. It was so violent as to agitate the loose furniture, open partition-doors,—those fastened with falling-latches,—and throw off the tops of a few chimneys. The log house formerly occupied by Oscar Johnston, in Union township, was noticed to shake violently by its occupants, who expected it to be thrown down every moment. One peculiarity about this shock was that it varied so much in different localities. On the 17th, 18th, and 31st slight shocks were felt. On the 3d of January another one occurred. Again on the 23d and 27th, and February 4th, 5th, and 6th. On the 17th, at forty-five minutes past three A.M., there were alarming shocks in succession, more violent than any before noted, throwing down the tops of chimneys, making wide fissures in the back-walls, and producing vertigo and nausea in a greater number of people than those previously felt. On the 8th there were three shocks, and one on the 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d. March 3d, one; 5th, three; 11th, one; April 30th, one. Shocks were felt May 4th and 10th, June 25th and 26th, September 15th, December 22d, March 6, 1813, and December 12th. Their focus was at New Madrid, Mo., and they were generally of a horizontal direction and moved south-southeast. In 1859 a slight shock was felt in September, and again in 1864; but these were scarcely perceptible.

CHAPTER IV.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

IN Clermont County, as elsewhere in the Ohio Valley, we find earthworks, in the form of mounds, elevated squares, walls, and ditches, of which its inhabitants at the time it was first explored by the whites knew nothing as to their origin or history. But by common consent they have been decided to be the work of the Mound-Builders, a prehistoric race whose works in Ohio number ten thousand mounds and fifteen hundred inclosures. Of these, two hundred of the former and seven of the latter are found in Clermont County. Ethnologists have divided the period of prehistoric man into two ages,—viz., Stone and Metal,—and the former into three epochs. Of these epochs the Mound-Builders belonged to the highest in the scale of civilization,—viz., the Polished Stone,—as attested by their implements of peace and war, or, in other words, of the chase, of industry, and of ornament, which have been found in great numbers in this country. Again, they have been subdivided, in regard to pursuits, into three classes,—viz., agricultural, military, effigy. Of these subdivisions, the Mound-Builders in this county belonged to the first. As to their origin and history, space will not admit of an ethnological discussion, involving, as it would, man's origin and antiquity and the merits and demerits of accepted biblical and geological chronologies. But suffice to say they were a race that at one time extended their rule over two-thirds of the American continent, having the tropics as a common centre, from which they radiated north and south; and that they in the course of time were either destroyed by pestilence or conquered by another people, who had not reached so high a point in the scale of civilization, is an undisputed fact. As to their antiquity, there are no proofs to be found in this county, as in others, that they were contemporary with the mammoth, mastodon, and other extinct animals, or that there has been any change in its fauna or flora since their advent, or that their works have been abandoned for a longer period than a thousand years, which to some extent rival those of the Shepherd Kings. Constructed as they have been of earth, the force of erosion would have almost obliterated them, or at least the lesser ones, had they been built for a longer period than from one thousand to fifteen hundred years. Again, the condition of the skeletons found in them, when the composition of the soil forming these works is taken into consideration, shows that they are not of as remote an origin as would be supposed.

That they were a numerous people cannot be doubted when we think of the immense number of their inclosures, mounds, and hearths or camping-places, and the numerous implements of agriculture and manufacture. In this county the evidences that they were an agricultural people are abundant. Their pestles, mortars, and corn-mills are living witnesses. They no doubt, from the location of their works, partly subsisted by fishing and hunting, which the valley of the east fork in older time was typical ground. That they had a system of religion and worshiped the sun, moon, and elements, especially fire, is a self-evident fact from the number of sacrificial mounds found in the county (and if they did not, they are an exception to the many prehistoric

racess that have had an existence since man's creation). Of geometry they must have had some knowledge, from the form of their works; for in their construction we find circles, squares, octagons, combs, triangles, and cones.

Their works, as to purpose, have been divided into two general classes,—viz., *inclosures* and *mounds*. The first has been subdivided into three classes,—viz., military, sacred, and miscellaneous; the second into four,—viz., sacrificial, temple-sites, sepulchral, and observation. Of the works belonging to the first class, they are all constructed of earth in this county; of the second, a few of earth and stone combined. That there is some difficulty in giving the subclass to which each of the works belong is plain when so many of them have been despoiled, and others not a few have not been examined internally. It being impossible to give a detailed description of all of the numerous works in the county, only typical ones under each head will be given. In this connection mention should be made of the fact that in this county there seems to have been a series of works belonging together. Thus we have those of upper and lower east fork, Upper Stonelick, Lower Twelve-Mile, and Indian.

INCLOSURES.

Of the *inclosures*, the one near Milford, on the farm of Rev. George Gatch, deceased, is the largest found in the county. Its form is nearer that of a trapezoid than of any other geometrical figure, and may be said to consist of two inclosures. The area inclosed by its walls is eighteen acres, which are at the present time four feet in height (formerly eight) and truncated. At each angle there is an opening about eight feet wide, and opposite that, at a distance of twenty feet from the angle, is a low mound. The ditch is on the inside of the parapet. This inclosure, from its topographical situation (being on the second bottoms, surrounded on three sides by high hills, and no means of obtaining water save from the east fork and Miami River, distant one-half mile), leaves no doubt that it belongs to that class regarded as *sacred*. Near Perin's Mills, on the farms of Ira Perin, Esq., and William Malott, deceased, are two inclosures of the same class. They inclose ten acres each, and have the form of perfect squares. Their walls, when first seen by the whites, were five feet in height, but at present are but three. They also have openings at each angle, with mounds opposite them on the outside. On the farm of Ezekiel Edwards, near Elstun's Station, in Union township, is another one, with the exception of its form and area, similar to those described above. Its form is that of a rhomboid, and its area fifteen acres. On the farm of E. C. Patchell, in Stonelick, is a circular one, situated on both sides of the Cincinnati turnpike. Its walls are from three to five feet in height, and inclose eight acres. Its northern line borders on Stonelick Creek. On the east side, a short distance from the wall, is a low mound, three feet high and one hundred and eighty in circumference, composed of broken limestone and red sand and clay mixed. On the farm of Jonathan Shaw, in Ohio township, is an inclosure covering an area of some extent. Its shape is that of a triangle. When first discovered its walls were five feet in height, with a moat outside of the parapet three feet deep, in which water stood during a greater por-

tion of the year. This, unlike the preceding ones, is situated on a high table-land overlooking the valley of Twelve-Mile Creek, and was no doubt used as a fortress.

WALLS.

On the farm of Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman, in Jackson township, is a wall some four feet in height, with the ditch on the outside. Its shape is that of a crescent, and it is some thirty rods in length. Whether this is part of an intended inclosure or was made as a means of defense the writer is unable to say.

MOUNDS.

Of the class sacrificial, they are numerous in this county. Of these, the one on the farm of John Hadly, in Jackson township, is the largest. It is twelve feet in height and sixty in circumference. Though not fully examined, enough was seen to justify the assertion. On the farm of B. F. Clark, in Wayne township, is one that has been closely examined; also one on the farm of G. I. Irving, in Miami township.

That the reader may have a general knowledge of their contents, composition, etc., let it be said that they are generally stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam alternating above a layer of fine sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined bones, beads, stone implements, and pottery. On the farms of B. F. Clark and Elijah Cowen are three mounds unlike any others examined by the writer, but probably belonging to this class. They are situated on the northern slope of the Stonelick hills, fifty feet above low-water mark in that stream, are three feet in height and thirty in circumference, and are composed of rock and earth. The rocks, which are limestone, show that they have been subject to a great heat. The earth, which is a tough clay, also shows the effects of fire. All through the mass ashes, charcoal, and great quantities of bones are found, some calcined and some not, and, taken as a whole, indicates that the *Mound-Builders* had a knowledge of cremation.

Of the *temple-mounds*, there are none found in this county.

Of the *sepulchral*, they are very abundant in the county, and number at least one hundred and twenty-five. They are conical in shape and range from three to fifteen feet in height, and always contain, so far as examined, from one to five skeletons. In a majority you find evidences of fire from the color of the earth and the finding of ashes and charcoal. You also find in them implements of war, industry, and ornament, such as mica, pottery, copper, brass, plummets, flint knives, breastplates, and pipes, in close proximity to the skeletons.

The largest of these is on the farm of Benjamin Johnston, in Jackson township, and is situated on the table-land, distant two hundred yards from the east fork. It is fifteen feet in height and sixty in diameter, and when first discovered had slabs of limestone sitting perpendicular in its apex. It is composed of a yellow sand, which has been subjected to a great heat. Near Williamsburgh, on the farm of Francis Leffingwell, are two of this class that are at least six hundred years old, from the size of the trees growing

on them. They have been examined and a great many skeletons taken out; also pottery, pipes, and arrowheads have been found. On the farm of Geary Hutchinson, in Jackson township, are six low mounds on the north bank of the east fork that have cists or stone chests in them, inclosing a skeleton each. These cists are made by removing the surface-earth a few inches in depth, over which flat stones were laid. On the sides and ends the same kind of stones were set on edge. In this the body was put in a sitting position and the top covered with flat stones, and over all earth was placed to the depth of from one to three feet. In size, the cists are from four to six feet in length, two in width, and about the same in height. On the farm of J. D. McKeever, in Williamsburgh township, are two mounds entirely composed of stone. In these there are cists, which radiate from the centre in all directions, making their circumference from thirty to ninety feet. Over these cists are loose stone, instead of earth, to the height of four feet. On the farm of Ezekiel Hutchinson, in Jackson township, in connection with a sepulchral mound, is a circular depression two feet in depth and eighteen in diameter.

In this connection it might be well to remark that there are several prehistoric cemeteries in this county. The most prominent ones are located near the Miami township cemetery, on the Cincinnati turnpike, on the farm of Oliver Perin, in Union township, and on the farm of Moses Elstun, Esq., in the same township. In all of these implements are found in connection with the skeletons. The one on the farm of Moses Elstun, Esq., is situated on what is called "Sand Ridge," which runs at right angles with the east fork. In this cemetery the skeletons are found about two feet below the surface, in cists. On the farm of Daniel Turner, at the mouth of Dry Run, is one, which, as to the number of skeletons found in it, is the largest of any found so far in the county. It is situated on the brow of the hill, overlooking the east fork valley, at an elevation of two hundred feet above it. Its area is about forty feet square, inclosed by flat stones set on edge. This cemetery seems to be a large ditch, in which the bodies have been buried, one on top of the other, to the depth of five feet, and over which is a stratum of earth two feet in thickness. The immense number of skeletons found here with no evidences of fire, and the finding of no implements, leads the writer to believe that it is *not* of prehistoric origin.

In the skeletons found in the above mounds, etc., there is a similarity. The forehead is low, making the facial angle less than the negro, and the maxillary bones are unusually large, and so are the femur, which would, in proportion, make a man eight feet in height. One of the largest skeletons noted by the writer was found in the Sand Ridge cemetery. The skull was in a good state of preservation, together with the teeth; all the rest of the bones were decomposed, with the exception of one of the femurs, which was unusually large. The cranium, etc., are now in the possession of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Of the *mounds of observation* there are not a few in this county, mostly situated upon eminences, appearing in

chains or regular systems, and still bear traces of the beacon-fires that once burned upon them. On the east fork and the Ohio River hills they are the most abundant. They vary in height from three to fifteen feet, and are composed of loam. On the farms of Dr. Wood, near Chilo, of John Shaw, near New Richmond, and of W. F. and G. M. Roudebush, in Pierce township, are good examples of this class. There are no animals, mounds, or effigies in Clermont County.

It has been stated that the Mound-Builders in Clermont County were an agricultural people, but partly subsisting by the products of the chase and the inhabitants of the various streams found in it or on its border. To till the soil, manufacture cloth, hunt and fish, and ornament the person all required specific implements, which, as to use, have been divided into the following classes, viz., war, hunting and fishing, agriculture, manufactures, and ornament.

These implements were made of stone, bone, and red hematite iron-ore, in general terms.

The implements of war were grooved stone battle-axes, arrowheads of the following forms,—triangular, indented, stemmed, barbed, leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped, disk-shaped, and beveled,—spearheads, lance-points, and the bow and arrow. In size the battle-axes vary from five to fifteen pounds in weight, with a cutting-surface from three to six inches. A large majority of them were made from greenstone and porphyry. Of the arrowheads, two inches in length and one in breadth may be considered the average. They were generally made of white quartz, chalcedony, agate, and chert, the greater portion being made of the latter. The spearheads and lance-points were used both in war and in the chase, and are from five to eleven inches in length and from one to two in breadth; in material they are similar to the arrowheads. Of the bow and arrow but little or nothing is known except that the heads of the latter are very numerous.

Of fishing and hunting, spearheads, sinkers, cables, bows and arrows, and lance-points. The sinkers are, as to shape, double cones, with one end blunted sometimes, and the other running to a point, through which a hole has been drilled from both sides or with a small groove running around it. But there is a difference of opinion as to the use of this class of implements. Some claim that they were used for weaving in holding the threads taut. In size they are from two to three inches in length, and about the same in circumference. As to composition, they are generally made of white quartz, porphyry, and red hematite iron-ore. The cables were large stones weighing from ten to fifty pounds, and of various materials and forms. One was found a few years ago on the farm of Joseph Bicking, in Jackson township, and is now in the collection of the State Agricultural College, at Columbus, Ohio.

Of agriculture the implements were axes, hoes, spades, and hatchets. It is hard to decide to which division the various forms of axes belonged, but enough is known to prove that they were used in felling trees, etc. From the peculiar form of some of the implements found, they have been given the name of hoes and spades, which were made from chert and greenstone, and weigh from one to six

pounds. The hatchets were used for felling trees and other purposes, and are distinguished from the axes in not being grooved, of less size and different material, and, too, that only the cutting-edge is polished, while the rest of the surface is chipped. They are always of some kind of flint.

The implements of manufacturing are numerous. Celts, pestles, corn-mills, chisels, grooves, scrapers, shuttles, plummets, knives, and rimmers are among the most important. The celts are wedge-shaped and polished, with a cutting-surface of from three to six inches, and vary in length from four to twelve. They were used for cutting wood and as a sort of battle-axe in time of war, and were made from porphyry and greenstone. Pestles (or hominy-pounders) are so well known as to shape and use that a further description is useless. As to material, those made of rose-quartz, porphyry, and greenstone are the most abundant. Corn-mills are generally found *in situ*, and are usually erratics, having an artificial depression, in which the corn was placed, and by a rotary motion of the pestle, in the hands of the good housewife, made into meal or hominy. The use of the chisel is not known to a certainty, but is supposed to have been for building canoes, etc., and so with the groove. The scraper was used in the dressing of skins, and in form is crescent-shaped (or a half-moon), with the thickest part on the straight edge and the cutting on the curved. From the peculiar form of a certain relic it has been thought to have been used as a shuttle in weaving. Its length is generally three inches, width two, and thickness from an eighth to an inch. Near the ends are holes that have been started from opposite sides. From the manner in which their cloth was woven, it certainly would have answered for that purpose. Of the knives there are various shapes, but the most common one is that of an oval with both edges chipped for cutting-surfaces. On Sand Ridge twenty-four of this form were found in one grave. Another shape is that of a dagger. Of this form one was found a few years ago on the farm of E. M. Patchell, at Stonelick. Their length varies from one to three inches, and from one-half to one in width.

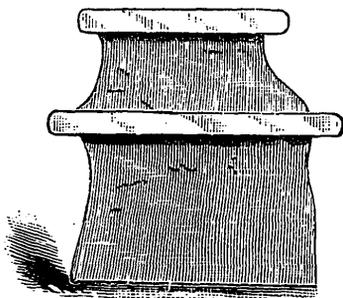
In a great many implements found are one, two, and sometimes more, holes, which have been drilled with precision, and that they had some instrument for that purpose is a self-evident fact. Great numbers of an instrument such as would make those perforations have been found and described, but in general, as to shape, they resemble that instrument from which they have been named,—a *rimmer*. They vary as to length, being from one to six inches, barbed at one end, and chipped or polished to a sharp point at the other. In the collection of P. T. Stuart, at Perin's Mills, are some of the largest ever seen by the writer.

Under the head of *ornamental* come breastplates, banner-stones, paint-cups, pipes, and pottery. To give a description of all these implements would be impossible in this connection. First of the three, they are generally, as to composition, of Huron slate,—a slate that takes and holds a polish and is very beautiful in appearance, being alternating bands of black and green. Of the pipes, they are of various forms and composition; some are merely a straight tube, while others approximate to those of the

moderns. As to material, gray and red clay and Huron slate are the most predominant.

In the collections of Dr. J. H. Thompson, Enoch Johnston, S. J. Rybolt, Dr. A. B. Anshutz, Frank Iuen, Miss Nora Lee, L. C. Moore, G. M. Roudebush, Cary Hartman, P. T. Stuart, and the writer, all the above named and described implements can be seen, aggregating ten thousand arrowheads, five hundred axes, about the same number of celts, spearheads, and lance-points, together with a large number of ornamental and miscellaneous articles. To these persons belongs the honor of making Clermont County what it should be, what it was intended to be,—viz., classical ground for the archæologist. To the profound questions of the ethnologist who the Mound-Builders were, whence they came, and whither they went, we can only reply to a certainty that they once lived here; here cultivated the soil; here worshiped,—perhaps with the solemn rites of human sacrifice; here planned and executed mighty works of organized labor; and then passed away. We find their inclosures, their mounds, their burial-places and sacrificial altars, in the distinctive character of which they were as marked a people as the Pelasgi, whose prehistoric works can yet be traced throughout Greece and Italy.

Of the many prehistoric specimens found in Ohio the one here figured, from its size, form, and probable use, is the most interesting.



PRE-HISTORIC STONE.

It was found on the farm now owned by Peter Gormen, in Stonelick township, in 1818, by John Davidson, as he in company with several others was blazing a road from Batavia to Goshen, by way of Glancy's Mills. The material is red granite, and is very compact in structure, its height being thirty-five inches; circumference of base ninety inches. In reply to the questions, Could it not have been the work of attrition or of the white man? I would say that its composition and structure is the same throughout, and has no veins of quartz in it, and that its projections are the same as to width and thickness, and their edges square and not convex, as would be the case if made by attrition. To the second question: There are no chisel marks on it, it being so hard no one would have attempted to have worked it into any form, especially the present one. At the time of its discovery it bore evidences of having been made for a long time, which would preclude the idea of its being made by the whites. If it had been worked by the whites, after spending so much labor on it they would certainly have removed it to their place of residence and not left it in the primitive forests. It is probable that it was a coun-

cil-stone, from which speeches were made. It is now in the possession of Mrs. B. Blythe, of Boston, who uses it for a horse-block.

CHAPTER V.

THE INDIANS—THEIR TRIBAL RELATIONS—PERILS AND ADVENTURES OF SAVAGE LIFE, AND THE CONFLICTS WHICH OPENED THE WAY FOR THE WHITE SETTLERS—INDIAN BATTLE IN CLERMONT COUNTY—INCIDENTS AND TRAILS.

THE territory that now constitutes Ohio was first of all, so far as can be learned, in the full possession of the race of Mound-Builders; afterwards (but still in prehistoric times) its sole occupants and owners for some centuries were unquestionably Indian tribes or nations, many of whom, still later, were subjected to expulsion or extermination from internecine feuds. They, as well as the Mound-Builders, held titles acquired probably by priority of discovery, by conquest, by occupancy, or by possession.

Nothing reliable or authentic is known of the various Indian tribes that occupied the vast territory that now comprises the State of Ohio, from the time of the departure or disappearance of the Mound-Builders until the closing years of the first half of the eighteenth century. Their history, therefore, anterior to the year 1750 is extremely meagre. They had no annalist, no historian, and perhaps had made but little history worthy of record during many recurring generations, centuries, and ages. It is true that we have traditions running back to the year 1656 relating to the destruction by the *Iroquois* of the once powerful *Eries*, who inhabited the southern shores of Lake Erie, except a small remnant which ultimately intermingled with the *Senecas*, but they are properly regarded as unverified traditions, and nothing more.

And equally unreliable and unauthenticated are many of the other traditions of the Indian tribes which bear date before the middle of the last century. About the year A.D. 1750, or a little earlier, as Professor Smucker has well said and determined, some accurate knowledge of the Ohio Indians began to be acquired through the Indian traders operating among them and from explorers; but little comparatively, however, was known of them with the certainty of authentic history until after Col. Boquet's expedition to the towns on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Rivers, in 1764. The intervening period between those dates may, therefore, be regarded as the time of the inauguration of the historic epoch of the Ohio Indians, the principal tribes being the *Wyandots* (called *Hurons* by the French), the *Delawares* and *Shawanese* (both of the *Algonquin* group), the *Miamis* (also called *Twigtwees*), the *Mingos* (an offshoot from the *Iroquois* or a fragment of the Six Nations), and the *Ottawas* and *Chippewas*.

The *Wyandots* occupied the valleys and plains bordering on the Sandusky River and some other points; the *Delawares* possessed the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Rivers and a few other places between Lake Erie and the Ohio River; the *Mingos* were in greatest force on the Ohio River about Mingo Bottom, below Steubenville, and

at other points on said river; also on the Scioto River, but seldom ever getting as far down as Clermont; the *Miamis* were the occupants of the valleys of the Little and Great Miami Rivers, and disputed the possession of the north-western part of Clermont; the *Shawanese* were principally found in the valleys and lands between the Scioto and Mad Rivers, and claimed the eastern part of Clermont and all of Brown County; the *Ottawas* made their homes in the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers; and the *Chippewas*, small in numbers, were chiefly confined to the southern shores of Lake Erie.

By the treaty of Fort McIntosh, made in 1785, the *Ottawas*, with the *Wyandots* and *Chippewas*, were assigned to the northern section of what is now the State of Ohio and west of the Cuyahoga River, having relinquished, by the terms of said treaty, whatever of claims they had to other portions of the territory now constituting our State. The true name of the *Delaware* tribe was *Wa-be-nugh-ka*,—that is, “the people from the East” or “the sun rising.” The tradition among themselves was that they originally, at some very remote period, emigrated from the West, crossed the Mississippi, ascending the Ohio, fighting their way until they reached the Delaware River near where Philadelphia now stands, in which region of country they became fixed. About this time they were so numerous that no enumeration could be made of the nation, and when at the height of their glory they welcomed to the shores of the New World that great lawgiver William Penn, for whom and his followers they ever entertained a kind and grateful recollection.

The name of the tribe *Miami*, in the *Ottawa* language, is said to signify “mother,” and was originally the designation of the nation who anciently bore the name of *Te-wight-e-wee*. This tribe were the original inhabitants of the two Miami Valleys and their tributary streams, and affirmed they were created in it; hence they occupied, first of all the red men, the county of Clermont.

The original country of the *Wyandots* was on the north side of the St. Lawrence River, and the *Senecas* owned the opposite side of the river and the island on which Montreal now stands. They were both large tribes, consisting of many thousands, and were blood-relations. A war originated between them in this way: A man of the *Wyandots* wanted a certain woman for his wife, but she objected, and said he was no warrior and had never taken any scalps. To accomplish his object he raised a small war-party, and in their scout they fell upon a party of *Seneca* hunters and killed and scalped a number of them. This procedure began a war between the nations that lasted more than a century. The *Wyandots*, finding they were in danger of being exterminated, concluded to leave their country and go far to the West, and at last settled in Ohio.

Shawanese means “the south” or “people from the south,” and Black Hoof, an old warrior of this tribe in Ohio, who died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, used to say he remembered, when a boy, bathing in the salt waters of Florida, where his nation then dwelt.

In the “French and Indian war,” which ended with the peace of 1763, the *Miamis*, *Wyandots*, *Ottawas*, and various other tribes adhered to the French, while the *Delawares*, *Shawanese*, and other nations clung to the English

side. The French and their allied Indians made a stand near the present city of Piqua, where, near the head-towns of the *Miamis*, a fort had been erected, and were attacked by English traders with British Indian allies. The siege continued for more than a week; the fort stood out, and could not be taken. Soon after this contest, the *Miamis* and their allies left this part of the country and removed farther northwest, and never returned. The *Shawanese* took their places, and were the Indians who afterwards claimed Clermont,—subject, however, to the claims of the *Mingos*; but the latter seldom ventured so far down the Ohio River as to materially affect the possessory rights of the former.

Rev. Christian Frederick Post, a native of Conitz, in Polish Prussia, came to America in 1742, and first exercised the functions of a Moravian missionary in 1743, after having acquired some knowledge of the language of the Indians. In the summer of 1758 he was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a bearer of a message to the *Delawares*, *Shawanese*, and *Mingos* of the Ohio Valley to persuade them to withdraw from the French interest, and to return to their allegiance to the English. The results were so satisfactory as to secure Rev. Mr. Post's services for the second time on a similar errand to those and other tribes in the Ohio Valley and on the tributaries of the Ohio River, including the Scioto and Little Miami. His journals of these several visits disclose the important fact that he came very near establishing the quarters of his mission-work near what is most probably now Bullskin Creek, of this county, but, from some considerations and matters of slight moment, was induced, at last, to locate his field of labors in Tuscarawas County, where he failed in his efforts, but where, nine years later, the Rev. David Zeisberger succeeded in planting a mission, from which sprang, in a few subsequent years, the prosperous and Christian Moravian settlements. A very trifling circumstance, as judged by Rev. Mr. Post's journals, must have been the means of diverting his chosen site from this county to that of Tuscarawas; but, whatever it was, it succeeded, and made a grand history for the location he chose.

By the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded with the *Iroquois* or Six Nations (*Mohawks*, *Onondagas*, *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, *Tuscaroras*, and *Oneidas*), Oct. 22, 1784, the indefinite claim of said confederacy to the greater part of the valley of Ohio was extinguished. This was followed, in January, 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, by which the *Delawares*, *Chippewas*, *Wyandots*, and *Ottawas* relinquished all claim to the Ohio Valley, and established the boundary-line between them and the United States to be the Cuyahoga River and along the main branch of the Tuscarawas to the forks of said river, near Fort Laurens; thence westwardly to the portage between the headwaters of the Great Miami and the Maumee or Miami of the Lakes; thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River. A similar relinquishment was effected by the treaty of Fort Finney (at the mouth of the Great Miami), concluded with the *Shawnees* on Jan. 31, 1786. The treaty of Fort Harmar, held by Gen. St. Clair, Jan. 9, 1789, was mainly confirmatory of the treaties previously made.

The rights and titles acquired by the Indians under the foregoing treaties were extinguished by the general government by purchase, in pursuance of various treaties subsequently made. From the time of the organization of the government of the "Northwest Territory," in 1788, until the ratification of the "treaty of Greenville," sometimes called "Wayne's treaty," in 1795, the attitude of many of the Western Indian tribes towards the white settlers in the new Territory was that of extreme, unrelenting hostility. The aggressions of the red men were now frequent, and the native tribes resented the settlement of the whites upon their soil, although they came under the sanction of treaties, as an intrusion. The bitter enmity which existed between them and the people of Kentucky caused them to look upon all Americans as enemies, and they were strongly stimulated to deeds of violence by the influence of the garrisons of the military posts retained by the British in open disregard of the treaty of 1783, and by renegade traders everywhere established among them. The military organizations which had marched against the savages before the establishment of civil government in the great Northwest had signally failed to subjugate them or secure a permanent cessation of hostilities. The disastrous expedition of Gen. Braddock, in 1755, of Maj. Wilkins, in 1763, of Col. Bradstreet, in 1764, of Col. Lochry, in 1781, and of Col. Crawford, in 1782, and the disgraceful and murderous expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas, in the last-named year, only tended to inflame the hostile Indian tribes and inspire them with greater courage in the forward movements and aggressive measures against the white settlers. The fruitless, if not abortive, attempts and campaigns of Col. McDonald, in 1774, of Gen. McIntosh, in 1778, and of Gen. Broadhead, in 1781, of course led to no salutary effects. Even the successful campaigns of Col. Boquet, in 1763-64, of Lord Dunmore and Gen. Lewis, in 1774, and of Gen. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, failed to secure a permanent peace with the Western Indian tribes. The inhabitants of the Northwest Territory were, therefore,—from the 7th of April, 1788, when the first immigrants arrived; at the mouth of the Muskingum, and the previous fall and winter, when O'Bannon was surveying and locating government entries in the southern townships of Clermont, until the treaty of Greenville was concluded, in August, 1795,—constantly liable to the stealthy but deadly attacks of the perfidious, merciless savage tribes of the Northwest. It does not appear that at this time the Indians had experienced any injuries at the hands of the immigrants, who, in general, were pacific but fearless men. The settlers were disposed to deal justly and in good faith with their savage neighbors and were averse to bloodshed, but in the hour of danger and trial they exhibited daring courage and steady resolution. They were not hunters who cared little whether their game were red men or wild beasts, but they were men who preferred to be citizens, still knew how to be soldiers, and they met their dastardly, cruel, unrelenting foes in the spirit of genuine manhood,—of true, determined, unflinching heroism. They were men worthy of the heroic age of the West, and bravely did they bear themselves during those seven years of toil and privations, of dread and apprehension, of suffering and sor-

row, of blood and carnage, and left a rich heritage to their descendants and the more fortunate pioneers following in their footsteps.

To avert from the new settlements the dangers which threatened them, the government first resorted to negotiations; but, these proving unavailing, Gen. Harmar, then commander-in-chief of the military department of the West, was ordered to attack the Indian towns. In pursuance of his instructions, he marched from Fort Washington, at Cincinnati, in September, 1790, with about thirteen hundred men, of whom less than one-fourth were regulars, the balance of his troops being Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers, the former being under the immediate command of Col. John Hardin, and the latter of Col. Trotter. When near the Indian villages on the Miami an advanced detachment of two hundred and ten men, consisting mostly of militia, fell into an ambush, and was defeated with severe loss. Notwithstanding this check, the villages on the Miami were reduced to ashes, and the standing corn and other means of savage subsistence were entirely destroyed.

Having accomplished this service, the army commenced its march homewards, but had not proceeded far, however, when Gen. Harmar received intelligence that the Indians had returned to their ruined towns. He immediately detached about one-third of his remaining force, under the command of Col. Hardin, with orders to bring them to an engagement. Early the next morning this detachment reached the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers, both tributaries of the Maumee, where they were encountered by a large body of savages, and a terrible engagement ensued. The Indians fought with all the fury of savage vengeance, and the militia and regulars alike behaved with the most Spartan gallantry and bravery, but suffered a most mortifying defeat. These battles were fought on the 19th and 22d of October, 1790, and in this last and most fatal action more than one hundred of the militia, and, except nine, all the regulars perished, and the rest were driven back to the main body. Dispirited by this final severe misfortune, Harmar attempted nothing further against the enemy, but continued his march to Cincinnati, and of course his campaign failed to give peace or relief from apprehended barbarities. In fact, there had been a signal failure of the expedition's accomplishing its objects, and hence the audacity of savage aggression was not at all restrained. The property of the settlers was now in constant peril of destruction, and many persons were killed and others carried into captivity, to be adopted, sold, or tortured at the pleasure of their captors. The settlements on the purchase of the "Ohio Company" shared heavily in these calamities, though in a less degree than those of the Virginia Reservation, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, which latter acquired in Kentucky the significant name of "the Miami Slaughter-house." The land-surveys by O'Bannon and other surveyors in Clermont County ceased entirely, or were only secretly made on the lands contiguous to the Ohio River, and these in the greatest danger and apprehension.

In the following year, 1791, Cornelius Washburn, the celebrated scout and Indian-fighter, was employed by government agents as a spy between Maysville, Ky., and the

mouth of the Little Miami, to watch for Indians, who were accustomed to cross the Ohio into Kentucky to steal and murder. While so engaged he had several encounters with them, in which his unerring rifle dealt death to many of the redskins. Two of these encounters were in Clermont,—the county where this famous scout and hunter afterwards resided for years. When scouting near what is now the village of Cedron, in this county,—situate in Franklin township, on Bullskin Creek, and some three miles from its mouth, where it empties into the Ohio,—Washburn spied five Indians, when he instantly fired and killed one. The four remaining savages pursued him, and, about half a mile beyond, one of them having got, in pursuit, within a few steps, Washburn wheeled and shot, and then continued the retreat. In less than a mile farther a second one came so close to him that as he turned to fire he caught the muzzle of his gun, when, after a severe struggle, Washburn brought it to his chest, and discharging it, his antagonist fell dead. He still continued on his course, pursued by the two Indians, all three being pretty well fatigued, and often stopping and treeing. After going something more than a mile, Washburn took advantage of an open ground over which the Indians were passing, and stopped suddenly to shoot the foremost, who thereupon sprang behind a small sapling. Washburn fired and wounded him mortally, and the remaining savage then gave a little yell and exclaimed, "No catch that man! Gun always loaded!" and retreated back into the forest, leaving Washburn to proceed to the Ohio further unmolested. Later in the season of the same year, while returning from the mouth of the Little Miami, he discovered an Indian on Twelve-Mile Creek, in Ohio township, a little over a mile from the present town of New Richmond, and before the redskin was probably aware of his being seen his life was taken by the sure shot of the great spy's never-failing rifle, which was the terror of his savage foes. This encounter happened on what is now the farm of Christian Laub, a worthy German, who suffers at this day less apprehension from the red men than from the failure of his grape-fields to yield a goodly vintage.

The alarming condition of affairs in the Territory inspired President Washington with fresh anxiety for a more effective prosecution of the Indian war, and a new army, in every respect superior to the former, was assembled at Cincinnati in 1791, under the command of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the Governor of the Territory, and an officer who had a Revolutionary record of patriotism and ability, and under whom the speedy termination of the Indian atrocities was expected to be secured. The regular force consisted of three regiments of infantry, two companies of artillery, and one of cavalry, and the militia numbered about six hundred men. With this army St. Clair began, on September 17th, his march from Ludlow's Station (six miles from Fort Washington) towards the Indian towns on the Maumee. Two forts, Hamilton and Jefferson, were established on the route, at the distance of about forty miles from each other, and garrisoned by parties detached from the main army for that purpose. Shortly after leaving Fort Jefferson a considerable party of the militia mutinied and deserted in a body. The First Regiment, under Maj. Hamtrank, was ordered to pursue them and to secure the advancing con-

voys of provisions, which, it was feared, they designed to plunder. Thus weakened by desertion and division, St. Clair approached the Indian towns. On the 3d of November, when within about forty-five miles of the towns, he halted, intending to throw up some slight fortifications for the protection of the baggage, and to await the return of the absent regiment. Misfortune seemed to have marked the expedition almost from its commencement, and on the following morning, about half an hour before sunrise, the American army was attacked with fiery impetuosity by the whole force of the Northwestern tribes and totally defeated, with the loss of more than six hundred officers and soldiers. The site of this disastrous defeat was near the headwaters of the Wabash, now in Mercer Co., Ohio, and the battlefield is known as Fort Recovery. Engaged in this battle were at least two thousand Indians and fifteen hundred white men, and of the latter more than half were either killed or wounded.

Nothing could have been more unexpected than this severe disaster—this calamity—to the disheartened and greatly-harassed pioneers of the Territory. Its effect was deplorable, and the victorious tribes sent runners to the southern and southwestern nations to stimulate them to attacks upon the white settlements; and, consequently, Indian outrages of every kind were multiplied, and emigration was almost entirely suspended. The Federal government now took the preliminary steps to raise a large army to operate against the hostile tribes, for the purpose of finally and permanently subjugating them, and Congress passed the necessary laws and the President hastened to carry them into effect. In the mean time there occurred a battle in Clermont County,—the only fight of any magnitude known to have ever transpired between the Indians and whites within its borders.

INDIAN BATTLE IN CLERMONT—TECUMSEH AND KENTON ENGAGED—THE SAVAGES DEFEATED IN A SHARP CONFLICT.

In the month of March, 1792, some horses were stolen by the Indians from the settlements back of Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., and a party of whites, to the number of thirty-six, was immediately raised for the purpose of pursuing them. It embraced Simon Kenton, Cornelius Washburn, Timothy Downing, Benjamin Whiteman, Anthony Shane, Stephen Ruddell, Alexander McIntyre, John Barr, — Calvin, Isaac Ferguson, and several other experienced woodsmen and famous scouts,—all noted marksmen and familiar with pioneer hardships. Simon Kenton, the distinguished Indian-fighter, was placed in command, and next in authority was the celebrated Cornelius Washburn, marked in the early struggles with the red men for his sagacity and courage. Over half a century ago, the progress of civilization being too rapid for him, he left his home and kindred in Clermont County for the wilds of the far West, to pass his time in the congenial employment of hunting the bear and trapping the beaver, and of his ultimate fate history is uncertain. The Hutchinsons, Harlowes, Woods, and Tates, of Jackson township, and the wife of ex-County Treasurer Joseph Bicking, are grandchildren of Washburn, whose renowned exploits and hair-

breadth escapes from the Indians would fill a volume. The third in command of this company was Timothy Downing, one of the first settlers of Washington, Ky., and who was once captured by the savages near Blue Licks and brought a prisoner to Ohio by the *Shawnees*, but escaped by his strategy and coolness, for which he was so noted. He has a great-granddaughter in Batavia in Mrs. R. J. Bancroft, whose mother was a Downing, born in Washington, Ky.

Drake, in his life of the celebrated Indian chief Tecumseh, says, the trail of the Indians being taken, it was found that they had crossed the Ohio River just below the mouth of Lee's Creek, which was reached by the above-mentioned pursuing-party towards evening. Having prepared rafts, they crossed the Ohio that night and encamped. Early the next morning the trail was again taken, and pursued in a northerly course all day, the weather being bad and the ground wet. On the ensuing morning twelve of the men were unable to continue the pursuit, and were permitted to return. The remainder followed the trail until eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a bell was heard, which they supposed indicated their approach to an Indian camp. A halt was called, all useless baggage and clothing laid aside, and Benjamin Whiteman and two others sent ahead as spies in different directions, each being followed by a detachment of the party. After moving forward some distance, it was found the bell was approaching them, whereupon they halted, and soon perceived a solitary Indian riding towards them. When within one hundred and fifty yards he was fired at and killed, whereupon Kenton ordered the spies to proceed, being now satisfied that the camp of the Indians was near at hand. They pushed on rapidly, and after going about four miles found the red men encamped on the southeast side of the east fork of the Little Miami River, in Jackson township, Clermont Co., at Lime-Kiln Ford, near the mouth of Grassy Run, and on what are now the lands of Thomas Goldtrap, J. G. Hutchinson, and Samuel Bicking's heirs,—about two miles south of Marathon and five miles northeast of Williamsburgh.

The indications of a considerable body of Indians were so strong that the expediency of an attack at that hour of the day was doubted by Kenton. A hurried council was held, in which it was determined to retire if it could be done without discovery, and lie concealed until night, and then assault the camp. This plan was carried into execution, and two of the spies were left to watch the Indians and ascertain whether the pursuing-party had been discovered. The others retreated for some distance, and took a commanding position on a ridge. The spies watched until night, and then reported to their commander that they had not been discovered by the enemy. The men being wet and cold, they were now marched down into a hollow, where they kindled fires, dried their clothes, and put their rifles in order. The party was then divided into three detachments, Kenton commanding the right, McIntyre the centre, and Downing the left. By agreement, the three divisions were to move towards the camp simultaneously, and when they had approached as near as possible without giving an alarm were to be guided in the commencement of the attack by the fire from Kenton's party.

When Downing and his detachment had approached close

to the camp an Indian arose upon his feet and began to stir up the fire, which was dimly burning. Fearing a discovery, Downing's party immediately shot him down. This was followed by a general fire from the three detachments upon the Indians, who were sleeping under some marquees and bark tents, close upon the margin of the east fork. But unfortunately, as it proved in the sequel, Kenton's party had taken "Boone" as their watchword. This name, happening to be as familiar to the enemy as themselves, led to some confusion in the course of the engagement. When fired upon, the savages, instead of retreating across the stream, as had been anticipated, boldly stood upon their arms, returned the fire of the assailants, and rushed upon them. They were reinforced, moreover, from a camp on the opposite side of the east fork, which until then had been unperceived by the whites. In a few minutes the Indians and Kentuckians were blended with each other, and the cry of "Boone" and "*Che Boone*" arose simultaneously from each party.

It was after midnight when the attack was made, and, there being no moon, it was very dark. Kenton, perceiving that his men were likely to be overpowered, ordered a retreat after the attack had lasted for a few minutes; this was continued through the remainder of the night and part of the next day, the redskins pursuing them, but without killing more than one of the retreating party. The Kentuckians lost but two men,—Alexander McIntyre and John Barr,—but the loss of the Indians was much greater, according to the statement of some prisoners, who, after the peace of 1795, were released and returned to Kentucky. They related that *fourteen* Indians were killed and *seventeen* wounded. They further stated that there were in the camp about one hundred warriors, among them several chiefs of note, including Tecumseh, Battise, Black Snake, Wolf, and Chinskau, and that the party had been formed for the purpose of annoying the settlements in Kentucky, and of attacking boats descending the Ohio River, but the severe raid of the whites changed their intention and altered their course.

The history of no battle with the Indians in pioneer annals shows more valor than this fight on the part of the brave scouts and hunters—twenty-four in all—who attacked and fought over a hundred Indians, among whom were several of their most celebrated chiefs on the continent, and inflicted such chastisement upon the savages as to deter them from future incursions into this and the county of Brown, and from further predatory raids upon the Kentucky people. Kenton and his band were three days in reaching Limestone (now Maysville, Ky.), going down near the line of Clermont and Brown Counties to the mouth of Bullskin Creek and thence up the Ohio, and were two days without food, and destitute of a sufficient amount of clothing to protect them from the cold winds and rains of March.

Some of the foregoing particulars of this expedition are gathered from the writings of Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, one of the early and gallant pioneers of Kentucky, and who died many years ago in Xenia, Ohio, but some of whose great-grandchildren still live in Tate and Franklin townships, of this county.

The statements of Anthony Shane and Stephen Ruddell

touching this fight vary in some particulars from that which has been given above, and also from the narrative in McDonald's sketches. Ruddell states that at the beginning of the attack Tecumseh was lying by the fire, outside of the tents, and when the first gun was heard he sprang to his feet, and, calling upon Sinnamatha to follow his example and charge, he rushed forward and killed one of the whites (John Barr) with his war-club. The other Indians, raising the war-whoop, seized their arms, and, rushing upon Kenton and his band, compelled them, after a severe contest, to retreat. One of the Indians, in the midst of the engagement, fell into the river, and in the effort to get out of the water made so much noise that it created a belief on the minds of the whites that a reinforcement was crossing the stream to aid Tecumseh. This is supposed to have hastened the order from Kenton for his men to retreat. The afternoon prior to the battle one of Kenton's men, by the name of McIntyre, succeeded in catching an Indian horse, which he tied in the rear of the camp, and when a retreat was ordered he mounted and rode off.

Early in the morning Tecumseh and four of his men set off in pursuit of the retreating party, and, having fallen upon the trail of McIntyre, they pursued it for some distance, and at length overtook him. He had struck a fire and was cooking some meat, and when he discovered his pursuers he instantly fled at full speed. Tecumseh and two others followed, and were fast gaining on him, when he turned and raised his gun. Two of the Indians, who happened to be in advance of Tecumseh, sprang behind the trees, but he rushed upon McIntyre and made him prisoner. He was tied and taken back to the battle-ground; upon reaching which, Tecumseh deemed it prudent to draw off the red men, lest the whites should rally and renew the fight. He requested some of his companions to catch the horses, but, they hesitating, he undertook to do it by himself, assisted by one of the party, and when he returned to camp with the horses he found that his men had killed McIntyre. At this act of cruelty he was exceedingly indignant, declaring that it was a cowardly act to kill a man when tied, and a prisoner.

The conduct of Tecumseh in this engagement and in the events of the following morning is creditable alike to his courage and humanity. Resolutely brave in battle, his arm was never uplifted against a prisoner, nor did he suffer violence to be inflicted upon a captive without promptly rebuking it. McDonald, in speaking of this action, says that the distinguished warrior, Tecumseh, commanded the Indians, and that his cautious and fearless intrepidity made him a host wherever he went.

In military tactics night-attacks are not allowable, except in cases like this, where the assailing party is far inferior in numbers. Sometimes, in night-attacks, panic and confusion are created in the attacked party, which may render them a prey to inferior numbers. Kenton trusted to something like this on the present occasion, but was disappointed, for when Tecumseh was present his influence over the minds of his followers infused that confidence in his tact and courage that could only be defeated by force of numbers.

In the numerous accounts of this battle the principal

difference relates to the number of Indians in the engagement and the loss sustained by them, and there is only one that disputes the truth of the fact of the redskins getting reinforcements from the north side of the east fork. Some writers have located this battle at Salt Lick, in Perry township, Brown Co., nearly a mile from the site we have given, but they are mistaken, as Cornelius Washburn, who a few years subsequently settled and made his home for quite a while in the immediate vicinity of the site designated by us, often walked over the battle-ground and pointed out and described the particulars of the fight, and placed its exact location as before mentioned by us.

In April, 1792, while Gen. Nathaniel Massie, with a party of nine men, was engaged in surveying in Stonelick township, they were suddenly attacked (while breakfast was preparing) by a party of twenty-two Indians. So unexpected was the onslaught by this superior force that Gen. Massie ordered his men to fall back after firing a few shots at the savages. The whites retreated to Geraul's Station, at that time commanded by Capt. Richard Hall. The Indians pursued them some distance, and slightly wounded one of the men. Three of the Indians were seen to fall. It is supposed that these were the same Indians that soon after killed Maj. Covalt at Round Bottom.

A few years later Gen. William Lytle, while surveying in Jackson township, was pursued by a small party of Indians, and in the hurry of the moment lost his pocket-compass. This was found in a good state of preservation a few years ago, and is highly prized as a memento of those perilous times.

Various obstacles retarded the enlistment and organization of the new army to meet the Indians, and military preparations progressed slowly, owing to the distance for transportation and the sparseness of population. Gen. Anthony Wayne, a bold, energetic, and experienced officer of the Revolution,—the immortal hero of "Stony Point,"—was appointed to the command, and arrived at Cincinnati in the spring of 1793. The Kentucky volunteer riflemen had become, from the experience of frequent disasters, averse to serving in concert with the regular troops, but such was the confidence inspired by "Mad Anthony Wayne" that they joined his standard with alacrity and in great numbers. In the course of the following winter he established a fort on a western branch of the Great Miami, which he called Greenville, and, having taken possession of the theatre of St. Clair's defeat, erected there a fort, to which he gave the most appropriate name of "Fort Recovery." In the spring of 1794 the new American army assembled at Greenville, and consisted of fifteen hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky and a regular force of about two thousand men, all of whom were well provided in every respect and eager to be led against the insolent and haughty enemy. The Kentucky troops were commanded by Gen. Charles Scott, of that State, who was the second ranking officer in this army, and who, as well as Gen. Henry Lee (the "Light-Horse Harry" of the Revolution) and Gen. William Darke, had been favorably considered by President Washington in connection with the chief command of this great expedition. The choice, however, fell upon Gen. Wayne, the old companion-in-arms of the President, and to

him is justly ascribed the honor of defeating the Indian tribes commanded by the celebrated *Shawnee* chief Blue Jacket on the Maumee, Aug. 20, 1794, and of permanently breaking the power of a very formidable Indian confederacy.

The savages had collected their whole force, amounting to over two thousand braves, near a British fort, erected since the treaty of 1783, and in gross violation of its obligations, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee. Wayne marched from Greenville towards the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee in July, 1794. Having arrived there, he sent forward a messenger with his last pacific overtures, but without waiting for his return continued his march. On his route he met the envoy, who returned with an evasive answer. On August 20th he encountered the enemy, and the order of march was instantly converted into the order of battle. The contest which ensued was short and deadly, and successive charges impetuously made with the bayonet drove the Indians from their coverts and exposed them to a galling fire. Unable to sustain the onset, they fled in the greatest confusion, and were pursued under the guns of the British fort. In this well-fought action—one of the severest defeats the American Indians ever met—Gen. Wayne's zealous and efficient aid-de-camp was a future President,—William Henry Harrison.

This battle was fought at the Maumee Rapids, near Perrysburg and Fort Meigs, in Wood Co., Ohio, and is known as the battle of "Fallen Timbers," though sometimes called the "battle of the Maumee." The American loss was thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded, including in the former five officers and nineteen in the latter, but the loss of the enemy was very large, as the woods were strewed for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of the Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

Cessation of hostilities followed this victory, and a peace which the government had vainly sought by friendly negotiation was secured,—a peace which continued for many years, even until after the "Northwest Territory" had ceased to be and the important incidents and events connected therewith had passed into history. The victory did not at once reduce the savages to submission, and it was necessary to lay waste their whole country, and to erect forts in the heart of their territory, before they could be entirely subdued. At length, however, they became thoroughly convinced of their inability to resist the American arms, and sued for peace. A grand council was held at Greenville, only a few miles distant from the unfortunate scene of St. Clair's defeat of four years previous, where eleven of the most powerful Northwestern tribes were represented, to whom Gen. Wayne dictated the terms of pacification.

The treaty thus negotiated with the "Thirteen Fires," as the savages called the Federal States, stipulated for the mutual release of prisoners and confirmed the boundary-line established by the treaty at Fort McIntosh, which extended westward from Loramies to Fort Recovery, and thence southward to the mouth of the Kentucky River. All the territory eastward and southward of the line thus established was ceded to the United States, and the In-

dians solemnly pledged themselves never again to make those lands, or any part of them, a cause or pretense of war or injury to any of the American people. Several small tracts, important as sites for military forts, were likewise ceded. The Indians also agreed to acknowledge the United States as their sole protector, and never to sell their lands to any other power. Upon these conditions the United States received the Indian nations into their protection, guaranteed their future security from wrong and injury, and relinquished all claims to land not included within the treaty boundary. A large quantity of goods was also delivered on the spot, and perpetual annuities, payable in merchandise or in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, or other convenient utensils, at the pleasure of the receivers, were promised to each tribe which became a party to the treaty.

This treaty was the foundation of a permanent peace, and was the act of all the tribes who had then any claims to the territory east of the Wabash, and the observance of its conditions was secured by the expectation of solid benefits, as the rewards of good faith, and by the dread of severe retribution as the consequence of infractions. Its effect upon the prosperity and improvement of the West was immense. Confidence in the disposition and ability of the government to protect the Western settlers was universally restored, and the emigrant no longer had the fear of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife, of the midnight conflagration and the noon-day ambush, before his eyes when he undertook the conquest of the wilderness. Occasional aggressions, indeed, by both whites and Indians, still continued to occur, but no combination of tribes, nor any single tribe, again lifted the tomahawk against the United States until just before the breaking out of the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

On the heels of Wayne's victory and treaty, the population of Ohio began to increase and extend; the Virginia Reservation, between the Little Miami and Scioto, drew a large number of Revolutionary veterans and others from that State; the business of entering new surveys in Clermont was resumed; and several settlements were begun in the county, in Williamsburgh, Miami, and Washington townships. Many of these settlers had been with Wayne in his victorious campaign, others had fought the savages in Kentucky and North Carolina, and all of them came feeling secure under the new peace and order of things, and ready to reclaim the forest and open up farms, but also prepared, in strong arms and stout hearts, to wield the musket should Indian aggression ever again raise its bloody sceptre.

Near Smyrna graveyard, a short distance from Felicity, in the year 1786, an Indian squaw named "Sweet Lips" was executed by the tomahawk of an Indian chief for her alleged witchcraft and sorcery, that had impeded the success of her tribe in the chase and defeated it in a fight. When O'Bannon was making his surveys in Franklin and Washington townships the fall and winter of the following year, he observed and marked the fatal spot where the weird woman of the silent race paid the forfeit of her life, and had the particulars described to him by an Indian guide who had witnessed the execution.

In early times the Little Miami Valley, between Branch Hill, in this county, and Symmes, on the Hamilton County

side, was a place of greater relative importance than at present, and at one time was the rendezvous for travelers as well as adventurers, and here was the trail of an Indian tribe which crossed at Three Islands on their way between Columbia and Chillicothe.

In the fall of 1795, John Wood, David Wood, Jeriah Wood, John, Nathan, and Elisha Manning settled in Washington township, about a mile from Calvary Church. They had their families, and built what was called "Wood and Manning's Station," afterwards called "Miller's Station," and supposed to have been the first in Clermont. These settlers lived in the "station," which was a residence and fort combined, and several times the men were driven into the station by passing predatory bands of Indians going to Kentucky to steal horses or on their return from that State by the way of the Neville crossing. They were never attacked by the savages or the station seriously disturbed, as the treaty held the redskins in check, though they frequently violated its provisions in crossing the Ohio River to steal horses from pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." In 1796 and 1797, Simon Kenton, while scouting between Cincinnati and the Scioto River, spying for Indians violating the Greenville treaty, often tarried over-night at this station and partook of its cordial hospitality. Daniel Boone, when on his way to Missouri, had sent his family by flatboat down the Ohio River, and stayed at this station several days with the Woods and Buchanans,—old friends and neighbors of that great Indian-fighter and hunter at Germantown and Washington, Ky. Here for nearly a week he tarried, and took a hunt up into the county to nearly the headwaters of the Stonelick, in which the party of eleven laid in an immense supply of bear and deer-meat, with a dozen fine wild turkeys.

Through the site of what is now the flourishing village of Williamsburgh (as we are assured by its eloquent historian, Prof. Byron Williams) passed a trail from the "Dark and Bloody Ground" to the realms of the North Wind. A camping-spot was near the intersection of Third or Second with Walnut and Mill Streets. Of all the wily hunters that threaded that mazy trail, of all the valiant chiefs and cunning braves that reposed in that camp, no name is known.

"Of the mighty deeds they have done,
Of their battles bravely lost or won,"

history, tradition, and song are silent.

"The dusky maidens and their loves are alike forgotten and lost,
As a darkened torch in midnight ocean tossed."

Some have thought that there are indications that a great conflict occurred (many years before any settlement in Clermont) at the junction of the east fork and Kain Run. Only this we know,—that their souls are in the spirit-land, and that from beneath rough stone in rude symmetry placed, on the loveliest knolls in that vicinity, truants and idlers with curious thoughts and sacrilegious hands have exhumed the bones of stalwart men, and that there battle-axes and arrowheads are to be found in profusion rich to the studious antiquarian.

The largest Indian camp in the county after its occupa-

tion by the whites, in 1795, was on the farm formerly owned by W. T. Hartman, near Grassy Run, in Jackson township. It consisted of nine wigwams and forty-three souls. Remains of their fireplaces are still to be seen. These Indians were *Wyandots*, and subsisted chiefly by hunting, fishing, and trapping, selling their furs to the whites for corn and a little money. In their intercourse with the whites they were friendly and honest. Before that period the *Shawanese* had a camp farther up the east fork, and between them and the *Wyandots* there was much enmity, which came near resulting in serious conflicts on several occasions. The latter were called women and other epithets offensive to an Indian's nature. The *Shawanese* left in 1805, and thereafter the *Wyandots* were in undisturbed possession of the salt-licks in that part of the country, which were greatly frequented by game. Among their chieftains was one Logan, of very fine personal appearance, who was killed in the war of 1812. These Indians left the county in 1811 to join their northern brethren, and never returned. They were the last to live within the bounds of Clermont, and more than half a century has elapsed since the red man has set his foot on her soil.

CHAPTER VI.

LAND-GRANTS, TITLES, AND SURVEYS.

IN the third year of the Revolutionary war the State of Virginia, which claimed the ownership of all the domain west of the Alleghany Mountains, opened an office for the sale of her Western lands. This act attracted the attention of the other States, several of which regarded the vacant region in the West as a common fund for the future payment of the expenses of the war for independence, in which the confederacy was then involved. This claim, in behalf of the United States, was asserted on the ground that the Western lands had been the property of the Crown, and naturally fell, on the declaration of independence, to the opponent of the former sovereign. It was contended that it was manifestly unjust that a vast tract of unoccupied country, acquired by the common efforts and at the common expense of the whole Union, should be appropriated for the exclusive benefit of particular States, while the rest should be left to bear the unmitigated burden of a debt contracted in asserting that independence by which this immense acquisition was wrested from Great Britain. On the other hand Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut asserted separate, and in some degree conflicting, claims, founded upon the construction of their respective colonial charters, and New York also advanced some vague pretensions, grounded upon her jurisdiction over the Six Nations, of whom the Northwestern tribes were the imagined tributaries. Of these various claims, that of the United States seems to have been the most rational and just, and, in opposition to the several pretensions, Congress, as a common head of the people, maintained its title to the Western lands upon the solid ground that a vacant territory, wrested from the common enemy by the united arms and at the joint expense of all the States, ought of right to belong to

Congress, in trust for the common use and benefit of the whole Union. This controversy respecting the North-west territory for a long time darkened the prospects of the American Union and retarded the ratification of the Articles of Confederation; it greatly augmented the difficulty and embarrassment experienced by Congress in carrying on the war, and it cheered the enemies of America by revealing a source of contentious discord among the members of the Union.

In these trying circumstances, Congress strongly appealed to the several States which had asserted claims to the Western domain to avert the danger that threatened the common cause by liberal cessions for the common benefit. New York was the first to listen to these appeals, by authorizing her delegates in Congress, early in the year 1780, to restrict her western border by such limits as they should deem expedient, which magnanimous example was followed by Virginia making a deed of cession of the territory northwest of the Ohio on March 1, 1784; by Massachusetts, in April, 1785, ceding all her claims to the United States to territory west of the western boundary of New York; and by Connecticut, on Sept. 14, 1786, deeding all her land lying one hundred and twenty miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania and bordering on Lake Erie.

By the acceptance of these cessions Congress became the trustee of the Confederacy, and, according to a resolve of 1780, the terms of these trusts were: first, that the ceded territory should be formed into States, to be admitted, when formed, into the Union upon an equal footing in all respects with the original States; second, that the land should be disposed of for the common benefit of all the States; and third, that the manner and conditions of sale should be exclusively regulated by Congress.

In the adjustment of this great controversy Massachusetts and New York made no reservations in their respective cessions, but Virginia and Connecticut were not so unmindful of their individual interests, the latter reserving what is now the well-known Ohio Reserve, an area of about three million eight hundred thousand acres, and the former a large and undefined tract of some four million acres, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, embracing all of Clermont and all or parts of twenty-three other counties.

The State of Virginia had raised, at an early period of the Revolutionary war, two descriptions of troops, State and Continental, to each of which bounties in lands were promised.

The lands within the limits of the indefinite and vague colonial charter of Virginia from James I., King of England, situate to the northwest of the Ohio River, were withdrawn from appropriation on treasury land-warrants, and the lands on Cumberland River, and between Green and Tennessee Rivers, on the southeasterly side of the Ohio, were appropriated for these military bounties to the officers and soldiers on the Continental establishment, in contradistinction to the State soldiery, otherwise paid. But in her cession Virginia stipulated that in case the quantity of good land on the southeast of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland River, and between Green and Tennessee

Rivers, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in farther upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the Ohio River, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia for their respective services, proportional to their rank and time of actual service.

The right of the United States as against the civilized world was now clear and incontestable, the several States having respectively relinquished their pretensions, and Great Britain and Spain, who had each disputed the western boundary of the Union, having conceded, by formal treaty, the American claim to all the territory east of the Mississippi and north of Florida and Louisiana. Congress, therefore, proceeded to perfect its title to the soil and jurisdiction by negotiations with the Indian tribes, the original and only rightful sovereigns and proprietors, and by a treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh, Jan. 21, 1785, with the *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Chippewas*, and *Ottawas*, it acquired the title of all these tribes to about three-fourths of the present State of Ohio.

By the ordinance of May, 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it by providing for the future surveys of the public domain in the West the disposal of the vacant lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. On July 13, 1787, Congress adopted an ordinance that has passed into history as the formal dedication of the great Northwest to liberty and settlement,—in which provision was made for successive forms of territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settling of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property and the transfer of personal goods, and contained five articles of compact between the original States and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American Union.

Never, probably, in the history of the world did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed, the anticipations of the legislators, and this ordinance has been well described as having been a "pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night" in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there, and impressed upon the soil itself while it yet bore up nothing but the forest; and the purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and by its perpetual covenants so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

According to the various ordinances of Congress and the stipulations of Virginia's deed of cession, no land in Clermont County could be purchased, entered, or surveyed save and except by the Continental troops of Virginia holding the requisite land-warrants for their services as officers or

privates, or by other persons to whom these necessary warrants had been duly assigned in pursuance of law and in writing.

The lands in Clermont were taken up under a system peculiar to this Virginia military district,—what were called entries for survey. They were not surveyed into townships or sections or any regular form, but a principal surveyor was appointed, who selected deputies, and any individual holding a land-warrant on the Virginia line in the Continental establishment might locate it wherever he chose within the district, and in such shape as he pleased, wherever the land had not previously been located. When the lands were surveyed under the orders of the principal or deputy surveyors, the proper entries returned to the land-office, and the necessary papers deposited in the departments, and, if everything was found regular, patents signed by the President were issued.

In consequence of this deficiency of regular original surveys and the irregularities with which the several locations were made, and the consequent interference and encroachment of some locations upon others, more than double the litigation has probably arisen between the holders of adverse titles in this county than in other counties of equal extent situate on congressional or other lands outside of the famous Virginia Military Reservation. The military district, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, embraces the counties in whole or part of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Clinton, Highland, Fayette, Madison, Union, Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Marion, Delaware, Hardin, Logan, Clark, Green, Champaign, Warren, Hamilton, and Auglaize.

The time for making entries and returning surveys thereon was repeatedly fixed by act of Congress and extended from time to time, and the first surveys in Ohio under the provisions of the reservation and other acts followed immediately after the passage of the ordinance of 1787, and were made in Clermont County on November 13th and 14th of that year,—the fall previous to the settlement at Marietta, and a year before the first settlers at Cincinnati began their operations. The first land, therefore, surveyed by a government officer in Ohio, was in this county, as is subsequently herein detailed.

The unsurveyed and unappropriated lands in the Virginia Reservation were, by an act of Congress of Feb. 18, 1871, ceded to the State of Ohio, coupled with a condition that each settler on the lands should be entitled to pre-empt any quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, under such regulations as the General Assembly of Ohio should provide. The State, by act of March 26, 1872, accepted said grant, and conveyed the lands to the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. That as well as the subsequent act of April 3, 1873, required the trustees of that institution to survey, set off, and convey by deed to each settler forty acres at the cost only of survey and deed, and also authorized each settler to demand, and required said trustees to survey and convey to every such person, one hundred and twenty acres additional for one dollar per acre, or such portion thereof as such settler might have had in actual possession. These lands—of which there are four thousand two hundred and sixty-four

acres in Clermont—may be classified as follows: First, unsurveyed lands; second, lands resting on entry alone; third, fraudulent and voidable surveys; and fourth, lands donated to settlers. The lands designated as “unsurveyed” include, as well as the tracts resting on more naked entries, those unclaimed. An entry is simply a notice in writing by the holder of a warrant to the principal surveyor of an intention to survey and appropriate a particular tract, and in order to make an entry available it must be followed by a survey, which must be approved by the principal surveyor, and by him certified to the commissioner of the General Land-Office.

There are many lands surveyed which have not been carried into patent, the surveys of which are of two sorts,—valid and fraudulent. The Agricultural College declares its policy not to interfere with surveys long since made which have not been carried into patent by reason of mere technical defects, which are causes of most of the nonpatented four thousand two hundred and sixty-four acres in this county, but avows its purpose to get possession of the fraudulent surveys, which stand upon a different footing, but of which there are but a very few in Clermont.

In hundreds of instances lands are held in this county, and have been for years, simply upon location and survey, and in all of them there is what is called “excess,” but this excess beyond the boundaries of the original survey in measurement cannot now, by the settled policy of the government, be patented anew, or the occupants thereon be disturbed in their possession by any person claiming under governmental title adverse to them. It is not the policy of the general government that the homes where the hardy pioneer built his cabin, cleared his fields, and sowed and reaped for years, and where his children have grown to manhood and womanhood,—where his children and grandchildren in his old age return to the old farm, “the dearest spot on earth,” to cheer his declining years and receive his fatherly blessing,—should be lost or decimated by technicalities of patent or errors in boundary-lines of surveys made when the country was wilderness. Humane statutes and equitable decisions will allow no cloud to intervene whose darkness is more chilling to the old pioneer than even the approach of that invisible reaper whose sickle he knows to be near. Errors in olden metes and bounds will not be permitted to shackle the old settler's home or to bind his fields; and the very landmarks that have grown mossy with age and peace shall not be thrust aside by the despoiler who would “cause the naked to lodge without clothing,” and who would violate the divine injunction, “Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, which they of old time have set in thine inheritance, which thou shalt inherit in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee to possess it.” We give below a synoptical index to the laws relating to the Virginia military bounty-lands in this county:

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The principal surveyor of the Virginia Military District was Gen. Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, grandfather of Maj. Robert Anderson, the heroic defender of Fort Sumter, and of Governor Charles Anderson, of Ohio. He opened an office for the reception of locations and surveys at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1, 1784, and on Aug. 1, 1787, established in his office a separate bureau for the lands on the north side of the Ohio River. Under Gen. Anderson and his successors all of the lands in this county were surveyed by his deputy surveyors,—John O'Bannon (the first who made a survey in the district), Gen. James Taylor, Gen. William Lytle, Gen. Duncan McArthur, and Gen. Nathaniel Massie (both afterwards Governors of the State), Robert Todd, Joseph Kerr, Cadwalder Wallace, Timothy Kirby, A. D. Kendrick, E. P. Kendrick, John Hill, James Denny, Peter McArthur, Allen Latham, James Galloway, Jr., John Ellison, Jr., David Collins, Walter Dunn, Col. James Taylor, Jr., George C. Light, David Collier, Col. James Poage, and John Bogges. Most of the surveys were made before the year 1800, under Anderson's administration and by his deputies, O'Bannon, Lytle, Taylor, Sr., Massie, Todd, and Wallace, who were exposed to incessant dangers, suffered great privations, and were frequently attacked by the Indians. The first locations of land warrants in the county, in the fall of 1787 and succeeding winter, were made by O'Bannon by stealth, as every creek which was explored, every line that was run, was at the risk of life from the savage Indians, whose courage and perseverance were only equaled by that of the whites to push forward their settlements.

John O'Bannon, the pioneer deputy surveyor, had placed in his hands a large number of land-warrants for surveys, and as the risk of making entries was great, and as it was desirable to possess the best lands, the owners of warrants in most cases made liberal contracts with him. One-fourth, one-third, and sometimes as much as one-half acquired by the entry of good lands were given by the proprietors to the surveyors. If the owners preferred paying money, the usual terms were ten pounds, Virginia currency, for each thousand acres entered and surveyed, exclusive of chainmen's expenses. These terms cannot appear extravagant when we consider that at that time the danger encountered was great, the exposure during the winter severe, and that the price of first-rate land in the West was low, and an immense quantity in market.

During the month of November, 1787, O'Bannon prepared a party to enter largely into the surveying business in Clermont, and came down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh and landed at what is now the village of Neville, where they hauled their boat out of the water and began operations for the season. After surveying several weeks winter set in, and the ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten inches deep; and their bread ran out, save a little flour, a pint of which was distributed once a day to each mess to mix with the soup in which the meat had been boiled. When night came, four fires were made for cooking,—that is, one for each mess,—and around these, till sleeping-time came, the company spent the hours in most social glee, singing songs and telling stories, in which O'Bannon, with his droll Irish wit, greatly excelled. When

danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled, and, resting-time arriving, O'Bannon always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave their comfortable fires, carrying with them their blankets, their firearms, and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from the fire. They would then scrape away the snow and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed, and they would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together with their rifles in their arms and their pouches under their heads for pillows, lying spoon-fashion, with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to about the middle of their bodies. When one turned the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken and the cold let in; and in this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise and scarcely a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, O'Bannon would call up two of the men, in whom he had most confidence, and send them to reconnoitre and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambushade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. Self-preservation required this circumspection, and it was an invariable custom in every variety of weather.

One time during the winter, when they were out in the wilderness, in what is now Tate township, they were exposed to a severe storm without hut, tent, or covering, and what was still more appalling, without provision and without any road or track to retreat on; but on the third day of the great snow-storm they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts, and devoured with great avidity, heads, feet, entrails, and all.

The first survey in the great Northwest was made in this county, on what now includes the town of Neville, and was made by O'Bannon on Nov. 13, 1787, for Col. John Neville, a gallant officer of the Revolutionary struggle in the Virginia line, for fourteen hundred acres, and was numbered 388, and predicated on military warrant No. 937. John Williams, Sylvester Montroney, and James Blair were the chain-carriers; and so well was the tract surveyed, and such was its perfect accuracy, that never to this day, like some other surveys in the county, has its lines or boundaries been questioned. The next day, November 14th, the survey of Richard C. Anderson, of one thousand acres (No. 391), was entered and made, and includes the present town of Moscow; and also was made that of John McDougal (No. 1683), of six hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds acres. On Christmas following, O'Bannon entered the surveys of Nicholas Carter (No. 1285), of four hundred acres, and of Morgan Bryan (No. 1724), of two hundred acres, on both of which is built the enterprising town of Felicity; also that of William Smith, (No. 866), of four hundred acres, on Bear Creek; Jarvin Miller's, in Franklin township (No. 1080), of one thousand acres; Benjamin Mosely's, in Franklin and Washington townships (No. 1102), of one thousand acres; and John Hamilton's, in Washington (No. 866), of four hundred acres,—thus surveying three thousand four hundred acres

in seven different tracts, miles apart, all in one day. On the 26th he surveyed that of Alexander Parker (No. 834), of seven hundred acres; the 27th, that of Robert Craddock (No. 892), of nine hundred and sixty-four acres, and John Hackley (No. 905), of six hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds acres; the 28th, that of William Talliaferro (No. 533), of five hundred and thirty-three acres, adjoining Chilo; and on Jan. 3, 1788, Robert Beal's (No. 847), of one thousand acres, on which is the site of New Richmond.

Gen. George Washington, the Father of his Country and first President of the United States, owned at one time four large tracts of land in the county, aggregating four thousand and fifty-one acres, for which he had four separate surveys made and entered in his own name. The first of these was made by John O'Bannon on Dec. 28, 1787, and is located in Franklin township, on the Felicity and Rural free turnpike, and is numbered 1650 and for eight hundred and thirty-nine acres; the second is No. 403, of one thousand acres, lying in Pierce township, on the Ohio River, including the village of Palestine and running down to the Hamilton county-line; the third lies in Miami township, between the villages of Milford and Miamiville, borders on the Little Miami River, and is directly opposite the famous Camp Dennison, so well known in the late Rebellion; and the fourth, No. 1775, of nine hundred and seventy-seven acres, situate in Union township, of this, and in Anderson township, of Hamilton County, mostly, however, in this. All four of Washington's tracts are splendid pieces of land,—three of choice bottom-fields, and the other of extremely fertile upland.

Before Congress had passed the necessary legislation, authorizing the issuing of patents by the President to the holders of Virginia land-warrants upon a due entry and location of same, by regularly-authorized government surveyors and the proper return of the surveys to the appropriate departments at the capital, the Governors of Virginia, under the laws of that old commonwealth, issued them to satisfy the owners of the warrants; and of these only three cover lands in this county, and are as follows: The first, of Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia, to William Fowler, on land-warrant No. 145, for seven hundred and sixty-five acres, being Fowler's survey No. 261, in Pierce township, between Palestine and New Richmond, and dated August, 1789, and which patent being considered invalid in law, the devisees and assignees of said Fowler took another patent for said land from President Andrew Jackson, on Sept. 28, 1830; and the other two were patents issued and signed by Governor Henry Lee, to John Vaughn and Peter January, assignees of John Nancarrono, dated May 29, 1792, and respectively for surveys Nos. 1747 and 1748, of eight hundred and twenty-two and one thousand acres in Pierce township; but for these lands United States patents were subsequently issued to Gens. Lytle and Taylor.

NON-PATENTED SURVEYS.

The following are the surveys in the county for which the government has issued no patents:

Bowman and Thomas, No. 4455, 20 acres, May 7, 1807, Batavia township.

John O'Bannon, No. 2378, 470 acres, June 20, 1794, Franklin township.
 Robertson and Nyly, No. 851, 75 acres, Oct. 2, 1818, Washington township.
 Mathew Grigg, No. 12,080, 41 acres, Dec. 14, 1822, Stonelick township.
 Peter Casey, No. 572, 700 acres, Dec. 6, 1798, Tate township.
 Wm. Mosley, No. 8976, 66 acres, Aug. 18, 1825, Union township.
 John Hill, No. 13,535, 11 acres, May 23, 1834, Jackson township.
 Nicholas Carroll's Heirs, No. 10,205, 500 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " " No. 10,588, 200 acres, Batavia township.
 " " " No. 10,304, 100 acres, Stonelick township.
 John Hill, No. 15,871, 50 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 15,871, 15 acres, " "
 " " No. 15,792, 10 acres, " "
 " " No. 15,793, 200 acres, " "
 Wright and Stark, Nos. 10,851, 10,244, 422 acres, Aug. 11, 1822, Goshen township.
 Wm. Lytle, No. 7363, 200 acres, Sept. 15, 1817, Goshen township.
 John Higgins, No. 3776, 200 acres, April 10, 1808, Goshen township.
 Thomas L. Shields, No. 13,530, 5½ acres, May 23, 1834, Batavia township.
 Winter's, No. 12,508, 15 acres, Tate township.
 John Dimmitt, No. 14,516, 6 acres, April 25, 1840, Franklin township.
 John Preston, No. 9802, 20 acres, Jan. 28, 1819, Williamsburgh township.
 Wm. Mosley, No. 9545, 5 acres, June 1, 1820, Batavia township.
 " " No. 9546, 8 acres, " " " "
 Thomas S. Foote, No. 9040, 63 acres, Indian Creek township.
 Allen Latham, No. 13,331, 682 acres, Feb. 5, 1833, Batavia township.

It must not be understood that the lands in the foregoing non-patented surveys are fatally defective in their titles, as the government grant to Ohio for all unsurveyed and unsold lands in the Virginia Military District does not include those not carried into patents from loss of proper entries or on mere technical grounds, but covers the unsurveyed, unsold, and all the tracts based on fraudulent surveys, of which none have to this date been discovered in this county. Besides, patents can be procured for the above-mentioned lands under the act of 1878, which says that the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the Continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty-lands, which have, on or before Jan. 1, 1852, been entered between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers aforesaid, shall be allowed three years from 1878 to make and return their surveys for record to the office of the principal surveyor of the district, and may file their plats and certificates, warrants, or certified copies of same, at the General Land-Office, and receive patents for the same.

RECORDED PATENTS.

The following is a list of the United States patents for lands in this county, on record in the Recorder's office, and shows the name of the patentee, number of acres, date of patent, name of the President issuing the same, and when surveyed:

Anderson, R. C., 1000 acres, Oct. 9, 1804; surveyed Nov. 14, 1787; Jefferson.
 Armstrong, L., 400 acres, Nov. 1, 1837; surveyed Dec. 25, 1787; Van Buren.
 Bibb, R., 1000 acres, March 3, 1797; surveyed Oct. 12, 1793; Washington.
 Bourne, S., 170 acres, July 12, 1821; surveyed April 18, 1820; Monroe.
 " 450 acres, June 1, 1822; surveyed April 14, 1821; Monroe.
 Breckenridge, J., 4666½ acres, May 14, 1802; surveyed March 27, 1794; Jefferson.
 Biggs, Benjamin, Jr., 907 acres, May 2, 1801; surveyed Feb. 6, 1798; Jefferson.

Bayles, Henry, 1000 acres, Jan. 24, 1812; surveyed May 11, 1794; Madison.
 Broadwell, A., et al., 200 acres, May 2, 1854; surveyed June 27, 1794; Pierce.
 Catlett, John, 2000 acres, Nov. 2, 1801; surveyed April 18, 1788; Jefferson.
 Conn, Notley, 1000 acres, May 13, 1796; surveyed Jan. 6, 1788; Washington.
 Carneal and Lytle, 4500 acres, Dec. 2, 1802; surveyed Aug. 16, 1798; Jefferson.
 Carrington, J., 500 acres, June 28, 1805; surveyed April 1, 1792; Jefferson.
 Campbell, Wetal, 400 acres, Jan. 15, 1825; surveyed April 10, 1793; Monroe.
 De Benneville, D., 400 acres, March 28, 1799; surveyed Aug. 1, 1798; John Adams.
 De Benneville, D., 1500 acres, June 18, 1798; surveyed Nov. 25, 1796; J. Adams.
 De Benneville, D., 1000 acres, June 18, 1798; surveyed Nov. 26, 1796; J. Adams.
 De Benneville, D., 1000 acres, June 18, 1798; surveyed Nov. 26, 1796; J. Adams.
 Darby, N., 1444 acres, Feb. 5, 1804; surveyed Oct. 7, 1793; Jefferson.
 Dyer, Samuel, 1000 acres, Aug. 4, 1801; surveyed Dec. 6, 1796; Jefferson.
 Dandridge, R., 666½ acres, May 14, 1796; surveyed April 17, 1788; Washington.
 Darby, N., 633½ acres, Sept. 7, 1799; surveyed June 16, 1797; J. Adams.
 Dickey, J., 35 acres, April 6, 1847; surveyed Dec. 4, 1837; Polk.
 " 60 acres, Aug. 21, 1849; surveyed June 10, 1849; Taylor.
 Dial, Shad., 100 acres, March 16, 1815; surveyed Jan. 5, 1794; Madison.
 Eggleston, Joseph, 1000 acres, April 2, 1798; surveyed Jan. 2, 1798; J. Adams.
 Ely, George, 580 acres, July 2, 1812; surveyed Oct. 5, 1810; Madison.
 Finley, Samuel, 400 acres, Dec. 13, 1811; surveyed May 26, 1798; Madison.
 Finley, Samuel, 1295 acres, Oct. 9, 1804; surveyed May 7, 1798; Jefferson.
 Finley, J., et al., 1000 acres, Feb. 18, 1800; surveyed Feb. 8, 1798; J. Adams.
 Fowler and Taylor, 765 acres, Sept. 28, 1830; surveyed Jan. 6, 1788; Jackson.
 Graham, John, 1525 acres, May 13, 1796; surveyed March 8, 1794; Washington.
 Gernon, R., 2000 acres, June 1, 1799; surveyed Oct. 10, 1793; J. Adams.
 Gray, John, 1000 acres, March 6, 1810; surveyed May 7, 1798; Madison.
 Gray, John, 311 acres, Feb. 19, 1814; surveyed April 13, 1809; Madison.
 Gray, John, 9 acres, Feb. 19, 1814; surveyed April 13, 1809; Madison.
 Gray, John, 95 acres, Aug. 24, 1815; surveyed May 8, 1801; Madison.
 William Smith's heirs, 666½ acres, Feb. 12, 1807; surveyed March 10, 1795; Jefferson.
 Gordon, T., 1500 acres, Oct. 20, 1819; surveyed March 14, 1795; Monroe.
 Higbee, Isaac, 41½ acres, Oct. 14, 1818; surveyed Oct. 15, 1817; Monroe.
 Hodgdon, Samuel, 800 acres, Aug. 17, 1799; surveyed March 9, 1795; J. Adams.
 Humlong, G., et al., 533 acres, Nov. 4, 1821; surveyed Dec. 28, 1787; Monroe.
 Hopkins, John, 1000 acres, April 2, 1803; surveyed Feb. 2, 1788; Jefferson.
 Hopkins, John, 1000 acres, May 2, 1801; surveyed Feb. 7, 1788; Jefferson.
 Humphries, D. C., 300 acres, Jan. 4, 1835; surveyed Feb. 17, 1818; Jackson.
 Howell, E., 800 acres, June 14, 1798; surveyed April 1, 1793; J. Adams.
 Herron, James, 662½ acres, July 1, 1801; surveyed April 17, 1800; Jefferson.

Hamilton, Alex., 400 acres, March 10, 1802; surveyed April 25, 1800; Jefferson.

Hill, John, 138½ acres, June 9, 1836; surveyed May 1, 1834; Jackson.

Jacobs, R. C., 4000 acres, Feb. 25, 1804; surveyed April 14, 1788; Jefferson.

Johnson, James, 1249 acres, Sept. 9, 1799; surveyed Aug. 25, 1798; J. Adams.

Johnson, James, 1000 acres, Sept. 9, 1799; surveyed Aug. 25, 1798; J. Adams.

Jackson, J. H., 20 acres, Feb. 10, 1837; surveyed Oct. 31, 1835; Jackson.

Jones, Joseph, 1000 acres, Dec. 6, 1800; surveyed April 10, 1788; Jefferson.

Jones, Joseph, 738 acres, Feb. 20, 1798; surveyed Oct. 12, 1793; J. Adams.

Johnson, James, 1033½ acres, Aug. 30, 1799; surveyed June 17, 1797; J. Adams.

Kyle, Joseph, 200 acres, Aug. 14, 1805; surveyed April 8, 1799; Jefferson.

Kirby, Timothy, 94 acres, June 1, 1833; surveyed June 22, 1832; Jackson.

Lytle and Taylor, 860 acres, July 22, 1812; surveyed May 21, 1811; Madison.

Lytle, Wm., 1000 acres, July 5, 1799; surveyed April 16, 1788; J. Adams.

Lucas, N., 2045 acres, Oct. 14, 1801; surveyed May 25, 1788; Jefferson.

Lytle, William, 200 acres, Aug. 3, 1820; surveyed Sept. 15, 1815; Monroe.

Linton, William, 1666½ acres, May 22, 1801; surveyed Oct. 20, 1792; Jefferson.

Lytle, William, 100 acres, June 9, 1798; surveyed May 25, 1794; J. Adams.

Massie, H., 1000 acres, April 19, 1809; surveyed Oct. 10, 1805; Madison.

Matthews, G. and C. L., 1777½ acres, April 29, 1800; surveyed April 9, 1788; J. Adams.

McDougal, J., 573½ acres, Jan. 5, 1847; surveyed March 27, 1802; Polk.

Neville, P., 1400 acres, April 3, 1811; surveyed Nov. 13, 1788; Madison.

Nash, James, 100 acres, Dec. 29, 1815; surveyed May 7, 1807; Madison.

O'Bannon, J., 1000 acres, Jan. 28, 1805; surveyed April 11, 1788; Jefferson.

Paxton, Thomas, 1000 acres, March 13, 1799; surveyed May 28, 1788; J. Adams.

Parker, A., 1300 acres, Feb. 20, 1798; surveyed Jan. 2, 1788; J. Adams.

Robinson, S., 1110½ acres, March 26, 1806; surveyed May 27, 1788; Jefferson.

Sapp, John, 1000 acres, April 19, 1809; surveyed Oct. 10, 1805; Madison.

Smith, Nick, 200 acres, Sept. 23, 1805; surveyed March 17, 1804; Jefferson.

Springer, Levi, 600 acres, Feb. 27, 1824; surveyed April 2, 1820; Monroe.

Selden Miles, 666½ acres, Oct. 29, 1804; surveyed May 2, 1794; Jefferson.

Shields and Hill, 498 acres, Jan. 12, 1837; surveyed May 9, 1834; Jackson.

Sargent, —, 666½ acres, Aug. 15, 1805; surveyed Dec. 27, 1787; J. Adams.

Stephenson, D., 1200 acres, April 13, 1798; surveyed Jan. 7, 1788; J. Adams.

Snider, Sarah, 3 acres, Dec. 10, 1847; surveyed Feb. 23, 1847; Polk.

Townsley, Robert, 43 acres, May 3, 1816; surveyed Jan. 15, 1816; Madison.

Townsley, Robert, 62 acres, May 3, 1816; surveyed Jan. 14, 1816; Madison.

Townsley, Robert, 35 acres, May 22, 1816; surveyed July 19, 1811; Madison.

Taylor, Francis, 1000 acres, March 27, 1800; surveyed April 1, 1788; J. Adams.

Todd, Robert, 400 acres, May 1, 1798; surveyed March 10, 1794; J. Adams.

Taylor, James, 150 acres, Dec. 31, 1830; surveyed April 9, 1808; Jackson.

Taylor, James, 87 acres, Feb. 24, 1835; surveyed Jan. 20, 1833; Jackson.

Taylor and Lytle, 1000 acres, May 13, 1796; surveyed April 17, 1788; Washington.

Taylor, James, Jr., 305 acres, July 20, 1837; surveyed June 13, 1834; Van Buren.

Taylor, James, 200 acres, May 1, 1832; surveyed June 1, 1820; Jackson.

Tyler, Robert, 1333½ acres, April 26, 1797; surveyed Oct. 6, 1793; J. Adams.

Towles, Oliver, 1310 acres, Feb. 27, 1812; surveyed April 16, 1788; Jefferson.

Taylor and Lytle, 300 acres, Feb. 24, 1835; surveyed Feb. 1, 1821; Jackson.

Taylor, James, 2000 acres, June 18, 1805; surveyed March 18, 1804; Jefferson.

Taylor, James, 200 acres, Dec. 14, 1807; surveyed March 17, 1804; Jefferson.

Warfield, W., 700 acres, July 16, 1798; surveyed May 30, 1794; J. Adams.

Weaver, John, 682 acres, Aug. 1, 1833; surveyed Feb. 5, 1833; Jackson.

Wilson, John, 6½ acres, June 9, 1836; surveyed May 23, 1834; Jackson.

Washington, G. F., 1000 acres, Feb. 3, 1814; surveyed Jan. 5, 1788; Madison.

Wallace, C., 200 acres, July 3, 1824; surveyed Jan. 11, 1824; Monroe.

Witham, M., 1000 acres, Nov. 28, 1803; surveyed April 8, 1788; Jefferson.

Wood and Armstrong, 100 acres, Feb. 5, 1837; surveyed Dec. 25, 1788; Van Buren.

Young, G. F., 500 acres, June 5, 1820; surveyed Oct. 24, 1817; Monroe.

Thus, out of five hundred and twelve surveys in the county, there are but one hundred and one patents recorded, —in other words, but one in every five of the surveys.

SURVEYS OF THE COUNTY.

Their original proprietors, numbers, quantity of acres, and in what townships located.

Anderson, Richard C., No. 391, 1000 acres, Washington township.

Armstrong, John, No. 1651, 634 acres, Franklin township.

Allison, Richard, No. 1730, 434 acres, " "

Anderson, Richard C., No. 1177, 454 acres, Pierce township.

Allison, Richard, No. 1773, 441 acres, Stonelick township.

Aldridge, John, No. 3878, 100 acres, Union township.

Anderson, Richard C., No. 2385, 560 acres, Goshen township.

" " No. 3512, 125 acres, Franklin township.

" " No. 3513, 1000 acres, Tate township.

" " No. 3066, 200 acres, Franklin township.

" " No. 3551, 1700 acres, Tate township.

Robert Beale, No. 847, 1000 acres, Ohio township.

Bowyer, Henry, No. 1067, 657 acres, Franklin township.

Bryan, Morgan, No. 1724, 200 acres, " "

Butler, Lawrence, No. 415, 1000 acres, Monroe township.

Buckner, Thomas, No. 1087, 1000 acres, Washington township.

Baylor, Robert, No. 511, 1000 acres, Pierce township.

Bradshaw, John, No. 1772, 1159 acres, Union township.

Burton, John, No. 761, 1333½ acres, Washington township.

Biggs, Benjamin, No. 1005, 907 acres, Monroe township.

Browne, Thomas, No. 723, 1000 acres, Washington township.

Broughton, William, No. 2193, 400 acres, Goshen township.

Brownlee, William, No. 725, 1000 acres, Washington township.

Branham and Humphrey, No. 3777, 300 acres, Goshen township.

Britain, Mary, No. 2571, 200 acres, " "

Baldwin, Francis, No. 2570, 233½ acres, Miami township.

Binns, John and Charles, No. 1499, 1500 acres, Goshen township.

Bowman, Abraham, No. 7088, 860 acres, Washington township.

Boyer, Armet E., No. 15,526, 5 acres, Goshen township.

Brush and Hill, No. 13,645, 19 acres, Pierce township.

- Barrett, William, No. 710, 1000 acres, Goshen township.
 Breckenridge, John, No. 2373, 4000 acres, Tate township.
 Butler, Lawrence, No. 1199, 1000 acres, Monroe township.
 " " No. 1199, 880 acres, " "
 Beasley, Benjamin, No. 9446, 356 acres, Pierce township.
 Bourne, Sylvannus, No. 10,639, 450 acres, Jackson township.
 Boyce, William, No. 9550, 18 acres, Stonelick township.
 Bowman, Abraham, Nos. 4455, 5957, 7090, 500 acres, Union township.
 Bowman, Abraham, No. 7091, 485½ acres, Goshen township.
 " " No. 7093, 200 acres, " "
 " " No. 9386, 125 acres, Jackson township.
 Bayles, Henry, No. 1616, 1000 acres, Washington township.
 Brown, Robert, No. 706, 100 acres, Union township.
 Butler, Lawrence, No. 5258, 120 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 1357, 240 acres, Washington township.
 Craddock, Robert, No. 892, 964 acres, " "
 Carter, Nicholas, No. 1285, 400 acres, Franklin township.
 Clark, Jonathan, No. 972, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Clay, Mathew, No. 674, 662 acres, Union township.
 Catlett, John, No. 506, 2000 acres, Pierce township.
 Carrington, Joseph, No. 631, 500 acres, Miami township.
 Call, Richard, No. 524, 1000 acres, Goshen township.
 Clay, John, No. 2954, 500 acres, Tate township.
 Chambers, William, No. 2947, 200 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Campbell, John, No. 866, 200 acres, Washington township.
 Carrington, Edward, No. 2434, 1100 acres, Union township.
 Cabell, Samuel J., No. 5229, 1833½ acres, Wayne township.
 Cabell, Taylor, *et al.*, No. 12,079, 1980½ acres, Wayne township.
 Currie, James, Nos. 3339, 3340, 1466½ acres, Wayne township.
 Collins, William, No. 9608, 200 acres, Ohio township.
 Clayton, Philip, No. 581, 966½ acres, Batavia township.
 Campbell, Robert, No. 2196, 400 acres, Goshen township.
 Campbell, John, No. 866, 200 acres, Washington township.
 Casey, Peter, No. 572, 700 acres, Tate township.
 Coleman, Samuel, No. 2432, 100 acres, Goshen township.
 " " No. 2194, 444½ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Crawford, John, No. 1160, 525 acres, Ohio township.
 Croghan, William, No. 1794, 250 acres, Batavia township.
 Currie, James, No. 3338, 733½ acres, Wayne township.
 Dandridge, John, No. 437, 1000 acres, Ohio township.
 Davies and O'Bannon, No. 1646, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 1647, 1000 acres, " "
 Davies, William, No. 514, 1000 acres, Pierce township.
 Dix, Thomas, No. 992, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 De Benneville, Daniel, No. 2957, 500 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 5251, 100 acres, Batavia township.
 Denny, Aaron, No. 1652, 500 acres, Stonelick township.
 Dandridge, Robert, No. 593, 666½ acres, Batavia township.
 De Benneville, Daniel, No. 2810, 1500 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 " " No. 2811, 1000 acres, " "
 " " No. 281, 1000 acres, " "
 Dimmitt, Moses, No. 9126, 18 acres, Stonelick township.
 Dudley, Ambrose, No. 2952, 773½ acres, Tate township.
 De Benneville, Daniel, No. 2810, 2000 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Dimmitt, Ezekiel, No. 13,536, 11 acres, Batavia township.
 Dimmitt, John, No. 14,516, 6 acres, Franklin township.
 Donnell, John, No. 4442, 666½ acres, Stonelick township.
 Donnell, Jonathan, No. 4444, 200 acres, Stonelick township.
 Dimmitt, John, Nos. 14,518, 14,533, 128 acres, Franklin township.
 Dandridge, Robert, No. 564, 535 acres, Tate township.
 " " No. 564, 465 acres, " "
 Davis, Jesse, Nos. 7105, 10,420, 13,934, 220 acres, Stonelick township.
 Darby, Nathaniel, No. 2058, 1033½ acres, Union township.
 " " No. 2058, 633½ acres, " "
 Dandridge, Robert, No. 564, 535 acres, Tate township.
 Darby, Nathaniel, No. 2057, 1444 acres, Batavia township.
 Eggleston, Joseph, No. 1197, 1000 acres, Monroe township.
 Edwards, Leroy, No. 720, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Epple, Andrew, No. 764, 1000 acres, Wayne township.
 Eddings, Samuel, No. 1366, 1000 acres, Pierce township.
 Fowler, William, No. 261, 765 acres, Pierce township.
 Finley, Samuel, No. 1763, 400 acres, " "
 Florence, Daniel, No. 1318, 1100 acres, Washington township.
 Fox, Thomas, and Taylor, Nos. 3805, 4235, 666½ acres, Stonelick township.
 Fenn, Thomas, No. 3341, 166½ acres, Wayne township.
 Finley, Samuel, No. 526, 856 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " No. 526, 144 acres, Batavia township.
 Gibbon, Robert, No. 493, 1000 acres, " "
 Griffin, John T., No. 590, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Gunner, James, No. 3878, 100 acres, Union township.
 Gray, James, No. 1242, 1000 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 1116, 984 acres, " "
 Griffin, John T., No. 519, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Gerrard, Joseph, No. 2376, 300 acres, Goshen township.
 Graham, Francis, No. 2405, 850 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " No. 3624, 150 acres, Goshen township.
 Gregory, Walter, No. 4463, 200 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 4465, 100 acres, " "
 Grigg, Matthew, No. 12,080, 41 acres, Stonelick township.
 Gimbo, William, No. 4457, 200 acres, Batavia township.
 Garrett, John, No. 1966, 20 acres, Miami township.
 " " No. 3332, 57 acres, " "
 " " No. 4825, 23 acres, " "
 Graham, Felix Y., No. 9385, 500 acres, Wayne township.
 Gist, Nathaniel, No. 964, 583½ acres, Tate township.
 Gordon, Ambrose, No. 969, 1500 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 2528, 166½ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Graham, John, No. 3552, 100 acres, Washington township.
 " " No. 2745, 189 acres, Union township.
 Green, John, No. 4919, 500 acres, Pierce township.
 " " No. 5297, 250 acres, Tate township.
 Green, William, No. 274, 666 acres, Monroe township.
 Gist, Nathaniel, No. 7747, 847½ acres, Tate township.
 " " No. 4454, 750 acres, " "
 Hackley, John, No. 905, 666½ acres, Franklin township.
 Hamilton, John, No. 866, 400 acres, Washington township.
 Holt, Thomas, No. 973, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Higgins, Peter, No. 958, 910 acres, " "
 Hardin, John, No. 2399, 200 acres, Union township.
 Harrison, John, No. 1543, 515 acres, Monroe township.
 " " No. 1543, 545 acres, " "
 Hackley, John, No. 1089, 100 acres, Stonelick township.
 Humphreys and Brashaw, No. 3777, 300 acres, Goshen township.
 Hill and Brush, No. 13,645, 19 acres, Pierce township.
 Hardin, John, No. 1935, 250 acres, Union township.
 Hardin, Martin, No. 1988, 250 acres, Batavia township.
 Hill, John, No. 13,533, 6½ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Hill, Baylor, No. 946, 283 acres, Tate township.
 " " " 230 " " "
 Hackley, John, No. 1089, 143 acres, Stonelick township.
 Hawkins, John, No. 2955, 205 acres, Tate township.
 Hill, John, No. 13,534, 21 acres, Union township.
 " " No. 13,535, 11 acres, Jackson township.
 Hawkins, Martin, No. 2950, 1100 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Heth, William, No. 3407, 133½ acres, Batavia township.
 Higgins, John, No. 3776, 200 acres, Goshen township.
 Hite and Taylor, No. 6222, 300 acres, Monroe township.
 Hawles, Samuel, No. 2800, 280 acres, Miami township.
 Herron, James, No. 3814, 666½ acres, Stonelick township.
 Harvie, John, No. 3345, 833½ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 " " No. 3621, 560 acres, Miami township.
 Harvie and Fenn, No. 3337, 4500 acres, Wayne township.
 Harvie, John, " " " "
 Hubbard, Green K., No. 6152, 100 acres, Miami township.
 Humphreys, Alexander, No. 2946, 100 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Hill and Bryan, No. 13,758, 24 acres, Stonelick township.
 Hammell, Enoch, No. 15,247, 20 acres, Goshen township.
 Hinde, Thomas S., No. 9031, 1159 acres, Union township.
 Howell, Ezekiel, No. 1767, 800 acres, Miami township.
 Hogg and Davis, Nos. 10,420, 7105, 234 acres, Stonelick township.
 Harvie, John, No. 3343, 2000 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 " " No. 3344, 1000 acres, " "
 Innis, James, No. 1725, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 1655, " " "
 " " No. 1656, " " "
 " " No. 1668, 1041 acres, " "
 " " No. 1726, 1000 acres, Tate township.

- Irwine, John, Jr., No. 4445, 200 acres, Jackson township.
 Jackson, David, No. 1539, 333 acres, Ohio township.
 Jones, Cadwalder, No. 976, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Johnson, John B., No. 981, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Jones, Joseph, No. 991, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Jones, Churchill, No. 1134, 1000 acres, Union township.
 Johnston, William, No. 1774, 1000 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 1765, " "
 " " No. 1209, 1066 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Jackson township.
 Johnson, John W., No. 2384, 300 acres, Goshen township.
 Jonitt, Robert, No. 1517, 215 acres, Ohio township.
 Johnson, John B., No. 937, 1000 acres, Monroe township.
 Jones, Joseph, No. 934, 1000 acres, Batavia township.
 Johnson, James, No. 3329, 1249 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Batavia township.
 Jones, Cadwalder, No. 714, 1525 acres, Washington township.
 Johnson, James, No. 5252, 682 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 3329, 1417 acres, Jackson township.
 Jones, Joseph, No. 948, 1000 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Jones, Shotha, No. 566, 1000 acres, Tate township.
 Jones, Albridgeton, No. 9450, 291 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 10,774, 107 acres, " "
 Karr, James, No. 4784, 200 acres, Jackson township.
 Kerr, Joseph, No. 4845, 243 acres, Batavia township.
 King, Miles, No. 9375, 71 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Tate township.
 Kendrick, E. P., No. 13,841, 50 acres, Washington township.
 Knox, James, No. 4795, 888 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Pierce township.
 " " No. 366, 2000 acres, Tate township.
 " " No. 2737, 1300 acres, " "
 Kirby, Timothy, No. 13,197, 94 acres, Jackson township.
 Keith, Isham, No. 1701, 944 acres, Batavia township.
 King, Elisha, Nos. 1545, 2195, 400 acres, Miami township.
 Kirk, Robert, No. 735, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 Lytle and Tibbs, No. 5962, 45 acres, Goshen township.
 Lytle, William, No. 5254, 100 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Lewis, George, No. 1769, 200 acres, Monroe township.
 Lucas, Nathaniel, No. 1753, 2045 acres, Pierce township.
 " " No. 1753, 1000 acres, " "
 Lytle, William, No. 4781, 50 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 " " No. 4801, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 2377, 500 acres, Goshen township.
 " " No. 4248, 1500 acres, Miami township.
 " " No. 4780, 621 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 4782, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, " "
 Lytle and Taylor, No. 4783, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Stonelick township.
 Lytle, William, No. 7363, 200 acres, Goshen township.
 Lytle and Porter, No. 8289, 344 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Lee, George S., No. 13,347, 15 acres, Franklin township.
 Lytle, William, No. 3333, 629 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 " " No. 4247, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, " "
 " " No. 4440, 1500 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " No. 4249, 500 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 " " No. 4441, 300 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " No. 4458, 675 acres, Monroe township.
 " " No. 4250, 307 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 2939, 1000 acres, Tate township.
 Lytle and Stephenson, Nos. 2286, 2948, 356 acres, Miami township.
 Lytle and Porter, No. 8289, 344 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Lytle, William, No. 2942, 1000 acres, " "
 " " No. 2949, 525 acres, Tate township.
 " " No. 3331, 500 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 3332, 500 acres, Miami township.
 Ladd, Benjamin, *et al.*, No. 10,232, 170 acres, Stonelick township.
 Lawson, William, No. 957, 1000 acres, Jackson township.
 Light, George C., No. 8909, 228 acres, Union township.
 Lee, Charles, No. 3335, 300 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Linton, John, No. 681, 1666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Stonelick township.
 Lytle, William, No. 2019, 500 acres, Miami township.
 " " No. 2190, 200 acres, Goshen township.
 Light, George C., No. 8905, 20 acres, Ohio township.
 " " No. 8904, 8 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 8907, 15 acres, Ohio township.
 " " No. 11,033, 200 acres, Ohio township.
 Lindsey, Joseph, No. 3623, 200 acres, Miami township.
 Latham, Allen, No. 13,361, 682 acres, Batavia township.
 Lytle, William, No. 3048, 200 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Lytle, William, No. 4464, 200 acres, Stonelick township.
 McDougal, John, No. 1684, 573 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Washington township.
 " " No. 1683, 510 acres, " "
 " " No. 1683, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, " "
 Mosley, Benjamin, No. 1102, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 Miller, Jarvin, No. 1080, 1000 acres, " "
 Mathews, George, No. 1138, 1777 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Union township.
 Mosley, William, No. 1115, 1000 acres, " "
 McDowell, John, No. 1480, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Miami township.
 Morrow, Robert, No. 666, 1000 acres, Union township.
 Merriwether, James, No. 1136, 1000 acres, Union township.
 McCraw, Samuel, No. 1760, 1064 acres, Monroe township.
 Massina and Lytle, No. 5248, 100 acres, Batavia township.
 McCraw, Samuel, No. 1761, 734 acres, Monroe township.
 McDougal, John, No. 1767, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, " "
 Massie, Henry, No. 10,712, 21 acres, Miami township.
 McKinnie, James, No. 13,537, 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Stonelick township.
 Mosley, Benjamin, No. 1102, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 Minnis, Holman, No. 1032, 1000 acres, Wayne township.
 Massie, Thomas P., No. 3776, 150 acres, Goshen township.
 Mountjoy, John, No. 4448, 2000 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 5582, 300 acres, Tate township.
 Mosley, William, No. 1499, 1166 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Jackson township.
 Mosley and Robinson, No. 5992, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Miami township.
 Mosley, William, No. 8976, 66 acres, Union township.
 Maybone, James, No. 998, 1000 acres, Batavia township.
 Martin, Thomas, No. 6878, 500 acres, " "
 Mosley, William, Nos. 6194, 7120, 7121, 180 acres, Batavia township.
 McDowell, John, No. 706, 200 acres, Union township.
 Morrison, James, No. 2940, 1250 acres, Tate township.
 Morrow, Robert, No. 666, 1000 acres, Union township.
 Massie, Henry, No. 4862, 977 acres, " "
 Mosley, William, No. 5995, 320 acres, Miami township.
 " " No. 7197, 17 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 10,159, 8 acres, " "
 " " No. 6530, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Stonelick township.
 McCardell, James, No. 2283, 100 acres, Goshen township.
 McGeorge, Cormick, No. 10,495, 250 acres, Batavia township.
 Mayo, Peter P., Nos. 12,304, 12,406, 200 acres, Jackson township.
 Mitchell, James, No. 4401, 100 acres, Batavia township.
 McDougal, John, No. 4400, 437 acres, Washington township.
 Minzies, Samuel P., No. 3799, 816 acres, Goshen township.
 Morrison, James, No. 4800, 100 acres, Jackson township.
 Massie, Henry, No. 4841, 200 acres, Union township.
 Miller, T. B. and L. J., No. 12,495, 450 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Pierce township.
 Morrison and Donnel, No. 3775, 516 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Goshen township.
 Morrison, James, No. 2940, 1250 acres, Tate township.
 Mosley, William, No. 9545, 5 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 9546, 8 acres, " "
 Moss, Henry, No. 726, 1000 acres, Tate township.
 Mountjoy, John, Nos. 4236, 4447, 2000 acres, Stonelick township.
 Morgan, Daniel, No. 659, 2222 acres, Washington township.
 Mosley, William, No. 949, 1333 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Jackson township.
 Mayo, Peter P., No. 12,408, 100 acres, Franklin township.
 Mcade, Richard K., No. 1665, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 1663, 1000 acres, " "
 Neville, John, No. 388, 1400 acres, Washington township.
 Nancarrow, John, No. 1747, 822 acres, Pierce township.
 " " No. 1748, 230 acres, Miami township.
 " " No. 1748, 1000 acres, Pierce township.
 Norvell, Lipscomb, No. 765, 1333 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Washington township.
 Nancarrow, John, No. 9444, 300 acres, Tate township.
 Nall, Martin, No. 2194, 300 acres, Miami township.
 Neville, John, No. 4848, 1060 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, Miami township.
 " " No. 4847, 839 acres, Franklin township.
 Nall, William, No. 2192, 1100 acres, Miami and Goshen townships.
 Nelson, William, No. 3325, 690 acres, Stonelick township.
 Overton, Thomas, No. 949, 260 acres, Batavia township.
 O'Neal, Ferdinand, No. 913, 1000 acres, Monroe township.
 Overton, John, No. 987, 890 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " No. 987, 514 acres, " "
 " " No. 987, 376 acres, " "
 O'Bannon and Davies, No. 1646, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 1647, 1000 acres, " "
 Overton, Thomas, No. 2436, 1000 acres, Batavia township.

- O'Neal, Ferdinand, No. 655, 992 acres, Pierce township.
 Overton, Thomas, No. 502, 700 acres, Miami township.
 " " No. 2497, 765 acres, Monroe township.
 O'Bannon, John, No. 2378, 480 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 2379, 590 acres, " "
 " " No. 2721, 290 acres, Union township.
 " " No. 2961, 672 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 4031, 388½ acres, Batavia township.
 Parker, Alexander, No. 834, 700 acres, Washington township.
 " " No. 646, 1300 acres, Monroe township.
 " " No. 508, 400 acres, Franklin township.
 Powell, Robert, No. 430, 1000 acres, Miami township.
 Parker, John, No. 2588, 50 acres, Jackson township.
 Pierce, William, No. 9532, 550 acres, Goshen township.
 Parker, Alexander, No. 834, 700 acres, Washington township.
 Payton, James, No. 706, 95 acres, Union township.
 Patterson, Charles, No. 2937, 820 acres, Tate township.
 Parsons, William, No. 585, 1000 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Pasky, Frederick, No. 910, 800 acres, " "
 Peyton, Francis, No. 3856, 600 acres, Union township.
 Pierson, Thomas, No. 928, 1333½ acres, Tate township.
 Pelham, Charles, No. 6551, 200 acres, Miami township.
 Preston, John, No. 9802, 200 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Parker, Alexander, No. 834, 700 acres, Washington township.
 Payne, John, No. 4446, 200 acres, Jackson township.
 Porter, William, No. 8290, 444 acres, Tate township.
 Peyton, Timothy, No. 954, 1000 acres, Jackson township.
 Patterson, Charles, No. 2936, 1000 acres, Tate township.
 Quarles, Nathaniel, No. 4240, 200 acres, Stonelick township.
 Roy, Beverly, No. 1064, 1000 acres, Washington township.
 " " No. 1064, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 Rhea, Matthew, No. 2951, 884½ acres, Tate township.
 Ridley, Thomas, No. 3406, 166½ acres, Batavia township.
 Richardson, W. and G., No. 768, 1000 acres, Tate township.
 Robertson, James, No. 851, 200 acres, Washington township.
 Robertson, George, No. 851, 75 acres, " "
 Ryley, John, No. 851, 200 acres, Washington township.
 Robinson, W. H., No. 13,606, 4½ acres, Union township.
 Roy, Beverly, No. 939, 1500 acres, Tate township.
 " " No. 3778, 325 acres, " "
 Robertson, William, No. 639, 666½ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Roy, Beverly, No. 4460, 175 acres, Tate township.
 Smith, William, No. 866, 400 acres, Washington township.
 Stephenson, David, No. 722, 1200 acres, Ohio township.
 Starke, Lewis, No. 1349, 666½ acres, Monroe township.
 Stevens, Edward, Nos. 1671, 1672, 1673, 2262 acres, Union township.
 " " No. 1669, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 1670, 1000 acres, " "
 " " Nos. 1675, 1676, 1677, 1900 acres, Stonelick township.
 Stevens, Edward, No. 3877, 123 acres, Batavia township.
 Simpson, Edward, No. 1770, 200 acres, Miami township.
 Straws, George F., No. 2938, 1100 acres, Tate township.
 Scott, Joseph, No. 586, 1000 acres, Batavia township.
 Snider, Sarah, No. 15,171, 3 acres, Goshen township.
 Shields, Thomas L., No. 13,530, 5½ acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 13,532, 4½ acres, " "
 Smith, James, No. 3776, 200 acres, Goshen township.
 Stewart and Taylor, No. 13,388, 53 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 13,389, 30½ acres, " "
 Shackleford, Samuel, No. 2404, 100 acres, Goshen township.
 Smith, William S., No. 950, 666½ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Sneed, Smith, No. 2066, 1500 acres, Franklin township.
 Starke, Lewis, No. 715, 450 acres, Miami township.
 Stiers, Ralph, No. 13,904, 25 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 13,905, 10 acres, " "
 Stewart, James, No. 14,532, 6 acres, Washington township.
 Shields, Thomas L., No. 14,523, 138½ acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 13,524, 498 acres, " "
 Smith, Nicholas, No. 4457, 200 acres, Stonelick township.
 Standard and Johnson, No. 4241, 200 acres, Jackson township.
 Stephenson and Lytle, No. 2943, 390 acres, Monroe township.
 Smock, Jacob, No. 851, 156 acres, Washington township.
 Seldon, Samuel, No. 676, 666½ acres, Union township.
 Sewell, William, No. 3206, 300 acres, Tate township.
 Singleton, Anthony, No. 4402, 86½ acres, Batavia township.
 Stephenson, David, No. 630, 1110 acres, Franklin township.
 Starke, Richard, No. 10,851, 281½ acres, Goshen township.
 Talliaferro, William, No. 1066, 533 acres, Franklin township.
 Taylor, James, No. 4244, 100 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " No. 5960, 400 acres, Goshen township.
 " Francis, No. 1654, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 1657, 1000 acres, " "
 " " No. 1658, 1000 acres, " "
 " Reuben, No. 1652, 1000 acres, " "
 " " No. 1653, 1000 acres, " "
 " William, No. 637, 1000 acres, Union township.
 Thomas, Lewis, No. 1762, 1000 acres, Batavia township.
 Towles, Oliver, No. 1239, 1310 acres, Tate township.
 " " No. 1239, 1000 acres, Monroe township.
 Todd, Robert, No. 1017, 1110½ acres, Miami township.
 Tibbs and Lytle, No. 6952, 45 acres, Goshen township.
 Taylor, James, No. 5958, 300 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 5959, 800 acres, Goshen township.
 Tibbs, William, No. 5256, 80 acres, Batavia township.
 Trent, Lawrence, No. 728, 1000 acres, Washington township.
 Thomas, Lewis, No. 4455, 200 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 4455, 20 acres, " "
 " " No. 6219, 311 acres, Monroe township.
 " " No. 1989, 98 acres, " "
 " " No. 1989, 235 acres, Batavia township.
 Taylor, James, No. 15,435, 5 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 7092, 500 acres, Goshen township.
 Taylor, Francis, No. 3050, 333½ acres, Wayne township.
 Taylor, Morrow, *et al.*, No. 4449, 2115½ acres, Stonelick township.
 Taylor, James, No. 13,368, 28 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 13,364, 109 acres, " "
 " " No. 13,363, 20 acres, " "
 " " No. 7103, 2 acres, " "
 " " No. 4450, 500 acres, Stonelick township.
 " " No. 4791, 666½ acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 15,745, 60 acres, " "
 " " No. 3776, 150 acres, Goshen township.
 Taylor and Hite, No. 6222, 300 acres, Monroe township.
 Taylor and Stewart, No. 13,388, 53 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 13,389, 30½ acres, " "
 Taylor, James, No. 13,938, 35 acres, Jackson township.
 Todd, Robert, No. 1550, 400 acres, Miami township.
 Taylor, James, No. 13,367, 87 acres, Jackson township.
 " " No. 13,366, 66 acres, " "
 " " No. 15,837, 40 acres, " "
 " " No. 13,369, 30 acres, " "
 Taylor, Francis, No. 4243, 188½ acres, Pierce township.
 Taylor, William, No. 4237, 889 acres, Stonelick township.
 Temple, Benjamin, No. 4802, 200 acres, Batavia township.
 Taylor, James, No. 12,464, 24 acres, Goshen township.
 Tibbs, John, No. 4252, 1000 acres, Jackson township.
 Temple, Benjamin, No. 4459, 1000 acres, Batavia township.
 Townsley, Robert, No. 6948, 42 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 7106, 43 acres, " "
 " " No. 6949, 35 acres, " "
 Thomas, Lewis, No. 5259, 365 acres, Jackson township.
 Taylor, James, Jr., No. 5259, 305 acres, Jackson township.
 Towles and Taylor, No. 3803, 1900 acres, Wayne township.
 Taylor, James, No. 3804, 666½ acres, Goshen township.
 Taylor, Cabell, *et al.*, No. 12,079, 1980½ acres, Wayne township.
 Taylor, Lytle, *et al.*, No. 3790, 1766½ acres, Goshen township.
 Taylor, James, Jr., No. 13,644, 20 acres, Goshen township.
 Taylor and Kirk, No. 9385, 220 acres, Wayne township.
 Taylor, Martins, *et al.*, No. 5580, 350 acres, Ohio township.
 Taylor, Francis, No. 1659, 1000 acres, Franklin township.
 Vance, Andrew, No. 2406, 200 acres, Goshen township.
 Voden, Henry, No. 2374, 100 acres, Goshen township.
 Vowles, Henry, No. 3800, 1666½ acres, " "
 " " No. 3801, 1000 acres, " "
 Vanderwall, Mark, No. 966, 666½ acres, " "
 Vansant and Meigs, No. 9383, 250 acres, Goshen township.
 Washington, George, No. 403, 1000 acres, Pierce township.
 " " No. 1650, 839 acres, Franklin township.
 " " No. 1765, 1235 acres, Miami township.

Washington, George, No. 1775, 977 acres, Union township.
 Winlock, Joseph, No. 1771, 1295 acres, Union township.
 " " No. 1771, 1295 acres, " "
 Waters, Richard J., No. 921, 1000 acres, Ohio township.
 White, John, No. 597, 666½ acres, Miami township.
 Woodford, John, No. 1156, 2475 acres, Monroe township.
 Whiting, Henry, No. 561, 1000 acres, Tate township.
 Wallace, C., and others, No. 10,090, 375½ acres, Jackson township.
 Walden, George, No. 4452, 100 acres, Jackson township.
 Wallace, W. B., No. 955, 1000 acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Wallace and Young, No. 8171, 598 acres, Jackson township.
 Wright and Starke, No. 10,244, 281½ acres, Goshen township.
 Watts, John, No. 4553, 444½ acres, Batavia township.
 Wilcox and Lytle, No. 12,232, 100 acres, Goshen township.
 Watts, John, No. 12,483, 128 acres, Batavia township.
 " " No. 5253, 222 acres, " "
 Waters, Richard J., No. 926, 2000 acres, Tate township.
 Whitaker, William, No. 705, 666½ acres, Williamsburgh township.
 Watts, John, No. 3780, 620 acres, Tate township.
 Watts and Smith, No. 3781, 666½ acres, Tate township.
 Yancy and Wallace, No. 8171, 598 acres, Jackson township.
 Yancy and Layton, No. 8171, 83½ acres, " "
 Young, Original, No. 2055, 600 acres, Stonelick township.
 Zimmerman, William, No. 910, 200 acres, Williamsburgh township.

Many of the above surveys lie in two townships, but the township is given in which the largest portion is located, and several are partly in this county and partly in Brown, Hamilton, Warren, and Clinton Counties.

The early settlers, in their haste to enter and locate lands and reclaim from the woods the fertile acres they had bought and make comfortable homes for their families, were often careless about their titles, and frequently suffered gross imposition. The records and tradition speak of many who had to pay twice for their possessions, others who had to give again half of the original price paid by them years before, and some who lost their lands entirely and were compelled to leave their farms, already partly cleared and on the swift road to improvement and cultivation. Oliver Towles' survey, No. 1239, of one thousand acres, lying on Pond Run, or Cross Creek, and situate in Tate and Monroe townships, was surveyed by John O'Bannon, April 17, 1788, on military warrant No. 855, and patented to Oliver Towles, Jr., Feb. 27, 1802, by President Jefferson. Under some color of title, William Lytle claimed this tract, one of the finest bodies of choice land in the county, and sold it to the following parties for the prices subjoined and in the years indicated:

Year.	Purchasers.	Acres.	Price.
1808.	George Brown.....	157½	\$315
1810.	Joseph Dole.....	80	200
1809.	Jacob Fisher.....	100	250
1807.	George Meal.....	100	300
1812.	John Reeves.....	196½	389.50
1809.	Henry Fisher.....	100	200
1812.	Abel Morgan.....	115½	347
1811.	William Huling.....	100	300
1810.	John Bunnel.....	105	300

Bunnel sold his tract to John Monroe, and that of William Huling was conveyed to Samuel Huling, and the two, with the other original seven buyers above, lost every acre they had bought with their silver dollars by Lytle's want of title. It turned out that on Dec. 2, 1810, Oliver Towles, Jr., the patentee of this land, had leased and demised the whole survey for a term of fifty years to one Richard Smith, who on Feb. 25, 1813, filed his declaration in the Common Pleas Court for an ejectment of George Brown from the one hundred and fifty-seven and one-half acre piece, and at

the trial before a jury at the July term, Brown gained the case; but at the May term of 1814 of the Supreme Court of the county the verdict and judgment below was reversed, and Brown ejected from the premises he had bought six years previous with his hard earnings, and he had to go to another part of the county and begin life anew.

At the June term, 1820, of the Supreme Court, the verdicts of juries in the Common Pleas courts in favor of Joseph Dole, Jacob Fisher, George Meal, John Reeves, Henry Fisher, Abel Morgan, Samuel Huling, and John Monroe were all reversed, and the titles of the broad acres they had years before obtained from Lytle were found to vest in Richard Smith, the lessee of Towles. These men lost their land, and had saddled on them big costs and lawyers' fees to pay. The court appointed a commission of John Shaw, Shadrach Lane, and Robert Donham to go upon the lands to value all lasting and valuable improvements made thereon by the occupants prior to their having had actual notice of the claim of Towles or his lessee, and to view and assess all damages occasioned by waste, and deduct the same from the value of said improvements; also to value the said land in its natural state, and also to assess and liquidate the rents and profits arising from the occupancy of said lands by said occupants prior to the bringing of this suit. The upshot was, most of these men, who had been deceived and turned out of their half-improved farms by the law's stern edicts, went elsewhere in the county and started again on new lands, and had to work the harder for long years, and their families had to endure new privations to make up for the time and treasures lost in bad titles.

Another sad investment to the pioneers was part of Richard J. Waters survey, No. 921, in Ohio and Monroe townships, which O'Bannon had surveyed for said Waters, assignee of Henry Banks, on Feb. 5, 1788, and, like the ill-fated Towles tract, it was also on Pond Run or Cross Creek. Waters had failed to carry his entry and survey into a patent, and about the year 1805 one Samuel Grimes sold five hundred acres of this survey to John Barrett, but how, when, or where Grimes got his title the records are silent. Here, again, was mischief to the hardy pioneers coming with their wives and little ones to open up the wilderness to improvement and civilization, and then, when their homestead places became improved and their surroundings pleasant, to have their titles upset and a new journey began.

In 1807, Barrett sold to David White one hundred acres at two hundred dollars, and to Edmund and Caleb Lindsey one hundred and ninety-nine acres at three hundred and seventy dollars, and to Thomas Flinn one hundred acres at three hundred dollars, who, three years later, conveyed it to Joshua Porter. The facts were, this four hundred acres had never been sold by the Waters heirs, and Grimes and Barrett had no titles to convey to these settlers. So, on April 4, 1821, R. D. Dawson, one of the Waters heirs, entered into a bond, agreeing, at a stated future day, to convey to James Robb, Daniel Light, and David White all the interests of the said Waters' heirs, and then went off, got their assignments of the survey entries to himself, went to

Washington, and on the said assignments had issued to him a patent for the whole survey; all of which was legal. Dawson then conveyed nine-tenths of the survey to James Robb and Daniel Light (being nine hundred acres and including the Lindsey and Porter pieces) by deed dated Feb. 24, 1824. Then Robb and Light sued Edmund Lindsey, Joshua Porter, and David White to eject them. White compromised and paid his two hundred dollars again, with fifty dollars additional, to keep his piece; but Lindsey and Porter fought it in the courts, and finally Lindsey paid the purchase price again. Porter died while the litigation was pending, but his heirs at last compromised it by having to pay quite a sum, with large bills of costs, to keep the land.

Beverly Roys' survey, No. 1064, in Washington township, proved defective in title and a source of great trouble and expense to those who early bought lands in its limits. Philip Buckner, of Kentucky, claimed to be its owner, and in 1800 and 1801 sold one hundred and eight acres to James Buchanan; two hundred and one to Alexander Buchanan, Sr.; one hundred to Alexander Buchanan, Jr.; fifty-three and a half to David Wood; one hundred and fifty-five to Adam Fisher (father of Hon. David Fisher, member of the Thirtieth Congress from the Second Ohio District,—Clinton County,—and into whose arms ex-President John Quincy Adams, then a member of the national House, fell on Feb. 22, 1847, in the sudden prostration that terminated his life); and the residue of this survey (one thousand acres) to various parties in smaller tracts. Some twenty-five years later the heirs of Beverly Roys, or his legal representatives, began suits to recover this survey, claiming that Buckner had no title, and that his conveyances were therefore void. The Buchanans and other occupants, who had long before paid their money for their farms, employed Thomas Ewing and Gen. Hamer, who fought with great desperation the non-resident claimants, but finally the case was adjusted on a compromise which allowed the occupants for their improvements and taxes, and they therefore retained their possessions, but had to pay a small sum per acre to get their titles quieted, besides considerable attorney-fees.

The well-known Smith survey, No. 866, of four hundred acres, also in Washington township, was a fruitful one in trouble to those who located within its boundaries and bought on title-bonds or promises of bonds from Nathaniel Massie, the agent of the holder of the land-warrant on which the entry was made. The Woods and others who purchased in its confines had to bring suit in chancery against the Massies and others to get deeds, and then, not getting them, took special decrees operating as deeds to quiet their titles. Thomas Morris went down to see Leonard Armstrong, David Wood, and the heirs of Absalom Wood about getting a patent to them from the President. He offered to get one for sixty dollars. Armstrong and the heirs of Absalom Wood gave him forty dollars, and for the other twenty dollars Morris took the finest black mare on the place, said then to be the best in the township. But he failed to get the patent, and at last Gen. Hamer when in Congress in his last term succeeded in procuring one from President Van Buren, which settled for ever the title to the then owners, but at considerable

outlays of money for those days, when specie was scarce and paper money not to be had easily.

Many people who had bought lands found, to their sorrow, that these tracts were on the surplus of surveys, and to keep from being turned out of house and home by other persons who might any day enter them, they gathered together all their ready means, sold their last horse sometimes, often their only cow, and frequently the neighbors clubbed together to raise the wherewith by disposing of this and that article, by which they might journey to Chillicothe, buy land-warrants, and enter them on their own homes, already years ago paid for, in order that no one else might get a patent and dispossess them of their all in the new country. In Chapter XIV., under "Notable Trials," the Cabell survey suit is narrated, whereby all the owners of three thousand six hundred and sixty-six and two-third acres were compelled only a few years ago to repay for two-fifteenths of all the lands they had paid for years previous. These all live in Wayne township, and we give their names and number of acres they owned (of two-fifteenths of which they were despoiled by double payment): John B. Fry, 271; W. H. Cramer, 62½; Anne E. Pendry, 183; Charles Durham, 46½; Jonas Doughman, 50; J. H. Dickbrader, 156½; Daniel Hogan, 40; Walter Hogan, 26; William Ingle, 157; S. F. Spurling, 188½; John Laymon, 31½; Cornelius McNeilus, 60; Thomas D. Scott, 58½; William Snider, 106½; Catharine Scott, 38½; and the heirs of John Thoroughgood, 65.

Every township furnishes many and well-authenticated instances, and the records of the courts for the first forty years of their existence are replete with them, where the first occupants of the lands, having paid for their possessions, earned by hard labor and exposure to the fatigue of the weather and dangers incident to frontier life, were compelled, in order to get deeds or perfected titles, to bring suits in chancery. This and similar litigation bore heavily on the first emigrants, but they pushed on, some having to be dispossessed of their little farms, and others having to make great sacrifices and pay twice for their tracts and settle enormous costs and lawyers' fees. The sufferings of many who were ruthlessly stripped of their all were great, but their kind neighbors rallied to these squatters or settlers, and assisted very generally in giving them a fresh start in the rough and rugged journey of life.

On the subject of land-titles the late Hon. B. W. Clarke wrote as follows:

"Most persons holding the Virginia land-warrants never saw the land upon which they were laid, as surveyors took them to locate, and generally for a share of the land,—more or less, as they could drive the bargain. Large tracts of a thousand acres or more were often thus located; the surveyor, getting for his pay the larger half, and being upon the ground, was enabled to secure the best portion. Some of the surveys are large, calling for several thousand acres, and invariably overrunning the quantity named. Breckenridge's survey in Tate township, upon which Bethel is situated, called for four thousand acres, while in fact it contains over six thousand; and thus the government was cheated out of the surplus of the surveyor. It was not unfrequently the case that holders of warrants could have them laid upon well-chosen lands by competent surveyors for the surplus, and it often happened in such cases that the surveyor would get the most land. About the year 1835 a land-speculator got a small warrant, calling for about one hundred acres, located by a surveyor who was a preacher of the gospel, and who was to make the location

that is now, and it is undoubtedly a truth in philosophy that the experience of the past is the wisdom of the present; so that it well becomes us once in a while to look back at the past and gather strength and encouragement for the present, and, we may add, hope and faith for the future.

The county has a grand history from its settlement, in 1795, till the present, and we hesitate not to say that one more full of incident, scene, character, and, indeed, everything pertaining to historic drama, has never been witnessed by sequential and progressive generations. Such a delightful location as Clermont—noted for its scenic beauty and atmospheric purity, its scenery being of the most varied description, and representing within its confines a gradual transition from the graceful and picturesque to the rugged and sublime, and abounding in fertile valleys and rich, inviting uplands—could not long escape the attention of the lovers of the beautiful in nature and of the emigrant seeking a new Western home, especially as it wore the appearance of buoyant health and ultimate utility in addition to its magnificent natural beauty, and the chief elements of complete landscapes—hill and dale, wood and water, knolls and mounts—existed in luxuriant abundance.

Not the least among its many attractions, the salubrious location of Clermont, its lying on the great Ohio River, and its many level and well-wooded sites of majestic oak, stately beech, towering poplar, and beautiful sugar-tree, early invited the attention and struck with rapture the Revolutionary soldiers of the Continental establishment on the Virginia line who located their surveys in its territory, as well as of their immediate successors, who first actually occupied its area in the rich bottoms of its swiftly-flowing streams. The first settlers were identified with and associated by common interests, and were more equal in fortune, in birth and education, and as a neighborhood assimilated in manners, customs, habits, and tastes to a greater degree than any other of the Ohio settlements. They came originally from the best families of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, with abundant energy and physical vigor, were practical agriculturists, unambitious of professional or political promotion or individual notoriety. They were singularly straightforward in their objects, and generally prompt in all their duties and in meeting all their obligations. The days in which they lived and the circumstances surrounding them rendered them self-reliant in thought, action, and purpose, and by the help of God and in their own strength, by the help of good constitutions and their own common sense, they gained the respect and confidence of all with whom they came in contact.

The pioneer fathers in the county were men of large person and spirit and well constituted to endure the privations of frontier life, and their commanding physiques and noble minds fitted them as worthy companions in life for those sainted mothers of Israel who at the dear family hearthstone laid broad the happy foundations of domestic love and enkindled and kept a perpetual fire of incense and devotion to the great Architect of their happiness, whose praises and goodness were daily mingled and remembered in their constant prayers and religious duties. The pioneers

in this county were emphatically a religious people and served the Lord in their profession and daily walk and conversation, and were not, like subsequent early settlers in other regions of the West, a rough, profane, or wicked class, perverse to religion and its attendant sway of social and educational blessings. They came at a time when the blessings we now enjoy were not enjoyed by them, when the facilities for their enjoyment were limited, and when hardest toil and eternal vigilance were their lot in life.

In all organized armies they have a pioneer corps, usually volunteers, who are sent to the front armed with axes as well as guns,—with axes to make roads and a pathway for the army behind them, and with guns because it is a point of danger to be a pioneer in the army, as they are constantly in danger of ambush, always in fear that the enemy in an unpenetrated country may assault them at any moment. Hence it is that those men put to the front are invariably volunteers and fearless men, like those who go to the front voluntarily to make a path for the army of civilization,—men who are willing to take their lives in their own hands. The pioneers of Clermont were pioneers of a greater army, and came into her valleys and on her hills at a time when it was a common wilderness fresh from the hands of God, and they brought with them their axes and their guns, and they hewed and fought a way for those who should come after them. They swept away the obstacles to comfort and civilization, turned the wilderness into blooming fields, made plenty spring from a land that was a comparative desert, and established the broad and strong foundations of a Christian county full of noble men and pious women. The unbroken forest of the county under their hands gave way in time to the beautiful farms, comfortable homesteads, enterprising towns, pretty villages, good roads, cosy houses, elegant churches, fine school-structures, and busy manufactories that dot and skirt the county,—perpetual mementoes of the active industry and Saxon management of the old pioneers and their children and grandchildren reared and schooled under their beneficent auspices.

It was happily said by an eminent writer of the past, "Let me write the songs of a land, and I care not who makes its laws;" and, in contrasting the contemporary poetry of the West with that of the East, one is struck with the fact that, while that of the East is full of the fire of thought and the stirrings of purely mental life, that of the West is the interpretation of nature, dewy as the valleys and streams whose beauty has inspired it. While Whittier was writing his "Voices of Freedom," and Lowell penning his calm philosophy into rhythmic periods, the Western poets were translating the meaning of river, hill, and sunset sky, and the early poetry of Ohio mirrors the serenity of mind and the purity of the moral atmosphere out of which it sprang, and more than all details of history will it embalm the fair loveliness of the scenery and the simple beauty of the early life of the pioneers. A thousand pleasant memories will rush over our aged readers as we recall old times, and our reminiscences will touch many tender chords of a half-forgotten melody, sacred and sweet to them in the hallowed associations of the olden days of long-ago.

The first settlements in the county were made in the years 1795 and 1796, immediately following the Greenville treaty with the Indians, made by General Anthony Wayne after his decisive defeat of the savages in battle, and were made in Miami, Williamsburgh, Washington, and Pierce townships,—in Miami by Col. Thomas Paxton* and Thomas Beck (born in 1764, and who while a boy of sixteen gallantly served under the Continental Congress on the ship "Ranger" until victory crowned the Revolutionary fathers and perched upon the young republic, and who a few years after coming to Clermont moved to Caldwell Co., Ky., where he died, in 1854); in Williamsburgh by Gen. William Lytle,* James Kain, wife, three sons (David, John, and Thomas), three daughters (Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah), and Archibald McLean; in Washington by John, David, and Jeriah Wood (with families), and John, Nathan, and Elisha Manning,—three brothers who had all married *Wood* girls,—William Buchanan and wife, and John Gregg; and in Pierce (then Ohio) by Isaac Ferguson and his three sons.* Other emigrants the same or succeeding four years came into these townships, and that of Ohio and Pleasant, the latter now in Brown County, so that by the year 1800 there were settlements on the Little Miami and Ohio Rivers, and on Stonelick, East Fork, Bullskin, Indian, Bear, and Twelve-Mile Creeks, besides on many smaller streams or runs tributary to them.

From the first year of the century emigrants poured in from different parts. Cabins were put up in every direction, and women, children, and goods tumbled into them, as it were, in the haste to enter land and get a start in the new "Ohio Eldorado." The tide of emigration began to increase, and flowed like water through a breach in a mill-dam, and everything was bustle and confusion, and each and every member of the settlements was busy in his or her sphere, and ready for duty in beginning the journey of life fresh in the clearings.

THE CABINS.

The first dwellings were built of round logs, just as they were found in the primeval forests; but occasionally a settler would construct a palatial residence by hewing the logs on the outside. They were notched near the ends with an axe, for the double purpose of holding them firmly and bringing them nearer together, and the spaces were filled with split sticks and clay. When the logs were cut in proper lengths they were dragged to the spot selected for the cabin, and the neighbors for miles around were invited to the "house-raising," and with handspikes and skid-poles the logs were raised to their position, and a man with his axe, on each corner, prepared the notches, in which way a cabin one story high was soon erected. The gables were formed by leveling each end of the logs, making them shorter and shorter until the ridge-pole was laid on, the logs in the gable being held in place by poles extending across the house from end to end, which also served as rafters on which to lay the clapboard roof. These clapboards were rived out of a straight-grained white- or black-oak or ash, sawed into lengths of five or six feet, and were laid beside

each other and the joints covered with another, so as to effectually keep out the rain. Logs were laid upon these shingles to keep them in place, blocks of wood between them keeping them in position. The cross-cut saw was put in requisition to make openings for the doors, windows, and fireplace, and the logs, where cut off, were held in place by priming split sticks on the ends, which served also as lintels. The doors were made of clapboards fastened with wrought nails upon cross-pieces, which, being bored near the end, constituted the hinges, and were hung upon wooden pins fastened upon the lintels. The door was fastened by a wooden latch on the inside, and was opened from without by a string passing through a gimlet-hole in the door and hanging outside,—from which originated the old saying when hospitality is tendered: "You will find the latchstring always out,"—but at night the door was securely locked by pulling in the string. The loft above was reached by inserting one's toes in the openings between the logs in one corner of the house, or on a rude ladder made of a straight sapling of linden-wood or poplar, split into halves, with rungs for steps, making it convenient to draw up or for its removal from the cabin, the rounds or rungs passing through auger-holes in the sides and made secure by wooden wedges. A small hatchway was left in the upper floor or a window cut in the gable for ingress and egress. The process of mounting the ladder was called "cooning it to bed," as the children usually slept there and also company when visitors came, as the lower room answered the purpose of kitchen, sitting-room, parlor, and bed-chamber. The cabin fireplace was always ample, often extending more than halfway across the house. The chimney was built on the outside, sometimes of stone and mortar, but more commonly of split sticks laid crossways and then daubed with "eat and clay," an admixture of mud and straw. The large green back-log and the ample log-fire heap imparted both light and warmth to the family group about the old hearthstone not equaled in solid comfort by the stoves, furnaces, and grates of the present age. The site of the cabin was chosen with reference to the accessibility to water; and if there was no spring, a well was often dug before the building-site was determined.

Sometimes two cabins were built near together and connected by a rude hallway between them, which was called a double cabin, only owned by a few of the wealthier settlers.

PIONEER FURNITURE.

The furniture was simple and easily inventoried. The bedstead sometimes consisted of dogwood forks passing through the puncheon floor into the ground; small saplings were placed in the forks for a bed-rail, and upon these clapboards were laid for a bottom. The pots and kettles usually were placed opposite the window (old paper pasted over the hole, and on which hog's lard had been applied,—a kind of glazing which shed a most beautiful and mellow light across the cabin when the sun shone, as all other light entered at the doors, cracks, and chimneys), and the gun hung on hooks over the door. These, with a few split-bottom chairs, three-legged stools, a clumsy shovel and aged pair of tongs, and a small looking-glass sloping from the wall over a large towel and comb-case, about comprised the list,

* See sketches of their lives in another part of this book.

save *the spinning-wheels*,—the pianos of the pioneers. The large one was used for spinning the woolen rolls, and the small one for the flax, and their music was heard through the day, and often far into the night. A woman spinning upon the large wheel, stepping backward as she drew and twisted the thread from the roll, and forward as she wound it upon the spindle, placed her in a more graceful and charming attitude than was ever exhibited in a ball- or drawing-room. It may be that her feet were bare and her dress of "linsey-woolsey," but her symmetry of form and her graceful motion were better shown than when clothed in costly and fashionable attire. When the spindle was filled the reel was put into requisition, and with what exultation the good woman tied the knot when the snapping of the reel announced that the last of twelve cuts (a good day's work) were ready for the loom! We can appreciate the beauty of Solomon's description of a virtuous woman when he says, "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

In one corner of the cabin stood the loom for weaving the cloth for shirts, pantaloons, frocks, sheets, and blankets, and the outer walls of the cabin were often nearly covered with the skins of rabbits, raccoons, minks, bears, deer, wolves, panthers, and foxes, stretched to dry, to be converted into articles of dress or exchanged for "store-tea," calico, or "boughten goods." A green handspike rested against the side of the chimney, with which to roll in and adjust the logs. A similar stick passed through the chimney above the blazing fire, called a "lug-pole," and suspended on which was a forked stick, having a wooden peg in the lower end, which served as a crane to hang on the pot or kettle. The andirons were large stones. Stoves were unknown, and cooking utensils few. The beef or mutton roast, the pig, the opossum, or the turkey was suspended by a string fastened to a wooden peg over the fireplace and cooked before the blazing fire. The gravy as it oozed from the meat was caught in an iron pan resting on the hearth, and ever and anon the attendant turned the meat around, basting it with the dripping fat. In the corner near by was the covered skillet, filled with biscuit, with the glowing embers above and beneath, or a corn-pone upon a clapboard at an angle of forty-five degrees. Persons may boast of their stoves and cooking appliances and fancy dishes, but give us the corn-bread baked upon a board before the cabin-fire and the barbecued opossum or pig in preference to all the scientific cookery of modern times.

The best table-dishes were of pewter, and the bowls and spoons, of that material, were kept as bright as the polished silver of the modern kitchen. "The old oaken bucket that hung in the well," fastened to the well-sweep by a wild grape-vine, and the gourd, tied to the curb, were among the pleasant recollections of our early homes.

Our inventory of furniture would be incomplete did we omit to mention the flint-lock rifle or musket, with powder-horn, shot- or bullet-pouch, all of which were placed upon wooden forks fastened to the joists, and generally over the door.

In the loft, and around its walls of logs and pendent from the roof, in sacks and bunches, were sarsaparilla, gin-

seng, snakeroot, catnip, tansy, garlic, sage, dog-fennel, pennyroyal, wormwood, elecampane, and boneset, gathered in their season. These constituted the *materia medica* of the pioneer, and apothecary's medicine was not in much demand, and patent medicines of rich quack advertisers had not come in vogue to deplete the pioneer's pocket or blood. Strings of dried apples, peaches, and pumpkins hung in graceful festoons from the rude rafters, while the winter's store of hickory, hazel, walnuts, and butternuts covered the upper floor. To guard against the ague, a jug of bitters composed of dogwood-bark and prickly-ash berries was provided, and to ward off attacks of worms among the children tansy or wormwood bitters were regularly administered.

THE WARDROBES.

The clothing was mostly of domestic manufacture, and the early settlers were clad in home-spun and home-made linen and woolen apparel. The flax-patches were the places where half the courting used to be done, and when the flax got ripe all the boys and girls far and near gathered and pulled and spread it. It was called a frolic, and often ended with a regular "hoe-down, double-shuffle dance."

After the fibre was softened by the dews and rains,—which was called "rotting the flax,"—it was taken up and bound, and either stacked, or broken on a machine called a brake, then spun on a wheel and run off on a reel and woven on a loom. Many yet remember the new tow shirt with its pricking "shives," and there are old Clermonters yet living who as boys and girls raised the flax, broke and swingled it, and then hatched, spun, and wove and made it up into garments of pantaloons, frocks and aprons, and shirts, and into toweling, tablecloths, and bed-linen.

The winter garments of both sexes and all ages were made generally of wool shorn from the settlers' sheep, carded, spun, colored, and then woven on their own looms. The mother who could not take care of her children, do the cooking, washing, ironing, and attend to other household duties, and spin twelve cuts of yarn per day was not considered extra smart. After the yarn had been spun it had to be dyed and prepared for the loom. Some they would dye a copperas color, and some blue, brown, green, and red, and the more fastidious and tasteful wore checks and stripes. Our Clermont pioneer mothers and daughters, like their maternal ancestor, Eve, had a taste for a variety of colors and beauty of combination, and yet they attired themselves in dresses of their own spinning, weaving, coloring, and making, and used but six yards of linen or linsey, instead of from fifteen to thirty as in the present day.

In the manufacture of cloth the ladies, at a later date, were much assisted by the carding-machine, before the introduction of which they carded all the wool by hand. After placing a small lock of wool between the cards and drawing them briskly backwards and forwards until it was properly carded, they would make the roll on the backs of the cards. The spinning-jenny was invented and came along, which spun one hundred threads to the woman's one. Soon the daughters of Eve began to talk about it at little gatherings, the gossip goes, and resolved that Miss Jenny was a trump-card, and that it was cheaper to buy

than to run the old wheel; and so woman's spinning-days were over. The old wheel was carried out and the piano carried in, the music of which is perhaps sweeter, but it brings less wealth, health, and happiness to the household.

DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE PIONEERS.

Spring-time brought work, hard and steady, to the woman of the cabin, spinning and weaving the summer linen. Rising in the morning at four, she built the fires, made up her own beds, awoke and dressed the children, made up the trundle-bed, shoved it under the "big bed," put on the tea-kettle, and mixed the Indian meal for the johnny-cakes and corn-dodgers. This done, she prepared the frugal meal and set the table; after which she blew a merry peal on the tin horn to call the men to breakfast. Next she nursed the baby, but that could be done while she was knitting the socks and stockings. The men came in, and, springing up, she laid the sweet smiling little baby in the trough-cradle, and with one loving kiss she set the victuals on the rude table, and jogged the cradle with her foot each time she passed to keep the baby calm.

Breakfast over, the rustic dishes put away, the children sent to school or out to play, she sprinkled the linen on the grass, and now spinning is resumed. She takes the wheel out on the puncheon floor, takes her darling babe from the cradle, and, while her foot is busy with the treadle, it serves as a motion to quiet the little beauty, while singing and musing. She can sing right merrily too: "Home, sweet home,"—my own home, be it ever so poor, is home.

But it is time to prepare dinner, and greens must be picked, potatoes washed, meat put on to boil, and venison or bear-meat to be broiled or baked; and if the husband is a good shot, a turkey is swung up before the large fireplace to broil. Then down to the wheel or into the loom, banging away as she sends the swiftly-flying shuttle through the double-threaded web. The horn is blown again, the victuals taken up, and the meal is eaten with the baby on the lap. The pewter dishes washed and put away, the floor must be scrubbed,—for she has no carpet,—and the bleaching cloth is to be watered again. Then back to the wheel till time for supper; which over, she goes to the pasture to milk the cows, puts the children to bed, and takes again to the ever-busy wheel until the husband retires to his couch. She must stop now, for he does not like the buzzing noise, but no bed comes to her relief yet, for the children's clothes are to be mended and stockings darned; and thus she toils on until late in the night.

Such was the life led by most of Clermont's pioneer mothers. But few of the grandmothers remain who participated in such life, and in a few short years they will have become pioneers to another country, to be followed by a ceaseless stream of emigrants as time rolls its changes in our fleeting world.

Among the common articles of food which the pioneers had, mush and milk was greatly esteemed, and the methods of eating the same were various. Some would sit around the pot and every one take therefrom for himself; some would set a table and each have his tin cup of milk, and with a pewter spoon take just as much mush from the dish or pot, if it was on the table, as he thought would fill his

mouth, then, lowering it into the milk, would take some to wash it down. This method kept the milk cool, and by frequent repetitions the pioneer would contract the faculty of correctly estimating the proper amount of each; but others would mix the mush and milk together.

The earliest settlers had no candles, and cared little about them, except for summer use. Sometimes seasoned sticks, then again the bark of shelly hickory, was used for light, and the common rag-dips of cloth in grease and the various like styles were always at hand.

Salt was a luxury,—very scarce and at a high price,—and sold from three to four dollars per bushel up to 1808. Whisky-toddy was considered luxury enough for any party, the woods furnished abundance of venison, and corn-pone supplied the place of every variety of pastry.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

In the early period of the country's history the people were in a condition of complete social equality. No aristocratic distinctions were thought of in society, and the first line of demarkation was to separate the very bad from the general mass. The rich and the poor were costumed alike, many of the men being dressed in buckskin pants, and the women of all families wearing coarse fabrics, produced by their own hands. Some of the men wore coonskin caps with the fur on the outside and the tail dangling down the back of the wearer. Sometimes the material of the buckskin pants was not well tanned, and when dried after being thoroughly soaked became hard and inflexible. When thrown on the floor they bounded and rattled like tin kettles, and the pioneer, on a cold morning, in drawing on a pair, was about as comfortable as if thrusting his limbs into a couple of frosty stovepipes.

The settlers subsisted principally on corn-bread and wild meats. Flour, tea, and coffee were scarcely to be had, except at prices which placed them beyond the reach of very many. At weddings a puncheon formed like a bench, bare of a cloth, was covered with refreshments of a plain nature. Wild turkeys that but a few days before had gobbled in their native woods, corn that had grown on the creek-flats, pone as wedding-cake, with metheglin and whisky, comprised the bill of fare. A dance was the *finale* of the wedding festivities, and they made merry on the puncheon floor to the music of the fiddle in jigs, four-handed reels, and the old-style double-shuffle and breakdown. The next day the party repaired to the house of the groom for the "infair," where the mirth was kept up with renewed feasting and dancing.

Almost all of the first inhabitants of the county were of upright character, bold, daring, somewhat restless, but generous-minded. Although often enduring great privations and living in primitive simplicity, they always entertained an unbounded hospitality. They did not observe the heartless formalities of modern society, but their welcome was plain and outspoken. "Bring your knitting and stay a week" was an oft-expressed invitation; and when one did come, he was expected to feel perfectly at home and help himself. Were an unexpected visit made, the hostess was still pleased to see her neighbors, and immediately began the preparations for giving them the ordinary treat, serving

them a meal of the best the house afforded, including, if possible, a cup of tea. As she had but one fireproof vessel in the cabin,—the conventional bake-kettle,—some time must be consumed in preparing the meal. First, some meat had to be tried in the kitchen to get lard; second, some cakes were made and fried in it; third, some short-cakes were made in it; fourth, it was used as a bucket to draw water; fifth, the water was put in, and a very sociable cup of tea they had indeed.

The pioneers were self-reliant and comparatively independent. Every family did a little of everything, and made their own garments out of their own raw material, manufactured their own soap, and dipped their own candles. When they killed a sheep or calf they sent pieces to their neighbors; and they, in the future, performed the same kind office in return. In this way the settlers had a full supply of this kind of meat without the aid of a professional butcher and without the outlay of money. The shoemaker and tailor, with their kits of tools, made their semi-annual rounds to make or mend boots, shoes, and clothing, the material for which had been provided beforehand by the head of the family.

Manners, customs, and habits have changed, but the memory will cling with fondness to those of other days. It gratifies our pride to have all the adventitious aids in preparing and serving our food and securing our clothing; it is pleasant to have a house of eight or ten rooms, each supplied with its own appropriate furniture and adornments; but we very much doubt whether these things make us happier, or contribute more to our family or social enjoyment, than the plain simplicity and surroundings of three-quarters of a century ago.

FRONTIER AMUSEMENTS.

Those who suppose that pioneer life was one of continual hardship—"all work and no play"—are very greatly mistaken. They had their amusements, which, if not as refined as those of modern times, were as exciting and enjoyable. The pursuit of game with the faithful dog and trusty gun relieved the monotony of daily toil, and the forests abounded with squirrels, wild turkeys, and deer. They trapped the rabbits, quails, and other small game; and at night "coon- and 'possum-hunting" were favorite diversions.

There were elements of a pleasing nature in the life of the early settler not found in the dull routine of ordinary work on improved farms. Visions of bear-, panther-, deer- and raccoon-hunts, corn-huskings, monster log-rollings, house-raisings, wrestling-matches, and fishing-parties, and last, but not least in true sport and enjoyment, the ancient fox-chase. The recollections of the gay dance and the wild frolic come softly over the aged pioneer's memory like the low whisperings of the summer breeze, like the gentle murmurings of the rolling waters as the long swell breaks upon the shore, like the far-off sound of church-bells mellowed by time, softened by distance, but also hallowed by many a pleasant thought and fond remembrance.

Pleasure was often combined with business, resulting in house-raisings, log-rollings, and corn-huskings, frequent and attended by young and old, especially the latter. In the

fall the ears of corn were torn from the stalk unhusked and deposited in a long row upon a plat of grass; and when the company assembled in the evening, captains were chosen, who divided the heap as near the middle as possible. They selected their men alternately, and being arrayed under their respective leaders, the contest began. The husks were thrown backward and the ears of corn forward, and the company that finished first was the winner, and had the first swig at the bottle and the chief seats at the royal feast that followed. Oftentimes daylight revealed the fact that unhusked corn was found both among the shucks and in the corn-heap.

Young people in the fall and winter evenings were often assembled at a quilting or apple-cutting party. When the quilt was finished or the apples peeled, quartered, and cored, and a sumptuous feast was disposed of, all united in a dance or some play. The old pioneer who reads this chapter will remember with what spirit and enthusiasm they marched with their partner and sang:

"Oh, sister Phebe, how merry were we
The night we sat under the juniper-tree,
The juniper-tree, the juniper-tree,
Hei oh!" etc., etc.

OR

"We are marching forward to Quebec;
The drums are loudly beating;
America has gained the day,
The British are retreating."

And then, reversing the order, with the arms crossed, sing:

"The war is o'er, and we'll turn back
To the place from which we started;
So open the ring and take one in
Which you think will prove true-hearted," etc.

Seldom were those joyful occasions marred by any unpleasant incidents or by excesses in eating or drinking, but at an early hour in the morning each young man went home with his girl, only to repeat the enjoyment at some other cabin on the next moonlight night.

Horse-racing, turkey-raffing, and many other kindred sports that obtained in many settlements, found few votaries in Clermont, whose pioneers were of a type of settlers not addicted to gambling and other vices that beset so many frontier localities. Some twenty years after the settlement of the county a few rough, coarse, and vicious characters came in,—principally as adventurers,—but they were soon weeded out, and the county arose rapidly to great numbers in population, owing, in a great degree, to the industry and good character of the hardy settlers.

PIONEER BELLES.

As illustrating the character and social status of the good old days, Judge Read said that there was not a single case on the Clermont docket where a divorce was asked for or granted where the courting was done in a flax-patch, sugar-camp, quilting, or corn-husking. The pioneer girls, dressed in their linseys, made the young men bow as low and smile as sweetly as do the ladies of our day in the cities, with their rustling silks, satins, or muslins. Then the young lady could ride to a quilting on an ox-sled or a "sapling-jumper" and dance merrily to the music of a single violin; and such dancing!—a real double-shuffle, in which there

were grace, activity, life, spirit, and the genuine poetry of action, with none of your sliding, languishing, die-away motions of the belle of the fashionable ball-room at this date.

When the dance was over the girls could walk home,—a distance of five or ten miles,—unless their beaux (and they all had beaux, and some of them a score or more) had a horse with saddle and pillion, when they would mount a stump or climb upon the fence and spring on the horse behind the rider and ride home. If they were engaged to be married and the day fixed, she would clasp her plump, well-muscled arm around him, he clasping one hand in hers. There was one great objection a beau had to his lady-love riding behind him,—it was difficult to kiss her in that position, though it could be done. How all the young men enjoyed riding over hills and rough places! as it made their sweethearts clasp them tightly; and how their hearts swelled and beat as they felt the electric squeeze of the angelic creatures by starry moonlight!

Girls were in demand; they were scarce, and the young men outnumbered them two to one. We fear the gentler sex has not improved in health and true unalloyed happiness since those days of innocent romps and jollity, though they may have extended their home-spun skirts of two yards to twelve yards of silks and furbelows; and we are of the opinion that the sleep of modern girls is no sounder nor their dreams more pleasant than were those of their rustic grandmothers.

A bevy of young damsels on their way to a spinning and log-rolling, on coming to a creek, would pull off their yarn stockings and shoes, and, with spinning-wheels on their shoulders, wade the stream, regardless of snakes, and with a determined air that would put to the blush the sickly, canting, and insipid conventionalities of the present day. We remember, as though it was but last autumn, a rosy, sweet, angelic girl that came and spun on the big wheel each day in a certain neighborhood of the county. Her laughter was sweeter and more musical than the songs of the birds. She had been reared in the depth of poverty,—a sweet, wild flower of the forest, and the artist that could have painted her on canvas true to life would have been worshiped. Here was a picture a fit feast for the artist's eye,—a wonderful and happy combination of ease, grace, and elasticity of step at once to be distinguished from anything bordering on plebeian birth. In our mind's eye we see her as she appeared, her head slightly in shadow, her body lighted up, all beaming with beauty and grace. She was of medium height, but beautifully symmetrical in form. Her shoulders were exquisitely rounded, her hips developed, her foot incomparably fine, and what a beautiful head on this handsome body! large, soft eyes of dark blue; dark chestnut hair, silky and naturally wavy; the nose of perfect form, with open nostrils always in motion; a small mouth, with red lips, and teeth fine, closely set, and pearly. One was perfectly conquered by the expression of this beautiful face,—its distinction, its brilliancy, the supreme charm that emanated from it,—and so was a subsequent Governor of Missouri, to whom afterwards this pearl of Clermont was married, and reigned in the West as the "Belle of the Mississippi."

EARLY MARRIAGES.

We give below the official list of marriages in the county for the first seven years after its organization, by whom solemnized, and the dates thereof:

- 1801.—September 20th, John Earhart and Sally Wood, by William Hunter, J. P.; October 25th, James Irvin and Cinthy Anna Dilliner, by William Hunter, J. P.; September 5th, Michael Hildebrand and Mary Ann Harper, by Moses Frazee, M. G.*; October 20th, William South and Phebe Frazee, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; December 9th, Archibald Hosbrook and Phebe Osborn, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; December 6th, Stephen Frazee and Hannah Beck, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; October 29th, Tobias Hunter and Barbara Sheak, by Owen Todd, J. P.; December 24th, Isaac Manning and Christena McColin, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; December 24th, John York and Betsey Murfey, by Alexander Martin, J. P.
- 1802.—January 4th, Jonathan Bragdon and Sally Bradberry, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; January 11th, Benjamin Sills and Katuren Baum, by Houton Clarke, J. P.; January 16th, John Dimmitt and Lydia Gist, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; January 30th, Arthur St. Clair (son of the Governor of the Territory of the Northwest) and Frances Stall, by William Hunter, J. P.; May 21st, Joseph Moor and Mary Mefford, by Amos Ellis, J. P.; May 24th, Samuel Kinnett and Elizabeth Rogers, by Amos Ellis, J. P.; March 7th, John Ross and Rebeckah Frazee, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; April 4th, Aaron Leonard and Sarah Rounds, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; April 17th, Moses Bradberry and Agnes Hunt, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; May 23d, Aaron Osborn and Eloner Musgrove, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; May 1st, James Boothby and Abigail Rounds, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; June 3d, Elijah Strong and Submit Miller, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; April 8th, Timothy Conper and Mary Dickinson, by William Buchanan, J. P.; August 5th, Charles Steward and Mary Tate, by William Buchanan, J. P.; September 3d, Josiah Boothby and Mary Rounds, by David Loofbourrow, M. G.; October 19th, John Read and Jane Simonton, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; Christy Apple and Katuren Polender (date not given of the month and day), by Houton Clarke, J. P.; November 19th, Peter Emery and Elizabeth Apple, by John Hunter, J. P.; November 22d, Robert Bradley and Elizabeth Lytle, by Sylvester Hutchinson, M. G.
- 1803.—January 2d, Daniel Kidd and Mary Buntin, by William Hunter, J. P.; February 18th, Roger W. Waring and Martha McClellan, by William Hunter, J. P.; April 23d, Levi Fryberger and Rachel Custard, by Owen Todd, J. P.; March 29th, William Smith and Susannah Light, by Elisha Bowman, M. G.; February 4th, John Gest and Martha Gatch, by Elisha Bowman, M. G.; February 19th, Edward Tatman and Amy Mills, by Houton Clarke, J. P.; April 19th, James Arthur and Anne Osbourn, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; April 21st, John Vanneton and Mary McDonna, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; July 12th, John Williams and Anna Tee-garden, by Morris Witham, M. G.; November 1st, Andrew and Ann Perine, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.
- 1804.—January 24th, John Lucas and Peggy Harp, by Alexander Martin, J. P.; January 24th, Isaac Lucas and Phemy Harp, by Alexander Martin, J. P.; January 28th, Reuben Leacock and Sarah Jordan, by Alexander Martin, J. P.; February 19th, John Vanner and Catherine Spence, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; April 3d, James Bunting and Sally Doughty, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; July 4th, James Perine and Polly Kain, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; September 4th, John Hill and Elizabeth Monahan, by Alexander Martin, J. P.; December 2d, Ezekiel Howard and Betsey Shinkle, by William Fee, J. P.
- 1805.—March 4th, Robert Allen and Martha Work, by Alexander Martin, J. P.; October 4th, Thomas Glaze and Rebecca Jones, by Alexander Martin, J. P.; October 4th, John Lytle and Dorcas Waring, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; June 14th, Solomon Hedges and Polly Jenkins, by William Fee, J. P.;

* M. G., minister of the gospel.

July 6th, James Hunt and Nancy Shotwell, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; September 15th, Isaac Coulthar and Mary Holmes, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; September 23d, James Thompson and Margaret Burget, by Henry Chapman, J. P.; September 24th, John Smith and Jane Wishard, by Jacob Slight, M. G.; September 22d, Benjamin Clark and Lucusso Garland, by Francis McCormick, M. G.; April 25th, John Pollock and Polly Stillow, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; January 1st, Joseph Calvin and Jane Wardlow, by William Hunter, J. P.; November 21st, John South and Nancy Burnet, by (name too defaced to be made out); November 7th, Reuben Fights and Sally Waits, by William Hunter, J. P.; November 5th, Edward Sargent and Anna Sargent, by George Brown, M. G. (Mrs. Sargent was living in 1880, and resided on the same farm, and in part of the same house, where she went three-quarters of a century ago on her wedding-day, and her wedding was one of the grandest in the county for an early day); November 7th, Josiah Warton and Peggy Utter, by George Brown, M. G.; November 17th, John McGraw and Susan Miller, by William Fee, J. P.; August 14th, Samuel Wood and Alice Richey, by William Fee, J. P.; November 19th, John Shinkle and Barbara Skinkle, by William Fee, J. P.; November 28th, John Day and Catharine Hendrix, by William Fee, J. P.; March 14th, John Pitser and Catharine Leeferry, by Henry Chapman, J. P.; March 7th, Thomas Jennings and Polly Parker, by Henry Chapman, J. P.; June 6th, James Kirkpatrick and Hannah Pulance, by Henry Chapman, J. P.; June 20th, Joseph Wood and Polly Hodges, by George Brown, M. G.; July 16th, Absalom Brooks and Isabel Coulthar, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; July 4th, James Fox and Peggy Berry, by Francis McCormick, M. G.; July 7th, John Armstrong and Sarah Sly, by Francis McCormick, M. G.; November 28th, John White and Veighty Church, by Henry Willis, J. P.; September 19th, John Knott and Nancy Dumford, by Francis McCormick, M. G.; September 19th, Joseph Brunk and Polly South, by Francis McCormick, M. G.; December 1st, Daniel Kain and Nelly Foster, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; November 29th, Hugh Ferguson and Mary Arthus, by Francis McCormick, M. G.; November 17th, Samuel Beck and Hannah Morris, by John Morris, J. P.

1806.—March 19th, Benjamin Osburn and Ruth Dusket, by Moses Frazee, M. G.; March 24th, Stacy Brown and Betsey Wilson, by Levi Rogers, M. G.; June 5th, Robert Lain and Martha Witham, by John Hunter, J. P.; January 21st, Hutson Marter and Martha Leacock, by Alexander Martin, J. P.; June 5th, William Fletcher and Ann Williams, by William Hunter, J. P.; March 20th, Mr. Vanosdol and Amy McCollum, by Henry Willis, J. P.; April 3d, William Gold and Mevareum Rounds, by Henry Willis, J. P.; June 5th, Frederick Councilman and Leah Rodermel, by Henry Willis, J. P.; April 10th, Andrew Gray and Elizabeth Logan, by Morris Witham, M. G.; September 18th, George Jones and Elizabeth Hamilton, by William Fee, J. P.; September 20th, William Smith and Mary Richardson, by William Fee, J. P.; October 21st, James Dye and Nancy Ellis, by Bernard Thompson, J. P.; October 28th, William Colerham and Rachel Smith, by Bernard Thompson, J. P.; October 6th, Jesse Hill and Fanny Miller, by Jacob Light, M. G.; November 16th, Perry Garland and Margaret Davis, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; December 19th, Michael Swing and Ruth Gatch, by John Collins, M. G.; December 4th, Jonathan Wier and Liza Bottinghous, by George Brown, M. G.; December 13th, Benjamin Rue and — Geats, by John Pollock, J. P.; August 20th, Josiah McKinney and Eleanor Thom, by William Hunter, J. P.; January 2d, Nicholas Christ and Barbara Teagarden, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; January 4th, Thomas Foster and Abigail Davis, by Francis McCormick, M. G.; January 2d, William Richey and Sophia Miller, by William Fee, J. P.; January 6th, Michael Baum and Elizabeth Richey, by William Fee, J. P.; December 5th, John Woodruff and Polly Harper, by Henry Chapman, J. P.; December 25th, James Foster and Elizabeth Burget, by Henry Chapman, J. P.; February 27th, John Cuncade and Mary Johnston, by George Brown, M. G.;

February 15th, Hugh Rankin and Betsey Light, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; March 1st, Joseph Davis and Rachel Fowler, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; February 6th, William Mastin and Barbary Shikely, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; March 6th, Ebenezer Osburn and Fanny Elston, by Philip Gatch, M. G.

1807.—January 15th, Thomas Berry and Mary Wright, by Henry Chapman, J. P.; March 20th, Thomas McIlroy and Sarah Christy, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; March 23d, John Chambers and Mary Miller, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; March 27th, William Ackles and Mary Long, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; March 27th, John Hall or Hill and Hannah Moore, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; March 7th, Abraham Myre and Polly Miller, by James Sargent, J. P.; Sears Crain and Anna Nuth (day and month blank), by Moses Hutchings, M. G.; March 23d, Isaac South and Deborah Hutchings, by Moses Hutchings, M. G.; the following three couples were married by John Pollock, J. P., but date of days and months not given: Joseph Clements and Mary Wiggons, Jonathan Eldridge and Mary Ramsey, William Donnels and Magdaline Simonton; July 8, Jacob Borstler and Sarah Robbins, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.; January 5th, John McCollum and Assigning Winning, by John Collins, M. G.; January 16th, William Bartlett and Betsy Evans, by James Gilliland, M. G.; January 22d, Christian Husong and Elizabeth Chapman, by Morris Witham, M. G.; January 22d, William McKibben and Susannah Prather, by William Fee, J. P.; February 2d, Conduce Gatch and Margaret McGrue, by Benjamin Lakin, M. G.; February 28th, Ambrose Ransom and Susan Roye, by Benjamin Lakin, M. G.; March 20th, Joseph Lemming and Margaret Lambert, by Levi Rogers, M. G.; March 10th, John Lattimore and Margaret Homer, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; April —, Samuel Shumard and Elizabeth Conrod, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; May 14th, Jonathan McGrew and Ruth Crawford, by Philip Gatch, M. G.; March 19th, Abel Frazee and Elizabeth Brown, by John Morris, J. P.; April 30th, Isaac Hartman and Polly Daughters, by Levi Rogers, M. G.; March 12th, John Wilson and Betsey Leeds, by Roger W. Waring, J. P.

The foregoing list embraces all the marriages from the organization of Clermont, in December, 1800, to the year 1808, that were returned to the clerk of the court by the ministers and justices solemnizing them, and, of course, many returns of licenses issued and marriages performed were never returned. It will be seen that Roger W. Waring, the clerk of the court, who issued marriage licenses, was also a justice of the peace, and thus was able to do a large business in the marriage line.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

The library of the intelligent pioneer consisted of the Bible and hymn-book, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Fox's "Book of Martyrs," Baxter's "Saint's Rest," Hervey's "Meditations," Æsop's "Fables," William Riley's "Narrative," "Gulliver's Travels," and "Robinson Crusoe." The school-books were very few, and none were illustrated; that for beginners was a paddle, with the alphabet and words of two letters pasted on one side, and "baker," "brier," "cider," etc., on the other, which answered the double purpose of instruction and punishment. The school-house, like the dwelling, was built of logs, with a window, one pane of glass wide, extending the whole length of the house, but generally, in place of glass, paper greased with hog's fat afforded the light, and slabs or "puncheons" served as seats for the pupils.

Steel pens were unknown, and one of the chief qualifications of the teacher was to be a good penman and expert in

making quill pens. Sometimes, in later days, the log school-house was so constructed that openings were left in the logs to serve as windows, and in summer they were left without sash, in winter sized newspapers subserved the double purpose of sash and window-glass. A mode of punishment, equally primitive, called for another opening of six inches in the rude door, and into this offenders were required to thrust a bare foot and keep it there till released by the stern pedagogue of harsh aspect; and, as snakes were numerous in summer and the ground under the house open, the discipline was amazingly effective.

The schools were sustained by subscription, and the teachers, learned in knowledge, dextrous with the old-fashioned goosequill pen and expert—particularly so—with the heavy ferule and Solomon's rod, received from eight to twelve dollars per month for their services, and "boarded 'round" with their patrons. On certain festive days, especially Christmas, the custom prevailed—as positive as the common law and immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians—of "barring out" the teacher, the scholars not permitting him to enter the school-room until he treated to cider, apples, gingerbread, or candy; and sometimes, on the pedagogue's refusal, he was taken to the nearest creek and immersed in its flowing waters or ducked in the snow till he succumbed and complied with the terms dictated by his pupils, usually led on by the biggest and most rawboned boy,—one often superior in size to the teacher.

The old-fashioned schools were excellent in many respects, and the boys and girls obtained a good, practical primary education and a wholesome discipline specially adapted to those early times. On account of the sparseness of the population and the work to be done at home, in which the young of both sexes had to lend a helping hand, there were usually but "two quarters" of a school per year.

MEETING-HOUSES.

In the early days of pioneer life religion assumed a dramatic form, and the out-door meetings were the natural result, both as accessories of scenery and also because "God's first temples" were the only temples our worthy ancestors were able to secure. Then here and there a rude structure was put up, like the "Old Bethel Meeting-House," "Hopewell," and Ten-Mile Creek churches, and soon many log houses were erected in the county for the preaching of the Lord's word. Services, too, were often held in the residences of zealous members of the church, and very frequently in the woods, where large camp-meetings attracted hundreds and thousands from many miles around. It was near fourscore years ago that "the voice of one crying in the wilderness" first began to be heard in Clermont, into which poured preachers on the circuit; and they were men who had not graduated with the honors of their class at a fashionable divinity school. They were as guiltless of original Greek as they claimed it was possible to become of original sin, and they came among an honest, impulsive, uncultured (in a collegiate sense) people, knowing how to touch the strings of every heart; and the work they did was gradual, formative, but enduring in its happy results, as we find in our excellent churches and Christian families the fruits of these first fathers' teachings.

CLEARING THE LANDS.

To the robust and hardy pioneers of Clermont there was a certain kind of fascination—a species of romance—about the clearing of their heavily-timbered lands. Their trials were severe, their privations great; but it was a gratification to see the lofty trees that had withstood the storms and fierce howlings of the mighty tempest for hundreds of years bow before the strong arm of man. It was grand to see the heavy volume of smoke roll up by day, and at night to watch the curling red flame lighting up the dense, mysterious forests. It was hard work, but healthy and exciting, amid the winter's snow, to go into the silent woods to draw the logs to mill and split out rails to build fences. It was pleasing, year by year, to see how steadily the field of vision around the old log cabin was enlarged and new prospects opened, until, at length, the eye could glance over miles of clearings and behold large, well-filled barns and granaries, a comfortable home full of happy and contented boys and girls, with a loved wife in charge of the domestic duties, while the head of the family was wielding the axe in the woods or burning brush or log-heaps preparatory to the cultivation of a new field the ensuing season.

FARMING UTENSILS.

The farming implements were few and simple. The axe was in constant use, and was always kept in good order. Its inseparable companions were a maul and a few iron wedges, which were supplemented with others made of green dogwood, and were much used in making rails. A wooden mould-board plow; a harrow with iron, and very often wooden, teeth; log chains; a wagon and sled; a cross-cut saw; a few augers of different sizes and a gimlet; hose and grubbing-hoe; rakes; a flax-brake and swinging board; a couple of flails for thrashing grain, made by fastening together two pieces of wood with a string of raw hide, constituted the principal outfit. The grain was at first cut with a sickle or heavy Dutch scythe, at the rate of about an acre per day; then came the cradle, and still later the modern reaper. For thrashing grain, besides the flail, horses were very often used to tramp it out, being driven round and round on a circular bed, which was kept in condition by a man following with a shaking-fork. It was cleaned first by hand, but later the neighbors combined to purchase a winnowing-machine for general use, and still later every farm was supplied with improved and labor-saving appliances.

DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS.

Nearly every farmer had a team of horses, and some were supplied with a yoke of oxen, which were preferred in drawing logs in a clearing and breaking up new ground. A cow or two was indispensable, and droves of hogs of all ages, gathering the mast, filled the woods. Sometimes they were allowed to roam at large such a length of time that they became wild, and it afforded much sport to hunt them. A small flock of sheep was of great service to furnish wool from which the winter clothing was made, and shearing-time was looked upon as a great occasion by the farmers' sons, who enjoyed the sport of washing the sheep in the creek a few days beforehand. Geese were kept principally for their feathers, as a feather-bed in an open cabin was a

great luxury in a winter's night. A great variety of dogs abounded, sometimes as many as six claiming the same master and having a common kennel under the cabin-floor. To protect the sheep and cattle from the wolves which prowled about, the settlers were compelled to "corral" them in a rail pen about the house; the stealthy and vagrant pests were afraid to venture near the light of the cabin-fire. The fowls were often captured by the minx, the opossum, or the raccoon, while the sheep-folds were sometimes invaded by hungry dogs, the ravening whelk and the half-starved yellow dog alike playing havoc with the farmers' flocks, and incurring the death-penalty, which was bestowed in such cases if the enraged settler overtook them.

In some places it was found difficult to raise hogs and sheep, on account of the wolves, which committed many mischievous depredations. A reward for their scalps had the effect of stimulating those who engaged in hunting them, which formed quite a lucrative business. Many expedients were resorted to by the hunters to more successfully capture their game. Some of them would take the ovary of a female wolf at a particular time and rub it on the soles of their boots; then, circling through the forest where the wolves were most plentiful, the male wolves would follow the track of the hunter, who had secreted himself in some suitable place, and as soon as they came within reach of his rifle he would dispatch them. This method, while very effective in alluring the wolves, had also the effect of maddening them, and the utmost caution had to be observed to prevent them from attacking the hunter. On one occasion, while Charles Waits was thus hunting in Williamsburgh township, he was so closely pursued that he with difficulty reached a low tree, into the branches of which he sprang, and it was not until he had killed four of the enraged animals that they fell back. Many of the first settlers for several years paid their taxes with the funds they received as bounties for scalps, paid for their ammunition, and laid in a stock of store-goods besides.

To better elude the watchful eyes of the wild animals, especially those of the deer and the turkey, hunting-shirts were colored to suit the season. In the fall the shirt most resembled dead leaves; in the winter they used a garment whose color resembled the bark of trees; and when snow was on the ground they frequently drew on a white shirt over their other garments. Many of the most noted hunters of Clermont County are named in the chapter pertaining to the proceedings of the county commissioners.

PIONEER MILLS.

It is curious to follow in the track of the early settlement of a country and notice how it advances,—feeble in the beginning, as a child in the cradle, but time and care develops the maturity of manhood; so, at first, the early settler had to grind his corn by pounding it in a mortar, or hominy-block, as it was called, which was made by burning a hole into the end of a block of wood. He pounded it in these mortars with a pestle, which was made by driving an iron wedge into a stick of suitable size. After the corn was sufficiently pounded it was sieved, and the finer portion thereof taken for meal to make bread and

mush, and the coarser part boiled for hominy. Next came the hand-mill, and for this convenience most of the settlers had to go miles through the woods to some neighbor who was able to furnish himself with such an article.

William and John Brown, who came from Kentucky and settled about a mile north of Bethel, brought with them one of these hand-mills, which they and their neighbors used until something better could be had. It was one of the first in Clermont, and was made of some hard stone,—perhaps limestone only. The bed-stone was fastened in a frame about three feet high, and was dressed after the manner of mill-stones, with furrows, the runner or top-stone being kept in its place by a rim, and a stick let into a hole in one edge gave the handle, by which it was seized and forced around upon the nether-stone, with the grains of corn between them, and thus ground into meal. One strong man could grind very well, and two persons could make it perform with ease.

Next came the "sweep horse-mill,"—a great improvement upon the mortar and the hand-mill, its two predecessors,—and soon every considerable neighborhood had its "horse-mill." They have all gone out of use, and hence we will describe them: A large square frame, say forty feet square, was erected of pretty stout timbers, sometimes the posts let into the ground two or three feet, with plates framed into them to support the roof and well braced. In the centre a driving-wheel was placed, with a large shaft passing through it having an iron gudgeon or pinion at each end, the lower end set in a block firmly planted below, and the upper one secured by a framework overhead. So this shaft stood perfectly upright, and the wheel branching out from it by arms mortised into it, and extended about eight or ten; or even twelve, feet from the shaft, thus giving the driving-wheel a diameter of twenty to twenty-four feet. On the outer edge or rim of this wheel were cogs, set sometimes on the top, sometimes below, and not unfrequently in the front or tread of the wheel, as we say of a wagon-wheel, just to suit the plan of the mill. From this shaft, at about two and a half feet from the ground, projected two long levers, as long as the building would admit, and at the outer end of these levers was a place for hitching a span of horses; and when in motion the horses would describe a circle of about forty feet diameter, being about the full capacity of the building or shed. The wheel, thus moved by the horses, worked its teeth or cogs into another wheel; and so by other wheels, properly arranged, the power finally reached the runner-stone and performed the grinding process. Another building, adjoining the shed, was constructed for the mill, and was large or small as the wants of the business required. Being all under cover, the milling could be done comfortably in all kinds of weather, and two teams, one to each lever,—or sweep, as they were called,—would give abundant power and enable the miller to expedite the work readily and satisfactorily. Each person bringing his grist brought also his team, and generally two would splice, as the saying was, and run out their grists in that way.

Bethel was the centre of an early and numerous settlement, and the milling-business there required two mills, both located on Main Street. For the privilege of a ride boys

would sit upon the end of one of the sweeps, behind the horses, and drive them through the grinding of a grist.

In those early days everybody drank whisky, and all regarded it as a harmless indulgence, except in cases of great abuse, and these were not matters of any special concern to any save the unfortunates themselves. Taverns were plenty, and liquor pretty good and cheap, and the farmers, by the use of a little copper-distilled whisky while waiting at the mill for their turns, could make the time pass off pleasantly and rapidly. Sometimes a song or a story helped to relieve the tediousness of the waiting, and sometimes a wrestle, a foot-race, jumping, pitching quoits, a game of checkers, and not unfrequently a regular old-fashioned fight, added to the interest of the occasion. At night a fire would be kindled in a sheltered place, and, sitting around it, smoking, chewing tobacco, and drinking, would cluster all who were waiting their turns. Then was the time for the telling of marvelous stories of bears, wolves, and panthers,—how they depredated on the stock of the farmers; how the farmer hunted them in great peril, running them up trees, into caves, thickets, finally overhauling them with dogs, and then the fight, escape, or death. Many a little boy would sit and listen to those wonderful, and to him terrible, stories, night after night, until his brain would be so full of them that he was afraid to go home, expecting a panther or a bear to come upon him at every step he had to take, and which, when he did go, was taken at high speed, and his dreams, of course, would be full of the same awful stories the rest of the night. The mother of such a boy could not see, of course, what should interest him at the mill, with a parcel of old men, to stay till late at night, as was often the case, and would threaten him with severe correction, or, what was more alarming, to inform his father; but still a bear-story or a wolf-hunt was too much of a charm for the average pioneer boy to lose through fear of corporeal chastisement.

The sweep horse-mill gave way to the tread-wheel, which is still in use,—not so much for grinding as for carding wool. The water-courses not affording reliable water-power for all seasons of the year, steam has become the great agent in moving machinery for all purposes. Such is the progress made in Clermont in eighty years: from the old mortar to the hand; then horse-sweep; then tread-mill; then the water-mills on the little streams; and now the fine steam-mills in full operation all over the county.

STORES.

The first stores were not in brick, stone, or iron-front buildings, as stern history tells us they were in log houses and had a rough bench counter, on each end of which it was the common practice to set a decanter or bottle of whisky, for customers to help themselves gratuitously to liberalize their minds and enable them to purchase advantageously.

Flour could not, for several years, be obtained nearer than Cincinnati, or Washington, Ky., and other goods were very high, and none but the commonest kind were brought into the county. Tea retailed at from two to three dollars per pound; coffee, seventy-five cents; salt, four and five dollars per bushel; the coarsest calicoes were one dollar a yard;

whisky, from one to two dollars a gallon, and as much of the latter was sold as of all other articles. Spices and pepper were worth a dollar per pound; domestic shirtings, sixty-two and one-half cents per yard; brown sugar, from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound; loaf sugar, from forty to fifty; butter, twenty-five; corn, a dollar a bushel; and, as to wheat, there was scarcely a price known for three years, till the completion of the mill at Lytlestown (Williamsburgh).

There was no market for several years, beyond the wants of the settlers, which were sufficient to swallow up all the surplus products of the farmer; but when such an outlet was found, it was through the Ohio River by keel-boats to the Southern States. From 1825 to 1830 there were opened many large stores all over the county, doing a large business; and, glancing over a daily journal (day-book) of the business done, we get and present a view of the markets, customs, and exchange of that period in Williamsburgh: Wool-cards were in good and frequent demand at sixty-two and a half cents apiece. Then the nimble fingers of winsome lasses handled those more zealously than do their granddaughters their piano, organ, or guitar. Stern necessity, not frivolous fashion, dictated the exercise, for their calicoes, of not over-neat patterns, closed scarce at thirty-seven and a half cents a yard, while butter ruled from five and a quarter to eight cents per pound; so that a gown of one was a fair exchange for forty or fifty pounds of the other. Honey was preserved in half-gallon jars, at twenty-five cents each. Powder, at fifty cents a pound, and lead, at twelve and a half, were in constant demand, for your hunter of that day was a great executioner of the denizens of the forest. Young spend-thrifts were curbed in extravagance by the ruinous rates of twelve and a half cents per hundred for cigars. Shirting that was neither white nor fine was firm at eighteen and three-quarters cents per yard, and washings were cleared with indigo at twenty-five cents per ounce. Our ancestors of that day drank their coffee at twenty-five to twenty-eight cents per pound, and occasionally sipped tea at one dollar and fifty cents, and chewed tobacco unceasingly at twelve and a half cents per pound. Their pepper cost them fifty cents a pound, and their salt one dollar and a half per bushel. Corn sold for twenty cents, oats twenty-five, and potatoes fifty cents a bushel, while nails were twelve and a half and iron eight cents per pound. The girls, for one momentous occasion in life, deemed two hundred and forty-six eggs a fair barter for one pair of white cotton stockings,—an extravagance as reckless as their simplicity was admirable.

Very frequent charges, such as "Dr." to cash loaned six and one-quarter cents, "Dr." to cash loaned twelve and one-half or eighteen and three-quarters, and sometimes as much as thirty-seven and one-half cents, teach us that even then there was a stringency in the money circulation. And, alas for human credit! not all these charges are balanced. One item that commands attention, if not respect, is "Cr: by twelve hundred gallons of whisky, at twelve and one-half cents per gallon," and the same book shows where it went, and more too. The exceptions are rare when in a bill of goods the item "Dr. to whisky" does not occur. Nor was the vender without his profit, for the charges on sales are at the rate of twelve and one half cents per quart (the

same bought at that figure per gallon), and seems to have been the one thing needful. Often the item stands, like Napoleon, "solitary and alone," but generally it heads the list, proving that it was first in war, first in peace, and first in the mouths of our countrymen. The demand appears to have been regular, subject to occasional violent expansions, which we fairly presume to have been caused by the exigencies of harvest, log-rollings, house-raisings, corn-huskings, sheep-shearings, and (there is no disputing the fact: the day-book shows it) quiltings :

Dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. whisky.....	25
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" salt.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ =37 $\frac{1}{2}$

is a fair specimen of hundreds of similar entries.

The effects in the town where the store was kept (Williamsburgh, now the banner temperance town of Clermont) were obvious, and it is idle to deny them. No wonder that we have momentarily to rescue from oblivion the fate of a little girl in that town,—a tender little girl whose mangled form and crushed and broken bones long since mouldered away in a forgotten grave, whither she was sent by a father's drunken frenzy; nor need we feel surprised that the jury gave the wretch an acquittal, for drunkenness was very common, and "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The day-book and journal from whose pages we have gleaned is quite as noteworthy in what is not shown. Silks have no notice, the perfumes and powders of the modern toilet are not mentioned, and embroideries were absent, as our grandmothers won their suitors without such surreptitious aid. "Our best respects to thee, Old Ledger, with thy faded letters and yellowed leaves! for we feel that thou hast taught us a lesson; and, however much men may sigh for the 'good days of old,' we know for a truth that our farms are better tilled, and our homes are better filled; but that our wives are better *willed* stands for argument."*

The old village store was a grand theatre in which to study human nature, for there centred the voluminous "chimney-corner law," expounded by the solemn but constitutionally lazy wiseacres who loafed and talked, discussed politics and gossip, and attended to everybody's business and affairs but their own. The heads of many barrels have been worn through by the everlasting sitting of these persevering gentry, who wore out the patience of the good storekeeper, his customers, and the underpinning of their trousers in solving great constitutional questions of government or finance and tariff, and in retailing the faults and foibles of people "the lachets of whose shoes they were unworthy to unloose."

TAVERNS.

The first hotels in the county were quaint hostleries, generally double log cabins, called taverns, and kept by generous-hearted landlords and presided over in the culinary department by the best cooks in the country, the landlord's wife, a tidy woman who kept every nook and corner of the rustic inn in perfect order, and with her own hands prepared all the viands for the table. The first was opened in Williamsburgh; then at Bethel; near Batavia; then at Milford; then at New Richmond; then at Point

Pleasant; and then at Felicity. They had to pay annually a license-fund into the county treasury, regulated according to their rank and business; and the landlords in those days were notable personages and men of consequence, distinguished for their good cheer and ability to tell a good story, and, in short, knew how to keep a hotel. The taverns then all had a "bar," and the signs read "entertainment for man and beast," and not unfrequently the entertainment of the bar was so good and extensive that the former was turned into the latter. As the roads were bad,—hardly roads, but "traces" and "blazed ways,"—most of the traveling was done on horseback, and even the judges and the lawyers traveled thus from county to county, and at these old-time taverns many a spree occurred and great were the yarns told by those collected in after a long day's ride, fording creeks and swamp-lands.

MUSTERS.

Many of our readers will remember the musterings under the old system that prevailed in Ohio, the township trainings, and the general musters by counties or military districts, and what screaming farces they were in a military sense. They were great days for the captains, majors, colonels, and brigadiers who had never smelled powder and were barely versed in the manual of arms to give orders and perform the simplest evolutions. It was a big sight to see, though, when a multitude of farmers and boys assembled in a big meadow, some barefooted, some in tow breeches and straw hats, some with old flint-lock muskets and smooth-bore rifles or shot-guns, and some with hoe-handles or sticks, cut in the most convenient patch of woods, going through the evolutions and marching and countermarching about the field. But the greatest sight was when a hollow square was formed, and the gauntleted brigadier, with vast and shining epaulets and chapeau with plumes a foot long, rode haughtily and stately in to harangue the men on their duties before dismissing them. The picture of one of these gorgeously gotten-up brigadiers is photographed in the memories of thousands as the most impressive and ponderous military figure they ever saw or ever will see.

APPRENTICES.

In olden times it was the custom to bind out by letters of indenture such boys or young men as desired, or their parents or guardians wished to learn some trade or occupation. Then, in order to be a good workman or mechanic in any department of industry, one had to serve a term of years, and the result was the country had No. 1 workmen and men of good character. It was not considered degrading to be thus bound out or to thus be apprenticed to a master, and many of the best men in after-years were, when boys, indentured to some one to learn their trade by serving a long period as an apprentice. Sometimes a boy would be apprenticed to learn the art and mystery of farming or husbandry for a term (depending on his age when he began) of ten, twelve, or fourteen years, and the articles of indenture would stipulate "that his said master he should faithfully serve, his lawful commands everywhere readily obey, and should not absent himself from his said master's service without leave. And further, that he would

* Prof. Byron Williams.

not play at cards, dice, or other unlawful games, and should not waste his master's goods, neither commit fornication or intermarry during his apprenticeship." Then, on his part, the master agreed in solemn instrument, under seal, that "he would furnish his apprentice good and sufficient meat, drink, lodging, and clothes, and that he would teach, or cause him to be taught, the art of husbandry, and also to read, write, and cipher so far and quite through what in arithmetic was commonly called The Single Rule of Three." And often the master agreed to give the apprentice, on his arrival at his majority (twenty-one years of age), a certain amount of land by a deed of general warranty, and invariably it was one of the terms in the original stipulation to give him, at the termination of his apprenticeship, a good suit of clothes, a saddle, or a horse. Frequently the agreement called for the master to train the apprentice in habits of obedience, industry, and morality, and at the close of service give him two good suits of wearing-apparel,—one of which should be suitable for Sundays and the other for working-days,—and also a new Bible.

It was very common, up to the year 1840, to bind out boys to learn the trades of blacksmithing, carpentering, boot-and-shoe making, and other branches of industry so honorable and necessary in all countries, and particularly in our land. In the articles of indenture to a carpenter the apprentice agreed, or it was stipulated by his parent or guardian for him, "to learn the trade, art, mystery, or occupation of a house carpenter and joiner, and to dwell with and serve his said master in all such lawful business as he should be put to the best of his abilities and powers." The master in turn agreed to teach and instruct him, or cause the same to be done, in all the arts and mysteries of the occupation to which he had been bound, "and to furnish him with meat, drink, washing, lodging, and apparel for summer and winter, and all other necessaries proper and convenient for such apprentice during the term of his apprenticeship, and when he arrived at twenty-one give him two suits of wearing apparel, one of which should be new, one hand-saw, one hammer, one jack-plane, one fore-plane, one smoothing-plane, and a new Bible,"—a book all received when they had finished their trades and started out in life.

OLD WILLS.

No better index can be found to the tone and culture of a country than is discovered in the wills of its dying heads of families, and the musty volumes of the county and the antique parchments of the last wills and testaments of the pioneers show the high religious sentiment that existed in the early days. They most invariably point to humanity's brightest side, though occasionally the testator has cut off a wayward daughter with a shilling or a willful and wicked son with a dollar, and his curse.

The first wills on record usually begin something like this:

"In the name of God, amen. I, A. B., being in a sick and low condition, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be to God for his mercies, calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament; and, principally, and first of all, I recommend my soul to the hands of Almighty God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth, to be decently buried in a Christian

manner; and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, dismiss, and dispose of the same in the following manner."

Then follows the distribution of his real and personal property. What volumes of sound theology and deep-hearted piety, of Christian philanthropy and noble manhood, are contained in these simple but kind words! Again, another would begin and continue till the distributing clauses were reached something like the foregoing, in these words:

"In the name of the Almighty Father, amen. I, A. B., being very weak in body, but in sound mind and memory, and knowing it is appointed for all men once to die, and being desirous to settle up my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it shall please the Lord to call me from it, do make and publish this my last will and testament, and desire that it may be received as such by all whom it may concern. And first, I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth, to be interred in a decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors, hereinafter named, and so on."

To perfect the titles and pass the fee, certified copies of all wills of non-residents of the county who had lands in its limits had to be admitted to record in the county and spread upon its records. Hence there are many wills of old Virginians and Kentuckians recorded to pass the title to real estate entered by them, at an early date, on land-warrants issued to them or their fathers for services in the Revolutionary war in the Virginia line, on the Continental Establishment. Of these is the curious will of Joseph Carrington, who entered and owned Carrington's survey, No. 631, including the present town of Loveland, made and signed April 2, 1802, by the testator, in the county of Cumberland, State of Virginia. In this instrument, Carrington willed and directed that his faithful negro woman "Tiller" be emancipated after his death, and that his executors convey to her, to become her attribute and indefeasible property, her husband, his (Carrington's) negro man York, and her two female children, Betty and Chloe, and, whenever it should be her desire, to assist her in the emancipation of the above York, Betty, and Chloe. Carrington further devised to her during her natural life one of his best tracts of land in his home county, ordered his executors to pay her £20 English sterling, give her a good feather-bed, some furniture, a fine bay horse, a saddle and bridle, three good milch cows, and small cattle to make the number seven, one good brood-sow, and other hogs to make the number ten. Then the residue of his slaves—a very large number—he divided equally among his children.

Samuel J. Cabell, of Nelson Co., Va., died, leaving a will dated June 4, 1818, and a codicil thereto attached of the 6th of July following. He owned two surveys, each of eighteen hundred and thirty-three and one-third acres, Nos. 5229 and 5230, in Clermont (Wayne township), Brown, and Clinton Cos., and which he devised to his daughter, Mildred M. Cartwright, and he further ordered his executors to purchase two male slaves between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, and one female slave about the same age, whom he devised to the aforesaid daughter. The executors were directed to select sixty-four of his (testator's) most valuable slaves, out of *which* (?) his daughter Paulina was to have ten; his daughter Peggy, ten; his daughter Em-

meline, twelve; the residue of the said sixty-four, as also *all his other* slaves, were to be equally divided between his three sons,—George Washington Cabell, Patrick Henry Cabell, and Samuel J. Cabell, Jr., except that the latter was to get and have “Old Simeon,” “Old Tom,” and “Old Harry,” over and above the equal division as to the rest, for which he was to pay a reasonable value.

These two are but slight specimens of many of the old slave-code wills of men who once owned large possessions in the county. But, thanks to kind Heaven! the traffic in human flesh is among the things of the past in our country, now happily relieved of the accursed system that disgraced our flag and brought our boasted free institutions into disrepute.

But the old pioneers—veteran patriarchs and sainted mothers—are fast passing away. Death is striking them down one by one like deer from the herd, and soon we must feel the force of the poet's beautiful lines:

“Where are the hardy yeomen
Who battled for the land?
* * * * *
Oh, know ye where they slumber?
No monument appears
For Freedom's pilgrims to draw nigh
And hallow with their tears;
Or were no works of glory
Done in the olden time?
And has the West no story
Of deathless deeds sublime?”

Yes, the everlasting monuments of our sympathies with the pioneers are reared in our beautiful towns and villages, our fine farms and cosy residences, our manifold improvements, schools, and churches, secured by their valor and labors, and we, their descendants, can hardly turn our eyes without being reminded of the good works of our forefathers, whose strong arms and honest hearts gave us this rich heritage. Then let us be true to their memory and transmit to our successors the noble institutions which their patriotism, endurance, and virtues have given us, and hope, as one generation passes away and another comes, that each succeeding one may attain to a higher degree of excellence, become wiser, better, and happier in all that constitutes a State, founded on the broad basis of justice, equality, truth, and virtue.

CHAPTER VIII.

CLERMONT COUNTY FORMED—ITS ORIGINAL AND PRESENT BOUNDARIES, AND SUBDIVISIONS INTO TOWNSHIPS.

In the present limits of the State of Ohio, part of the Territory of the Northwest, the first seven counties were created by the proclamation of Governor St. Clair in the following chronological order: Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, Jan. 2, 1790; Wayne, Aug. 15, 1796; Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, Aug. 20, 1798; and Trumbull, July 10, 1800.

Up to the early part of the year 1799 all the country between the Little Miami River and Elk River (Eagle Creek) was a part of Hamilton County, and called Ander-

son township; but in the latter part of that year it was divided into two townships, called Washington and Deerfield, the latter embracing the northern part of the present county, with the southern portion of Warren County, and the former including the southern and central parts of all the territory, now in Clermont and Brown Counties, between the Little Miami River and Eagle Creek.

The first Territorial Legislature, consisting of a council of five, appointed by President John Adams, on March 22, 1799, to wit,—Jacob Burnet and James Findlay, of Cincinnati; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson Co.; and Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes (Indiana),—and a House of Representatives of twenty-two members, elected by the people from the counties of Washington, Hamilton, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, and Ross (in Ohio), and Knox, St. Clair, and Randolph (in Indiana), met and organized at Cincinnati on Sept. 27, 1799. This body passed the following act:

“An Act to establish a new County on the Ohio between the Little Miami River and Adams County.

“SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, so much of the county of Hamilton as is hereinafter mentioned shall compose a new county, that is to say: Beginning on the Ohio River at the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek, otherwise called John's Creek; thence running in a direct line to the mouth of the east fork of the Little Miami River; thence up the main branch of said Little Miami River until it shall intersect the line drawn east and west on the north boundary of the first entire range of townships in the Miami purchase; thence east to the line of Ross or Adams Counties; thence on the said line or lines of Ross or Adams Counties to the river Ohio; thence down the said river Ohio to the place of beginning,—all that of said county contained within the above boundary lines shall be a new county, and known by the name of *Henry*.

“SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, that Richard Allison, Samuel C. Vance, William Buckhannon, Robert Higgins, Hezekiah Conn, Alexander Martin, William Perry, and Peter Light shall be, and are hereby, appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing on the most eligible place in said county of Henry for the permanent seat of justice; and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to select and point out a place in the said county of Henry at which the permanent seat of justice shall be established, and to receive as a gift, or to contract and purchase of any person or persons, the quantity of two hundred acres of land, and to cause the same to be laid off in town lots; one-half thereof in half-acre lots, with convenient streets, and the other half in lots of two acres, allowing sufficient streets; and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall within three weeks after the laying out of said town convey the same in fee to the commissioners of the said county of Henry, and their successors in office, in trust for the use of the said county; and the said county commissioners shall proceed to sell the said lots for the use of the county, reserving two acres of the lots as near the centre of the in-lots as may be, to be conveyed to the justices of the court for the said county, and their successors in office, for the purpose of erecting such public buildings thereon as by the laws of this Territory are directed. And the said county commissioners shall cause the money arising from the sale of said lots to be paid into the county treasury for the use of the said county, and the county treasurer shall pay the original purchase-money of the said two hundred acres of land and the expenses attending the ascertaining the most eligible place aforesaid, with the charges for laying out the said town-lots, and also the sum of two dollars per day to each of the commissioners herein above named during their attendance out of the first moneys that shall be paid into the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

“SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That the sheriff of the said county, within four weeks after he receives his appointment, shall give notice to each of the commissioners of their appointments, and direct the time the said commissioners shall meet at the temporary place for

holding their courts, which shall not exceed three weeks from such notice, to execute the duties required of them by this law.

"SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That until such place for holding the courts for said county be fixed by the commissioners, the justices of said county are hereby authorized to hold their respective courts at *Denham's Town*, within the said county.

"SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the aforesaid county of Hamilton to collect and make distress for any taxes, forfeitures, public dues, or officers' fees for which the inhabitants of the said county of Henry, or any other person or persons holding property in the said county, are liable, and which shall remain unpaid at the time this act shall take effect, in like manner as if this act had not been made.

"SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That the courts of the aforesaid county of Hamilton shall have jurisdiction in all actions and suits in law which shall be depending therein on the said first day of February, and shall try and determine the same, issue process, and award execution thereon.

"SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of the said county of Henry, at the first meeting next after their appointments, to levy and cause to be collected, in the same manner as other county rates are levied and collected, a sum of money not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and sufficient to build a substantial county jail containing two commodious apartments at least; and the said commissioners are hereby directed to cause the said jail to be erected and completed at the permanent seat of justice in the said county of Henry within the term of two years next after the passing of this act.

"EDWARD TIFFIN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"H. VANDERBURGH, *President of the Council.*"

The above act was lately discovered among the papers of Governor St. Clair, and is not printed in any of the early annual volumes of laws or other published archives or annals of Ohio. It never became a law, but the present county of Clermont had a narrow escape from being called Henry, and Denhamstown (now Bethel) came very near becoming the shiretown.

The first session of the territorial Legislature passed thirty bills, but the Governor *vetoed* eleven of them, of which six were for the erection of new counties, including Henry, and these acts he did not return to the Legislature, because, as he said in his speech of Dec. 19, 1799, proroguing and terminating their session, the two houses were under no obligation to consider the reasons on which his vetoes were founded; and, at any rate, as his negatives were unqualified, the only effect of such a return would be to bring on a vexatious and probably fruitless altercation between the legislative body and the executive. The eleven vetoed bills were disapproved for various reasons, but mainly because the Governor, St. Clair, a stern old Federalist, claimed that the power exercised in enacting them, and particularly those relating to the creation of new counties, was vested by the ordinance of 1787, not in the Legislature, but in himself; hence he pocketed and retained every act that he considered as infringing upon his authority, and those he did approve were grudgingly signed, and thus a running war was kept up by the Governor and legislators till the fifty-fifth day of the session, when the arbitrary executive dismissed them in high dudgeon, and Henry County existed only as a vetoed law, stuck away among the rubbish of the dingy gubernatorial office.

On Dec. 6, 1800, Governor St. Clair created by proclamation the county of Clermont, the name taken from the Department of Clermont, in France, and derived from

two French words originally signifying "a clear mountain," with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the mouth of Nine-Mile, or Muddy, Creek, where it discharges itself into the Ohio, and running from thence with a straight line to the mouth of the east branch of the Little Miami River; thence with the Little Miami River to the mouth of O'Bannon's Creek; thence with a due east line until it shall intersect a line drawn due north from the mouth of Elk River, or Eagle Creek; thence with that line south to the mouth of said Elk River or Eagle Creek; and from thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning."

After Clermont only two counties were created by proclamation under the territorial government,—to wit, Fairfield, Dec. 9, 1800, and Belmont, Sept. 7, 1801,—and Scioto was the first one erected under the State organization,—to wit, March 24, 1803.

The first court of the justices of General Quarter Sessions, held at Williamsburgh, Feb. 25, 1801, fixed on that town as the temporary seat of justice, which so remained till the Second General Assembly of Ohio, at Chillicothe, on Feb. 18, 1804, passed an act providing for the fixing of the permanent seat of justice in Clermont; under which law William Patton, Isaac Davis, and Nathan Reeves, all of Ross County, were appointed commissioners to choose and designate the place, and who reported against its removal to Bethel and in favor of its being permanently located where it was. An act of the territorial Legislature, approved Jan. 23, 1802, provided that the boundary-line between the counties of Adams and Ross, west of the Scioto River, the dividing-line between Clermont and Adams, the one between Clermont and Ross, so much of the dividing-lines between Hamilton and Clermont as lies between the Ohio River and the mouth of the east fork of the Little Miami, and the division-line between Ross and Hamilton, should be ascertained by the surveyors of the said counties, with the proviso that the line commencing at the mouth of Eagle Creek, between Clermont and Adams, should be run and completed before the 1st of May following, as the inhabitants of the new county of Clermont were anxious to know as speedily as possible the exact eastern limits of their county.

The Justices' Court of General Quarter Sessions, at its first term, Feb. 25, 1801, divided the new county of Clermont into five townships,—Williamsburgh, Ohio, Washington, Obannon (a year or so later changed to Miami), and Pleasant (now in Brown),—but the records of the court preserved fail to give the boundaries of said townships.

At the regular session of the commissioners (Amos Ellis, Amos Smith, and George Conrad), on June 12, 1805, a petition of sundry inhabitants of Williamsburgh and Ohio townships was presented and read, praying for the erection of a new township, to be composed of a part of each of said townships, which was laid over for further consideration until next meeting. At their next session, on August 5th, the board ordered said new township of *Tute* to be laid off and created agreeably to the boundaries prescribed and filed (which cannot be found), and which were ordered to be recorded, but were not. Roger W. Waring, for himself and others of that part of Williamsburgh township which remained, gave notice that he would file a bill of exceptions and take an appeal to the board's act in estab-

lishing this new township; but the fiat had been issued, and from that day henceforth Tate was a sovereignty by itself and an integral part of the Clermont body politic.

June 2, 1807, the journal of the commissioners shows that a petition of a number of inhabitants of the east end of Washington township was presented, praying to be set off as a new township; and the same being thought reasonable the prayer was granted, to extend from the east end of Washington township as far down as Bullskin Creek or the Denhamstown road, said township to be recorded and known by the name of Lewis (now in Brown County).

Clark township (now in Brown County) was created by the commissioners, Oct. 18, 1808, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning where the State road from Denhamstown to West Union crosses Whiteoak; thence running with the State road to Adams county-line; thence north with said line to Highland County; thence west with said county-line to the corner of Highland, and continuing west so far as to include Aaron Leonard and Moses Moss; thence south to Lewis township-line; thence with the same to the place of beginning."

On Feb. 18, 1805, the Legislature passed an act that all that part of Clermont, Adams, and Ross, with the following boundaries, be laid off and erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of Highland, to wit:

"Beginning at the twenty-mile tree, in the line between Clermont and Adams Counties, which is run north from the mouth of Eagle Creek, on the Ohio River, and running thence east twelve miles; thence northeastwardly until it intersects the line which was run between the counties of Ross and Scioto and Adams, at the eighteen-mile tree from the Scioto River; thence northwardly to the mouth of Rocky Fork of Paint Creek; thence up main Paint Creek, by the bed thereof, including John Watt's survey of one thousand acres, on which the town of Greenfield is situate, to the south line of Franklin County; thence with the said line west to the east line of Greene County; thence with said line south to the southeast corner of said county; thence with the south line thereof west to the northeast corner of Clermont County, and from the beginning west to the north fork of Whiteoak Creek; thence north to the south line of Warren County; thence with said line east to the corner between Clermont and Warren Counties."

Dec. 4, 1811, a petition of a number of inhabitants of Ohio township was presented to the commissioners of Clermont County, praying for a new township, to be established agreeable to the following bounds, to wit:

"Beginning at the east fork, at the corner of Tate township; thence with the line of Tate township until it meets the State road leading from West Union to the mouth of Clough Creek; thence with that road until it meets the county-line; thence with the county-line to the east fork; thence up the east fork to the beginning."

The board laid off and established the foregoing bounds into a new township, to be known by the name of *Union*, with the following changes in the boundaries:

"The said new township of Union to extend and border upon the south side of the State road from Tate township-line to Daniel Kirgan's; thence to border upon the north side of said road to the county-line."

Whereas a number of the inhabitants of the settlement of Stonelick Creek had filed a petition praying to be set apart into a separate township, the commissioners, on March 4, 1812, set apart the following boundaries into a new township, to be known as *Stonelick*, to wit:

"Beginning at the mouth of Dry Run, in Miami, on the east fork;

thence northerly so as just to include Lewis Coddle to the county-line; thence east with said line to Highland county-line; thence south with said line to the State road, known by the name of Anderson's road; thence with the said road to where the Xenia road crosses; thence a straight course to the mouth of Whetstone's Run, on the east fork; thence down the same to the place of beginning."

But on April 13th following the line between Williamsburgh and Stonelick was changed by making the line of Stonelick "begin on the east fork, at the mouth of Killbreath's Run, near Dimmitt's Ford; thence running northerly so as to strike John Long, Christian Long, and Joseph Brunk (and including them); thence a straight line to where the Xenia road crosses the Anderson State road."

On Sept. 5, 1815, *Batavia township* was created by the commissioners with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the mouth of Slab Camp Run, where it empties into the east fork; thence up the run one mile northerly to intersect the road leading from Williamsburgh to Cincinnati, near the house of Daniel Kidd; from thence northerly to John Davidson's farm; thence the same course to the first branch of the waters of Lick Run; thence down the same to the mouth thereof; thence crossing the east fork; thence down the bank of said fork to David Dimmitt's lower ford of said fork; thence along the lower edge of the river-hill of the fork to Townsley's Mill-road; thence along said road, leading towards Daniel Kirgan's, leaving the road to the northeast corner of John Brazier's land; thence to a place known by the name of Nash's cross-road; thence on the road leading to Denhamstown to Tate township-line; thence down the line of Tate township to the east fork; thence up the creek, and crossing the same opposite to the mouth of Slab Camp Run to the place of beginning."

On June 6, 1815, the *township of Perry* (now in Brown) was established by the commissioners, with following boundaries:

"Beginning on Clermont county-line at the corner of Warren and Clinton Counties; thence a straight course to Samuel Ashton's old place, on Anderson's State road; thence east by south to the line between Clermont and Highland Counties; thence north with Clermont county-line to Clinton county-line; thence with Clermont and Clinton counties-line to the place of beginning."

On Dec. 27, 1817, Clermont lost the townships of Pleasant, Lewis, Clark, and Perry by the legislative act passed that day creating Brown County, and which provided that so much of the counties of Clermont and Adams as comes within the following limits should be and was erected into a separate and distinct county, to be known by the name of *Brown* (after the gallant officer of the war of 1812), to wit:

"Beginning at a point eight miles due west from the court-house, in the town of West Union, in Adams; thence running due north to Highland county-line; thence west with Highland county-line to Clermont county-line; thence north with Clermont county-line to Clinton county-line; thence west with Clinton county-line so far that a line running south will strike the Ohio River two miles above the mouth of Bullskin Creek; thence up the Ohio River and with the same so far that a line running due north will intersect the point of beginning."

The courts were ordered to be held at the house of Alexander Campbell, in Ripley, until the permanent seat of justice was located, and which not long afterwards (Jan. 19, 1821) was fixed at Georgetown.

May 5, 1818, *Franklin township* was established by the commissioners, in response to a petition signed by citizens of the fractional part of Lewis and the upper part of Washington township, the boundaries of which were as follows:

"Beginning at the upper corner of Clermont County, two miles above the mouth of Bullskin Creek, on the Ohio River; thence with the county-line between Clermont and Brown to the original line of Lewis township; thence westwardly with the line of Tate township to where the State road crosses Indian Creek, about eight poles south of William Winter's; thence with the line of Washington township two miles; thence in a direction that will strike the Ohio River twenty poles below the house where Dr. R. W. Hale now resides; thence with the meanders of the Ohio River to the Brown county-line."

March 15, 1819, *Wayne township* was created, on the application by petition of a number of inhabitants of the southeast part of Stonelick township, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the crossing of the Xenia and Anderson State road; thence crossing the road leading from the mouth to the head of Stonelick at a bridge next above the farm of William Cowan; thence to the line between Miami and Stonelick townships where the same crosses the Indian Camp Run."

It was ordered that the electors of said new township of Wayne hold at the house of Joseph Smith their first election for township officers on the first Monday in April following. Next day, March 16, 1819, *Goshen township* was organized and established, on the petition of a number of citizens of the northeastern part of Miami, with these boundaries:

"Beginning at the county-line, northwest of Joshua Cox's; thence along the northeastern side of the road leading from Lebanon to Williamsburgh to within one mile of Jesse Smith's, on the road aforesaid; thence crossing the said road to the southern side; thence along the southern side of said road to the line between Miami and Stonelick townships; thence with the line of Stonelick to the county-line; thence with the county-line to the beginning."

Monroe township was created June 9, 1825, with the following boundaries (petitioned for by citizens of Ohio and Washington townships):

"Beginning at the corner of Ohio township, near Jacob Ulrey's; thence south ten degrees east till it intersects or strikes the Tate township-line, one hundred and ten poles from Peter McClain; thence south forty-four degrees west to the mouth of Little Indian Creek; thence with the Ohio River to the mouth of Boat Run; thence north twenty-eight degrees east until it strikes the State road from Cincinnati to Bethel; thence with said road to the beginning."

On June 3, 1834, the commissioners, having had under consideration the petition of Ebenezer Hadley and other citizens of Wayne, Williamsburgh, and Stonelick townships for the erection of a new township, found it to be to the public interest to erect one, which they did, and called it *Jackson*, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the point where the line dividing the counties of Brown and Clermont crosses the Anderson State road; thence south and with said line to Four-Mile Run, near the farm of James Waits; thence a westwardly course to Isaac Hurtman's saw-mill, on the east fork; thence a straight westwardly course to John Bridge's old place, on the Deerfield road; thence north and with said road, or Batavia township-line, to Stonelick township-line; thence northeastwardly and with Stonelick township-line to the new county road running from the cross-roads to Obadiah Ireton's; thence to the Anderson State road, at the farm of James Barr; thence a northeastwardly course, including said Barr, Schobard Willis, and Arthur Clark, to the line dividing Stonelick and Wayne townships, near Frederick Everhart's; thence northwest and with said line one mile; thence an easterly course to the line dividing the counties of Brown and Clermont, three miles north of the Anderson State road; thence south and with said line to the place of beginning; to contain the legal quantity of square miles, and so as to leave John Marsh and John Needham in Stonelick township."

On Dec. 8, 1852, the board of county commissioners took up and considered the petition of J. C. Smith and others for the division of Ohio township into two townships, and it was thereupon ordered that said Ohio township be divided according to the prayer of the petitioners, to wit:

"Beginning at the mouth of Twelve-Mile Creek, and running with the meanders of said creek to the Monroe township-line; thence with said line to the Ohio turnpike; the division or township in which the town of New Richmond is situated to be known and designated by the name of Ohio township, and the other division or township to be called *Pierce township*, in honor of Franklin Pierce, President-elect of the United States."

The boundary-line between Hamilton and Clermont Counties was run again in 1858 and permanently settled, and since then the lines dividing Clermont from Warren, Clinton, and Brown have been run and more accurately determined and fixed than before. The line between Clermont and Hamilton begins at a stake on the bank of the Little Miami River and opposite the mouth of the east fork; thence on a bearing of south two degrees thirty-three minutes west by the magnetic needle course, and in a straight line to the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek, where it empties into the Ohio River, said Nine-Mile Creek being called in the earliest days John's or Muddy Creek. This line is exactly nine miles in distance.

CHAPTER IX.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS, PAST AND PRESENT—
COURT-HOUSES—JAILS AND INFIRMARIES—THE
THREE SITES OF THE COUNTY-SEAT—THE AN-
CIENT WHIPPING-POST, INCLUDING MANY IN-
TERESTING FACTS IN THEIR HISTORY, WITH
NAMES OF PERSONS JUDICIALLY FLOGGED.

THE Court of General Quarter Sessions made Williamsburgh the county-seat in 1801, on the fourth Tuesday of February, by entering into an agreement with Thomas Morris, whereby he agreed to furnish the court with a convenient house, tables, benches, fuel, etc., for the purpose of holding court, for the term of four years, at twenty dollars per year. Mr. Morris kept a log hotel, adjoining which was another log building, which was the jail, and adjoining it still another log building, which was the court-house, and the first in the county, and one in which many men who afterwards sat in Congress, on the State Supreme bench, and on the Supreme Court bench of the United States pleaded cases before the frontier juries, and discussed law with Quarter Session justices fresh from the clearings and newly-opened fields of their pioneer homes.

The man who owned the log hotel and kept it, who rented to the new county of Clermont a log jail and a log court-house, in six years' time was on the Supreme bench of Ohio, and in less than a third of a century was in the United States Senate, the idol and the stay of thousands—soon to be millions—of hearts looking to the overthrow of that accursed system that kept three millions of human beings in bondage. John McLean spoke as well in the log court-house of Clermont in 1803 as he did when announcing

decisions in the Supreme Court of the land at Washington City twenty-seven years later, and Jacob Burnet pleaded the case in that old and diminutive log court-house, in 1801, of the poor squatter with as much warmth as when he spoke for his country in the United States Senate or delivered his able judicial opinions from the Supreme Court of Ohio but a few years later.

The old log jail contained no desperate criminals,—occasionally a horse-thief,—but it and its prison-bounds often held many a poor unfortunate debtor, and one of these was technically its owner,—Thomas Morris,—there for a brief period till released by a supersedeas from the General Territorial Court.

The Second General Assembly of Ohio passed an act on Feb. 18, 1804, providing for fixing the permanent seat of justice in the town of Williamsburgh, and then the county authorities and the good people of that town began to bestir themselves about the erection of the necessary buildings for holding courts, transacting the public business, and executing the laws of the State by having suitable prison accommodations for unlucky offenders of the law's stern decrees. The contract with Thomas Morris, in February, 1801, for use of a room for court-house having expired, the county commissioners, on June 12, 1805, entered into an agreement with Nicholas Sinks, "who agreed to furnish a room with convenient benches, tables, and seats for the purpose of holding courts in the house that said Nicholas Sinks resided in, together with a room or rooms for the grand and petit juries to sit in, and also a room for the county commissioners to sit in during the time they may be sitting as such, and to keep the necessary fires for the comfort and convenience of the court and commissioners while sitting as aforesaid," all for *eight dollars* for each term of court,—that is, twenty-four dollars per year, as the court and commissioners then sat quarterly.

At the August and September terms of court the year before, it seems, the associate judges had appropriated at each of said terms one hundred dollars, under the act of Feb. 18, 1804, ordering a new court-house, and under other special laws giving them that power, and of this money, William Perry (the first sheriff) got one hundred dollars in June, 1803, for hauling stone to build a new court-house; and John Kain and Archibald McLean got together the same in November (19), 1804, for same services.

On June 12, 1805, the commissioners decided to erect a court-house, and appropriated a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for that purpose, to be paid out of the taxes of the non-resident land-owners of the county, in addition to the appropriations, heretofore made by the court, and to let out the contract at the next meeting of the board. On Aug. 1, 1805, the board proceeded to sell out the contract to the lowest bidder, and John Wright and John Charles were the undertakers thereof as the lowest bidders, at the sum of fourteen hundred and ninety-nine dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit: "One hundred dollars as soon as the walls of said house are raised one foot above the ground; and the further sum of one hundred dollars as soon as the walls are raised up to the second story and the timbers laid thereon; and the further sum of

four hundred dollars on the first day of December next, provided the house is at that time under cover (or so soon thereafter as said house shall be under cover); and the further sum of two hundred dollars to be paid on the first day of May next; and lastly, the further sum of six hundred and ninety-nine dollars on the first day of January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and seven." The contractors gave bond in two thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars to do the work as they agreed, and the commissioners also gave bond in two thousand dollars to meet the payments promptly as they fell due.

In August the contractors drew one hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars in November, and the sum of five hundred dollars in January, 1806, and in June, 1806, two hundred dollars. In December, 1806, they received three hundred dollars more; fifty dollars in August, 1807, and fifty dollars more in September following, and twelve dollars in September, 1808. In February, 1809, they were paid eighty-seven dollars, the balance due of the fourteen hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the contract price, but the commissioners allowed them fifty-seven dollars twenty-two and a quarter cents for extra work done. The delay in finishing the court-house—it being nearly four years in its erection—was occasioned by the lack of funds and various other causes that postponed its completion beyond the stipulated time.

It was built on the public square, specially set apart for that purpose by the original proprietor of that town, Gen. Wm. Lytle, in his plat and deed of dedication, and in 1858 was taken down to give way to the magnificent school-edifice that adorns the lot where for fourteen years stood the old two-story stone court-house as the county's temple of justice,—from 1810 to 1824.

The Legislature, on Dec. 27, 1817, passed an act creating the county of Brown, thus taking away from Clermont the extensive territory comprised in the then four very large townships of Pleasant, Clark, Lewis, and Perry, and leaving Williamsburgh, the shiretown of Clermont, only about two and a half miles from the boundary-line of the new county. This led to discussions and propositions for changing the county-seat from Williamsburgh to some more central point in the county, as that town, since the organization of Brown, laid on the extreme eastern part of the county, and in the then condition of the roads and bridges and limited facilities of traveling was very inaccessible to a larger part of the people of Clermont. But the inhabitants of Williamsburgh, alive to the interests of their good town,—the first laid out in Clermont,—saw the storms encircling around and about them, and quieted the matter and agitation for a brief period by taking snap judgment in getting the Seventeenth General Assembly of Ohio to pass the act of Jan. 28, 1819, providing and fixing the permanent seat of justice where it was,—in their town. But this did not settle the place for the shiretown, and led to renewed strife and agitation, and the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State, on Jan. 25, 1823, passed a law removing the county-seat to New Richmond; which act was obtained mainly through the influence of Thomas Morris, then a State senator,—a man of great influence in the Legislature, and strongly opposed to the interests of Williamsburgh, from

which town he removed, in 1804, to Bethel. The contest now became warm and stirred up the whole county, leading to violent harangues, discussions, and several street encounters and affrays.

The law of Jan. 25, 1823, did not, in words, change the county-seat from Williamsburgh to New Richmond, though its effect was to do so, for it appointed three commissioners, —Anthony Banning, of Mount Vernon, John C. Wright, of Steubenville, and James Clark, of Wooster (three distinguished men of the State, but close personal friends of Thomas Morris, so opposed to Williamsburgh), whose duty it was to examine so much of the county as would enable them to determine what place in said county would be most eligible and best calculated to promote the general interests of its inhabitants as a permanent seat of justice, having regard to the present and future population thereof and the advantage of placing the same as near the centre of said county as possible, *or on the Ohio River*. These men came and went casually over the county, and determined that it was not contrary to justice to remove the county-seat from Williamsburgh, and that a removal therefrom would be conducive to Clermont's best interests, and that, in their opinion, it was not necessary that the boundary-line between Clermont and Brown should be altered (a step necessary to be done to keep the county-seat at Williamsburgh), and that, having good policy and justice in view, they decided for the permanent seat of justice a point on the public square easterly of lots 105 and 106, in New Richmond, where, in great solemnity and amid the hurrahs of the good people of that town, they drove and placed a stake as the proper place, in their opinion, for the centre of the front of the court-house, and thereupon selected lot 460, in said town of New Richmond, and near to the court-house, a lot, as a site for the jail, jailer's house, and such other buildings as might be necessary. These three wise men then proceeded to determine and assess the damages which the several owners of lots or buildings in Williamsburgh would sustain in consequence of the removal of the seat of justice from their town; in making which assessment, they inquired how much the value of the property of such persons would be reduced by the removal below its cash value, and did assess and find the said damage to amount to the sum of six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents. They also took a bond from John Emerson and others interested in favor of the New Richmond site, so selected, with good and sufficient security in double the amount said damages assessed, and payable to the county treasurer, conditioned for the payment of aforesaid damages in four years. They also took a deed of conveyance from Thomas Ashburn for said jail lot 460, and one hundred feet of the avenue, and also one from Jacob Light for other parts of the said public avenue, and likewise a bond from Thomas Morris and George C. Light for a future conveyance for part of lot 105 to thus complete the title of all of said avenue in fee-simple to Clermont County. They also received from Peter Turner and others a bond for erecting a court-house and jail on the aforesaid sites for a seat of justice, or to furnish materials and labor towards public buildings to the amount of two thousand dollars, at the option of the county commissioners, and also to provide a

place for holding courts in said county, and for a clerk's office free of rent for one year from July 4, 1823. These three men (honorable and good men though they were) were the recipients of a perfect storm of indignation from a vast majority of the people of the county, and which found vent in the public prints and memorials to the ensuing Legislature by the bushels.

How the new county buildings progressed at New Richmond is attested by the proceedings of the county commissioners, at whose session on Nov. 10, 1823, the memorial of Peter Turner, David Dickinson, Daniel Light, and James Robb was received, setting forth that they had complied with their contract for the erection of public buildings and asking to be discharged from their bond; but the commissioners, being satisfied that the parties aforesaid had not complied with the conditions of their bond in the erection of court-house, jail, and public offices of equal value of those at Williamsburgh, resolved that, inasmuch as the said parties have not completed the public buildings aforesaid agreeably to their bond, they cannot with propriety be received at this time.

This backset to the new county-seat at New Richmond was soon followed by an act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 24, 1824, making Batavia the shiretown of Clermont, and where ever since the county-seat has remained. In the General Assembly that finally settled upon Batavia as the county-seat, the members from Clermont were Owen T. Fishback (senator) and William Williams (representative). The only terms of the Common Pleas Court held at New Richmond were the August and November terms of 1823, and the March term of 1824, and the first court held at Batavia, now the shiretown by legislative enactment, was a special one of two days, convened May 14, 1824, consisting of Associate Judges Alexander Blair, John Pollock, and John Beatty, and which assembled at the Methodist Episcopal church (the old stone structure, still standing), and where all the courts continued to be held until the present court-house was fully completed. The first regular court in Batavia was at the July term of 1824, with Judge Joshua Collet as presiding judge.

On Dec. 9, 1826, at a regular meeting of the Clermont County commissioners, consisting of Samuel Perin, John Boggers, and James Blackburn, Andrew Foote being auditor and clerk of the board, it was determined to build a court-house in the town of Batavia. An order was then made that notice be given that the labor to be performed and the materials to be furnished necessary for the erection of said building be offered at public auction to the lowest bidder on the 11th day of January, 1827. At an adjourned meeting on the 30th of the same month, the board proceeded to the selection of a plan for building, agreeably to their determination of their last meeting. On the next day they investigated further as to the cost and description of the contemplated house, and it was resolved that one of their number (Samuel Perin) procure at Cincinnati a complete draft of the most approved plan; whereupon the honorable board adjourned until Jan. 5, 1827, for further proceedings. At the adjourned day the board received and accepted said plan, to wit: Said building to be of brick, erected on a foundation of stone, size of forty-five feet square, with a cupola or

steeple annexed thereto, and finished in suitable style, agreeably to said draft. It was further resolved that Samuel Perin, taking to his aid John Charles (who, in 1805 to 1809, had built the Williamsburgh court-house) and such other assistance as he could obtain, should draw a profile and description of said building on or before the day of sale. On Jan. 11, 1827, the advertised day of sale to the lowest bidder, Ezekiel Dimmitt agreed to furnish all the materials, erect, finish, and complete the said court-house for the sum of three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars, and, no other person offering to do it for less, he became the purchaser and contractor, and went into a contract and bond for the faithful performance of this undertaking with Holly Raper, William A. White, Daniel Duckwall, and John Dimmitt, Jr., his securities, conditioned as the law directed, which was immediately approved by the commissioners.

At the following March session of the board an advancement of five hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents was made to the builder as per agreement. At the June sitting of the board, with the consent of the Common Pleas Court, there was levied one mill on the dollar, to be exclusively appropriated to the court-house in process of erection, and a second advancement given to Ezekiel Dimmitt, the contractor, of seven hundred dollars. At the September meeting the board, after inspecting the progress of the work, and with great satisfaction thereat, as its journals indicate, made a third allowance, of eight hundred dollars, to the builder, and also ordered John Jamieson to dig a well on the public square in pursuance of a contract, and further ordered a board fence to be constructed around two squares of the jail, such fence not to cost over twenty-six dollars. At the December session another order was given Mr. Dimmitt for five hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents in part payment of the new temple of justice. At the April sitting of 1828 the board examined the progress and status of the tabernacle of law with feelings of great satisfaction at its most excellent condition, and at the succeeding June meeting made another order to the contractor for four hundred dollars, and again made a like allowance at the following September sitting. At the December session of the commissioners the balance, of fifty dollars, due Ezekiel Dimmitt was voted him. On "New Year's Day," 1829, the board met (no change had occurred in its members since the project was first started), and after a most thorough and minute examination of the edifice it was unanimously, and with proud satisfaction, decided that it had been constructed and completed by its maker according to the contract in every detail and letter of the agreement, and it was formally received as finished from him, and an order was voted the builder for three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-three and three-fourths cents in full of his account for extra work and extra materials furnished.

Mr. Ezekiel Dimmitt lost money, some fifteen hundred dollars, on his contract, as he did an honest job and more than filled the stipulations of his bid,—too low for the splendid work he so honestly made for the county,—and the Legislature, by an act of Feb. 7, 1829, authorized the commissioners to settle and adjust his accounts in that special enactment for his relief. At the March sitting of

the board, in 1829, Mr. Dimmitt presented his accounts, in pursuance of the above-mentioned law, but the journal entry of the board states that, not producing satisfactory evidence as to the correctness of his said accounts, nothing was then allowed him, nor subsequently, owing to the ill-feeling produced in the neighborhoods of New Richmond and Williamsburgh on the location of it in Batavia.

While the court-house is not an imposing structure, and does not conform to modern style of architecture, it has ever been the testimony of all the judges who have held court in its sacred temple that in the matter (and the most essential and important requisition) of acoustics, and for ease to the speakers in the delivery of their arguments, it has no superior in the State. It has been the theatre of many hard-fought legal battles, its old walls have resounded with many able and eloquent speeches, but its full history cannot be written—its bygone scenes and incidents, its secret associations and deliberations—until the future historian shall write the lives of the individual actors who have participated in the acts that have rendered it so famous in the county's history.

A few years subsequently the two offices now occupied by Judge S. F. Dowdney and his law partner, J. S. Parrott, and by Col. William Howard and his son, John J. Howard, were built for the offices of the clerk and auditor; and in 1842 and 1843 was erected, by James and Newton Carter, for the treasurer, the office next to the jail, and now occupied by Judge George L. Swing and his son, James B. Swing. Several years later was put up, by John Finley, the office now used (by R. J. Bancroft)—next to the court-house—for special benefit of the clerk. These were called "Rat Row" in popular parlance, and were the regular county offices until the year 1864, when was completed the new "Public Building," on the public square and partly on the site of the old jail.

The contract for erecting this was let out on March 25, 1863, and was awarded to Robert Haines (of New Richmond) for four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, who took the contract for furnishing the materials and doing and performing all the labor necessary for its erection. On November 4th, he was allowed fourteen hundred and fifty dollars; on Jan. 16, 1864, two thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents; and on March 7th, six hundred dollars. This structure contains offices for probate judge, recorder, surveyor, clerk, auditor, and treasurer; is of brick, two stories high, with a good cellar under the whole building, and, like the court-house, is on the public square donated for public uses by the original proprietors of the town, George Ely and David C. Bryan, as formerly dedicated in their plat of Oct. 24, 1814.

The court-house was well repaired in May, 1879, its inside greatly beautified, and the old wooden fish weather vane, high above the cupola, replaced by a metallic arrow of modern style.

JAILS—WHIPPING-POSTS—PERSONS WHIPPED; WHEN AND BY WHOM.

As heretofore stated, the first jail in the county was a log building, situated just between the log court-house and the log hotel, all really connected together and under one

roof, and built and owned by Thomas Morris. This was the jail legally made so in February—4th Tuesday—of 1801, and so continued for some time, till the authorities built one—still of logs, but larger and stronger—on a site by itself; concerning which, the records and history are silent as to the precise time of its construction. It contained at various times many luckless debtors, but its chief offenders were horse-thieves,—the terror of the early settlers, and on whom the law had no mercy, and, like in all new countries, it was visited on them sternly and promptly,—with occasionally parties held for larceny, and sometimes for robbery or burglary.

In front of this jail stood the whipping-post, or, rather, posts. Two sticks of oak about six inches square were planted about five feet apart, and projected the same distance from the earth. To the top of these the culprit was tied by the extended hands, while the "cat-o'-nine-tails" was applied on his naked back with cruel vigor. There several unhappy offenders satisfied the majesty of the law for misdeeds of the body, principally horse-stealing, the most heinous of crimes in early days.

At the October term of Common Pleas Court, in 1808, John Clark, for stealing a horse of John Gaskins, was found guilty, and sentenced to be whipped twenty-five stripes on his naked back that afternoon at three o'clock; pay said Gaskins fifty dollars (the value of his horse), also a fine of ten dollars and costs; to be imprisoned three days in jail, and not to be let out till the restitution, fine, and costs were all paid. On the same day this same culprit, John Clark, for stealing a bell of Conrad Hersh, was sentenced to be whipped with five stripes, make restitution to said Hersh of the value of the bell (one dollar), pay a fine of one dollar, and be imprisoned twenty-four hours, and not to be released till restitution-money, fine, and costs were fully settled. On same day Mordecai S. Ford, who in 1801 bought, in Washington township, some seventy-five acres of land from Philip Buckner, was up before the court for stealing a horse from James Johnson. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay said Johnson, the owner of the stolen horse, twenty dollars as restitution, pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, be imprisoned three days, and not discharged till restitution-money, fine, and costs were all paid, and be whipped twenty-five stripes on his naked back that afternoon at three o'clock. A big day's work in court,—three trials and three convictions, with two public whippings in the afternoon as early as three o'clock; but justice did not sleep on horse-thieves.

The hour came, and Sheriff Levi Rogers—or rather his deputy and court constable, the stout and quick William Stout—administered the two judicial whippings, to the complete satisfaction of the court, bar, public officials, townspeople, and, in short, all save the two downcast and back-sore offenders. John Clark took the other five stripes for purloining the bell the next week, and soon after Ford died between Felicity and Calvary meeting-house, in the graveyard of which he was the first person interred. Three men, Brown, Ferguson (both flogged by Sheriff Oliver Lindsey), and another man, name unknown, were tied to the whipping-post and whipped, being all non-residents and all guilty of the same then terrible crime of horse-stealing.

After Brown was whipped he said, in a spirit of braggadocio, that he was a much better man than the sheriff or any of the spectators, and no one felt like disputing the assertion.

At one time two horse-thieves, named Killwell and Joseph Knott, were confined in this old log jail, when Killwell slipped off his handcuffs and fled. Pursuit being instituted, he changed his appearance as much as possible in a successful disguise, and joined in the effort to recapture him, asking the people, in his going through the sparsely-settled country, whether they had seen anything of or heard of the whereabouts of the notorious outlaw and horse-thief, Killwell, and succeeded, by his coolness and daring, in escaping for good, and excelling "Dick Turpin" for his bold effrontery.

Joseph Knott, tried for horse-stealing, escaped thus: When the jury returned their verdict, "Joseph Knott, (not) guilty," his attorney exclaimed, "Joseph, not guilty! Put, Joseph!" and before the court recovered itself or the sheriff had collected his wits, Joseph had "put" for the woods, and escaped for that time, but was afterwards shot on Stoppelick by the infuriated citizens in a posse who had suffered from his continual depredations.

In that jail an unoffending man, a traveler and a stranger, was once confined for long weary months through the machinations of wicked parties, and his misfortune destroyed his reason, and when released he was a raving lunatic, and so died. This man, whose name was Sharton, came from Kentucky, was looking over the country to purchase lands, and stopped at the Stockton tavern, where were wont to congregate the usual loafers and tough customers of the new frontier town. It always, in their opinion, being in order to drink, they asked the stranger to join them. He declined to do so; whereupon they said, "It will cost you the drink-money anyhow;" whereupon he started to go out of the room, when he was followed by the assembled roughs, and, to defend himself, stooped down to pick up a rock. His assailants also picked up rocks, and, hurling them at the fleeing and frightened man, struck a Mr. Smith, who was coming up the street, severely injuring him. The rowdies then charged the stranger with having inflicted the wound and caused him to be lodged in jail. For a number of days no complaint was made against him, and brooding over his troubles caused his reason to weaken, and finally to fail altogether. His brother came over from Kentucky and took him home to that State, but he never fully recovered from the shock his nervous system had received, and wasted away, a hopeless and broken-minded man.

A German, imprisoned in the jail for some trivial offense, in its midnight gloom calmly adjusted his fate, and in the morning was found hanging,—dead. By using some loose boards he was enabled to suspend himself from the joists, and thus the life of the rashly-unfortunate man—far from his native land, and held for some alleged light offense—went out into eternity, and, according to an ancient custom handed down as traditional law, his body was sacrilegiously buried in the forks of the cross-roads near the town of Williamsburgh.

This old jail had become an eyesore to the authorities from its inefficiency, the many prisoners escaping therefrom

and the heavy costs of guards to keep with safety its inmates, and the many and continued sums expended in locks, irons, and other articles for the safekeeping of offenders. Therefore, at the March term, 1809, of the commissioners, they resolved to build a new one, of stone, and to advertise its sale to the lowest bidder on the 10th of April ensuing, at which date the sale was adjourned to the June meeting, then again to October 17th, when its erection was sold to John Charles for two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars, who gave bond and security for its building. On March 5, 1810, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents was allowed John Charles on his jail contract; in June, sixty-three dollars and thirty-one cents; in September, seventy-two dollars and ninety-three cents; in December, one hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-seven and one-third cents; in April, 1811, five hundred dollars; in September, one hundred dollars; and on Dec. 3, 1811, two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents,—being in all two thousand and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents. The balance to make up the contract price was paid along at different periods to sundry parties on orders from the contractor for materials, labor, and the like. So the jail was finished in two years from its beginning, and in time for the important December term of 1811.

There was another whipping by judicial decree in the old jail not yet mentioned by us. One William Thomas, at the August term of the Common Pleas, 1810, was found guilty of horse-stealing, although ably defended by his attorney, David C. Bryan, who tried to get a new trial, but which was refused. The court then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him; and, having nothing to offer, the court said, "William Thomas, it is your sentence that at seven o'clock to-morrow morning you receive *seventy-five* stripes on your naked back, pay a fine of *five hundred dollars* and costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned twenty days." The record shows that next morning the jolly sheriff, Oliver Lindsey (lately inducted into office), administered the judicial flagellation and charged it up promptly in his fees, which the county had to pay, as the execution against Thomas was returned "*nulla bona*" but a sore and stiff back.

The new jail was finished in December, 1811, and the first man whipped by order of court in its yard was one James Lewis, who on the 7th—four days after the new jail was opened—was found guilty of an assault with intent to murder, by a jury composed of the following then well-known citizens: William Megrue, John Ross, James McCall, Jesse Fee, Samuel Wardlow, George Little, John Kite, William Ross, James Ralston, Stephen Medaris, William Judd, and Allen Woods. All the eloquence and ingenuity of Thomas Morris could not get the prisoner a new trial or arrest of judgment, and the prisoner, James Lewis, was sentenced to be whipped at four o'clock that afternoon on his naked back with fifty stripes save one, be imprisoned in the common jail of the county sixty-five days, pay a fine of five hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution. Sheriff Lindsey attended to this flogging, and well, too, for Lewis was the most notorious criminal in the State,—a regular outlaw. But before giving the whipping

Lewis was tried on another indictment for robbing Michael Weaver of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty cents in silver coin, and was found guilty; for which the court, John Thompson presiding judge, sentenced him to receive *thirty-nine stripes saving one* on his naked back at four o'clock Monday evening three weeks, pay a fine of *five thousand dollars*, be imprisoned two months, pay costs of prosecution, and make restitution to Michael Weaver of the six hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty cents stolen from him. It will be seen how merciful Judge Thompson was in letting three weeks and a few days elapse after the first flogging before the second was administered. But the fellow Lewis richly deserved his fate: he attempted murder and committed a heavy robbery. It is not known that he ever paid his fine, the largest ever assessed in the county, nor can it be learned what became of the hardened offender, Lewis, on his discharge from jail.

The county commissioners, at their session in December, 1825, resolved that it was necessary to erect a county jail in Batavia, and therefore ordered a notice to be published in the *Western Patriot*, printed in Batavia by Z. Colby & Co., that on Jan. 2, 1826, they would sell out to the lowest bidder its construction. Therefore, on Jan. 2, 1826, agreeably to the aforesaid advertisement and resolution, the sale took place; whereupon Ezekiel Dimmitt offered to build it for nine hundred and forty-nine dollars, and no person appearing and offering to construct it for a less sum, it was struck off to him, and he entered into a bond, with John Mitchell and Daniel Duckwall as securities, for the faithful compliance of his contract. This jail was on that part of the public square cornering on the alley, and now occupied by the county treasury, and was completed on Jan. 12, 1827; on which day, on application of Ezekiel Dimmitt, its builder, the commissioners proceeded to an examination of the same, and found the contractor was entitled to receive, for extra work thereon, after deductions for omissions and bad workmanship, the sum of twenty-four dollars, sixty-four and one-half cents; whereupon they received it, and ordered the auditor to draw an order on the county treasury in his favor for that amount, together with a balance of the original contract of one hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-two cents, in full discharge of the said contract for the erection of the first jail in Batavia.

The county commissioners, seeing the necessity for a new jail,—one that would meet the demands of justice in size and safety for the accommodation of the prisoners,—at their June session in 1836, resolved to erect one and to sell out to the lowest bidder, on July 7th, the excavating and erecting of its foundations, the excavation to be sold by the cubic yard and the masonry by the perch. On July 7th the excavation was sold to Benjamin R. Hopkins for ten cents per cubic yard, and on the 16th the laying of the foundation (the sale having been adjourned from the 7th) was sold to John W. Robinson at six dollars and seventy-five cents per perch of twenty-four and three-fourths cubic feet per perch. The commissioners, with the assistance of the well-known surveyor, John Hill (who was allowed *seventy-five* cents for his services), on July 22d laid off the foundation for the proposed jail on the site of the present one. August 16th the bonds of Hopkins and Robinson, the contractors, were

presented and approved for the faithful compliance with their agreements, and it was ordered that the sale of the erection of the jail-building be sold out at public vendue on the 16th of September; on which day it was continued over to the next, when it was struck off to the lowest and best bidder, Brice K. Blair, at two thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars; whereupon John W. Robinson came forward as the person for whom the bid was actually made, and he, together with Robert McFarland, Samuel Maham, and Daniel Kidd, entered into a bond, payable to the State of Ohio for the use of Clermont County in the penal sum of four thousand six hundred and one dollars and ninety-eight cents, for the faithful construction of said jail on or before Dec. 25, 1837, agreeable to the conditions of said sale and specifications placed on file. William Curry was allowed three dollars for crying the above sale, and Benjamin R. Hopkins five dollars and fifty cents for removing dirt from the foundation of the jail.

October 14th the commissioners received the foundation of the jail from the contractor, John W. Robinson. June 7, 1837, the commissioners settled with John W. Robinson for the erection of the foundation of the jail, which was found to contain one hundred and forty-three perch and seventeen feet, at six dollars and seventy-five cents per perch, equal to nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, which was allowed him. October 20th the board examined and inspected the progress of the work in the erection of the jail, and gave sundry directions. April 21, 1838, the commissioners received the jail from its builder, John W. Robinson, having found it completed according to contract, and gave him an order for two thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the stipulated contract price, and canceled his bond. Edward Frazier, elected sheriff the previous October, now assumed control of the new jail,—a worthy and safe structure for those days. On June 6th the old brick jail building, with ten feet of ground on its south and ten on its east, was leased to Thomas J. Buchanan for a term of twenty years at an annual rental of thirty-five dollars, and Thomas S. Bryan for crying the sale or lease was allowed one dollar. In March, 1841, Mr. Buchanan released and relinquished to the county forever all his right and title to the old jail and lot for fifty dollars, thus giving up his lease.

While Edward Frazier was sheriff, the jail having burned down in the spring of 1841, the commissioners on June 18, 1841, began arrangements for the erection of a new one, and on July 1st completed their plan. On July 24, 1841, the building of the new jail was sold out to William H. Robinson and Alexander Stark, the lowest bidders, for thirteen hundred and ninety-four dollars, who gave bond in two thousand dollars for compliance with the contract in the rebuilding of the burned jail, the foundations and part of the old jail building being preserved and in tolerably good condition. The contract, by alteration, called for the side walls of the building to be built up two thicknesses of a brick above the tops of the upper joists, with wall plates and four girders, the fire-walls to be the same height above the roof that they were in the old building; in consideration of which alteration, made on August 21st, the builders were to be granted an additional twenty-five dollars. Jan.

10, 1842, the rebuilt jail was received, and the contractors allowed fourteen dollars for extra work not stated in the original contract or subsequent alterations.

Michael Cowen, elected sheriff the previous October, was the first sheriff to occupy the rebuilt jail, which, with various improvements and repairs, has remained the common jail to this day. The experience of thirty years, as shown from the many escapes, has demonstrated that it is insecure, and its location poorly adapted to secure prison discipline, as its inmates have too free communication with persons on the streets, which enables them to plan to secure their liberty.

THE INFIRMARIES—WHEN BOUGHT OR BUILT, AND THEIR SUPERINTENDENTS.

Up to July 21, 1854, there was no county infirmary, at which date the then commissioners, Benjamin Brown, Henry Chapman, and Andrew J. Thompson, purchased for four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, of Jacob and Henry G. Duckwall, their farm of one hundred and eight acres, in Batavia township, on the Williamsburgh turnpike, in Gray's survey, No. 1116, and about one and a half miles east from the court-house. This farm had a large and long two-story brick building, in which the paupers from the different townships were collected and placed under charge of Andrew J. Sherman, its first superintendent, who was succeeded the next year by James Wilson. This was a splendid farm, but the accommodations of the building were insufficient to meet the required wants in comfort, health, and safety; hence the authorities in two years began to look about for better quarters. On Sept. 1, 1856, Reader W. Clarke entered into a contract with the commissioners, Holly R. Perine, William P. Daughters, and A. F. Morrison, whereby he agreed to sell to the county one hundred and twenty acres on the east fork, just above Townsley's mill, a mile from Batavia, for eight thousand four hundred dollars, and take in part payment, to the amount of four thousand one hundred dollars, the infirmary farm then occupied by the county, which was to pay him four thousand three hundred dollars cash to boot,—one-half January 1st, and the remainder Nov. 1, 1857, with permission to the county to retain possession of the old infirmary place till Dec. 1, 1857. Clarke's deed to the commissioners for the one hundred and twenty acres aforesaid was executed Oct. 26, 1856, when the commissioners in turn conveyed their one hundred and eight acres to him.

The county now had a most eligible site, but no buildings; and at the October election of 1856 the question of building a new infirmary on the lands purchased of Clarke was submitted to a vote, but, owing to the animosities engendered by the sale to and purchase from Clarke, largely influenced by political feeling, the proposition was voted down, the vote standing,—yea, 1595; nay, 1716; not voting, 2015. Still, under the then existing laws, the commissioners had the power to construct buildings for infirmary purposes, not to exceed five thousand dollars in cost, without submitting it to a vote of the electors. Therefore, on Dec. 11, 1856, the board entered into an agreement with George A. Miller, of Cincinnati, who for four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars agreed to

build the proposed infirmary buildings according to the specifications and plans of the architects, Rankin and Hamilton, of Cincinnati, and to be finished and completed by Dec. 1, 1857. Miller was to receive five hundred dollars as soon as he gave bond, one thousand dollars when the first tier of joists was laid in said building (built of brick), five hundred dollars when the second tier was laid, five hundred when the third tier was put in, five hundred dollars when the roof was finished, one thousand dollars when the plastering was finished, and the remainder of the contract price in thirty days after the commissioners were satisfied the building had been completed in full compliance with the stipulated contract. Dec. 10, 1857, the commissioners examined the infirmary building, and declared it completed according to the original agreement, received the same from its contractor, canceled his bond, and settled in full for the balance due him.

In 1867 the necessity arose for building a house on the infirmary grounds for insane people, and an order was made that sealed proposals would be received for the construction of a brick asylum till noon on June 27th, when the following bids were opened: Edwin House and Theodore Nichols, for seven thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars; Sylvester Binkley, for seven thousand eight hundred dollars; Tice & Hannold, for nine thousand eight hundred dollars; John B. Wheeler, for seven thousand four hundred and ninety dollars; and William Hawkins, for seven thousand dollars; and to the latter was awarded the contract, who entered into a written agreement in regard to all particulars of said building and its materials, and gave bond to the satisfaction of the Board, and who in January, 1868, had it finished; on the 24th day of which month he received thirteen hundred and ninety-five dollars in full payment of the balance due him on the contract.

The annual report of the infirmary directors made in December, 1856, shows the entire outlay and expenses for all purposes of the infirmary for that year to have been nineteen hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, being the second on the first infirmary farm.

In the summer of 1877 the infirmary, including the asylum building for insane persons, caught fire and burned down just after its inmates had finished their dinner, and has never been rebuilt to this day. The county received seven thousand eight hundred dollars as insurance money from the *Ætna* Insurance Company, in which, fortunately, the authorities had all their public buildings insured. The commissioners immediately built temporary frame buildings in the bottom of the infirmary farm, on the road, which are in use at this date, and a standing disgrace to the county. The commissioners submitted a proposition to the electors at the October election in 1877 to build a new infirmary, but, not having stated the amount required, the project was voted down by a small majority.

The following are the superintendents of the infirmary since December, 1857, when the building was finished on the east fork, on the land bought of R. W. Clarke: In December, 1857, and till March, 1858, Samuel Bicking, who had been a few months in the old one as superintendent; March, 1858-61, Eben McGrew; 1861-64, John Fowler; 1864-65, B. F. Acra; 1865-68, William J. Rust;

1868-72, Rev. Joseph D. Hatfield; 1872-78, Benjamin F. Acra; and 1878 to present time, Zebulon Dickinson, the present efficient incumbent.

This institution has generally been well conducted, and with humane efforts for the comforts of its inmates as far as its limited accommodations in buildings would permit.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY OFFICERS OTHER THAN THOSE IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED WITH THE JUDICIARY.

COMMISSIONERS.

THE First General Assembly of the Northwest Territory, at its first session, at Cincinnati, Sept. 16, 1799, passed an act on December 19th providing that in every county in the Territory a board of commissioners, composed of three able, respectable, and discreet freeholders living in said county should be appointed in the following manner: The justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in their respective counties, at the next term of said court after the first day of January annually, should appoint three commissioners, as aforesaid, the first named on the list to serve for one year, the second for two years, and the third for three years; and that said justices should at the same term in every year nominate and appoint one new commissioner to supply the place of the outgoing officer, as aforesaid. The Second General Assembly of Ohio, which was held at Chillicothe, and began its first session on Dec. 5, 1803, created the first boards of county commissioners under the new State government by an act passed Feb. 13, 1804, providing that the first election for the same should be held on the first Monday in April succeeding, and that the officers thus elected should at their first meeting determine by lot for what time they should severally continue in office; one whereof should continue until the first annual October election, one until the annual October election next succeeding, and one until the annual October election next following.

The justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions at their first regular term, on the fourth Tuesday of February, 1801, made their appointments, and the first elected as commissioners were at the election on the first Monday in April, 1804, and the following is a list of those appointed or elected, with place of residence, dates of appointment or election, and the time in years or months of their service:

- 1801.—Amos Smith, Williamsburgh township, six months.
 Samuel Armstrong, Williamsburgh township, six months.
 John Wood, Washington township, two years and nine months.
 Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, one year.
- 1802.—Ambrose Ranson, Miami township, two years and three months.
 Samuel Ellis, Pleasant township, one year and three months.
- 1803.—George Conrad, Miami township, one year and three months.
 Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, three months.
- 1804.—Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, three months.
 Robert Townsley, Ohio township, six months.
 George Conrad, Miami township, one year and six months.
 Amos Smith, Williamsburgh, two years and six months.
 Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, three years.
- 1805.—William S. Jump, Washington township, three years.
- 1806.—Amos Smith, Williamsburgh township, three years.

1807.—Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, three years.
 1808.—Henry Chapman, Pleasant township, three years.
 1809.—Amos Smith, Williamsburgh township, three years.
 1810.—Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, three years.
 1811.—Gideon Minor, Washington township, three years.
 1812.—Amos Smith, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 1813.—Levi Pigman, Washington township, three years.
 1814.—Gideon Minor, Washington township, two years.
 Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, one year.
 1815.—John Shaw, Ohio township, three years.
 1816.—Levi Pigman, Washington township, three years.
 Amos Ellis, Pleasant township, one year.
 1817.—Andrew Foote, Williamsburgh township, three years.
 1818.—Shadrach Lane, Union township, three years.
 1819.—Levi Pigman, Washington township, two years.
 1820.—George J. Troutwine, Tate township, three years.
 1821.—John McWilliams, Goshen township, one year.
 1821.—Shadrach Lane, Union township, two years.
 1822.—Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh township, three years.
 1823.—James Blackburn, Tate township, three years.
 John Boggess, Tate township, one year.
 1824.—John Boggess, Tate township, three years.
 1825.—Samuel Perin, Miami township, three years.
 1826.—James Blackburn, Tate township, three years.
 1827.—John Boggess, Tate township, three years.
 1828.—Samuel Perin, Miami township, two years.
 1829.—David White, Ohio township, three years.
 1830.—Zebina Williams, Stonelick township, six months.
 John Randall, Goshen township, three years.
 1830-31.—Samuel Hill, Stonelick township, three years and six months.
 1832.—Robert Donham, Ohio township, three years.
 1833.—Dowty Utter, Washington township, two years.
 1834.—Samuel Hill, Stonelick township, two years and six months.
 1835.—Robert Donham, Ohio township, three years.
 1835-36.—Abram Teetor, Goshen township, four years.
 1837.—William Roudebush, Stonelick township, three years and six months.
 1838.—David Moreton, Washington township, three years.
 1839.—Robert Temple, Union township, three years.
 1840.—William Roudebush, Stonelick township, three years.
 1841.—David Moreton, Washington township, three years.
 1842.—Robert Temple, Union township, three years.
 1843.—Abram Teetor, Goshen township, three years.
 1844.—Jonathan Johnson, Batavia township, three years.
 1845.—John G. Gilfillen, Washington township, three years.
 1846.—Peter Anderson, Stonelick township, three years.
 1847.—Jonathan Johnson, Batavia township, three years.
 1848.—Henry Chapman, Franklin township, three years.
 1849.—Peter Anderson, Stonelick township, three years.
 1850.—Thomas Hiteh, Batavia township, three years.
 1851.—Henry Chapman, Franklin township, three years.
 1852.—Benjamin Brown, Goshen township, three years.
 1853.—Andrew J. Thompson, Union township, three years.
 1854.—John Conner, Ohio township, one year.
 1855.—William P. Daughters, Washington township, two years.
 A. F. Morrison, Wayne township, three years.
 1856.—Holly R. Perrine, Williamsburgh township, three years.
 1857.—William Shaw, Monroe township, three years.
 1858.—Joseph P. Molen, Franklin township, three years.
 1859.—Francis J. Roudebush, Stonelick township, three years.
 1860.—William Shaw, Monroe township, three years.
 1861.—Peter M. Snell, Williamsburgh township, three years.
 1862.—Francis J. Roudebush, Stonelick township, three years.
 1863.—William Hawkins, Ohio township, three years.
 1864.—Silas R. Hutchinson, Miami township, three years.
 1865.—Joseph P. Molen, Franklin township, three years.
 1866.—Charles Burkhardt, Ohio township, three years.
 1867.—Joseph Trump, Goshen township, two years and three months.
 1868.—John J. Snider, Washington township, three years.
 1869.—Charles Burkhardt, Ohio township, three years.
 Peter Anderson, Stonelick township, nine months.
 1870.—Francis X. Iuen, Stonelick township, three years.
 1871.—John J. Snider, Washington township, three years.
 1872.—Samuel B. Smith, Tate township, three years.

1873.—Francis X. Iuen, Stonelick township, three years.
 1874.—Thomas Hodges, Monroe township, three years.
 1875.—Samuel B. Smith, Tate township, three years.
 1876.—J. V. Christy, Jackson township, three years.
 1877.—Thomas Hodges, Monroe township, three years.
 1878.—Michael R. Rybolt, Miami township, three years.
 1879.—J. V. Christy, Jackson township, three years.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Under the territorial government, by act of Dec. 19, 1799, the county treasurers were appointed by the Governor, but under the State government, by an act passed April 16, 1803, they were selected by the associate judges, and continued thus to be chosen till the second Monday in June, 1804, when, by the act passed on February 13th preceding, they were appointed by the county commissioners up to the law of Jan. 24, 1827, which made the office an elective one and abolished the office of county collector, who till then had collected all the taxes, and thus making the treasurership previously a simple disbursing institution. The treasurers appointed by the Governor, associate judges, and commissioners served for a term of one year, and those elected were for two years.

1801.—Amos Smith, Williamsburgh township, one year and six months.
 1802.—Roger W. Waring, Williamsburgh township, six months.
 1803-19.—Nicholas Sinks, Williamsburgh township, seventeen years.
 1820-26.—John Kain, Williamsburgh township, seven years.
 1827.—John W. Robinson, Batavia township, two years.
 1829.—Thomas Kain, Batavia township, two years.
 1831-33.—John W. Robinson, Batavia township, four years.
 1835.—Daniel Buckwall, Batavia township, two years.
 1837.—John W. Robinson, Batavia township, two years.
 1839-41.—William Thomas, Batavia township, four years.
 1843-45.—Moses Elston, Union township, four years.
 1847-49.—Abram Teetor, Goshen township, four years.
 1851-53.—John Ellsbery, Tate township, four years.
 1855.—Alexander Glenn, Tate township, two years.
 1857.—Benjamin Archer, Pierce township, two years.
 1859.—Shadrach Dial, Batavia township, two years.
 1861.—Darlington E. Fee, Franklin township, two years.
 1863.—Elbridge G. Rieker, Pierce township, two years.
 1865.—Darlington E. Fee, Franklin township, two years.
 1867-69.—Jonathan R. Corby, Ohio township, three years.
 1871.—Alfred N. Robinson, Miami township, one year.
 Joseph Bicking, Batavia township, two years.
 1873-75.—Alfred N. Robinson, Miami township, three years.
 1877.—W. F. Roudebush, Batavia township, one year.
 Joseph Bicking, Batavia township, two years.
 1879.—E. J. Donham, Ohio township, two years.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

Up to the year 1827 the taxes were collected by collectors, the county treasurer being simply an officer having charge of the funds for safekeeping, and of disbursing them on the proper orders of the lawful authorities. Under the territorial government, and to the year 1806 under the State government, the sheriff was the collector in every county, when provision was made for county or township collectors, to be annually appointed by the commissioners, who in Clermont County appointed township collectors—one for each—until, in the year 1814, they began appointing county collectors, who generally had a deputy in each township, who in many cases was the township lister.

1802.—Peter Light, Williamsburgh township.
 1803.—John Boude, Pleasant township.
 1804-5.—Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh township.
 1814.—Joseph Wells, Tate township.

- 1815.—Elijah T. Penn, Washington township.
 1816.—Amos Ellis, Pleasant township.
 1817.—Shadrach Lane, Union township.
 1818.—John Earhart, Williamsburgh township.
 1819.—Lemuel Stephenson, Washington township.
 1820.—John Earhart, Williamsburgh township.
 1821.—Elijah T. Penn, Washington township.
 1822.—John Beatty, Goshen township.
 1823-24.—Robert Tweed, Williamsburgh township.
 1825.—Thomas Kain, Williamsburgh township.
 1826.—Silas Hutchinson, Miami township.

RECORDERS.

The deeds, mortgages, leases, patents, surveys, powers of attorney, and other instruments affecting titles were recorded by the clerk of Common Pleas Court, acting as *ex-officio* recorder, by acts passed June 18, 1795, under territorial, and April 16, 1803, under the State, government, and so continued till the laws enacted Feb. 11, 1829, and Feb. 25, 1831; under which the sole and separate office of recorder was established, and in this county the first recorder was elected in October, 1832.

- 1832-38.—Benjamin Morris, Tate township, nine years.
 1841-44.—Edmond Spence, Miami township, six years.
 1847-50.—Learner B. Leeds, Batavia township, six years.
 1853-56.—Henry V. Kerr, Williamsburgh township, six years.
 1859-62.—William B. C. Stirling, Pierce township, six years.
 1865.—Jacob P. Clark, Pierce township, three years.
 1868-71.—Royal J. Baneroft, Franklin township, six years.
 1874-77.—Marcellus A. Wood, Washington township, six years.

AUDITORS.

This office was created by an act passed Feb. 2, 1821; making the office an appointive one by the commissioners till the law passed Feb. 23, 1824, which defined the duties of this office and made it elective. Before the creation of the office the commissioners made out the tax duplicates, and sometimes had a clerk to assist them, either of their own number or some other person.

- 1821-26.—Andrew Foote, Williamsburgh township, seven years.
 1828.—Alexander Herring, Jr., Batavia township, one year and nine months.
 1830.—John McWilliams, Goshen township, three months.
 1831-33.—Samuel Medary, Batavia township, three years and six months.
 1833.—Jacob Medary, Batavia township, six months.
 1835.—James Ferguson, Monroe township, two years.
 1837.—John Beatty, Goshen township, two years.
 1839-44.—Joshua H. Dial, Union township, six years.
 1845-48.—John Ferguson, Pierce township, four years.
 1849-51.—Charles M. Smith, Batavia township, four years.
 1853.—Noble M. Preble, Ohio township, two years.
 1855.—Moses S. Dimmitt, Franklin township, two years.
 1857.—David C. Bryan, Batavia township, two years.
 1859-61.—Noble M. Preble, Ohio township, four years.
 1863.—Harris Sneathurst, Miami township, two years.
 1865-67.—William Nichols, Batavia township, four years.
 1869-72.—Alonzo M. Dimmitt, Batavia township, four years and eight months.
 1874-76.—Charles J. Harrison, Stonelick township, four years.
 1878.—M. J. W. Holter, Batavia township, three years.

SURVEYORS.

This office was created by an act passed April 15, 1803, authorizing the Common Pleas Court to appoint some qualified person to fill it, and was an appointive position till the passage of the law of March 1, 1831, making it elective

triennially; and in pursuance of which, the first election was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1834, after John Boggess' term under judicial appointment had expired.

- 1804.—Peter Light, Williamsburgh township, ten years.
 1814.—George C. Light, Ohio township, five years.
 1819-29.—John Boggess, Tate township, fifteen years.
 1834-40.—Squire Frazee, Washington township, nine years.
 1843-46.—William S. McClean, Williamsburgh township, six years.
 1849-52.—James C. Moore, Monroe township, six years.
 1855.—Thomas W. Rathbone, Pierce township, three years.
 1858-61.—George W. Felter, Batavia township, six years.
 1864.—Christopher W. Page, Washington township, three years.
 1867.—George W. Felter, Batavia township, three years.
 1870-73.—Napoleon B. Ross, Monroe township, six years.
 1876.—Charles S. Miller, Union township, two years and three months.
 1878.—Homer McLean, Williamsburgh township, nine months.
 1879.—John Ayer, Union township, three years.

There was no county surveyor under the territorial government, and those appointed were for a term of five years, till 1834.

CORONERS.

Under the territorial government acts were passed, Dec. 21, 1788, and July 16, 1795, creating the office of coroner and defining his duties; and under the first Constitution of Ohio, adopted in convention on Nov. 29, 1802, this and the sheriff's office were the only two county offices especially recognized, and both were made elective.

- 1804-6.—Jeremiah Beck, Williamsburgh and Tate townships, three years.
 1807.—James Kain, Williamsburgh township, one year.
 1808.—Allen Wood, Pleasant township, two years.
 1810-12.—Jeremiah Beck, Tate township, four years.
 1814.—Samuel Low, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 1816.—Samuel Shaw, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 1818-20.—Thomas Kain, Williamsburgh township, four years.
 1822.—Daniel Everhart, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 1824.—Robert Tweed, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 1826-30.—Moses Dimmitt, Batavia township, five years.
 1831.—Jacob Hewitt, Tate township, two years.
 1833.—Jacob Stroman, Batavia township, two years.
 1835.—Isaac Potter, Batavia township, two years.
 1837-39.—Joseph Wyatt, Monroe township, four years.
 1841.—Hiram Simonton, Miami township, two years.
 1843.—John Page, Washington township, two years.
 1845-51.—Andrew Buchanan, Washington township, eight years.
 1853.—John Phillips, Washington township, two years.
 1855.—Edward Hughes, Washington township, two years.
 1857-61.—Joshua Sims, Ohio township, six years.
 1863.—Pannel T. Cox, Washington township, two years.
 1865.—Dr. Adolph Shroen, Ohio township, one year.
 1866.—J. A. Perrine, Tate township, two years.
 1868.—William B. Fitzpatrick, Union township, two years.
 1870-75.—John B. Fleming, Ohio township, six years.
 1876-78.—Elijah V. Downs, Washington township, four years.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Under the act of the Legislature passed March 5, 1842, providing that where a poor-house had been provided and completed for the reception of the poor, and the commissioners deemed it right and proper, the management of the same should be placed under a board of infirmary directors prior to the then next annual election, the Clermont commissioners, on July 21, 1854, appointed a board of infirmary directors, who organized and immediately took control of the infirmary and general care of the poor.

- 1854.—Henry Winder, Tate township, three months.
 Lewis Terwilliger, Goshen township, three months.
 Peter S. Jones, Union township, one year and three months.
 Edward Sinks, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 Jacob Ebersole, Pierce township, three years.
- 1855.—Dr. A. V. H. Hopkins, Batavia township, three years.
- 1856.—Thomas W. Abernathy, Jackson township, one year and six months.
- 1857.—Elisha J. Emery, Miami township, 2 years.
 Peter M. Snell, Williamsburgh township, six months.
- 1858.—Thomas Marsh, Batavia township, one year.
 Dr. A. V. H. Hopkins, Pierce township, three years.
- 1859.—Hezekiah Mount, Batavia township, three years.
 John White, Batavia township, one year.
- 1860.—Moses Long, Stonelick township, three years.
- 1861.—Jonathan Johnson, Batavia township, three years.
- 1862.—D. M. Hay, Batavia township, three years.
- 1863.—John Conner, Ohio township, three years.
- 1864.—Daniel Roudebush, Batavia township, three years.
- 1865.—Thomas Marsh, Batavia township, three years.
- 1866.—D. M. Hay, Batavia township, one year and six months.
- 1867.—Joseph Bicking, Batavia township, six months.
 Peter Dean, Tate township, three years.
- 1868.—William Y. Potter, Miami township, one year.
 Thomas H. Phillips, Monroe township, three years.
- 1869.—William Y. Potter, Miami township, three years.
- 1870.—Benjamin Behymer, Pierce township, three years.
- 1871.—John White, Batavia township, three years.
- 1872.—Zebulon Dickinson, Wayne township, three years.
- 1873.—Benjamin Behymer, Pierce township, three years.
- 1874.—John White, Batavia township, three years.
- 1875.—Zebulon Dickinson, Wayne township, three years.
- 1876.—Meacom Gardner, Pierce township, three years.
- 1877.—John White, Batavia township, one year.
 A. R. Scott, Tate township, three years.
- 1878.—Benton Medary, Williamsburgh township, three years.
- 1879.—Samuel L. Witham, Union township, three years.

LAND ASSESSORS AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

In 1852, Clermont County was divided into four districts, in each of which a land assessor was elected, whose business it was to view every piece of land in his territory and appraise or assess its actual cash value for taxation. The assessors elected were Ira Ferguson, for the district composed of Ohio (then including Pierce), Union, and Miami townships; Richard Pemberton, for that of Tate, Williamsburgh, and Batavia; A. D. Fagin, for that of Monroe, Washington, and Franklin; and J. M. Barr, for that of Wayne, Jackson, Stonelick, and Goshen.

In 1860 the law provided for decennial appraisements of realty, and now began the election in each township of an assessor to value the lands, and the following were elected:

Pierce, Joseph D. Hatfield; Tate, Richard Pemberton; Wayne, William McKinney; Jackson, J. K. Hartman; Franklin, John Miller; Stonelick, Moses Long; Monroe, E. G. Brown; Ohio, William B. Fitzpatrick; Washington, Jared Lemar; Williamsburgh, S. G. Peterson; Goshen, Lewis Terwilliger; Union, John S. Jenkins; Batavia, Abram Miley; Miami, Elisha J. Emery.

In 1870 the following land assessors were chosen:

Batavia, Daniel Kidd; Williamsburgh, H. Hardin; Monroe, L. D. Purkiser; Jackson, W. T. Hartman; Ohio, William B. Fitzpatrick; Wayne, Charles Jones; Union, Burroughs W. Teal; Goshen, N. F. Luckey; Tate, Samuel Callen; Washington, W. W. Manning; Stonelick, Jacob Burns; Miami, A. M. Gatch; Franklin, Enoch Reed; Pierce, Nathaniel Temple.

In 1880 the following were the land assessors (elected in October, 1879):

Batavia, Thomas Brown; Williamsburgh, Joseph Jenkins; Tate, W. W. Burk; Washington, Nathan S. Delano; Monroe, Abraham Bushman; Ohio, William B. Fitzpatrick; Pierce, Fernando C. Butler; Union, William Prickett; Miami, H. P. Brown; Goshen, David R. Irwin; Wayne, Silas Muchmore; Stonelick, Hezekiah Hill; Jackson, William Hunter.

The first State board of equalization, consisting of one member from each Congressional district, elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature, assembled Dec. 17, 1825, and was in session until Feb. 3, 1826, John Bigger president. The member from the First District (Clermont and Hamilton) was Elijah Hayward, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court, State librarian, and several years private secretary of President Jackson. In 1836, on January 26th, the next State board met, and was in session three weeks, Samuel Caldwell president, and the member of the Fifth District (composed of Clermont, Adams, and Brown) was Benjamin Evans, of Brown County. On Jan. 25, 1841, the third board, consisting of one member from each senatorial district, appointed by the Governor, convened, and the member from Clermont was Thomas J. Buchanan. The session lasted twenty-nine days, David T. Disney president. The next State board met Oct. 26, 1846, with ex-Governor Allen Trimble president, and sat twenty-two days. The member from the Clermont and Brown senatorial district was James Loudon, of Georgetown. The next State board assembled Nov. 7, 1853, with James B. King, president, and on December 23d adjourned *sine die*. The member from the Clermont and Brown district was Andrew L. Powell, of Felicity. The next State board were in session in the winter of 1860 and 1861, and the member from Clermont and Brown senatorial district was Jesse Dugan, of Higginsport. The last State board convened on Nov. 7, 1870, and adjourned March 9, 1871, its president being William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati. This was a session of great importance to the real-estate owners of the State, and its action was marked by careful scrutiny into the valuations returned by the township and ward assessors. The member from Clermont was William Roudebush, representing the Clermont and Brown senatorial district, who was one of its leading workers, and, being a large land-owner—the largest in Clermont—and a practical agriculturist, was enabled to have great influence with the board. Col. Roudebush's labors proved of incalculable importance and benefit to the property-holders and tax-payers of this county in not only preventing the board making additions to the valuations returned to them, but in causing a reduction of a million dollars on them.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMISSIONERS' EARLY PROCEEDINGS—ESTABLISHING THE FIRST ROADS—BUILDING BRIDGES—HOW MATTERS WERE MANAGED THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY AGO.

UNDER the State government, which went into operation in March, 1803, the board of county commissioners took the place of the justices' Court of Quarter Sessions in the management of the county's internal affairs, such as levy-

ing taxes, paying and allowing bills, establishment of roads, building of bridges, and, in short, all business pertaining properly to the county's domestic affairs not specially confided to the township authorities.

The first meeting was held on the first Monday of June, 1804, at the house of Nicholas Sinks, in Williamsburgh, then the usual place of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in and for the county, and consisted of Robert Townsley, George Conrad, and Amos Smith, elected at a special election held in April previous. They appointed Roger W. Waring their clerk, and then determined by lot the time for which respectively they should continue in office, which resulted in fixing the term of Robert Townsley until the ensuing October annual election, that of George Conrad until the second succeeding annual election, and that of Amos Smith until the third annual election, to wit, in October, 1806.

The commissioners at this session allowed William Perry, ex-sheriff, one hundred dollars payment in part of his contract made with the associate judges for hauling stone to build a court-house in Williamsburgh, to be paid out of the money appropriated at August term of 1803 by the associate judges for that purpose. Daniel Kain was allowed thirty-six and one-half dollars as deputy sheriff and jailer for diet, etc., furnished John Rowe one hundred and fourteen days while in jail charged with murder, and for one tub and one padlock for the use of the jail; Daniel Kidd, one dollar and fifty cents for killing an old panther on the 21st of October, 1803. Roger W. Waring, as clerk of Common Pleas Court, in cases where the State failed in prosecutions, where the criminals were insolvent, and for fees in establishment of three public highways, received twenty-four dollars and a half. John Dunham got three dollars and seventy-five cents for services as supervisor of part of Ohio township. Five dollars were appropriated to buy a book for their proceedings, and twelve and a half to Deputy Sheriff Daniel Kain for advertising William McKinnis, who was committed to jail on suspicion of horse-stealing, and also for taking and guarding said McKinnis (on a writ of *habeas corpus*) from Williamsburgh to Lebanon and attending the judge there. William Hughes had killed an old wolf, Dec. 31, 1802, and was paid three dollars. The following supervisors were given allowances for services in charge of the highways: John McMeans, of Miami township, for year 1802, eleven dollars and eighty-seven and one-half cents; Edward Hall, of Pleasant, five dollars (Fielding Feagans, of same township, failed to get his bill for like services allowed); Ezekiel Dimmitt, of Ohio, three dollars and seventy-five cents. Thomas McFarland killed an old wolf on January 22, 1804, and was granted one dollar and fifty cents. The sheriff was appropriated twenty dollars, his annual allowance named by law in cases where the State failed in prosecution and when the criminals were insolvent. Peter Light, for keeping an estray horse given up to him by Joseph Jackson to sell while said Light was sheriff, and for selling said horse,—it appearing that the said Light had paid into the county treasury the whole amount for which said horse was sold, without retaining his fee (a thing never since heard of on the part of an official),—got three dollars. This was the entire doings of the first ses-

sion. Board again met July 23, 1804, and William Holmes was granted fourteen dollars and twenty-nine cents, the amount (deducting the treasurer's fees) which was paid into the county treasury by the sheriff for an estray horse sold to Jasper Shotwell, which turned out to be the property of said Holmes. Thomas Frost, supervisor of Miami, and Adam Snider, of Williamsburgh, were respectively paid four dollars and thirty-seven cents and ten dollars. There were granted to Henry Chapman for returning poll-book of Pleasant township, and Jeriah Wood that of Washington, one dollar each. They bought for five dollars a book to keep the accounts against the treasurer and collector, and made their settlement with Peter Light, collector of county taxes for the year 1802.

There were allowed (at August session of 1804) to Edward Sopp, for killing an old wolf, Oct. 4, 1803, one dollar and fifty cents; to Laben Ricords, for killing two wolves, Oct. 3, 1803, and to Alexander Buchanan, for killing two, Oct. 6, 1803, two dollars to each party. The associate judges were allowed for their services two dollars per day, and paid; and, from the bills allowed, it seems the following were the listers of lands and taxable property in the various townships: Williamsburgh, Daniel Kain; Pleasant, William White; Ohio, Shadrach Lane; Miami, Joseph Brown; Williamsburgh, Robert Dickey; Ohio, David Kelly. Nicholas Sinks got twenty dollars for a year's rent of house in which to hold the courts. There were granted for killing wolves,—to Jacob Burget (on Feb. 12, 1804), one dollar and fifty cents; Christian Shingle, for an old wolf, Nov. 8, 1803, one dollar and fifty cents; William Stewart, one dollar and fifty cents; John Mefford, one killed Feb. 22, 1802, one dollar and fifty cents; Archibald McLean, one killed Dec. 16, 1802; George Washburn, an old and vicious one, three dollars; same for another on Feb. 16, 1804; John Lattimore, one killed Oct. 16, 1804, one dollar and fifty cents; Peter Frybarger, one killed, Feb. 2, 1804, one dollar and fifty cents; and to Thomas Davis, for an old panther killed Aug. 1, 1804, and wolf July 30, three dollars.

Daniel Kain was appointed collector of county taxes, and gave bonds, with James Kain and Samuel W. Davis as securities. Roger W. Waring made out three duplicates of the taxes on the lands of residents within the county,—one for the collector, one for the auditor of state, and one for commissioners,—and for all this work received forty-eight dollars. Joshua Collet, for services as prosecuting attorney for September term of 1803 in Supreme Court, got twelve dollars, and Martin Marshal, for like services at June term of Common Pleas, twenty dollars. There was given to Thomas E. Allen seven dollars and fifty-seven cents for conveying, guarding, etc. (all expenses included), John Rowe to jail, *charged with the murder of Mary Malone*. William Perry, late sheriff, presented a claim of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents, it being the amount of a judgment obtained against him by Stephen Frazer in an action for letting a certain Andrew Cotterell escape on *mesne process*, but said claim laid over.

Nov. 5, 1804,—present, George Conrad, Amos Smith, and Amos Ellis,—the latter elected at October election *vice* Townsley, whose time had expired,—John Shroof got

three dollars for an old panther killed; Henry Sumalt, same for two wolves; John Anderson, for an old panther killed Nov. 19, 1804, one dollar and fifty cents; and John White, for killing an old wolf, Nov. 14, 1803, one dollar and fifty cents; John Erwin, for guarding William Maginnis four nights in the jail, one dollar (twenty-five cents per night; the guard probably slept with the prisoner); Robert Townsley took four dollars and a half for killing three old wolves.

February session, 1805, Henry Zumalt, for killing an old wolf in 1805, Nicholas Prickett one in 1804, one dollar and a half each; and the latter was allowed two dollars for killing two young ones in 1802.

June term, 1805, Jacob Miller, for killing an old wolf, Nov. 1, 1804, got one dollar and a half. The rates of tavern licenses for ensuing year were established, to wit: "In Williamsburgh, eight dollars; in Bethel, six dollars; in White Haven, four dollars; in Staunton (now Ripley), four dollars; and all other taverns four dollars. The ferries were priced as follows: at Staunton (now Ripley), across the Ohio per annum, two dollars; at Waters' ferry (now in Brown), four; at Samuel Ellis' (now in Brown), above the mouth of White Oak, one dollar and a half; at White Haven, four dollars; at Boud's and Bolander's, four dollars each; at the mouth of Bullskin, five dollars; at Machir's ferry, two dollars; at or within one mile of Twelve-Mile Creek, three dollars; and at all other ferries that may be established across the Ohio River, two dollars. The rates were fixed,—to wit, the highest rates allowed by law on all the other waters within or *bounden* on this county,—for a foot person six and quarter cents, and the full amount to the extent of the law for all other ferriages. Joseph Wood, for killing one old wolf, Sept. 17, 1804, was allowed one dollar and a half.

August term, 1805, Thomas Morris, for services as clerk of the election for sheriff, and as judge of the annual election, was allowed one dollar. Edward Doughty, Stephen Parker, John Latimore, and Andrew Irwin were each allowed one dollar for killing wolves, all killed in May, June, and July. The report of the viewers on the road from Denhamstown to the mouth of Bullskin (viewers, Obed Denham, James South, John Boggess, and John Conrey, with Houton Clark as surveyor) was approved, and the road ordered opened.

November term, 1805, William S. Jump now appeared as commissioner, elected in place of George Conrad. Upon a petition of a number of inhabitants of the townships of Pleasant and Tate for viewers to view the way for a road leading from Waters' road and beginning at or near the *still-house* of Daniel Feagans, running from thence by or near Roney's mill, and from thence along the dividing ridge between White Oak and Bullskin Creeks, and to be continued on until it intersects Waters' road at or near the plantation of Aaron Leonard, it was ordered that Daniel Feagans, Fielding Feagans, and James Rounds (or any two of them) view the way as aforesaid, and Houton Clarke survey the same, and that they make report thereof agreeably to law. On the proposed road beginning at the Indian Riffle on the Little Miami, and running from thence by Silas Hutchinson's to Wilson's mills, on the Obannon, it

was ordered that Joseph Hutchinson, Theophilus Simonton, and John Davies be the viewers, and that Owen Todd make the survey. On the projected road from Williamsburgh by the plantations of William Hunter and Christopher Hartman, to intersect the State road near the latter's residence, William Lytle, William Hunter, and Robert Dickey were selected viewers, and R. W. Waring surveyor. On the road to be built from Denhamstown through the "Yankee Settlement" to Henry Zumalt's, on White Oak Creek, James Rounds, Robert Allen, and Houton Clarke were the viewers, the latter doing the surveying. One large lock and two padlocks, at a cost of thirty-two dollars, were purchased for the jail. David C. Bryan was allowed four dollars and fifty cents for surveying the new road from Williamsburgh to the county-line on a direction to West Union, the viewers of which were William Wardlow, Ramoth Bunting, and John Lytle; chainmen, Roland Boyd, Samuel Wardlow; and marker, Josiah Osborn; which road was ordered established. The bond of Levi Rogers, sheriff-elect, was received and approved, and contained the following securities,—William Smith, James Sargent, John Boultinghouse, Abraham Wood, James South, John Sargent, George Brown, William Buchanan, John Wood, and David Wood, all solid men of those days,—and was in the sum of four thousand dollars. Upon a list returned by Alexander Robb, a lister of Ohio township, of a stud-horse belonging to Jacob Light (which said Light refused to list agreeably to law), stating that said horse stood the season at the rate of three dollars, it was ordered that said Light be taxed with the said stud-horse fourfold, amounting to twelve dollars, and that he be proceeded against for its immediate payment. The necessity of laying before the public an account of the receipts and expenditures of the county since June, 1803, was agreed upon. The commissioners stipulated to pay their clerk fifteen dollars per annum, and ordered that all delinquent collectors appear before them by the first Tuesday of the coming January to square up their receipts and make exhibits of outstanding delinquencies.

January term, 1806, R. W. Waring, the old clerk to the board, having resigned, Amos Ellis, one of the board, was elected in his place. Settled with the county treasurer, Nicholas Sinks; found that he had properly accounted for all moneys received by him, and found a balance due him of eighty dollars and thirty-nine cents. Settled with Alexander Robb and Benjamin Sharp, collectors of Ohio and Pleasant townships. Tavern licenses fixed as follows: In Williamsburgh, eight dollars; in Bethel, four and one-half; and in all other parts of the county, four. Ferry licenses put at this schedule: At Waters', White Haven, Boudes', Bolander's, four dollars each; at Staunton, two; at Sam Ellis', one and a half; at mouth of Bullskin, five; within one mile of Twelve-Mile Creek, three; and at all other places that ferries may be established, two each. The following bounties were offered for the killing of wolves for the ensuing year; for any wolf exceeding six months old, two dollars; and any under that age, one dollar. In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, it was ordered that the township listers collect the State and county tax of 1806.

June term, 1806, settled with Andrew Jackson, late col-

lector of Washington township, and resolved that the listers appear on the 30th and give security for their collections. Joshua Manning, for listing Washington township, received twenty dollars, Josiah Boothby eighteen for that of Tate, and Benjamin Sharp fifteen for that of Pleasant. William Fee was allowed twelve dollars and seventy-two cents for necessary irons purchased by him as county inspector. Oliver Lindsey listed Williamsburgh township, and got twenty dollars therefor; and Joseph Bowman, Miami, for eighteen dollars.

September term, 1806, allowed Henry Fitzpatrick and William Beasley each two dollars for killing a wolf, and to William Lytle, postmaster of Williamsburgh, two dollars and ten cents for postage on a duplicate of resident lands in the county for the year 1806 and a letter accompanying the same. Nicholas Sinks, John Erwin, Sr., and Samuel Howell were appointed viewers, and David C. Bryan surveyor, on the proposed road from the court-house in Williamsburgh, crossing the east fork by or near the house where John Erwin, Sr., now lives; thence on a northwesterly direction on the best ground until it intersects the road leading from the house of James Kain towards Chillicothe. On the proposed road beginning at Johns' mill, at or near the Ohio River, to the Little Miami, at John Smith's mill, John Vancaton, William Robb, and William Whitaker were viewers, and John Hunter surveyor. An order was issued to the supervisors of Ohio township to open a road from the branch of Shalor's Run to the county-line. Christian Long and William McKinney took an order each for two dollars for killing a wolf, with which they paid their taxes. On the proposed road from the plantation of John P. Shinkle, at the four-mile tree, in the Boude's Ferry and Williamsburgh road, and to run intersecting the same road near the "Yankee Settlement," Samuel Rounds, John P. Shinkle, and Josiah Boothby were viewers, and John Boude surveyor; and on the projected road from Boude's Ferry to intersect the Cincinnati road at the mouth of Bullskin Creek, Samuel Ellis, Robert Higgins, and Gabriel Aikins were viewers, and Joseph Wells surveyor.

December term, 1806, there were allowed for killing wolves: Jesse Gold, an old one, two dollars; Shadrach Tribble, an old one, two dollars; Hugh Ferguson, an old one, two dollars; Charles Ramsey, two young ones, two dollars. There being objections to the report on the road from Johns' mill, on the Ohio, to John Smith's mill, on the Little Miami, John Donham, Robert Townsley, Jacob Whetstone, William Christy, and Peter Emery were appointed to review it and settle the matter. Samuel B. Kyle killed an old wolf, and took his two-dollar order. On the road wanted from Jacob Light's residence, on the Ohio River, thence to Daniel Light's saw-mill, thence the nearest and best way towards the "Round Bottom," John Donham, William Bennett, and Rodom Morin were viewers, and Peter Light surveyor. John Boggess, Henry Cuppee, and Jacob Whinton were appointed viewers, and Houton Clarke surveyor, to view the road from the Ohio River opposite Stepstone to Bethel, also to view the way for a road the nearest and best way from Bethel, to intersect the Stepstone road near to Alexander Buchanan's, and to see if a nearer and better way from Buchanan's to Bethel can

be had. On the road wanted from Bethel to John Harmon's, John Boggess, Walen Williams, and William Winters were viewers, and Houton Clarke surveyor. For killing wolves, Samuel B. Kyle, William Glancy, James Fitzpatrick, and Stephen Calvin were each allowed two dollars. The bond of Jeremiah Beck, Jr., coroner-elect, was presented, being for two thousand dollars, with the following securities,—Kelly Burke and Sears Crane,—and the same approved.

January term, 1807, as the reviewers on the road wanted from Johns' mill, on the Ohio, to John Smith's mill, on the Little Miami, reported the damages of Samuel B. Kyle to be two hundred and thirty dollars to his place, the board considered it too much to pay, and refused to build the road. Part of the Denhamstown road, from a branch of Shaylor's Run to Hamilton county-line, was vacated. The road from Williamsburgh to John Legate's farm by way of Thompson's mills was ordered to be surveyed by Josephus Waters, with John Mefford, Henry Chapman, and Josephus Waters as viewers. Absalom Brooks received two dollars for killing a wolf. A road was asked from Tattman's old road, at Henry Wise's improvement, till it intersected the road at the cross-roads, and William Fee, Conrad Metzgar, and Benjamin Sells were viewers, and Joseph Wells surveyor.

March term, 1807, Peter Light, Isaac Higby, and Joseph Dole, as viewers, and the first named as surveyor, were ordered to view the way for a road from or near the mouth of Clover Lick Creek to the mouth of Indian Creek. Upon a petition of a number of inhabitants of the townships of Williamsburgh and Tate, praying that viewers might be appointed to view a way for a road beginning near the house of Dr. Allison, from thence up the east fork, passing near the house of George Ely, thence the nearest and best way to the house of John Collins, thence passing near McCollum's and Higby's saw-mill on the nearest and best ground until it intersects the road leading from Williamsburgh to the mouth of Twelve-Mile Creek, Ezekiel Dinmitt, Jacob Sly, and Daniel Husong were chosen viewers, and David C. Bryan surveyor. (This is the old, and partly the present, road from Stonelick *via* Batavia to Bantam.) On the road wished from Isaac Higby's mill to "Goshen meeting-house," Peter Light, Shadrach Tribble, and Absalom Brooks were viewers, with the first named as surveyor.

June term, 1807, a road was desired from Williamsburgh to intersect the Cincinnati road at "Two-Mile Tree," with D. C. Bryan, Daniel Kidd, and Adam Snider as viewers, the first to make the survey. Henry Dunn was allowed two dollars for killing a wolf, and James Dunn four dollars for killing two wolves. Ferry licenses were regulated, to wit: At White Haven, Boud's, Bolander's, each three dollars; at mouth of Bullskin, four; at all other places on the Ohio, two; and at any ferries that are or may be established on the Little Miami, or any others of the waters in the county, one dollar and fifty cents. Tavern licenses were scheduled, to wit: In Williamsburgh seven, and at all other places four, dollars. The bounties on wolves were fixed same as previous year. For killing five young wolves, John Mitchell got five dollars; Enoch Gest for killing one,

one dollar; and Thomas Allen for killing an old one that had seriously disturbed the settlements, two dollars. Lewis township (now in Brown) was organized, extending from the east end of Washington township, of which it was a part, to Bullskin Creek. John Rowe, who was in jail for alleged murdering of Mary Malone, had escaped, and two dollars were allowed to Nicholas Sinks for taking an express to Cincinnati to the printer's to get posters struck off poor John's escape.

August term, 1807, Shadrach Tribble, for killing one old and two young wolves, was allowed four dollars; Jacob Ulrey, for three young ones, three dollars; James Whitaker, an old one, two dollars; and Edward Doughty and John Miller, the same each.

September term, 1807, for killing wolves, William Boydston and Thomas John received two dollars each; also James Waits. On the proposed road from the mouth of the middle fork of Bullskin towards Bethel, Nathan Tatman, William Judd, and Joseph Wells were chosen viewers, —the latter to make the survey. Settled with Nicholas Sinks, county treasurer, and found five hundred and five dollars and twenty-seven cents in the treasurer's hands all right. An order was issued to the supervisors of Tate and Washington townships to open a road from Bethel to or near Alexander Buchanan's, opposite the mouth of Stepstone. Nicholas Sinks, county treasurer, gave bond in sum of three thousand dollars, with William Hunter and Robert Townsley as securities. John Arnold and others, for standing guard at the prison, were allowed three dollars.

December term, 1807, a road was wanted beginning on the State road near Bullskin, through the settlements on Bear Creek and Indian Creek, crossing the latter at Brown's mill, till it intersected the State road at Witham's Settlement, and William Barkley, David Colglazer, and John Reeves were appointed viewers, and Joseph Jackson surveyor. On the road wished from Bethel to Jacob Light's, on the Ohio River, Rhodam Morin, Stephen Frazee, and Houton Clarke were selected as viewers, the latter to do the surveying. For killing wolves there were allowed: Hatley Sapp, two dollars; Shadrach Tribble, four; Samuel Doughty, two; Libbeus Day, one; Jacob Ulrey, two; Joseph Moore, two; John Crist, John Wray, two.

January term, 1808, Samuel English (who was the fifer in Col. Lewis Cass' regiment in the war of 1812, and died in Chilo, of this county, in 1865), for guarding the jail over Caldwell and Handley from December 24th to January 29th, was allowed thirty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents.

March term, 1808, Ezekiel Howard, John Weeks, and Moses Wood were each allowed two dollars for killing an old wolf. Levi Rogers, being re-elected sheriff, gave bond in the sum of four thousand dollars, with the following securities: John White, Henry Willis, Jeremiah Beck, Jr., and William South. Shadrach Tribble, Thomas Patterson, and Michael Cowley each got two dollars for killing an old wolf; Jeremiah Beck, coroner, was allowed four dollars and ten cents for services in holding an inquest (the first of record in the county) on the body of a dead child, alleged to have been killed by Jane Hamilton. John Wardlaw, for killing an old wolf, got two dollars.

May term, 1808, for killing wolves, there were allowed

to William Hartman two dollars; Joseph Glancy, same; Jacob Burget, four dollars; William Glone, same.

June term, 1808, Moses Wood killed an old wolf, and got two dollars. Tavern licenses fixed for the year: In Williamsburgh, eight dollars; in Bethel, six; and at all other points, four. A road was wanted from Ferguson's ferry towards Deerfield, by way of Dr. Allison's; Shadrach Lane, Abel Denham, and James Townsley were the viewers, the latter to make the survey. On the proposed road from Zachariah Chapman's, on the State road from Holley's mill through the "Apple Settlement" till it intersected the county road near Mr. Fairchild's, on the east fork, Nicholas Pricket, Henry Davis, and Joseph Shaylor were the viewers, and Daniel F. Barney the surveyor. William Wardlow and Fielding Feagans, each for killing two old wolves, received four dollars, and Jacob and Aaron Burget, for killing an old one, got two dollars apiece. On the proposed alteration of the Williamsburgh and Newtown road, beginning where the Denhamstown road forked near Nathan Sutton's, and from thence to the Hamilton county-line, John Day, Peter Emery, and Samuel Lane were the viewers, and James Townsley surveyor. Ferry licenses for ensuing year were fixed as follows: At Waters' or Keuck's, White Haven, three dollars; Boude's, Bolander's, at mouth of Bullskin, four dollars; at all other places on the Ohio where ferries may be established, two dollars; and at any ferry on the Little Miami, or other waters in the county, one dollar and a half. The rates of bounties on wolves were scheduled as year before. James Perine was allowed twelve dollars, and Thomas Foster a like sum, for guarding the jail over Caleb Wright for twelve days, and Joseph Haines four dollars for iron-work done for the confinement of prisoners.

August term, 1808, David Brunk and Thomas Patterson received two dollars each for killing an old wolf. The associate judges, Philip Gatch, John Morris, and Ambrose Ransom, were each allowed six dollars for a three days' called court in cases of John Clark and Mordecai S. Ford. (The latter was convicted of horse-stealing, and publicly whipped therefor by the sheriff; he died shortly after, and was the first man buried in the Calvary Graveyard, in Washington township.) John Graham and Samuel Glenn, for guarding jail, got a dollar each; also Josiah Osborn and James Wilson, for like services, five dollars each. Horse-thieves gave the authorities great trouble, as we find Amos Smith got one dollar and seventy-five cents for iron-work to secure the prisoners in jail. Sheriff Oliver Lindsey received twelve dollars and sixty-two cents for diet for Handley, Clark, and Ford at one time, four dollars and seventy-two cents at another, and a dollar for cleaning the jail. Most of these horse-thieves were transient persons, but Mordecai S. Ford owned a farm in the Buchanan Settlement.

September term, 1808, Timothy Rariden, for killing five young wolves near New Richmond, received five dollars. Ezekiel Ball, for apprehending and delivering to the jailer of this county agreeably to the advertisement of the sheriff the bodies of Mordecai S. Ford and John Clark, seventy-three dollars; so it appeared, after all the guarding, night and day, of the jail, its inmates escaped and put the au-

thorities to great annoyance and costs. On the proposed road beginning where the Cincinnati road crosses Shaylor's Run, so as to intersect the State road two and a half miles eastward of Moses Broadwell's place, Ezekiel Dimmitt, Peter Emery, and James Townsley were viewers,—the latter to make the survey,—who were likewise to view the way for a road from the "Nine-Mile Tree," on the Cincinnati road, to intersect the same three-fourths of a mile distant. It was petitioned to build a road beginning in the State road leading from the Little Miami to West Union, near where the Denhamstown road takes off near the "Witham's Settlement," and from thence as near as the *trace* as was then traveled would admit, until it intersected the State road leading from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, and Jacob Teal, Daniel Kirgan, and Daniel F. Barney were the viewers, the latter to do the surveying. For killing wolves there were paid to John Warren, two dollars; Nicholas Prickett, four; and John Bridges, two. John Earhart, for repairing jail, got one dollar; and Samuel English, for guarding the jail nine days and nights, nine dollars, and for securing the prisoners Clark and Ford in the jail, two dollars and twenty-five cents. On the proposed road, beginning at or near Samuel Ellis', on the road from Williamsburgh to Twelve-Mile Creek, and the road leading from Williamsburgh to Bullskin, the viewers were Joseph Dole, Samuel Nelson, and Thomas Page, and Alexander Blair the surveyor. There was paid James Willson, for guarding the jail over Ford and Clark, twelve dollars, and Amos Smith, for irons made to secure Mordecai S. Ford in the jail, ten dollars. Settled with the county treasurer, and found him indebted to the county in sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents.

October term, 1808, Enoch Gest, for killing an old wolf, received two dollars. Clark township (now in Brown County) was organized, and extended from Washington, Tate, and Lewis townships to the Highland and Adams county-lines. John Charles furnished nine benches for jury-rooms and fixed two jail windows, and was paid nine dollars. An order was issued to Richard Hall, Ezekiel Leming, and David Roudebush to view a way for a road from Milford to intersect the road leading from William Smalley's mill, on Todd's Fork, Conduce Gatch to make the survey. Stephen Smith and others, for guarding the jail the night of October 13th, three dollars and fifty cents. John Dennis got two dollars and twenty cents for underpinning the jail and repairing irons to secure the prisoners. Stephen Smith and others guarded the jail the night of the 20th, and were paid therefor the sum of three dollars and fifty cents. For extra guarding of jail, Jacob Ulrey received twenty-five cents, and Josiah Osborn two dollars.

December term, 1808, Henry Chapman (of Pleasant township) appeared as commissioner in place of William S. Jump, whose term had expired. For killing wolves there were paid William Fletcher, two dollars; Joseph Calvin, same sum; Charles Johnston, same sum; John Gest, same sum; James Waits, same sum; George Sheke, same sum; Shadrach Tribble, same sum; Joseph Moore, six dollars (for three old ones); William Fletcher, four dollars (two old ones); Vincent Wood, two dollars; Thomas South, same sum; and Josiah Prickett, same sum.

February term, 1809, there were allowed for wolf-killing, Ichabod Willis and Peter Waits, each two dollars.

March term, 1809, for wolf-killing there were paid John Bridges, four dollars; John Godfrey, same sum; Daniel South and Robert Wright, each two dollars. To view the amendment to the road leading from mouth of Bullskin to Cincinnati, near Stout's, or between there and Twelve-Mile, Alexander Buchanan, Hugh Ferguson, and Rhodam Morin were appointed viewers, and Philip Nichols the surveyor.

June term, 1809, Allen Wood, coroner-elect, presented his bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, with Nathan Woods, John Arnold, and John Davis as securities; same was approved and ordered to be recorded. Stephen Smith, for repairing jail, received one dollar and a half. Tavern licenses for ensuing year were priced, to wit: At Williamsburgh, eight dollars; Bethel and Milford, six; and at all other points, four. Ferry licenses were put as follows: At mouth of Red Oak (now in Brown County), Waters', Samuel Ellis', White Haven, and Bolander's, three dollars; at Boude's, six; at Bullskin, four; at all other ferries that may be established on the Ohio, two dollars; and at all points on Little Miami or other waters in the county, one dollar and fifty cents. Same bounties as before continued on wolves,—that is, two dollars for wolves over six months old, and one for those under that age. For killing wolves there were paid John Hall, Christian Long, Benjamin Fisher, two dollars each; Hugh Ferguson, eight dollars; and James Fee, and Greenberry Lakin, one dollar each. On the proposed road from Danby's mill to intersect the Williamsburgh and Twelve-Mile road where it crosses the east fork, nearly opposite Clover Lick Creek, the viewers were William Johnston, George Higby, and Isaac Higby, with David C. Bryan as surveyor.

September term, 1809, for killing wolves there were paid: John Morris, one dollar; Andrew Frybarger, one dollar; Joseph Moore, two dollars. On the proposed road from Harner's Run, in Miami township, across the mill ford to Stonelick, the viewers were Richard Hall, Josiah Prickett, and William Glone, and Zachariah Tolliver the surveyor. John Kain and John Boyd, for guarding jail over John Mureat, June court, received two dollars. Settled with Nicholas Sinks, county treasurer, and found the county indebted to him one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-seven cents.

October term, 1809, James Garland, for killing an old wolf, got two dollars. On the road wanted in Miami township from Christian Waldsmith's mill up Harner's Run to the school-house (the first school-house mentioned in Clermont records), past Jacob Long's, crossing the Williamsburgh road to "the Widow Roudebush's," the viewers were Richard Frazee, Andrew Shederly, and Robert Hewitt, and Conduce Gatch the surveyor. John Charles fixed the *fireplaces* in the court-house and whitewashed its walls for seven dollars.

November term, 1809, paid Dunhem McCoy eight and one-half dollars for guarding the jail over James Black, and eight dollars to Adam Snider for like services. Oliver Lindsey, sheriff, elected at the October election, presented his official bond in the penal sum of four thousand dollars, with the following securities,—Thomas Paxton, Samuel

Bayed, and T. S. Foote,—which was duly approved, and Thomas Morris, of Bethel, then one of the Supreme judges of the State of Ohio, administered to the new sheriff the solemn oath of office, being the *only official act on record* of Judge Morris, who was the next winter (two months after) legislated out of office.

December term, 1809, the board appointed Daniel Kain its clerk. For killing wolves there were paid: John Bridges, four dollars; John Hamilton, two; Theophilus Simonton, two; John Gest, six; Peter Fronk, one; Charles Baum, one; Joab Woodruff, two; James Henderson, two; Jacob Frazee, two; Charles Waits, two; Jacob Waits, two.

February term, 1810, Levi Rogers having in the summer of 1809 resigned his office of sheriff, the coroner, Allen Wood, filled out the remaining six months of his term, and for extra services was paid twenty dollars.

March term, 1810, for killing wolves there were paid: James Ellis, two dollars; John Osborn, same; John Bridges, same. On the proposed road from Williamsburgh to the "salt-works," on the east fork, occupied by Peter Wilson, there were appointed as viewers Daniel Kain, Ramoth Bunting, and Charles Waits (the great wolf-killer and hunter), with David C. Bryan as surveyor.

June term, 1810, for wolf-killing there were paid: Peter Harden, two dollars; William Davis, five; William Glone, six; William Smith, two; John Waits (panther), two. On the road wanted beginning near Thomas Robinson's, on the State road, near the east fork, leading down said stream past Samuel Fountain's and "Major Shaylor's," and continued on to the county-line near the "Round Bottom mills," the viewers appointed were Jacob Teal, Jacob Voorhies, and Jacob Whetstone (three *Jacobs*), with Daniel F. Barney as surveyor.

August term, 1810, for killing wolves Timothy Raridin got six dollars for six young ones, and two dollars for an old one. John Earhart made the clerk of the court a book-case for twelve dollars, and John Boyd, for iron-work to confine the prisoners in jail, received thirteen dollars and sixty cents.

September term, 1810, on the proposed road beginning at John Troy's, on "Stone Run," passing Townsley's and McClelland's mill to the "Deerfield road," the viewers were Conrad Harsh, Robert Lane, and Samuel Kilbreath, with James Townsley as surveyor. To view the way for a road beginning at "old Mr. Apple's lane," thence by "Stony Run," past Richard Doughty's and Charles Robinson's, to intersect the Denhamstown road, the viewers were Richard Doughty, Joseph Dole, Ezekiel Dimmitt, with James Townsley as surveyor. Joseph Leming, for killing an old wolf, received two dollars, and R. W. Waring, clerk, for extra services in a called court on cases of Jane Hamilton, William Thomas, Yanger Prickett, etc., received fifteen dollars and eighty cents. David C. Bryan, road commissioner on the road leading from the county-line between the counties of Highland and Clermont, and from thence to Milford, was paid fifty-three dollars and seventy-four cents.

November term, 1810, Oliver Lindsey, sheriff, for taking and *victualing* Wm. Thomas in jail, got twenty-six dollars, and for sundry service in furnishing firewood, *candles*, etc., at Supreme Court session, three dollars. -

December term, 1810, on the proposed road from where Apple's road intersects the State road until it intersects the road from Clover Lick Creek to the mouth of Indian Creek, between the six- and seven-mile tree, crossing Twelve-Mile Creek near Jacob Fisher's, the viewers were Nathan Morgan, George Brown, and Joseph Dole, and Joseph Jackson the surveyor. For the road reached from "three forks of Nine-Mile Creek" to William Reece's, the viewers were John Dunham, Isaiah Ferguson, and Rhodam Morin, with Philip Nichols as surveyor. Benjamin Hess (afterwards the notorious counterfeiter of Bear Creek) was paid two dollars for killing an old wolf. On the road prayed for from near Henry Fitzpatrick's, near the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek, and up same till it intersects the Williamsburgh road, the viewers were Shadrach Dial, Joseph Dole, and Joseph Jackson, the latter acting as surveyor also.

March term, 1811, James Kain was allowed two dollars for use of a room, with fires, for the board. Joseph Calvin, for killing three old wolves, was paid six dollars.

April term, 1811, John Earhart, for making two boxes for the jury-ballots (?), was paid a dollar and a half.

June term, 1811, on the proposed road beginning at or near Samuel Beck's, passing Kelly Burk's mill, to intersect the road leading from Williamsburgh to the mouth of "Big Indian Creek," the viewers were John Boggess, Thomas West, and Joseph Jackson, the latter to make the survey. On the road wanted from mouth of Stonelick through "Glancy's Lane" and by Joseph Moore's, and up Stonelick as far as "McKinney's old improvement," the viewers were William Glancy, Josiah Prickett, and Joseph Moore, with Zachariah Talliafero as surveyor. Settled with county treasurer Nicholas Sinks, and found him indebted to the county three hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifteen cents. The board appropriated thirty-five dollars for the purpose of building a bridge across a branch of "Clover Lick Creek," on the State road, between George and Peter Light's, under the superintendence of George Light, which was the *first* bridge built in Clermont by the county authorities, as the records indicate. Tavern licenses for following year were thus rated: at Williamsburgh, eight dollars; at Bethel and Milford, five; at all other points, four. Ferry licenses were priced, to wit: at Red Oak, Sell's, three dollars; at Samuel Ellis', two; at Boude's, five; at Bullskin, four; at all other places, if established on the Ohio, two dollars; and at all places on the Little Miami, one dollar and a half. Daniel Kain was appointed to procure a half-bushel agreeable to the act "Entitled an Act for Regulating Measures."

September term, 1811, on the projected road from Bethel passing through the plantation of Okey Vanosdol and by Levi and Benjamin Tingley's "tan-yard" (the first noted on the county records), thence near a school-house (the second noted on the county records), by John Ross' to the east side of Thomas Davis', the viewers were Jeremiah Beck, Jr., John Morris, and Thomas West, with John Boggess as surveyor. On the road wanted from Williamsburgh past John Charles' mill, on Stonelick, to intersect the road leading from Todd's Fork to Milford, the viewers were Josiah Prickett, John Kain, and Hugh Dickey, with

James Townsley as the surveyor. On the road wished from "Nevillesville" up the river-bottom to "Willow Creek," past James Sargent's mill, and still up the creek between Matthew Boner's and George Botts', by "Hopewell Meeting-House," until on a dividing-line of survey northeast it intersects the State road leading from the mouth of Bullskin to the county-seat at Williamsburgh, the viewers were Jonathan Taylor, Joseph McKibben, and Alexander Buchanan, with James Sargent as surveyor. The foregoing were also ordered to view the way for a road from "Nevillesville" so as to intersect the Stepstone road near Andrew Buchanan's. For the alteration of the road from Milford to "Smalley's mill" the viewers appointed were Joseph Bowman, Alexander Hughey, and Andrew Erwin.

December term, 1811, appeared Gideon Minor, commissioner elected at the October election in place of Henry Chapman, whose term had expired. James O. Flint's bill of sixty-four dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents for repairing the court-house was allowed. The report of the viewers—Frederick Eppert, Edward Chapman, and Joseph Behymer—on the alteration of the Williamsburgh road through the lands of Joseph Fagin was confirmed. James Ralston, as court bailiff for April term, was allowed two dollars and a half, and William Shearer, for like services at the succeeding term, six dollars. John Kain, for apprehending Theophilus Case, was paid three dollars.

March term, 1812, William Fee, for procuring the necessary "branding-irons," agreeably to the direction of the court, to be used by him as inspector, was allowed nineteen dollars, and James Herbert, jailer, for boarding David Ferguson ninety-four days in jail, received twenty-three dollars and fifty cents. On the proposed road beginning near the mouth of Indian Creek, thence up the same, passing "Abram's mill," thence near John Lowe's plantation, by that of John Klingler, and between Stephen Frazee and Peter McClain, and passing Thomas Carter, to intersect the county road near Kelly Burk's mill, Thomas Marsh, John Boggess, and John Lowe were the viewers, with Boggess as surveyor. On the proposed road from Nevillesville up Willow Creek, William Fee, Peter Hastings, George Botts, Erasmus Prather, and Zadock Watson filed their statement that they would thereby be greatly injured; the following were appointed to assess their damages: Joseph Wells, David Miller, and Stephen Bolander. Samuel Howell, for furnishing a blanket for Graham in jail, was paid one dollar and seventy-five cents. The duplicate this year showed as follows:

First-rate lands.....	3,501½ acres.
Second-rate lands.....	125,501 "
Third-rate lands.....	46,053½ "
Amount of taxes in county.....	\$1659.16½

Isaac Foster, constable, for attending on the *traverse* jury at the December term, was allowed two dollars and twenty-five cents. The board believing that James Lewis, confined in the jail, is an unworthy burden to the county, therefore it is ordered that the sheriff discharge him.

April term, 1812, the bond of Sheriff Oliver Lindsey, re-elected, and in the sum of four thousand dollars, was presented, with the following securities,—Thomas Paxton, George Ely, John F. Strother, William Christy, and T. S. Foote,—and was approved.

June term, 1812, fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents was allowed jailer Herbert for boarding in jail Benjamin Legate and James Allen. On the application of Andrew Megrue to alter the road leading from Milford, passing Ranson's, and the road leading from Harner's Run to Stonelick, near "Captain Slone's," the following viewers were selected: Ambrose Ranson, Nathaniel Barber, and John Gest. On the Nevillesville and Willow Creek road the viewers gave Erasmus Prather five dollars damages, William Fee eleven dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents, Peter Hasting thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents, but awarded none to Zadock Watson or George Botts. Established tavern and ferry licenses at rates of previous year.

August term, 1812, one dollar was allowed for board of Richard S. Sanburn in jail.

December term, 1812, on the proposed road in Washington township beginning near Jacob Fisher's, where a road from the State road ends, passing by John Flack's plantation, through Henry Cuppy's land and Thompson Gates, thence to "Gilbert's horse-mill," thence to intersect Manning's and Minor's road, thence with said road to intersect the State road between William Watson's and the "Widow Harmon," William Thompson, David Smith, and Peter McClain were chosen viewers, and Joseph Jackson surveyor. On the petition to turn the road leading from the "Middle Fork of Bullskin," the viewers were William S. Jump, David Miller, and Isaac Barkley.

March term, 1813, on the alteration of the Neville road past "Hopewell Meeting-House," the viewers were John Prather, Hugh Larkin, and James Sargent. On the proposed road in Washington township leading from or near William Winter's, thence to "Wiley's saw-mill," thence to "George Brown's mill," thence to intersect the road leading from the mouth of Big Indian Creek, near James Abrams, the viewers were John Manning, Thomas Fee, and Robert Brown, with Benjamin Penn as surveyor. On the road wanted from "Clark's mill," on Bullskin, till it intersected the Bolander road between Mark Day's and Michael Conley's, the viewers were Stephen Bolander, William Judd, and Allen B. Hughes, with the latter as surveyor. The rates of lands for 1813 were as follows:

	Acres.
First-rate lands.....	3,652
Second " "	131,973
Third " "	48,927½
Amount of taxes in county.....	\$1638.41

For boarding Samuel Henry one hundred days in jail there was allowed twenty-five dollars. The official bond of Jeremiah Beck as coroner was presented, being in amount two thousand dollars, with the following securities: Samuel Beck and James South.

June term, 1813, the rates of tavern licenses and ferries were put as in two previous years. The following were the lists of taxable property in the county this year: Miami, Robert Hewitt; Union, Laban Brazier; Washington, Henry H. Evans; Williamsburgh, John Earhart; Ohio, Joseph Evans; Tate, Samuel Beck; Lewis, Reuben Baring; Pleasant, Benjamin Griffin; Stonelick, John Whortman; Clark, Thomas Myers; who were also appointed by the commissioners to collect the taxes.

July term, 1813, John McBeth, for surveying a road from "Widow Shinkle's" to "Chapman's mill," on White Oak, was allowed thirteen dollars and eighty cents.

September term, 1813, on the proposed roads from Neville to mouth of Indian Creek, and one to the Ohio River at low water from the "Neville public square," the viewers were Hugh McKibben, Nathaniel Bouser, and Alexander Buchanan. On the projected Stonelick road, Levi Moore, John Fee, and Richard Marsh were chosen viewers, and Samuel Hill surveyor, to begin at John Moore's, at a road running from Townsley's mill to Richard Hall's, down "Brushy Fork," passing down Stonelick by Jonathan Smith's farm, thence to the foot of a hill by David Brunk's farm, there to intersect the Milford road. Samuel Shaw, jailer, for boarding Reuben Darrel, a prisoner, was allowed one dollar and seventy-five cents. Daniel Kain was ordered to raise the chimney on the court-house to prevent the fires from being dangerous, and to secure the floor in the clerk's office with sheet iron and a circular bar to prevent any conflagrations by fire. On the prayed-for roads,—one from Bethel, to a branch that puts into "Poplar Creek" above "Obed Denham's mill-dam," thence down said branch to the creek, thence to "Denham's mill," one from the mouth of "Sugar-Tree Run" up to the State road leading from Williamsburgh to the mouth of Indian Creek, near the mouth of "Thomas Page's lane," and one to begin at Kelly Burk's mill, to intersect the first-mentioned road at Denham's mill-dam,—the viewers were John Brown, William Brown, and William Smith, and John Boggess surveyor.

October term, 1813, Levi Pigman, elected commissioner in place of Amos Smith, whose term had expired, appeared, and was sworn in. Foot & Tweed, for printing the expenditures of the county for year ending June 13, 1813, were allowed *six dollars*. The following grand jurors were ordered to be paid each two dollars and twenty-five cents: Isaac Ellis, Daniel Light, Jesse Justice, Reuben Leacock, Benjamin Smith, Abraham Leming, Nathaniel Barber, Jesse Smith, Joshua Davis, Luther Crane, William White, John Morris, Andrew McGruc, and John McLeadder. The official bond of George Ely, sheriff, in sum of four thousand dollars, with Robert Townsley, John Townsley, Thomas Cade, and Oliver Lindsey as securities, was presented, approved, and recorded.

December term, 1813, prison-bounds of the jail for debtors were fixed.

March term, 1814, fixed the license for ferries over the east fork at fifty cents, and the ferrriage rates as follows: For man and horse in high water, twelve and a half cents; for a foot-person, six and a quarter cents. Nicholas Sinks, for building a bridge (the second in the county) across "Little Stirling Creek," *ten dollars*. On the petition praying for an alteration of the road laid out from Augusta on a direction towards Franklinton (now part of Columbus, Ohio), to begin near "Three-Mile Tree," thence south on the ridge between White Oak and Bullskin, to intersect the Williamsburgh road near "First-Mile Tree," the viewers were Henry Thomas, Nathaniel Norris, and John Ross, and Joseph Wells surveyor. Jeremiah Beck, coroner, for inquest held on the body of John Edmonds, was allowed fifteen dollars and ninety-three cents;—the second inquest

on the county records. On the proposed road from near Zachariah Chapman's, on the north side of the east fork, thence, after intersecting Williamsburgh road, up "Fall Grape Run" to the southwest corner of Jonathan Clark's survey, passing Jones' survey, intersecting the Obannon road from Milford to Warren County, the viewers were Benjamin Collins, Michael Swing, and Andrew Megrue, and Thomas Gatch surveyor. For the year 1814 the lands were rated, to wit:

	Acres.
First-rate lands.....	3,533
Second-rate lands.....	149,391½
Third-rate lands.....	48,189½
Amount of taxes.....	\$1793.43

May term, 1814, for boarding Joseph Knott nine days in jail, there was allowed two dollars and twenty-five cents.

June term, 1814, Nicholas Sinks, county treasurer, presented his official bond in the sum of three thousand dollars, with Jacob Huber and John Norris securities; approved and filed. Ferry licenses were rated for the year as follows: on the Ohio River, at Staunton (mouth of Red Oak), six dollars; at Sells', at Samuel Ellis', at Neville, three dollars; at Boude's, eight dollars; at Bullskin, four dollars; at all others to be established, three dollars; and at all places where ferries are or may be established on the Little Miami or east fork, two dollars. Tavern licenses were rated, to wit: In Williamsburgh and Bethel, eight dollars; and all other points, six dollars. Ordered the clerk to the board to make out the levy on the county duplicates at the rate of twelve cents for each horse (studs excepted) and four cents per head of cattle, and on stud-horses at the rate each stands at the season for one mare.

September term, 1814, on the proposed road from the mouth of Sugar-Tree Run to the mouth of Boat Run, on the Ohio River, the viewers were Joseph Doly, George Brown, and Josiah Kerns, and Joseph Jackson surveyor. On the road wanted beginning at Ezekiel Hutchinson's, thence until it intersects "Anderson's State road" at the east fork, the viewers chosen were Thomas S. Foote, Amos Smith, and George C. Light, the latter to act also as the surveyor.

November term, 1814, five dollars were appropriated to pay the board of Wray and Case, prisoners in jail.

December term, 1814, on the proposed road beginning near Duckwall's farm, about six miles from Williamsburgh, thence down the river-hill to the lower fork of the east fork, crossing from George Ely's farm, thence crossing the creek, and from the creek to intersect the road near the house of Joseph Gest, deceased, the viewers were Daniel Kidd, Abraham Hulick, and James Gest, with James Townsley as surveyor. On the wanted road from the mouth of Boat Run to the mouth of "Sugar-Camp Creek" the viewers chosen were John Collins, David White, and George Swing,—that is, to make the prayed-for alteration.

March term, 1815, a road was desired from the Little Miami, opposite to "Wallsmith's tail-race," through the lands of William Salter, near said "Salter's warehouse," till it intersects the lands of Jonathan Megrue, so on through his and Andrew Megrue's lands to the line between said Megrue and Thomas Yates until it intersects the road from Milford. The viewers appointed were George Conrad,

Thomas Gatch, and Ambrose Ranson, Conduce Gatch to do the surveying. On the proposed alteration of the Augusta and Cincinnati road, as asked by Jacob and George Moyer and Jacob Nofgar, the following viewers were selected: David Hoover, Charles Baum, Jr., and Benjamin Sells. The lands of the county were voted as follows for the year:

	Acres.
First-rate lands.....	3,574½
Second-rate lands.....	157,980
Third-rate lands.....	49,948
Amount of taxes.....	\$5264.39½

On the projected road from mouth of Nine-Mile Creek up said stream by "Johns' mill," and so on to "Perins' mill," thence to the Three Forks, thence up the "Blue Lick Branch," to intersect the Denhamstown road where the road commonly called "Nash's" crosses, Isaiah Ferguson, John Brazier, and John McKee were the viewers, and Daniel Bailiff the surveyor. A road was asked from the junction of the road leading from West Union to the mouth of Clough Creek, and the road leading from Williamsburgh to the mouth of Twelve-Mile, passing "Bethel Meeting-House," through the lands of John Collins and David White, crossing the east fork at "Slab Camp," thence on until it intersects the Deerfield road near Samuel Mayham, and John Collins, Daniel Kidd, and John Leeds were selected viewers, and Daniel Bailiff surveyor. On the prayed-for road from Kelly Burke's mill to and beyond the plantations of Solomon Wells and Aaron Wells, and there intersect the Bethel and Boude's Ferry road, the viewers were Gerard Parris, James South, and John Morris, with John Boggess as surveyor.

August term, 1815, the jailer was allowed five dollars for boarding prisoners,—Isaac Hulings, Morgan Wray, Samuel Keely, and Thomas Eldridge.

September term, 1815, on the proposed road beginning in the West Union road near James Downey's, to run in the direction of George Ely's on the east fork, and thereabouts intersect the Williamsburgh road, the viewers were Elijah Mattox, John Troy, and James Downey, with Daniel Bailiff as surveyor. On the road projected from Moses Broadwell's to tap the Denhamstown road, the viewers were Henry Apple, William Brunongin, and John Brazier, with Daniel Bailiff as surveyor. On the road from "Two-Mile Tree" on Cincinnati road to "Beckleshymer's mill," the viewers were Jacob Slye, Frederick Eppert, and Pherochas Thomas, and James Townsley surveyor. On the proposed road from "the town of Batavia" (mentioned for the first time in the county records, except the record of its plat in recorder's office), thence down the east fork to "Townsley's mill," thence crossing the "mill-race" and through a lane between the farms of Ezekiel Dimmitt and Robert Townsley, to intersect the Williamsburgh road near said Townsley's house, the viewers were Abraham Hulick, Jacob Vorhies, and Peter Emery, with James Townsley as surveyor. John Archerd, Everard Bettle, and David Brown were appointed to alter the New Richmond and Bethel road, asked for by Nathan Nichols and others. To view an alteration in the Milford and August road John McCollum, William Huling, and George Brown were appointed.

November term, 1815, John Shaw appeared as the com-

missioner elected in place of Amos Ellis, whose term had expired. David Morris was now the public printer, and published the expenditures of the county for a year for *six dollars*. Oliver Lindsey, re-elected sheriff, presented his bond, of four thousand dollars, with Thomas Cade, John Earhart, T. S. Foote, John Kain, and R. Sharp as securities; same approved and recorded. On the proposed road from Benjamin Penn's, on Indian Creek, to the Cincinnati road or near "Nathaniel Chapman's saw-mill," and thence up "Chapman's Run" on to the Cincinnati road, Joseph Lakin, Israel Joslin, and Robert Brown were the viewers, and Benjamin Penn the surveyor. A road was asked beginning at the bank of the Little Miami opposite "James Pollock's mill," thence to cross a public highway between Silas Hutchinson and "Avery Riggs' improvement" on so far as Isaac Elstun, thence to intersect a road from John Hughes' to Mr. Sweet's, on the east fork, or to pass by Nathaniel Barber's to the Deerfield road. Robert Orr, Nathaniel Barber, and Alexander Brannon were viewers, and James Pollock the surveyor. On the road asked from New Richmond to intersect the road from "Ferguson's Ferry" to Williamsburgh, the viewers were Jonathan Donham, Jacob Ulrey, and Hugh Ferguson, and George C. Light surveyor.

March term, 1816, on the road from the forks of Bear Creek, where the road to Neville crosses, thence up the main branch of the creek, past "Jackson's tanyard" (the *second* one mentioned on the records), past Samuel Holland's, continuing up the creek past Mathew Boner's "sugar camp" (*first* recorded in the county), and to cross "Lubber Run," where "Manning's old mill" road crosses the same, to pass on between Elijah Wiley's and "Col. Gideon Minor," and so on past Elisha Manning's to intersect what is called "Penn's Head," near "Wiley's saw-mill," Joseph Daughters, Elisha Manning, and Joseph Lakin were viewers, and Gideon Minor surveyor. Viewers were sent out to view a way for a road beginning on the road from Bethel to Neville, near the plantation of John Trees, Jr., on between the line of James Hodges and Edward Sapp, thence on or near the line of Christopher Armacost and Frederick Sapp, thence on to intersect the road from Bethel to Point Pleasant. On the road from New Richmond to the State road near David Jernegan's, by way of Mark Stinchfield's school-house (*third* one mentioned on the records), the viewers were John Donham, Joseph Fagin, and George Brown, with Samuel Herrick surveyor. Eleven dollars and eighty cents was paid for keeping John Allison in jail forty days.

June term, 1816, the lands were rated as follows for the year:

First-rate lands.....	3,596½ acres.
Second-rate lands.....	103,467½ "
Third-rate lands.....	50,933½ "
Amount of taxes.....	\$4549.94½

Tavern and ferry licenses same as in year 1814. A number of petitioners wanted the dividing line between Washington and Ohio townships better defined, and the town of Point Pleasant attached to the former, and it was ordered that the line begin on the Ohio River, at the lower corner of Henry Ludlam's and upper corner to Henry Bushman's land, thence on a straight to the corner of Tate

and Washington townships (it being near John Clingler's), and that Andrew McLaine survey the same. A road was ordered viewed beginning in Danby's road on the north side of the east fork just below "McCullum's and Higby's saw-mill," to intersect the Twelve-Mile road. A road from Moses Fountain's, in Union township, to the east fork, and also one from the school-house opposite Dr. Allison's place up the east fork to meet the road from Jacob Whetstone's, were asked, and Zebina Williams, Shadrach Lane, and Thomas Robertson were selected to view the same, and Mathew Fountain to survey them.

November term, 1816, the jailer was allowed twenty dollars and fifty cents for board of John Moore, William Landen, Robert Sanford Larrimora, prisoners in jail.

April term, 1817, Daniel S. Smith furnished irons for jail at one dollar sixty-two and a half cents, and Samuel Cade was allowed three dollars for services as court constable.

June term, 1817, the road from Batavia through Gray's and Troy's lands to Charles Robinson's, thence to Catlett's survey, thence to the Twelve-Mile road, was ordered to be viewed by Shadrach Lane, Joseph Dole, and Joseph Jackson, with Samuel Herrick as surveyor. The county paid Samuel Cade, the jailer, eight dollars and fifty cents for boarding the prisoners in jail,—to wit: Samuel Hulings, John Pyle, Isaac Ford, and Jonathan Bullin,—and ferry licenses for the year were rated as follows: On the Ohio River, at Ripley, eight dollars; at Abraham Sell's, four dollars; at John Boude's, ten dollars; at the mouth of Bullskin, five dollars; at all other points where ferries are or may be established, three dollars; for all places on the Little Miami, where they are or may be put up, two dollars; and for Bullskin, over its mouth, one dollar. The tavern licenses were priced as follows: At Williamsburgh, eight dollars; at Bethel, Milford, Batavia, Ripley, and Point Pleasant, seven dollars; and at all other points, six dollars. The report of the viewers—Nathan Corbin, Jephtha Moore, and Nathan Nichols—on the alteration of the Cincinnati and Augusta road was confirmed. Samuel Shaw was allowed twelve dollars and ninety-five cents for services as coroner in holding an inquest on the dead body of Joseph Knott, killed on Stonelick by the citizens acting as vigilance committees for the dispersion of horse-thieves and offenders generally. On the road wanted from Neville beginning at the ferry occupied by Jacob Her to the foot of the hill, thence to intersect a road leading to "Wiley's saw-mill," near the forks of Bear Creek, the viewers were Lemuel Stephenson, Samuel Holland, and Thomas Jones, with Gideon Minor as surveyor. A road was asked beginning on a road leading from "Benjamin Penn's mill" to William Winter's, crossing the Augusta road, and to intersect the road to West Union, and Thomas Jones, Richard Lamar, and William Coshoe were viewers, with Gideon Minor as surveyor. On the road wanted to begin in the road running from Ferguson's ferry to the Round Bottom, thence past "Durham's improvement," to intersect the road from "Jarret's Station" to the county-line, the viewers were John White, William Robb, and John Hunter, with Daniel Bailiff as surveyor.

August term, 1817, on the petition of Martin Pease and

others to lay out a road from the West Union road near John Temple's till it intersects the Ten-Mile road, the viewers were Chapman Arther, Andrew Pinkham, and Charles Robinson, and Daniel Bailiff the surveyor. To lay out a road beginning at the farm of William Harris, near the mouth of a run formerly called "McKinney's Run," thence up Stonelick to the county-line, the viewers were Josiah Prickett, Abraham Leming, and William Sloane. On the road wanted from Mechanicsburgh (now Chilo) to intersect the road from Bullskin to William Fee's, the viewers were Joseph Lakin, Samuel Holland, and William Bartley, and Gideon Minor surveyor.

December term, 1817, Andrew Foote appeared as the commissioner elected at the October election. To lay out a road from Jesse Glancy's, on the Williamsburgh road, thence to O'Bannon Creek through the farms of Jacob Stroup and Frederick Doughm, and on to the county-line, the viewers were Lewis Fryberger, John Glancy, and Daniel Mangen, and John Hill the surveyor. To lay out the road wanted from Milford up the lane of Andrew Megrue, intersecting and following the road to the Little Miami, thence up to "Kugler's mill" to the mill-dam, thence up to and on Harner's Run to "Abner Hixon's mill," thence through the lands of Kugler and Wallsmith till it intersects the public road between William Havison's and Samuel Potts, the viewers were Thomas Gatch, Robert Orr, and John Stroup, and Conduce Gatch the surveyor.

March term, 1818, on the alteration of the Bolanders' road, the viewers—John Logan, Naaman Chapman, and Allen B. Hughes—made their report, and same approved. Samuel Cade, jailer, for boarding William Riley, a criminal, thirty days, John McLean twenty-eight days, and John Williams nineteen days, was allowed sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents. The three associate judges, Alexander Blair, John Morris, and Philip Gatch, each for ten days' services at the March term of Common Pleas Court, were allowed thirty dollars. The lands for the year were rated as follows:

	Acres.
First-rate.....	3,334½
Second-rate.....	181,411½
Third-rate.....	59,640½
Amount of tax.....	\$3384.44
Interest and penalties.....	\$232.74½
Total amount.....	\$3617.18½

May term, 1818, bills for the boarding of Benjamin Moore and John McCaw in jail were paid. The board made an appropriation of a part of the twenty per cent. of land-tax to be laid out in making roads and bridges, as follows: On the road from Point Pleasant through Neville to county-line, and known as the river road, one hundred dollars, under the superintendence of John Hunter; on the road from Neville passing Alexander Case's to where it intersects the State road, near William Fee's, the sum of seventy-five dollars, under the superintendence of John Newkirk; on the road from Neville to Williamsburgh, passing Lemuel Stephenson's and intersecting Penn's road at "Richards' saw-mill," seventy-five dollars, under the superintendence of Gideon Minor; on the road from Milford to Williamsburgh, one hundred dollars, under person to be appointed at June term; on the road from Williamsburgh to

Lebanon (or that part that lies between Stonelick and Jesse Smith's), seventy-five dollars, under charge of Ambrose Ranson; a further appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars towards the erection of a bridge (the *third* mentioned on the county records) across the east fork of the Little Miami at the town of Williamsburgh, likewise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars towards the erection of a bridge over same stream at Batavia, under charge of persons to be selected at the coming June term. These were the first regular appropriations for roads in the county, and the third and fourth for bridges, and the total sum appropriated—nine hundred and twenty-five dollars—was considered a new departure from the old ruts and the harbinger of future and still greater internal improvements soon to follow.

June term, 1818, tavern licenses were rated as follows: At Williamsburgh, eight dollars; at Milford, Batavia, and Bethel, seven dollars; at New Richmond, Point Pleasant, Neville, and Felicity, six dollars; and at all other places where inns may be opened, five dollars. The ferry licenses were priced on the Ohio River, to wit: At mouth of Bullskin, five dollars; at all other points where ferries are or may be established, three dollars; on the Little Miami, two dollars; on the east fork, one dollar and a half; and across Bullskin at its mouth, one dollar. On the proposed road from "Higby's grist-mill" to "Collins & Blackman's saw-mill," thence to Batavia, thence to "Dennison mill," thence to intersect the road from Williamsburgh to Milford, the viewers were David White, Daniel Husong, and Malichi Medaris, and Alexander Blair surveyor. The report of James Robb, Robert Donham, and Nathan Nichols on the road, beginning on the Hamilton county-line, thence through New Richmond to Point Pleasant, was presented and approved. Nicholas Sinks was allowed an order for two dollars and twelve and a half cents, that being the amount paid by him to the postmaster of Williamsburgh for postage for the county during the year past. Allen Stevens, jailer, for keeping William Amann, a prisoner, twenty-one days in jail, received five dollars and twenty-five cents. Board reappointed Nicholas Sinks county treasurer; he had been in this office since 1804.

The commissioners made further appropriations of the twenty per cent. land-tax collected by law for the use of roads and bridges: On the road from Cincinnati to Augusta, known by the name of the "River road" (on that part that runs from the Hamilton county-line to Big Indian Creek), one hundred dollars, under the superintendence of Micah Gilbert; likewise on the road from New Richmond to Williamsburgh, one hundred dollars, under the charge of James Robb. On the Milford and Williamsburgh road improvements, Thomas Gatch was appointed commissioner, and Alexander Blair to superintend the building of the Batavia bridge; on the proposed road from Moscow to the Buchanan Settlement, Gideon Minor was ordered to make the survey.

July term, 1818, on the road from "Warren's mills" up to and passing "James Robb's saw-mill," to intersect the Milford road at the lower end of Jacob Fisher's lane, Daniel Bailiff made the survey. An order was issued to the Franklin township trustees to open a road from the mouth of

Bullskin to "Shinkle's saw-mill." On the road from Chilo (then called Mechanicsburgh) to "Levi and Joshua Piggman's mill," on Willow Creek, thence to intersect the county road on Bear Creek at or near Samuel Holland's, the viewers were William Botts, William Barkley, and Joseph Lakin, and James Sargent as surveyor. The county taxes of the various townships this year were: Ohio, \$229.95; Miami, \$158.22; Batavia, \$71.87; Tate, \$120.40; Stonelick, \$71.44; Williamsburgh, \$148; the amounts in Union and Washington not stated.

November term, 1818, Shadrach Lane, elected commissioner at October election, appeared, and was qualified. On the road from Milford crossing the Deerfield road near John Glancy's, thence to Stonelick Creek near John Shields', the viewers were Samuel Perrin, John Pollock, and Robert Orr, with Thomas Gatch as surveyor. On the proposed Clover Lick road past Adam Bricker's to Williamsburgh, the viewers were John Shotwell, Isaac Line, and David Light, with George C. Light as surveyor. On the road wanted from Ezekiel Hutchinson's to Williamsburgh, thence crossing Pleasant Run, thence crossing "Stony Run," till it intersects a road near "Grassy Run," the viewers were Ephraim McAdams, Jacob Huber, and William Hunter, with Benjamin Ellis as surveyor. A road was asked from Batavia to James Glancy's, then to the Anderson State road, thence to "Glancy's mills," and John Ferree, Isaac Voris, and Daniel Husong were the viewers, with Alexander Blair surveyor.

January term, 1819, Thomas Kain presented his official bond as coroner elected, in the sum of two thousand dollars, with the following securities: David C. Bryan, George S. Bryan, Daniel Kain, and John Kain; same approved and recorded.

March term, 1819, on the road from the "tan-yard" of John Richards, on Big Indian, through John Whorton's lane, to intersect the State road at Robert Carr's, the viewers were William Thompson, William Higgin, and Aquila Taylor, and John Boggess surveyor. On the road wanted from the State road in Union township, crossing Matthew's survey, thence through the lands of the Days and Broadwell to county-line, the viewers were George Stockton, John White, and Samuel Lane, and Isaac James surveyor. On the road from Thomas Brunton's by Reuben Crossley, intersecting a road up the east fork at Robert Townsley's, the viewers were Christopher Troy, Samuel Lane, and Thomas Robinson, with Alex. Blair surveyor. The road from Batavia to John Brazier's, to intersect the Nine-Mile road, was ordered, with Robert Townsley, Robert D. Lane, and David White as viewers, and E. Chichester surveyor. On the proposed road beginning at the "Upper Cincinnati road" near a school-house, thence by John Marsh to Hezekiah Bainum, thence to John Trees, thence to intersect the river road near "Isaac Moreton's saw-mill," the viewers were Leonard Simmons, Thomas Hitch, and Thomas Ashburn, and Joseph Jackson surveyor. Out of the twenty per cent. land-tax for bridges and roads was appropriated: For the Williamsburgh and Cincinnati road, to be used between Christopher Apple's and the farm lately owned by Moses Broadwell, one hundred dollars, under the superintendence of Samuel Lane; on the road from Williamsburgh to Leba-

non, between Jesse Glancy's and James Coombs, fifty dollars, under the charge of Jesse Smith; on the Cincinnati road, from Nine-Mile to Point Pleasant, seventy-five dollars, under supervision of Levi Moss; on the road from Williamsburgh to the mouth of Bullskin, seventy-five dollars, under the direction of Joshua Hicks; and on the road from Bethel to the mouth of Clough Creek, one hundred dollars, under charge of Thomas West. Lands were this year rated as follows:

First-rate.....	1,491½ acres.
Second-rate.....	135,618 "
Third-rate.....	45,542½ "
Amount of tax.....	\$2866.02.4
Interest and penalties.....	179.43.3
Total amount.....	\$3045.45.7

The land-rates above given were for resident proprietors only.

June term, 1819, in making out the duplicate the following rates were observed: On all horses, mares, mules, or asses, eighteen and three-fourth cents per head; on each head of neat cattle, six and one-fourth cents; and on all town-lots, one-half of one per cent. on their valuation, exclusive of improvements thereon. Ferry licenses were this year rated: At mouth of Bullskin, six dollars; at Neville, Point Pleasant, and New Richmond, five dollars; at all other points on the Ohio where ferries are or may be established, four dollars; at all places on the Little Miami, two dollars; and on all other waters in the county, one dollar. The rates of ferriage on the Ohio were made the highest the law allows, and on other waters: For each foot-person, six and one-quarter cents; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; loaded wagon and team, fifty cents; for any other four-wheeled carriage or empty wagon and team, thirty-seven and one-half cents; for loaded cart and team, twenty-five cents; for any empty cart and team, sled, sleigh and team, eighteen and three-quarter cents; for every horse, mule, mare, ass, or head of neat cattle, five cents; and for every head of hogs or sheep, two cents. Nicholas Sinks, reappointed county treasurer, gave bond, with D. C. Bryan, George Brown, and Benjamin Ellis as securities. Lemuel Stephenson was appointed county collector of State taxes and of the county levies for this year. On the proposed road from the east fork below "Dyer's mill," to intersect the road leading from Williamsburgh to "Beckleheimer's mill," near John Wageman, the viewers were Charles Robinson, Michael Roseberry, and Robert Doughty, with Daniel Bailiff surveyor. Lemuel Stephenson's bond as county collector, with Gideon Minor, Elisha Manning, Absalom Wood as securities, was approved.

October term, 1819, the official bond of Holly Raper, elected sheriff in October, in sum of four thousand dollars, was presented with the following securities thereon: John Kain, Nicholas Sinks, Thomas Kain, Israel Foster, Daniel Hankins, Titus Everhart, and David C. Bryan; duly approved.

December term, 1819, on the proposed road from near the mouth of the lane between James Ward and Geo. W. Stockton, till it intersected the West Union road near Gideon Witham's house, the viewers were Nathan Sutton,

John Brazier, and Samuel Lane, with Isaac James as surveyor.

June term, 1820, appropriations were made, to wit: On the river road from Point Pleasant to Hamilton county-line, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, under direction of Levi Moss; on the same road, from Point Pleasant to Brown county-line, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, under the control of Joshua Pigman; on the road from "Feestown" to Williamsburgh, one hundred dollars, under the supervision of John Morris; on the road from Williamsburgh to Lebanon, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, under the charge of William Glancy; on the road from Williamsburgh to Cincinnati,—that is, on that part between Batavia and the Brown county-line,—one hundred and twenty dollars, under the superintendence of Henry Kain, and on that part from Batavia township line to that of Hamilton County, ninety dollars, in charge of Samuel Lane; on the road from Batavia to Milford, one hundred dollars, under direction of Alexander Blair; on the road from Williamsburgh to Cincinnati,—that is, that part between the east fork and Batavia township line,—forty dollars, under control of Robert Townsley; and on the road from Bethel to mouth of Clough Creek, fifty dollars, under charge of Martin Pease. John Earhart was appointed county collector of the land-tax, with orders to collect the county levy of such townships where the township listers refuse to accept the collection. The making of a suitable board fence around the public buildings was awarded to Isaac Line, at eighty-seven dollars. On the new road beginning at the mouth of Townsend Thacker's lane, in Wayne township, on the road from Milford to the head of Stonelick, thence by Jacob Binkley's to "Nathan Shumard's grist-mill," on Stonelick, to intersect the road from John Shields to Conrad Hersh's, the viewers were Jacob Binkley, Josiah Prickett, and Samuel Shumard, with John Hill as surveyor.

August term, 1820, on the road beginning on the Warren county-line near "William Eaton's grist-mill," thence through Gabriel Kern's lane to the "market-house in Goshen," thence on the nearest and best way to Townsend Thacker's house, the viewers were Mahlon Smith, John Gest, and Silas Hutchinson, with John Hill as surveyor. On the road from Robert Donham's lane to "John Donham's mill," on Twelve-Mile Creek, the appraisers were John Shaw, Hezekiah Lindsey, and James Robb, with George C. Light as surveyor. The report of Andrew Pinkham, Wm. Brown, and Abram Conrey on the New Bethel and New Richmond road was received.

October term, 1820, Nicholas Sinks, the county treasurer for sixteen years, having resigned, John Kain was appointed to the vacancy, and gave bond in four thousand dollars, with Daniel Everhart, Titus Everhart, Daniel Hankins, David Light, Stephen Smith, and Daniel Smith as securities.

November term, 1820, no business was done save the swearing in the new commissioner, George J. Troutwine.

December term, 1820, on the new road from "Glancy's mill," past William Megrue's, to intersect the road from the "Company's mill," on the Little Miami, to Nathaniel Barber's, the viewers were John Gest, Mahlon Smith, and John

Charles, with Conduce Gatch as surveyor. On the new road from "William Plummer's mill," on Bullsken, to intersect the road from Boude's Ferry to Bethel, the viewers were James Johnson, David Owens, and Samuel Truett, with Joseph Wells as surveyor. On the new road beginning on the Indian road, near Charles Henderson's farm, to intersect the Boat Run road near the school-house, and on the road between Reeves' and Morgan's lane, to intersect the road leading to "John Denham's mill," the viewers were Jesse Justice, Jr., Isaac South, and Jonathan Vandike, with William Lytle as surveyor. On petition of twelve land-owners, a view for a way of a road was ordered, beginning where the Nine-Mile road crosses Shaylor's Run to Robert D. Lane's place. Peter Emery, James Thomas, and Robert Townsley were the viewers, and Samuel Ewing the surveyor.

June term, 1821, a road was laid out beginning at Jonathan Megrue's "peach-orchard," passing "John Hixton's mill," on Harner's Run, and the viewers of same were Philip Smysor, Bethual Covalt, and John Leming, Thomas Gatch making the survey. John Kain was appointed county treasurer, and Elijah T. Penn collector of both State taxes and county levies.

June term, 1822, the commissioners audited and allowed the accounts of the following listers and appraisers for services :

James Fox, Stonelick, eleven days, \$11.
 Benjamin Laymon, Wayne, five days, \$5.
 Elijah Shaw, Franklin, thirteen days, \$13.
 Jacob Webber, Franklin, three days, \$3.
 Joseph F. Bocum, Ohio, nineteen days, \$19.
 John Swem, Ohio, two days, \$2.
 Rezin Hill, Goshen, nine days, \$9.
 Daniel Weaver, Goshen, one day, \$1.
 Laban Brazier, Batavia, eleven days, \$11.
 Israel Whitaker, Batavia, three-fourths of a day, 75 cents.
 Isaac L. Malott, Union, three-fourths of a day, 75 cents.
 Samuel Shaw, Miami, thirteen days, \$13.
 Isaac Covalt, Miami, two and a half days, \$2.50.
 William Dowdney, Tate, twelve days, \$12.
 John Fasemire, Washington, thirteen and three-fourths of a day, \$13.75.
 Isaac Mitchell, Washington, two days, \$2.
 John Earhart, Williamsburgh, twelve days, \$12.
 Isaac Foster, Williamsburgh, two days, \$2.

Thomas Kain appointed county treasurer, and John Beatty collector, and the former gave bond, with Thomas Kain, John Kain, William Waters, and Daniel S. Smith as securities.

June term, 1823, the board voted to give the collector of land-tax five per cent. on all moneys collected, and the collector of county levies ten per cent.

June term, 1824, the following listers and appraisers made their reports, and were paid as follows :

Absalom Manning, Franklin, \$14.50.
 Alfred Holland, Franklin, \$3.
 William Dowdney, Tate, \$13.25.
 Aaron Wells, Tate, \$1.
 James Wilson, Washington, \$13.50.
 Jeremiah Woods, Washington, \$3.
 Christian Binkley, Wayne, \$6.
 Reason Hill, Goshen, \$7.
 Gamaliel Hooker, Goshen, \$1.
 Ralph Carnes, Ohio, \$20.

Seneca Palmer, Ohio, \$3.
 Francis Shumard, Miami, \$13.
 Henry Shumard, Miami, \$2.
 Thomas Cook, Stonelick, \$9.
 Benjamin South, Stonelick, \$1.
 Isaac L. Malott, Union, \$8.
 John Earhart, Williamsburgh, \$12.
 Isaac Foster, Williamsburgh, \$2.
 Israel Whitaker, Batavia, \$9.50.
 Jesse Ellis, Batavia, \$2.

The following rates of taxation were levied: On each head of horses, mares, mules, or asses, thirty cents; on each head of neat cattle, ten cents; and on all town-lots, one-half of one per cent. on the valuation, exclusive of the improvements.

March term, 1825, a further appropriation of one hundred and nine dollars thirty and a half cents was made towards the completion of the Batavia bridge.

June term, 1826, Thomas Kain was appointed keeper of the standard measure at the seat of justice, to keep said standard and seal agreeably to an act regulating measures.

December term, 1827, made an appropriation of twenty-five dollars and sixty-two and a half cents, balance of the three per cent. fund, for the road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, towards repairing the bridge at Batavia, and also an additional sum of twenty-four dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents to be so applied.

August term, 1829, the contract for building the new Batavia bridge was awarded to W. H. Robinson, at three thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars, but not given to him, it being considered too high, and at December term was finally given to James Robb, at two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars.

CHAPTER XII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND GENERAL STATISTICS FROM 1824 TO 1879.

IN the preceding chapter an account is given of the early county roads and by whom located, but the first public road laid out through the county was that from Newtown to Williamsburgh, ordered to be established by the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Hamilton County, Nov. 24, 1797. It had been previously surveyed by John Donnell, assisted by Daniel Kain and Robert McKinney. In the summer of 1798 it was opened for travel, and was for many years the principal east-and-west thoroughfare. Shortly afterwards the road from West Union to the mouth of Clough Creek was established, and in 1804 the General Assembly declared it a post-road. In 1804 was also passed an act authorizing the building of the Anderson State road, running from Chillicothe to Cincinnati through the townships of Jackson, Stonelick, and Miami. It was opened for travel in the summer of 1806. In 1808 the Legislature enacted that the road from the mouth of Bullsken to Xenia be ordered to be laid out as a State road. Subsequently other State roads were located in Clermont and through its territory, the one from Neville to Hillsboro' in 1820.

Acts were passed in 1815 and 1821 under which the toll-bridge over the Little Miami at Milford was built, and in 1822 was constructed the bridge over Twelve-Mile Creek, in Ohio township. In 1838 was enacted the law authorizing the Williamsburgh bridge to be built, over the east fork, on the highway which had been declared a State road in 1834.

The first turnpike opened in the county was the *Cincinnati, Columbus and Wooster*, incorporated in 1827. The length of this road was twenty-two miles, or nearly that distance, and it commenced at the corporation line in Cincinnati, ran through Milford, terminating at Goshen. This was, and is yet, a fine pike, and as early as 1831 paid an annual dividend of twenty-four per cent. The amount of its capital stock (3032 shares) was \$151,600; amount of the subscription of the State, \$75,800; amount of the subscription of individuals, \$75,800.

To show what this road of twenty-two miles did before the full inauguration of railways, we give its amount of tolls received for the year ending Nov. 15, 1847, which were \$18,585.22. The total expenses for the same year, including repairs and salaries, were \$6188.18, leaving for dividends \$13,644, to be equally divided between the State and the individual stockholders. This road had no construction debts, and was therefore a rich mine to its lucky stockholders and a great benefit to the county.

In 1831 the Legislature incorporated the *Milford and Chillicothe Turnpike Company*, which constructed a road from Milford to Chillicothe, a distance of seventy-eight miles, forty-two and a half of which was splendidly macadamized, thirty-two and a half graded, and three ungraded. It passed through Perin's Mills, Boston, and Marathon, and was an important factor in building up the north of Clermont, contributing wonderfully to the development of Milford, then the great commercial mart of the county. Its capital stock was \$344,000, held in equal portions by the State and individuals, and for many years its president was Governor Allen Trimble, of Hillsboro'. For the year ending Nov. 15, 1849, its receipts were \$10,498.60, and its expenditures \$4115.72,—leaving the profits at \$6382.63, to be divided between the State and individual stockholders.

In 1831 was also incorporated the *Ohio Turnpike Company*, from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, but the road was built only twenty-one and a half miles in length, commencing at the Little Miami River, at Union Bridge, Hamilton Co., and ending at Bethel. For the year ending Nov. 29, 1846, its receipts were \$4294.71, and its profits, after paying all expenses and repairs, \$1617.63, which were paid over to the receiver appointed by the Clermont Common Pleas Court. The original charter gave this road the privilege to be built into Cincinnati; but an amended act, repealing part of its first act, subsequently limited it to running to Union Bridge, where it intersected the Wooster pike. Maurice Witham was its president, and Thomas Sheldon secretary, in 1846 and 1847. The total amount of stock in this pike paid by the State was \$55,000; by individuals, \$50,000. For the year ending Nov. 15, 1847, the tolls received were \$5151.24; amount expended for repairs and salaries, \$2962.18; amount paid William Howard, late receiver, \$542.46; and amount left in hands of treasurer, John

Quinlain (at that time receiver), \$1646.60. In 1834 was incorporated *The Batavia Turnpike and Miami Bridge Company*, whose pike began at Union Bridge and terminated at Batavia. The amount of stock subscribed by the State was six hundred and five shares (\$30,250), and by individuals six hundred and fifteen shares (\$30,750). Its receipts for the year closing Nov. 3, 1847, were \$4513, of which \$274.66 were paid to the State treasurer; \$1920.46 to its receiver, S. F. Norris; and the balance went for repairs and salaries. Its length was thirteen and one-half miles. William Edwards was its president from 1847 to 1849. In 1849 its tolls amounted to \$4011.96, of which \$1825 went into the receiver's hands for benefit of creditors.

In 1832 the *Goshen, Martinsville and Leesburg Pike Company* was chartered, but never amounted to much; but in 1836 was incorporated the *Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus Pike*. This pike was completed from Goshen to Wilmington,—a distance of twenty-five miles. Its total amount of stock was,—owned by the State of Ohio (two thousand and fifty-four and one-half shares), \$102,725; by individuals, \$119,050. In 1849, Isaiah Morris was its president. For the year ending November 15th its tolls, owing to the cholera epidemic and other causes, amounted to only \$1948.95. These roads—while most of them were not profitable investments financially to the State and individuals—were of great value to the people at large, and aided greatly in developing the resources of this and adjoining counties, affording outlets for agricultural productions, and in the improved facilities for general traveling.

There have been in the county at different periods other turnpikes than the old ones above noted.

The New Richmond and Bethel Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1849, and in a few years was completed to within two miles of Laurel. About four years ago it was turned over to the county, and it has since been used as a free turnpike.

The New Richmond, Nicholasville and Williamsburgh Turnpike Company was also incorporated in 1849. It was completed to within one and a half miles of Nicholasville. It was used as a toll-road a number of years, but in 1876 it was turned over to the county commissioners, who ordained it a free turnpike.

The Milford, Edenton and Woodville Plank-Road Company was incorporated in 1851, and its second installment of stock paid June 16th of that year. In a few years it was changed to a turnpike, and it is now in use as such from where it intersects the Chillicothe pike, a little more than a mile east of Milford, to the Dunkard meeting-house, near Edenton. James B. Shaw was the first president of the company. B. F. Clark is the present president and James Clark secretary of the company.

The Ten-Mile Valley Turnpike, running from the point of its intersection with the Cincinnati, Columbia and New Richmond pike to Lindale, was incorporated about 1861, but was never fully completed; and about three years ago it was turned over to the county and made a free pike.

The New Richmond and Ohio Turnpike and Plank-Road Company, from New Richmond to the Ohio pike,

east of Amelia, was built in 1852-53, and is still in operation as a toll-road.

The Cincinnati, Columbia and New Richmond Turnpike, along the Ohio River, was completed about 1865, and is yet maintained as a toll-road.

The Union Turnpike Company was organized in 1858 to build a turnpike from Batavia to the Ohio pike, a little east of Amelia. John Johnston was the first president, and the road was completed in 1868. The turnpike is yet kept up, and most of the stock is owned by the heirs of Azariah Davis.

The Batavia, Williamsburgh and Brown County Turnpike was built in 1850-51, and on the 1st of July of the latter year its sixth installment of ten per cent. was due. Thomas L. Shields was the first president of this road, which is yet in operation between Batavia and Williamsburgh.

The first installment towards the construction of *The Moscow, Indian Creek and Point Isabel Turnpike* was due June 24, 1851, and the first of the *Felicity and Chilo Turnpike* Oct. 25, 1856, but neither proved a success as a toll-road.

The famous and historical *Madisonville, Camargo and Obannon Turnpike*, which was built over a third of a century ago through Miami township, is now a county road free from tolls.

Ten free turnpikes were constructed in Clermont County under the laws of April 5, 1866, and March 29, 1867, which have proved of great benefit to the localities through which they pass. The laws provided that when a majority of the resident and real-estate owners living within two miles on each side of the contemplated road petitioned the county commissioners, a free pike might be built, if deemed a public necessity, by assessing the cost of its construction upon said owners of real estate in proportion to their distances and benefits to be derived from the road. On Dec. 4, 1866, a petition of residents and freeholders within two miles of the projected free turnpike from Bethel to Felicity was received by the commissioners, who appointed Robert Buchanan, Reuben Lanham, and Samuel Buchanan as viewers of the same. They reported it a public necessity and of general utility on March 5, 1867, and estimated its cost at \$4250 per mile, including bridges. The commissioners decided to build it twenty-five feet in width, to be macadamized fourteen feet wide, twelve inches deep in centre and eight at each side, of four inches of coarsely-broken stone for foundation, and the balance of stone finely broken. The same viewers, on June 3d, made return of their apportionment of the valuations of the different freeholders to be taxed, which was adopted, and the taxes for building it and the others were put in five annual payments, and bonds were issued by the county and sold to pay the construction debts as fast as they fell due. C. W. Page, county surveyor, was superintendent and engineer of the survey and construction.

The petition of the resident freeholders for the Felicity and Utopia pike, by way of Rural, was presented Dec. 4, 1866, and William Richey, Henry Bolander, and Thomas Hurley, as viewers, made their report the following March, and also their assessment valuations of the lands and lots to be taxed. The assessments of taxes on this pike amounted to \$22,572.92.

The petition for the Felicity and Moscow free pike was likewise filed Dec. 4, 1866, and the persons who viewed and made the land and lot valuations were William Dixon, Enoch Reed, and John Kinney, who estimated its cost as follows: First four miles at \$3100 per mile, or \$12,400; the remaining four miles at \$1700 per mile, or \$6800; in all, \$19,200; but the assessments on the duplicates footed up \$34,030.

The Felicity and Chilo free pike was petitioned for April 23, 1867, and the land apportionment of it was made by N. S. Stevens, A. J. Trees, and J. B. Brannen, its view having been made by Peter Camerer, J. B. Brannen, and George Thompson.

The petition for the Mount Carmel and Nine-Mile pike was filed March 6, 1867, and the road was viewed and the lands apportioned by Orin Temple, J. R. Corby, and Moses Elstun. Its entire assessments were \$33,182.57, while its estimated cost was \$3000 per mile.

June 27, 1867, came the petition for the Lyndon and Nicholasville pike, beginning at the junction of the Ten-Mile Valley pike where it intersected the New Richmond, Mount Pisgah and Ohio turnpike to James Slater's, or to the contemplated road from Big Indian, near Israel Smith's, *via* Point Isabel, Salt Air, and Nicholasville, to the Ohio turnpike, at Back Run bridge. The viewers and land-appraisers were J. R. Foster, William Eppert, and E. G. Ricker, and Thomas W. Rathbone surveyor. Its estimated cost was \$7766.

The petition for the Newtonsville and Brownsville pike was presented on June 6, 1867, and its viewers and appraisers of lands and lots were M. S. Pickelheimer, Silas Muchmore, William McKinney, and J. D. Murphy,—the latter in the apportionment taking the place of M. S. Pickelheimer, appointed its engineer. Its estimated cost was \$3000 per mile.

June 3, 1867, the petition for the Neville and Boat Run pike came in, and it was viewed and the lands appraised by William Padget, N. S. Stevens, and W. C. Page. Its estimated cost was \$3500 per mile, but the apportionment and costs amounted to \$37,721.13.

On Dec. 4, 1867, was received the petition for the pike from Felicity, by way of Laurel, to intersect the Boat Run and New Richmond road, near Carmel graveyard, in Monroe township. The viewers and appraisers were Samuel W. McKinney, James Waterfield, and James Goslin, who estimated it to cost \$3500 per mile. It was finished only two miles, to Israel Smith's, and its cost was \$10,800.

On Feb. 8, 1870, was presented the petition for the pike from Point Isabel to the elbow of the Felicity and Moscow road. Viewers and appraisers on the same were Samuel B. Smith, Enoch Patterson, and M. Winters. Its cost of construction, when fully completed, was only \$81,880.

The last free pike built in the county was under the laws of April 26, 1871, and Feb. 20, 1872, taxing the freeholders a mile on each side for its construction, and was the Wayne township pike from the Dunkard meeting-house to West Woodville. The viewers were David W. Thompson, Thomas Sloane, and J. H. Prickett, and the road was built in 1874.

The Clermont and Woodville Graded Road Company

was incorporated in 1838, but never proved a success; neither did *The East Fork Road and Bridge Company*, incorporated in 1835.

But few counties in the State surpass Clermont in the number and substantial nature of its bridges. The finest is a suspension-bridge at Branch Hill, across the Little Miami, and was built jointly by Clermont and Hamilton. It was formally dedicated and opened for travel July 4, 1872, with a great celebration and speeches by Governor Noyes and Samuel F. Hunt. At Loveland is also a very handsome iron bridge, composed of several spans, and at Remington and Miamiville, also across the Little Miami, a large bridge of modern invention and imposing architecture. In fact, all over the county, on its many streams, are found elegant bridges, built in the last twenty years, many of them exceedingly beautiful in design and finish, which have supplanted the common wooden bridges which were first erected.

The Little Miami Railroad Company was chartered in 1835 to build a railway from Cincinnati to Xenia,—a distance of 64.61 miles. In 1840 the road was completed to Milford, and at that town a grand demonstration took place to celebrate the arrival of the first train. John Kugler, then the principal business man of that place, sold to the railroad company the site in Cincinnati on which it built its depot for \$60,000, and took his pay in its bonds, ever a great source of revenue to him; and he also furnished the ties for the track for many miles, all cut off of his noted Tippecanoe farm of nineteen hundred acres in Goshen and Stonelick townships. The road was finished to Loveland in 1844, in the fall, very much against the wishes of many of the people who earned their living as teamsters, and thought they were ruined. This road has a double track running six and three-twentieths miles through this county, with about a mile of sidings, and depots at Loveland, Branch Hill, Miamiville, and Milford, at the latter place on the Hamilton County side. It is now leased to and operated by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and has the reputation of being the best-equipped and conducted road in the State.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railway was built years afterwards, and has five miles of main track in this county, besides one and one-fifth miles of sidings. It passes through Loveland, where it crosses the Little Miami road, and the rest of the road in Clermont is in Goshen township. It was built about the year 1850 as the *Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad*, and is now operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Many attempts were made towards building other railroads running through the county, but without success until 1876, when, on Jan. 10, 1876, the *Cincinnati and Eastern Railway Company* was formed at Batavia, under the name first of *The Cincinnati, Batavia and Williamsburgh Railroad Company*, but which was changed at the following May term of Clermont Common Pleas Court to its present name. Its incorporators were Samuel Woodward, M. Jamieson, G. W. Hulick, William Mansfield, George H. Wilber, W. B. C. Stirling, G. W. Gregg, Peter F. Swing, C. H. Thomas, Byron Williams, and W. A. Kain. On May 6, 1876, the stockholders unanimously voted to

extend the line from Williamsburgh to Portsmouth, its present projected terminus. Since its organization Samuel Woodward has been president, Milton Jamieson treasurer, and William Mansfield auditor, and the following persons directors (those marked with an asterisk still in office): Samuel Woodward,* George H. Wilber,* Stephen Feike, Peter F. Swing, Azariah Davis, Daniel Turner, Charles H. Thomas,* O. H. Hardin,* W. R. McGill,* James Hulick,* F. M. Smith,* S. E. Carey,* N. R. Thomson,* George W. Gregg, John M. Neeley,* and James P. Duckwall.* Its proposed main line is one hundred and eight miles long, of which fifty-three miles is in full running operation from the Miami Valley Railway junction (three and a half miles from Cincinnati) to Winchester, in Adams County, and beyond Winchester, towards Portsmouth, the grading is nearly completed to the Scioto county-line, about twenty miles. In February, 1880, the branch from Batavia Junction (on the Little Miami road) to New Richmond—a distance of fourteen and three-tenths miles—was completed and is now in successful operation, making, with the aggregate of sidings, seventy miles daily operated by this road, on which the freight and passenger traffic is constantly increasing. At Sardinia it crosses the Maysville and Columbus narrow-gauge road, now completed and running from Sardinia to Hillsboro', and this summer (1880) to be finished from Sardinia, *viâ* Georgetown, to Ripley and Maysville. It is contemplated this year to finish the Miami Valley road the remainder of the way (three and one-half miles) to Cincinnati, when the transfer of freight and passengers to the Little Miami road at Batavia Junction will cease. This well-managed narrow-gauge railroad—the best in Ohio—runs through one of the richest and most productive and thickly-populated regions in the State, and was completed to Batavia, Oct. 18, 1876; to Williamsburgh, March 1, 1877; to Mount Oreb, April 19, 1877; to Sardinia, June 4, 1877; and to Winchester in September following. In this county, including its New Richmond branch and sidings, it has thirty-six miles of track, and the stations on the main line are South Milford, Elstun, Cohoon, East Liberty, Batavia, Hulick's, Summit, Afton, and Williamsburgh; and on the New Richmond branch are New Richmond, Blairville, New Palestine, Ohio River, Pleasant Hill, Tobasco, and Mount Carmel. This road was built by subscriptions raised by stockholders along its main and extension lines, and by bonds issued on mortgage securities. Its principal bridges on the main line are over the Little Miami, a Howe truss, wood, three hundred and twenty feet; east fork at Batavia, wood, one hundred and sixty feet; at Williamsburgh, one hundred and twenty feet; west fork of White Oak and east fork of same, each one hundred and twenty feet. This was the first railroad built through the heart of Clermont, and the first of any kind to penetrate the adjoining counties of Brown and Adams.

The next road—*Cincinnati and Portsmouth Narrow-Gauge Railroad*—to be built was incorporated in January, 1873, with the following incorporators: Thomas Donaldson, Benneville Kline, John Carlisle, Chilton A. White, Henry W. Kimball, Joseph Clare, Paul Mohr, Z. D. Kyle, Josiah Kirby, and H. H. Wellman; but its construction did not begin till three years subsequently. It is a narrow gauge,

and is finished from Columbia, on the Little Miami road, to Cleveland's, a mile east of Amelia, through which town, Judd's, Centreville, Olive Branch, Willowville, Glen Este, Kyles, and Mount Carmel, it runs and is altogether in running operation a distance of twenty and four-tenths miles. From Cleveland's to Bethel the grading is all completed, and between Bethel and Georgetown over half finished. It is contemplated by its management to put down the track in the season of 1880 to Bethel and Georgetown.

The Cincinnati, Milford and Fayetteville Narrow-Gauge Railroad was incorporated a few years ago, and a road-bed graded from Milford northeast, through the northern townships of the county. As yet no track has been laid, but the early completion of the road, possibly as a standard gauge, is confidently expected the coming season.

Five lines of telegraph pass through the county,—viz., along the Little Miami, Marietta, Cincinnati, and Eastern (on main line and the New Richmond branch), and along the Ohio turnpike *via* Amelia and Bethel. The townships of Miami, Goshen, Union, Batavia, Williamsburgh, Pierce, and Ohio are thus afforded telegraphic facilities, and the same townships enjoy railway communication.

The wonderful progress and advancement in internal improvements and material prosperity the county has made is most strikingly shown in the following pages of statistical matter, contrasting the old with the new times, and showing the condition of the county at different periods from 1825 to 1879.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

For the year ending June 8, 1825, the receipts at the county treasury were \$6440.97. Of this amount there were apportioned to the several townships for road purposes: Wayne, \$45; Williamsburgh, \$104.46; Tate, \$129.93; Franklin, \$31; Washington, \$31; Ohio, \$36; Batavia, \$37; Stonelick, \$37; Miami, \$99; Union, \$98. A balance of \$321.20 for road purposes remained undistributed, and the other balances due the State and for county purposes amounted to \$1275.56, showing how moderate were the expenses of the county at that period; and this amount was largely in excess of the usual rate, on account of the court-house edifice at New Richmond, the cost of building which was settled on the payment of \$1193.28 when Batavia became the seat of justice.

The rates of taxation for 1827 were as follows:

State tax, 15 cents on the \$100 valuation.
Canal tax, 15 cents on the \$100 valuation.
County tax, 30 cents on the \$100 valuation.
School tax, 5 cents on the \$100 valuation.
Batavia township tax, 12½ cents on the \$100 valuation.
Williamsburgh township tax, 3¾ cents on the \$100 valuation.
Tate township tax, 11¼ cents on the \$100 valuation.
Franklin township tax, 2¾ cents on the \$100 valuation.
Washington township tax, 7½ cents on the \$100 valuation.
Monroe township tax, 6½ cents on the \$100 valuation.
Ohio township tax, 10 cents on the \$100 valuation.

So in Batavia the tax-payer paid on each one hundred dollars, 77½ cents; in Williamsburgh, 68¾; in Tate, 76¼; in Franklin, 68¾; in Washington, 72½; in Monroe, 71¼; and in Ohio, 75.

The smallness of the school-tax strikes every one, but it

now began to gradually increase year by year under the acts of 1825, 1826, and 1827, and those subsequently passed by the Legislature. In 1827, Wayne, Goshen, Stonelick, Union, and Miami townships levied no township tax, and in that year the county treasurer, John W. Robinson, spent two days in each of the then twelve townships between August 20th and September 15th to receive taxes, which was the first year the treasurer received taxes, the county collector up to that time doing the collecting. For the year ending June 2, 1829, the total receipts of Clermont were \$10,866.83.2, and the entire disbursements, covering the State, county, township, and school purposes, \$9195.57.4, of which \$2.25 was to Thomas Kain for refreshments furnished a jury in a State case.

In 1829 the average rate of taxation throughout the county was eighty-four cents on the hundred dollars.

For the fiscal year closing June 4, 1833, the receipts of the county for all purposes were \$16,368.72, and the expenditures \$13,019.86. In 1841 the rates of taxation by mills in the different townships were as follows on the dollar: Batavia, 12¾; Williamsburgh, 11¾; Tate, 11¾; Franklin, 10¾; Washington, 10½; Monroe, 9¾; Ohio, 11¾; Union, 9¾; Miami, 13; Goshen, 10¾; Stonelick, 10½; Wayne, 9¾; Jackson, 9¾; which made the average rate in the county 107 ⁹/₁₀ cents on the hundred dollars. Of the above tax, 5 mills was for State and canal tax; 4½ for schools; ½ of a mill for Union bridge; and balance for township purposes. We give some general statistics of three periods.

	1836.	1840.	1845.
Value of lands and buildings.....	\$1,378,969	\$1,401,764	\$1,504,034
“ town-lots and buildings...	253,625	272,698	167,530
“ horses.....	218,640	243,200	274,960
“ cattle.....	50,880	57,856	64,504
Merchants' capital and money at interest.....	90,878	101,823	181,194
Total valuat'n of taxable property...	\$1,994,492	\$2,083,441	\$2,208,778

The duplicate of 1846 shows as follows: State taxes, \$18,813.02; county and township taxes, \$16,296.98; lawyers' and doctors' taxes, \$17,325; delinquencies, \$1071.19; and for same year the assessors returned 8400 horses, valued at \$265,217; 52 mules, at \$1332; 10,732 cattle, at \$85,167; 26,604 sheep, at \$14,829; 31,659 hogs, at \$64,450; 592 pleasure-carriages, at \$30,392; 799 watches, at \$11,169; 7 pianos, at \$1260.

In 1849 the duplicates showed:

	Acres of land.	Value of land.	Value of personalty.
Batavia.....	25,440	\$460,746	\$154,921
Williamsburgh.....	17,418	274,107	81,238
Tate.....	28,561	425,217	113,073
Franklin.....	24,333	458,601	126,396
Washington.....	22,224	429,236	153,027
Monroe.....	19,448	344,020	83,102
Ohio.....	22,470	504,583	176,209
Union.....	18,075	431,378	107,054
Miami.....	22,995	549,562	172,535
Goshen.....	20,056	264,908	83,530
Wayne.....	19,079	144,057	31,246
Stonelick.....	19,029	257,125	70,065
Jackson.....	18,470	153,306	36,571
Totals.....	277,598	\$4,696,848	\$1,388,987

From \$2,083,441 in 1840, the duplicate jumped up to \$6,085,833 in 1849, showing a marked era of prosperity. The following was the value in 1849 of real estate in the vil-

lages: Batavia, \$55,930; Williamsburgh, \$46,676; Bethel, \$37,787; Felicity, \$78,149; Chilo, \$5746; Rural, \$3852; Utopia, \$2363; Neville, \$13,279; Moscow, \$23,751; Point Pleasant, \$9789; Van Buren, \$4889; Freetown, \$510; New Richmond, \$55,798; Palestine, \$5460; Milford, \$58,420; Newberry, \$1224; New Salisbury, \$4200; Miami, \$1785; Goshen, \$24,233; Woodville, \$1762; Edenton, \$739; Newtonville, \$663; Boston, \$7405; Cynthia Ann, \$1664; Monterey, \$299; total, \$448,381.

The new constitution went into effect in 1851, and the necessary legislation under it, and the increase of population, made a corresponding increase of Clermont's duplicate, which ran up to \$85,809.85; being the average increase that obtained in the other counties of the State under the new system of officers and laws regulating the body politic. In 1862 it was \$149,447.40, and in 1868 it was \$189,272.06, showing a marked advance and rise as the necessary result of the long inflation period of prices and the speculative manner of business.

The taxes in 1879 for all purposes were \$224,862,299, divided as follows: Delinquencies and forfeitures, \$16,497.69; county tax, \$26,073.36; poor tax, \$8691.12; bridge tax, \$14,485.20; building tax, \$7242.60; \$18,066.24; township tax, \$21,186.36; school tax, \$59,758.70; dog tax, \$3434; town and village tax, \$7425.64; and State tax, \$42,007.08. The duplicate stood: Real property in lands, \$9,894,000; in lots, \$1,148,770; and in personal property, \$3,442,430; total duplicate, \$14,485,200. The county's taxes have increased in about the same proportion as those of other counties, all brought about by the same rules of political economy to meet the requirements of the wants of the people and to keep pace with the progress of the age.

Rates of taxation in the county in 1879 by townships. Special school-districts and corporations by mills on the hundred dollars:

TOWNSHIPS.	Total State Tax.	Tax Levied by County Authorities.	Tax Levied by Township and School Authorities.	City and Town Taxes.	Rate in Mills on each \$100 for year 1879.
Batavia	2.9	4.2	7.5	...	1.46
Williamsburgh	2.9	4.2	4.5	...	1.16
Tate	2.9	4.2	5.7	...	1.28
Franklin	2.9	4.2	5.3	...	1.24
Washington	2.9	4.2	4.5	...	1.16
Monroe	2.9	4.2	5.8	...	1.29
Ohio	2.9	4.2	10.9	...	1.80
Pierce	2.9	4.2	3.9	...	1.10
Union	2.9	4.2	5.3	...	1.24
Miami	2.9	4.2	6.3	...	1.34
Goshen	2.9	4.2	5.9	...	1.30
Wayne	2.9	4.2	5.5	...	1.26
Stonelick	2.9	4.2	6.1	...	1.32
Jackson	2.9	4.2	5.3	...	1.24

SPECIAL SCHOOL-DISTRICTS, OUTSIDE OF CORPORATIONS.	Total State Tax.	Tax Levied by County Authorities.	Tax Levied by Township and School Authorities.	City and Town Taxes.	Rate in Mills on each \$100 for year 1879.
Batavia	2.9	4.2	8.1	...	1.52
Williamsburgh	2.9	4.2	8.9	...	1.60
Bethel	2.9	4.2	11.3	...	1.84
Felicity	2.9	4.2	7.9	...	1.50
Neville	2.9	4.2	8.7	...	1.58
Moscow	2.9	4.2	12.7	...	1.98
New Richmond	2.9	4.2	12.3	...	1.94
Mount Carmel	2.9	4.2	9.3	...	1.64
Milford	2.9	4.2	9.3	...	1.64
Miamiville	2.9	4.2	6.3	...	1.34
Loveland	2.9	4.2	9.3	...	1.64
Boston	2.9	4.2	5.5	...	1.26

CORPORATIONS.	Total State Tax.	Tax Levied by County Authorities.	Tax Levied by Township and School Authorities.	City and Town Taxes.	Rate in Mills on each \$100 for year 1879.
Batavia	2.9	4.2	7.1	2.4	1.66
Williamsburgh	2.9	4.2	7.9	3.0	1.80
Bethel	2.9	4.2	10.3	2.6	2.00
Felicity	2.9	4.2	6.9	2.6	1.06
Neville	2.9	4.2	7.7	1.6	1.64
Moscow	2.9	4.2	11.7	6	1.94
New Richmond	2.9	4.2	12.3	6.0	2.54
Milford	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.0	2.04
Loveland	2.9	4.2	15.4	7.0	2.24
Boston	2.9	4.2	3.5	6	1.12

The increase of population is shown by comparing the number of inhabitants in the different decades: in 1810 there were 9965 inhabitants; in 1820, 15,820; in 1830, 20,466; in 1840, 23,106; and for the next three decades the population is given by townships:

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Batavia	2,791	2,960	3,336
Franklin	3,061	3,392	3,298
Goshen	1,937	1,832	1,876
Jackson	1,241	1,579	1,659
Miami	2,690	2,995	3,401
Monroe	1,897	1,944	2,089
Ohio	4,479	3,220	3,375
Pierce (formerly in Ohio)	.....	1,804	1,773
Stonelick	1,840	2,053	1,880
Tate	2,901	2,780	2,483
Union	1,799	2,005	1,921
Washington	2,540	2,700	2,821
Wayne	1,394	1,631	1,690
Williamsburgh	1,884	2,085	2,389
Total	30,455	33,079	34,281

We give the census reports for four previous decades: 1810, 9965; 1820, 15,820; 1830, 20,466; 1840, 23,106. The census of the present year (1880), now being taken, will show the number of inhabitants to have increased to about 37,000.

FARM, ORCHARD, AND STOCK STATISTICS.

	WHEAT.		RYE.		BUCKWHEAT.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Batavia	1,816	22,772	151	1,306	8	58
Williamsburgh	1,464	16,965	85	571	24	230
Tate	2,004	20,391	243	2,022	3	19
Franklin	1,971	22,303	456	3,808	1	8
Washington	1,861	21,625	403	3,295	...	.....
Monroe	1,351	16,323	183	2,144	4	37
Ohio	455	5,082	22	255	...	.....
Pierce	315	3,578	55	590	...	.....
Union	655	8,467	54	562	9	69
Miami	1,301	16,031	41	305	21	322
Goshen	1,868	26,725	195	1,721	42	620
Wayne	1,550	21,607	29	420	23	345
Stonelick	1,540	28,679	172	1,698	14	140
Jackson	1,556	18,806	50	704	7	66
Total	19,707	249,354	2,139	20,401	156	1,914

	OATS.		BARLEY.		CORN.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Batavia	1,080	25,212	13	390	3,984	135,085
Williamsburgh	655	14,241	...	...	3,403	99,704
Tate	1,208	23,332	14	258	4,442	109,637
Franklin	772	14,157	...	...	3,554	86,417
Washington	857	18,980	...	...	3,735	96,270
Monroe	917	21,670	...	...	2,583	69,360
Ohio	225	5,293	2	53	1,090	37,090
Pierce	338	7,006	...	...	963	25,360
Union	825	21,302	1	20	3,088	107,900
Miami	1,036	25,002	33	515	6,088	117,175
Goshen	1,101	32,386	...	...	3,745	107,800
Wayne	953	27,077	...	...	3,038	92,445
Stonelick	895	20,976	...	...	3,011	92,455
Jackson	1,004	28,690	...	...	3,877	93,240
Total	11,866	285,324	63	1,236	46,601	1,270,838

	MEADOW.		CLOVER.			FLAX.			
	Acres.	Tons Hay.	Acres.	Tons Hay.	Bushels Seed.	Acres for Manure.*	Acres.	Bushels Seed.	Pounds Flax.
Batavia.....	1,443	1,280	635	57	...	175	...	...	...
Williamsburgh.....	1,055	977	114	32	4	76	...	...	...
Tate.....	2,116	1,576	153	21	8	26	...	...	...
Franklin.....	1,300	776	1,646	207	3	673	...	...	...
Washington.....	854	537	1,766	180	...	197	...	...	...
Monroe.....	1,076	899	473	62	8	59	...	...	...
Ohio.....	340	318	48	41	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	504	540	137	45	...	58	...	...	...
Union.....	952	900	75	113	6	42	...	...	...
Miami.....	1,040	1,044	147	92	...	90	...	...	...
Goshen.....	1,786	1,754	173	62	27	...	63	582	2,600
Wayne.....	1,469	1,456	72	28	63	10	90	693	...
Stoneliok.....	1,218	1,251	156	51	5	33	14	125	...
Jackson.....	1,369	1,373	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	16,522	14,681	5,399	994	124	1,439	167	1,400	2,600

	POTATOES.		TOBACCO.		BUTTER, CHEESE.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Batavia.....	819	39,939	86	110,230	53,045	...
Williamsburgh.....	458	22,106	14	13,200	42,432	...
Tate.....	234	11,747	178	108,383	41,261	25
Franklin.....	168	8,490	789	684,900	44,787	...
Washington.....	250	13,965	729	667,750	39,930	...
Monroe.....	333	14,163	269	254,990	33,099	125
Ohio.....	85	6,506	15	8,400	6,082	...
Pierce.....	244	9,926	9	8,945	15,065	...
Union.....	812	37,540	...	...	52,840	...
Miami.....	494	27,540	...	...	69,975	...
Goshen.....	705	46,460	...	...	46,443	...
Wayne.....	665	49,230	...	...	24,915	...
Stoneliok.....	822	43,520	3	300	45,380	...
Jackson.....	913	53,120	5	5,000	48,675	...
Total.....	7,002	384,322	2,097	1,862,098	563,929	150

	SORGHUM.		MAPLE-SUGAR.		BEES.		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Gallons Syrup.	Pounds.	Gallons Syrup.	Hives.	Pounds Honey.
Batavia.....	39	...	2,840	15	348	8	115
Williamsburgh.....	30	...	2,263	...	65	101	1,383
Tate.....	42	...	1,692	...	236	144	1,880
Franklin.....	66	...	1,922	96	...	115	2,371
Washington.....	19	...	1,170	...	149	149	2,285
Monroe.....	21	...	1,647	25	108	47	803
Ohio.....	1	...	105	...	...	66	660
Pierce.....	16	...	1,381	...	40	39	380
Union.....	10	...	753	...	108	180	2,850
Miami.....	3	70	140	...	142	121	4,150
Goshen.....	9	...	273	...	189	132	3,782
Wayne.....	5	...	413	...	200	116	2,630
Stoneliok.....	24	...	1,964	...	...	219	5,085
Jackson.....	27	...	2,140	...	...	95	640
Total.....	312	70	18,712	136	1,436	1,532	29,038

	GRAPES AND WINE.				SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres Planted† in 1870.	Acres in Vineyard.	Pounds Grapes.	Gallons Wine.	Acres.	Bushels.
Batavia.....	8	2	22,400	700	5	72
Williamsburgh.....	1	...	...	25	...	...
Tate.....	...	...	...	...	2	35
Franklin.....	2	47	36,500	9,920	41	740
Washington.....	...	60	16,500	1	35	...
Monroe.....	19	42	8,580	795	1	30
Ohio.....	52	...	6,600	...	45	50
Pierce.....	3	69	69,802	1,418	26	1,415
Union.....	3	23	36,750	320	15	1,600
Miami.....	2	17	13,400	98	7	520
Goshen.....	...	1	15	40	10	...
Wayne.....	...	1	3,000	...	...	20
Stoneliok.....	1	45	55,450	659	10	1,261
Jackson.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	91	307	268,997	13,976	197½	5,743

* "Acres for manure" means acres plowed under for manure.
 † "Acres planted" means the number set out in the year, and acres in vineyard means total acreage of vineyards, but the acreage was often imperfectly given to the assessors.

	ORCHARDS.			
	Acres.	Apples. Bushels.	Peaches. Bushels.	Pears. Bushels.
Batavia.....	791	39,395	195	483
Williamsburgh.....	456	27,045	3	197
Tate.....	668	32,140	...	50
Franklin.....	591	36,875	322	426
Washington.....	834	33,195	1,692	185
Monroe.....	540	25,435	1,345	140
Ohio.....	456	10,323	132	190
Pierce.....	449	23,135	892	171
Union.....	750	44,645	685	1,569
Miami.....	1,442	35,630	1,790	1,600
Goshen.....	628	22,230	...	233
Wayne.....	379	12,245	...	...
Stoneliok.....	628	37,940	1,105	262
Jackson.....	367	23,175	...	15
Total.....	8,979	403,408	8,161	5,521

	HORSES.		CATTLE.		MULES.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
Batavia.....	\$32,815	\$14,155	\$6,565	\$1,490	\$4,030	...	...	...	...
Williamsburgh.....	26,828	16,244	5,235	2,362	5,619	...	...	...	...
Tate.....	39,280	22,362	3,415	4,167	6,879	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	33,130	14,665	1,875	945	6,295	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	29,395	12,495	2,320	860	5,270	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	29,523	13,791	1,340	1,901	5,389	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	15,890	14,225	1,425	1,329	1,823	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	16,510	8,522	5,270	1,365	2,156	...	...	...	...
Union.....	24,770	15,927	9,005	635	4,570	...	...	...	...
Miami.....	30,610	22,545	5,415	2,475	6,697	...	...	...	...
Goshen.....	31,233	16,523	1,900	2,098	6,500	...	...	...	...
Wayne.....	25,107	11,573	4,689	1,066	4,967	...	...	...	...
Stoneliok.....	21,775	10,975	5,200	761	4,093	...	...	...	...
Jackson.....	20,245	11,426	3,520	1,305	4,567	...	...	...	...
Total.....	\$377,111	\$205,428	\$57,394	\$19,059	\$69,755	...	...	...	...

CARRIAGES, WATCHES, PIANOS, AND ORGANS.

	CARRIAGES.		WATCHES.		PIANOS AND ORGANS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Batavia.....	660	\$23,340	106	\$2,465	76	\$5,875
Williamsburgh.....	455	12,714	90	568	40	3,560
Tate.....	548	1,182	100	1,782	46	3,121
Franklin.....	507	14,750	75	1,995	60	3,055
Washington.....	490	13,075	91	2,090	50	3,765
Monroe.....	332	11,602	61	897	36	1,920
Ohio.....	340	10,734	135	3,273	54	5,295
Pierce.....	391	14,596	36	958	26	2,070
Union.....	623	24,100	107	1,578	41	2,975
Miami.....	682	22,175	157	4,175	118	7,560
Goshen.....	416	14,255	85	1,669	18	1,780
Wayne.....	381	10,596	49	415	12	675
Stoneliok.....	339	9,666	61	792	24	1,560
Jackson.....	323	7,370	19	240	8	290
Total.....	6,287	\$211,177	1,172	\$19,797	609	\$43,501

OHIO'S SURPLUS REVENUE.

Just before the expiration of President Jackson's second term Congress divided out among the several States *pro rata*, according to their population, all the surplus public money arising from the sales of the public lands, and of this sum Ohio received as its share the then no inconsiderable sum of \$2,007,260.34. The General Assembly of the State passed an act on March 28, 1837, for the distribution and investment of its proportion of the surplus revenue as aforesaid, by which act it was divided out *pro rata* among the several counties according to their population, and put into the hands of the county fund commissioners for investment in loans as could be done to the best advantage. On March 30, 1837, Clermont County received its first and second installments, \$23,778.35; in August, 1837, it received its third and last installment, \$11,889.12; total surplus revenue received, \$35,667.37. The county fund commissioners began loaning it out, at 7 per cent. interest, to various persons throughout the county, taking both real estate (by mortgage) and personal security. In 1840 and the two

subsequent years the following persons borrowed of this fund on mortgage security: Ezekiel Dimmitt, \$200; John Wheeler, \$300; Joseph Fagin, \$400; Elijah and James Dennis (for the noted "Tunnel Mill"), \$1680; James W. Gudgeon, \$300; Abram Teeter, \$1000; Joseph Post, \$100; Farman White, \$200; John M. Brown, \$300; Alexander Blair (the old judge), \$224; Gerard Riley, \$300; William Sloan, \$400; James Picken, \$600; and Harvey Irvin, \$200; and it was all paid back with interest, as the names themselves indicate.

Of the amount received from the State in 1843, 1844, and 1845 there was paid back (by paying over to county treasury) \$8052.26, and \$3000 in 1846, leaving then in the county \$24,615.11, which was loaned as follows:

To Batavia township.....	\$3,335.00
" Williamsburgh township.....	2,400.00
" Tate "	2,420.00
" Franklin "	1,200.00
" Washington "	700.00
" Monroe "	1,200.00
" Ohio "	3,250.00
" Union "	1,415.11
" Miami "	2,100.00
" Goshen "	2,100.00
" Wayne "	550.00
" Stonelick "	2,200.00
" Jackson "	900.00
" Clermont County.....	880.00
	\$24,615.11
12 months' interest on \$23,730.11 at 7 per cent.....	\$1,661.10
12 months' interest on \$880 at 6 per cent.....	52.80
Total interest due.....	\$1,713.90

But that year (1846) some persons were behind in their interest to the amount of \$175.

To manage all that fund for that year there was paid to the county fund commissioners (distinct and separate officials from the county commissioners) as follows: Robert Donham, \$18; Abram Teeter, \$20; and to Robert Temple, \$18; to John Goliffe as attorney fees, \$34.50; to L. B. Leeds and A. M. Gest each for printing report, \$7.50; and to John M. Brown, agent of the fund, \$75; in all \$180.50,—about three-fourths of one per cent. In a few years later the fund was wiped out by the State getting it all back, and thus the business was closed up.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY.

ABOUT 1846 there were many evidences of progress and increasing interest in agricultural life which excited the most cheering hopes of a future advance of the people of Clermont in this most important branch of industry. There was awakened among the farming population a sense of their paramount importance to the State, and how much more important they might become by the intelligent and more energetic exercise of their time-honored avocation. The chain which had bound many of the people to old usages—good in their day, before other material resources were so rapidly developed—had become partially broken, and they began to realize that if they would keep pace with other industries in an emphatic age of improvement

they must exercise, individually and as masses, constant skill and intelligence in their most useful calling.

The passage of the laws of 1846 and 1847—the former organizing a State board of agriculture, and directing the mode of effecting county organizations, and the latter intending to provide a permanent agricultural fund—gave the people the evidence that their representatives deemed it important to their individual interest and the interest of the State that they should combine their energies and cultivate their intellects in order to advance and elevate the great cause of agriculture to its true position. There is no truth more universally admitted, and no fact more self-evident, than that where a great diversity exists in the industrial pursuits of a people like the community of Clermont, and the agricultural is the predominant interest, all others must depend for their prosperity and success upon the prosperous condition and continued advancement of that predominant interest. Its misfortunes are felt, in their depressing influences, upon all other branches of business, and its prosperity is equally perceptible in the vigorous activity given to the varied occupations of society; and thus is given a rapid increase of the wealth and power of the State.

FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1846 the good farmers of Monroe township—men who had read with care for years the *Ohio Cultivator* or the *Genesee Farmer*, and who believed the time had come for the philanthropist and statesman to fix the standard of worth high in the intellectual and moral temple of fame, to fix the taste and elevate farming, the first, greatest, and noblest of all pursuits, and thereby have the proud satisfaction of starting his race onward and upward to that high destiny in reservation for yet purer and nobler intelligences—organized *The Franklin Agricultural and Horticultural Society*, the name being taken from that old and time-honored locality of the township so noted in the intellectual annals of the county, and where most of the organizers resided. The officers for the first year were James Ferguson, President; Charles Robb, Secretary; George J. Nichols, Treasurer; with an Executive Committee of Thomas Donaldson, J. K. Parker, and John A. Simmons. In its first year it boasted of fifty-six members, maintained an independent fair, levied no assessments, drew no county funds, paid no premiums in money, but made its certificate of merit suffice. The exhibition of farm- and garden-products held that year was the first in the county, and was the occasion of much interest. The beginning, though humble, served as the foundation for other agricultural societies, which would spring up and advance the growing interests which in a measure had been dormant for many years. The members of the society were encouraged to believe, from the success which attended their efforts, that the time for planting and sowing "by the signs" and "the right time in the moon" had gone by, and should give place to knowledge based on the sciences, which would enable them to transform some farms from comparative wastes to most fruitful spots. They concluded that ignorance, bad tillage, and bad government tended to give supremacy to an element

which would ruin any country, and to counteract these effects the people must be continually educated by some such means as they had so auspiciously established.

In 1847 the officers of the society were George J. Nichols, President; Charles Robb, Secretary; and its second exhibition was a marked improvement over the previous year, with increased attendance. There had also, by its general influences, been created a gradual advance in agriculture and education; the public mind was getting aroused, and the diffusion of knowledge by means of books, papers, lyceums, and lectures was lifting people up and out of the old ruts of stagnation that had too long prevailed.

In 1848 its officers were William H. Ferguson, President; Dr. A. V. Hopkins, Vice-President; John Hancock, Secretary; Jephtha Jones, Treasurer; Francis Ferguson, R. H. Archard, and William Cook, Board of Managers.

In 1849 its officers were Charles Robb, President; George J. Nichols, Vice-President; John Hancock, Secretary; Jephtha Jones, Treasurer; Francis Ferguson, O. N. Browning, and W. J. Nichols, Board of Managers. This was the last year of its existence as a separate society, it being merged into *The Clermont County Agricultural Society*, which nearly all its old-members joined, and in which they took a very active part. The first general law in Ohio for the encouragement of agriculture was the act of the General Assembly passed Feb. 27, 1846, appointing a State board of agriculture and encouraging the formation of "county societies," which was followed by the laws enacted Feb. 8, 1847, and of Feb. 18, 1848, under which a regularly organized county agricultural society could draw annually a certain sum from the agricultural fund collected from divers sources, and which has been gradually augmenting until at present it amounts to about one hundred and seventy-five dollars in Clermont County.

To avail themselves of the provision of the above laws, the farmers organized themselves into the foregoing society, June 9, 1849, and elected, as the first officers, Thomas L. Shields, President; Philip B. Swing, Treasurer. By the time the first fair was held, Sept. 28, 1849, on the grounds of Dr. Pinkham, near Bantam, one hundred and ten members had been enrolled, and on the day of the fair, contrary to the expectations of some, a large crowd was assembled, not less than two thousand persons. The exhibition was quite a respectable one, and a great deal of enthusiasm prevailed and was well sustained throughout the two days devoted to it. Among the members were a number of young farmers who had devoted much time to the study of agricultural chemistry and its kindred sciences, and who were determined that the fair should have a grand future. The receipts and expenditures for the year were:

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Amount received from one hundred and ten members (being their subscription at one dollar each).....	\$110
Amount received from County Treasurer.....	110
Total amount received.....	\$220
<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Paid out in premiums.....	\$176
Paid the secretary.....	4
Balance on hand.....	\$180 40

For the year 1850 the officers were: President, Samuel R. S. West, of Olive Branch; Vice-President, Thomas Hitch, of Bantam; Secretary, John Hancock, of New Richmond; Treasurer, L. D. Salt, of Williamsburgh; Board of Managers, John Page, Emor Johnson, B. W. Pease, Aaron Fagin, and Charles Robb.

The rules and regulations adopted the year previous (June 9, 1849) provided that the officers should consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and five managers, who, together, constituted a board of directors, for the general management of the affairs of the society, and who should be elected annually by its members, and hold their offices until their successors were appointed. The members had to be residents of the county and to pay to the treasurer the sum of one dollar annually. Competitors for the premiums had to be members, and it was required that a list of the articles for premiums should be published in a newspaper or hand-bills at least one month previous to the day of exhibition. All articles offered for premiums had to be owned by the persons offering the same, or by members of their families, and products of the soil or manufactured articles had to be produced or manufactured within the county. Provisions were made for awarding committees of three persons each, to be yearly appointed, for judging the different classes of articles put in competition and awarding the premiums for the same. Competitors for premiums on crops and other improvements were required to comply with the law in furnishing full and correct statements of the process and expense of culture and production, etc., and to have the ground and its produce accurately measured by not less than two disinterested persons, whose statements were to be verified by affidavits. Premiums were not awarded on grain- and grass-crops for less than one acre, or on root-crops for less than one-fourth acre, and the whole quantity produced on the amount of land specified had to be measured or weighed, —root-crops by weight (divested of the tops), sixty pounds to the bushel, and grain-crops according to the usual standards; and the directors had to make rules as to other crops and productions. The annual exhibition had to be held between the first days of September and November, but the premiums on crops could be awarded at a later period if found necessary.

The second annual fair of this society was held at "Slade's Tavern," on the Ohio turnpike, on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27 and 28, 1850. The first day was devoted to the exhibition of live-stock and farm-wagons. The exhibition of horses and horned cattle was a fine one, superior to any ever had in the county, excelling, in the opinion of competent judges, its exhibition of the previous year by fifty per cent. The number of fine short-horns exhibited was especially gratifying to those who took an interest in improvement in that kind of stock, and the show of horses was grand. The second day's exhibition was the most attractive, and the show of fine fruit was hard to excel; the array of specimens of vegetables was imposing, and the handiwork of the ladies—the first ever exhibited in Clermont—elegant and beautiful. The number of articles entered were double the previous year, and many beautiful bouquets of flowers lent interest to the tables. The

number in attendance on this day was over five thousand people, being one of the largest gatherings ever seen in Clermont.

The following were the premiums awarded: Honey, first, W. P. Fishback. Butter, cheese: first, Mrs. Dr. McCall. Farming implements: best plow, Jones & Wilmington; best grain-cradle, W. P. Thornton; best cultivator, Amer Talley; best top-buggy, P. S. Jones; best buggy without top, D. C. Tice; second best, W. P. Thornton. Manufactured articles: best barrel flour, L. C. Moore; best hat, John Dimmitt; best variety of woolen rolls, J. E. Offutt; best variety of stocking-yarn, Miss Hannah Simmons; best hose and mitts for children, Miss M. E. Salt; best blankets, Mrs. M. Spahr; best coverlet, Mrs. N. A. Hitch; second, Joseph Hammond; best merino wool hose, Mrs. Dr. McCall; best Saxony wool-yarn, same; best variety rug-yarn, same; best quilt, Mrs. E. P. Winans; second, Miss H. Manker; best counterpane, Miss S. Tate; second, Mrs. John Salt; best shell-work, Mrs. Warren Pease; best wax-work, Miss E. West; best hearth-rug, Mrs. S. G. Clark; second, Mrs. Dr. McCall; best rag hearth-rug, Miss R. Page; best bead bag, Miss M. Butler; second, Miss D. Hodges; two fine ottomans, Miss Eliza Wilson; best worsted picture, Mrs. M. Clark; second, Mrs. Warren Pease; best lace crape, Mrs. Dr. Rogers; best candlestand-mat, Mrs. A. Lane; best toilet-cushion, Mrs. A. P. Nicholson; best card-basket, Miss E. H. Donaldson; second, Miss A. Donaldson; best stand-cover, Mrs. Thomas Donaldson; second, Miss Rebecca Page; best Catawba wine, John Williamson.

Non-enumerated articles: best corn brooms, William Gray; second, S. Cordry; best kip boots, Thomas V. Cazel; best variety cutlery, John Donnel; best churn, J. D. Ackley; second, Walter Butler. *Fruits*.—Apples: first, G. Ulrey; second, Thomas Donaldson. Peaches: first, R. Neale; second, Alexander Smith. Figs: first, B. H. Simmons. Grapes: first, John Williamson; second, Alexander Smith. Quinces; first, Walter Butler; second, Robert Neale. Pears: first, Robert Neale. Grain and vegetables: best beets, Wiltshire Salt; pumpkins, Jacob Dair; second, E. S. Harden; seedling potatoes, George Fisher.

Certificates were awarded on the following: Best yellow corn, Samuel Iden; second, L. R. Leeds; white corn, James Fagin; pop-corn, W. P. Thornton; China wheat, Thomas Donaldson; best variety of millet, John Salt; potatoes, E. S. Harden; second, Robert Kyle; sweet potatoes, Wiltshire Salt; mammoth sturbling, E. Hodges; mammoth gourd, Samuel Simpson; onions, John Nichols; cucumbers, L. R. Leeds; watermelons, same; tomatoes, E. S. Harden; second, A. Coombs; best peppers, C. B. Huber. *Flowers*.—Coxcomb and varieties, Mrs. John Page; best choice flowers, Mrs. S. G. Clarke; second best, Mrs. Johnston; best variety of verbenas, Mrs. S. G. Clarke; best variety of China asters, Mrs. House; second best, Mrs. Thomas Donaldson; and a fine century-plant, Mrs. S. R. S. West.

Thus closed the second fair of this society, which greatly promoted the public taste, and exceeded the anticipations of its managers.

The following is a list of officers of the society from 1851 to 1856: "

1851.—President, Samuel R. S. West; Vice-President, John Ferguson; Secretary, John Hancock; Treasurer, L. D. Salt; Managers, Aaron D. Fagin, John Page, Robert Kyle, John H. Branch, and Lindsey C. Moore.

1852.—President, S. R. S. West; Vice-President, John Ferguson; Secretary, Andrew Coombs; Treasurer, L. D. Salt; Managers, John H. Branch, Robert Kyle, Jr., Daniel Roudebush, Jonathan R. Corbly, A. D. Fagin. Fair held this year on Slade's ground, near Bantam.

1853.—President, John Ferguson; Vice-President, John H. Branch; Secretary, J. M. McGrew; Treasurer, L. D. Salt; Managers, Daniel Roudebush, Aaron D. Fagin, Thomas Hitch, Henry G. Hammond, and Alexander Smith.

1854.—President, S. R. S. West; Vice-President, Thomas Hitch; Secretary, F. Donaldson; Treasurer, James McMurchy; Managers, Elbridge G. Ricker, L. D. Salt, John H. Branch, Henry G. Hammond, and Mott Titus.

1855.—President, Aaron D. Fagin; Vice-President, Thomas Donaldson; Secretary, Charles Robb; Treasurer, James McMurchy; Managers, Benjamin Archer, John H. Branch, Elisha Emery, Shadrach Dial, and Richard Pemberton.

1856.—President, John H. Branch; Vice-President, John Shaw; Secretary, William Donaldson; Treasurer, James McMurchy; Managers, Richard Pemberton, John M. Hutcheson, Joseph McConnell, George S. Swing, and Edward W. Salt.

This year there was a division of the members composing the Clermont County Agricultural Society, the board of management—save one manager, Mr. Pemberton—moving the fair to Olive Branch, where it was held on September 16th to 19th; and its action being sustained by a majority of the justly-constituted authorities of the society, this society was recognized by the State board and civil authorities as the regular fair, and has been from that time to the present. The division was unfortunate, and led to bitter animosities, now happily ended.

The society had, on March 11, 1853, bought of John Slade, near Bantam, five and one-half acres and taken a deed for same, made to Daniel Roudebush, Alex. Smith, A. D. Fagin, Thomas Hitch, H. G. Hammond, its managers, and there was some squabble in the controversy over this and its other property, but the differences were finally settled, and *The Clermont County Agricultural Society near Bantam* was organized. In 1857 the society, in order to form a more perfect union and concert of action among the agriculturists and mechanics of the county, revised and amended its rules adopted on June 9, 1849, by a new constitution, made on January 3d, and made Olive Branch the site for future exhibitions, where it leased for five years splendid grounds of Major Samuel R. S. West.

Officers for this year: President, John H. Branch; Vice-President, L. D. Salt; Secretary, William Donaldson; Treasurers, W. P. Fishback, H. N. Talley; Board of Managers, Joseph McConnell, Shadrach Dial, John Applegate, S. R. S. West, George S. Swing, E. G. Beck, Mott Titus, John Kugler, J. W. Sweeney, Dr. S. L'Hommedieu, James Crosson, and Jacob Ebersole. The last three resigned, and Fishback, the treasurer, also resigning, he was succeeded by Talley.

The first exhibition under the reorganization, and ninth one since it was first established, was held at Olive Branch on September 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, with A. C. Glancey as chief marshal, and was a grand success in numbers, spirit, and the amount and quality of entries in the various departments.

The following were the executive committees :

On cattle, Joseph McConnell; horses, Shadrach Dial; hogs and sheep, John Applegate; poultry, S. R. S. West; mechanical department, George S. Swing and E. G. Beck; Floral Hall, Mott Titus; age of horses, Robert Kyle, T. K. Holleman, W. P. Linegar; to arrange Floral Hall, L. C. Moore, B. W. Pease, and T. V. Petticolas.

The following were the awarding committees :

Class A (1-3), John Burns, Emor Johnson, John Porter, Samuel Weaver, and Col. Bond; Class A (4-8), Stephen Mount, Elijah Brazier, William Fuller, John G. Buchanan, William Terwilliger; Class A (sweepstakes), O. T. Fishback, Darius Perin, William Edwards, Horatio Buckingham, Turpin Daughters.

Class B (horses), John Dimmitt, D. H. Lockwood, William Ulrey, Cyrus McFarland, Peter Anderson; Class B (sweepstakes), David McAfee, Zachariah Kyle, Silas R. Hutchinson, Blair Jeffries, Jacob Ebersole.

Class C (jacks and mules), Emly Barber, Henry Beagle, George Wageman, George B. Harry, J. D. Hatfield; Class C (sweepstakes), Thomas Donaldson, N. B. Gatch, Elias Wood, James Sargent, Nathaniel Temple.

Class D (sheep), E. G. Ricker, Thomas Thompson, Elisha Emery, Joseph Kidd, Alfred E. Davis.

Class E (swine), William Curry, John Emery, Daniel Turner, James Tate, Decatur Wylio; Class E (sweepstakes), Andrew Beagle, Andrew Byrus, William Iden, Daniel Roberts, Robert Davidson.

Class F (poultry), W. A. Townsley, H. V. Kerr, W. T. Rice, L. D. Manning, Dr. Thomas Brown.

Class G (farm implements), P. S. Jones, Charles S. Griffith, S. B. Sims, Alva Ward, John Page.

Class H (wheel-carriages), Solomon Beckett, F. H. Allen, William Walker, Levi Wilmington, Levi R. White.

Class I (dairy- and farm-products), Mr. and Mrs. Mark Buckingham, Mrs. N. Benedict, Mrs. George S. Swing, Mrs. John Applegate, Mrs. Nancy Huber, Mrs. Shadrach Dial, Mrs. George R. Wageman, Mrs. Thomas Thompson; Class I (flour, meals, and meats), William Brunson, J. S. Dustin, H. Eveland, Samuel Perin, William Sturges.

Class J (grains and vegetables), John M. Sweeney, John Ramsey, S. L. Apple, John Holter, John Coulter.

Class K (fruits), J. H. Rice, Samuel Paxton, Jacob Ebersole, Thomas Donaldson, Davis Crane.

Class L (flowers), Mr. and Mrs. James McMurchy, Mrs. George W. Dennison, Mrs. Nancy Wayland, Mrs. Joseph Parrish, Mrs. S. Clarke, Mrs. P. B. Gatch, Mrs. J. H. Branch, Miss M. Paxton, Miss Lizzie McConnell, Miss Olivia Whitaker.

Class M (paintings and drawings), Miss Rebecca Gatch, Miss E. B. Fishback, Miss Carrie Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sloan, Mrs. John Lytle, Miss Carrie Thompson, Miss Louisa Whitaker, Miss C. Emery, Miss Emma Drake.

Class N (needle-, shell-, and wax-work), Mrs. J. D. Morris, Mrs. W. C. Pinkham, Miss Bond, Miss Rebecca Hill, Miss Judith Peterson, Miss M. Wilson, Miss Wood, Miss Mary Curry, Miss Jane Bragg, Miss Mary Avey, Miss Emily Donaldson, Miss S. Pollard.

Class O (domestic and other manufactures), Mrs. F. T. Donaldson, Mrs. William Fuller, Mrs. Hetty Rice, Mrs. Philip Stewart, Mrs. David Cazal, Mrs. William Robinson, Mrs. Henry Beagle, Mrs. D. M. Dial.

Class P (leather and its manufactures), W. B. Pease, Lamanda Park, T. J. Cazal, Daniel Pompelly, Thomas M. Kennelly.

Class Q (gums), Caleb Williams, Moses Frybarger, Dowty Utter, Robert Jeffries, Gideon Witham.

Class R (miscellaneous and designs), Philip Stewart, J. W. Gest, James Crosson, John Johnston, John M. Robinson.

Class S (field-crops), board of directors.

Class T (farms), Dr. John P. Emery, S. R. S. West, Thomas Donaldson, George Duckwall, Robert Kyle, Josiah Higdon.

Non-enumerated articles in Floral Hall, Mrs. Ann Carpenter, Mrs. Jacob Dair, Mrs. M. Jamison, Mrs. M. B. Gatch, Mrs. John H. Branch; riding and driving, Thomas Parrish, Hanson L. Penn, Philip B. Swing, Randolph Shaw, Dr. P. B. Gatch, M. H. Davis, D. W. C. Loudon, J. P. Wilson, Samuel Edwards, William Long; plowing match, Edward Edwards, Joseph Avey, William S. Gatch, Robert Kyle, Jr., W. P. Claxton, Aaron Egin, Col. Wil-

liam Ramsey; music, Miss Lizzie McConnell, Miss Sallie Dobbins, Mrs. W. C. Pinkham, Thomas M. Lewis, John C. Reakirt.

An able address was delivered by Judge Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati. In November the following premiums on field-crops were awarded: For best five acres "white flint" wheat, thirty-one bushels per acre, D. M. Parker, ten dollars; for best acre Irish potatoes, two hundred and forty bushels per acre, F. & W. Donaldson, six dollars; for best one-seventh acre of field-beets, five hundred and ninety-five bushels per acre, same, three dollars; for best one-half acre Irish potatoes, two hundred and six bushels per acre, Thomas Donaldson, three dollars.

The following are the officers from 1858 to 1862 :

1858.—President, John Kugler, of Milford; Vice-President, L. D. Salt, of Williamsburgh; Secretary, William Donaldson, of New Richmond; Treasurer, Mott Titus, of Batavia; Directors: E. G. Beck, New Richmond; John H. Branch, Branch Hill; William Ulrey, Boston; B. W. Pease, Amelia; George S. Swing, Perin's Mills; John Applegate, Goshen; Samuel Lane, Mount Carmel; Shadrach Dial, Amelia; S. R. S. West, Olive Branch; Marshal of the Fair, A. C. Glancey.

1859.—President, John Kugler; Vice-President, A. C. Glancey; Treasurer, J. S. Dustine; Secretary, Mott Titus; Managers, John Applegate, J. L. Woodward, S. R. S. West, Cyrus McFarland, A. M. Gatch, B. W. Pease, Alfred Holter, William Donaldson, William Ulrey, W. C. Pinkham (to supply place of Applegate, resigned).

1860.—President, John Kugler; Vice-President, John Applegate; Secretary, William C. Pinkham; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin; Managers, William Donaldson, B. W. Pease, Robert Fuller, Cyrus McFarland, Augustus Oskamp, Daniel S. Smith, Mott Titus, David Meek, Abram Beatty.

1861.—President, John Kugler; Vice-President, John Applegate (who resigned, and Shadrach Dial was chosen); Secretary, W. C. Pinkham; Treasurer, G. W. Hulick; Managers, Emor Johnson, Jacob Ebersole, William E. Mears, William Donaldson, Henry Hill, C. H. Brower, Otis Dudley, Jr., N. W. Jordan, Alfred Holter.

The fair was held on September 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th. B. W. Pease, A. H. Beatty, and John L. Weaver were elected managers in place of Jacob Ebersole, Otis Dudley, Jr., and N. W. Jordan, whose seats were declared vacant for non-attendance, and, Beatty declining, John Grant filled his place at the business and meetings of the board.

1862.—President, Shadrach Dial; Vice-President, William E. Mears; Secretary, G. W. Hulick; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin; Managers, B. W. Pease, F. J. Roubush, Alfred Holter, John L. Weaver, A. M. Gatch, John Hall, A. H. Beatty, J. H. Sharp, P. S. Jones.

The fourteenth annual fair was held at the fair-grounds, near Olive Branch, on September 9th to 12th inclusive. Owing to the distracted condition of the country, the agricultural interests of the county had been materially affected, and especially so about the time of the fair, as a rebel raid was hourly expected on the border, the large army of Confederates under Gen. Kirby Smith lying just back of Covington, Ky., and menacing Cincinnati. Thus a combination of circumstances was produced that caused almost a failure of the exhibition, while the people, under these extraordinary circumstances, evinced a disposition to attend closely to their farm-work,—to growing large crops and storing their barns for the sole purpose of paying their debts and meeting war expenses and war taxes, neglecting the while to cultivate a generous competition in the best

method of farming and the best quality of the product. The membership was two hundred and ninety-four; the falling off from previous years was owing to the war.

This year's exhibition showed that the raising of tobacco was becoming a most profitable business along the Ohio River hills, and the creeks thereof; that the quality of cattle was steadily improving in Clermont, and that considerable attention was being given to the raising of mules, some farmers giving their entire extra time to jacks and mules. The most beautiful feature of this fair was the interest given to the culture of flowers, and this year Floral Hall was richly decorated with them, natural and artificial, displaying a taste that had evidently grown up with the agricultural associations of the county. Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of national fame as a speaker and writer, delivered an able address, which had a happy effect upon the mind of the ladies, and they learned many things about housewifery which they never dreamed of before; while the "old farmers" had to acknowledge that they had not listened in vain to her suggestions on raising stock, etc.

In 1863 the officers were as follows: President, Shadrach Dial; Vice-President, William E. Mears; Secretary, Mahlon H. Medary; Treasurer, J. S. Dustin; Managers, William Edwards, John Hall, Benjamin Behymer, A. H. Beatty, Alfred Holter, John L. Weaver, M. G. Pease, A. M. Gatch, W. C. Dole (Mr. Edwards declining, his place was filled by S. S. Sutton, of Mount Washington).

The officers for 1864 were: President, John H. Branch; Vice-President, Alfred Holter; Secretary, William E. Mears; Treasurer, Wesley C. Dole; Managers, Edward Edwards, Peter U. Snell, William Marsh, E. J. Emery, J. H. Thompson, R. Irvin, John W. Duckwall, John L. Weaver, N. A. Day (Mr. Edwards declining, Emor Johnson was afterwards chosen in his place).

This year the annual fair (the sixteenth exhibition) was held at its new grounds adjoining the pleasant and prosperous village of Boston, where the board purchased of Frederick Mossett twenty-three and eleven-twenty-fifths acres of land at forty-five dollars per acre, amounting to one thousand and fifty-five dollars, and for which they received deed of general warranty dated on Aug. 29, 1867, when the payments were completed. Although Col. John H. Branch was president, he acted as marshal this year, as he had from and during the fair of 1859, and continued to do up to the year 1874, when he declined further service, having served fifteen years; and during that year, and to date, Gen. M. J. W. Holter has been the marshal, and, like his lamented predecessor, makes a gallant and efficient official.

The officers from 1865 to 1880 are named below:

- 1865.—President, John H. Branch; Vice-President, Alfred Holter; Secretary, William E. Mears; Treasurer, Wesley C. Dole; Managers, John W. Duckwall, John L. Weaver, John W. Thompson, John Applegate, Emor Johnson, F. J. Roudebush, F. X. Iuen, Reuben Rue, Samuel Titus. (Mr. Applegate declining, his place was filled by the election of Wm. McNutt, of Jackson township.)
- 1866.—President, John H. Branch; Vice-President, Alfred Holter; Secretary, Wm. E. Mears; Treasurer, Samuel Titus. (By a change of the constitution the number of the managers was increased from nine to ten, and the following were elected: John W. Duckwall, Wm. McNutt, Isaac Ferree, William Marsh, A. Redding, J. E. Weaver, Emor Johnson,

Richard Roudebush, John W. Thompson, John B. Needham,—the first five for one year and the other five for two years, as was decided by casting lots.)

- 1867.—President, William E. Mears; Vice-President, John W. Duckwall; Secretary, Frank Browning; Treasurer, Samuel Titus; Managers, Isaac Ferree, Wm. McNutt, Wm. Marsh, Augustus Oskamp, Nathan A. Day, John L. Weaver, Emor Johnson, R. Roudebush, J. W. Thompson, J. B. Needham.
- 1868.—President, Dr. J. L. Woodward; Vice-President, John W. Duckwall; Secretary, Frank Browning; Treasurer, Samuel Titus; Managers, J. L. Weaver, J. L. Teal, F. J. Roudebush, B. F. Clark, Richard Roudebush, Isaac Ferree, Wm. McNutt, Wm. Marsh, A. Oskamp, N. A. Day.
- 1869.—President, John W. Duckwall; Vice-President, John L. Weaver; Secretary, Frank Browning; Treasurer, Moses Duckwall; Managers, A. M. Marsh, P. S. Gatch, W. T. Hartman, William Tudor, Isaac Ferree, J. L. Teal, J. L. Weaver, F. J. Roudebush, R. Roudebush, B. F. Clark.
- 1870.—President, John W. Duckwall; Vice-President, John L. Weaver; Secretary, C. N. Browning; Treasurer, Stephen Robinson; Managers, J. L. Teal, B. F. Clark, F. J. Roudebush, Samuel Titus, Marion Myers, William Tudor, Isaac Ferree, A. M. Marsh, W. T. Hartman, P. S. Gatch.
- 1871.—President, John L. Weaver; Vice-President, A. M. Marsh; Secretary, W. E. Mears; Treasurer, Stephen Robinson; Managers, Samuel Titus, F. J. Roudebush, Jesse L. Teal, Marion Myers, B. F. Clark, Wm. Marsh, William Tudor, William T. Hartman, Isaac Ferree, Philip S. Gatch.
- 1872.—President, John L. Weaver; Vice-President, A. M. Marsh; Secretary, William E. Mears; Treasurer, John W. Duckwall; Managers, Jesse L. Teal, Marion Myers, Samuel Titus, B. F. Clark, F. J. Roudebush, Wm. Marsh, Wm. Tudor, Wm. T. Hartman, Philip S. Gatch, and Isaac Ferree. (The exhibition held this year was on September 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and, though politics was engrossing to a great extent the attention of the people,—it being the year of Presidential election,—the fair was a grand success peculiarly and in the articles and stock exhibited.)
- 1873.—President, F. J. Roudebush; Vice-President, William Tudor; Secretary, Richard A. South; Treasurer, John W. Duckwall; Managers, J. O. Rapp, William S. Atchley, Jacob Burns, Daniel D. Marsh, P. S. Gatch, John L. Weaver, Erastus Hulick, Richard Shumard, Samuel Titus, Marion Myers, J. L. Teal, and B. F. Clark (Titus and Burns resigned).
- 1874.—President, F. J. Roudebush; Vice-President, ———; Secretary, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; Managers, J. O. Rapp, William S. Atchley, Daniel D. Marsh, P. S. Gatch, John L. Weaver, Erastus Hulick, Richard Shumard, Zed South, William J. Rust, Marion Myers.
- 1875.—President, William Tudor; Vice-President, J. O. Rapp; Secretary, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; Managers, S. J. Rybolt, F. J. Roudebush, D. D. Marsh, Thomas Dougherty, W. S. Atchley, Marion Myers, Zed South, William J. Rust, Erastus Hulick, and John L. Weaver.
- 1876.—President, William Tudor; Vice-President, J. O. Rapp; Secretary, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; Managers, Marion Myers, Merritt Johnson, Erastus Hulick, John L. Weaver, Zed South, Stephen J. Rybolt, F. J. Roudebush, D. D. Marsh, W. S. Atchley, Thomas Dougherty.
- 1877.—President, J. O. Rapp; Vice-President, S. J. Rybolt; Secretary, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; Managers, Thomas Dougherty, F. J. Roudebush, D. D. Marsh, W. S. Atchley, William Tudor, Marion Myers, Merritt Johnson, Zed South, John L. Weaver, Erastus Hulick?
- 1878.—President, J. O. Rapp; Vice-President, S. J. Rybolt; Secretary, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; Managers, Thomas Dougherty, G. J. Roudebush, D. D. Marsh, W. S. Atchley, William Tudor, Erastus Hulick, W. W. Hulick, Marion Myers, Merritt Johnson, and Zed South.
- 1879.—President, S. J. Rybolt; Vice-President, Marion Myers; Secretary, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; Managers, Erastus Hulick, W. W. Hulick, Merritt Johnson, Zed South, J. O. Rapp, F. J. Roudebush, D. D. Marsh, A. M. Marsh, J. D. McKeever, and A. F. Queal.

1850.—President, S. J. Rybolt; Vice-President, Marion Myers; Secretary, Herman S. Hulick; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; Managers, W. W. Hulick, Erastus Hulick, J. R. Brown, Zed South, J. O. Rapp, F. J. Roudebush, D. D. Marsh, A. M. Marsh, J. D. McKeever, and A. F. Queal.

The last annual exhibition of this society was held at Boston from September 2d to 5th inclusive, it being the thirty-first since its creation, on June 9, 1849, and was conducted under the auspices of the officers heretofore given, with the following superintendents: On horses, J. O. Rapp and D. D. Marsh; cattle, sheep, and swine, J. D. McKeever; Mechanics' Hall, A. M. Marsh; fruit, A. F. Queal; pantry-products, Merritt Johnson; flowers, Mrs. Clara Titus; domestic manufactures, W. W. Hulick; Floral Hall, Erastus Hulick. The first day was devoted to general preparation, entries, and arrangement of all articles and stock, passage through the gates being free. The second was devoted to horses for all purposes, cattle, including cross, imported, and between native and imported. The third day was given up to draught, fine and light harness-horses, carriage and farm-teams matched, buggy-teams for driving in pairs or single, sheep with a grade between native and pure, swine, poultry, farm-implements, wheel-carriages and machinery, farm-products, dairy- and pantry-products, grains and seeds, vegetables, pets, fruits, flowers, needle-work and embroidery, wax-work, domestic manufactures, leather goods, paintings and drawings, mechanics, manufactures. The fourth and last day was occupied in the pacing-match and exhibition of jacks and mules, riding and driving, and the show of knitting- and sewing-machines, musical instruments, and field-crops.

The payment of one dollar and fifty cents constitutes a resident of the county (if over twenty-one years of age) a member of the society, with the privilege of entering any number of articles or animals for exhibition he or she may choose in any of the departments. Admission: Single tickets, twenty-five cents; horse and rider, fifty cents; and no vehicle allowed within the inclosure except upon a member's badge.

The following is the treasurer's report for year ending Jan. 1, 1879:

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Jan. 1, 1879, balance on hand.....	\$407.89
Received from gates.....	1724.25
“ for privileges.....	337.00
“ for entry-fee.....	15.00
“ for stable-rent.....	17.00
“ from county fund.....	171.34
Total receipts.....	\$2672.48
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Amount paid for premiums.....	\$1096.88
“ “ “ labor.....	172.25
“ “ “ music.....	45.00
“ “ “ printing.....	71.25
“ “ “ bonds.....	40.00
“ “ “ material.....	103.28
“ “ “ clerk and police.....	103.50
“ “ “ expenses of board.....	18.60
Total paid out.....	1649.76
Balance in treasury.....	\$1022.72

THE CLERMONT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND MECHANIC ARTS ASSOCIATION.

In the summer of 1856, the Clermont County Agricultural Society, which had held seven annual exhibitions,

split into two organizations, one retaining the original and parent name and going to Olive Branch to hold its fairs, the other taking the name of “Clermont County Agricultural Society near Bantam,” and holding its yearly exhibitions on the old grounds, to which it made important additions in territory, erected a splendid floral hall, magnificent amphitheatre, and greatly beautified its pleasant grounds by walks, drives, and elegant shade-trees.

Under the new organization the officers of the popularly-called “Bantam Fair” for 1856, were: President, John Quinlan; Vice-President, T. C. Sargent; Secretary, A. Coombs; Treasurer, James McMurchy; Managers, Thomas Hitch, Samuel Simpson, Charles Robinson, John Swem, Richard Pemberton. This was the best fair ever held on the old ground near Bantam, and the exhibition of cattle, horses, and other stock was finer and in greater abundance than hitherto. The mechanical department was well represented by various articles, and Floral Hall was richly decorated, tastefully arranged, and filled with the most perfect specimens of handiwork of the ladies, and with flowers and fruits in almost endless varieties. The first exhibition under the new régime was grandly successful in the vast crowds in attendance and everything exhibited, and, with the eloquent address of Thomas M. Lewis, was greatly enjoyed by the thousands present.

The officers for 1857 were: President, Richard Pemberton; Vice-President, T. C. Sargent; Secretary, Andrew Coombs; Treasurer, Isaac Quinlan; Managers, Thomas Hitch, F. A. Taylor, William Shaw, David Moreton, and Robert Vanosdol. This year, in addition to the five and a half acres bought March 11, 1853, under the old management, twenty-five acres, three roods, twenty-six and one-fourth poles of land were purchased, thus making ample room for the exhibitions of the society. This land was bought by three deeds, made to William Shaw, Temple C. Sargent, Elisha B. Simmons, and George McMurchy, as trustees, in trust, one dated Oct. 5, 1857, by John Slade, for \$1036.56; another, of same date, for like amount, by J. S. Slade; and the third, dated Sept. 26, 1859, by Ellen Slade, for \$387, conveying her interest.

In 1858 no election was held, according to the records. The officers from 1859 to 1879 are herewith given:

1859.—President, J. R. Corbly; Vice-President, Benjamin Penn; Secretary, A. McNair, Jr.; Treasurer, — Nichols; Managers, William Hawkins, O. W. Vanosdol, Thomas Husong, William Johnson, A. W. Huling, Jacob Jackson, Benjamin Behymer, T. C. Sargent, George W. Salt.

1860.—President, J. R. Corbly; Vice-President, Benjamin Penn; Secretary, A. McNair, Jr.; Treasurer, J. F. M. Ely; Managers, William Hawkins, O. W. Vanosdol, Thomas Husong, Newton Corbly, A. W. Huling, Jacob Jackson, William Iden, Samuel Murphy, George W. Salt.

1861.—President, William Hawkins; Vice-President, B. F. Hitch; Secretary, A. McNair, Jr.; Treasurer, J. F. M. Ely; Managers, William Johnson, Ezekiel Slade, James Goodwin, Samuel Murphy, J. R. Shaw, A. J. Morin, William Iden, Newton Corbly, P. S. Jones.

1862.—President, J. R. Corbly; Vice-President, Ezekiel Slade; Secretary, A. McNair, Jr.; Treasurer, J. F. M. Ely; Managers, O. S. Robinson, O. W. Vanosdol, P. T. Cox, William Carter, B. H. Simmons, William Hawkins, William Iden, Newton Corbly, P. S. Jones.

1863.—President, Newton Corbly; Vice-President, William Winans; Secretary, A. McNair, Jr.; Treasurer, J. F. M. Ely; Man-

- agers, Charles Robinson, Jr., Philip Chatterton, P. T. Cox, M. S. Dimmitt, D. H. Nichols, William Hawkins, William Iden, J. R. Foster, P. S. Jones.
- 1864.—President, Newton Corbly; Vice-President, William Winans; Secretary, A. McNair, Jr.; Treasurer, N. A. Hitch; Managers, Charles Robinson, Jr., Isaac Ferree, J. F. M. Ely, P. T. Cox, D. H. Nichols, M. S. Dimmitt, John Shaw, Noah Tompkins, Collins Doughty.
- 1865.—President, J. R. Corbly; Vice-President, William Iden; Secretary, A. McNair, Jr.; Treasurer, N. A. Hitch; Managers, David Atchley, O. H. Hardin, J. F. M. Ely, P. T. Cox, W. W. Ricker, M. S. Dimmitt, William Hawkins, Noah Tompkins, Collins Doughty.
- 1866.—President, Moses S. Dimmitt; Vice-President, Newton Corbly; Secretary, F. M. Robinson; Treasurer, John M. Goodwin; Managers, Charles Robinson, Jr., O. W. Vanosdol, Eli R. Leeds, W. W. Fronk, W. W. Manning, Charles Robb, Robert Jeremiah, Eben Behymer, A. J. Morin.
- 1867.—President, Ezekiel Slade; Vice-President, Newton Corbly; Secretary, F. M. Robinson; Treasurer, John M. Goodwin; Managers, John Wageman, Joseph Jenkins, B. F. Hitch, W. W. Fronk, A. J. Sargent, Jacob Jackson, H. G. Donaldson, H. M. Hancock, Robert Jeremiah.
- 1868.—President, J. R. Foster; Vice-President, Benjamin Archer; Secretary, F. M. Robinson; Treasurer, J. M. Goodwin; Managers, John Wageman, O. H. Hardin, Samuel Ulrey, E. J. Prather, J. H. Gates, W. W. Gardner, A. B. Cleveland, John Hall, H. G. Donaldson.
- 1869.—President, Ezekiel Slade; Vice-President, O. W. Vanosdol; Secretary, F. M. Robinson; Treasurer, Aaron Corbly; Managers, B. F. Hitch, E. J. Prather, J. H. Gates, David White, O. H. Hardin, W. W. Gardner, Newton Corbly, John Hall, H. G. Donaldson.
- 1870.—President, O. W. Vanosdol; Vice-President, John Ferguson; Secretary, D. H. Nichols; Treasurer, W. W. Ricker; Managers, Thomas Husong, Cornelius McCollum, George G. Crane, Thomas Fletcher, A. D. Butler, W. W. Gardner, Wash. Park, Joseph Marriott, John D. Penn.
- 1871.—President, W. W. Gardner; Vice-President, Hiram McKown; Secretary, M. A. Leeds; Treasurer, W. W. Ricker; Managers, J. M. Simpkins, C. McCollum, Joseph Clare, Joseph Marriott, P. T. Cox, Ira Ferguson, William A. Shaw, A. D. Butler, Frank Davis.
- 1872.—President, W. W. Gardner; Vice-President, Hiram McKown; Secretary, M. A. Leeds; Treasurer, Joseph Clare; Managers, Josiah Wilson, O. W. Vanosdol, J. M. Goodwin, E. J. Prather, F. M. Trees, D. H. Nichols, J. B. Burridge, Newton Corbly, John Hall. (This year the name was changed from "The Clermont Agricultural Society near Bantam" to *The Clermont Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics Arts Association*, and the fair entirely reorganized in its management with a new constitution, by-laws, and rules.)
- 1873.—President, W. W. Gardner; Vice-President, B. F. Hitch; Secretary, D. H. Nichols; Treasurer, Winthrop Frazer; Managers, Wm. Johnson, John E. Tribble, John Tatman, M. S. Dimmitt, Noah Tompkins, J. F. M. Ely, H. O. D. Banks, Jonathan Donham, John Hall.
- 1874.—President, H. O. D. Banks; Vice-President, Joseph Clare; Secretary, D. H. Nichols; Treasurer, Winthrop Frazer; Managers, W. A. Johnson, N. A. Hitch, B. F. Hitch, M. S. Dimmitt, F. M. Trees, L. L. Fridman, H. G. Donaldson, Jonathan Donham, Peter S. Jones.
- 1875.—President, W. W. Gardner; Vice-President, O. W. Vanosdol; Secretary, D. H. Nichols; Treasurer, John L. Barkley; Managers, Isaac Vanosdol, John Tatman, M. S. Dimmitt, Robert Buchanan, L. L. Fridman, William Donaldson, A. D. Butler, Albert W. Huling.
- 1876.—President, Elbridge G. Ricker; Vice-President, Wm. Donaldson; Secretary, F. M. Robinson; Treasurer, John L. Barkley; Managers, B. F. Moyer, John Tribble, John Tatman, Joseph Marriott, Robert Buchanan, W. W. Gardner, Wm. Hawkins, Newton Corbly, Peter S. Jones.
- 1877.—President, Wm. Donaldson; Vice-President, John Tatman; Secretary, F. M. Robinson; Treasurer, J. L. Barkley; Managers, B. F. Moyer, John Tribble, Dr. W. E. Thompson,

M. S. Dimmitt, Noah Tompkins, Wm. Hawkins, Hiram D. Tone, W. W. Gardner, Newton Corbly.

- 1878.—President, Wm. Donaldson; Vice-President, John Tatman; Secretary, B. F. Moyer; Treasurer, John L. Barkley; Managers, William Johnson, John Tribble, Dr. William E. Thompson, Moses S. Dimmitt, Noah Tompkins, J. R. H. Simmons, William Hawkins, Albert D. Butler, J. R. Hicks. (The exhibition this season was unusually interesting from the grand display of fruits and flowers and stock, of which latter many blooded horses and imported stock of cattle were from a distance and some from Kentucky. The increasing shade and foliage of the growing trees added much to the comfort of those in attendance.)
- 1879.—President, Wm. Donaldson, of New Richmond; Vice-President, Joseph Clare; Secretary, W. E. Nichols; Treasurer, John L. Barkley; Directors, B. F. Moyer, Dr. W. E. Thompson, E. J. Prather, J. S. Archer, J. E. Tribble, Noah Tompkins, J. R. H. Simmons, Wm. Hawkins, A. D. Butler; Executive Committee for the Fair, Wm. Donaldson, W. E. Nichols, E. J. Prather, Joseph Clare, Dr. W. E. Thompson; Marshal, E. J. Prather; Chief of Police, Antony Sylvester; Superintendent of Horses, Wm. Hawkins, Dr. W. E. Thompson; of Mechanics' Hall, A. D. Butler; of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, J. E. Tribble; of Vegetable Hall, Noah Tompkins; of Floral Hall, A. W. Huling, Joseph Clare, J. S. Archer.

The exhibition of 1879 was held at its spacious grounds near Bantam on September 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, and was in every respect a success, auguring well for the future of the society.

The management has enacted rules for the government of the fairs, forbidding all gambling or the taking of intoxicating or spirituous liquors on to the grounds, and the best of order is ever maintained. All products of the soil must be exhibited by the producer or some member of his family, and grains, vegetables, preserves, and jellies have to be products of the year of exhibition. This fair is now on a good basis, is in the hands of a prudent management, and is largely attended and patronized by the people of Southern and Central Clermont. Its annual displays of tobaccos—fine white and burley leaf—are unsurpassed in the country, and are produced mostly in Franklin and Washington townships, the two best in Ohio for growing this weed, now in such complete use in the whole world. Pantry-products of the good housewives come in for much attention, and the animated competition in stock shows the growing interest in domestic animals. For the year 1880 the officers are: President, William W. Gardner, of Laurel; Vice-President, B. F. Moyer; Secretary, Wm. Donaldson, of New Richmond; Treasurer, J. R. Hicks; Managers, Ezekiel Slade, O. W. Vanosdol, Levi R. White, E. J. Prather, Noah Tompkins, D. H. Nichols, Wm. Hawkins, Raymond Gee, and A. D. Butler.

THE LOVELAND HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was the best and most favorably known of any local organization in Ohio. Its place of meeting was at the greatest shipping-point for peaches in the State, which attracted attention to this locality and gave the society prominence. It was organized Feb. 14, 1864, with the following officers: President, Dr. J. P. Emery; Vice-President, S. B. Smith; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.

The officers from this time to 1874 were as follows:

- 1865.—President, W. C. Pinkham; Vice-President, S. B. Smith; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1866.—President, W. C. Pinkham; Vice-President, A. Kimball; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1867.—President, W. C. Pinkham; Vice-President, A. Kimball; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Corresponding Secretary, S. B. Smith; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1868.—President, E. J. Emery; Vice-President, A. Kimball; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Treasurer, S. B. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Pinkham; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1869.—President, E. J. Emery; Vice-President, A. Kimball; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Pinkham; Treasurer, S. B. Smith; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1870.—President, Dr. J. P. Emery; Vice-President, S. B. Smith; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Pinkham; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1871.—President, Dr. J. P. Emery; Vice-President, M. D. Parmer; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Pinkham; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1872.—President, Dr. J. P. Emery; Vice-President, M. D. Parmer; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Pinkham; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1873.—President, Dr. J. P. Emery; Vice-President, M. D. Parmer; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Treasurer, E. J. Emery; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Pinkham; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.
- 1874.—President, W. C. Pinkham; Vice-President, M. D. Parmer; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; Corresponding Secretary, D. H. Shields; Librarian, Thomas Paxton, Jr.

During 1874 the society was merged into Loveland Grange, No. 316 (which had been organized in December, 1873), of which most of the members of this famous society became members, and in it have since been zealously carrying on the great work of the original organization, shedding new light upon the science of horticulture and awakening an interest in the culture of fruits.

This society had a choice library of one hundred and ninety-four volumes, seventeen of which were on horticulture; four on gardening; seven on agriculture; fifteen on domestic animals; forty on floral and ornamental culture; sixty-five scientific and miscellaneous; and fifty of agricultural and geological reports, pamphlets, and public documents. The society had its stated meetings, held discussions on the causes of failures in fruit-growing in many localities, depredations of insects, climatic changes, the shipping and marketing of fruits, botany of flowers, forest-culture, etc. In no part of Ohio was the combination of the useful and beautiful in the occupation of a farmer carried to such successful perfection as in the neighborhood of Loveland, which within a radius of six miles contains more fruit-farms, berry-gardens, and fields of cultivated flowers than any other locality in the West.

The success of this society was largely due to the efficiency of its able secretary, S. R. Buckingham, the best agricultural and horticultural writer in Southern Ohio, whose contributions to the press and labors in other fields did so much to lift farming out of the ancient ruts and put it on a higher scale, intellectually and financially, in the Little Miami Valley.

The society held its exhibitions at stated periods in the time-honored Loveland Lyceum hall, and the same comprised strawberries, raspberries, cherries, apples, peaches, pears, quinces, flowers, productions of the skillful and dutiful wife, specimens of elegant needle-work, productions of art, vegetables, grapes, wines, domestic manufactures, etc., closing with refreshments, speeches, and much social festivity. The attention given to the cultivation of berries, fruits, and flowers attracted the most cultivated and sociable people from other localities, and made Loveland and its environs a delightful neighborhood. Much valuable information was diffused by the meetings of the society in the giving of the experience of its members, making inquiries, and discussing the merits and demerits of the various fruits, grains, and vegetables under cultivation, and the best mode of propagating and cultivating the same. The knowledge gained from a perusal of its well-assorted library was of inestimable value to the farmer, who increased the product of his labor by a more skillful and intelligent use of the means at his command, and who knew that farming and fruit-growing required more capital and skill to conduct them successfully and profitably than years ago, when the land was new and our orchards and gardens were protected from the cold, chilly blasts of winter by the forests that are now fast disappearing. Horticulture has a most refining influence and is not only one of the noblest occupations, but is alike conducive to the health of a community by providing wholesome fruit, and profitable in that it affords employment to many men, women, and children.

This society encouraged the use of fertilizers, turned the attention of farmers from the old-time style of farming to the cultivation of products more easily grown and that brought better prices, and awakened so much interest in this direction that the system of farming has practically been changed, a large part of Clermont being to-day devoted to the cultivation of the various fruits and tobacco.

In addition to the foregoing societies, much good has been done by the Patrons of Husbandry, who organized the following granges in Clermont County. The list gives the number as organized, Master and Secretary, and the names and post-office address of Secretaries in 1875:

- No. 29, Master, Davis Whippy; Secretary, W. Whippy; post-office, Withamsville.
- No. 31, Master, Frank M. Neal; Secretary, W. R. Fletcher; post-office, Moscow.
- No. 53, Master, J. W. Foote; Secretary, Thomas D. Scott; post-office, West Woodville.
- No. 54, Master, William Clevenger; Secretary, Arthur Moon; post-office, Cuba, Clinton Co.
- No. 102, Master, D. H. Nichols; Secretary, A. W. Huling; post-office, Bantam.
- No. 103, Master, H. F. Gray; Secretary, M. S. Dimmitt; post-office, Felicity.
- No. 126, Master, John F. Burns; Secretary, J. H. Burns; post-office, Monterey.
- No. 127, Master, J. L. Roudebush; Secretary, Thomas C. Teal; post-office, Stonelick.
- No. 128, Master, J. Colter; Secretary, A. S. Corbly; post-office, Amelia.
- No. 129, Master, E. D. Duckwall; Secretary, W. S. Rose; post-office, Olive Branch.
- No. 188, Master, Wilson Barber; Secretary, F. T. Donaldson; post-office, New Richmond.

- No. 189, Master, D. L. Bishop; Secretary, W. L. Gordon; post-office, Goshen.
- No. 190, Master, Rowan Lytle; Secretary, A. D. Day; post-office, Afton.
- No. 200, Master, A. M. Swope; Secretary, J. L. Trees; post-office, Point Isabel.
- No. 226, Master, William Halse; Secretary, B. H. Swing; post-office, Bethel.
- No. 234, Master, E. L. Bennett; Secretary, L. Evanshine; post-office, New Richmond.
- No. 235, Master, W. H. Hartman; Secretary, E. H. McNutt; post-office, Marathon.
- No. 248, Master, L. W. Wiltsee; Secretary, Albert Leeds; post-office, Mount Holly.
- No. 261, Master, A. F. Queal; Secretary, A. B. Shaw; post-office, Mount Posee.
- No. 307, Master, J. M. Teal; Secretary, W. H. Mead; post-office, Olive Branch.
- No. 316, Master, J. P. Emery; Secretary, S. R. Buckingham; post-office, Loveland.
- No. 320, Master, S. Titus; Secretary, J. L. Weaver; post-office, Batavia.
- No. 327, Master, O. P. Buckingham; Secretary, Frank Hietzler; post-office, Medaira, Hamilton Co.
- No. 370, Master, J. L. Cochnower; Secretary, Jacob Roubesh; post-office, Bantam.
- No. 386, Master, Z. Dickinson; Secretary, C. C. Brown; post-office, Newtonsville.
- No. 394, Master, B. Medary; Secretary, E. Chatterton; post-office, Hennings Mills.
- No. 415, Master, George H. Sapp; Secretary, George F. Clark; post-office, Belfast.
- No. 419, Master, James R. H. Simons; Secretary, G. H. Barkley; post-office, Laurel.
- No. 454, Master, James Ashton; Secretary, J. W. Hutchinson; post-office, Williamsburgh.
- No. 455, Master, T. W. Morehead; Secretary, John Rowan; post-office, Williamsburgh.
- No. 529, Master, Andrew Jackson; Secretary, F. M. Quigby; post-office, Edenton.
- No. 589, Master, M. W. Owen; Secretary, M. L. Tucker; post-office, Maple, Brown Co.
- No. 825, Master, John F. Hardy; Secretary, A. W. Shinkle; post-office, Smith's Landing.
- No. 871, Master, George Jarman; Secretary, William L. Drake; post-office, Neville.
- No. 975, Master, N. A. Day; Secretary, M. Simmons; post-office, Mount Carmel.

These granges were organized from 1873 until the period named, and had a large aggregate membership. A vast fund of agricultural knowledge was disseminated through this channel, and the masses were educated to think and act upon matters which affected their material interests. It is to be regretted that of the thirty-five granges instituted in the county but few have maintained their organization, and that this interest has been allowed to decline to such an extent that only this brief account of the Patrons can be given with any authenticity.

The county grange, "Pomona," elected its first regular officers at a meeting held at Williamsburgh, March 3, 1875, when Davis Whippy was chosen Master; George Fishback, Overseer; M. H. Duckwall, Treas.; M. Simmons, Sec. In 1876 these offices were filled in the order given by George Fishback, William Ferris, M. H. Duckwall, and M. Simmons; in 1877 by E. D. Duckwall, Rowan Lytle, M. H. Duckwall, and S. G. Morris; in 1878 by Davis Whippy, E. D. Duckwall, George Fishback, and S. G. Norris; and in 1879 by Davis Whippy, N. A. Day, M. H. Duckwall, and J. W. Wiltsee.

CHAPTER XIV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS AND JUDICIAL HISTORY TO PRESENT TIME—ACCOUNTS OF THE JUDGES AND NOTABLE TRIALS—NAMES OF SHERIFFS, CLERKS, PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR A PERIOD OF EIGHTY YEARS.

The judiciary in the county, under the territorial government, consisted of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of Common Pleas, adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, and framed and published at Cincinnati, June 1, 1795, by Governor Arthur St. Clair, and by John Cleves Symmes and George Turner, judges in and over the Territory of the Northwest. This law establishing courts of judicature was printed with other statutes in a volume by Maxwell, which is commonly known to the legal profession as the "Maxwell Code." The above law provided that a court styled "the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace" be held and kept four times in every year in every county, and that a competent number of justices in every county be nominated and authorized by the Governor, by commission under the seal of the Territory; which said justices, or any three of them, should and might hold the said General Sessions of the Peace. Under this, as well as the act adopted at Marietta, Aug. 23, 1788, the Courts of General Quarter Sessions could hear, determine, and sentence, according to the course of common law, all crimes and misdemeanors, of whatever kind or nature, committed within the county, the punishment whereof did not extend to life, limb, imprisonment for more than one year, or forfeiture of goods and chattels or lands and tenements to the government of the Territory. The said justices had power, in and out of sessions, to take all manner of recognizances,—for good behavior, to keep the peace, or for appearance at a superior judicatory,—and of commitment to jail; and out of sessions any justice could hear and determine petit crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the punishment shall be by fine only, and not exceeding three dollars, and to assess and tax costs.

The Court of Common Pleas was made up of a competent number of persons, commissioned by the Governor as justices of the Common Pleas, and was held four times a year in terms, according to their business, while the General Sessions Court could not exceed at one sitting over three days. The Common Pleas, of which three justices composed a quorum, could hold pleas of assize, *scire facias*, suits and causes, replevins, and hear and determine all manner of pleas, actions, civil, personal, real, and mixed, according to law. All the writs ran in the name and style of "The United States of America," and bore the name of the presiding justice and of the prothonotary (clerk), and, with all other process, were executed by the sheriff, or, in his disability, by the coroner. Usually, the magistrates composing the Court of Quarter Sessions were the same comprising that of Common Pleas, and their principal business was to try men for fighting, to recover debts, and for trespass.

The first court ever held in the county convened on the fourth Tuesday in February, 1801, at Williamsburgh, to wit, the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, made up

of the following magistrates: Owen Todd, Presiding Justice; William Hunter, Amos Ellis, William Buchanan, Philip Gatch, Robert Higgins, and Jasper Shotwell. After these came Houton Clarke, Alexander Martin, and John Hunter, who sat with the foregoing in both courts and administered justice and decided law in primitive style, but with rigor, impartiality, and purity. The court thus organized, and with William Lytle as prothonotary (clerk) and William Perry as sheriff, proceeded to empanel a grand jury, the first ever sworn in the county, and composed of the following men, to wit: Amos Smith, John Charles, John Trout, Josiah Boothby, Henry Willis, Samuel Brown, Joshua Lambert, Jonathan Clark, John Kain, John Cotteral, John Anderson, Samuel Nelson, Benjamin Frazee, John Colthar, Kelly Burke, Harmon Pearson, Ebenezer Osborn, and Absolom Day. There seems to have been no business for the grand jury at this term, and the court proceeded to the very important duty of dividing the county into five townships,—Williamsburgh, Obannon, Ohio, Washington, and Pleasant. Amos Smith, John Wood, and Amos Ellis were appointed a board of county commissioners. Smith lived near what is now Georgetown, Brown Co., in Pleasant township (still so called), and Ellis resided halfway between Bethel and Williamsburgh. Daniel Kain and Jeremiah Beck were appointed constables of Williamsburgh township; Thomas Morris and John Charles appraisers of houses; James South and John Kain supervisors of highways; Jonathan Hunt, Henry Willis, and Samuel Brown auditors of supervisors' accounts; Samuel Nelson and Samuel Brown overseers of the poor; and Samuel Nelson, Archibald McLean, and Ramoth Buntun fence-viewers. The following appointments were made for the other four townships:

Obannon (now Miami): Constable, John Pollock; Lister of Taxable Property, John Ramsey; Appraisers of Houses, Theophilus Simonton and William Robinson; Supervisors of Highways, Ambrose Ranson and Peter Wilson; Auditors of Supervisors' Accounts, Thomas Paxton, Francis McCormick, and William Simington; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Robinson and Theophilus Simonton; Fence-Viewers, Francis McCormick, Theophilus Simonton, and Samuel Robinson.

Ohio: Constable and Lister of Taxable Property, John Hunter; Appraiser of Houses, Archibald Gray; Supervisors of Highways, Ezekiel Dimmitt and John Fagin; Auditors of Supervisors' Accounts, John Hunter, Archibald Gray, and William Whittaker; Overseers of the Poor, Ezekiel Dimmitt and Isaac Ferguson; Fence-Viewers, John Donham, Jacob Light, and John Vaneton.

Washington: Constables, Joshua Manning and James McKinney; Lister of Taxable Property, Thomas Fee; Appraisers of Houses, John Abraham and Joseph Utter; Supervisors of Highways, William Carothers and James Buchanan; Auditors of Supervisors' Accounts, John Wood, William Fee, and James Sargent; Overseers of the Poor, Henry Newkirk and John Sargent; Fence-Viewers, Alexander Buchanan, James Clark, and John Wood.

Pleasant (now in Brown County): Constable, Archibald Hill; Lister of Taxable Property, William Higgins; Ap-

praisers of Houses, Samuel Ellis and Walter Wall; Supervisors of Highways, Archibald Sills and Richard Hewitt; Auditors of Supervisors' Accounts, Walter Wall, Robert Curry, and Samuel Ellis; Overseers of the Poor, Alexander Hill and Robert Lucas; Fence-Viewers, Alexander Hill, James Henry, and John Liggitt.

License was granted John O'Bannon to keep a ferry over the Ohio River on the lower side of the mouth of Bullskin, and to Josephus Waters to keep one from his residence over the Ohio to Lee's Creek Station, in Kentucky. An agreement was entered into with Thomas Morris, whereby he agreed to furnish the court with a convenient house, tables, benches, fuel, etc., for the purpose of holding court in for the term of four years, at twenty dollars per year. The court then adjourned.

On May 26, 1801, the court again met; justices present, Owen Todd, William Buchanan, Peter Light, Robert Higgins, Jasper Shotwell, William Hunter, Houghton Clarke, Alexander Martin, and Amos Ellis. A grand jury was empaneled, to wit: Ephraim McAdams (foreman), Josephus Waters, John Vaneton, Nicholas Sinks, Adam Bricker, Robert Dickey, John Shotwell, John Colther, Obed Donham, Archibald McLean, Moses Leonard, Adam Snider, and Ramoth Buntun. These good men, after retiring to consult upon crimes committed within the body of the county, reported that they had nothing of that kind to present,—a splendid record for the reputation of the people of that day.

William Perry was allowed nineteen dollars and eight cents for building a stray-pen, and appointed keeper thereof, at three dollars per quarter. John Donham was appointed appraiser of houses in Ohio township in place of John Hunter, refusing to serve, and Jacob Light lister, in lieu of said Hunter, who declined that honor also, and John Harwood constable in place of said Hunter, who seemed to have held public employment very cheap indeed. The second day John Evans was indicted for selling liquor without license, and they were about to try him by a jury, but it was found there was no law to sustain the case, and he was gently dismissed.

This court had and exercised, until it was transferred to the board of county commissioners under the State government, full control over all matters relating to roads, bridges, and internal administration of the county's affairs. A road from Boude's ferry on the Ohio opposite Augusta, Ky., to Williamsburgh was ordered to be laid out by John Boude, Joseph Clark, William Carothers, and John Kain, or any two of them, with Roger W. Waring as surveyor, and to report to next court. On petition of Francis McCormick, Charles Redmon, Ambrose Ranson, and Philip Gatch, there were appointed Elisha Hopkins, John Pollock, Jr., and John Kain, or any two of them, to view a road from the Broad Ford, on the Little Miami, to Williamsburgh, with Waring as surveyor. On petition of William Lytle, Obed Donham, and Houton Clarke, there were appointed Capt. Dan Feagans, Thomas Barnes, and Jeremiah Beck, or any two of them, to view a road from Denhamstown to Williamsburgh, Peter Light surveyor. On petition of sundry inhabitants of Williamsburgh and Ohio townships, Jacob Ulrey, Moses Wood, and Asbel Gray were appointed to

view a road from Williamsburgh to the mouth of Twelve-Mile Creek, on the Ohio River, with William Perry as surveyor. On petition of Josephus Waters, there were appointed Daniel Feagans, Fielding Feagans, and John Kain to view a road from Waters' ferry, on the Ohio River, to Williamsburgh, with Joseph Waters surveyor. Joshua Manning was reappointed constable of Washington township, and Alex. Hill, Jr., appointed constable of Pleasant township.

On application of Thomas Morris a license was granted him to keep a tavern at his house, in Williamsburgh, upon his paying eight dollars, which was the first tavern license granted in the county by its authorities. Roger W. Waring was appointed to meet the surveyors of Hamilton and Adams Counties and run the lines thereof and report. Peter Machir obtained a license to keep a ferry over the Ohio at his land, between the mouths of Big and Little Indian Creeks. Michael Quigly asked for a ferry license over the Ohio, where he lived, and was refused. On petition of Peter Wilson and others there were appointed Robert Dickey, William Perry, John Ramsey, David Miller, and Owen Todd to view a road from Wilson's mill, on the Obannon Creek, to Williamsburgh, with Waring surveyor. William Fee petitioned for a bridge extending ten poles on each side of the mouth of Bullsken Creek, but his prayer was rejected.

This court ordered that a dollar and a half be allowed for the scalps of full-grown wolves, and one dollar for those of puppies under six months old,—cheap at that, no doubt. The sheriff was ordered to get two pairs of handcuffs, lock, hasp, and staple for securing criminals. Ordered that the lower story of Thomas Morris' middle log building should be appropriated for a jail until a better one could be provided. Mr. Morris seems to have engrossed pretty much everything, his house being a tavern, a court-house, and a jail, all under one roof, or, in other words, three log buildings joined together. The court, after a three days' session, adjourned for the term.

June 22, 1801, Court of General Quarter Sessions met; justices present, Owen Todd, Jasper Shotwell, Peter Light, and William Hunt. Clerk, William Lytle; Sheriff, William Perry; Court Constable and Crier, Daniel Kain. A fee-bill for ferry licenses was arranged, and court adjourned.

Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1801, court met; justices present, Jasper Shotwell, William Buchanan, William Hunter, Robert Higgins, Peter Light, Philip Gatch, Amos Ellis, and Houton Clarke. The following grand jury was called: John Boude (foreman), David Colglazer, Ezekiel Dimmitt, John Gaskins, Joseph Lakin, James Buchanan, William Dixon, John Abrahams, John Ramsey, Silas Hutchinson, Samuel Bodine, John Mitchell, and Joseph Clark, who found an indictment against Andrew Cotterell for an assault committed on James Kain, the old tavern-keeper and father of John, Thomas, Daniel, etc. James Kain obtained a license to keep tavern in Williamsburgh on payment of eight dollars. Road reports of viewers were read, and the road from Stepstone, on the Ohio River, to Williamsburgh was established, and the one from Boude's Ferry to Williamsburgh was opposed, but finally established; and the remonstrants took an appeal to the General Territorial Court, at

Cincinnati. The following three roads were established: From Williamsburgh to Broad Ford, on the Little Miami; to Wilson's Mill, on the Obannon; and to Waters' Ferry.

Roger W. Waring presented the following bill for surveying county-lines and roads, and it was ordered to be paid at the next session: for running and marking county-line, twenty-one miles at \$2 per mile, \$42; for surveying, marking, and viewers' allowance included, road from Boude's Ferry to Williamsburgh, \$34; for same service on road from Obannon's Creek to Williamsburgh, \$21.75; and for services as aforesaid from Broad Ford, on Miami, to Williamsburgh, \$18.75; total, \$116.50,—a remarkably reasonable bill.

The road from Denhamstown to Williamsburgh was established, and a remonstrance against the Stepstone road was received, filed, and laid over for consideration. Samuel Armstrong was appointed commissioner in place of Amos Smith, resigned.

The first Common Pleas Court met Feb. 25, 1801, at the house of Thomas Morris, and was composed of the following justices: Richard Allison (not present), Owen Todd, William Buckhannon, Jasper Shotwell, Robert Higgins, Peter Light, and Philip Gatch, with William Lytle as prothonotary and William Perry as sheriff, all having commissions from his Excellency Governor Arthur St. Clair. No business was done save to adjourn.

Court again met on May 26, 1801 (May term), with same justices as before, and William Hunter besides. The first and only case tried was that of David Zeigler against Edward Miller, who was attached to answer on a plea of trespass on the case for one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of goods, wares, and merchandise sold and delivered to said Edward by said David, and for the further sum of thirty-five dollars of a certain money-order given Aug. 12, 1799, at Fort Washington, directed to "Caleb Swan, Paymaster-General, Philadelphia," requiring the said Caleb to pay on sight Maj. Jacob Slough or order said sum, and charge to said Edward's account as per advice, and which order was assigned by said Jacob to one Adam Reigart, and by said Adam assigned to the David aforesaid. Jacob Burnet was attorney for Zeigler, who recovered a judgment of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-two cents,—the first ever taken in the county. The next suit was that of John Cotterel against Samuel Nelson,—one of damages,—which was discontinued by plaintiff; and the court, having been in session three days, adjourned *sine die*.

The August term of 1801, with same justices and court officials, convened, and two cases were tried. The first was that of George Hatfield *versus* Andrew Cotterel, the plaintiff claiming in his declaration the sum of two hundred dollars for two yoke of oxen sold and delivered to said defendant on the first count; on the second, a *quantum volent*; on the third, money,—money had and received; and on the fourth, money laid out, expended, and paid, with a terse conclusion, all capitally written by Lawyer Jacob Burnet. And now the said Andrew, by Arthur St. Clair, his attorney, comes and defends the force and injury when, etc., and says "that he did not undertake and promise upon himself in manner and form as the said George hath herunto above complained against him; and of this he puts

himself upon the country," etc.; whereupon the sheriff summoned before the court twelve good and lawful men of the county, by whom the truth of the matter may be better known, and thereupon came the following jury,—the first petit jury which ever tried a case in Clermont: John Donham, Charles Baum, John Trout, Joseph Gest, John Charles, Jacob Ulrey, Ichabod Willis, John Gest, Samuel Nelson, Nicholas Sinks, William Simonds, and James Woods,—who on oath and by a solemn verdict, after hearing the testimony, the argument of counsel, and instructions of the court, did find that the said Andrew had promised and undertook to pay said George the sum of one hundred and one dollars and sixteen cents, which, as damages for his several promises and assumptions, they gave, and the court gave judgment accordingly, with twenty-one dollars and two and one-half cents costs.

The other suit tried was that of David Blew against Thomas Morris before the court without the intervention of a jury. Blew claimed in his declaration, prepared by his attorney, Judge Jacob Burnet, that Morris had stipulated in a certain written agreement, dated Aug. 2, 1800, to pay said Blew the full sum of sixty-five dollars in good merchantable wheat, to be delivered at John Smith's mill, at Round Bottom, on November 1st following; and that Morris had not kept his covenants made between them, though often requested to do so; and that the said Thomas, although being solemnly called, doth not come nor say anything in bar or preclusion of the action. Judgment for Blew for seventy-two dollars and seventy-nine cents, and costs of fifteen dollars and thirty-three and one-half cents. A *fi. fa.* was issued and returned by sheriff; levied on one horse and one cow, which remain on hand for buyers; and thereupon a *ca. sa.* (*capias satisfaciendum*) to August term, 1802, was issued to take the body.

The records do not show—for they are either lost or stolen—any further Common Pleas Court proceedings till the State government was organized, in 1803; but that these courts continued to be held is shown by the writs and other processes issued and returned and on file in clerk's office.

We give the earliest execution preserved on the files of the county:

"TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, } CLERMONT COUNTY, ss.
NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER. }

"The United States to the Sheriff of our said County of Clermont,
Greeting:

"We command you, that of the goods and chattels of Andrew Cotterel in your bailiwick, you cause to be made one hundred and one dollars and sixteen cents, which George Hatfield lately before the justices of our court of common pleas, at Williamsburg, in the county aforesaid, recovered against him the said Andrew Cotterel, and also Twenty Dollars & 93½ cents which to the said George in our said Court were adjudged as well for Damages as for his costs and charges by him about his suit in that behalf expended, whereof the said Andrew Cotterel is convicted, as it appears to us of record; and have you that money before the justices of our said court, at Williamsburg, on the fourth Tuesday of November next, to be paid to the said George Hatfield together with his damages, costs, and charges aforesaid; and have you there this writ.

"Witness, OWEN TODD, Esq.,

"Presiding justice of our said court, at Williamsburg,
the thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and one.

[L.S.]

"WILLIAM LITTLE,

"Prothonotary."

On the back of this *fi. fa.* Sheriff William Perry indorsed *nulla bona*, but the amount of this officer's fees is illegible from rust and soiling.

On May 26, 1802, David Blew had issued out of the Common Pleas Court a *capias satisfaciendum* against Thomas Morris, afterwards United States senator, to take his body and commit to jail to satisfy a judgment of seventy-two dollars and seventy-nine cents, recovered by said Blew by occasion of a certain breach of covenant, and also the further sum of sixteen dollars and eighty cents damages adjudged. This writ was returnable to the August term, and Peter Light, the sheriff, made the following return on its back: "*Cepe Corpus, committed;*" which signifies he took the body of said Morris and committed him to jail, for which his return shows he charged thirty cents. Jacob Burnet appeared as counsel for Blew, but the process shows that the sheriff did not receive it till July 21st, and that at the following August term Morris was released by a *supersedeas* issued by the General Court.

The fees of the various officers at that time were in marked contrast to those now in vogue, and they charged to a half-cent and earned them; but constructive fees were unknown, and the perquisites outside of the statute allowances were few. Witness fees were thirty cents a day; grand jurors, fifty cents, and three cents a mile for travel; petit jurors fifteen cents for each case tried, and no mileage. The sheriff had three cents per mile for mileage.

By the territorial laws the whipping-post and pillory were used in part punishment for arson, burglary, perjury, larceny, etc., and in addition to jail and court-house, and by the act of Aug. 1, 1792, each county was required to erect a pillory, whipping-post, and stocks for the benefit of criminals.

By a law of May 1, 1798, adopted from Kentucky, the crime of maiming was punishable by imprisonment not more than six months, and fine from fifty dollars to one thousand dollars, and if not paid the offender to be sold to serve for not exceeding five years.

For taxation purposes lands were classed as first, second, and third rate, to wit: First, at eighty-five cents for one hundred acres; second, sixty cents for one hundred acres; and third, twenty-five cents for one hundred acres. A premium of fifty cents for wolf-scalps under six months, and one dollar and fifty cents for all over that age, was allowed by law, to be paid out of the county treasury. Imprisonment for debt being allowed, the bounds of debtors were extended eighty rods from the jail, and to be at the option of the prisoner, at night as well as day; so that a man sent to jail for debt could board and lodge, if he chose, at a tavern or private house within eighty rods of the jail. The compensation of the judges of the General Court was fixed at two dollars per day while holding court or while traveling from place to place, which sum seems very reasonable when we take into account the kind of travel, without roads, bridges, or ferries, and when the places of holding General Courts were many miles apart, at Marietta, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Cincinnati, and Detroit. Justices of the peace had jurisdiction in civil cases where the sum claimed did not exceed twenty dollars.

When Clermont was organized, or shortly after, at the fall session of the Legislature in 1801, a new fee bill and

salary act was passed, giving petit jurors twenty-five cents for each case tried, and no mileage; grand jurors fifty cents a day, with five cents for each mile traveled; and witnesses thirty cents a day for going and returning and time at court. Nowadays witnesses would think it quite a hardship to go from Utopia or Loveland to Batavia, stay three days and return, and be paid for five days at thirty cents a day, and take it in doubtful certificates at that. The right to vote was allowed, in the election of members to the territorial Legislature, to those owning fifty acres of land, the pay of members of the General Assembly fixed at three dollars per day and same for twenty miles of travel, and the General Court judges allowed three dollars for each twenty miles of travel, being an increase of one dollar over their former allowance.

On Nov. 24, 1801, Court of General Quarter Sessions convened; justices present, Jasper Shotwell, Amos Ellis, and William Hunter. Ordered that the court be adjourned to the house of William Perry for five minutes, at which place court will sit at that time. It is not explained why this removal for five minutes to the house of Perry (then sheriff) took place, but tradition says there was in his domicile a private supply of excellent West India rum just arrived, and which it was necessary to sample and test. The court, having met at Sheriff Perry's, ordered that the new jail, which had just been built, should be received, provided the corners were sawed down square by the next term, and the commissioners were ordered to draw an order on the county to pay the contractors. Next day, Nov. 25, 1801, the other members of the court appeared and took their seats, to wit: Peter Light, Houton Clarke, and William Buchanan. Citizens of Washington township petition for a road from Peter Macher's ferry until it intersects the road from Stepstone to Williamsburgh, and John Cameron, John Gaskins, and Adam Fisher were appointed to view the same, with Joseph Jackson as surveyor. John Kain was granted an order, to be drawn by county commissioners on county treasurer, for seventeen dollars for nails and lock for the jail. William Perry, the sheriff, having failed to give security for the collector of territorial taxes on resident lands, the court appointed Houton Clarke collector of the same. There being some hitch in the Stepstone road, it was wiped out, as prayed for by the remonstrants, which of course put somebody out of humor and out of pocket.

On Feb. 23, 1802, Court of General Quarter Sessions again met; justices present, Robert Higgins, Jasper Shotwell, Philip Gatch, and Alexander Martin. Convened at house of William Perry, and Daniel Kain was crier. The commission of Robert Higgins as Probate judge was read, and court then adjourned till next day.

Court met, and Houton Clarke, Amos Ellis, and Peter Light, members, took their seats. The court appointed Ambrose Ranson commissioner of the county in the place of Amos Ellis, whose term expired; Samuel Ellis in place of Samuel Armstrong, removed from the county. Ordered that the clerk issue warrants to a constable in each township, directing them to hold elections for township officers on the fourth Tuesday of March next, the election at Williamsburgh to be held at the court-house; in Obannon, at house of Nathaniel Donham; in Pleasant, at house of

Walter Wall; in Washington, at house of Joseph McKibben; and in Ohio, at house of Isaac Vancaton. No files are preserved of these elections. The court was asked to review the road from Denhamstown or Bethel to Williamsburgh, but refused to do so; and this is the first time the name of Bethel appears. Mr. Obed Denham, its proprietor, in a certain large chancery suit with the Breckenridge heirs in regard to its title or that of some of its lots, swore that the town was first called Plainfield, but finally Bethel. On the second day of this term Peter Light presented his commission from the Governor as sheriff, and gave bond, with James and John Kain as securities, took the oath, and assumed the duties of his office. John Boude was granted a ferry license at his place, to ferry the Ohio River.

May 25, 1802, court met; present, Justices Owen Todd, Jasper Shotwell, William Buchanan, Alexander Martin, Amos Ellis, and Houton Clarke. A grand jury was called, of whom Bernard Thompson was foreman; the names of the others are not found, but the record says it had nothing to do. On motion, Jacob Burnet, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., and Aaron Goforth were admitted to practice law in said court, which is the first record notice of lawyers in the county. Ordered that hereafter the township of Washington shall be as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Big Indian Creek, running a direct course six miles towards the mouth of Cloverlick Creek; thence a direct course to where Denham's road crosses the main branch of Indian Creek; thence with the former line due east to White Oak Creek; thence with said creek to the mouth; thence down the Ohio River to the beginning, taking in what is now Franklin township and a large part of the present territory of Brown.

Ordered that wolf- and panther-scalps be paid for as follows: Six months old or younger, one dollar and a half each; over six months old, three dollars. These scalps were good as gold to pay taxes, and many a farmer managed to keep enough to pay his taxes, and some to spare. Ebenezer Osborn was appointed keeper of the stray-pen, at four dollars per annum. William Perry had it last year, and made enough to retire on, and Osborn was a tailor and this little start in office helped him on. Election districts were ordered as follows: In Williamsburgh, at court-house; Pleasant, at house of Walter Wall; Washington, at Joseph McKibbin's; Ohio, at John Donham's; and Obannon, at Thomas Paxton's; and sheriff ordered to provide boxes according to law. Sheriff Peter Light appointed Daniel Kain his deputy, and assigned him duty in all that part of the county north of the east fork. Peter Light, Jasper Shotwell, and John Charles were appointed to prepare a plan for a new court-house, and court adjourned.

Aug. 24, 1802, court met; justices present, Owen Todd, Jasper Shotwell, William Buchanan, Alexander Martin, Amos Ellis, John Hunter, Philip Gatch, and William Hunter, John Hunter being a new member. The following grand jury was empaneled: Jonathan Hunt (foreman), John Colther, James South, William Test, Moses Rumsy, Patrick McCollum, Joseph Darrell, Thomas Barnes, John Cotterel, John Marshal, James Winters, Adam Bricker, William Nelson, John Morris, Benjamin Frazee, Joshua Lambert, Samuel Nelson, Samuel Nutt, Aaron Osborn, Berzilla Osborn, Obed Denham, Henry Willis, and Levi

Tingley. This looks like a large jury, but we follow the records. Amos Smith exhibits his settlement as county treasurer, and it is approved. James Kain renews his tavern license, and pays eight dollars therefor. A road was asked from Waldsmith's dam to Roudebush's, and thence to the northern border of the county, and Abram Bowman, Andrew Smith, and Peter Frybarger were appointed viewers, and Ambrose Ranson as surveyor. John Wood was appointed inspector of articles of export, as required by law. Robert Townsley got license to keep tavern, and paid four dollars for same; his house yet stands, at the foot of the hill, not a mile west of Batavia, and is now owned by Ezekiel D. Duckwall, and was then in Ohio township. The surveyor was ordered to lay off prison-bounds to the full extent of the law, to give the poor debtors as much margin as possible. Charitable court! William Simonton's bill for wintering a cow and calf was reduced from five to three dollars, and ordered paid. Cheap wintering of stock! The court postponed the building of the new court-house till it could see how much could be raised by private subscription. For eight dollars Thomas Morris had his tavern license renewed for another year. Amos Smith, having got safely through his settlement as county treasurer, concluded to resign, and Roger W. Waring is appointed temporarily, until the Governor shall commission some one as such. The court then approved the grand county levy and adjourned.

November term, 1802; justices present, Owen Todd, William Buchanan, Jasper Shotwell, William Hunter, Robert Higgins, Philip Gatch, and Houton Clarke. Thomas Allen was court-crier,—a new man, from Bethel, and a tailor by trade. The following was the grand jury: Jeremiah Beck (foreman), David Loofburrough, Samuel Nelson, John Smith, John Gaskins, Joshua Lambert, James Arthur, Charles Baum, Thomas Barnes, Joseph Gest, Josephus Waters, Benjamin Frazee, Ignatius Knott, and Henry Chapman. William Fee's petition for a road from the upper side of mouth of Bullskin Creek was read a second time, and rejected. Petition for a road from Bethel to New Market rejected. For four dollars Houton Clarke got license to keep tavern in Bethel.

Here all record of the territorial courts ends, as far as can be discovered. There seem to have been nine terms of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, some record of eight of which we have given above; and of the adjourned term of court for October (first Tuesday), 1801, if it was ever held, there is no record. The following are the regular entries of suits commenced before the State government was organized:

Appearances to May term, 1801, 5 suits.
" August term, 1801, 14 suits.
" November term, 1801, 10 suits.
" February term, 1802, 2 suits.
" May term, 1802, 11 suits.
" August term, 1802, 8 suits.
" November term, 1802, 8 suits.
" February term, 1803, 6 suits.

The county was organized so that the territorial court was held just two years and two extra terms,—one in June, 1801, the other, October, 1802; of the last named there is no record.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act authorizing a convention to form a State constitution, and that convention met at Chillicothe on November 1st, and on the 29th completed its labors and adopted one which, without being submitted to a popular vote for its approval, went into effect at once by the Congressional legislation authorizing it. A revolution was made in the judicial system and in the internal administration of the local affairs of the counties, but it was one necessary to meet the requirements of the increased population, and to keep pace with the more humane system of legislation that obtained in the first years of the century, in contradistinction to the older codes of colonial days, adapted only to small populations scattered over large areas of territory.

When Ohio was admitted into the Union, the first Legislature under the new constitution, on April 15, 1803, passed an act organizing judicial courts and provided for Supreme and Common Pleas Courts,—one session of the former and three of the latter each year in every county. The State was divided into three circuits, of which the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Butler, Montgomery, Green, and Warren composed the first; and by the constitutional provision all the judges were elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly and held office for seven years. The Common Pleas consisted of one presiding judge for the circuit and three associate judges, living in each county. Francis Dunlavy was the first presiding judge, and held the first court in the county under the State government on the fourth Tuesday of December, 1803, at Williamsburgh, with Philip Gatch, Ambrose Ranson, and John Wood as associate judges; and it was opened with becoming ceremonies. The grand procession was formed at the old Kain hotel in the following order: First, the high sheriff (John Boude), with his drawn sword; second, the citizens; third, Revolutionary soldiers; fourth, members of the bar; fifth, justices of the peace; sixth, clerk, prosecutor, and court constable; seventh, clergymen; and lastly, the newly appointed judges. The preacher, after the procession had marched, counter-marched, and the judges had taken their seats in the courtroom,—the house rented of Thomas Morris,—invoked a rich blessing at divine hands upon the dispensers of law and justice. Then the sheriff, Col. John Boude, proclaimed with his solemn "O yes!" "that a court was opened for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and rich, to the guilty and innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."

Roger W. Waring was clerk, Aaron Goforth prosecuting attorney *pro tempore*, and Daniel Kain deputy sheriff, with James Boothby as court constable. The grand jury—and the first empaneled in Clermont under the State government—consisted of John Hunter (foreman), Robert Dickey, George Earhart, Joseph Perrine, Ramoth Bunton, Ephraim McAdams, Samuel W. Davis, Robert Townsley, Jacob Whetstone, Peter Emery, William Whitaker, Isaac Ferguson, John Donham, Joseph Fagin, William Simmons, and Ezekiel Dimmitt. Several indictments for small offenses were tried by jury at this term, and some business done in the way of civil suits. Guardians formerly appointed for John Fagin (commonly called Old King Fagin) refusing to

serve, the court appointed Abel Donham and William Abercrombie. All probate matters now came before this court and occupied a large share of its attention, this department being attended to specially by the three associate judges.

Revs. Philip Gatch and John Sale, having produced the proper credentials, were authorized to celebrate and solemnize marriages, and did a large business in the wedding line, as the old records show. The last will and testament of William Long was exhibited and proved by Nathan Glaze and John Espy, and admitted to record, being the first will probated in the county under the State government. The court appointed Roger W. Waring clerk for seven years, who gave bond, with Peter Light and Daniel Kain as securities. Aaron Goforth was allowed twenty dollars as prosecutor for the term, and Joshua Collett twelve dollars for prosecuting State cases in the Supreme Court. Maurice Witham, a Baptist minister, was authorized to solemnize marriages. And so closed the first term of the Common Pleas Court of this county, after a session of four days, beginning business at six o'clock each morning.

Common Pleas Court, June, 1804; same judges and court officials as at last term, save Judge Dunlavy, who was absent. The following was the grand jury: Robert Higgins (foreman), George Davidson, William Hunter, Philip Snitzer, Jeremiah Beck, Jr., Ephraim McAdams, John Coulthar, Sr., Samuel Robinson, Elihu Hopkins, Thomas Fee, Joseph Dugan, William Perry, Henry Willis, Conrad Harsh,—fifteen, all told,—who were sworn, proceeded to business, returned indictments, and were discharged. The last will of Alexander Buchanan, deceased, was proved and admitted to record. The case of Ebenezer Osborn *vs.* William Lytle for damages was tried before this jury: Josiah Booth, Isaac Reed, William Laycock, Jesse Swem, John Mefford, Gibbins Bradbury, Adam Hoy, Levi Tingly, Isaac Ellis, William Crossley, John Charles, John Lakin; verdict for plaintiff of forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents. Revs. John Collins and Francis McCormick, two noted Methodist preachers, were authorized to solemnize marriage. The suit of John Wharton *vs.* John Miller—*plea, nil debit*—was tried before the following jury: Joseph Moore, John Kain, Amos Smith, Jeremiah Beck, Jr., Houton Clarke, Robert Townsley, John Snider, Daniel Kidd, James Morrow, David Loofburrough, Ephraim McAdams, John Williams; and a verdict was given for plaintiff of one dollar and seventy-five cents. Motion in arrest of judgment overruled, and judgment on the verdict.

It appeared that three stray hogs taken by William Lyon, for which he paid seven dollars into the county treasury, were afterwards claimed by John White, who sued Lyon and at this term got judgment for the hogs; thereupon the court ordered the treasurer to pay back to Lyon his seven dollars, but the costs of suit—which were considerable, there being some ten witnesses in attendance four days each—he had to bear. The court ordered the sheriff to lay off the prison-bounds in a square, no part of which is to be more than eighty rods from the jail; which prison margin was for unfortunate debtors, not criminals. The court, after a session of four days, held by the associate judges alone, adjourned.

November term, 1804; present, Francis Dunlavy, president judge, Philip Gatch, John Wood, and Ambrose Ranson, associate judges, with same court officials as at last term. A grand jury was called, but not a sufficient number answered, and those present were discharged and attachments issued for the absentees. The last will of James Lakin was proved by George Brown and Thomas Seaton, and Sarah and Joseph Lakin appointed executors. Joseph Lakin was appointed administrator of John Lakin, deceased; David Roudebush of Daniel Roudebush, deceased; and Sarah Boothby administratrix of Josiah Boothby, deceased. Rev. Levi Rogers was authorized to solemnize marriages, and in his time was a doctor, preacher, lawyer, sheriff, and legislator.

About this time a big fuss was kicked up by Roger W. Waring, county clerk, on one side, and Thomas Morris, John Hewitt, and David Loofburrough on the other, and they were all indicted, tried by a jury, found guilty, and each fined three dollars and costs; from which trouble civil suits followed: That of Loofburrough *vs.* Waring was submitted to the following jury: John Bennett, William S. Jump, Joshua Manning, Henry Cuppy, Robert Right, David Colglazier, John Snider, Abram Sells, William Simonton, George Swank, Peter Light, and Daniel Kidd. Plaintiff subpoenaed the following witnesses: Samuel Beck, John South, William South, John Hewitt, James Winters, Mary Cook, and Henry Willis. The defendant moved that the witness John Hewitt be rejected on the ground of interest, but the court overruled the motion. Mr. R. S. Thomas, attorney for plaintiff, moved that plaintiff be permitted to appear with his attorney; motion overruled by court. That looks a little strange,—that a party should not be allowed to appear with his counsel to manage his own case. The defendant's witnesses were John Evans, Ramoth Bunton, Daniel Kain, and Nicholas Sinks. After a full hearing the jury returned a verdict of *two cents* damages for the plaintiff. As the judgment did not carry costs, it would have seemed like a poor speculation for Mr. Loofburrough; but we shall see how his luck affected the other two cases against Waring. Nicholas Sinks, Houton Clarke, James Kain, and Robert Townsley renewed their tavern licenses, and William Fee was appointed inspector of flour. Adjourned after four days' session.

February term, 1805; same judges as at last term, but Joseph Jackson is sheriff, and Joshua Collett prosecuting attorney. Grand jury: Rev. Francis McCormick (foreman), Jacob Ulrey, John Warren, William Lindsey, Obed Denham, John Pollock, Jr., Moses Hicks, Samuel Jackson, John McConeley, Daniel Evans, John Prather, Henry Newkirk, and John Sargent. Witnesses sworn to go before the grand jury: Ann Williams, Patty Leeds, John Doughty, Adam Snider, James Blackwood, Nancy Durbin, Philip Durbin, and Hannah Ulrey. And now came the civil suit of Thomas Morris *vs.* Roger W. Waring for trespass and assault. Jury sworn, to wit: John Abrahams, John Wiley, Charles Stuart, George Kinney, Robert Dickey, Benjamin Cross, James Rounds, George Evans, John Trout, John Davis, Mathew Davidson, and Christian Husong. John Kain had been called on the jury, but plaintiff objected to him because he had formed an opin-

ion, and he was discharged. Witnesses for plaintiff, John Hewitt, David Loofburrough, Samuel Beck, James Winters, Henry Willis, John South, William South, Jeremiah Beck, Jr.; for defendant, Ramoth Bunton. Testimony heard, and jury returned a verdict for defendant. The next case was John Hewitt vs. Roger W. Waring, before the following jury: Mathew Davidson, John Davis, John Abrahams, George Kinney, James Rounds, John Wiley, John Hair, George Evans, Christian Husong, Robert Dickey, Benjamin Cross, and Joseph Wood. Witnesses about the same as in the other two cases, and the jury found for defendant, Waring, who had thus, as defendant, gained *three straight cases*. But now he appears as plaintiff vs. John Hewitt and David Loofburrough for trespass and assault. Witnesses for plaintiff, Ramoth Bunton, John Evans, and John Right; defendants had none. The jury—Houton Clarke, Robert Dickey, James Rounds, George Kinney, George Evans, John Wiley, Christian Husong, John Abrahams, Benjamin Cross, John Davis, John Kain, and Mathew Davidson—returned a verdict of fifty dollars for plaintiff; and so ended that little quarrel. We have been careful to set the names out in full, that legal gentlemen and others familiar with modern court proceedings may see how the same jury was allowed to try case after case involving the same facts; not so now, and we doubt if purer justice is administered now, with all modern strictness, than in the early days. John A. Collet was allowed twenty dollars as prosecutor for this term. A writ was issued to inquire into the condition of Timothy Denham, a lunatic, on request of his father, Obed Denham. The court seems to have closed the business this term in one day.

September term, 1805; same judges as before, with Arthur St. Clair prosecuting attorney. Grand jury: Moses Broadwell (foreman), Isaac Higbee, John Day, John Collins, Ebenezer Osborn, Robert Wardlow, Henry Miller, Reuben Young, John Roney, Alex. Martin, John Forsyth, James Henry, Thomas Jones, Jacob Light, and Patrick Bennett. The will of William Hatheway was admitted to record, being proved by Charles Stuart and Joseph Wood; Jemima Hatheway executrix, and Joseph Jackson, William Nash, and David Wood appraisers. The will of Elias Fee was admitted to record, being proved by George Brown and Thomas Fee; Thomas Fee executor, and William Buchanan, Adam Simmons, and James Simmons appraisers. Ordered that three justices be elected in Tate township, just organized. William Hodges' will was admitted to record; proved by Henry Cuppy and Levi Rogers; James Hodges executor, William Buchanan, George Brown, and Frederick Sapp appraisers. Arthur St. Clair allowed twenty-five dollars for prosecuting this term. The inspector was ordered to procure a branding-iron for corn-meal, buckwheat-meal, flour, biscuit, butter, hogs' lard, pork, and beef. After a three days' session, court adjourned.

January term, 1806; same judges as before, but Levi Rogers was sheriff. The following grand jury appeared: Alex. Martin (foreman), James McKinney, Christopher Hartman, Abraham Miller, George Wright, Adam Simmons, William Lane, John Smith, Elihu Hopkins, William Buchanan, Henry Donham, Benjamin Crane, William Campbell, Jasper Shotwell, and Owen Todd, who were in

session two days and indicted several persons for keeping a ferry without license, all of whom pleaded guilty and were let off with a fine of one dollar each and costs. William Test and Berzilla Osborn got into a wrangle; were indicted, pleaded guilty, and fined,—Test two dollars and Osborn one dollar,—and each paid half the costs. Case tried—Emanuel Vener vs. William Hathaway—before this jury, to wit: Joseph Gest, Joseph Moore, David Miller, James South, William Moorecraft, Jacob Slye, Moses Rumery, James Fee, John Earhart, William Bennett, Josiah Prickett, and Peter Emery, who gave the plaintiff fifty-nine dollars damages, to the satisfaction of his lawyer, Jacob Burnet. The will of Josiah Wood was admitted to record; proved by Joshua Manning and Isaac Seaman. Oliver Lindsey pleaded guilty to indictment for assault and battery, and was fined twenty-five cents. The case of William South and William Malott vs. John O'Bannon, for debt, was tried before this jury, to wit: Joseph Gest, David Miller, John Earhart, Peter Emery, James Fee, William Moorecraft, William Bennett, Daniel Light, Joseph Moore, Josiah Prickett, Moses Rumery, and Jacob Slye, who returned a verdict of three thousand five hundred dollars debt and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents damage,—the largest verdict or judgment yet found in the county to that date. State vs. R. W. Waring,—another suit that grew out of the quarrel heretofore alluded to; and in this Waring, as county clerk, was charged with extorting illegal fees; Thomas Morris witness for the State. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. Court, after a five days' session, adjourned.

May term, 1806; same judges and officers as before. Grand jury, Gen. William Lytle (foreman), John Donham, John Miller, Abner Fagin, Nathan Morgan, David Smith, John Colther, Jr., Shadrach Tribble, Robert Dickey, John Irwin, Sr., Christopher Hartman, Ephraim McAdams, Jacob Ulrey, Alexander Buchanan, and Henry Cuppy. Court sat three days.

September term, 1806; same judges and officials as before. Grand jury: Jasper Shotwell (foreman), John Harmon, John Hunter, Mathew Boner, Hugh McClain, Daniel Feagan, Jr., James Kain, Samuel Lakin, Joseph Jackson, Joseph Lakin, James Loughlin, James Johnson, Henry Cuppy, Ramoth Bunton, and John J. Thomas. John Miller was admitted to practice as an attorney on producing his license. The will of William Buchanan was admitted to record; proved by Isaac Fee and John Dawson; James Buchanan executor, and Adam Fisher, Thomas Jones, and David Colclazier as appraisers. Archibald Huden, indicted for larceny, was tried by the following jury: John Wharton, Samuel Stiers, John Shotwell, Ezekiel Dimmitt, Thomas Jones, Jr., Daniel Evans, Isaac Manning, John White, Abram Sells, John Nott, James Loughlin, and John J. Thomas. John Casse was attorney for the State, and Huden was found guilty, but a new trial granted. W. S. Jump was appointed administrator of William Wiley, and gave bond in two hundred dollars, with John Symmes and John Wharton as securities, and Joseph Wells, Joseph McKibben, and Stephen Bolander were the appraisers. Arthur St. Clair allowed twenty-seven dollars for prosecuting this term. Court sat three days.

January term, 1807; same judges and officials as at last term. Grand jury to wit: John Boude (foreman), John Irwin, Sr., Isaac Watson, William Dixon, John Aldridge, Nathan Manning, James Patterson, Philip Means, Robert Dickey, John Colthar, Sr., Jasper Shotwell, William Abercrombie, John Trout, Henry Cuppy, and Theodore Malott. The case of James Smith, assignee, vs. Robert Higgins was tried before the following jury: Samuel B. Kyle, Isaac Higbee, Alexander McBeath, Daniel Malott, Henry Zumott, William White, Lewis Speak, Joseph Lakin, Robert Leeds, William Hartman, John Trout, William Abercrombie. Witnesses for plaintiff, R. W. Waring and Arthur St. Clair; for defendant, William Higgins. Jury gave plaintiff a verdict of seventy-five dollars and eighty-seven cents damages; motion in arrest of judgment overruled. Mordecai S. Ford, indicted for an assault on William Fee, pleaded guilty, and was fined twelve dollars and costs; which must have been an aggravated case, as the court was generally very charitable in these fines. George Kerns and Emanuel Shrofe, indicted for an affray, pleaded guilty, and were fined two dollars each and costs. Peter Hardin got license to keep tavern at his house, where James Davidson now lives, between Batavia and Williamsburgh, and Christopher Hartman to keep one at his house, now in territory of Jackson, then Williamsburgh township. Court in session two days.

The minutes of the Common Pleas Court for remainder of 1807, for all of 1808 and 1809, and to December term, 1810, cannot be found. What proceedings we have given in this chapter *are not* of record in the clerk's office, but have been gathered from various sources, and especially from the manuscripts of the late Hon. R. W. Clarke.

From 1810 our court records are preserved in regular form, and the files of court are perfect. We shall not, therefore, burden our readers with matters duly of record relating to judicial minutiae, but the papers from which we have so far been gleaned are perishing, and we have therefore almost literally transcribed them, that the substance may be preserved. It is a matter of great interest to the old families of the county who were planted here sixty, seventy, or eighty years ago to see in these records the familiar names of their relatives and acquaintances who were active in the business of life in those early times, and we have preserved everything we could find that seemed to have an interest worthy of preservation. We have spread out names that occur in matters of small moment; but follow them along the road of life, and you will see them afterwards occupying high positions. Jacob Burnet and John McLean were admitted attorneys at our bar, then a very slim affair, and practicing before a justice's Quarter Session Court for small fees, and few at that. One of them became a supreme judge of the State and senator in Congress, and the other a representative in Congress, postmaster-general, and finally a supreme judge of the United States; and both achieved national reputations as distinguished jurists and eminent law-writers.

The partial minutes of two or three more terms of Common Pleas Court have been found, one beginning Feb. 21, 1809, with same judges as before, and same officers save John Morris, in place of John Wood, as associate. The

following was the grand jury: Valentine McDonald (foreman), Thomas Patterson, Israel Joslin; Thomas Cade, Andrew McGrew, Daniel Feagans, Cornelius McCollum, Henry Zumalt, Jasper Shotwell, Houton Clarke, Isaac Higbee, Jacob Ulrey, Andrew Harry, Edward Hall, and James Loughlin. Levi Rogers, sheriff, resigned June 21, 1809, and Allen Wood, the coroner, succeeded to his place. Levi Rogers was appointed prosecutor for ensuing October term, at which Rev. Peter Hastings produced his certificate as a Methodist preacher, and was authorized to solemnize marriages, also Rev. George C. Light; and Levi Rogers was allowed twenty-five dollars for prosecuting at this term.

April term, 1810, began April 3d, with Hon. John Thompson as president judge, and Philip Gatch, Ambrose Ranson, and John Morris, associate judges; R. W. Waring, clerk; Oliver Lindsey, sheriff; and Levi Rogers, prosecuting attorney.

On May 18, 1810, a called court was held by Associate Judges Philip Gatch, Joseph Campbell, and Alexander Blair. David C. Bryan is noticed as counsel for one William Thomas, charged with horse-stealing. The trial came off at following August term, and he was found guilty and sentenced as follows: "That the said William Thomas, at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, receive seventy-five stripes on his naked back, pay a fine of five hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned twenty days in the jail." Rev. William O'Boyer at this term, being a Baptist preacher with proper credentials, was authorized to solemnize marriage.

PRESIDENT AND COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

Hon. Francis Dunlavy, who served on the Clermont circuit from 1803 to 1810, was born in Virginia in 1761, and when ten years of age his father's family removed to Pennsylvania. At the early age of fourteen years he served in a campaign against the Indians, and continued mostly in this service until the close of the Revolutionary war. He assisted in building Fort McIntosh, about the year 1777, and was afterwards in the disastrous defeats of Crawford, from whence, with two others, he made his way alone through the woods, without provisions, to Pittsburgh.

In 1791 he removed to Columbia, and in 1797 to near Lebanon, where he died, in 1839. By great perseverance he acquired a good education, mainly without instructors, and part of the time taught school and surveyed land until the year 1800. He was returned as a member from Hamilton County of the convention that formed the State constitution, and also a member of the first Legislature, in 1803, and at the first organization of the judiciary was elected presiding judge of the First Circuit. He held this place for one term of seven years, and an additional term for seven more on adjoining circuit, and, though the latter embraced ten counties, he never missed a court, frequently swimming his horse over the Miamis rather than fail being present. On leaving the bench he practiced at the bar fifteen years, and then retired to his books and study.

Hon. John Thompson occupied the bench from 1810 to 1817, and this circuit was the Fourth, and included

the counties of Clermont, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Adams, Scioto, Gallia, and Ross. Judge Thompson was from Fayette County, and was a strong-minded, philanthropic man, of great powers of memory, and a most useful member of society. He subsequently, in 1825 to 1827 and from 1829 to 1837, was a member of Congress.

In 1816 this county was attached to the First Circuit of Hamilton, Warren, Butler, Preble, Miami, Darke, and Montgomery Counties, and Hon. Orvis Parish occupied the bench for one year. He was a prompt, methodical man, of great intellectual and legal acumen, and quick in the dispatch of business.

In 1817, Hon. Joseph H. Crane, of Butler County, presided, and the court journals show him to have been a painstaking jurist and zealous in his duties.

In 1818 this county was put into the Seventh Circuit, along with Brown, Warren, Butler, and Hamilton, and Hon. Joshua Collet was on the bench for two years. He was judicial in his character all over, a man of nerve and decisive action, was afterwards a distinguished Supreme judge for several years, and was a Presidential elector in the years 1836 and 1840.

From 1820 to 1822, Hon. George P. Torrence, of Cincinnati, presided with a courtly grace and dignity unequaled, his imposing presence lending charm to his decisions. He was a Presidential elector in 1836. From 1824 to 1826—the first two years the terms were held in Batavia at the old stone Methodist meeting-house—Judge Joshua Collet again was on the bench.

In 1826 the dignified and popular George P. Torrence again ascended the woosack and sat as judge for the seven following years, and many of Clermont's older people remember with pride his pleasant stories at the hotel when court had adjourned, and his apt way of making and retaining friends.

In 1833, John M. Goodenow presided,—a clear-headed jurist from Cincinnati, to which place he had moved some two years previous from Jefferson County. Judge Goodenow's career was a checkered one of some vexation till about this time, but honorable as far as he was himself concerned. He had come originally from Massachusetts, and settled in the town of Steubenville, where, shortly after his arrival, he was admitted to the bar, appointed prosecuting attorney, and in 1828 was elected to Congress, but resigned April 14, 1830, and moved to Cincinnati, and was a Presidential elector in 1832. For fifteen years there had been a personal warfare between him and Judge Benjamin Tappan, then of the Jefferson Common Pleas, and United States senator from 1839 to 1845, or rather a bitter persecution on the part of Judge Tappan against Goodenow, whom he had indirectly accused of leaving New England in a dishonorable manner, and of changing his name on his arrival in Ohio. Long and tedious litigation ensued, but the courts sustained Goodenow, whose character came out unscathed; and his triumphant election to Congress showed that the people stood by him. Yet, to get away from the sight of Judge Tappan, whom he regarded as a fiend incarnate, he came to this part of the State. He made a splendid judge, and for many years was a leading attorney and one of the best advocates in Hamilton County.

This circuit now included Brown, Clermont, and Hamilton, and in 1834 came, as presiding judge, Hon. John W. Price, who remained on the bench till 1841. He was a tall, portly gentleman, well versed in law and much given to wit and poetry; of which last he had read a great deal, and had composed many sonnets still well remembered for their beauty and elegant rhythm.

From 1841 to 1848 one of Clermont's own most distinguished lawyers and best-known citizens, Owen T. Fishback, was on the bench. He was born Aug. 29, 1791, in Fauquier Co., Va., and emigrated to Kentucky when but a boy. There he read law with the Hon. Martin Marshal, and coming to Clermont, was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court held at Williamsburgh in 1815, and presided over by Judges William W. Irwin and Ethan Allen. He represented the county in the Legislature as senator in 1823 and 1824, and representative in 1826, and was prosecuting attorney from 1825 to 1833. He died on March 23, 1865, after an active practice of fifty years, in which he was excelled in ability and honor by no lawyer at this bar. He reared a large family of sons and daughters, and the former have achieved a national reputation in the legal and newspaper world for their brilliant abilities and successes, and the latter are celebrated for their varied accomplishments in the social and domestic circles.

Judge George Collings, of Adams County, was in office from 1848 to 1851, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was a solid lawyer, of clear judgment, and, like his predecessor, Fishback, a man of the old school, and upon whose good sense and penetrating discernment reliance could always be firmly placed.

In 1851, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Collings, Judge Shepard F. Norris was appointed. He was born April 8, 1814, in Epping, Rockingham Co., N. H., but moved, when a young man, to West Union, where he read law. He was admitted to the bar at Georgetown, and began practicing in Adams County, of which he was elected prosecuting attorney. He afterwards located in Batavia; was a representative in the General Assembly in the years 1847 and 1848, and a member of the convention that formed the new constitution, in 1851. He was elected the first Common Pleas judge of this first subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District for Clermont, Adams, and Brown Counties in 1851, and re-elected in 1856, thus serving two full terms of five years each, and part of a year in 1851 as presiding judge. He died on Aug. 23, 1862, universally lamented and mourned, especially by the legal profession. He had been a candidate for Supreme judge in 1854, but was defeated at the election by Judge Joseph R. Swan, of Columbus (the same year Judge Norris' party in the State was overwhelmed in the "Know-Nothing" and Kansas-Nebraska movement). Judge Norris had an active, quick perception and a legal mind well stored in rich treasures, and his decease at the comparatively young age of forty-eight years was a serious blow to the county.

Judge Thomas Q. Ashburn was on the bench from 1861 to 1876, having been three times elected for terms of five years each, but resigned in February of 1876 to accept the position of a still higher judicial honor,—a member of the Supreme Court commission, to which he was appointed by

the then Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, and which place he filled with the greatest credit to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of the bar of Ohio till 1879, when the commission expired by constitutional provisions. Judge Ashburn is one of the ablest jurists in Ohio, and a gentleman deservedly popular. He was born near New Richmond, of which town his grandfather was one of the founders and original proprietors; was admitted to the bar at Batavia on April 1, 1843, rapidly rose to a large practice, and in 1849 and 1851 was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1875 he was the Democratic candidate for Supreme judge, but was defeated at the election by a small majority, nevertheless leading his ticket by several thousand votes.

From February to October, 1876, Thomas M. Lewis was judge, and presided with great credit and to the satisfaction of the bar, to which he was admitted on April 2, 1842. He was appointed by Governor Hayes to serve till the October election. Judge Lewis was from 1846 to 1851 deputy county clerk; went into the Rebellion as captain of the Batavia company in the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment, and made a brave and honorable war record. He is a splendid lawyer and a most social gentleman of the highest sense of honor, and, being an old bachelor, has boarded at the Hamilton Hotel for over thirty-five years.

Judge Allen T. Cowen was elected at the October election of 1876 to serve till February succeeding to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Ashburn, resigned. He is the son of Michael Cowen, sheriff of the county from 1841 to 1845; graduated at Delaware University and Cincinnati Law College, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1858. He served four and a half years as prosecuting attorney,—six months in 1858, by appointment, to fill vacancy created by Charles H. Collins' resignation, and was elected in 1858 for two years and re-elected in 1862 for another term. He lived at Milford and built up a large and lucrative law practice in the county, and in 1866 was elected Probate judge, and in 1869 re-elected for another three-years' term. He is a deep student, close reasoner, of logical mind and well schooled and read in ancient and modern literature. He grasps the points in a knotty case with great quickness, and announces his decisions in a way understood by all, and in a style dignified and courteous.

In 1871, Judge David Tarbell, of Georgetown, who had been prosecuting attorney and Probate judge of Brown County for two terms in each office, was elected in pursuance of an act of the Legislature creating an additional judge for this subdivision. He is a very popular gentleman, an able lawyer, and has given general satisfaction on the bench. In 1876, the additional judgeship of five years having expired by limitation, Judge Tarbell was elected for the regular judgeship, then being filled by Judges Lewis and Cowen, to the end of the regular term for which Judge Ashburn was originally elected in 1871. Judge Tarbell's term will expire in February, 1882.

The Legislature, in the spring of 1877, having created another additional judgeship for this subdivision, Judge Allen T. Cowen was elected, in October, 1877, to fill it for five years, and his term will end in February, 1883.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

- 1803.—Philip Gatch, Miami township, seven years.
Ambrose Ranson, Miami township, seven years.
John Wood, Washington township, five years.
- 1808.—John Morris, Tate township, two years.
- 1810.—Philip Gatch, Miami township, seven years.
Alexander Blair, Williamsburgh township, seven years.
Joseph Campbell, Pleasant township, seven years.
- 1817.—Philip Gatch, Miami township, seven years.
Alexander Blair, Williamsburgh township, seven years.
Joseph Campbell, Pleasant township, one year.
- 1818.—John Morris, Tate township, six years.
- 1824.—John Pollock, Miami township, seven years.
John Beatty, Goshen township, seven years.
Alexander Blair, Batavia township, seven years.
- 1831.—Israel Whitaker, Batavia township, seven years.
Robert Haines, Ohio township, six years.
Andrew Foote, Batavia township, one year.
- 1832.—John Emery, Miami township, five years.
- 1837.—Samuel Hill, Stonelick township, seven years.
George McMahan, Union township, seven years.
- 1838.—Elijah Larkin, Washington township, seven years.
- 1844.—Thomas Sheldon, Tate township, seven years.
John Beatty, Goshen township, seven years.
- 1845.—Elijah Larkin, Washington township, six years.
- 1851.—Jonathan Johnson, Batavia township, one year.
John Buchanan, Washington township, one year.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

The first records of the Supreme Court bear date 1810, and from that period till 1852, when the provisions of the new constitution went into effect, a term of this court was held every year in the county. From 1803 till 1810 the judges of the Supreme Court were Samuel Huntington, Return Jonathan Meigs, William Sprigg, George Todd, and Daniel Symmes. The following judges held court in Clermont in the years prefixed to their names:

- 1812.—William W. Irwin, Ethan Allen Brown.
1813-14.—Thomas Scott (C. J.) and Irwin and Brown.
1815.—William W. Irwin, Ethan Allen Brown.
1816.—Calvin Pease, Joseph N. Couch.
1817.—John McLean, Ethan Allen Brown.
1818.—Calvin Pease, Joseph N. Couch.
1819.—Calvin Pease (C. J.), John McLean.
1820.—Joseph N. Couch, John McLean.
1821.—Calvin Pease (C. J.), Joseph N. Couch.
1822.—Jacob Burnet, John McLean.
1823.—Jacob Burnet, Peter Hitchcock.
1824.—Charles R. Sherman, Peter Hitchcock.
1825.—Calvin Pease (C. J.), Jacob Burnet.
1826.—Jacob Burnet, Peter Hitchcock.
1827.—Charles R. Sherman, Jacob Burnet.
1828.—Jacob Burnet, Peter Hitchcock.
1829.—Calvin Pease (C. J.), Charles R. Sherman.
1830.—Joshua Collet, Henry Brush.
1831.—Peter Hitchcock (C. J.), Ebenezer Lane.
1832.—John C. Wright, Joshua Collet.
1833.—Joshua Collet (C. J.), Ebenezer Lane.
1834.—Joshua Collet (C. J.), John C. Wright.
1835.—Joshua Collet (C. J.), Ebenezer Lane.
1836.—Reuben Wood, Peter Hitchcock.
1837.—Ebenezer Lane (C. J.), Peter Hitchcock.
1838.—Reuben Wood, Frederick Grimke.
1839-40.—Ebenezer Lane, Peter Hitchcock.
1841.—Frederick Grimke, Peter Hitchcock.
1842.—Reuben Wood, Ebenezer Lane.
1843.—Reuben Wood, Matthew Birchard.
1844.—Ebenezer Lane, Nathaniel C. Read.
1845.—Reuben Wood, Matthew Birchard.
1846.—Matthew Birchard, Nathaniel C. Read.
1847-48.—Nathaniel C. Read, Edward Avery.
1849.—Edward Avery, Rufus P. Spalding.

- 1850.—William B. Caldwell, Edward Avery.
- 1851.—Rufus P. Spalding, Rufus P. Rainey.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.

The constitution of 1851 provided for District Courts to be held at least one term every year in each county by three judges,—either Common Pleas or Supreme,—but since 1871 the dockets of the Supreme judges have not permitted them to attend these courts, which to that time, from 1852, were generally composed of one Supreme and one Common Pleas judge. The first District Court convened in this county on May 3, 1852. The following is the list of judges to 1879 :

- 1852.—A. G. Thurman (S. J.), J. L. Green, S. F. Norris.
- 1853.—W. B. Caldwell (S. J.), J. L. Bates, S. F. Norris.
- 1854-56.—J. L. Green, J. L. Bates, S. F. Norris.
- 1857.—Milton Sutliff (S. J.), James Sloane, S. F. Norris.
- 1858.—Milton Sutliff (S. J.), A. S. Dickey, S. F. Norris.
- 1859.—R. M. Briggs, J. L. Bates, S. F. Norris.
- 1860.—W. V. Peck (S. J.), A. S. Dickey, J. L. Bates.
- 1861.—Josiah Scott (S. J.), A. S. Dickey, J. L. Bates.
- 1862.—Jacob Brinkerhoff (S. J.), A. S. Dickey, J. L. Bates.
- 1863.—W. V. Peck (S. J.), T. Q. Ashburn, A. S. Dickey.
- 1864.—Horace Wilder (S. J.), T. Q. Ashburn, A. S. Dickey.
- 1865.—J. L. Bates, A. S. Dickey, T. Q. Ashburn.
- 1866.—Wm. White (S. J.), J. L. Bates, T. Q. Ashburn.
- 1867.—T. Q. Ashburn, A. S. Dickey, J. L. Green.
- 1868.—Joseph Olds, T. Q. Ashburn, A. S. Dickey.
- 1869.—J. Brinkerhoff (S. J.), W. H. Safford, Joseph Olds.
- 1870.—W. H. Safford, Joseph Olds, A. S. Dickey.
- 1871.—D. Tarbell, Joseph Olds, John Welsh (S. J.).
- 1872.—S. F. Steele, T. Q. Ashburn, J. Olds, W. H. Safford.
- 1873.—E. F. Bingham, W. H. Safford, T. Q. Ashburn.
- 1874.—T. Q. Ashburn, E. F. Bingham, S. F. Steele.
- 1875.—J. L. Green, S. F. Steele, E. F. Bingham.
- 1876.—J. M. Vanineter, S. W. Courtwright, S. F. Steele.
- 1877.—David Tarbell, S. F. Steele, T. A. Minshall.
- 1878.—A. T. Cowen, E. F. Bingham, T. A. Minshall.
- 1879.—E. P. Evans, S. F. Steele, T. A. Minshall.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The Probate Court was established by the constitution of Ohio passed March 10, 1851, and adopted by the people on the third Tuesday of June succeeding, and the first judge elected in the following October. The following gives the names of those who served, with date of election, residence, and term of service :

- 1851.—George S. Lec, Batavia township, three years.
- 1854.—George L. Swing, Tate township, three years.
- 1857-60.—Samuel F. Downey, Franklin township, six years.
- 1863.—George W. Hulick, Batavia township, three years.
- 1866-69.—Allen T. Cowen, Miami township, six years.
- 1872-75.—James S. Brunaugh, Batavia township, six years.
- 1878.—Perry J. Nichols, Ohio township, three years.

CLERKS.

The prothonotary was the official—established and recognized under the territorial government by acts of years 1792 and 1799,—who attested all writs and processes of the courts with his signature, and kept their minutes, journals, or proceedings, and this officer was borrowed from the Pennsylvania system, where to this date the clerk of the court is termed a prothonotary. Under the State régime, adopted in 1803, this officer was henceforth called a clerk. The following are the officers from 1801 to the year 1881 :

- 1800.—William Lytle, Williamsburgh township, two years and six months.
- 1803.—Roger W. Waring, Williamsburgh township, seven years.

- 1810-17.—David C. Bryan, Williamsburgh township, fourteen years.
- 1824.—David C. Bryan, Batavia township, four years.
- 1828.—Melancthon A. Bryan, Batavia township, three years.
- 1831-39.—Jonathan D. Morris, Tate township, fifteen years.
- 1846.—Reader W. Clarke, Batavia township, five years.
- 1851.—John S. Griffith, Tate township, three years.
- 1854.—John M. McGrew, Batavia township, three years.
- 1857.—John S. Griffith, Tate township, three years.
- 1860.—Elijah G. Penn, Pierce township, three years.
- 1863.—Augustus M. Sinks, Tate township, three years.
- 1866.—John S. Stiles, Goshen township, two years and three months.
- 1869.—William B. Applegate, Goshen township, six months.
- 1869-72.—William Mansfield, Pierce township, six years and three months.
- 1875.—John S. Parrott, Franklin township, three years.
- 1878.—Henry B. Mattox, Batavia township, three years.

The prothonotary, Gen. William Lytle, was appointed by the Common Pleas Court of justices to serve at their pleasure and will ; then the clerks were appointed after and in 1803 by the Common Pleas Court for a period of seven years ; and in and after 1851 they were made elective by the new constitution of that year, and for the terms of three years. On the death of John S. Stiles, in 1869, William B. Applegate was appointed by the county commissioners and served till the October election, when was elected William Mansfield, and his term was lengthened three months, so as to expire in February three years ensuing, with the terms of other county clerks throughout the State.

SHERIFFS.

Under the early territorial government the sheriffs—the oldest local officers known to English laws—were appointed by the Governor, but the constitution of 1802 specially recognized this office and that of coroner, and made both elective, as did also that adopted in 1851 ; and under both these organic instruments the terms were designated as two years. The following is the list :

- 1800.—William Perry, Williamsburgh township, one year.
- 1801.—Peter Light, Williamsburgh township, one year.
- 1802.—John Boude, Pleasant township, two years.
- 1804.—Joseph Jackson, Washington township, six months.
- 1805.—Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh township, six months.
- 1805-7.—Levi Rogers, Williamsburgh township, three years and six months.
- 1809.—Allen Wood, Pleasant township, six months.
- 1809-11.—Oliver Lindsey, Williamsburgh township, four years.
- 1813.—George Ely, Williamsburgh township, two years.
- 1815-17.—Oliver Lindsey, Williamsburgh township, four years.
- 1819-21.—Holly Raper, Williamsburgh township, four years.
- 1823.—Daniel Hankins, Williamsburgh township, one year and six months.
- 1825.—Robert Tweed, Williamsburgh township, six months.
- 1825-27.—Holly Raper, Williamsburgh township, four years.
- 1829-31.—William Curry, Washington township, four years.
- 1833-35.—William Thomas, Union township, four years.
- 1837-39.—Edward Frazier, Tate township, four years.
- 1841-43.—Michael Cowen, Batavia township, four years.
- 1845-47.—Samuel M. Walraven, Ohio township, four years.
- 1849-51.—Joseph Kyle, Union township, four years.
- 1853.—George W. Richards, Franklin township, two years.
- 1855-57.—William W. Perkins, Franklin township, four years.
- 1859.—Nicholas Gatch, Union township, two years.
- 1861.—James Crosson, Wayne township, two years.
- 1863.—James W. Hill, Tate township, two years.
- 1865.—James Crosson, Wayne township, two years.
- 1867-69.—William H. Pickelheimer, Wayne township, four years.
- 1871.—John R. Woodlief, Miami township, two years.
- 1873-75.—Stephen Cramer, Franklin township, four years.
- 1877-79.—Lemuel Teasdale, Batavia township, four years.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The first law on this office made the Supreme Court appoint a prosecutor (act of April 13, 1803), but the statute of Feb. 21, 1805, made the Common Pleas Court appoint, and under both, as well as the law of Dec. 29, 1825, these appointments continued at the pleasure of the court so appointing. The act of Jan. 29, 1833, made this office elective by the people every two years. Below are shown the incumbents:

- 1803.—Joshua Collet, Williamsburgh township, one year.
 1804.—Martin Marshal, Williamsburgh township, three months.
 1804.—Aaron Goforth, Williamsburgh township, three months.
 1804.—Joshua Collet, Williamsburgh township, three months.
 1805.—Arthur St. Clair, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 1807.—David C. Bryan, Williamsburgh township, two years.
 1809.—Joshua Collet, Williamsburgh township, three months.
 1809.—Levi Rogers, Williamsburgh township, nine months.
 1810.—David Morris, Williamsburgh township, one year.
 1811.—Thomas S. Foote, Williamsburgh township, fourteen years.
 1825.—Owen T. Fishback, Batavia township, eight years.
 1833-35.—John Jolliffe, Batavia township, four years.
 1837.—George S. Lee, Batavia township, two years.
 1839.—John Jolliffe, Batavia township, two years.
 1841-43.—Dennis Smith, Stonelick township, four years.
 1845.—William Howard, Batavia township, two years.
 1847.—Philip B. Swing, Batavia township, one year.
 1848.—William Howard, Batavia township, one year.
 1849-51.—Thomas Q. Ashburn, Batavia township, four years.
 1853.—John Johnston, Batavia township, two years.
 1855.—William P. Fishback, Batavia township, two years.
 1857.—Charles H. Collins, Batavia township, one year and six months.
 1858-60.—Allen T. Cowen, Miami township, four years and six months.
 1862.—William Arthur, Union township, two years.
 1864.—Joseph Tritt, Ohio township, two years.
 1866-68.—James S. Brunaugh, Pierce township, four years.
 1870-72.—Thomas A. Griffith, Batavia township, four years.
 1874-76.—Frank Davis, Ohio township, four years.
 1878.—John J. Howard, Batavia township, two years.

NOTABLE TRIALS.

Among the many important cases recorded in the legal history of the county, there are large numbers of *causes célèbres* in land litigation growing out of the deficiencies and errors in the early surveys, the encroachments of one patent on another, and the disputes as to boundary-lines, so common where the grants of government lands were faulty in measurement. In early pioneer days the criminal exceeded the civil business on the court dockets, and after a while the crimes of counterfeiting and horse-stealing attracted the serious consideration of the people and the close attention of the officers of justice. No judicial hanging has ever taken place in the county, owing, in a great measure, to the leniency of its petit juries, but several persons have been sentenced to the State's prison for life. The purity and honesty of the judiciary of the county have never been questioned, and the temples of justice never defiled or corrupted by bribery and dishonor either in the courts, juries, or attendant officials, so far as is known, in the administration and execution of the law.

In 1812 one Benjamin Hess settled on the headwaters or springs of Bear Creek, in Washington township, where he had bought Alexander Parker's survey, No. 834, of seven hundred acres of land. Hess had a large family, mostly of comely daughters, and his house for a number of

years was the resort of the neighbors for miles around; and he entertained in splendid social style in those primitive times his friends and townsmen who dropped in to discuss the news and partake of his hospitality. These were the honest days of Hess, and before the tempter came in the guise of making money easier and quicker by buying, selling, and passing counterfeit money. The mutterings of the people finally aroused the officers of the law, who had been for years cognizant of the fact that Hess, at his home and also at a branch rendezvous near Hamersville, in Brown County, was dealing in spurious coin and "shoving the queer." In 1831 he was arrested and indicted with one Hoyt for passing counterfeit money, but this indictment was *nollied* for want of sufficient evidence to cover it. But he was tried at the July term on an indictment (in which Hoyt was joined) upon five separate counts, three of which we give: First, for feloniously selling and delivering to one Steele a counterfeit bank-note purporting to be a check from the Bank of the United States branch at Cincinnati upon the Bank of the United States, signed J. Reynolds, president, and P. Benson, cashier, for five dollars, and payable to order, knowing it to be counterfeit; second, for feloniously selling and delivering to said Steele a counterfeit note purporting to be a twenty-dollar note, issued by the United States Bank, payable to order, and signed by H. Biddle, president, and W. McIlvaine, cashier, knowing it to be counterfeit; and, third, for having in his possession, for the purpose of selling, etc., divers counterfeit notes,—viz., two twenties on the United States Bank and a five-dollar check,—knowing them to be counterfeit. Hess was tried by himself, and Hoyt made a witness for him. Judge Torrence presided, O. T. Fishback appeared for the State as prosecutor, and the defendant was most ably represented by Gen. Thomas L. Hamer and Senator Thomas Morris. The jury—composed of John Dunlap, John Crawford, Stephen B. Cleveland, Samuel Hayford, John Williams, James B. Johnston, James Leeds, John Emery, Andrew Pinkham, Reuben Crossley, Robert McFarland, and Beniah Riggs—found the prisoner guilty on the first, third, and fifth counts, and thereupon the court sentenced Hess to confinement in the penitentiary for three years,—the shortest time then known to the law. Mr. Gano, teller of the Cincinnati branch of the United States Bank, swore to the counterfeit character of the twenty-dollar notes, and although he had never seen the president or cashier of the bank (located in Philadelphia) write, he was familiar with their handwriting from the letters, notes, etc., received in the branch bank as genuine; and he further testified to the spuriousness of the five-dollar note. It was shown in testimony that while the prisoner was in jail after his arrest there was found in an auger-hole bored in a log of a house within a few feet of defendant's dwelling two bank-bills proven to be counterfeit; and further, that after Hess' arrest—the night succeeding—there was taken from the hands of his wife a purse which she said belonged to her little boy, which contained sixty dollars of counterfeit bank-paper. The prisoner's counsel took exceptions to the presiding judge's rulings on the admission of evidence, but the Supreme Court refused to find error, and Hess went to the penitentiary and served out the full

period of his sentence, then went West, where he was followed by his family; and thus this unlawful business was uprooted and destroyed forever in the southern part of the county. This trial settled two great points of law in Ohio,—that persons skilled in a knowledge of handwritings are competent to testify concerning them, although they never saw the parties write, and that an indictment for having counterfeit bank-notes in possession, and for making sale of them, need not charge that the sale was for a consideration or to the injury of any one, or that the notes were indorsed.

On August 23, 1859, Jonathan Palmer, an attorney in Felicity, cut one James Hayden with a knife on his left breast to the depth of ten inches, causing instant death. He was arrested, and by the examining justices of the peace committed without bail to jail for murder in the first degree. Palmer's counsel, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, had him brought before the Probate judge, Hon. Samuel F. Downey, who held a preliminary investigation and reduced the charge to murder in the second degree and admitted defendant to bail. Palmer was indicted for manslaughter, and his first trial, at the November term of 1860, resulted in his conviction; but Judge S. F. Norris granted a new trial, which took place at the February term of 1861, before the following jury, to wit: Joseph Kyle, John M. King, Lorenzo D. Orr, Jesse Smith, Isaac Starks, Cyrus Temple, Theodore Hill, David Atchley, Henry Moyer, William C. South, and George Troy; they acquitted the prisoner. The prosecution was most ably conducted by the prosecuting attorney, Allen T. Cowen, assisted by Judge Thomas Q. Ashburn, while the defense was represented by Philip B. Swing and Cols. John G. Marshal and D. W. C. Loudon, of Georgetown. No murder case in the county, from the various circumstances and associations surrounding it, ever excited so much interest in the courts, and in and about Felicity nothing for a year was hardly talked of but this murder, and the people were greatly divided in their sentiments. Hayden had had a brother killed in California years before, and it was claimed that Palmer was the indirect cause of that, as he was there and had had some disturbance or trouble with the man killed; while, on the other hand, Palmer's friends asserted that he was innocent of the first Hayden's death, and killed the second in pure self-defense. Palmer was afterwards the reputed cause of John R. Tennyson killing his wife, about the year 1866, near Felicity: Tennyson had found Palmer in a tobacco-barn in alleged improper relations with his spouse. Palmer removed to Indiana after this and died, and report says that before his earthly pilgrimage terminated he quit the evil habits that gave him such a mal-odorous name here, and became a zealous and consistent member of the church.

In the first part of December, 1870, Nicholas Fitzmaster, a widower with quite a family of children, lived on the Deerfield road, about one mile from Williamsburgh, and there kept a small grocery with a beer-saloon. With him as a domestic, doing the washing and kitchen and other household work, one Ann O'Neal came nearly every week and remained days at a time. She was the wife of John O'Neal, but also the undivorced wife of another man, by the name of Crawford, to whom she had been years ago

married in Highland County. O'Neal, who was a quarrelsome man when in liquor, to the drinking of which he was much addicted, resented the act of his wife,—or, in the eyes of the law, his mistress,—who had separated from him for some trouble between them, going to Fitzmaster's house to work. O'Neal often threatened to put him out of the way, and at the time designated waylaid and shot him one night on Fitzmaster's return from Batavia, just as the murdered man was reaching his doomed home. Tried at the February term, 1872, on an indictment for murder in first degree, the jury found him guilty in the second degree, and he was sentenced to prison for life, but was pardoned out of the penitentiary some three years ago. The prosecution was made by Prosecutor Thomas A. Griffith, with J. S. Brunaugh as assistant, and the prisoner was defended by Philip B. Swing, J. S. Griffith, and W. A. Townsley, with Judge Ashburn on the bench.

On the 31st of October, 1866, the public was shocked by the murder, in Georgetown, of Adam Rose, the venerable janitor of the county buildings of Brown County, and the attempt to rob the county treasury there, by Samuel Huling, John H. Benton, William Carroll, and David Jones, the latter bred in this county. These villains were pursued, captured near Cincinnati, and indicted for murder in the first degree by the Brown County Common Pleas Court, which tried two of them,—Huling and Benton,—resulting in the conviction of both, the former for murder in first degree and his imprisonment for life, instead of hanging, by intervention of the Governor, and the latter for burglary (to which he pleaded guilty, and for which, owing to the complications of the case, he could only then be tried), and his sentence to a five years' term in the State's prison. Jones and Carroll were granted change of venues to this county to be tried, owing to the general excitement in Brown County and the fact that its people had formed their opinions in the case, and hence it could not furnish an impartial jury. At the November term of 1867, Carroll had his trial, before Judge Ashburn and the following jury: A. B. Jones, Reuben Burnet, P. S. Jones, Thomas Marshal, Andrew Beagle, G. R. Wageman, Jeremiah Durham, S. D. Davis, J. O. Kyle, William Walker, William Hammatt, and Solomon Heltman. A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was returned, and he received at the hands of the court the merited punishment of a life-sentence in the penitentiary. Jones, at the ensuing March term, was convicted of manslaughter, and received a seven years' term at hard labor in the penitentiary. The State was represented by John W. Bailey and J. S. Brunaugh, prosecuting attorneys, respectively, of Brown and Clermont, assisted by Patrick McGroarty, and the prisoners by Hon. Chilton A. White, Cols. John G. Marshal and D. W. C. Loudon, and Maj. Thomas M. Lewis. It is a singular illustration of the law's technicalities or irregularities that of four men engaged in a crime, and all proven equally guilty, one was found guilty of murder in the first degree, one in the second degree, one of manslaughter, and one would have escaped scot-free save by his own pleading guilty to burglary; all of which resulted by separate trials, before different juries, in different courts and different counties.

In 1859, on November 17th, some forty of the most worthy and respectable ladies of the staid old town of Williamsburgh walked into the then extensive brewery establishment of John Bools and demolished his casks, laid waste his vats, poured out his malt liquors, and upset all his manufacturing apparatus, causing the amber beer to flow away like a river; and at the following January term of court, after a protracted, tedious, and animated lawsuit, Bools recovered a judgment of four hundred dollars against five of the fair ladies engaged in this temperance escapade. George W. Dennison prosecuted the suit for the plaintiff, and the costs amounted to more than the judgment, but the ladies, though compelled to pay, never regretted their act.

Another interesting and very important suit went from Williamsburgh to the highest courts in the State, and in which was involved many knotty law points, growing out of the location of the town of Ohio. When that town was laid out, in 1795 or 1796, four years previous to the organization of the county, Gen. William Lytle, its proprietor and founder, reserved some five and one-half acres, lying in an oblong shape and surrounded on all sides by streets and lots, and set the same apart, as dedicated and appropriated to the public, to be used for county public buildings; but when, on Feb. 21, 1824, the county-seat was removed from New Richmond, where it had been not quite a year, to Batavia, the people of Williamsburgh took possession of these public buildings and square and used them for public purposes for many years. Lytle then came in and claimed that this square by the original terms of dedication reverted to him, and it was levied upon as Lytle's realty by one John Monroe, his creditor; and thereupon the commissioners of the county, who had in 1805 erected thereon a court-house, jail, clerk's and auditor's offices (and towards the construction of which the good people of said Williamsburgh contributed largely in labor, materials, and money), filed a bill in chancery against Lytle and Monroe, claiming that the land belonged to the county by virtue of the original dedication, made for the benefit of the county and the convenience of the citizens of said town, which bill was answered by Monroe and Lytle, and at the May term of the Supreme Court for Clermont County, A.D. 1829, said bill was dismissed at the instance of the complainants. Then, the title being settled against the county, Lytle conveyed it to the United States Bank, to which institution he was then largely in debt, and the bank, to realize on its investment, brought an action of ejectment and recovered possession, and finally, on the 16th of February, 1846, for the consideration of four hundred and fifty dollars, sold the same to Sayres Gazley, who then, with Adam Walker, took the entire and exclusive control and possession of said public square, and claimed to hold title to the same and the buildings thereon by virtue of the right derived from Lytle, and by him passed in fee to the bank aforesaid and the grantors to one of them. The corporate authorities of Williamsburgh filed their bill in chancery for an injunction against Gazley and Walker, and for a decree that the title be declared in the town; and a temporary injunction was allowed by the Clermont County Supreme Court, and the case reserved for final decision to the Supreme Court in banc, which at its December term, with full bench, declared

the use of said public square in the town and made the injunction perpetual. Judge S. F. Norris and John W. Lowe were counsel for the complainants, Charles B. Huber, *et al.*, the trustees of the town, while the defendants were represented by Charles Fox, of Cincinnati, and the then celebrated land-law firm of Shields & Howard.

Some six years ago occurred the famous litigation attending the construction of the will of Turpin Daughters, for over sixty years a resident of Neville, and a man well known in the county for his keen business qualities and quaint humor. William S. Gregg, as the administrator *de bonis non* of Daughters, brought suit to have decedent's will construed, and was represented by Judge George L. Swing, A. T. Cowen and J. S. Griffith appearing for Mrs. Missouri A. Gregg, claiming as sole heir of R. W. C. Clarke, who was the sole heir of his wife, Mrs. Sallie Turpin Daughters Clarke, the principal legatee under said will. Nichols & Davis, of New Richmond, were counsel for the so-called Daughters legatees, and Hon. Perry J. Donham for the Pollard branch. The whole case was tried before Judge Ashburn, whose decision was final, as no appeal or exceptions were taken, and under it Mrs. George W. Gregg received about forty thousand, and the Daughters legatees nearly sixteen thousand, dollars.

The litigation attending the well-known two surveys of Samuel J. Cabell, Nos. 5229 and 5230, of eighteen hundred and thirty-three and one-third acres each, and lying in the counties of Clermont, Clinton, and Brown, and mostly in Wayne township, in the northeast part of Clermont, is worthy of mention here. This large tract of land was patented to said Samuel J. Cabell, living in Nelson Co., Va., who by his will of June 6, 1818, devised it to his daughter Mildred M., then intermarried with Leven L. Cartwright. On her death her husband, having only his life estate in these lands, bought out all the interests of the heirs and children of his deceased wife in fee except two-fifteenths, which he supposed at the time he was also getting. Just after getting his title perfected he came on to Clermont, subdivided his possessions into a large number of small tracts, and sold them to various parties, many of whom have been in actual possession and occupancy ever since. About a year before the late civil war the heirs, then living in Mississippi, who had never parted with their interests in this land, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati in a case—No. 925—wherein J. F. Green *et al.* were plaintiffs, and Pleasant M. Snell *et al.*, occupants of the lands, were defendants. The Rebellion prevented the progress of the suit, but after the war closed it was again renewed, and in 1873 judgment rendered against the farmers in possession for two-fifteenths of its value, which was fixed by a commission consisting of Maj. S. R. S. West, Hon. James Crosson, and Judge Thomas Sheldon. These occupants were compelled to join together and again pay for four hundred and eighty-eight and eight-ninths acres which they or their predecessors had paid for before, in the years 1833 and 1834, owing to the deficiency of the Cartwright title.

Samuel Robb and James Ferguson, having entered into a contract in 1829 to build a bridge over the east fork of the Little Miami River at Batavia, and having, as they claimed, completed the contract, applied to the commis-

sioners of the county in 1830 to accept the bridge and grant orders for the contract price upon the county treasury. The commissioners having examined the bridge, rejected it, in 1831, as not built according to the contract, and refused the orders. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Court of Common Pleas, where the commissioners moved to quash the appeal, which motion was overruled; and they then moved for a rule upon the claimants to file a declaration, preparatory to making up an issue and a trial to the jury, which was also overruled. The court then proceeded upon the transcript sent up by the commissioners, without issue or other evidence, to give judgment in favor of the claimants for nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, the balance of the contract price for erecting the bridge, and ordered the commissioners to issue an order in favor of the claimants for said sum upon the county treasury. The case was taken on *certiorari* to the April term of the Clermont Supreme Court, held in 1832 by Supreme Judges Joshua Collet and John C. Wright. Thomas Morris and Martin Marshal, attorneys for Robb and Ferguson, moved to dismiss the *certiorari* for want of jurisdiction in the court, and claimed that the decision of the Common Pleas should be final. On the side of the commissioners, Lawyers Owen T. Fishback and Gen. Thomas L. Hamer insisted on its jurisdiction, and that the Common Pleas Court erred,—first, in refusing the rule on the plaintiffs for a declaration; second, in refusing a jury to try the facts in the case; third, in rendering a judgment *without evidence*; and fourth, in *ordering* the commissioners to issue an order on the treasury for the amount adjudged. The court being divided in opinion,—Judge Collet inclining to the opinion that there was no error in the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas, while Judge Wright thought that the proceedings below were erroneous,—the case was reserved for the court in banc,—a full bench of the Supreme judges,—which reversed the rulings of the Common Pleas, and decided in favor of the commissioners. Thus was the great principle settled that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction, by *certiorari* or other writ, to enforce the due administration of right and justice throughout the State.

“The Kugler-Townsend Will Case” was the largest and most important civil suit ever tried in this county, whether judged by the enormous values involved, the relations and associations of the various litigants, or the peculiar circumstances concerning its whole history. The name of John Kugler was known throughout Southern Ohio, and his history was that of a man who for forty years was the leading business man of the Little Miami Valley, and who carried on at Milford, his residence, on a gigantic scale, milling, merchandising, manufacturing, distilling, farming, and other connecting business, giving employment directly to hundreds of laborers, and affording a ready market for the varied agricultural productions of the rich surrounding country.

In 1842, John Kugler married Rebecca J. E. West, only daughter of the late venerable Rev. Samuel West, and on Jan. 4, 1868, he died intestate, seized of a large estate of real and personal property, situated in this and the county of Hamilton, without leaving issue or descendants of issue, and upon his death the whole of his vast estate,

estimated to be then worth half a million of dollars, passed and vested absolutely in his wife-relict. Afterwards, on the 13th day of October, 1869, the testatrix, Mrs. Kugler, was married to Edmund B. Townsend. On the 26th of June, 1871, Mrs. Townsend executed her will and died two days after without issue, and the real estate of which she died seized was the same which she had received from her first husband, John Kugler. The following was her will, which gave rise to such an almost interminable litigation, and which is not yet all settled in our courts.

“I, Rebecca J. E. Townsend, of the town of Milford, Clermont Co., Ohio, do make and publish the following as my last Will and Testament. First, I give and bequeath to my beloved husband, E. B. Townsend, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). Second, I give and bequeath to my good, kind, and attentive physician, Dr. P. B. Gatch, the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000). Third, I give and bequeath to my brother, Samuel R. S. West, the notes and mortgages given by him to my late husband, John Kugler, deceased, and those given by him to me in my own right. Fourth, I give and bequeath to the children of my nephew, Samuel A. West, and to the children of my niece, Anna M. Lloyd, the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000) to each child. Fifth, I give and bequeath to the children of my niece, Elizabeth D. Gatch, the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000) each. Sixth, I give and bequeath to Josiah Drake the sum of five thousand (\$5000) dollars. Seventh, I give and bequeath to my nephews, Samuel A. West and John Kugler West, the sum of five thousand (\$5000) dollars each. Eighth, I give and bequeath to my nieces, Rebecca S. West, Anna M. Lloyd, and Harriet C. West, the sum of one thousand (\$1000) dollars each. Ninth, I give and bequeath to each one of the children of Sarah Ogg, of Catherine Drake, and Elizabeth Shults, the sum of one thousand (\$1000) dollars to each child. Tenth, I give and bequeath to the children of David Kugler and Mathias Kugler the sum of one thousand (\$1000) dollars each, except Mathias Kugler, son of David Kugler, and John Kugler, son of Mathias Kugler, Sen.: to these I give and bequeath the sum of two thousand five hundred (\$2500) dollars each. Eleventh, I give and bequeath to each child of my niece, Rebecca Julia Frazier, the sum of one thousand (\$1000) dollars. Twelfth, I give and bequeath to Joannah Collins the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars. Thirteenth, I give and bequeath to my little namesake, Rebecca Julia West, daughter of Samuel A. West, my piano and jewelry-box, with its contents. Fourteenth, I give and bequeath to Catharine Drake and her daughter, Ada P. Drake, my silver tea-set. Fifteenth, I give and bequeath to my nephew, Samuel A. West, my silver water-pitcher, two silver goblets and waiter, and my china tea-set; the balance of my silver, marked Kugler, I desire to be distributed among the remaining members of the family, as they may amicably devise. Sixteenth, I give and bequeath to my beloved husband, E. B. Townsend, my best bedroom set. Seventeenth, I give and bequeath to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Milford, Clermont Co., Ohio, the sum of six thousand (\$6000) dollars, which sum shall be placed at interest by them, and the interest used shall be used by them perpetually in keeping in repair the church building and in paying the salary of the ministers of said church who may be appointed from time to time by the regular constituted authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be the pastors of said charge in Milford, Ohio. Eighteenth, I give and bequeath to the Orphan Asylum at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the charge of the Protestant managers at Mount Auburn, the sum of two thousand (\$2000) dollars. Nineteenth, I give and bequeath to the Widows' Home, at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the charge of managers at Mount Auburn, the sum of two thousand (\$2000) dollars. Twentieth, I give and bequeath to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church the sum of six thousand (\$6000) dollars, to be placed at interest, and the interest to be used by them perpetually in the missionary work. Twenty-first, I give and bequeath to the Sabbath-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church located in Milford, Ohio, the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars; said sum to be controlled by the Quarterly Conference of said charge, and by it put at interest, and the interest to be by it perpetually used for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Twenty-second, I give and bequeath to the Colored Orphan Asylum located in Cincinnati the sum of one thousand (\$1000) dollars. Twenty-third, I give and bequeath to Oakland Seminary, located in Hillsboro', High-

land Co., Ohio, the sum of one thousand (\$1000) dollars. Twenty-fourth, I give and bequeath to the Cincinnati Annual Conference the sum of five thousand (\$5000) dollars, to be under the control of the trustees of said Conference, and by them put at interest, the interest to be perpetually used by them for the relief of superannuated and worn-out ministers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers of said Annual Conference; this to be known as the Kugler Bequest. The balance of my estate shall be equally divided among all the heirs herein named. Twenty-fifth, I hereby nominate and appoint P. B. Swing and Wm. C. Mellen as the executors of this my last Will and Testament, and do hereby revoke all former wills by me made.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of June, A.D. 1871.

"(Signed)

"REBECCA J. E. TOWNSEND."

SEAL.

This will was legally and duly witnessed, and was written by Rev. William Runyan, then the popular pastor of the Milford Methodist Church, of which Mrs. Townsend was a consistent member and a devout worshiper. The money legacies above aggregated one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, and were more than the whole value of decedent's personal estate. The executors—Philip B. Swing and William C. Mellen, both able lawyers and honest men, and trusted friends of the testatrix—probated the will on July 5, 1871, and as the legacies could not be paid without the sale of some or all of the real estate, and as there was doubt and dispute as to who would take, after the payment of the legacies, the residue, they, on the 23d of September following, filed their petition in the Clermont Common Pleas Court for a construction of the will and an order to sell the real estate of which the testatrix died seized. Now arose the great legal strife as to this clause,—“The balance of my estate shall be equally divided among all the heirs herein named,”—and as to whom this residuum should be given. It was claimed by her husband-relict, Edmund B. Townsend; by her collateral blood-relatives, the Wests; and by the blood-relations of her first husband, the Kuglers. For Mr. Townsend there appeared as counsel ex-United States Senator George E. Pugh, William Disney, Capt. W. A. Townsley, and Maj. Julius A. Penn; for the Kuglers, Gen. Durbin Ward and Judge James S. Braugh; and for the Wests, Maj. S. R. S. West and his children, J. S. and T. A. Griffiths, Capt. Peter F. Swing, and Judge Thomas M. Lewis; while the various legatees were represented by the firm of King, Thompson & Longworth, of Cincinnati. At the March term of 1872, Judge Ashburn, on the bench, heard the case and granted a decree for the sale of the realty, and decided substantially in favor of the West heirs. The case was then appealed to the District Court, which referred it to the Supreme Court for decision, and there at last, the great legal point was finally settled at the December term, 1874, of the highest State court sitting in Columbus. The Supreme Court excluded the Kuglers from all participation in the residuary gift, and held that the residuum should be divided, share and share alike, among all those persons named in the will who might, under some circumstances, have stood in relation of heirs to the testatrix. It further decided that the real estate must be charged with the payment of the money legacies, and the residuary devisees must take the real estate, subject to their payment, and

gave an order for the sale of the lands and tenements to pay aforesaid legacies. The Kuglers were thus cut out, Townsend found entitled to only a small share, and the residuum given to the West branch. But it was a barren victory, for in the great crash and depreciation of the values of lands, the real estate remaining uncultivated, the buildings going to decay, and the costs, fees, and expenses piled up like mountains, this vast real estate melted away, and nothing was left to divide, after paying the legacies, as a balance among the heirs of Mrs. Townsend when the court decided who were the heirs. The estate is yet unsettled, and the courts are filled with cases—almost a score—growing out of this mammoth and princely estate ruined by litigation.

CLERMONT COUNTY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The office of magistrate is an ancient one in history, and in this county has been filled by its best citizens. The men who have served as justices have generally been leaders in their respective localities, and distinguished for their good judgment and sense of duty. Up to the year 1804 the magistrates were appointed by the Governor, but since that period they have been elected by the people for a term of three years. Below is a list of the justices, with the years when they were elected or commissioned:

- 1802.—Philip Gatch, Owen Todd, Richard Allison, Miami; Wm. Buchanan, Washington; Peter Leight, Jasper Shotwell, Wm. Hunter, Houton Clarke, Williamsburgh; Robert Higgins, Alexander Martin, Pleasant; John Hunter, Ohio.
- 1803.—George Brown, William Fee, James Sargent, Washington; Roger W. Waring, Williamsburgh.
- 1804.—Alexander Martin, Henry Chapman, Bernard Thompson, Pleasant.
- 1805.—John Pollock, Miami; John Collins, John Morris, Henry Willis, Tate.
- 1806.—George Brown, James Sargent, William Fee, Washington; Jacob Light, Robert Townsley, John Hunter, Ohio; Silas Hutchinson, John Gest, Miami; Isaac Higbee, Tate; R. W. Waring, Wm. Hunter, D. C. Bryan, Jasper Shotwell, Williamsburgh.
- 1807.—W. S. Jump, Washington; Henry Chapman, Benj. Sharp, Bernard Thompson, Pleasant.
- 1808.—John Pollock, Miami.
- 1809.—Henry Willis, Tate; Wm. Hunter, Thomas Cade, R. W. Waring, Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; George Brown, Joseph Lakin, Washington.
- 1811.—Andrew Megrue, Miami; Nicholas Prickett, Ohio; W. S. Jump, Washington; Jacob Shinkle, Charles Knery, Lewis; Henry Chapman, Pleasant; John Ross, Clark; Wm. Christy, Wm. McMahan, Ohio; Wm. Higgins, Pleasant; Joseph Andrews, Miami; Geo. Eli, Williamsburgh; Wm. White, J. McKinney, Clark.
- 1812.—John Boggess, Tate; Jacob Light, Ohio; Joseph Lakin, Washington; Stephen Lindsey, Ohio; Enoch Morgan, George Brown, Washington; William McMahan, Nathan Sutton, Union; Jacob Bradbury, Tate; Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; Abel Donham, Ohio; Peter Light, Williamsburgh; Samuel Perin, Solomon Claypool, Samuel Hill, Stonelick; Silas Hutchinson, Daniel McClelland, Miami; Thomas Cade, Tate; Wm. Hunter, Williamsburgh.
- 1813.—John Gest, Miami; David Morris, Williamsburgh; John Collins, Jeremiah Beck, Jr., Tate; John Ross, Charles Knery, Allen B. Hughes, Lewis; Henry Chapman, Pleasant.
- 1814.—Walter Wall, Victor Lattimore, Pleasant; Micah Gilbert, Washington; Samuel McConaughy, Pleasant; John Brazier, Union; Robert Allen, Clark.
- 1815.—William Chapman, John Lindsey, Clark; Samuel Lowes, Washington; James Rounds, Tate; Timothy Rardin, Ohio;

- John Brazier, Union; James Wood, Ohio; Nathan Sutton, Shadrach Lane, Union; Enoch Morgan, Washington; David White, Ohio; Joseph Lakin, Washington; Daniel F. Barney, Union; Daniel Kain, Peter Light, Williamsburgh; Samuel Hill, John Charles, John Beatty, Stonelick; Jacob Claypool, Perry; Silas Hutchinson, Miami; Isaac Ruth, Perry.
- 1816.—George Ely, John Brazier, Batavia; David Morris, Williamsburgh; Christian Wiles, Pleasant; Jasper Shotwell, Williamsburgh; Micah Gilbert, Washington; Jeremiah Beck, Jr., Tate; Isaac Ruth, Perry; William Ewing, W. S. Jump, Washington; John Ross, Charles Knery, Lewis.
- 1817.—Benjamin Penn, Washington; Isaac Voorhis, Batavia; Gideon Denham, Perry; Henry Chapman, Walter Wall, Pleasant; Plummer Iams, Ohio; Elijah Fee, Washington; Andrew Megrue, Jesse Wood, John Gest, Miami.
- 1818.—Timothy Rardin, James Wood, Ohio; Joseph Stockton, Union; David White, Ohio; Andrew Pinkham, John Boggess, Tate; Joseph Lakin, Elijah Larkin, Washington; Shadrach Lane, Daniel Day, Union; John Charles, John Beatty, Stonelick; Adam Miller, Franklin; Daniel Kain, Jasper Shotwell, Williamsburgh; Silas Hutchinson, Miami; Nathaniel Bonser, William Fee, Franklin; Wm. Hunter, Williamsburgh.
- 1819.—Ambrose Ranson, Miami; Benjamin Morris, Tate; David Morris, Williamsburgh; Peter Frybarger, Goshen; Joseph Layman, Wayne; Thomas Lindsey, Washington; John Brazier, Festus Dunning, Mahlon Smith, Goshen; George J. Troutwine, Nathan Oliver, Tate.
- 1820.—Isaac Voorhis, Batavia; David Jones, Ohio; Andrew Megrue, Miami; Isaac James, Union; Joseph Utter, Franklin.
- 1821.—David White, Ohio; Elijah Fee, Washington; James Stockton, Union; Chapman Archer, Ohio; William Davis, Union; James Robb, Ohio; Elijah Larkin, Washington; Moses Larkin, Franklin; Samuel Hill, Thomas Martin, Stonelick; Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; Nathaniel Bonser, Andam Miller, Franklin; John Emery, Miami; Arthur Clark, Stonelick.
- 1822.—John W. Robinson, David Dial, Batavia; Jasper Shotwell, David Morris, Williamsburgh; John K. Morris, Tate; Ezekiel Leming, Miami; Thomas Lindsey, Washington; Robert Smith, Wayne; Ignatius A. Pool, Franklin.
- 1823.—James Blackburn, Tate; Isaac Covalt, Miami; Joseph Utter, Franklin; Isaac James, Union; Simeon Goodwin, Franklin; George McMahon, Union; Elijah Fee, Washington.
- 1824.—Chapman Archer, Timothy Rardin, Martin Pease, Ohio; John Boggess, Tate; Joseph Davis, Union; Nathan Keyt, Washington; Thomas Mullin, Franklin; John Randall, Goshen; Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; Joseph Laymon, Wayne; William Davis, Union; John Emery, Miami.
- 1825.—David Dial, Batavia; David Jones, Ohio; John W. Robinson, Batavia; Solomon Wells, Tate; David Morris, Williamsburgh; William Mount, Batavia; John K. Morris, Tate; Elijah Larkin, Washington; William Hartman, Jackson; Philip B. Byrn, Washington; Obadiah Winans, Tate; Samuel Perin, Zebina Williams, Stonelick; William B. Botts, Franklin; Ezekiel Leming, Edward Hughes, Miami.
- 1826.—James Blackburn, Tate; William Mount, Batavia; David Jones, Ohio; George McMahon, Union; Otho Pearre, Franklin; Zebina Williams, James McKinnie, Stonelick; Andrew Frybarger, Goshen; William Waters, Williamsburgh; William Curry, Washington.
- 1827.—Samuel Hill, Stonelick; George J. Troutwine, Tate; Chapman Archer, Thomas West, David White, Ohio; John Dunlap, Goshen; John Rogers, Monroe; George S. Bryan, Batavia; Nathan Keyt, Washington; Joseph Davis, Union; James McKinney, Zebina Williams, Stonelick; John Randall, Goshen; Francis Irvin, Miami; Samuel Raper, Williamsburgh; James C. Hanley, Wayne.
- 1828.—David Dial, Batavia; Savil Wilson, Union; Elijah Larkin, Washington; Timothy Rardin, Ohio; Joseph Wyatt, Monroe; John Everhart, Franklin.
- 1829.—Edward Hughes, Miami; William Davis, Union; Otho Pearre, Simeon Goodwin, Franklin; George McMahon, Union; Levi Moss, Ohio; Edward Frazier, Tate; Joseph Laymon, Wayne.
- 1830.—B. C. Leavitt, Goshen; David White, Ohio; George J. Troutwine, Obadiah Winans, Tate; Thomas West, Ohio; Samuel Hill, Stonelick; Rezen Hill, Goshen; Israel Whitaker, Batavia; John Brown, Franklin; Michael Highlands, Union; John Randall, Wayne; Samuel Roper, Williamsburgh; James McKinnie, John Williams, Stonelick; Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; Francis Erwin, Miami.
- 1831.—David Dial, John W. Robinson, Batavia; J. H. Jackson, Goshen; Moses Elstun, Miami; Elijah Larkin, Washington; William Hartman, Williamsburgh; Timothy Rardin, Ohio; Joseph Wyatt, Monroe.
- 1832.—Edward Hughes, Miami; Henry H. Evans, Simeon Goodwin, Franklin; Chapman Archer, Plummer Iams, Ohio; John McGuire, Union; Jacob G. Dimmitt, Wayne; Azel Bryan, Williamsburgh; Josiah G. Gallupe, Franklin; John Quinlan, Edward Frazier, Tate; William Waters, Williamsburgh; John Trees, Joseph Gwynn, Washington.
- 1833.—John Rogers, Monroe; David White, Thomas West, Ohio; Arthur McNeil, Goshen; Conrod Whitmore, Stonelick; Alexander Blair, Batavia; William Highlands, Union; John Leeds, Henry D. Gorbet, Williamsburgh; Samuel Hill, Stonelick; James Ward, Absalom Manker, Union; Francis Erwin, Miami; A. F. Morrison, Wayne; John Sargent, Franklin; Zebina Williams, Stonelick.
- 1834.—Alexander Blair, David C. Bryan, Batavia; Thomas Sheldon, Tate; Abraham Wilson, Goshen; David Morris, Batavia; Moses Elstun, Miami; Joseph Davis, Union; James Ward, Ohio; Dowty Utter, Washington; William Hartman, Williamsburgh; John K. Morris, Tate; Timothy Rardin, Ohio; William Nott, Wayne; Lindsley Broadwell, Franklin.
- 1835.—Simeon Goodwin, Franklin; Chapman Archer, Newel E. Watton, David White, Ohio; John McGuire, Union; Daniel Kain, Azel Bryan, Williamsburgh; Edward Frazier, Tate; James Jackson, Miami; John Quinlan, Tate; Martin Byard, John Davis, Washington; George Mitchell, Wayne; Arthur McNaell, John Beatty, Goshen; John Dickey, Jackson.
- 1836.—John Rogers, Monroe; James McKinnie, Stonelick; Samuel G. Meek, Goshen; Samuel Fitzwater, Miami; John Leeds, David Light, Williamsburgh; George W. McCormick, Zebina Williams, Stonelick; James Ward, Union; William Sloane, Wayne; John Sargent, Franklin; Dowty Utter, Squire Frazee, Washington.
- 1837.—David Morris, Shadrach Medaris, Batavia; Jacob Beagle, Union; Thomas Sheldon, Tate; Moses Elstun, Miami; William Hartman, Jackson; John Ellsberry, Tate; Jesse Whitsit, Miami; Joseph Wyatt, Monroe; Timothy Rardin, Ohio; Elijah Applegate, Goshen; James Davis, Tate; A. F. Morrison, Wayne; W. B. Utter, Franklin.
- 1838.—James Hamilton, Jackson; Simeon Goodwin, Franklin; John McGuire, Union; Samuel Ewing, Stonelick; Samuel McLoughlin, Newel E. Watton, John Swem, Ohio; Azel Bryan, Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; John Randall, Goshen; John Quinlan, Tate; John Davis, Washington; John Rapp, Stonelick; William Page, Monroe; Arthur McNaell, Goshen.
- 1839.—James B. Simmons, David Jones, Ohio; John Emery, Miami; John Leeds, William S. McLean, Williamsburgh; Thomas Carter, William Sloane, Wayne; David Light, Williamsburgh; John Trees, Washington; William Roudebush, Stonelick; Joseph Kyle, Union; John S. Fallin, Franklin; David C. Bryan, Batavia; Squire Frazee, Washington.
- 1840.—Thomas D. Temple, Union; David Morris, Henry Whitaker, Batavia; William Hartman, Jackson; Andrew Long, Stonelick; John Ellsberry, Thomas Sheldon, Tate; James Simpson, Goshen; Moses Elstun, Jesse Whitsit, Miami; Enoch Tracy, Monroe; A. F. Morrison, Wayne; James Dennison, Miami; Isaac Mitchell, Monroe; James Davis, Tate; John Page, Washington.
- 1841.—John M. Hutchinson, Jackson; William Eppert, Ohio; Joseph Davis, Union; John Severn, Ohio; W. B. Utter, Simeon Goodwin, Franklin; Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; John Rapp, Stonelick; John Quinlan, Tate; Arthur McNaell, Goshen.
- 1842.—James B. Simmons, Monroe; Wm. Hobson, Ohio; John Leeds, Seth Maker, Williamsburgh; Wm. N. Robinson, Miami; Wm. S. McLean, Williamsburgh; Wm. Slone, Wayne; Joseph

- Page, Washington; Lawson L. Warren, Union; Moses Larkin, Franklin; Peter Anderson, Stonelick; John S. Fallin, Franklin.
- 1843.—Squire Frazee, Washington; L. D. Morris, George S. Lee, Batavia; Wm. Hartman, Jackson; T. D. Temple, Union; H. Simonton, Miami; Thomas S. Baker, Williamsburgh; Darius Perin, Anasa Day, Miami; James Simpson, Goshen; Andrew Long, Stonelick; Thomas Sheldon, John Ellsberry, Tate; Henry Whitaker, Batavia; Joseph Wyatt, Isaac Mitchell, Monroe; Daniel Altman, Tate; Hiram Boulware, Williamsburgh; Benj. P. Thrasher, Washington.
- 1844.—Simeon Goodwin, Franklin; David Kirgan, Ohio; John M. Hutchinson, Jackson; John Simkins, Stonelick; Harvey Irwin, Goshen; John Swem, Ohio; George E. Hill, Union; Wm. Hobson, Ohio; James Loveland, Miami; James Kellum, James Davis, Tate; Samuel Masters, Goshen; Amos Hill, Stonelick; A. McNaell, Goshen; John Slye, Monroe.
- 1845.—John Leeds, Henry Moyer, Williamsburgh; Eli Elstun, Wm. N. Robinson, Miami; John W. Jones, Wayne; John D. Holter, Washington; Zacheus Kyle, Union; George McLeffresh, Franklin; Moses S. Pickelheimer, Wayne; George Richards, Franklin.
- 1846.—S. L. Leffingwell, Williamsburgh; Squire Frazee, Washington; James Perrine, Henry Bounel, Batavia; Levi Wilmington, Union; Thomas S. Barker, Williamsburgh; Arthur McNaell, Goshen; Orville Wiggins, Miami; John Ellsberry, Tate; John E. Offutt, Batavia; Darius Perin, Miami; J. B. Simmons, Isaac Mitchell, Monroe; A. F. Morrison, Wayne; P. E. Gest, Miami; Jared Lemar, Washington; J. S. B. Frazier, Williamsburgh; Samuel Sims, Tate.
- 1847.—John Simkins, Stonelick; Maurice Witham, Union; John Swem, Ohio; Harvey Irwin, Goshen; John S. Jenkins, Union; William Hobson, Ohio; James Kellum, Tate; Enoch Tracy, Monroe; Amos Hill, Stonelick; Samuel Masters, Goshen; Michael Cowen, Miami.
- 1848.—Ezekiel Slade, John Stevens, Williamsburgh; W. N. Robinson, Miami; Joseph L. Powell, Washington; Joseph Martin, Union; George Maxfield, Stonelick; M. S. Pickelheimer, Wayne; Peter Anderson, Moses Long, Stonelick; G. W. Richards, Franklin.
- 1849.—Squire Frazee, Washington; James Perrine, D. C. Bryan, Batavia; Holly Raper, Miami; W. S. McLean, Williamsburgh; W. H. Noble, Tate; W. H. Ferguson, Isaac M. Mitchell, Monroe; John Ellsberry, Tate; John E. Offutt, Batavia; J. A. McLaughlin, Washington; T. D. Hartman, Jackson; D. Altman, Tate; J. S. B. Frazier, Williamsburgh.
- 1850.—S. M. Walraven, Ohio; H. V. Kerr, Tate; David Kirgan, James Vail, Ohio; James Turner, Goshen; Joshua Dial, Union; James Dennison, William Hughes, Miami; Enoch Tracy, Monroe.
- 1851.—J. D. Holter, Washington; T. S. Barker, Williamsburgh; J. N. Hutchinson, Jackson; Ezekiel Slade, Williamsburgh; H. W. Leever, Miami; Moses Long, Stonelick; William Roudebush, Wayne; Nathan McMahan, Union; G. W. Richards, Andrew L. Powell, Franklin.
- 1852.—T. J. Morris, Tate; James Perrine, J. D. Hatfield, Batavia; S. H. Whitmore, Miami; Isaac Mitchell, Monroe; James Stuart, Washington; J. Hunt, Jr., Franklin; John Dickey, Jackson; William Canter, Tate.
- 1853.—J. M. Hutchinson, Jackson; James Crosson, Wayne; L. L. Warren, Union; William Eppert, James Vail, James Robb, Ohio; H. B. Hoes, Williamsburgh; F. J. Roudebush, Stonelick; Thomas S. Barker, Williamsburgh; James Dennison, William Hughes, Miami; John Phillips, Robert McLaughlin, Monroe; M. S. Dimmitt, Franklin; William Terwilliger, John Ringer, Perrine Applegate, Goshen.
- 1854.—A. J. Trees, Washington; William Hobson, Ohio; Decatur Wiley, Pierce; H. W. Leever, Miami; E. Slade, Williamsburgh; Nathan Keyt, Washington; J. L. Teal, J. S. Jenkins, Union; James H. Whitaker, Wayne;* Zachariah Shields, Stonelick; John H. Simmons, Franklin.
- 1855.—John B. Wheeler, Washington; Charles Goodale, Ohio; S. M. Penn, J. R. Foster, Batavia; Robert Davidson, Stonelick; Cyrus McFarland, Batavia; William Winans, Monroe; D. W. Barr, Wayne; J. A. Adams, Union; S. H. Whitmore, Miami; T. J. Morris, Tate; Otis Dudley, Williamsburgh; D. W. Ritchie, Monroe; George P. Clark, Franklin; John Dickey, Jackson; James Crosson, Wayne; W. C. Slade, Moses Larkin, Franklin; Daniel Altman, Tate; Gideon V. Witham, Union.
- 1856.—John M. Hutchinson, Jackson; David Kirgan, Pierce; W. A. Dallas, Stonelick; James Perrine, Batavia; H. B. Hoes, Williamsburgh; John D. Randall, Goshen; Moses Elstun, Union; William Hughes, J. A. Adams, Miami; Charles R. Ashburn, Ohio; James Gest, Miami; Robert McLaughlin, Washington; John Ringer, William Terwilliger, Goshen.
- 1857.—John Page, Washington; Isaac Donham, Ohio; John Wagner, Pierce; Joseph A. Weaver, Batavia; Ezekiel Slade, Williamsburgh; James Hopple, Washington; Zachariah Shields, Stonelick; John H. Simmons, Franklin; Thomas Elrod, Tate; George W. Heltman, Union; John B. Wheeler, Washington.
- 1858.—M. S. Dimmitt, Franklin; William Winans, Monroe; Robert Davidson, Stonelick; J. R. Foster, Cyrus McFarland, Batavia; W. S. Anderson, Wayne; Otis Dudley, Williamsburgh; D. M. Barr, Wayne; T. J. Morris, Tate; James Turner, Miami; Isaac Mitchell, Monroe; John Dickey, Jackson; Zebulon Dickinson, Wayne; W. C. Slade, Tate; G. V. Witham, Union; S. B. Smith, Tate; J. S. Fallin, Franklin.
- 1859.—Jonathan Christie, Jackson; John Applegate, Goshen; W. A. Dallas, Stonelick; Joseph Jenkins, Williamsburgh; David Kirgan, Pierce; William Thompson, Williamsburgh; John D. Randall, Goshen; Moses Elstun, Union; William Hughes, John Adams, Miami; Savil Justice, Tate; William Hawkins, Ohio; J. Flegle, Goshen; William Laughlin, Monroe; M. S. Williamson, H. G. Wasson, Miami.
- 1860.—Harrison Jordan, Wayne; John D. Holter, Washington; Joseph H. Gest, Batavia; John Wagner, Pierce; Ezekiel Slade, Williamsburgh; J. McDonald, Ohio; Joseph L. Powell, Washington; John H. Simmons, Franklin; G. W. Salt, Tate; C. W. Short, Ohio.
- 1861.—J. R. Foster, Batavia; Robert Davidson, Stonelick; J. H. Thompson, Wayne; John Dickey, Jackson; Thomas Cazel, Batavia; W. W. Fee, Tate; William Durrah, Stonelick; Otis Dudley, Williamsburgh; Henry Daughman, Goshen; Marcus Fee, Franklin; Jacob L. Teal, Union; Zebulon Dickinson, Wayne; G. V. Witham, Union; John S. Fallin, T. J. Morris, Tate; S. B. Smith, Isaac Mitchell, Monroe.
- 1862.—Moses Elstun, Union; W. A. Dallas, Stonelick; David Kirgan, Pierce; T. D. Hartman, Jackson; Jackson Crawford, Joseph Jenkins, Williamsburgh; Thomas S. Atchley, Batavia; William Hughes, Miami; P. P. Wolf, Goshen; Savil Justice, Tate; J. A. Adams, Miami; William Hawkins, Ohio; William Stairs, Monroe; H. W. Leever, W. C. Mellen, Miami; Harrison Jordan, Wayne.
- 1863.—Joseph Page, Washington; Ezekiel Slade, Williamsburgh; John McDonald, Ohio; Benjamin Behymer, Pierce; John Stump, Miami; Nathan Keyt, Washington; Luke W. Moore, Pierce; J. L. Teal, Union; John H. Simmons, Franklin; G. W. Salt, Tate.
- 1864.—C. W. Short, Ohio; James Turner, Miami; J. D. Hovey, F. M. Maxfield, Stonelick; R. A. Hopkins, Batavia; R. J. Bancroft, Franklin; T. M. Leeds, Otis Dudley, Williamsburgh; William Winans, Monroe; Henry Doughman, Goshen; J. H. Thompson, Wayne; Isaac Mitchell, Monroe; G. V. Witham, Union; W. H. Pickelheimer, Wayne; S. B. Smith, T. J. Morris, Tate.
- 1865.—John S. Fallin, Franklin; J. M. Hutchinson, Jackson; Thomas S. Atchley, Batavia; E. A. Parker, Miami; William Rapp, Stonelick; Thomas H. Phillips, Monroe; John Simkins, Miami; Abiel Losey, Goshen; Luke Higgins, Jackson; J. F. Perdrizet, Union; Joseph Jenkins, Williamsburgh; William Hitch, Tate; John G. Prather, Washington; William Mansfield, Pierce; C. W. Short, Ohio; Theophilus Simon-

* Murdered May 1, 1879, at his house by his son, Jonathan Whitaker, who, on Dec. 15, 1879, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, on his own plea of guilty of murder in the second degree.

- ton, Miami; John Slye, Monroe; John Ringer, Goshen; Zebulon Dickinson, Wayne.
- 1866.—N. S. Stevens, Washington; J. H. Gest, Batavia; Joseph D. Murphy, Wayne; S. R. Kyle, Miami; Nathan Keyt, Washington; James Dillon, Ohio; W. D. John, Pierce; J. L. Teal, Union; C. P. Harker, Miami; John H. Simmons, Franklin; G. W. Salt, Tate.
- 1867.—Caleb S. Laycock, William T. Cramer, Stonelick; William Pease, Batavia; F. M. Maxfield, Stonelick; R. J. Bancroft, Franklin; W. M. Fryman, Williamsburgh; J. H. Thompson, Wayne; Z. F. Riley, Williamsburgh; J. A. Warren, Ohio; J. M. Hutchinson, Jackson; A. J. Crawford, Williamsburgh; Isaac Mitchell, Monroe; James Ingram, Washington; G. V. Witham, Union; S. B. Smith, W. W. Ulrey, Tate; A. J. Broadwell, Franklin.
- 1868.—Harris Smethurst, Batavia; Thomas H. Philips, Monroe; Elisha Williams, Stonelick; J. S. B. Frazier, Williamsburgh; L. H. Dennis, Union; Pervise Randall, Goshen; William Mansfield, Pierce; J. T. Wheeler, Ohio; Robert McLaughlin, Washington; John Simkins, Miami; O. W. Vanosdol, Joseph Jenkins, Williamsburgh; Luke Higgins, Jackson; T. J. Morris, Tate; A. J. Crawford, Williamsburgh; C. W. Short, Ohio; William Hunt, Miami; John B. Turner, Monroe; T. Simonton, Miami; John Ringer, Goshen.
- 1869.—A. J. Trees, Washington; John W. Dixon, Franklin; E. Gregory, Wayne; N. S. Stevens, Washington; Joseph Martin, Union; John S. Fallin, Franklin; A. H. Matson, Miami; J. D. Murphy, Wayne; John H. Simmons, Franklin; Madison Eppert, John Brunaugh, Pierce; Daniel Altman, Tate.
- 1870.—W. T. Cramer, Stonelick; Josephus H. Hall, Jackson; William Pease, Batavia; James Caldwell, Goshen; G. W. Salt, Tate; George H. Fridman, Monroe; Moses Elstun, Union; James Hopple, Washington; G. V. Witham, Union; S. B. Smith, Tate.
- 1871.—John Simkins, Miami; T. H. Philips, Monroe; W. R. Moorehead, Williamsburgh; N. Y. Bacon, Washington; Joseph Jenkins, L. W. Franklin, Williamsburgh; Elisha Williams, Stonelick; James S. Murphy, Wayne; Pervise Randall, Goshen; Luke Higgins, Jackson; J. W. Morin, Ohio; A. J. Broadwell, Franklin; T. J. Morris, Tate; T. M. Leeds, Williamsburgh; E. Gregory, Wayne; T. M. Willis, Monroe; T. Simonton, Miami; John B. Turner, Monroe; John Ringer, Goshen; C. W. Short, Ohio; A. C. Antram, Goshen.
- 1872.—W. H. Prather, Franklin; John F. Mellen, Batavia; George Kell, Miami; L. D. Manning, Union; N. S. Stevens, Washington; William Hitch, Tate; Robert Davidson, Stonelick; W. D. John, Pierce; John H. Simmons, Franklin; John Brunaugh, Pierce.
- 1873.—William Pease, Batavia; Barnard Pumpelly, Pierce; Josephus H. Hall, Jackson; W. T. Cramer, Stonelick; Isaac Cross, Wayne; D. P. Lancaster, Washington; G. V. Witham, Union; J. H. Short, Pierce; S. B. Smith, Tate.
- 1874.—John McNeil, W. R. Moorhead, Williamsburgh; Elisha Williams, Stonelick; John Simkins, Miami; Levi Griswold, Jackson; L. W. Caryer, Franklin; William Tribble, Williamsburgh; Harvey Irwin, Goshen; N. Y. Bacon, Washington; T. J. Morris, Tate; Joseph Jenkins, Williamsburgh; L. R. White, Tate; J. S. Murphy, Wayne; J. W. Morin, Ohio; J. W. Wilstee, Monroe; W. W. Hancock, Pierce; J. H. Bainum, Ohio; James Cramer, Wayne; John Ringer, Goshen; C. W. Short, Ohio; Abiel Losey, Goshen; G. H. Fridman, Monroe; T. Simonton, Miami; T. M. Willis, Monroe.
- 1875.—W. H. Prather, Franklin; John F. Mellen, Batavia; J. W. Hill, Union; N. S. Stevens, Washington; John H. Simmons, Franklin; Robert Davidson, Stonelick; George Kell, Miami.
- 1876.—William Pease, Batavia; John B. Turner, Monroe; J. P. Christy, Jackson; Jerome Behymer, Tate; John P. Leming, Stonelick; Edward Hughes, Washington; Daniel Cramer, Wayne; Moses Elstun, G. V. Witham, Union; S. B. Smith, Tate; J. H. Short, Pierce.
- 1877.—J. S. Murphy, Wayne; Josephus H. Hall, Jackson; W. R. Moorhead, O. H. Hardin, Williamsburgh; A. B. Applegate,

Stonelick; John Gillaspie, Ohio; A. J. Crawford, Williamsburgh; A. J. Broadwell, Franklin; T. J. Evans, Miami; N. Y. Bacon, Washington; L. R. White, Tate; William B. Crouch, Franklin; Samuel Eltaroth, Goshen; W. W. Hancock, Pierce; Cornelius Whiteneck, Wayne; C. W. Short, Ohio; A. W. Power, Miami; Abiel Losey, John Ringer, Goshen; T. T. Bigam, Wayne; John Idlet, N. J. Buuner, Monroe.

1878.—John W. Hill, Union; George Kell, Miami; Josephus Baum, Washington; John Brunaugh, Batavia; John G. Prather, Franklin; Robert Davidson, Stonelick; James K. Gray, Franklin; Thomas M. Willis, Monroe; Samuel Wright, Stonelick.

1879.—Moses Elstun, Union; Amos Hill, Stonelick; Orin Temple, Batavia; Jerome Behymer, Tate; William Tudor, Miami; William H. Hartman, Jackson; Edward Hughes, Washington; John B. Turner, Monroe; William Yost, Goshen; John Walker, Franklin; J. H. Short, Pierce; G. V. Witham, Union; Washington W. Manning, Tate.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—RELATIONS WITH THE STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, WITH LISTS OF OFFICERS, REMINISCENCES, AND STATISTICS.

THE early legislation of Ohio forms one of the brightest and most honorable historical chapters in her record. The legislators to whom were intrusted the task of constructing the organic system of the civil government of the State were men of practical wisdom, and of just and liberal views. Its territorial government was the creature of the living breath of freedom. The ordinance of 1787 laid the chief corner-stone in the structure of her greatness and prosperity; and the men who framed the State constitution, and created her system of legislation, conformed their policy to this great charter of freedom. Thus Ohio was early consecrated to religion, education, and freedom, and the Bill of Rights declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist in the State; that religion, morality, and knowledge being essentially necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction should forever be encouraged by legislative provision; and that all men, being born equally free and independent, should have the right to life, liberty, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. These enactments saved Ohio pure from the blight and curse of slavery, and paved the way for its early settlement and subsequent greatness in material resources, and especially its towering strength among the States forming the Union. There had been in Ohio three territorial Legislatures in which Clermont was not represented when Congress, on the 30th of April, 1802, passed an act 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. In pursuance of which an election was held and members of a Constitutional Convention elected on Oct. 12, 1802, and returns of that held in this county are not of record, but the two delegates from Clermont were Philip Gatch, of Miami, and James Sargent,

of Washington township. Philip Gatch, a Methodist preacher, had been a member of an abolition society in his native State, Virginia, and James Sargent had freed his slaves in Maryland ere he moved to the county, and both were elected on account of their uncompromising opposition to slavery, then being sought to be fastened on the virgin soil of the beautiful Northwest. The convention met at Chillicothe, on Nov. 1, 1802, and on the 29th its work appeared in a constitution, ratified and signed that day by its members. It was never referred to the people for their approbation, but became the fundamental law of the State by the act of the convention alone.* The first election for Governor and members of the General Assembly under the State constitution took place on the second Tuesday of January, 1803. No records or returns of that in this county are preserved, but William Buchanan, of Washington township, was elected senator, and Roger W. Waring, of Williamsburgh, and Amos Ellis, of Pleasant, representatives. Therefore, the first election in the county of which we have returns—and those fragmentary only—was that held for member of Congress, on June 21, 1803, with the following result: Jeremiah Morrow, 117; William McMillen, 78; William Goforth, 51; Michael Baldwin, 24; Elias Langham, 3. Total vote polled, 275.

The poll-books of one township only are preserved,—to wit, Washington. There were 108 votes cast, and the judges were Wm. Buchanan, James M. Queen, and John Wood; clerks, Joseph Utter and Samuel Jackson. The vote in the township stood: Jeremiah Morrow, 43; Wm. Goforth, 47; and Wm. McMillen, 13. At the same time the people elected three justices of the peace, and of this side or extra election we give the vote: Wm. Fee, 80; George Brown, 91; James Sargent, 44; Wm. Jump, 41; Stephen Bolander, 32; Wm. Stewart, 18; Richard Fansier, 1; Robert Higgins, 2; John Gaskins, 1; the first three being elected.

As Washington township was then the largest in population and territory, we give the names of the electors who voted,—to wit, Jesse Tatman, Adam Simmons, Joseph Wood, John Boultinghouse, Joseph Logston, John Miller, Richard Fansier, John Jones, Isaac Williams, Robert Buchanan, David Colglazer, Ralph Brodrick, James Morris, Joseph Jackson, David Goulding, Wm. Williams, Benj. Sells, Joseph Dawson, Charles Thompson, James Bennett, James Stewart, James Flora, Joseph McKibben, Joseph Pursley, Adam Fisher, Joshua Manning, Adam Stewart, Nathan Manning, Jr., John Conaly, John Prather, Wm. Bennett, Joseph Ferguson, Michael Baum, Barnet Pribble, Richard Manning, Joseph Clarke, Nathan Manning, Sr., Stephen Polander, Charles Baum, James Buchanan, James Jackson, Wm. S. Jump, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Patterson, Charles Stewart, John Clingler, Nathan Tatman, Charles Baum, Sr., John Gaskins, James Sargent, Elisha Manning, Abraham Sell, Michael Byrns, Isaac Manning, Wm. Fuller, Samuel Walraven, John Sells, Wm. Stewart, David Wood, Wm. Higgins, Benj. Moreing, Erasmus Prather,

* William Buchanan and William Fee were, on Oct. 12, 1802, elected representatives to the fourth session of the Territorial Legislature, but the adoption of the new constitution prevented them taking their seats.

John Cummins, Samuel Jackson, Joseph Utter, Jr., Wm. Buchanan, John Wood, George Vickroy, Mordecai Ford, Edward Tatman, Samuel Tatman, Henry Cupec, Hugh McKibben, Peter Demoss, Alex. Buchanan, Joseph Tatman, Philip Shankle, Peter Simmons, John McDonald, John Hurst, John Shankle, Peter Shankle, Wm. Dickson, Jacob Shankle, Wm. Jones, George Swank, John Shankle,† John Demoss, Jacob Fisher, Jonathan Taylor, Richard Prier, Nathan Morgan, Jr., Elisha Willey, John Sargent, Sr., Henry Newkirk, Amasa Owen, John Lakin, John P. Shankle, Gould S. Casse, Gabriel Akins, Nathan Morgan, Sr., John Simes, Philip Mains, Henry Young, Jacob Jones, Wm. Corathar, Sr., Walling Williams.

In July, 1803, we have a record of the first contest over the legality of an officer elected in the county. Roger W. Waring, then a member of the General Assembly, was elected a justice of the peace in Williamsburgh, and his election being contested was left for decision to Obed Denham, David Loofburrow, and Moses Frazee. There were majority and minority reports, which we give:

“We the freeholders being *summoned* according to law to try the validity of Roger W. *Warren's* election to the Office of a Justice of the peace, in the Township of Williamsburg, Clermont County, are of opinion that he was not a *residenter* in the Township at the time of his Election, and as such his Election is *invalid*.”

“July 4, 1803.

“DAVID LOOFBURROW,
“OBED DENHAM.”

The minority report was as follows:

“I, Moses Frazee, being one of the persons appointed to Decide the within Contest, do *descent* from the *decision* as stated within. It appearing the *sd* Waring was a Resident of the Town at the time of his election, for the following reasons,—viz.: That *sd* Waring had Resided in *sd* Township nigh two years, except while absent on the Assembly, and after his return continued to keep his Office, and likewise carried on his Improvements, which he at this time *possess* in the Town of Williamsburg, and it appearing he was only absent for a short space of time out of *sd* Township in the adjoining Township, where he had lately married, and at the same time was preparing to bring his Wife home, which he did soon afterwards. Witness my hand this 12th July, 1803.

“MOSES FRAZEE.”

The law of the minority report was better than that of the majority report, whose makers seemed piqued that the gallant Waring had gone beyond the domain of Williamsburgh township to take to himself a wife, but he got the office at last, as is shown by his many official acts after this period.

At the fall election, held Oct. 11, 1803, James Sargent, of Washington township, was elected senator, and Daniel Fagans, of Pleasant, and Jonathan Taylor, of Washington, representatives, but of this election only two poll-books and returns out of five townships are found,—Pleasant and Miami. The vote of the latter, its election officers and voters, are as follows: For senator, James Sargeant, 33; Samuel Lattimore, 2. For representative, Francis McCormick, 25; Robert Townsley, 5; John Morris, 10; Daniel Fagin, Ambrose Ranson, Wm. Perry, 15; Wm. Edge, 2,—there being two to elect. The judges were Philip Gatch, Ambrose Ranson, and Jesse Gerard; clerks, Theophilus Simonton and John Gest; and here are the names of the voters: Ignatius Knott, Isaac Shively, Henry Don-

† Probably Shinkle. The names are spelled as in the list.

ham, Josiah Prickett, John Handley, Philip Gatch, Michael Bollman, Joseph Hutchinson, George Leever, Francis McCormick, George Davidson, Peter Leever, John Malott, John Mitchel, James Wood, Jacob Roudebush, Joseph Moore, Jacob Stroup, John McMeans, Thomas Frost, William Donham, John Pollock, John Erwin, David Roudebush, Richard Hall, Andrew Shetterly, Paul Custer, Peter Frybarger, Nathaniel Douham, Theophilus Simonton, Ambrose Ranson, Jesse Gerard, John Gest, David Miller, and Wm. Edge.

The next election in the county was for three commissioners, and was held April 2, 1804, with this result :

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	COUNTY.					TOTALS.
	Pleasant.	Williamsburgh.	Miami.	Washington.	Ohio.	
Amos Smith.....	45	81	48	...	37	211
Robert Townsley.....	...	69	48	...	37	154
George Conrad.....	...	65	48	...	37	150
Amos Ellis.....	45	22	...	67	...	134
Daniel Fagans.....	19	...	...	...	...	19
David Loofburrow.....	...	10	...	67	...	77
Jeremiah Beck.....	35	...	...	...	...	35
Wm. Buchanan.....	39	17	...	69	...	125

The first three, Smith, Townsley, and Conrad, were elected. The votes of Washington and Ohio were thrown out; the former because not held at the place designated by law, being held at house of Joseph Logston instead of Joseph McKibben; and the latter because its returns were not legal, from the fact of no poll-book being returned. Still the throwing out of these two townships did not affect the result, as without them Smith, Townsley, and Conrad were elected.

At the annual election, on Oct. 9, 1804, for Congressman, the vote stood :

	Jeremiah Morrow.	Elias Langham.
Miami.....	30	...
Pleasant.....	65	8
Washington.....	143	...
Williamsburgh.....	12	58
Ohio.....	...	26
Total.....	250	92

For representative there were given: Robert Higgins (elected), 131; Samuel W. Davis, 112; Jonathan Taylor, 93; Wm. Perry, 3. For sheriff: Joseph Jackson (elected), 142; Daniel Kain, 127; James Buchanan, 60; Joseph Utter, 11; Jeremiah Beck, 1. For coroner: Jeremiah Beck (elected), 193; Thomas Paxton, 106; David Kelley, 17; Christian Smith, 6; John Hunter, 1.

In Ohio township the judges were Joseph Fagin, William Abercrombie, Jacob Ulrey; the clerks, Samuel Shepard and Robert Townsley; and the electors were Jacob Ulrey, Daniel Whitaker, William Abercrombie, Daniel Colman, James Whitaker, Jacob Light, Jesse Swem, William Laycock, Abel Donham, Reuben Laycock, Nathan Laycock, Isaac Ferguson, Abner Fagin, Joseph Fagin, Amos Donham, Robert Townsley, Samuel Shepherd, Rodham Morning, Archibald Gray, Benjamin Morning, William Dewitt, John Donham, Peter Pelser, John Morning, William Lindsey, and Robert Donham, twenty-six in all,—eleven less than at the April election for commissioner (of which no poll-book was returned).

The election in Williamsburgh was conducted by Judges

John Irwin, Houton Clarke, and William Winters; with Clerks William Lytle and John Charles. Seventy votes were cast,—eleven less than at commissioner's election in April,—and the following men voted: Jasper Shotwell, Obediah Denham, Ramoth Bunton, George Earhart, John Wardlow, William Wardlow, Jacob Grimm, Moses Leonard, Samuel Wardlow, Joseph Green, Jeremiah Beck, Sr., William Shaw, Jeremiah Beck, Jr., John Wright, David Loofburrow, Robert Wardlow, William Howard, William Cook, James Boothby, Moses Rumery, James South, William Hunter, Thomas Allen, Roger W. Waring, James Kain, John Evans, James Perrine, George W. Stall, Hill Wilson, Archibald McClain, Cornelius McCollum, Daniel Kain, John Knott, Ephraim Duke, Adam Snider, William South, John Kain, James Denham, John Wager, Ichabod Willis, Robert Dickey, Ephraim McAdams, James Buntin, Robert Christy, Moses Wood, Nicholas Sinks, John Charles, William Winters, John Irwin, John Little, Houton Clarke, Lycurgus Holmes, Joseph Wood, Jr., Charles Waits, Andrew Hickey, John Earhart, Hugh McClain, John Anderson, Adam Bricker, Joseph Wilson, Levi Beck, John Bunham, Leonard Raper, James Winters, Daniel Kidd, Thomas Morris, Absalom Day, Amos Smith, John Trout, William Lytle.

At the Presidential election on Nov. 3, 1804, there was no opposition in the county to the three Jefferson electors, Nathaniel Massie, James Pritchard, and Wm. Goforth, but there are only the poll-books of three townships preserved, which for these elections were as follows (a very light vote): Williamsburgh, 42; Washington, 28; and Miami, 32.

Amos Ellis, David Loofburrow, and William Buchanan, defeated for commissioners on April 2, 1805, two weeks later, by their attorney, Thomas Morris, gave notice of an appeal from the official count, but never contested it, and there it dropped.

At the general State election on Oct. 8, 1805, the vote stood for Governor, Edward Tiffin (who had no opposition): Washington, 170; Williamsburgh, 88; Pleasant, 93; Ohio, 69; Tate (her first vote), 76; and Miami, 23; total, 519. Miami did not turn out its vote by three-fifths. For senator there were votes cast: James Sargent (elected), 236; Robert Higgins, 215; Francis McCormick, 71; Joseph Higgins, 1; James McCormick, 1; John Dilman, 1. For representative: Jonathan Taylor (elected), 217; David C. Bryan, 147; Samuel W. Davis, 136; Benjamin Snider, 1; David Bryan, 2; Taylor, 1. For sheriff: Levi Rogers (elected), 258; Daniel Kain, 248. William S. Jump was elected commissioner, vote not given.

In Miami township, for justices the vote was: John Pollock, 51; Francis McCormick, 40. As this was the first election of Tate since its organization, we give its vote for three justices: John Collins (elected), 59; John Morris (elected), 55; Henry Willis (elected), 54; Jacob Mahan, 25; James Rounds, 23; Christian Smith, 2; Joseph Gold, 12; John Boggess, 4; Jeremiah Beck, 1; "Old Cook," 1. The following men conducted the general election: judges, Samuel Beck, Joseph Darrel, and William Campbell, with clerks Jacob Mahan and John Flack. The 84 voters were Moses Frazee, John Collins, James Rounds, Jere-

miah Beck, David White, Jeremiah Beck, Sr., Berzilla Osborn, James Boothby, Obed Denham, John Denham, Daniel Leegard, William Darrel, William Campbell, Hugh Black, Elias Garrard, Levi Hunt, William Nelson, Cornelius McCullom, Shillin Murphy, Houton Clarke (at whose tavern the election was held), Kelly Burk, John Reed, Jacob Ulrey, Isaac Higbee, Morris Osborn, William Jeffers, Lemuel Rounds, Aaron Osborn, George Lovel, Daniel Osborn, John Morris, Aaron Leonard, Sears Crane, Thomas Davis, Moses Bradbury, William Gold, Levi Tingley, Samuel Nelson, Levi Beck, Jonathan Church, Robert Leeds, William Judd, Hiram Carpenter, Benijah Osborn, James South, Jacob Crist, Henry Willis, Abner Huntington, James Denham, John Sims, Abram Osborn, Frederick Counselman, Joseph Darrel, William Carroll, Benjamin Frazee, John Flack, Jacob Bradbury, Joseph Gold, Gothan Bragdon, Jacob Frazee, Samuel Beck, William Test, Alexander McBeath, Samuel Reeves, Joseph Steward, Joseph Conn, John Boggess, Samuel Shepherd, William Cook, Isaac Reed, Jacob Mahan, John Hewitt, William South, William Simmons, John Doughty, Esicor Huntington, Stephen Frazee, Benjamin Crane, William Smith, Thomas Lemmings, William Crouch, and Thomas Morris.

At the election on Oct. 14, 1806, the vote stood,—for Congressman: Jeremiah Morrow, 518; James Pritchard, 3; Chapman Archer, 6; W. Donham, 1; Michael Frame, 1. For coroner: Jeremiah Beck, 115 (elected); James Kain, 96; Nathaniel Donham, 1; Alexander Martin, 9; Samuel Beck, 24; John Kain, 1; Thomas Morris, 1. Amos Smith was elected commissioner by 289 votes to 229 for Jeremiah Beck.

There was a fearfully hot fight for representative, which stirred up the whole county and culminated in a contested seat in the House of Representatives; hence we give the vote therefor by townships.

Townships.	D. C. Bryan.	Thomas Morris.	Robert Higgins.
Washington.....	1	107	45
Miami.....	41	4	...
Ohio.....	55	1	...
Tate.....	25	79	...
Williamsburgh.....	94	1	1
Pleasant.....	30	31	16
Total.....	246	223	62

Morris contested, and the House of the General Assembly unseated Bryan and gave the former the place, but on what grounds we are left in the dark. Two justices were elected in Miami, to wit: John Gest, unanimously (in October); and, on July 26th, Silas Hutchinson (elected), 61 to 30 for Owen Todd. A pretended election for three justices having been held in Ohio township, on April 7th, with this result: Jacob Light, 35; Robert Townsley, 35; John Hunter, 35; Enoch Parvin, 1; Joseph Fagin, 1; John Snyder, 1; the same was set aside by the county clerk and Esquire William Hunter, the county canvassers, because, first, the returns did not specify for what the election was held; second, the number of voters was not set down; and third, that the election was unauthorized by law.

The vote in Washington for three justices was, George Brown (elected), 63; James Sargent (elected), 56; William Fee (elected), 68; Reuben Young, 30; Joseph Utter, 22;

William S. Jump, 31; Charles Henry, 3; — McClancy, 3; James Morris, 3; Thomas Phillips, 3.

For one justice in Tate the vote was: Isaac Higbee (elected), 58; Thomas Allen, 11; Jacob Mahan, 13; Thomas Leming, 9; Christian Smith, 1. Williamsburgh elected four justices, as follows: R. W. Waring, 57; William Hunter, 60; Jasper Shotwell, 61; David C. Bryan, 33 (these first four elected); and the defeated candidates received: Daniel Kidd, 32; William Patterson, 3; Samuel Howell, 1; Peter Light, 1; Isaac Hartman, 1.

The election of October 13, 1807, for Governor, stood:

Townships.	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Nathaniel Massie.	Thomas Worthington.
Miami.....	42	36	...
Pleasant.....	...	64	71
Washington.....	...	23	119
Lewis.....	...	47	9
Williamsburgh.....	35	59	15
Ohio.....	88	11	55
Tate.....	10	17	...
Total.....	175	257	269

The other votes were: For senator, David C. Bryan, 302 (elected); James Sargent, 209; Robert Higgins, 187; John Morris, 20. For representative, John Pollock, 258 (elected); William Fee, 240; Thomas Morris, 232. For sheriff, Levi Rogers (elected), 445; Oliver Lindsey, 259. For coroner, James Kain, 4 (but there was none to elect). Amos Ellis was elected commissioner over Robert Townsley; tabulated vote not found. A justice was elected in Washington township by this vote: Wm. S. Jump (elected), 40; Joseph Utter, 17; William Carrothers, 15; Jacob Shinkle, 14; Joseph Well, 20; Walling Williams, 1. Thus, by a division of his opponents, William S. Jump *jumped in*. Lewis township, the new one that year created, is now in Brown County, and includes the flourishing towns of Hingsport and Feesburg. October 11, 1808, the election for Governor stood:

Townships.	Thomas Worthington.	Samuel Huntington.	Scattering.
Miami.....	24	93	1
Pleasant.....	95	7	2
Tate.....	80	38	1
Ohio.....	61	40	5
Williamsburgh.....	1	77	2
Washington.....	150	...	3
Lewis.....	44	9	14
Total.....	455	264	28

By some irregularities in the return the vote of Tate on Governor was excluded, so the vote was counted as follows: Worthington, 385; Huntington, 222; Thomas Kirker, 7; John Cleves Symmes, 15; J. Huntington, 4; N. Witham, 2; Jackson, 1. The vote for other officers was: for congressman, Jeremiah Morrow, 579; Philemon Beecher, 30; William Fee, 2; J. Kirker, 1; Thomas Morrow, 1. For two representatives, William Fee (elected), 357; Thomas Morris (elected), 338; John Pollock, 238; Joseph Jackson, 196; Thomas Kain, 9; Alexander Blair, 2; James Sargent, 1; Jere. Day, 1. For coroner, Allen Woods (elected), 198; Jeremiah Beck, 188; James Willden, 117; James Kain, 43; Christian Smith, 28; and "Old Weaver," 1. A lucky shot for Woods, as in 1810 Levi Rogers resigned his sheriff's office, and as coroner, Woods succeeded to it for six months. John Pollock was elected magistrate in Miami with no opposition. Henry Chapman was elected county commissioner over Samuel

B. Coyle. The number of free white male inhabitants in the county in 1803 over twenty-one years of age was 755; in 1807, 1262; so it is seen a full vote had never yet been polled.

The sentiment of Clermont most strongly sustained the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and while there was a deep feeling for the perpetuity of the Union, there was but little respect among the early settlers of the county for the Federal opinions of many of the Eastern States. With the conspiracy of Burr there was no sympathy, and when that personage passed through the county in 1806 to feel the public pulse, he received, instead of encouragement, such an expression of the minds of the people that he was glad to hasten his departure from the county.* Through the efforts of Senator James Sargent, of Clermont, an act was passed authorizing the arrest of persons engaged in unlawful enterprises, and the seizure of their goods. Under this act ten boats, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions intended for Burr's expedition, were seized, and proved a fatal blow to that unpatriotic enterprise. Soon after the master-spirit himself was apprehended and tried, but through the wonderful finesse which sometimes attends trials of State prisoners was allowed to go free.

The war of 1812 was vigorously upheld in the county as a just and proper measure to maintain national honor and American rights on sea and land, and to protect the pioneer homes of the West against the incursions of the savage allies of the British. Clermont furnished four whole companies, and many of its hardy sons gave up their lives in defense of their country. At this time all party feeling was sunk, and all were animated by one common purpose,—to secure the expulsion of the "red coats" and the Indians. With the return of peace the party lines were restored, and soon after the good people were again arrayed against one another in a stirring political campaign.

The election in the year 1817 was the last held in the county in which the townships now in Brown participated, and we give the tabulated vote for senator and commissioner:

	SENATOR.		COMMISSIONER.		
	John Pollock.	John Boggess.	W. S. Jump.	Andrew Foote.	Amos Ellis.
Miami.....	214	.....	...	36	178
Pleasant.....	156	24	1	1	178
Tate.....	46	116	...	104	42
Ohio.....	216	7	...	210	14
Lewis.....	8	101	64	1	13
Washington.....	.....	247	...	156	.....
Perry.....	.....	24	...	6	.....
Batavia.....	108	1	...	100	6
Clark.....	90	3	...	3	82
Williamsburgh.....	.....	187	...	182	2
Union.....	98	.....	...	.....	83
Stoneliok.....	90	7	...	46	33
Total.....	1026	717	65	845	631

There is not much politics *per se* in the above vote, but a heap of feeling on location. The vote on two representatives was: Henry Chapman, 1055 (elected); John Den-

ham, 1023 (elected); Owen T. Fishback, 639; Gideon Minor, 774. The vote on sheriff was: Oliver Lindsey, 1325; John Earhart, 157; George S. Bryan, 297.

Besides the vote above for commissioner, Silas Hutchinson got 32,—17 in Stoneliok and 15 in Union; and James Wells got 243, of which 86 were in Washington, 154 in Lewis, and 3 in Tate. Washington still continued the largest voting township.

In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth General Assembly, submitting the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution, an election was held in 1818, which resulted in its defeat by ayes 6987 to noes 29,315; and the vote of Clermont was yeas 186, nays 1428, thus showing an almost unanimous indisposition of the people in the county to tinker with the organic law.

From 1820 to 1824 was the very low ebb in the prices of farm-products in the West, and in this county pork, wheat, and other articles hardly paid for the moving. Money was scarce, and confidence in monetary circles of the commercial centres was greatly shaken, owing to the adverse news of business in Great Britain, then in the throes of financial depression. At the election in 1824 the total vote polled was 1917, and for member of Congress stood: David Morris, 1176; James Findlay, 288; James W. Gazlay, 240; Benjamin M. Piatt, 153. This was the first election for county auditor, for which office the returns showed Andrew Foote received 1794, and John McWilliams 147. John Boggess, of Tate, beat Squire David Jones, of Ohio, for commissioner by 1436 to 509, and for coroner Robert Tweed had no opposition, and received 1429 votes. We give the vote for Governor and for two representatives, the latter being an exciting race and close:

TOWNSHIPS.	GOVERNOR.		TWO REPRESENTATIVES.			
	Tumble.	Morrow.	A. V. Hopkins.	Thomas Gatch.	J. K. Morris.	Thos. Morris.
Williamsburgh.....	125	24	16	11	144	92
Tate.....	135	114	116	80	171	136
Union.....	25	106	142	143	.....	1
Goshen.....	19	81	93	100	.....	1
Batavia.....	162	29	176	190	.....	12
Stoneliok.....	15	137	152	153	.....	1
Franklin.....	69	85	28	26	118	125
Washington.....	36	100	4	5	124	122
Wayne.....	47	4	52	50	.....	.....
Miami.....	33	197	225	227	2	4
Ohio.....	46	328	17	11	385	385
Total.....	712	1205	1021	996	944	879

The election of 1832 was hotly contested and party lines closely drawn on the vote for Governor, which stood: Robert Lucas, Democrat, 1760; Darius Lyman, Whig, 1194. Dr. William Doane, of Withamsville, was elected representative over Dr. L. A. Hendrick, of Milford, by 1724 to 1206. For commissioner the vote was: Robert Donham, 1534; Otho Pearre, of Franklin, 1307; and David Jones, of Ohio, 126. The first county recorder was elected this year, and Benjamin Morris got the office, having received 1394 votes to 1217 for John Hawkins, 230 for Jonathan Johnson, 28 for T. S. Hill, and 25 scattering. The excitement in the county was over the race for Congressman, and this fight stirred up the people, and kept

* See history of Williamsburgh township.

Clermont agitated from centre to circumference. Owen T. Fishback was the Whig nominee; Thomas Morris, the regular Democratic candidate of a convention; William Russell, the standard-bearer of a few anti-Masons; and Thomas L. Hamer, an independent Democratic candidate of his own volition, and subject only to the wishes of the people as they might determine:

	Fishback.	Hamer.	Morris.	Russell.
Batavia.....	202	14	103	..
Williamsburgh	152	19	45	7
Tate.....	134	80	128	5
Franklin.....	95	101	47	2
Washington.....	59	67	99	..
Monroe.....	73	20	111	2
Ohio.....	99	58	242	..
Union.....	39	8	147	..
Miami.....	107	7	183	1
Goshen.....	77	26	63	..
Wayne.....	45	...	73	..
Stonelick.....	98	9	78	2
	1180	409	1319	19

The district was composed of Clermont, Adams, and Brown Counties. Fishback lived at Batavia, and Morris in Bethel, while Hamer resided at Georgetown. It will be seen that Fishback carried his and Morris' home townships, but Morris got the county; and yet Hamer was triumphantly elected, as he swept Adams and Brown Counties like a tornado, and there it was his unsurpassed eloquence moved the sturdy yeomanry to patriotic and independent action, which resulted in his grand success. This was a canvass between three intellectual giants never before or since witnessed in the county, and its result had much to do with—in fact did do it—the fashioning and determining of the subsequent political history of the Union, if not its very preservation, as Hamer in Congress appointed young Ulysses S. Grant as a cadet to West Point, and the after-success of this appointee is in the world's mouth. This election kept the old town of Bethel agog for days and nights, for there Morris lived, and there Hamer, a few years before, had read law in his present opponent's office, and news traveling slow, a week elapsed ere it was known that the "young mountain orator" had defeated the distinguished chieftains of the two strong and dominant political parties.

In 1837 occurred an election that surprised the county in its results, it being the success of the Whigs for the three most important county offices, sheriff, treasurer, and auditor, and the bare escape of the Democrats from losing nearly the rest of their ticket. There had been mutterings and disaffections existing in the camps of the dominant party in the county for several years, and this season they found vent in open mutiny and rebellion, so that part of the official spoils fell, for a brief period, into the hands of the party before and since then in a minority in Clermont. The vote for senator was: Dowty Utter, 1627; David Fisher, 1557; John Joliffe (Abolition), 86. For representative, Thomas J. Buchanan, 1729; John Boggess, 1840. For commissioner, William Roudebush, 2015; Jonathan Johnson, 1270. For prosecuting attorney, George S. Lee, 1657; Reader W. Clarke, 1621. For surveyor, Squire Frazee, 1643; Samuel Ewing, 1537. For coroner, Joseph Wyatt, 1643; Thomas Sheldon, 1372; William Hall, 233. We give the vote for sheriff, treasurer, and auditor by townships:

	SHERIFF.		TREASURER.		AUDITOR.	
	Edward Frazier.	William Curry.	John W. Robinson.	William Thomas.	John Beatty.	James Ferguson.
Batavia.....	246	157	286	120	261	144
Williamsburgh.....	138	53	128	60	137	54
Tate.....	293	90	229	163	248	132
Franklin.....	153	139	148	159	147	158
Washington.....	139	150	130	163	131	159
Monroe.....	109	125	115	125	109	130
Ohio.....	170	211	165	215	175	204
Union.....	22	193	38	172	38	174
Miami.....	86	188	104	170	131	139
Goshen.....	87	123	91	122	100	114
Wayne.....	40	48	36	53	41	46
Stonelick.....	105	111	120	101	116	96
Jackson.....	63	29	68	23	66	26
Totals.....	1651	1617	1658	1646	1700	1576
Majorities.....	34		12		124	

It is proper to add that Thomas two years after was elected treasurer, and re-elected in 1841; that, when Beatty's time expired, Joshua H. Dial was elected auditor, and was twice after that re-elected; and when Frazier's time expired, in 1841, Michael Cowen came in and rode four years as sheriff. So of these three men elected in 1837, "Uncle Ned Frazier," as he was popularly called, was the only one re-elected. Frazier hailed from Tate, Beatty from Goshen, and Robinson resided in Batavia.

From 1837 on to about 1842 was another of those eras of financial depression which in the past century have regularly occurred in all countries, and under all forms of government, but Clermont suffered less than perhaps most of the counties in Ohio.

The year 1840 is memorable for the most exciting political campaign known in the history of our land, and the Harrison-Van Buren canvass, with its "log-cabin" and "hard-cider" memories, when the song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," reverberated throughout the length and breadth of the Union and swept from power the Van Buren dynasty, is worthy of mention in Clermont annals. The feelings of the people of our country were never before so wrought up, and music, song, wit, beauty, all entered into the fight and made the welkin ring with loud hurrahs for the hero of Tippecanoe and the bronzed soldier of frontier days. A monster Whig demonstration and meeting was held in Batavia, on August 6th, on the lots occupied now by Judge Philip B. Swing (the old Judge Fishback homestead) and Mrs. Judge Shepherd F. Norris. The orators were Tom Corwin, the silvery-tongued William W. Southgate, of Newport, Ky., and Robert C. Schenck, and over ten thousand people paraded the town with banners, flags, and bands. A big "log cabin" was put up, and its four corners "carried up," as the language of the slashes used to have it, by four veteran soldiers of the war of 1812,—Thomas Kain, Capt. Thomas Foster, and two others (names not accessible). The speech of Schenck excited the ire of Samuel Medary, then editor of *The Statesman*, at Columbus, who, in the columns of his paper, attacked very personally the Schenck family, and out of which arose a street

fight between Medary and Schenck's brother, at that time a lieutenant in the navy. The Democrats, however, carried the county in October by 361 majority in a poll of 4205 votes, the largest ever cast up to that date, but Harrison was the victor in November following. For three representatives the vote stood: Thomas J. Buchanan, 2231; David G. Devore, 2267; Thomas L. Carothers, 2264; Reader W. Clarke, 1941; Gideon W. Dunham, 1919; Robert B. Harlan, 1921; for commissioner, William Roudebush, 2296; Simeon Goodwin, 1900; for assessor, John Page, 2262; Richard Pemberton, 1924; and for surveyor, Squire Frazee, 2297; Rasselas Whitecomb, 1895.

For Governor and congressman the following was the vote by townships:

	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.	
	Thomas Corwin.	Wilson Shannon.	Thomas L. Sitfelds.	Dr. William Douane.
Batavia.....	265	195	247	195
Williamsburgh.....	201	105	193	107
Tate.....	249	219	243	221
Franklin.....	226	223	225	223
Washington.....	170	251	168	252
Monroe.....	120	180	116	184
Ohio.....	215	319	203	321
Union.....	61	218	55	224
Miami.....	147	261	146	259
Goshen*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	64	114	64	114
Stonelick.....	113	152	113	151
Jackson.....	101	46	101	46
Total.....	1922	2283	1888	2297

Clermont with Brown and Clinton made one district, electing three representatives, and the district vote was:

	Clermont.	Brown.	Clinton.
R. W. Clarke.....	1941	1844	1866†
G. W. Dunham.....	1919	1843	1865†
R. B. Harlow.....	1921	1834	1861†
T. J. Buchanan.....	2231	1996	1053
D. G. Devore.....	2267	1984	1050
T. L. Carothers.....	2264	2003	1059

The years 1828 and 1836 having been omitted in their order, and being Presidential years, when political excitement ran high, we give a brief summary of the results of their October votes: In 1828, for Congress, James Findlay, 1617; David K. Este, 818; for two representatives, John Shaw, 1681; John Emery, 1554; Thomas Gatch, 874; Otho Pearre, 674; for commissioner, Samuel Perin, 1925; John Rogers, 500; for auditor, Andrew Foote, 979; Alexander Herring, 1642; for coroner, Moses Dimmitt, 2291; and for Governor, John W. Campbell (same man four years afterwards beaten by Thomas Morris for United States senator) defeated Allen Trimble by 769 majority.

In 1836, the year Martin Van Buren was elected as Jackson's successor, Eli Baldwin carried the county for Governor by 1851 votes to 1396 for Joseph Vance, who, however, was elected. Thomas L. Hamer had for Congress—being his third and last term, save in 1846, when he was elected and died—1837 votes to 1371 for Owen T. Fishback. For representative, Dowty Utter, of Washington, had 1786, and Thomas Gatch, of Miami, 1448 votes. Robert Donham, for commissioner, received 1851, and

John Boggess 1406. For assessor,—an officer then with county jurisdiction, elected biennially, with power to sit as a member of the board of equalization, and to have as many deputies as his duties required,—Moses Elstun, of Union, had 1862 votes, and Isaac Foster, of Williamsburgh township, 1367.

In the Polk and Clay campaign of 1844 the political fever was raging at the hottest pitch, and when the news arrived in Batavia of the former's election a grand jollification meeting was held, and Thomas J. Buchanan was the orator. At the October election John J. McDowell for Congress had 457 majority over J. H. Thompson; William Roudebush, 479 over Simeon Goodwin for representative; Jonathan Johnston, 521 for commissioner over McKinnie; and Edmund Spence, 285 for recorder over Thomas J. Morris.

In 1847 the vote stood for senator, Benjamin Evans, 1474; H. Bonnell, 1187: for two representatives, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, 1481; S. F. Norris, 1478; Jacob L. Teal, 1180; Daniel Fee, 1198: for sheriff, S. M. Walraven, 1478; Geo. Everhart, 1188: for treasurer, Abram Teetor, 1430; William Ulrey, 1207: for auditor, John Ferguson, 1476; E. F. W. Ellis, 1190: for commissioner, Jonathan Johnson, 1434; C. Butler, 1205: prosecuting attorney, William Howard, 1425; Philip B. Swing, 1249: for recorder, L. B. Leeds, 1387; T. J. Morris, 1291: for coroner, A. Buchanan, 1473; John Quinlan, 1191. Jonathan D. Morris had no opposition for Congress.

The new constitution went into effect in 1851, in which year the first Probate judge, George S. Lee, was elected; and the clerk, for the first time elected, was John S. Griffith, of Bethel.

In 1854, Congress repealed the Missouri Compromise by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which created the greatest political revolution ever known in American history, caused a complete upheaval in the free States, and was the precursor of the Rebellion and downfall of human slavery in the Southern States. Right on the heels of this came the organization of the so-called "Know-Nothing" or American party, which swept over the land like a hurricane, carrying all before it. At the October election in 1854, Shepherd F. Norris, of Batavia, the Democratic candidate for Supreme judge, was beaten by Joseph R. Swan by 77,423 votes, while Ohio had the previous year gone Democratic by 61,806 majority. In this county George L. Swing was elected Probate judge by 3201 votes to 1596 for George S. Lee; for clerk, J. M. McGrew had 3190 and J. S. Griffith 1602; for commissioner, John Conner had 3249 and Peter Buntin 1598. Peter S. Jones, Jacob Ebersole, and Edward Sinks were chosen infirmary directors, Jones being on both tickets.

In 1855 the opposition to the Democrats elected two representatives, William West and Elbridge G. Ricker; the sheriff, W. W. Perkins; the treasurer, Thomas Glenn; the auditor, M. S. Dimmitt; the prosecuting attorney, W. P. Fishback; the commissioners (two), A. F. Morrison, W. P. Daughters; infirmary director, A. V. Hopkins; coroner, Edward Hughes; and surveyor, Thomas W. Rathbone.

In 1856 the Republicans elected Holly R. Perrine commissioner, and the next year re-elected W. W. Perkins

* No return counted.

† Elected.

sheriff over John H. Branch. This year the Know-Nothing or American party had what was called the "bob-tailed ticket,"—the effect of which was to let the Democracy win. The great tide had now spent its force, and the Democrats regained and kept control of the county offices till the memorable year of 1863.

The political animosities were aroused during the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, to a higher pitch than ever before or since known, and the campaign of 1863 was characterized by terrible virulence—both in the press, on the stump, and in ordinary local discussions. The county firmly and strenuously supported the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and came to the cordial support of the general government as it had previously done in the war of 1812, and later with Mexico. The canvass of 1863 between John Brough and C. L. Vallandigham, for Governor, called out larger meetings than in 1840, and brought out at the polls on election day the largest vote ever before polled in the county. The excitement of the campaign frequently culminated in personal and neighborhood wrangles and encounters, and many years elapsed ere the baneful effects of the angry feelings engendered that year were eradicated from the breasts of the people and politics again quieted down to its ordinary courses and channels. The vote stood:

	Brough.	Vallandigham.
County poll.....	3091	2979
Army vote.....	594	68
Total.....	3685	3047

The Republicans elected the following county officers: Amos Dawson, representative; A. M. Sinks, clerk; G. W. Hulick, Probate judge; J. W. Hill, sheriff; H. Smethurst, auditor; William Hawkins, commissioner; John Conner, infirmary director; and P. T. Cox, coroner. The next year the Republicans had only a small majority, and elected Joseph Tritt, prosecuting attorney; Silas R. Hutchinson, commissioner; C. W. Page, surveyor; and Daniel Roubush, infirmary director. In 1865, the Democrats secured the treasurer, D. E. Fee; sheriff, James Crosson; and auditor, William Nichols; and the Republicans got the recorder, J. P. Clark; commissioner, J. P. Molen; infirmary director, Thomas Marsh; and coroner, Adolph Shroem. Next year the Democrats carried the county and regained their position, and, with occasional losses of some county officials, have retained it to the present. In 1871, John R. Woodlief, Republican, defeated for sheriff William D. Courts by 99 votes. In 1873 about 200 votes were cast for Isaac C. Collins, an independent candidate for Governor, opposed to both the old parties.

In 1877 the National Greenback party first figured in the county, and cast for its State ticket 308 votes. A year later the vote of this party for Governor was increased to 1029, and, in concert with the Republicans, elected as auditor M. J. W. Holter, and as clerk H. B. Mattox, both of whom were first nominated by the Greenbackers, and subsequently indorsed by the Republicans. Michael R. Rybolt, straight Republican, was elected commissioner over Robert Buchanan, the Democratic nominee. In 1879 the Greenback vote was only 403, and the only Democrat defeated was James Crosson, candidate for representative

to the Legislature, over whom Dr. L. W. Bishop, Greenback-Republican, triumphed, he having a majority of 38 votes.

The two following lists show the status of the county on State and national questions from its organization to the present time:

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR IN THE COUNTY.

- 1803.—Not recorded.
- 1805.—Edward Tiffin, 519.
- 1807.—Return Jonathan Meigs, 175; Nathaniel Massie, 257; Thomas Worthington, 269.
- 1808.—Samuel Huntington, 222; Thomas Worthington, 385; Thomas Kirker, 7.
- 1810.—R. J. Meigs, 394; Thomas Worthington, 304.
- 1812.—R. J. Meigs, 402; Thomas Scott, 491.
- 1814.—Thomas Worthington, 315; Othniel Looker, 623.
- 1816.—Thomas Worthington, 723; James Dunlap, 524.
- 1818.—Ethan Allen Brown, 778; James Dunlap, 211.
- 1820.—Ethan Allen Brown, 974; Jeremiah Morrow, 31; William H. Harrison, 4.
- 1822.—Jeremiah Morrow, 869; Allen Trimble, 740; William W. Irwin, 4.
- 1824.—Jeremiah Morrow, 1203; Allen Trimble, 712.
- 1826.—Allen Trimble, 1523; John Bigger, 108; Alex. Campbell, 155; Benjamin Tappan, 92.
- 1828.—John W. Campbell, 1605; Allen Trimble, 836.
- 1830.—Robert Lucas, 1174; Duncan McArthur, 933.
- 1832.—Robert Lucas, 1760; Darius Lyman, 1194.
- 1834.—Robert Lucas, 1327; James Findlay, 670.
- 1836.—Joseph Vance, 1396; Eli Baldwin, 1851.
- 1838.—Wilson Shannon, 2006; Joseph Vance, 1603.
- 1840.—Wilson Shannon, 2283; Thomas Corwin, 1922.
- 1842.—Wilson Shannon, 2511; Thomas Corwin, 1969; Leicester King, 55.
- 1844.—David Tod, 2646; Mordecai Bartley, 2123; Leicester King, 114.
- 1846.—David Tod, 2195; William Bebb, 1825; Samuel Lewis, 127.
- 1848.—John B. Weller, 2640; Seabury Ford, 2142.
- 1850.—Reuben Wood, 1841; William Johnston, 1585; Edward Smith, 80.
- 1851.—Reuben Wood, 2252; Samuel F. Vinton, 1761; Samuel Lewis, 158.
- 1853.—William Medill, 2345; Nelson Barrere, 1345; Samuel Lewis, 586.
- 1855.—William Medill, 2423; Salmon P. Chase, 2336; Allen Trimble, 456.
- 1857.—Henry B. Paine, 2563; Salmon P. Chase, 1952; Philadelph Van Trump, 446.
- 1859.—Rufus P. Ranney, 2988; William Dennison, 2689.
- 1861.—Hugh J. Jewitt, 2932; David Tod, 2753.
- 1863.—John Brough, 3685; C. L. Vallandigham, 3047.
- 1865.—George W. Morgan, 3307; Jacob D. Cox, 3336.
- 1867.—Allen G. Thurman, 3737; Rutherford B. Hayes, 3246.
- 1869.—George H. Pendleton, 3784; Rutherford B. Hayes, 2950.
- 1871.—George W. McCook, 3468; Edward F. Noyes, 3324.
- 1873.—William Allen, 3475; Edward F. Noyes, 3003; Isaac C. Collins, 193; Gideon T. Stewart, 2.
- 1875.—William Allen, 4036; Rutherford B. Hayes, 3480; John Buchtel, 6.
- 1877.—Richard M. Bishop, 3859; William H. West, 3043; Stephen Johnson, 268; H. A. Thompson, 12; L. H. Bond, 2.
- 1879.—Thomas Ewing, 4070; Charles Foster, 3677; A. S. Piatt, 403; Gideon T. Stewart, 2.

VOTE OF THE COUNTY FOR PRESIDENT.

Until the year 1876 the returns of the vote in Ohio for Presidential electors were returned by the judges of the election to the sheriff, who, at a designated time, delivered them to the Secretary of State, at the capitol, hence the full returns of the county are not of record in the county, and only a few of them accessible, yet sufficient for comparison.

1824.—Jackson, 914; Clay, 318; Adams, 324.
 1832.—Jackson, 2140; Clay, 1217.
 1836.—Van Buren, 2029; Harrison, 1467.

1844.		
	Polk's Majority.	Clay's Majority.
Batavia.....	48	...
Williamsburgh.....	102	...
Tate.....	65	...
Franklin.....	1	...
Washington.....	42	...
Monroe.....	47	...
Ohio (including Pierce).....	214	...
Union.....	181	...
Miami.....	92	...
Goshen.....	3	...
Stonelick.....	37	...
Wayne.....	74	...
Jackson.....	...	42
	691	257

Polk's majority, 334.

1852.—Pierce, 2765; Scott, 2213; Hale, 409.
 1856.—Buchanan, 2741; Fremont, 2188; Fillmore, 781.
 1860.—Douglas, 3206; Lincoln, 2965; Bell, 209; Breckenridge, 57.

1864.		
	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Batavia.....	315	262
Williamsburgh.....	274	136
Tate.....	270	260
Franklin.....	290	378
Washington, 1st precinct.....	156	150
" 2d ".....	72	116
Monroe.....	159	208
Ohio.....	246	220
Pierce.....	124	170
Union.....	100	261
Miami.....	297	282
Goshen.....	182	166
Wayne.....	97	193
Stonelick.....	159	190
Jackson.....	144	150
	2888	3142
Army vote.....	428	172
Totals.....	3316	3314

Lincoln's majority in county, 2.

1868.		
	Grant.	Seymour.
Batavia.....	376	326
Franklin.....	283	398
Goshen.....	201	215
Jackson.....	180	171
Miami.....	366	287
Monroe.....	198	213
Ohio.....	347	273
Pierce.....	140	217
Stonelick.....	200	211
Tate.....	291	301
Union.....	147	289
Washington, N. P.....	76	132
" S. P.....	196	192
Wayne.....	134	231
Williamsburgh.....	340	138
	3475	3594

Seymour's majority, 119.

1872.		
	Grant.	Greeley.
Batavia.....	324	314
Franklin.....	308	407
Goshen.....	181	191
Jackson.....	168	171
Miami—Loveland.....	127	198
" Milford.....	137	118
" Newberry.....	99	53
Monroe.....	195	215
Ohio.....	398	303
Pierce.....	132	250
Stonelick.....	168	214
Tate.....	282	270
Union.....	126	256
Washington—Moscow.....	92	82
" Neville.....	127	92
" North.....	69	131
Wayne.....	148	241
Williamsburgh.....	327	152
	3408	3658

Greeley's majority, 250.

1876.		
	Tilden.	Hayes.
Batavia.....	423	394
Franklin.....	456	366
Goshen.....	219	210
Jackson.....	195	188
Miami—Loveland.....	228	163
" Milford.....	156	172
" Newberry.....	52	106
Monroe.....	241	229
Ohio.....	326	391
Pierce.....	275	161
Stonelick.....	251	175
Tate.....	342	304
Union.....	305	171
Wayne.....	297	151
Washington—Neville.....	110	122
" Moscow.....	95	103
" North.....	144	86
Williamsburgh.....	200	356
	4315	3848

Tilden's majority, 465.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the representatives in the Legislature from Clermont County, with years of election. From 1851 the term was two years, instead of one.

- 1803 (January).—Roger Walter Waring, Williamsburgh township; Amos Ellis, Pleasant township.
- 1803 (October).—Daniel Fagin, Pleasant township; Jonathan Taylor, Washington township.
- 1804.—Robert Higgins, Pleasant township.
- 1805.—Jonathan Taylor, Washington township.
- 1806.—David C. Bryan, Williamsburgh township.*
- 1807.—John Pollock, Miami township.
- 1808.—Thomas Morris, Tate township; William Fee, Washington township.
- 1809.—John Pollock, Miami township; Amos Ellis, Pleasant township.
- 1810-11.—John Pollock, Miami township; Thomas Morris, Tate township.
- 1812.—John Pollock, Miami township; Geo. C. Light, Ohio township.
- 1813-14.—John Pollock, Miami township; John Boggess, Tate township.
- 1815.—John Pollock, Miami township; William Fee, † Washington township.
- 1816.—Henry Chapman, Pleasant township; Gideon Minor, Washington township.
- 1817.—Henry Chapman, Pleasant township; John Denham, Tate township.
- 1818.—Henry Chapman, Pleasant township; John Shaw, Ohio township.
- 1819.—Alexander Campbell, Pleasant township; David Morris, Tate township.
- 1820.—Thomas Morris, Tate township.
- 1821.—Gideon Minor, Franklin township.
- 1822.—John McWilliams, Goshen township.
- 1823.—William Williams, Miami township.
- 1824.—Thomas Gatch, Miami township; Dr. A. V. Hopkins, Tate township.
- 1825.—Thomas Gatch, Miami township; John K. Morris, Tate township.
- 1826.—Thomas Gatch, Miami township; Owen T. Fishback, Batavia township.
- 1827.—Thomas Gatch, Miami township; John Shaw, Ohio township.
- 1828.—John Shaw, Ohio township; John Emery, Miami township.
- 1829.—Gideon Minor, Franklin township.
- 1830.—Samuel Perin, Miami township; John Shaw, Ohio township.
- 1831-32.—Dr. William Doane, Union township.
- 1833.—Festus Dunning, Goshen township.
- 1834.—Samuel Medary, Batavia township.
- 1835-36.—Dowty Utter, Washington township.
- 1837-39.—Thomas J. Buchanan, Batavia township.

* Seat contested and given to Thomas Morris, Tate township.

† Contested by Christian Miles, an elector, on the ground of holding a lucrative office (inspector), and decided ineligible December 8th. Mr. Fee was again elected, and resumed his office Jan. 3, 1816.

- 1840-41.—Reader W. Clarke, Batavia township.
 1842.—No representation.
 1843.—William Roudebush, Stonelick township; James F. Sargent,*
 Washington township.
 1844.—William Roudebush, Stonelick township.
 1845-46.—David Dial, Batavia township.
 1847.—Dr. James C. Kennedy, Franklin township; Shepherd F. Nor-
 ris, Batavia township.
 1848.—Shepherd F. Norris, Batavia township.
 1849-50.—Dennis Smith, Stonelick township.
 1851.—Dr. Elisha Bennett, Union township.
 1853.—Dr. John P. Emery, Miami township.
 1855.—William West, Williamsburgh township; Elbridge G. Ricker,
 Pierce township.
 1857.—Thomas Hitch, Batavia township; Moses S. Pickelheimer,
 Wayne township.
 1859.—Dr. John E. Myers, Goshen township.
 1861.—John Ferguson, Pierce township.
 1863.—Amos Dawson, Ohio township.
 1865.—Rev. Azariah W. Coan, Ohio township; Abram Teetor,†
 Goshen township.
 1866.—John H. Branch, Miami township.
 1867.—John H. Branch, Miami township; William Shaw, Monroe
 township.
 1869.—William Shaw, Monroe township.
 1871.—Ira Ferguson, Monroe township.
 1873-75.—Samuel A. West, Miami township.
 1877.—James Crosson, Wayne township.
 1879.—Ira Ferguson, Monroe township; Dr. Leonard W. Bishop, Ba-
 tavia township.

In the years 1840-43 Clermont, Clinton, and Brown Counties formed a district, with three representatives, save in the year 1842, when it had four (none from Clermont); and in 1847 this county had one representative proper (Shepherd F. Norris) and an additional one (Dr. James C. Kennedy) joined with Brown County as a district.

SENATORS IN LEGISLATURE.

Part of the time Clermont has been a senatorial district of itself alone, and then a district joined with Brown County, and four years with Brown and Clinton, but the senators are given who lived in Clermont when elected (for the term of two years):

- 1803.—William Buchanan, Washington township; ‡ James Sargent,
 Washington township.
 1805.—James Sargent, Washington township.
 1807-9.—David C. Bryan,§ Williamsburgh township.
 1810.—William Fee, Washington township.
 1811.—Levi Rogers, Tate township.
 1813.—Thomas Morris, Tate township.
 1815.—John Boggess, Tate township.
 1817-19.—John Pollock, Miami township.
 1821.—Thomas Morris, Tate township.
 1823.—Owen T. Fishback, Williamsburgh township.
 1825-27.—Thomas Morris, Tate township.
 1829.—Dr. William Wayland, Batavia township.
 1831.—Thomas Morris, Tate township.
 1833.—Dr. William Doane, Union township.
 1835.—Samuel Medary, Batavia township.
 1837-39.—Dowty Utter,|| Washington township.
 1845.—Dowty Utter, Washington township.
 1849.—William Howard, Batavia township.

* Died during his term.

† Died in office; John H. Branch elected to fill vacancy.

‡ Elected in January, and his successor elected in the following October.

§ Resigned to accept the clerkship of the Clermont Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1810.

|| In 1841-44, in district with Clinton and Brown, which got the senators.

- 1853.—Michael H. Davis, Ohio township.
 1857.—Dr. William P. Kincaid, Washington township.
 1861.—John Johnston, Batavia township.
 1865-67.—Samuel F. Dowdney, Batavia township.
 1873-75.—Henry V. Kerr, Batavia township.

The senators and representatives in the General Assembly from other counties who represented districts composed in part of Clermont County, with their years of election and service and places of residence, are as follows:

SENATORS.

- 1841.—Griffith Foss, Jr., Clinton County.
 1842.—James Loudon, Brown County.
 1843.—W. H. Baldwin, Clinton County; James Loudon, Brown
 County.
 1847.—Benjamin Evans, Brown County.
 1851.—Sanders W. Johnson, Brown County.
 1855.—Chambers Baird, Brown County.
 1859.—Clinton A. White, Brown County.
 1863.—James Loudon, Brown County.
 1869-71.—Learner B. Leeds, Brown County.
 1877-79.—George P. Tyler, Brown County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1840.—R. B. Harlan, Clinton County; Gideon W. Dunham, Brown
 County.
 1841.—Gideon W. Dunham, Brown County; Stephen Evans, Clinton
 County.
 1842.—David Fisher, Thomas Ross, Clinton County; Moses Rees,
 John D. White, Brown County.
 1843.—John D. White, Brown County.

In 1841-43 the senatorial district was Clinton, Brown, and Clermont, and ever since, Clermont and Brown.

In 1840-43 the representative district was Clinton, Brown, and Clermont; at all other times, Clermont by itself.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first Constitutional Convention in Ohio was convened at Chillicothe from Nov. 1 to Nov. 29, 1802, and the two members from Clermont were Philip Gatch and James Sargent, who were elected Oct. 12, 1802. The second convention assembled at Columbus, May 6, 1850, and adjourned July 9, 1850, to reassemble at Cincinnati Dec. 2, 1850. It was finally adjourned March 10, 1851. The member from Clermont was Shepherd F. Norris, but John H. Blair, of Georgetown, represented Clermont and Brown Counties jointly. At the election for members in Clermont, April 1, 1850, S. F. Norris and Philip B. Swing were the candidates, the former receiving 1634 and the latter 1520 votes. The vote on the adoption of this constitution in Clermont, June, 1851, was, in favor, 2263; opposed, 1798; an affirmative majority of 465.

The third Constitutional Convention assembled at Columbus, May 13, 1873, adjourned August 8th, and reassembled at Cincinnati, Dec. 2, 1873, and finished its labors May 15, 1874. The member from Clermont was John Shaw, of Ohio township, elected in April, 1873, by a vote of 2635 against 2437 cast for Thomas M. Lewis. The people of Clermont adopted the new constitution by overwhelming majorities.

CLERKS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Richard Collins, of Tate, was clerk of the Senate of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth General As-

semblies, for the years 1818, 1819, and 1820. In his first year Robert Lucas was speaker of the Senate, and in his last two years Allen Trimble was the speaker,—both subsequently Governors of the State.

Of the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth General Assembly, that assembled on Jan. 5, 1852,—the first one under the new constitution,—Mahlon H. Medary, of Batavia, was clerk, having been elected by 65 votes to 26 cast for E. J. Hutchinson, but resigned during the second session, March 7, 1853.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

John Pollock, of Milford, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth General Assemblies, which convened at the capital—Chillicothe—in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814.

Thomas J. Buchanan, of Batavia, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, that convened at Columbus on Dec. 2, 1839.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The first member of Congress from this county was Dr. William Doane, of Withamsville, elected in 1838 to the Twenty-sixth Congress from the fifth Congressional district, composed of Clermont, Brown, and Adams Counties, and re-elected in 1840, and who served two terms of two years each,—from 1839 to 1843. The next member was Jonathan D. Morris, of Batavia, elected in 1847 to the Thirtieth Congress from the seventh district, comprising Clermont, Brown, and Highland Counties, and who, in 1848, was re-elected, his term expiring in 1851, making four years. Mr. Morris was first elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, elected in 1846, being at that time in the military service of the United States in Mexico, where he died previous to the convening of the Thirtieth Congress. There was no opposition in Clermont to the election of Gen. Hamer, nor to that of Mr. Morris the first time. William Howard, of Batavia, was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1858, from the sixth district, composed of Clermont, Brown, Adams, and Highland Counties, and served one term, which ended on March 4, 1861, just at the opening of the late great Rebellion and when Congress was deeply stirred by questions of the greatest moment to the country. Reader W. Clarke, of Batavia, was elected a member of Congress from the sixth district, composed of Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Fayette, and Highland Counties, in 1864, and in 1866 was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and assisted in the work of the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. We give the vote at Mr. Clarke's first election, in 1864:

	R. W. CLARKE.		CHILTON A. WHITE.	
	Home Vote.	Army Vote.	Home Vote.	Army Vote.
Brown	2,167	434	2,434	100
Clermont	2,712	424	2,925	69
Clinton	2,140	353	1,160	48
Fayette	1,406	217	1,103	25
Highland.....	2,348	461	2,361	49
	11,179	1,889	9,887	291
Clarke's whole vote.....			12,662	
White's whole vote.....			10,178	
Clarke's majority.....			2,484	

Since then the boundaries of the district in which this county is situated have been twice changed, but no Clermonter elected.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following district Presidential electors have been from this county: 1840, Abraham Miley, who voted for William Henry Harrison for President and John Tyler for Vice-President; 1844, Reader W. Clarke, who voted for Henry Clay for President and Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President; 1860, John M. Kellum, who voted for Abraham Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President; 1872, George W. Hulick, who voted for Ulysses S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

On Dec. 15, 1832, Thomas Morris, of Bethel, was elected United States senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1833, in place of Benjamin Ruggles, by the following vote: Thomas Morris, 54; John W. Campbell, 49; scattering, 4,—being the majority of one vote. For four years Mr. Morris had for his colleague Thomas Ewing, who had been elected in 1830 (on December 29th), on the seventh joint ballot of the Legislature, by two majority; and for the other two years of his term in the Senate he had for his colleague William Allen, elected on the thirteenth joint ballot of the General Assembly, on Jan. 19, 1837, by two majority over Mr. Morris' former colleague, Thomas Ewing.

FEDERAL AND STATE JUDGES.

In 1809, Thomas Morris, of Bethel, was elected by the Legislature one of the Supreme judges of Ohio, on account of the ability he had acquired as a lawyer and a leader of the House of Representatives in conducting the impeachment against Calvin Pease and John Tod, two judges of Ohio, for an alleged unconstitutional interference with the powers and duties of justices of the peace, to whom jurisdiction in cases not exceeding twenty dollars was given. The General Assembly following the one that elected Mr. Morris to the bench revised the laws for a second time. Seven years had now elapsed since the first Legislature convened, and the question was agitated whether a new and general election of judges ought to take place. On the one side it was contended that the original appointments were for the term of seven years, and that those who had been elected to fill vacancies could only serve out the residue of the original term. On the other, this construction of the constitution was opposed as violent, forced, and unnecessary, and the opposite doctrine was maintained, that every judge elected to fill a vacancy was elected for the term of seven years, and entitled to hold his office for that time unless constitutionally removed. In support of this doctrine, this construction, the law regulating commissions was cited, and it was shown that the constant practice had hitherto been to commission every newly-elected judge for the full term. A resolution, however, was passed adopting the first construction, and extending its principle to the other State officials. This resolution, in effect, declared all the judicial offices vacant; and the Legislature (in 1810)

proceeded to elect judges of the Supreme Court and of the different Courts of Common Pleas. They reduced the number of judges of the Supreme Court, which had been increased to four in 1809, to three. The effect of this act was to deprive Thomas Morris, who had been duly elected and commissioned as judge in 1809, of his seat upon the bench. He never presided, and the only official act known to have ever been performed by him judicially was just before the meeting of the Legislature that legislated him out, in administering, in November, 1809, the oath of office to Oliver Lindsey as sheriff of the county, to which he had been elected the month previous.

On March 31, 1871, Philip B. Swing, of Batavia, was appointed by President Grant Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Humphrey H. Leavitt, who had been on the Federal bench since July 10, 1834,—the day of his appointment by President Jackson. Judge Leavitt was from Steubenville, and for twenty years was the sole government judge of the District Court in the State, and until Ohio was divided into the northern and southern districts, and Cincinnati made the seat of the latter's sittings. Judge Swing, in his nine years' administration, has made an honored name throughout the country. His administration has been able, pure, and dignified, giving him a well-deserved reputation for his decisions. Coming of an honorable lineage, celebrated in the pioneer annals of the county, born, reared, and educated in Clermont, where he had practiced for a quarter of a century his profession in a most successful and honorable manner, he has maintained on the bench the character of an eminent and upright judge.

Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Batavia, was appointed in February, 1876, by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, one of the five judges of the Supreme Court commission for three years; and his term expired Feb. 1, 1879. This court, created by the Legislature under the provisions of the constitution, had the same authority as the regular Supreme Court, and was designed to assist in deciding continued and accumulated cases, and help to clear the dockets. This was the first court commission ever in the State, and ten years must elapse before another can be appointed. The decisions of the commission were received with favor, and are published by the State law reporter.

Henry V. Kerr, of Batavia, is the present State librarian, receiving his appointment from Governor R. M. Bishop, March 17, 1879, for the full term of two years. Mr. Kerr is a native of New York, but came to Clermont many years ago, and served as county recorder from 1853 to 1859, and was elected State senator in 1873. For eight years he was editor of the *Clermont Sun*, where he gave proof of extensive culture, great reading, and indomitable energy. Under the joint administration of Mr. Kerr and his assistant, Miss Mary C. Harbaugh, for many years an assistant in that office, the library is managed in the best interests of the public, and to the satisfaction of those who consult it.

In addition to the foregoing many former citizens of Clermont achieved distinction in other States. Isaac N. Morris (son of Senator Thomas Morris) was an able member of Congress from the Quincy, Ill., district, and a trusted

friend of President Lincoln, who often consulted him on affairs of state. Samuel W. Holmes, of Seymour, Ind., became a leading politician in that State, and for years held important offices. Col. Jed. Brush, the cattle-killing of Colorado, has been a prominent member of the Legislature of that State. Hon. James Shaw was a hero in the struggle for Texan independence, and a Congressman of that republic; and many others were equally eminent in other localities.

There is hardly another county that has furnished more Federal officials than Clermont. At one time it had sixty persons in the employ of the government at Washington, furnishing such distinguished officials as J. Milton Megrew, Sixth Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, and J. L. French, of the Postmaster-General's Department, both noted as officers unsurpassed in efficiency.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS REPRESENTING CLERMONT COUNTY FROM 1799 TO 1880 —COMPOSITION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1799.—The first delegate from the Northwest Territory was William H. Harrison,—elected President in 1840,—who resigned to accept the Governorship of the Territory of Indiana, and was succeeded as delegate by William McMillan, of Cincinnati.

1801.—Paul Fearing, of Marietta, was the third and last delegate who represented the Territory in Congress.

1803.—Up to 1813 the State had but one member of Congress in the House of Representatives, who was Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, the representative in the Eighth to Twelfth Congress.

1813.—The first Congressional apportionment in Ohio was made by the Tenth General Assembly, by act passed Feb. 14, 1812, dividing the State into six Congressional districts on the basis of the census of 1810, and Clermont, with Highland, Fayette, Clinton, Greene, and Adams, was made the Second district, and John Alexander, of Greene, was the representative from 1813 to 1817, in Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses, and was succeeded by John W. Campbell, of Adams, who served from 1817 to 1823, in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Congresses.

1823.—The Twentieth General Assembly of Ohio, on May 23, 1822, divided the State into fourteen Congressional districts, and Clermont, with Hamilton, composed the First, and James W. Garlay, of Hamilton, served from 1823 to 1825, in the Eighteenth Congress, and James Findlay, of the same county, from 1825 to 1833, in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Congresses.

1833.—The Thirtieth General Assembly of Ohio, on June 13, 1832, passed an act dividing the State into nineteen Congressional districts, of which Clermont, Brown, and Adams composed the Fifth, and Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown, served from 1833 to 1839, in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Congresses, and Dr. William Doane, of Withamsville, Clermont Co., served from 1839 to 1843, in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses.

1843.—The Forty-first General Assembly of Ohio, by an act passed March 13, 1843, divided the State into twenty-

one Congressional districts, of which Clermont, Brown, and Highland composed the Seventh, and John J. McDowell, of Highland, served from 1843 to 1847, in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses; Jonathan D. Morris, of Batavia, Clermont Co., served from 1847 to 1851, in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses; and Nelson Barrere, of Highland, served from 1851 to 1853, in the Thirty-second Congress.

Up to this date (1843) it had been the invariable custom of the Legislature to make the Congressional apportionment as soon as the census returns were had, and not to change it until after the next census, but the Forty-third General Assembly of Ohio was the first to make an innovation on the precedent, and on March 12, 1845, made, by a special enactment, a new Congressional apportionment by changing several of the districts; but the Seventh (Clermont district) was not disturbed.

1853.—The Fiftieth General Assembly of Ohio, by act passed April 30, 1852, divided the State into twenty-one Congressional districts, of which Clermont, Brown, Adams, and Highland composed the Sixth, and whose representative from 1853 to 1855, in the Thirty-third Congress, was Andrew Ellison, of Brown; from 1855 to 1857, in the Thirty-fourth Congress, was Jonas R. Emrie, of Highland; from 1857 to 1859, in the Thirty-fifth Congress, was Joseph R. Cockerell, of Adams; and from 1859 to 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Congress, was William Howard, of Batavia, Clermont Co.; and from 1861 to 1863, in the Thirty-seventh Congress, was Chilton A. White, of Brown.

1863.—The Fifty-fifth General Assembly of Ohio, by an act passed April 26, 1862, divided the State into nineteen Congressional districts, of which Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Fayette, and Highland composed the Sixth, whose representative from 1863 to 1865, in the Thirty-eighth Congress, was Chilton A. White, of Brown; from 1865 to 1869, in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, was Reader W. Clarke, of Batavia, Clermont Co.; and from 1869 to 1873, in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, was John A. Smith, of Highland.

1873.—The Sixtieth General Assembly of Ohio, by an act passed April 27, 1872, divided the State into twenty Congressional districts, of which Clermont, Butler, Clinton, Warren, and Fayette composed the Third, whose representative from 1873 to 1875, in the Forty-third Congress, was John Quincy Smith, of Clinton; from 1875 to 1877, in the Forty-fourth Congress, was John S. Savage, of Clinton; and from 1877 to 1879, in the Forty-fifth Congress, was Mills Gardner, of Fayette.

1879.—The second violation of Congressional apportionment precedent was made by the Sixty-third General Assembly of Ohio, which, by an act passed May 15, 1878, repealed the act of six years previous, not waiting until the next census, as, with one exception noted, had been the precedent, and made a new apportionment, putting Clermont with Brown, Adams, Highland, and Clinton, whose representative from 1879 to 1881, in the Forty-sixth Congress, was Henry L. Dickey, of Highland.

1880.—In February the Legislature repealed the apportionment of May 15, 1878, and enacted the one of April 27, 1872.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The following were the Territorial and State Governors from the organization of the first civil government, in 1788, in the Northwest Territory, of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1880:

Arthur St. Clair, from July 13, 1788, to 1802.
 Charles Willing Byrd, from 1802 to March 3, 1803.
 Edward Tiffin, from March 3, 1803, to March 4, 1807.
 Thomas Kirker, from March 4, 1807, to Dec. 12, 1808.
 Samuel Huntington, from Dec. 12, 1808, to Dec. 8, 1810.
 Return Jonathan Meigs, from Dec. 8, 1810, to March 25, 1814.
 Othniel Looker, from April 14, 1814, to Dec. 8, 1814.
 Thomas Worthington, from Dec. 8, 1814, to Dec. 14, 1818.
 Ethan Allen Brown, from Dec. 14, 1818, to Jan. 4, 1822.
 Allen Trimble, from Jan. 7, 1822, to Dec. 28, 1822.
 Jeremiah Morrow, from Dec. 28, 1822, to Dec. 19, 1826.
 Duncan McArthur, from Dec. 19, 1826, to Dec. 18, 1830.
 Robert Lucas, from Dec. 18, 1830, to Dec. 7, 1832.
 Joseph Vance, from Dec. 7, 1832, to Dec. 13, 1836.
 Wilson Shannon, from Dec. 13, 1836, to Dec. 16, 1840.
 Thomas Corwin, from Dec. 16, 1840, to Dec. 14, 1842.
 Wilson Shannon, from Dec. 14, 1842, to April 13, 1844.
 Thomas W. Bartley, from April 13, 1844, to Dec. 3, 1844.
 Mordecai Bartley, from Dec. 3, 1844, to Dec. 12, 1846.
 William Bebb, from Dec. 12, 1846, to Jan. 22, 1849.
 Seabury Ford, from Jan. 22, 1849, to Dec. 12, 1850.
 Reuben Wood, from Dec. 12, 1850, to July 15, 1853.
 William Medill, from July 15, 1853, to Jan. 14, 1856.
 Salmon P. Chase, from Jan. 14, 1856, to Jan. 9, 1860.
 William Dennison, from Jan. 9, 1860, to Jan. 13, 1862.
 David Tod, from Jan. 13, 1862, to Jan. 12, 1864.
 John Brough, from Jan. 12, 1864, to Aug. 29, 1865.
 Charles Anderson, from Aug. 30, 1865, to Jan. 9, 1866.
 Jacob D. Cox, from Jan. 9, 1866, to Jan. 13, 1868.
 Rutherford B. Hayes, from Jan. 13, 1868, to Jan. 8, 1872.
 Edward F. Noyes, from Jan. 8, 1872, to Jan. 12, 1874.
 William Allen, from Jan. 12, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1876.
 Rutherford B. Hayes, from Jan. 14, 1876, to March 2, 1877.
 Thomas L. Young, from March 2, 1877, to Jan. 14, 1878.
 Richard M. Bishop, from Jan. 14, 1878, to Jan. 14, 1880.
 Charles Foster, Jan. 14, 1880.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

From Ohio since its Admission into the Union in 1802, with Residence and Time of Service.

John Smith, Hamilton, from 1803 to 1808.
 Thomas Worthington, Ross, from 1803 to 1807 and 1810 to 1814.
 Edward Tiffin, Ross, from 1807 to 1809.
 Return Jonathan Meigs, Washington, from 1808 to 1810.
 Stanley Griswold, Cuyahoga, 1809.
 Alexander Campbell, Adams, from 1809 to 1813.
 Jeremiah Morrow, Warren, from 1813 to 1819.
 Joseph Kerr, Ross, from 1814 to 1815.
 Benjamin Ruggles, Belmont, from 1815 to 1833.
 William Allen Trimble, Highland, from 1819 to 1821.
 Ethan Allen Brown, Hamilton, from 1822 to 1825.
 William Henry Harrison, Hamilton, from 1825 to 1828.
 Jacob Burnet, Hamilton, from 1828 to 1831.
 Thomas Ewing, Fairfield, from 1831 to 1837 and 1850 to 1851.
 Thomas Morris, Clermont, from 1833 to 1839.
 William Allen, Ross, from 1837 to 1849.
 Benjamin Tappan, Jefferson, from 1839 to 1845.
 Thomas Corwin, Warren, from 1845 to 1851.
 Benjamin Franklin Wade, Ashtabula, from 1851 to 1869.
 Salmon P. Chase, Hamilton, from 1849 to 1855, 1861.*
 George Ellis Pugh, Hamilton, from 1855 to 1861.
 John Sherman, Richland, from 1861 to 1877.

* Salmon P. Chase, elected for six years from March 4, 1861, served till March 12th, and resigned to go in Lincoln's Cabinet; John Sherman resigned to go into Hayes' Cabinet; and Corwin resigned to go in Taylor's Cabinet.

Allen G. Thurman, Franklin, from 1869 to 1881.
 Stanley Matthews, Hamilton, from 1877 to 1879.
 George Hunt Pendleton, Hamilton, from 1879 to 1885.
 James A. Garfield, Lake, from 1881 to 1887.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN CLERMONT COUNTY.*

There is no feature in the history of Clermont County more worthy of mention than its part in the great struggle that ended in emancipation. As the birthplace and family home of the great general of the liberating army, it is justly proud of his renown. Yet while, and even before, Ulysses S. Grant was a laughing, fair-haired boy, unconscious that it was his mighty destiny to execute and perpetuate the decree of Lincoln, the emancipator, other sons were battling as giants for the then hopeless slaves. Judge Burnet, in his account of the delegates who framed the first constitution, says, "that Gatch and Sargent, from Clermont, were among the honored men who successfully labored in the construction of the State constitution and the early legislation of Ohio, that they were elected because they were anti-slavery men, and that they were Virginians and both practical emancipators."

President Harrison, when a candidate for Congress, in a public letter defending himself against the charge of pro-slavery principles, refers to his venerable friend, Philip Gatch, who was a member of an abolition society in Virginia. Obed Denham, the founder of Bethel, in his conveyance wrote as follows: "I also give two lots in said town, Nos. 80 and 180, for the use of the regular Baptist Church,—who do not hold slaves, nor commune at the Lord's table with those who do practice such tyranny over their fellow-creatures,—for to build a house for the worship of Almighty God and to bury the dead, and for no other purpose."

Only second in importance to Gen. Grant is Thomas Morris, who was a member of the General Assembly for twenty-four years, where he labored actively and successfully for the rights of man, and in opposition to all efforts to prohibit by penal legislation the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into Ohio. From this, in 1832, he was promoted to wider usefulness as a United States senator.

In that august Congress, while Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Van Buren, Preston, Clayton, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Silas Wright, Crittenden, Benton, Ewing, and the future presidents, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, were shaking hands above the prostrate slave, and solacing themselves and the people with the lullabies of compromise, and drowning the wails of the oppressed with cries of "No Agitation!" this moral hero from Clermont, undaunted by their tyrannical opposition, alike careless of their hate and fearless of threats, stood alone, and holding aloft the spurned petitions of the outraged philanthropy of the North demanded their reception as a matter of right. In his last noble speech, delivered in the Senate, February, 1839, he said, in conclusion, "I hope, on returning to my home and friends, to join them again in rekindling the beacon-fires of liberty on every hill in our State, until their broad glare shall enlighten every valley, and the song of

triumph will soon be heard. . . . That all may be safe, I conclude that the negro will yet be set free."

"Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
 And in its hollow tones are heard
 The thanks of millions yet to be."

In the general convention of Liberty men at Buffalo in 1843 he was nominated as their candidate for Vice-President.

"Who can tell how vast the plan
 Which that day's incident began,
 And how it proves, when understood,
 The harbinger of endless good?"

"The influence of a good deed is without limits." Chief Justice Chase wrote, "Senator Morris first led me to see the character of the slave-power as an aristocracy, and the need of an earnest organization to counteract its pretensions. He was far beyond the time he lived in."

In early youth the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, then needy and otherwise friendless, found a home with Senator Morris, and received at his hands an introduction to his splendid political career. And it was by Gen. Hamer's appointment that Gen. Grant secured his military education at West Point.

This connection and correlation of worthies is perhaps without a parallel in the United States. It were idle to suppose that the citizens of the county were entirely unworthy of these associations.

Public thought was deeply interested in those beings, whom their religion clothed with humanity and whom sympathy marked as unfortunate. On the border the more repulsive features of the "Peculiar Institution" were doubtless softened by the desire to obtain a security through a kindness that was not felt or needed farther South. Yet enough was visible to make the whole system odious to the freemen of the North.

One of the early agitators of this question was John Rankin, a Presbyterian preacher, who was thoroughly in earnest, and lost no chance to discuss the "Sin of Slavery" and its dangerous influence on Politician, Priest, and Press.

After delivering a lecture of this kind in the old school-house at Williamsburgh, he was set upon in the street and severely pelted with eggs. It is a strange comment, but the young man who was thought to be the leader in this disgraceful affair lost his life in the Union army.

The general tenor of all discussion was the inherent wrong and sin of human bondage; opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories; a complete abolition of the slave-trade on the high seas, in fact as well as law; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; but in no case was intervention in the States advocated. With increasing agitation came an active benevolence that did not stop to debate the right to hold property in man when that man had escaped from his tyrant.

And when food, shelter, or raiment was asked, often in the name of Christ, it could not be refused to one of these little ones. Whether one should constitute himself a constable to return the fleeing to bondage, or point the way to freedom, was a question of easy solution.

True men, without regard to party, never refused bread to the beseeching negro who turned away from chains and, with

* Prepared by Byron Williams.

face toward the north star, fled from the sight of the spangled banner of the free to the British flag as his only city of refuge. In the nature of things men of decided convictions against slavery were most frequently importuned for assistance, and thus became the men who were charged with running away negroes.

Nothing was done to entice slaves from Kentucky. Only as they came were they sped on their way. The owners pursuing them were informed who were most likely to have assisted the fugitives, and returning, in baffled rage heaped curses loud and deep on names of persons and localities in hearing of slaves, who reverently preserved the stealthy knowledge for their own time of need. Mrs. Dr. L. T. Pease distinctly remembers a band of six fugitives that were secreted in her father's (Thomas Fee) house more than sixty-five years ago.

Her brother, the late Robert E. Fee, of Moscow, was, it is true, charged with abducting slaves, and at one time was under requisition for the same.

About forty years ago a family of blacks, living for years in the south part of the county, were kidnapped at night, except the father, and carried into Kentucky, under the plea that the mother was a runaway slave, and her children, though born out of bondage, must share her lot. A vain pursuit was made to the river, where on the Kentucky side unusual lights pointed out a house that was conjectured to have received the unfortunate captive. Robert Fee devoted himself to their rescue by legal means. He followed them into a distant State into which they had been sold, and narrowly escaped death. The mob, raging for his blood, actually passed through the room adjoining his hiding-place. The affair produced much excitement, and caused many hitherto neutral people to join the opposition to slavery. The family was hopelessly lost and separated, but Fee repaid *his* wrongs many fold.

A light was said to have burned all night in his house to guide belated travelers across the river. His doors were barred, and his family, girls and all, slept with loaded firearms in ready reach. His house was surrounded again and again by violent slave-hunters. The romance of the border in that day was thrilling in the extreme, though its actors were but plain farmers and timid, shadow-fearing fugitives.

There was no preconcerted action on the part of the men so engaged, yet there was a kind of system. When runaways got across the river, the Fees and others, according to circumstances, either hurried them on or secreted them till the hunt swept by. They were then guided northward, generally through Tate township, where they were cared for by the Rileys, Benjamin Rice, Richard Mace, Isaac H. Brown, and others.

Brown commenced in 1835, and was one of the most vigilant conductors on the road. From there a part went to Huggins', on White Oak, but most came to Williamsburgh, where Charles Boerstler Huber and Dr. L. T. Pease were always ready to help. Another much-traveled road led to Williamsburgh from New Richmond by way of James Buntin's.

Huber became an abolitionist through his own experience. After serving an apprenticeship as a tanner he

went far South and sought employment as such. His first application was answered, "No, I bought one yesterday," and so on, till money and patience were both gone. He concluded that the system was bad, and ever after sought its destruction with relentless zeal. He was bold, outspoken, and fearless to rashness, which, no doubt, saved him much trouble, for it needed a brave man to match him.

Mark Sims, a mulatto, was for many years the wagon-master for Huber, Pease, and their assistants. The route from Williamsburgh led by various ways to the Quaker settlement in Clinton County. The work was generally done in the night,—not through shame, but to avoid trouble with some who, for the sake of the rewards, were often on the watch. There is no telling how many escaped, but the number must have amounted to many hundreds. Very few were ever captured. In a notable instance a large family (the Balls), some twelve or fourteen, were overhauled when in sight of the British ship that was to carry them over the lake. The greatest number cared for at one time by Huber was seventeen.

In the *New York Independent* for December, 1879, Prof. David Swing thus pleasantly writes of his recollections of Williamsburgh, in 1849:

"In the village, which lay a mile or two from our farm, there lived and tanned leather a man called Boss Huber. He was the first one of those fearful creatures called Abolitionists I ever saw, and to which all our large family looked with abhorrence. One summer morning it devolved upon me to make an early trip through the woods to the village, with the intent to lay in for some harvest hands a few pounds of sugar and a half-gallon of molasses; and lo! in a ravine, shady and cool and dark, I came upon Boss Huber and a large negro man. Boss was just shaking hands with the African, and giving him some money and some parting words. To my young and altogether verdant soul, it seemed that the Boss was sending a colored man on some errand to some distant town or State, for the fact and manner of the Underground Railroad had not yet fully penetrated my soul. The fearful Boss then joined me, and we emerged at length from the woods and approached the village together. He began saying something about having told that negro of a town North in which he could find work; and from this introduction he glided off into a regular eloquent discourse about the wrongs and sufferings of the black men in the South. He wound up his plea by taking from his coat-pocket a much-worn copy of *The National Era*, if my memory is perfectly correct. At least the paper contained several immense speeches from such men as Salmon P. Chase and Birney and Garrison, and when in one of these addresses I found the passage, 'We must in this country rear a temple of liberty whose shaft will pierce the skies,' it seemed to me a large remark. I memorized a part of that speech, and when, next winter, I joined a debating 'club,' I took the abolition side of a question, and as a climax quoted all about that temple with such an ambitious shaft. To-day, among things to be glad of, I am rather glad that I once saw a slave make a summer morning sacred to him and to me by tripping along through dense woods away from the Ohio and toward freedom."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

THE BAR.

THE term law, though used in a great variety of relations, always means an established rule,—is sometimes called the rule of action,—and its seat is the bosom of God and its voice the harmony of the world, as all things in heaven and

earth do it homage, the very least as feeling its care and the greatest as not exempted from its power. The employment of the lawyer is pre-eminently one of trust and confidence, and the law so regards it, for it excuses the lawyer from revealing what his client has confided to him; but, what is still more to the purpose, men so regard it. The province of an attorney is to vindicate rights and redress wrongs, hence it is a high and holy function, and men come to him in their hours of trouble,—not such trouble as religion can solace or medicine cure, but the trouble arising from innocence accused, confidence betrayed, reputation slandered, liberty assailed, property invaded, promises broken, the domestic relations violated, or life endangered. The guilty and the innocent, the upright and the dishonest, the wronging and the wronged, the knave and the dupe alike consult him, and with the same unreserved confidence. It is not given to man to see the human heart completely unveiled before him, but the lawyer, perhaps, comes more nearly to this than any other, for there is no aspect in which the human character does not present itself in his secret consultations. All the passions, all the vices, and all the virtues are by turns subjected to his scrutiny; and he has thus studied human nature in its least disguised appearances, and has watched it under all trials, in the light and in the shade, in ecstasy and in despair, in glory and in shame.

Attorneys in Ohio are first mentioned in the act passed by the Governor and judges of Aug. 1, 1792, wherein it was provided that no person should be admitted to practice as an attorney in any of the courts of the then Territory unless he was a person of *good and moral* character, and well affected to the government of the United States and of the Territory; and should pass an examination of his professional abilities before one or more of the territorial judges, and obtain from him or them before whom he was examined a certificate of possessing the proper abilities and qualifications to render him useful in the office of an attorney. And, further, should have taken in open court and subscribed an oath that he would do no falsehood, nor consent to the doing of any, in the courts of justice; and if he knew of an intention to commit any, that he would give knowledge thereof to the justices of the said court, or some of them, that it might be prevented; that he would not wittingly or willingly promote or sue any false, groundless, or unlawful suit, nor give aid or consent to the same; and that he would conduct in the office of an attorney within the said courts to the best of his knowledge and discretion, and with all good fidelity as well to the courts as to his client. It was further provided that parties might plead or manage their own causes personally, or by the assistance of such counsel as they should see fit to engage, but neither the plaintiff or defendant were permitted to employ *over two* lawyers each; and when only two lawyers were attending court, neither of the parties to a suit could retain more than one; nor in any cause should fees for more than one attorney be taxed.

The next law pertaining to attorneys, passed June 15, 1795, made it imperative that the lawyer should take an oath that he would behave himself in the office of counsellor-at-law (or attorney, as the case might be) in the court according to the best of his learning, and with all good fidelity, as well to the court as to the client, and that he would use

no falsehood, nor delay any person's cause for lucre or malice. The act of the General Assembly of Oct. 29, 1799, required that any person wishing to practice law should obtain a license from the Governor of the Territory, and that any person to be entitled to receive a license should produce a certificate, signed by two or more of the judges of the general court, attesting his due examination and qualifications, with certificate of some lawyer that the candidate had read law four years.

Under the law of Feb. 4, 1804, the Supreme Court admitted the candidates, on successful examinations, to the practice of the law until the adoption of the new constitution, when, in 1852, an enactment passed, putting the admission of applicants to the bar upon the District Courts, who from that to the present time have admitted such persons as passed the required examinations in legal lore and had proper testimonials as to character. Under the act of Jan. 28, 1819, it was necessary to have been a year a resident of the State, and to have read law continuously for two years.

Lawyers were first taxed professionally in 1825, by the act of February 7th, which required the Court of Common Pleas in every county once a year (at the term next preceding the 1st day of July) to make duplicate lists of all attorneys practicing their profession in the county and resident thereof, and affix to each such sum as should appear just and reasonable, not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, which sum said attorney had to pay into the county treasury, as a license for practicing his profession. On Feb. 22, 1830, the law was modified so as to put the assessing of this tax upon the county assessors instead of the courts, with power to the county commissioners and auditor to amend their (assessors') assessments as they deemed most proper. Lawyers paid a license up to the adoption of the new constitution, in 1851, and none since, save to the general government a short period during and at close of the great Rebellion.

A law of March 8, 1831, made it penal for an attorney to encourage, excite, and stir up any suit, quarrel, or controversy between two or more persons, with intent to injure such person or persons.

The Clermont bar has occupied a high niche in the legal jurisprudence of the State, in the past and present, on account of the learning and ability of its members, as well as their personal and political standing, and reputed excellence before juries and in the examination of witnesses. Then there were the visiting lawyers,—men distinguished for ability and eloquence,—patriarchs in the legal profession of Ohio, of celebrated legal attainments and intellectual abilities, who met at various courts to measure weapons with each other. There were giants in the early days in the country court-houses, and many of them who attended the first courts at Williamsburgh became the nation's pride in legal lore and political reputation.

The first resident attorney in the county was Thomas Morris, admitted in 1804, who had not mistaken his profession or his powers, and who soon took a leading position as a lawyer whose reputation and business rapidly accumulated. As a lawyer he quoted more frequently than most attorneys from the Bible, and those quotations, being

apt and accurate, added greatly to the conclusiveness of his arguments before a jury. In a legal contest with Benham (Joseph S.), an able lawyer, in which he (Benham) wielded his sarcasm and eloquence against the citizens of villages, who, he affirmed, when they got a few mechanics and one or two professional men put on airs of importance and dignity, Mr. Morris retorted with a power and eloquence that was sorely felt by his distinguished opponent. He contrasted the city gentlemen with the free, honest, independent citizens in country villages, and made a most powerful defense of the noble position and calling of mechanics and laboring men. The vindication and triumph was complete, and Mr. Benham said afterwards that Morris was harder to vanquish than any lawyer he ever contended with.

In a case of great importance before the court in Brown County, he desired a continuance of his case, a principal witness being absent on account of high waters. The court refused the motion, and Mr. Morris procured a horse, swam the stream, and with his witness behind him returned and replunged again into the swollen creek, entered the court, and gained his case. These two incidents are illustrative of his unconquerable energy as well as his ability as a lawyer, and his reading Blackstone by the light of hickory bark in his log cabin had a significant connection with his subsequent grand success.

From the year 1804 up to 1810 we find, among other resident lawyers, Levi Rogers, who was also a doctor of established reputation, a preacher of marked ability, sheriff from 1805 to 1809, prosecuting attorney in 1809, and represented the county in the Senate of the General Assembly. He was a man of singularly good judgment, and had the affections and confidence of the people to a wonderful degree.

David C. Bryan was admitted to the bar in 1806. The same year he was elected a representative in the Legislature, prosecuting attorney in 1807 to 1809, senator from 1807 to 1811, and clerk from 1810 to 1828. He was a gentleman of thorough, systematic education, which made him a good business lawyer and a most valuable public official.

Thomas S. Foote began to practice law in 1809, having been a hatter previously, and was prosecuting attorney from 1811 to 1825, and was well posted in law. He was very popular and a genial man of the old school, and died in Batavia, Nov. 17, 1827.

David Morris was admitted at the same time, and was prosecuting attorney in 1810, and a representative in the year 1816. He was a printer, and published the second paper in Clermont. He was a close reasoner, but not very much given to legal business, for which he had not the aptitude that he so eminently possessed in the editorial chair.

In 1811 was admitted Roger W. Waring, who had for the preceding ten years been clerk of the courts; was a most scholarly man, of quiet and gentle disposition and sensitive but lovable nature. He came from a noble family of Kentucky, was one of the two representatives from Clermont in the first Legislature of Ohio, in 1803; was many years a magistrate, and of all the men identified with the first history of the county no one had a purer or more honorable record than he. He also was, like all the educated men of

his time, a surveyor, and his records as clerk and his surveys bear high testimony to his ability and efficiency as a public functionary.

This year, also, was admitted Daniel F. Barney, a safe business attorney, popular surveyor, but not an advocate of noted powers. In 1814, T. Freeman was an attorney at Williamsburgh.

Up to 1815 many distinguished lawyers from Cincinnati, Kentucky, and various counties in Ohio attended our courts. There was Joshua Collet, afterwards Common Pleas and Supreme judge, of a wonderful analytic mind and prompt, decisive intellect.

Jacob Burnet, from the very first organization of the county and for over ten years, had the principal law practice, and was subsequently a senator in Congress and judge of the State Supreme bench.

John Kerr, Secretary of State for a long time, practiced in this county's courts with great success, as did also Arthur St. Clair, Jr.,—son of the old Governor,—who was not only popular among the attorneys, but specially esteemed by Clermont ladies, one of whom he married during his legal trips to the county.

Aaron Goforth was well known as a first-class lawyer, served as prosecuting attorney several terms of court, and left an honorable record; and R. S. Thomas had a lucrative practice, while as a speaker he was not so well known or noted as his competitors.

Martin Marshal, of Kentucky, came of an honored and celebrated judicial lineage in the nation's history, of a stock pre-eminently legal and judicial, and in the first forty years' history of Clermont his name shines out most brilliantly as an able lawyer and most successful advocate, with traits of character that made him popular with all.

In the first few years of the county courts there practiced regularly a man whose very looks and instincts were judicial, and who in after-years was congressman, postmaster-general, and then, for nearly a third of a century, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. We refer to John McLean, who spoke in the log court-house in Williamsburgh in 1804 and 1805, before rustic courts and juries, and afterwards delivered opinions from the magnificent court-chambers in Washington City, as one of the highest judicial functionaries of the world.

In 1815 was admitted Owen T. Fishback, who came from Kentucky, and who died in the year 1864, having practiced with great success and honor for fifty years,—a longer time than any other lawyer who ever lived in the county. He was State senator in the years 1823 and 1824, representative in 1826, prosecuting attorney from 1825 to 1833, and president judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1841 to 1848. Half a century an ornament to the bar, of strong opinions which he was accustomed to strongly express at all proper times, he was a man who left a decided impress on the history of his time and that of this county. He reared a large family of sons and daughters, well and most favorably known, one of whom—W. P. Fishback—is one of the ablest lawyers in Indianapolis. Judge Fishback was a man of wonderful original thought, of backbone and nerve in the highest degree, and yet withal was of warm-hearted temperament and nature, and sympathized with

distress and suffering in all forms, and was of that genial public spirit to lead him to take an active part in all public improvements and humanitarian reforms.

In 1818, Benjamin Morris, county recorder from 1832 to 1841, was admitted, but never took much of a hand in the practice of the legal profession, being more given to literary tastes, which he employed and cultivated in editing newspapers or writing and contributing many varied and valuable articles of an historical nature for the press.

In 1821 was admitted the most eloquent advocate known in his time,—Thomas L. Hamer. He read law with Thomas Morris, at Bethel, who, with Thomas Porter (admitted the previous year to the bar at Batavia), recommended him for admission to the practice, whereupon he then moved to Georgetown, where he was admitted, and which was his subsequent home. He was elected several times to the Legislature, served in Congress from 1833 to 1839, was elected again in 1846 while in Mexico, where he died a general in the United States army. Hamer was not only an able and eloquent attorney but a most popular man personally, and when he fell in Mexico no man's prospects in the land were brighter for the Presidency than his. As he studied law in Clermont, and practiced so much here, he is considered almost one of our bar, which delights to revive reminiscences of his moving oratory before juries and glowing speeches on the hustings.

In 1828, Hiram Bell came to the bar. About this time the bar was lively with Morris and Fishback, of our own county; Hamer, of Brown; Marshal, of Augusta; Tom Corwin, of Warren; Este, Fox, Benham, John C. Wright, Hammond, and other bright luminaries of Cincinnati; and Richard Collins, of Hillsboro', the man large in stature and larger in heart and mind. There were noted combats in the forensic arena of those days, sharp and warm intellectual fights before the bench, and appeals to the jury not excelled before any bar in Ohio.

On Aug. 21, 1824, Richard Collins and Learner B. Collins opened an office in Batavia, the former then residing at Hillsboro', but afterwards moving to his elegant homestead at "Horse-Shoe Bend," on the east fork, between Bantam and Williamsburgh.

Joseph S. Benham, on Oct. 16, 1824, opened an office in Batavia, as William H. Harrison, Jr., son of the future President, had done in the previous month, but both lived in Cincinnati. The same year Thomas Moorhead, an Irish attorney, and the second captain of the Batavia Light Infantry, came to practice. He was a very eccentric man, of warm impulses and many generous traits.

July 16, 1825, Theodore D. Burrows put out his shingle as a lawyer; a quaint young man, who did not achieve marked success. About 1828, Jonathan D. Morris began the practice of law, but in 1831 was appointed clerk of the courts, which position he held to 1846, and the next year (1847) was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Hamer's death, and re-elected in 1849. Mr. Morris was a faithful, conscientious, and popular official, and for a quarter of a century exerted a controlling influence in the county's history, being a leader of public opinion and a man in whom the public reposed great confidence.

In 1830, John Jolliffe began practicing, and was the

prosecuting attorney from 1833 to 1837. He was a good lawyer, and noted throughout the State as a prominent anti-slavery leader, and was celebrated as the black man's advocate in the days of the "Fugitive-Slave Law."

Samuel and John T. Brush about this time had quite a practice, the latter living in the county.

In 1832 came the well-known Thomas L. Shields, who kept up a very large practice till his departure, in 1855, to his ancestral estates, near Pittsburgh. As a land-attorney he won distinction, was of a most genial disposition and warm-hearted instincts.

The same year Jacob T. Crapsey and Calvin A. Warren, both sons-in-law of Thomas Morris, were at the bar, with good practice and many clients.

Alexander Herring, who had been auditor from 1828 to 1830, practiced some, but did not give law his exclusive attention. In 1833, George B. Tingley came in with his briefs and practiced some.

In 1834, George S. Lee was admitted, was prosecuting attorney from 1837 to 1839, and practiced with success till 1851, when he was elected the first Probate judge in the county.

In 1836 was admitted, by the Supreme Court, Reader W. Clarke, who was a member of the Legislature in the years 1840 and 1841, clerk of the courts from 1846 to 1851, congressman from 1865 to 1869, and who subsequently held important positions in the departments under President Grant's first administration. He was in practice over a third of a century, and was the keenest politician ever produced in Clermont, and, withal, the most successful business man of our practicing lawyers. His father, Houton Clarke, was one of the county pioneers, and one of the first magistrates in Clermont.

This year, 1836, Thomas J. Buchanan began his professional career, and was a representative in 1837, '38, and '39, and in the last year speaker of the House of Representatives. A brilliant speaker, a rising barrister, and a man of State reputation in the political field, he was cut down in the prime of life by the ravaging scythe of Time ere his genius, unequaled in the county, had reached its zenith.

Now appeared at the bar, in 1835, John W. Lowe, who became a distinguished attorney, faithful and scrupulous. He married a daughter of Judge Fishback, rose to a large practice, became noted in the political and social circles, and gave his life to his country on the battle-field at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, in West Virginia, where he fell bravely and gallantly leading his beloved regiment, the Twelfth Ohio Infantry, into action, in defense of the endangered Union.

In 1838, George W. Dennison, a most successful business attorney of Batavia, was admitted; also Dennis Smith, prosecuting attorney from 1839 to 1845, and a member of the Legislature in the years 1849 and 1850. Smith also preached as an elder in the Baptist persuasion, was fat and witty, and is now a judge and a rich man in Illinois.

In 1839, B. F. Ellsberry was admitted.

In 1842 the admissions were Joseph Frybarger and William Howard. The latter had been admitted at Augusta, Ky., in 1840, and on December 1st of that year came to

Batavia and opened his office, and is now the senior member of the bar. He had to be here two years, under the Ohio laws, ere he could be regularly enrolled at the bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1845 and 1847; served as lieutenant in the Mexican war; as State senator from 1849 to 1851; congressman from 1859 to 1861; and commanded the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment Volunteer Infantry during the Rebellion as its lieutenant-colonel.

Philip B. Swing, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, was admitted at Dayton, Ohio, by the Supreme Court, and examined by the celebrated Gen. Robert C. Schenck, late minister to Great Britain, then in large and noted practice. In 1847, Mr. Swing served part of the year as prosecuting attorney, and soon acquired a State reputation for his ability at the bar. Just after the appointment, in 1871, of Mr. Swing to the Federal judgeship at Cincinnati, Senator Allen G. Thurman, one of Ohio's ablest and purest jurists, remarked to the writer of this chapter, "that Grant's selection of Judge Swing was the best appointment the administration had made, and he predicted that Judge Swing would make a name on the bench that would add never-dying lustre to the Ohio bar."

In 1846, Moses D. Gatch had an office in Batavia and E. F. W. Ellis in Felicity.

Julius A. Penn, son of Elijah T. Penn, ex-collector of the county and one of the pioneers, was admitted at Georgetown, and still continues in practice, in which he has been uninterrupted for thirty-seven years, save the year he was an honorable officer in the army, and when, under President Andrew Johnson, he was the collector of internal revenue of this congressional district.

Shepherd F. Norris came from Adams County to Batavia, and his valuable services as judge and legislator are described in the chapter on the courts.

The admissions in 1843 were John S. Griffith, the popular clerk of the courts from 1851 to 1854, and from 1857 to 1860, and still in active practice as one of the best lawyers in Ohio; Thomas M. Lewis, the bachelor barrister, judge of the court in 1876, a brave captain in the late Rebellion, and a braver defender of the fair sex; Joseph N. Hartman; and Henry N. Talley, now retired from active practice.

In 1844 were admitted to the bar the late H. B. Hoes, of Aston, and the late W. B. Fisher, for many years the well-known editor of the *Wilmington Republican*.

The admissions in 1845 were W. A. Glancy, Larret W. Carver, of Felicity, and Thomas Q. Ashburn, an account of whose life is given in the judicial chapter.

R. M. Griffith, of Bethel, Turpin D. Hartman, of Marathon, and George L. Swing were admitted to the Clermont bar in 1846. The latter served as probate judge, and is yet one of the leading attorneys of the county. This year, W. H. McHugh and E. F. W. Ellis had law-offices at Felicity, and Moses D. Gatch and James Evans at Batavia.

In 1850 the admissions were Wm. Yost, of Goshen, and George W. Fishback, the popular editor of the *St. Louis Democrat*, who was the main-spring of its prosperity.

S. F. Dowdney, yet in successful practice, was admitted at Georgetown, and practiced at Felicity till 1858, when

he took his seat as Probate judge, which he held for the six succeeding years; and he also was State senator from 1865 to 1869.

John Johnston, now in Cincinnati, was admitted about this year; was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1855, and State senator in 1861 and '62, and maintains a large practice in the city.

About 1847, Milton Jamieson was admitted at Georgetown; served in the Mexican war, was editor several years of the *Clermont Courier*, practiced his profession with success, and is now president of the Batavia First National Bank and the leading business man of Clermont.

Thomas Morris, son of Jonathan D., practiced in 1850; and in 1851, S. M. Penn opened out an office and practiced a while.

Admissions in 1853 were Orin Temple and W. P. Fishback,—the latter was prosecuting attorney from 1855 to 1857, and is now clerk of the United States District Court of Indiana at Indianapolis.

In 1854 were admitted George McLefresh, of Chilo, W. A. Townsley (now the distinguished criminal lawyer of Batavia), and Charles H. Collins, who was prosecuting attorney from 1857-58. The same year E. G. Norton had an office at New Richmond, and David Thomas at Felicity.

In 1857, George W. Hulick, who was a Probate judge from 1864 to 1867, and who is at present one of the foremost lawyers of the county, was admitted, and W. B. Lakin was an attorney at New Richmond.

In 1858, Lowell H. Smith, M. S. Pickleheimer, of Osgood, Ind., George W. Gregg, A. T. Cowen, and J. Milton McGrew became attorneys in Clermont County. The latter was clerk of the courts from 1855 to 1858, and is at present sixth auditor in Treasury Department at Washington. Of Judge Cowen a sketch appears in this book.

In 1859, Sidney A. Fitch, of Colorado (where he achieved distinction), and William Arthur, of Union township (prosecutor from 1862 to 1864), were admitted to the profession.

In 1861, J. A. Adams and E. A. Parker had law-offices at Milford, and R. L. McKinley practiced at Felicity. That year were admitted Jonathan Palmer, G. A. Frazier, and Perry J. Nichols. The following year F. B. Keyt had a law-office at Batavia, and the admissions for that period and the following years were: 1863, J. T. Johnson, C. L. Moss, William Pease, James S. Brunaugh (Probate judge from 1872 to 1878); 1864, John R. Kennedy, William H. Standish, of Chicago, and William T. Cramer; 1866, W. H. Fagaley; 1867, Benjamin J. Ricker, of Pierce, A. M. Siuks (clerk of Common Pleas from 1864-67); 1868, J. H. Moss, of Kansas, Peter F. Swing, Thomas A. Griffith (prosecuting attorney, 1870-74), and Samuel A. West, of Milford, the latter three in active practice in the county; 1869, John Quincy Brown, of Illinois, Ambrose Temple, of Cincinnati, Adam Moser, of Kansas, and M. A. Leeds, of Amelia; 1870, Randolph S. Swing, who was a member of the California Constitutional Convention in 1878, but at present an attorney at New Richmond; 1871, Madison Eppert, of Locust Corner, William Eppert, of Amelia, Reuben Utter, of Neville, Burwell Britton, of Williamsburgh, and Henry B. Mattox, clerk of Clermont Common Pleas from 1879 to 1882; 1872, John Walker, of Felicity,

Philip T. South, of Bethel, and S. D. Shepherd, of Newport, Ky.; 1873, J. N. Altman, of Bethel, and John S. Parrott, clerk of courts from 1876 to 1879; 1874, Seneca Behymer, of Amelia, and J. C. McMath, who was admitted by the Supreme Court at Columbus; 1875, William W. Dennison, Josephus H. Hall, of Monterey, S. F. Townsley, of Bethel, John R. Woodlief, sheriff from 1872 to 1874, and editor and proprietor of *Clermont Courier* in 1878-79, R. J. Bancroft, county recorder from 1869 to 1875, and John W. Lennin, the latter admitted at Cincinnati; 1877, Charles T. Jamieson, editor of *Urbana (Ohio) Citizen and Gazette*, James B. Swing, John J. Howard (prosecuting attorney from 1879 to 1881), and William Britton, of Williamsburgh; 1878, O. P. Griffith, William R. Walker, John W. Davis, and George McMurchy, of New Richmond; 1879, Henry W. Schumacher, of New Richmond, Corwin Smith, of Williamsburgh, and Jefferson Johnson.

We have not the dates of admission of Peter H. Hastings, now in Cincinnati, but for twenty-five years an attorney at Felicity; George W. Richards, sheriff in 1854 and 1855; Thomas O. Low, late judge of the Dayton, Ohio, Superior Court; Perry J. Donham, of New Richmond, but now a leading attorney in Cincinnati; Orville Burke, of Bethel; John D. Hovey, of Branch Hill; C. W. Rishforth, of Williamsburgh; Joseph Tritt, of Springfield, Ohio, prosecuting attorney of Clermont from 1864 to 1866; Frank Davis, the leading attorney of New Richmond, and prosecuting attorney from 1874 to 1878; L. D. Manning, in active practice at Batavia; and M. S. Williamson, of Loveland; all admitted years ago outside of the county. T. D. Hamilton, of New Richmond, has removed to Colorado, and John W. Dixon, late of Moscow, to Maryland. W. C. Mellen, born in Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard, lives near Milford, on Hamilton County side, and has practiced since 1843; and Thomas B. Paxton, late Hamilton County solicitor, formerly resided at Loveland, and was a member of the Clermont bar.

Some who years ago were enrolled as practitioners in the temple of justice have gone into other professions and avocations; many are yet young in the profession, with their futures to make either of illustrious renown or dull mediocrity; while there still remain in constant daily practice several of the old Nestors, who, with over a third of a century's uninterrupted attention to the study and the practice of law, are yet of the opinion that there is much for them to learn in this grandest of all sciences, upon which rests the foundation of our governmental and social system, and who in future fights in the forum look forward to new fields of triumph and renown in the sharp encounters of wit, learning, reasoning, eloquence, and persuasion.

"We will revive those old times, and in our memories preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in water, those happier days."

In the doings of our old courts, and things connected therewith, many noted and remarkable occurrences took place (see the chapters on the judiciary and jails), which it would be absolutely impossible to happen nowadays. In the old days things were done with more—much more—time to do them in, and judges and lawyers could afford to cultivate other sides of character than that of the mere

business lawyer, and they did so. And thus, in the olden times of the old log, and then stone, court-house at Williamsburgh, and in the first twenty years of the present one in Batavia, the bar abounds in reminiscences and anecdotes. In the more dry and sharp business transactions which occur at the present time in our courts there is no room for wit, sentiment, or anecdote, but the time was when it was not so. Then lawyers were not mere lawyers; they were many-sided characters, eloquent, humorous, and witty, and wise for men in their day in matters pertaining to things out of their offices as well as having a knowledge of their routine work. They used to cultivate the heart as well as the mind, were men of feeling as well as of brain, and high-toned honor prevailed for the most part among them. Hence, they stood among their fellows as distinguished men; and they maintained the character and dignity of their profession as the most exalted in which a human being could engage, and did not use their knowledge to pander to vice nor retail it to offenders of the statutes of the land. With the exception of about a dozen of our old attorneys who rank among the best in the State, but little attention is now paid to forensic eloquence by the lawyers, and in Clermont the oratory of the forum is almost a thing of the past. The members of the bar show no disposition to listen to eloquent appeals to the jury, much less to take time to cultivate oratory; and a flight of eloquence at the bar would be regarded as a flight of a fugitive from the limits of propriety,—the fetters of the *business* of the law. But the days were when the court-room was *the* place where oratory held sway. It was when a Burnet, a McLean, a Marshal, a Hamer, a Morris, a Corwin, a Fishback, a Pugh, and men of their stamp spoke.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The true physician is not only ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind is thoroughly imbued with the greatness of his mission and the deep responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. These obligations are greater and more enduring because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. The good physician therefore ministers to the sick with due impressions of the importance of his office, reflecting that the case, the health, and the lives of those committed to his charge depend upon his skill, attention, and fidelity; and he also adapts his deportment so as to unite tenderness with firmness, and condescension with authority, in order to inspire the minds of his patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence. Every case confided to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity, and reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental ailments and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed, and confidential intercourse, to which doctors are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services, and none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character, observed during professional visits and attendance, should ever be

divulged by him except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great that doctors have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice. The members of the medical profession, upon whom are enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants. These are some of the most important tenets of the code of ethics that govern and have ever guided the regular physicians of Clermont, men of a noble calling; a sacred profession; and to this profession, from the organization of Clermont to the present day, the good people of the county owe a great debt of gratitude for their zeal, ability, and characters, as displayed in their calling, not surpassed and hardly equalled by any other county in the State.

The first law passed regulating the practice of physic and surgery in Ohio, was the act of Jan. 14, 1811, by the Ninth General Assembly, convened at Zanesville. In this law the Legislature, recognizing the practice of physic and surgery as a science so immediately connected with the public benefit and so interesting to society that every encouragement for its promotion should be given, and every abuse of it, so far as possible, suppressed, proceeded to its regulation. The State was divided into five medical districts, each to contain three medical censors or examiners, to be appointed by the Legislature, who should hold their appointments during good behavior, or until such time as a medical society should be incorporated in Ohio. Any person desirous of exercising the profession of a physician or surgeon, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, had to obtain a license for that purpose from some of the above medical boards. To procure said license the applicant had to produce a certificate of good moral character, that he had attended three full years to the theory and practice of medicine under the guidance of some able physician or surgeon, or a license from some medical society showing his having been admitted as a practitioner, and to give satisfactory answers to such questions as might be put to him by the censors or examiners in anatomy, surgery, *materia medica*, chemistry, and the theory and practice of physic. It was provided in this act that if any person who should not be, at the time of its taking effect, a resident of the State, and a regular practitioner of physic or surgery, should presume to act in the capacity of a physician or surgeon without the required license, except in cases of urgent necessity and where no regular physician could be obtained, the person so offending should be deprived of the assistance of the laws of the State in the collection of any debts or fees which might arise in such practice. The license was a brief document, either printed on smooth, handsome paper, or written on parchment in a fair, round hand, in words and form as followeth:

"State of Ohio, Medical District No. ——. Know all men by these presents, that we, —, medical censors for district No. —, have examined, agreeably to law, —, of —, in the county of —, and

State of Ohio, and do find him duly qualified for the practice of medicine. We therefore, by the authority in us vested, do license him to practice physic and surgery within the bounds of this State. In testimony whereof we have subscribed our names and affixed the seal of office. Done at —, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, etc.

"—, Censors."

[SEAL.]

The boards met in June and November, on the first Mondays, to grant licenses, for which they received five dollars for each license so issued for the purpose of defraying expenses of their office; and immediately after each meeting the name of every person so licensed was published in some public paper of the State. Each board kept a seal, appointed its secretary, and any copy of a license it issued was received in any court in Ohio as evidence. The first of the five medical districts consisted of Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Greene, Butler, Montgomery, Preble, Miami, Darke, and Clinton Counties, and its three censors were Daniel Drake, of Hamilton; Joseph Canby, of Warren; and Richard Allison, the latter of Clermont County. These were the three most eminent physicians in Ohio, and Dr. Drake had a reputation co-extensive with the Union, and which extended to Europe. Dr. Allison was the most distinguished surgeon in the West, and ranked high in the practice of physic, being a member of many societies in the Eastern cities, where, among scientific, medical, and literary men, he was a general favorite. He married Rebecca Strong, a daughter of Maj.-Gen. David Strong, of New Jersey, a gallant officer in the Revolutionary war, and his wife was a woman of remarkable beauty and accomplishments, and many years his junior in years. Surviving him, she married, some two years after his decease, the Rev. Samuel West. Dr. Allison bought large tracts of land in Clermont, and at the confluence of Stonelick with the east fork of the Little Miami laid out and established, May 15, 1815, the town of Allisonia. He was a singular man to leave his Eastern home of luxury and ease for the wilds of the West; but being a lover of beautiful scenery, and with faith in the grand future of Ohio, he came and practiced for many years in Clermont and Cincinnati, and died about 1816, leaving his wife, before mentioned, but no children. The doctor dying a few months after laying out his town, it never was built up, although he had sold many lots in it, and it had one of the best mills in the county, and this town soon went to decay. Dr. Allison came to Hamilton County at a very early date, and on Dec. 31, 1787, he had his survey of four hundred and forty-one acres, No. 1771, located in Stonelick, and on May 19, 1788, that of survey No. 1730, of four hundred and thirty-four acres, in Franklin township. He resided at the mouth of Stonelick, in a splendid residence, most of the time from 1801 to his death, and rode the area of territory extending from Loveland to Williamsburgh, Bethel, and nearly to New Richmond.

On Jan. 14, 1813, a new law was passed repealing the act of Feb. 8, 1812, in which it was provided that any person practicing medicine without first having obtained a license or a diploma from a medical society in the United States, should, for so offending, forfeit and pay a sum of not more than seventy nor less than five dollars for every such

offense, one-half to the person who should sue for the same and the other half for the use of the medical board of that district in which the offense was committed. This new act also divided the State into seven medical districts, and seven medical censors were appointed in each. The first district was composed of Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Butler, and Clinton Counties, and the censors were Daniel Drake and John Sellman, of Hamilton; Daniel Millikan and Charles Este, of Butler; Joseph Canby and Jephtha F. Moore, of Warren; and Levi Rogers, of Clermont; to meet on the first Mondays of April and November. Dr. Rogers, besides being a noted physician of skill, culture, and extensive practice, was a man of varied accomplishments and wonderful good common sense.

He was admitted to the bar and practiced law, and acted for several terms of court as prosecuting attorney under its appointment. He was a preacher of the gospel, expounded the word of the Lord with rare eloquence, and solemnized the marriages of hundreds of couples. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1805, re-elected in 1807, and resigned a few months before his second term expired. In 1811 he was elected State senator, and was the author of the two laws we have given for the regulation of the practice of medicine. No man ever lived in Clermont of such versatile genius, and the acts of 1812 and 1813, introduced and passed by him, of themselves would be permanent monuments to his ability and zeal as a physician. Hardly a household existed in the county where Levi Rogers was not known, and that, too, in terms of kind affection and loving memory. At the expiration of his senatorial term he was appointed surgeon in the army, in the war of 1812, then in progress, and served with distinction. He was born in Philadelphia, where, at its oldest medical university (Jefferson),—the best in America and equal to any in Europe in thoroughness and rank,—he graduated with high honors. He came to Clermont County in 1804, and settled at Williamsburgh, but after a while removed to Bethel. He died in the year 1814, in the prime of life, and in his death the spark of life departed from one of the brightest of the medical profession that ever lived in Ohio. He left two sons—Dr. John G. Rogers and Levi Rogers—and five daughters. Of the latter, Ann died young and unmarried; Clara married John White (both now living in Batavia); Mary married Firman White; Cynthia married William Donham; and Mrs. William Page, who with her husband went to the West at an early day. The memory of this bright intellect in medicine and *belles-lettres* will ever be cherished by the people in this the county of his adoption, where he won his honors and left an honored name.

Between the two laws before mentioned and the one of Feb. 8, 1812, the Legislature, believing that well-regulated medical associations had been found useful in promoting the health and happiness of society by more generally diffusing the knowledge of the healing art, and thereby alleviating the distress of mankind, organized a medical society for the whole State, consisting of a large number of physicians whose names are there recited, representing every county in Ohio, and of any other physician or surgeon who should produce his diploma and ask admission or be thereafter admitted as provided in its provisions. This society

was called "The President and Fellows of the Medical Society of the State of Ohio." This law repealed the first act hereinbefore narrated, provided for seven medical districts, and put the fine for practicing without a license or diploma at not less than five or more than one hundred dollars, but had this proviso: "that nothing should be so construed as to affect any physician then in regular practice or *any person called on to afford relief to the sick or distressed in any sudden emergency.*" This act was repealed *in toto* by the law of next year (heretofore given, of date of Jan. 14, 1813), which had had *no* exemption for anybody practicing for a livelihood without a license or diploma.

The members of this society designated for Clermont were Richard Allison, Levi Rogers, Alexander Campbell, and Robert H. Smith. Dr. Campbell was a member of the Eighteenth General Assembly, elected in 1819, where he had for his colleague David Morris. Dr. Robert H. Smith died the same year of the creation of this society, at Milford, where he had built up an extensive practice and had resided for several years, riding a great distance up and down on each side of the Little Miami River. This society, through its district meetings, granted licenses, but having too much circumlocution in its provisions, it had to give way to the act of 1813, and to the regular censors to issue licenses. The sixth section was, however, a good one, as it provided for the several members of the society, according to their abilities, to communicate useful information to each other in their district meetings, and said meetings should, from time to time, transmit to the annual convention of the society such curious cases and observations as might come to their knowledge, which the said convention should cause to be published, together with such observations on the state of the air and on epidemical and other disorders as it might think proper, for the benefit of the profession and people in general.

The fourth law passed in Ohio affecting physicians was the act of Jan. 28, 1817, and which divided the State into eight medical districts,—the first comprising the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Clinton, Warren, and Butler. Dr. Alexander Campbell, of Pleasant township (now Georgetown), a noted old-time practitioner, was the censor for Clermont. Before an applicant could get his license from the district censors, in addition to the questions asked as provided by the three previous laws, he now had to deliver a thesis on some medical subject. The fine for any one (heretofore it had been any *male person*) practicing medicine without having obtained a license as stipulated in its rigorous requirements was put at any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and to be paid, when collected, into the county treasury (heretofore the fines went part to the medical boards and part to the party informing or suing), the same as fines collected for other offenses. This act was slightly amended by the law of Jan. 30, 1818, by attaching Huron and Medina Counties to the eighth district, and that persons having received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in any regular college or university of another State could practice in Ohio on application, etc.

The sixth law (passed Feb. 22, 1820) regulating the practice in Ohio *repealed* the section (9) of the statute of Jan. 28, 1817, imposing a fine for any practicing without a

license, thus throwing the profession open to the world, and further amended that act by permitting any ten members of any medical society to be made a special medical district.

The seventh statute concerning the practice of physic and surgery was on Jan. 15, 1821, dividing the State into the same number of medical districts as there were circuits of Common Pleas Courts,—to wit, nine. Clermont and Hamilton Counties made the ninth district, and for Clermont the censor or examiner was Dr. William Williams, of Milford, for many years the partner of Dr. Leonard A. Hendrick. Dr. Williams practiced about fifty years in the north of the county, was known to nearly every family, and his practice extended up to Batavia and Withamsville. He was a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly, having been elected representative in 1823, and with Judge O. T. Fishback, then senator, were the main instruments in securing the law that removed in the following year the county-seat from New Richmond to Batavia, and permanently fixing it there. The following advertisement appeared in *The Western Patriot*, published in Batavia, fifty-six years ago:

“TAKE NOTICE.

“All persons indebted to William Williams and Leonard A. Hendrick, either by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment. *Produce* will be taken at *cash* prices till the middle of November next; after that time *cash* will be required. Those who do not comply with the above request may expect their accounts to be settled as the law directs.

“Oct. 9, 1824.

WILLIAMS & HENDRICK.”

Dr. Hendrick, for over half a century in active practice,—a charter member of the Milford Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 35, and a social and genial gentleman, and, like his partner, a splendid doctor,—died but a few years ago, as did also the esteemed Williams, both universally beloved in the profession to which they were ornaments.

Dr. L. A. Hendrick was the second president of the county medical society, in 1854, and Dr. Williams third, in 1855.

The eighth law on physicians was that of Jan. 28, 1825, and merely changed some of the districts by transfers of counties.

The ninth statute affecting medicine and the practice of it provided for taxing doctors, who, up to this act, had escaped taxation for their profession *per se*. It provided that the Court of Common Pleas in every county, at the term preceding the first day of July, annually, should make duplicate lists of all physicians and surgeons practicing their profession within such county and resident therein, and affix to each such sum as should appear to them reasonable and just, not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, one of which said lists should be deposited with the county clerk and the other with the treasurer, to whom the physician so assessed had to pay the amount thereof, along with his other taxes; and it was made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county, on the first day of December, annually, to institute suits against all doctors entered upon said lists who had failed to deposit their receipts for payment of the same with the clerk of the court.

The tenth act, of Feb. 8, 1826, referred only to the medical societies of Trumbull, Portage, and Green Counties, making the first two districts by themselves; and the eleventh statute (Jan. 16, 1827) to the counties of Belmont and Monroe.

The twelfth law on physicians continued the tax on them (passed Feb. 22, 1830), but made it the duty of the assessors, in their annual returns, to make lists of all the doctors, and return them to the county auditor, who, with the county commissioners, at their annual meeting in June, examined said lists so returned, and, if necessary, added to or corrected the same, and estimated the annual income of each of said practicing physicians, and charged a tax upon each according to the amount of his income, not exceeding five dollars. This enactment continued in force until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, which prohibited such taxes on physicians and attorneys, and since then none have been levied, save by the general government, under the internal revenue act, during and after the great Rebellion for a brief period.

The thirteenth law on the profession in Ohio was passed Feb. 26, 1824, by the Legislature, which believed that well-regulated medical societies had been found to contribute to the diffusion of true medical science, and a correct knowledge of the healing art, and this statute was the last general act regulating the profession in its practice of physic and surgery (save a small amendment in 1831) passed under the old constitution, and brings the time down to the physicians now in active practice. It divided the State into twenty medical districts, of which Hamilton and Clermont constituted the first medical society, the law organizing and establishing such a society in each district. The district medical societies organized under this law selected not less than three or more than five censors, who had the charge of examining all applicants for licenses, and any person presuming to practice without having first procured a license could not collect any debt arising from his practice, and moreover was liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered in any action brought by the overseers of the poor, and same when recovered into the poor fund. Provision was likewise made for a State medical society, composed of delegates of the district societies, and to convene annually in December at the capital. On Feb. 24, 1831, the foregoing act was amended by striking out the ten-dollar fine for practicing without license, but the part prohibiting any doctor without a license from the collection of debts for his services was left in full force.

Composing the society in the first district were five physicians from Hamilton, and Josiah Lyman, L. A. Hendrick, John G. Rogers, and William Wayland, of Clermont, four bright stars in the medical firmament of the county never excelled as a body in the length and ability of their services.

Dr. Lyman was born in the State of Vermont, where he received the following diploma:

“STATE OF VERMONT.

“The Medical Society as by law established. The Censors having examined and approved Josiah Lyman, relative to his knowledge of the healing art, he is admitted a member of this Society, and is entitled to its privileges, honors, and immunities, and we hereby recom-

mend him to the public as a person well qualified for the practice of physic and surgery.

"Witness our President and the seal of the Society, affixed this 15th day of December, A.D. 1813.

[SEAL.]

"E. HUNTINGTON, *President.*

"LUTHER E. HALL, *Secretary.*"

A few years afterwards Dr. Lyman came West, and located in Batavia about 1821 and practiced extensively till his death. He was the father of Dr. D. S. Lyman, president of the Clermont Medical Society in 1858, and who, like his father, is eminent in his profession, and, like him, well read and of reputation thoroughly established for skill and learning.

Dr. William Wayland, Sr., was born in Madison Co., Va., June 20, 1783, and first came to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1806, where he remained for some time, when he returned to Virginia. On Oct. 12, 1812, he again came to Chillicothe, then the capital of Ohio, and the principal seat of wealth, culture, and business. In 1814 he commenced the practice of his profession at Circleville, the shiretown of Pickaway County, and during that year served a short term as surgeon in the United States army in the war with Great Britain. In 1815, after the death of the learned and lamented Dr. Levi Rogers, at the solicitation of the Rev. George C. Light, Dr. Wayland located at Bethel, in Clermont County, where he soon acquired the confidence of the community and obtained a large practice in his profession, which he continued to enjoy until 1826, when he removed to Batavia, where he continued his practice for some twenty years. In 1829 he was elected State senator, and for two years filled that position to the general satisfaction of his constituents, and in 1842 he united with the Batavia Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a member till his death, on Oct. 6, 1858. He was a fine type of the old-school gentleman, and of extraordinary mind and energy, and left a decided impress for good on the society of the county, in which he lived for forty-five years. For over half a century he was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and in his younger days was very active in its work. Possessed of marked characteristics, he carried into his loved profession nearly all the attributes necessary to the true physician, and died leaving the heritage of a successful life.

Dr. John G. Rogers was born a physician of the first class, inheriting from his distinguished father, Dr. Levi Rogers, a bright intellect and common sense hardly equaled in the State, and by severe study and a practice of nearly threescore years, he has achieved a proud name in the profession. In 1822 he was settled in New Richmond, and from that day to this time his mind and body have been daily given to the noble calling which he has, by an eventful life, honored and elevated. Under his medical attendance, in the little village of Point Pleasant, quietly nestling on the beautiful Ohio, the great "Soldier of the Age"—the conqueror of a rebellion, and the twice President of the United States—was born, Ulysses Simpson Grant. Dr. Rogers has been twice married,—his first wife being Julia, daughter of Hon. Thomas Morris, who died in 1828.

Dr. Rogers was the *first* president of the county medical society, organized in 1853, and again its president in 1859 and 1867. In his prime of life a man of commanding

physique, fine address, and warm social and conversational powers, he could visit the sick in the hut or palace, be his patients black or white, with true dignity to himself and profession and satisfaction to those needing his valuable services. At this writing, he lives in feeble health, but, as the father of medicine in the county, being the chief patriarch among the many venerable ones of the profession, he is held in deep love and respect by the physicians of the county, who know his great worth, as well as by the thousands of others who have been recipients of his services and his many acts of kindness and favor.

Dr. Levi Rogers was the first physician in Williamsburgh, and he lived on lot No. 40, where the "Masonic Hall" now stands. His house was made of rond-poles, with door so low that one must stoop in passing through, and was covered by clapboards held in place by more poles. Floor it had none but mother-earth, and light was obtained through greased paper stretched across the vacant "chinks," and heat was secured and cooking performed in a fireplace of sticks and clay. Such, for a time, was the abode of that gentleman and scholar, the father of the venerable Dr. John G. Rogers. Afterwards Dr. Dunleavy practiced at Williamsburgh, and was there succeeded by Dr. Ralph Sharp, in the year 1815. This eminent practitioner was licensed at Batavia, N. Y., in 1812, was assistant surgeon in the war that broke out that year, and served under Brady. In 1815 he married Nancy Whippy, and settled at Williamsburgh. In 1819 he removed to Milford, but in 1821 he returned to the former town, where he died in 1830, universally beloved for his kind, lovable traits of character, his great learning, and his ardent patriotism, which showed itself in the battles of "Lundy's Lane" and "Chippewa," where his gallantry under fire in care of the wounded and dying was the cause of his special mention by the commander-in-chief in his report to Congress. He was a pioneer in its noblest sense, and no man in Clermont left better and truer friends than this able and skillful physician.

After Dr. Ralph Sharp's advent in Williamsburgh, came Dr. Andrew F. McCall, who practiced there some, but was the first physician in Batavia after it was laid out, and then practiced at last at Bethel, where he died after following his medical duties over a third of a century, with honor to himself and credit to the high profession which his zeal, skill, and virtues enlarged and magnified.

Dr. Erastus C. Sharp died in 1867, after working zealously nearly half a century as a doctor who had great success, and for a circuit an area embracing for a while parts of Clermont, Brown, Adams, and Highland Counties, and his name is still held in great veneration by the many people who remember his pleasant ministrations. He was president, in 1864, of the county medical association, and three years later, on his death, it passed eulogistic resolutions on his life and labors.

Dr. Leavitt Thaxter Pease was born at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., April 20, 1809, and moved in 1818 to Amelia with his father, Martin, an old sea-captain. He learned the saddler's trade at Bethel, but being of a too weak constitution to follow it, studied medicine with Dr. William Thompson in that town, and began the practice in 1831; was married in 1834 to Nancy A. Fee, and in 1835 settled at

Williamsburgh, where he resided till his death, May 24, 1874. He aimed to be very thorough, and took another course of lectures after he had been in practice several years, and graduated in 1841 from Ohio Medical College. Skillful as a general practitioner and as a surgeon, he arose to a most lucrative practice and amassed a nice fortune. He was president of the Clermont Medical Association in 1860, and was constantly being called into consultation by the neighboring physicians, who all recognized his skill and cool discernment in aggravated cases of illness.

Dr. Delos C. Sharp, son of Dr. Ralph, began practicing in 1843, and still continues at Williamsburgh, as does also Dr. Erastus C. Sharp, son of Dr. E. C. Sharp, Sr.; and over half a century a Dr. Clark practiced there,—a man of considerable skill and wit.

Dr. William Thompson was born near Danville, Ky., June 19, 1796, and was a son of Rev. William J. and Lucretia Thompson (whose maiden name was Lucretia Webster). In the early part of the century he removed to Clermont, where he lived till his death, May 9, 1840. He obtained his education by the fireside of his father's house as his best advantages, and qualified himself for teaching school, which he followed until he began the study of medicine. January 1, 1820, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hill, and in April of that year began his studies under Dr. Higgins (a noted practitioner who had studied under the celebrated Dr. Drake, and who had many good students), at Neville, where he remained till 1823, when he commenced the practice at Bethel. Three years later he took a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, and then continued for twenty years, uninterruptedly, a large practice. He was a well-informed physician, a gentleman, and an incessant worker in the profession, and his special success in midwifery gave him great popularity. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in personal appearance six feet high, erect and slender in form, fair complexion, black hair, blue eyes, and aquiline nose. Of his children, Meramis, L. O. M., Aurelius P., and Mildred H. died young; but the following are still living: Sarah R., Berzelius, D. W., and Dr. William Eberle Thompson,—the latter in active practice at Bethel as his honored father's successor after a score of years, and who read medicine with Dr. S. L. Scoville, and graduated at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, opening out in practice in 1860. In the old Bethel graveyard the grave of the Christian physician of noble skill, who had read the science at the feet of the learned Dr. Higgins, is marked by a marble slab bearing the following inscription:

"Erected to the memory of Dr. William Thompson, who died May 9th, 1840, in the 44th year of his age.

"Go, stranger, ask the sick and poor,
Who always promptly found their door
When the King of Terror's pallid hands
Stalked ghastly o'er these Western lands?
They'll tell you, with a gently-trembling tear,
His dust lies here."

From 1800 to 1805, Dr. David Lufburrow held forth at Bethel. He was an old-school doctor of solemn rigor, and a disciple of Esculapius equal to the emergencies of frontier life.

"Old Dr. Albert Dart" practiced all over the county, and resided at various places. He had great experience, and could be relied on in severe cases of any disease.

From 1815 to 1820, Dr. R. W. Hale was the physician at Chilo, and was the first to engage in practice there.

Dr. Hiram Cox (father of Judge Joseph Cox, of Cincinnati) practiced several years in Batavia between 1830 and 1836.

Dr. Allen Woods was born in Cynthiana, Ky., Oct. 4, 1805, and was the son of Allen Woods, who removed from Kentucky to Pleasant township (then in Clermont) in 1806, and laid out the town of Georgetown. The doctor's father was elected coroner of Clermont in 1808, and in 1809, on the resignation of Sheriff Levi Rogers, was sheriff to fill the unexpired term of Rogers. When the doctor was a boy the county of Brown was created out of Adams and Clermont, and was attended with great excitement and led to violent animosities in the press and many street fights. Dr. Woods read medicine with that brilliant medical light, Dr. Philip J. Buckner, and attended the lectures of the Ohio Medical College. He practiced medicine one year with Dr. Buckner as partner at Georgetown, and in 1832 moved to Felicity, where he acquired a very large and lucrative practice till 1851, when he settled on his elegant farm just back of Chilo. He was married for the first time on Nov. 16, 1837, to Miss Cornelia Jane Whipple, a native of Windsor Co., Vt.,—a woman of rare culture and most amiable disposition, by whom he had one son, Lieut. Frank H. Woods, killed at Chickamauga; and his second marriage was on March 18, 1847, to Miss Eliza Porter, of Brown County,—a noble woman of unsurpassed domestic virtues and Christian graces, by whom he had a large family of sons and daughters, among whom is Professor Austin Woods, superintendent of the Batavia High School in the years 1873, '74, and '75. The county has hardly had a better practical physician or more skillful surgeon than Dr. Woods. Deeply read in English literature and the best Shakspearean scholar in the county, he is a poet himself, although his modesty has prevented his giving his sweet and cultured effusions to the public. He is now mostly retired from active practice, save in a few old families who insist on retaining his services, and lives in ease and comfort, surrounded by a happy family, in a pleasant home overlooking the grand Ohio.

For many years Dr. Job Dart was a contemporary of Dr. Woods, and was much esteemed as a practitioner.

Dr. A. V. Hopkins was born in Kentucky, on June 12, 1791, and died in Amelia, on April 9, 1871, having lived fourscore years, two-thirds of which was spent in active battle for the alleviation of distresses of mankind. He came when young to Clermont County, and on Dec. 3, 1818, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fee, one of the pioneers of the county, and was a brother-in-law of Dr. L. T. Pease, of Williamsburgh. Dr. Hopkins received a good medical education, and read medicine under the best practitioners of his day, and having settled in Bethel, at once grew into a large practice. In 1821 he purchased two lots in that town of Kelly Burke, and there resided till his removal to Batavia, about 1834, and here he practiced several years. His last place of residence (having at

an early day been at Williamsburgh) was Amelia, and for a large area of territory, extending in every direction, he rode at the calls of the suffering and sick. Well read in physic, quick and skillful as a surgeon, of a vast fund of general information derived from hard study and daily observation, he was a doctor popular with the people and esteemed by the profession for his learning and many social qualities. He was a representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly, elected in 1824, and had Gen. Thomas Gatch for his colleague, and was greatly instrumental in securing the passage of the first general school law in Ohio (the famous act of 1825), and for which labors, to him, Gen. Gatch, and State Senator Thomas Morris this county owes a debt of great gratitude. He was elected county infirmary director in 1855, and re-elected in 1858, and served six years. A distinguished physician, a very prominent Mason (which order turned out to his funeral in large numbers and with its grand honors), a devoted father and kind neighbor, he made a great mark in the threescore years of his life in the county of his adoption.

Dr. James Charles Kennedy, of Batavia, whose solid reputation as a physician is not confined to Clermont County or Ohio, but extends to distant States, was born in Butler Co., Pa., on Feb. 11, 1809. In 1812 his parents removed to Clermont County and settled in what is now a part of Brown. He received a good common-school education, and in 1829 began the study of medicine under Dr. Edward Newton, at Felicity (where Dr. Newton practiced from about 1828 to 1840), and had for his fellow-pupil L. M. Lawson, who practiced a short time at Felicity and afterwards moved to Cincinnati, and became one of the most distinguished of the profession in the land as a practitioner, professor in college, and editor of medical journals. Dr. Kennedy finished his elementary studies with Dr. George B. Bailey, at Georgetown, and in 1831 began the practice of medicine at Felicity; and in 1839, having taken the requisite courses of lectures, graduated with high honors at the Medical College of Ohio. In connection with Judge James H. Thompson, of Hillsboro', and Col. John Allen, of Georgetown, he was appointed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly as a commission to proceed to Mexico and accompany back to Ohio the remains of Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, who had died in defense of his country.

In 1847, Dr. Kennedy was elected a representative to the Legislature from the joint district of Clermont and Brown, and had as his colleague the late Judge Shepard F. Norris. In 1854 he removed to Batavia, where he has since resided in the house bought of the late Hon. Jonathan D. Morris, and built by ex-United States senator Thomas Morris. The doctor was one of the founders of the county medical society in 1853, was its president in 1873, and has been its corresponding secretary from its organization. In 1877 he was first vice-president of the State medical society, and is a member of the United States Medical Society. He remains in most active practice at this writing, and is often called at great distances for consultation in critical cases. His contributions to the medical press on various topics, scientific and medical, have made him known throughout the State; but his investiga-

tions and writings on the subject of insanity have attracted the attention of the learned and scientific all over the land. His paper on "Mental Action, Normal and Abnormal," reported from the proceedings of the Ohio State Medical Society for May, 1878, caused a sensation in the profession, and led to his being subpoenaed by Judge Curtis, of New York City, to attend, as a witness for the defendant, the trial of Tom Buford, in 1879, in Kentucky, for killing Judge Elliot, of the Court of Appeals, wherein the defense of insanity was made. The doctor attended the trial, and, notwithstanding the attempted browbeating of lawyers, gave in evidence and elucidated his theories with ability and honor and acquitted himself with credit, and gained new laurels in addition to those already before won by his brains and decisive character. Dr. Kennedy is one of the few physicians who read and study constantly. Keeps posted in current medical literature, which, with a native mind of unusual brilliancy and vigor and a constant practice, makes him a physician equal to the emergencies of the age with all its progress and culture. The State medical society, at its session in 1879, requested him by resolution to deliver at its meeting of 1880 an address on "Insanity."

Dr. Thomas Boude came from Augusta, Ky., to Felicity at an early day, and practiced till about 1840, and after him was the lamented Dr. Washington B. Utter, a bright light in the profession, who died young, ere his great abilities were fully ripened.

Dr. John W. Kennedy, a brother of Dr. J. C., born near Ripley, Ohio, began the study of medicine in 1841, moved to Felicity in 1842, and commenced reading with his brother. He attended the Ohio Medical College in the winter of 1842 and '43, and finished his studies in reading in 1844, when he went into partnership with his brother, and which continued for ten years till his brother's removal to Batavia. He then practiced alone until 1864, when his declining health forced him to retire, and he then went into the drug business, in which, with his son Frank, he still remains. He was a good practitioner and highly esteemed by his many patients.

Dr. John Locke Kennedy, son of Dr. J. C., was one of the most brilliant minds ever born in Clermont; was assistant surgeon in the Union army, served under the brave cavalry general Custer, and was all through the "Price Raid," in Missouri. He married a daughter of Dr. William Wayland, Jr., and died about 1866, leaving his wife and two sons to mourn the loss of a kind father and most devoted husband.

In 1834 the following physicians in Clermont were on the tax lists to pay medical licenses "to practice physic and surgery:" J. P. Arbuckle, Elisha Bennett, of Withamsville; Thomas W. Brown, of Mulberry; Thomas Boude, of Felicity; Hiram Cox, of Batavia; William B. Chipley, of Bethel; William Doane, of Withamsville; L. A. Hendrick, of Milford; William Herbert, A. V. Hopkins, of Bethel; J. T. Johnson, of New Richmond; J. C. Kennedy, L. M. Lawson, of Felicity; Edward McNeal, S. G. Meek, of Goshen; A. F. McCall, of Bethel; Edward Newton, of Felicity; George Philips, Thomas M. Pinkham, of Bantam; Leavitt T. Pease, of Williamsburgh; Isaac and John Thacker, of Goshen; William Thompson,

of Bethel; S. G. Thornton, of Batavia; William B. Thompson, Wheaton Thomas, John G. Rogers, of New Richmond; Nathan Shephard, Erastus C. Sharp, of Williamsburgh; William Wayland, William Wayland, Jr., of Batavia; William Williams, of Milford; and James Warren. Of the above, Dr. Elisha Bennett is still in practice, and in 1851 and 1852 served two years in the Legislature as Representative. Dr. Thomas Boude was the son of John Boude, the third sheriff of Clermont, and Dr. W. B. Chipley married Sidney, a daughter of United States Senator Thomas Morris, and moved to Washington, Mo. Dr. William Doane was representative in the Legislature in 1831 and 1832 (two terms), senator in 1834 and 1835 (one term of two years), and representative in Congress from 1839 to 1843 (two terms), and was a splendid physician and a noted man in politics. Dr. S. G. Meek was one of the original proprietors of the town of Goshen, and Dr. Thomas M. Pinkham still lives at Bantam, having retired with a competence from a successful practice.

Dr. William Wayland, Jr., graduated in 1834, at Ohio Medical College, began practice same year in Batavia, and continued to his death, May 24, 1852. He was a fine physician, of splendid mental powers, and very popular with all classes in his extensive practice, in which he was cut down by the fell destroyer in the prime of a noble manhood. In 1843, Dr. Joseph A. Weaver began the practice of dentistry in Batavia, and continued till his death, a few years ago, and in 1846, Dr. Henry Collins practiced medicine there and for a few years following. In 1839 the following were the licensed physicians in Clermont: Batavia, William Wayland, Sr., William Wayland, Jr., A. V. Hopkins, Samuel Y. Thornton, each \$4 license; Williamsburgh, Leavitt T. Pease and E. C. Sharp, each \$4; Bethel, A. F. McCall, \$3, William Thompson, \$5; Bantam, Thomas M. Pinkham, \$3; Felicity, Thomas Boude, J. C. Kennedy, Allen Woods, each \$4; Moscow, William Johnson, \$4; Neville, John Miller, \$4; New Richmond, John G. Rogers and J. T. Johnson, each \$4; Withansville, William Doane, \$3, and Elisha Bennett, \$4; Milford, L. A. Hendrick and C. M. Williams, each \$5, William Williams, \$4; Mulberry, T. M. Brown, \$5; Goshen, Alfred B. Noble, \$5; Edenton, Collins Leever, \$2.

Dr. David Wood, father of County Recorder Marcellus A. Wood, began practicing about 1845, at Point Isabel, and died in 1855, in the prime of life; was a good physician and very studious.

Dr. W. P. Kincaid, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, located in the village of Neville, Clermont Co., in the year 1843, where he successfully practiced his profession for over twenty years, and changed his location to New Richmond in 1863, where he still is engaged in active practice.

He became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1853, and in 1863 received the highest honor that scientific body could confer upon a member, by being elected its president.

In 1861 he was elected by the State medical society a member of the examining board, to act in conjunction with the professors of all the *regular* medical colleges in the State in the examination of candidates for the degree of

doctor of medicine, and served in that capacity for three years.

He has for many years been a working member of the American Medical Association, also of the district and county societies, and in 1867 was elected Professor of Surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, but, owing to other engagements, declined to accept the honorable position.

He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1857, and served two sessions in that honorable body.

Dr. Erasmus D. Hopkins, a son of Dr. A. V. Hopkins, graduated at Ohio Medical College, and died at Amelia, in 1849, of cholera. He was practicing at Cherry Grove, and went to Amelia to assist his father in the epidemic prevailing, and was cut down by the fell destroyer in the thirtieth year of his age.

Dr. Thomas M. Pinkham graduated at Ohio Medical College in 1828, settled at Bantam, but retired from active practice in 1878, after half a century's assiduous attention to his profession. He was born at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1802, and was the son of an old sea-captain. He read medicine with Dr. William Wayland in Bethel, and with Whitman and Cobb in Cincinnati.

Dr. Daniel A. McLain, born in 1809 in South Carolina, came to Clermont in 1828; studied medicine with Dr. William Thompson at Bethel in 1838 and '39; attended Medical College of Ohio in 1841 and '42, and has been in practice ever since.

Dr. William Ellsberry, born in Tate township in 1808, studied with Dr. William Thompson, and been in practice at Bethel since 1844. His son, Dr. W. S. Ellsberry, graduated at Ohio Medical College in 1873, and practices in connection with his father.

Dr. Julius D. Abbott read with Dr. R. B. Davy, of Cincinnati, and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1874, locating at Bethel the same year.

Dr. A. C. Moore, of Amelia, was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1825, and after being a few years old came to Clermont with his father, who was for many years county surveyor. He graduated from a medical college at Columbus in February, 1850, and 1851 located at Locust Corners, in 1853 at Bantam, in 1855 at Moscow, and in 1866 at Amelia, where he still remains. Since 1869 he has been a member of the State medical society.

Dr. T. J. Mullen, of New Richmond, is the son of one of the pioneer families of Clermont, and ranks as one of the leading members of his profession.

The following were the physicians of all schools, as found from official sources, practicing in Clermont in 1862. It is possible that others whose names are not recorded were also practitioners. Their names and those of others of later period may be found in the several township histories: Batavia, Drs. J. C. Kennedy, H. McCaskey, A. C. McCaskey, Joseph McMillen, and J. C. & J. A. Weaver (dentists). Williamsburgh, Drs. L. T. Pease, E. C. Sharp, Sr., E. C. Sharp, Jr., and D. C. Sharp. New Richmond, Drs. J. G. Rogers, T. J. Mullen, W. V. Peck, Jr., Adolph Schroem, and Dr. Stokes (homœopathic). Felicity, Drs. H. Bradley, J. W. Kennedy, M. L. Day, N. S. Hill, and Matthew Gibson (independent). Chilo, Dr. Allen Woods.

Bethel, Drs. S. S. Scoville, William Ellsberry, D. A. McLain, W. E. Thompson, and S. S. Chase. Laurel, Dr. S. B. South and Dr. I. N. Brown (eclectic). Nicholasville, Dr. Philip Kennedy. Milford, Drs. C. D. Gatch, P. B. Gatch, William Williams, and Thomas M. Brown. Miami-ville, Dr. Alfred Buckingham. Goshen, Drs. J. E. Myers (graduated at Ohio Medical College in 1851, and was elected to Legislature in 1859 as representative and served two years; been in most active practice for twenty-nine years), D. S. Lyman, and T. Thacker. Years before, Drs. Bart Emory, M. T. Ross, Albert Dart, Cortland Williams, A. Robb, R. Westerfield, I. N. Thacker, and Dr. Haviland had practiced there. Loveland, Drs. R. C. Belt and John P. Emory (the latter was elected representative from Clermont in 1853, served two years in the Legislature, and was one of the best members Clermont ever had. Of late years the doctor has devoted his time and attention mostly to horticulture on his elegant homestead two miles from town). Amelia, Drs. N. J. Barber, A. V. Hopkins, W. W. Robinson, and Cyrus Gaskins (eclectic). Bantam, Drs. Thomas M. Pinkham and J. B. Collins. Marathon, Drs. J. W. Mendenhall, Lewis Behymer, and Michael Bickmore (last two eclectic). Boston, Drs. J. S. Combs and B. Blythe (eclectic). Cedron, Dr. A. H. Glenn. Point Isabel, Dr. A. B. McKee. Withamsville, Drs. H. L. Donham, Elisha Bennett, J. M. Witham. Olive Branch, Dr. W. W. Ingalls (eclectic). Mulberry, Dr. Eli Elstun. Neville, Dr. W. P. Kincaid. Moscow, Drs. William Johnston, Abram C. Moore.

In the past decade several pronounced cases of trichina spiralis attracted the attention of the profession, and one case in particular, reported by Dr. W. S. Anderson, of Newtonville, was one to greatly interest the county association. The prevalence of smallpox at certain towns was the especial study of some of the physicians, and the discussions thereon in the county society's meeting developed the fact that the profession understood thoroughly this disease, once the most dreadful to be feared. Of late falls and winters malarial fevers, in slight attacks, have generally been the predominating complaint, but in general the county has been free from epidemic diseases.

THE CLERMONT COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

was organized May 11, 1853, for the acquisition of medical knowledge, by encouraging observation and comparison of the experience of its members. The constitution of this association, which has been productive of so much good to the profession in Clermont, and thereby conducive to the best interests of society in general, provided that the duty of its censors should be to ascertain the eligibility and qualifications of applicants for membership, who are required to be graduates of a regular medical school, or be a practicing physician, of such attainments that he might graduate by taking one course of lectures at a medical college; and if the censors recommended the applicant, and two-thirds of the members voted for him, he might enroll his name as a member of the association. It is made the duty of each member to keep a faithful record of all cases of interest which he treats, noting the age, color, sex, and condition of the patient; the causes, where obvious; the

type, symptoms, treatment, duration, and termination of the disease; and, when practicable, the post-mortem appearances, the material parts of which he shall embody in an intelligible form, and present it to the association, for the use of such members as may wish to consult it. The discussions of the meetings of the association have elicited much able and useful information upon a large variety of medical and scientific subjects, and the happy and pleasant interchange of experience in extraordinary cases have largely tended to give strength and tone to the profession in the county. On several occasions papers of more than usual merit were read by distinguished physicians from abroad, as well as by the members. The association holds semi-annual meetings on the third Wednesday in May and October, and frequently special sessions at the time and place of the Teachers' Institute.

The names of those who have been members of the association, but have removed from its jurisdiction, are as follows: Drs. A. Robb, S. B. Crew, H. R. Collins, George O. Butler, J. S. Wright, J. B. Collins, Asher Goslin, H. P. Willis, A. C. McChesney, A. C. R. Seyvert, J. C. Magginis, and J. L. Waffensmith. The deceased members are L. A. Hendrick, L. T. Pease, D. Barber, A. V. Hopkins, Wm. Johnston, M. Smith, J. Comeiras, E. C. Sharp, Sr., W. V. Peck, Jr., W. C. Hall, F. Dennis, J. Locke Kennedy, Joseph McMillen, W. S. Moore, Wm. Williams, and C. D. Gatch. The latter was in Ford's Theatre, in Washington, when the lamented Lincoln was assassinated, in April, 1865, and was the first physician to reach the dying President and examine the wound of the martyr of his country.

The living members of the association are H. L. Donham, John G. Rogers, J. C. Kennedy, J. S. Combs, Adolph Schroem, John W. Kennedy, Allen Woods, D. S. Lyman, W. P. Kincaid, D. A. McLain, T. J. Mullen, Wm. Ellsberry, S. S. Scoville, J. W. Mendenhall, J. H. Gray, Thos. W. Gordon, H. McCaskey, J. O. Marsh, Enos B. Fee, W. E. Tucker, Thos. M. Brown, W. S. Anderson, W. E. Thompson, W. A. Carmichael, N. J. Barber, A. B. McKee, Harvey Bradley, A. S. Bryan, L. W. Bishop, A. C. Moore, E. L. Moore, R. B. Davy, N. S. Hill, A. W. Ashburn, W. A. Bivens, W. J. Strofe, L. H. Medaris, Thos. L. Scott, C. C. Walton, J. H. Love, Colin Spence, R. C. Belt, J. A. Wheeler, A. Morris, W. S. Ellsberry, S. B. South, John P. Richardson, Frank H. Danby, C. T. McKibben, Isaac Redrow, R. F. Ermann, T. A. Mitchell, J. L. Moore, Samuel L. Witham, and H. Bradley. The last named, a well-known practitioner at Felicity for more than twenty-five years, Dr. N. S. Hill, the popular physician of Neville, and Dr. N. J. Barber, of New Richmond, all served as surgeons in the Union army, with credit to themselves and honor to the profession.

Dr. A. B. McKee, of Felicity, served in the Mexican war, and was severely wounded in the wrist; and again, in the Union army, serving as a captain, he was so dangerously wounded that he had to retire from the service.

The officers from 1853 to 1880 were as follows:

1853.—President, John G. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, L. A. Hendrick, L. T. Pease; Recording Secretary, D. Barber; Corresponding Secretary, H. Kennedy; Treasurer, A. V. Hopkins; Censors, W. P. Kincaid, D. S. Lyman, D. A. McLain.

- 1854.—President, L. A. Hendrick; Vice-President, William Ellsberry; Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, D. S. Lyman; Treasurer, S. B. Crew; Censors, J. G. Rogers, W. P. Kincaid, J. S. Combs.
- 1855.—President, William Williams; Vice-Presidents, D. S. Lyman, S. S. Scoville; Recording Secretary, S. B. Crew; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Combs; Treasurer, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, Thomas M. Brown, L. T. Pease, W. P. Kincaid.
- 1856.—President, Andrew V. Hopkins; Vice-Presidents, William Ellsberry, Philip Kennedy; Recording Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph McMillen; Treasurer, E. C. Sharp; Censors, D. S. Lyman, S. S. Scoville, T. J. Mullen.
- 1857.—President, William Ellsberry; Vice-Presidents, D. A. McLain, J. S. Combs; Recording Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, S. S. Scoville; Treasurer, J. G. Rogers; Censors, W. P. Kincaid, T. M. Brown, D. S. Lyman.
- 1858.—President, D. S. Lyman; Vice-Presidents, L. T. Pease, T. M. Brown; Recording Secretary, S. S. Scoville; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. McLain; Treasurer, J. G. Rogers; Censors, S. B. Crew, J. G. Rogers, William Williams.
- 1859.—President, John G. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, W. P. Kincaid, E. C. Sharp, Sr.; Recording Secretary, J. S. Combs; Corresponding Secretary, S. B. Crew; Treasurer, L. T. Pease; Censors, A. V. Hopkins, J. C. Kennedy, T. J. Mullen.
- 1860.—President, L. T. Pease; Vice-Presidents, D. A. McLain, J. S. Combs; Recording Secretary, S. S. Scoville; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Treasurer, T. J. Mullen; Censors, D. S. Lyman, Philip Kennedy, E. C. Sharp, Jr.
- 1861.—President, S. S. Scoville; Vice-Presidents, J. G. Rogers, W. S. Anderson; Recording Secretary, J. W. Mendenhall; Corresponding Secretary, A. C. McChesney; Treasurer, J. S. Combs; Censors, L. T. Pease, S. B. Crew, D. S. Lyman.
- 1862.—The war of this year prevented the annual meeting and election; old officers held over.
- 1863.—President, W. P. Kincaid; Vice-Presidents, William Ellsberry, J. G. Rogers; Recording Secretary, Hugh McCaskey; Corresponding Secretary, W. V. Peck, Jr.; Treasurer, D. A. McLain; Censors, W. E. Thompson, J. S. Combs, W. V. Peck, Jr.
- 1864.—President, E. C. Sharp, Sr.; Vice-Presidents, D. A. McLain, T. J. Mullen; Treasurer, H. McCaskey; Recording Secretary, J. Locke Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, L. T. Pease, William S. Anderson, Harvey Bradley.
- 1865.—President, W. C. Hall (of Fayetteville, Brown Co.); Vice-Presidents, D. A. McLain, A. C. McChesney; Treasurer, Philip Kennedy; Recording Secretary, J. W. Mendenhall; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, J. S. Combs, William E. Thompson, J. C. Magginis.
- 1866.—President, William S. Anderson; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Combs, N. S. Hill; Treasurer, D. A. McLain; Recording Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaskey; Censors, W. C. Hall, L. T. Pease, W. E. Thompson.
- 1867.—President, J. G. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, L. T. Pease, D. S. Lyman; Treasurer, D. A. McLain; Recording Secretary, F. Dennis; Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaskey; Censors, F. Dennis, W. S. Anderson, T. J. Mullen.
- 1868.—President, T. J. Mullen; Vice-Presidents, H. Bradley, W. C. Hall; Recording Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh McCaskey; Treasurer, D. A. McLain; Censors, E. C. Sharp, D. S. Lyman, Philip Kennedy.
- 1869.—President, D. A. McClain; Vice-Presidents, N. S. Hill, W. P. Kincaid; Recording Secretary, Harry P. Willis; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Treasurer, Wm. E. Thompson; Censors, Adolph Schroem, W. S. Anderson, T. J. Mullen.
- 1870.—President, N. S. Hill; Vice-Presidents, W. E. Tucker, W. S. Anderson; Recording Secretary, H. P. Willis; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Treasurer, W. E. Thompson; Censors, W. P. Kincaid, D. S. Lyman, W. E. Thompson.

- 1871.—President, Adolph Schroem; Vice-Presidents, Philip Kennedy, A. C. Moore; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Treasurer, D. A. McLain; Censors, J. S. Coombs, H. Bradley, L. T. Pease.
- 1872.—President, A. C. Moore; Vice-Presidents, R. B. Davy, L. H. Medaris; Treasurer, W. E. Thompson; Recording Secretary, Allen W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors (no names given on the record).
- 1873.—President, James C. Kennedy; Vice-Presidents, L. H. Medaris, H. L. Donham; Treasurer, L. W. Bishop; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Walton; Censors, J. S. Coombs, W. S. Anderson, Philip Kennedy.
- 1874.—President, Harvey Bradley; Vice-Presidents, Philip Kennedy, C. C. Walton; Treasurer, L. W. Bishop; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, J. C. Richardson, A. C. Moore, J. C. Kennedy.
- 1875.—President, Philip Kennedy; Vice-Presidents,* Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Treasurer, L. W. Bishop; Censors, J. P. Richardson, L. W. Bishop, D. A. McLain.
- 1876.—President, J. S. Combs; Vice-President, J. P. Richardson; Treasurer, L. W. Bishop; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, A. Morris, Wm. Ellsberry, D. S. Lyman.
- 1877.—President, A. Morris; Vice-President, N. S. Hill; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Treasurer, Philip Kennedy; Censors, W. A. Carmichael, T. J. Mullen, Wm. Ellsberry.
- 1878.—President, W. S. Anderson; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Richardson, A. C. Moore; Treasurer, Philip Kennedy; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, H. Bradley, T. J. Mullen, Isaac Redrow.
- 1879.—President, L. H. Medaris; Vice-President, S. B. South; Treasurer, Philip Kennedy; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, J. S. Coombs, J. T. Wheeler, A. Schroem.
- 1880.—President, L. W. Bishop; Vice-President, S. W. Ellsberry; Treasurer, Philip Kennedy; Recording Secretary, A. W. Ashburn; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Kennedy; Censors, N. S. Anderson, T. J. Mullen, and J. S. Coombs.

THE ECLECTIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

A little more than half a century ago there was awakened considerable inquiry into the science of medicine, and out of this originated the eclectic system; and the reasons for the movement were found in the character of the practice of medicine during the early part of the century. The eclectic physicians discarded the common use of blood-letting, free purgation, mercury in its different forms, antimony and nauseants, blisters, and medicine in large doses to influence the kidneys and skin, claiming that with such treatment the appetite for food was lost, digestion impaired, debilitation and prostration produced, and the recovery of the patient made a matter of doubt. There was revolt in several sections of the country against the old-school practice, at the head of which new movement appeared Drs. Benn, Tidd, and Thompson; and after a short lapse of time the new eclectic system obtained a foothold in a number of States, and succeeded in organizing colleges and establishing periodicals and journals.

The Union Eclectic Medical Society of Clermont was organized on October 18, 1856, with Dr. J. S. Martin, President; Dr. B. Blythe, Vice-President; Dr. Richard Marsh, Secretary; Dr. W. M. Ingalls, Treasurer; Board of Censors,

* Names not found.

Drs. M. A. Kelly, C. H. Thomas, H. C. Nicholson, I. H. Day. At its seventeenth annual meeting, May 30, 1873, it was reorganized with the following officers: President, Dr. I. H. Day; Dr. I. N. Brown, Secretary; and Dr. Eben Behymer, Treasurer. Its present membership includes twenty-five physicians in active practice, quite a number of whom live just outside of the county limits. It was reorganized under the name of "Clermont Eclectic Medical Association," and adopted a new constitution, the fourth section of which provides that "the word Eclectic, as used by this Association, is understood to be synonymous with universal freedom of thought, investigation, and action within the legitimate scope of medical practice. That medicines are beneficial only when used medicinally, or in medicinal doses, guarded by a correct diagnosis. And to this end we claim the fullest liberty in prescribing for each particular case as dictated by our better judgment, having regard to any permanent impression made or condition entailed upon the patient."

In 1873-74, Dr. Cyrus Gaskins, of Amelia, was the president of the Eclectic Association. He graduated in 1859 at the "Cincinnati College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery and Eclectic Medical Institute," and has since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, probably standing at the head of his school in the county.

Of the early graduates of duly chartered eclectic colleges who had located in the county for the practice of that system of medicine, but who have deceased or removed, were Drs. John S. Watts, of Felicity; S. H. Chase, of Bethel; E. B. Chatterton, of Mount Repose; W. M. Ingalls, of Amelia; B. Blythe, of Boston; Richard Marsh, of Marathon; and A. B. Gaskins, Edwin Behymer, W. W. Robinson, A. McKay, G. W. McDonald, and R. M. Avey.

The eclectic school of medicine has at present the following practitioners in the county: Drs. Cyrus Gaskins, Amelia; J. H. Day, Point Isabel; Isaac M. Brown, Laurel; Mathew Gibson, Felicity; B. F. Mitchell, Felicity; J. H. Norman, Edenton; W. D. Cole, Moscow; W. O. Davis, Chilo; J. S. Galloway, Lindale; O. D. Simmons, Laurel; R. T. Leacock, Olive Branch; George W. Moore, Batavia; J. T. Ricker, Locust Corner; Dr. Wilber, Henning's Mills; and Quincy A. Brown, Bethel.

Drs. B. Blythe and W. M. Ingalls were rather celebrated practitioners, and the latter was at one time the president of the Ohio Medical Society, and for many years a contributor to the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of Cincinnati, the recognized organ of that school of medicine, and edited with unusual ability by the distinguished Dr. John M. Scudder.

The Clermont County Eclectic Medical Association holds its annual meetings at Amelia, and the exercises consist of essays, discussions, comparisons of practice, and lectures by distinguished practitioners from abroad. The fragmentary condition of the records precludes the giving of much interesting matter pertaining to its work, but, in the main, the association is in a prosperous condition.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS AND AUTHORS.

THE POLITICAL CENSOR.

THIS was the title of the first newspaper ever published in Clermont, and was a humble beginning in an avocation in which so many of its citizens afterwards distinguished themselves. The proud journalistic reputation of the county has been echoed throughout the land, and its press has achieved an enviable reputation for enterprise, and the ability and genius of the men who contributed to its pages, many of whom, in consequence, were sought out and transferred to other and more extensive fields of labor in the capital and other chief cities of the State and the great West. If the caustic Donn Piatt, the great national paragraphist, in his satirical article on Clermont, anathematizing her for being a county unprecedentedly prolific in office-holders and office-seekers, had said it was a county whose chief productions were editors, printers, publishers, reporters, and writers, he would have embalmed solemn truth in its grandest niche of historical fame, and immortalized his trenchant pen.

The Political Censor was printed at Williamsburgh, the ancient and honorable shire-town of the county, and its first number was issued on Friday, Jan. 15, 1813. Its projectors were evidently devoid of that superstitious feeling which has since obtained in some localities, or they would not have launched their frail newspaper-bark on the ill-fated day of "Friday." This pioneer sheet was published, owned, and edited by Thomas S. Foote and Robert Tweed, both well-known public men of that day; the former a noted lawyer, and for many years prosecuting attorney, and the latter elected coroner in 1824, and on Daniel Hankins resigning the sheriffalty in 1825 he filled out the remaining six months of his term. Charles D. McManaman, a "jour" printer of practice and long experience, set up the type for this journal, which was printed on paper fifteen and a half by nine and a half inches, and on a press (the old Ramage pattern) that was so small that only half of one side of the little sheet could be printed at one impression. The ink was applied to the forms with very small hand ink-balls, and the paper when printed was delivered to subscribers in town and country by trusty carriers. The printing-office was situated on Main Street, on the most easterly corner of lot No. 40, now occupied by the dwelling-house of Asa Smith. When Messrs. Foote & Tweed announced their intention of publishing a paper, the enterprise was encouraged by the people of the village and surrounding country,—most generally persons of education and public spirit,—and the day of its first issue was an event of considerable importance, so that the windows and doors of the office were crowded (and the streets filled with people waiting anxiously their turns) with persons desirous to see the then novel operation of printing.

The first *Censor* was a dingy sheet, like all the prints of that early day, and contained a few advertisements, no local news, and some items of national and foreign news two months old. The appearance of this newspaper marked a new era in the county, created a thirst for reading, and a

desire for knowing the events of the age and understanding their drift and bearings. It was the means of gradually inducing the inhabitants to investigate the state of the country, and to subscribe for papers of Cincinnati and those of the Eastern States, and in its day was unquestionably a public-spirited agent. But owing to the meagre settlements and the troublous times attending the war of 1812, its lease of life was only of short duration, and from the data at hand we conclude that its period of publication did not exceed a year.

Its successor, and the next paper in the county, was

THE WESTERN AMERICAN,

also published at Williamsburgh. Its first issue bore date Aug. 5, 1814, and its proprietors were David Morris and George Ely. The former was the editorial head, and was a man of more than ordinary capacity, possessing great ability as a pungent writer; the latter is better known as the original proprietor of Batavia, and was probably the capitalist of the firm, who soon after disposed of his interest.

The Western American was printed on a sheet twelve by nineteen inches, folded into four pages of four columns each, and issued every Saturday. Its terms of subscription were two dollars a year, if in advance (within two months being considered in advance), and two dollars and a half at expiration of year. When sent by post there was an additional charge of fifty cents for postage, and wheat, delivered in any merchant-mill in the county, and such other country produce as might be approved was received, delivered at the office at market price. Advertisements not exceeding one square were inserted three times for one dollar, longer ones in proportion, and no paper was discontinued until all arrearages were paid.

The issue of Feb. 11, 1815, contains an account of Gen. Jackson's famous victory over the British at New Orleans, on the 8th of previous month, the particulars of which had just been received, and of the alarming contagious distemper prevailing among the people of Virginia.

Baymiller & Brinton advertised to sell at their store in Williamsburgh all sorts of dry and West India goods, and occupied a whole column,—and it was then considered an extravagant piece of advertising. Ellis & Sinks informed their friends of their receiving at the house of James Herbert, on Broadway, a fresh supply of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, etc.; and that in goods, at cash prices, they paid sixty-two and a half cents per gallon for whisky. Obed Denham advertised lots and lands at Bethel for sale cheap; and there were divers notices of black stud-colts, bright-bay mares, and those of chestnut-sorrel color taken up as estrays. The public were posted that Thomas Barker had begun the tailoring business at Williamsburgh, at the shoe-shop of Samuel Cade; and that Zachariah Clevenger would have a public sale at his residence, on the waters of Stonelick, near the Xenia road. Some foreign and Legislative news, with a few legal notices, made up the balance of the sheet.

The quill of Editor Morris cut right and left as a disturber of the prevailing wrongs of the day, and was always in favor of good order and the cause of education. The paper was published not to exceed two years, and the next venture was

THE CLERMONT SENTINEL.

This journal was the third in point of time, but the first issued that incorporated as part of its title the name of the county in which it was issued, and to which it looked for its moral and material support. The first issue bore date July 4, 1818, and the place of publication was also Williamsburgh, at that time the great centre of wealth and intelligence in the county. The publisher was Charles D. McManaman, who was raised to this position from the jour's place in the *Censor* office. The sheet was small, only ten and a half by sixteen inches, but was newsy and edited with credit, ably representing the interests of the county, which was just beginning to recover from the effects of the war and starting out towards its present greatness. It was published on Saturday, but how long it was issued we are unable definitely to determine. No annals of its history remain, but tradition speaks of the paper as an enterprising print, far in advance of the people, who soon permitted it to perish, and that McManaman was a noble genius, who, in his day, did much to crystallize the rough forms of advancing civilization.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

was the fourth paper that sought public patronage in Clermont County. Its place of publication was also Williamsburgh, and its editor was William A. Camron, who removed an office to this place from Lebanon, Ohio, the press of McManaman having been removed down the river. *The Friend* was begun in 1820, and was continued several years. It was a paper of merit, twenty-four by thirty-six inches in size, but lacking sufficient patronage was forced to discontinue.

THE WESTERN PATRIOT.

Batavia having become the permanent county-seat it was found necessary to meet the requirements of the place, as the seat of justice, to have a paper to publish the doings of the county officials, legal advertisements, and properly set forth the claims of the village as the future literary centre of Clermont.

The Patriot supplied this want, and was the fourth paper in the county, its first issue being dated May 24, 1824. The paper was twelve by twenty inches in size, and had four pages of four columns each. It was printed by Z. Colby & Co., on Water Street, in a building which stood where is now D. G. Dustin's tin establishment, every Saturday, at two dollars per annum, in advance, or three dollars after the expiration of a year. Payment in advance being to the mutual interests of all parties, that mode was solicited. No subscription was taken for less than six months, and all arrearages had to be paid before the paper was discontinued. A desire to discontinue the paper at the end of a subscription, without notifying the publishers, was not regarded. Postage was required to be paid at the rate of fifty cents per year on all papers sent by mail, and all letters to the editor had to have the postage on them prepaid, or no attention was paid to them. After the paper had been published six months, and the funds to sustain it not coming in rapidly enough to lubricate the machinery, it advertised in a leaded notice to receive corn, wheat, flour, *whisky*, oats, and pork in payment for subscription; and from subsequent issues of

the paper it appears the publisher received a large amount of these articles of produce, including the pure extract of corn, distilled into pure whisky. This paper was non-partisan and devoted to the interests of the people, and being independent and preserving a high tone in its utterances, was productive of great good in its dissemination of news and advocacy of principles conducive to the wants of society. Local journalism was then unknown, and its local items were few. Its well-selected columns were usually filled with European news, as detailed by the last arrival of a sailing-vessel across the ocean, a condensed variety from the Congressional and Legislative proceedings, short tales, choice poetry, occasional brief editorials, scissored accounts of murders and other crimes, some legal and other advertisements. Journalism has made rapid strides in fifty-six years since the advent of *The Western Patriot*, and to-day the three papers of the county-seat are read at Batavia by five hundred subscribers, while the circulation of the daily Cincinnati morning and evening press is over one hundred and twenty-five.

Mrs. Sarah Colby, the wife of the publisher, carried on, in the room below his printing office, the millinery business, and received in part pay for her wares and fine sewing, flax, linen, bacon, flour, sugar, rags, etc.

In the issues of the first year appear the law cards of William H. Harrison, Jr. (son of the President), and of Gen. Richard Collins and Learner B. Collins, who practiced in the Clermont courts,—the former living in Cincinnati, but the latter keeping an office in Batavia,—also of Joseph S. Benham. Its columns show the vote of October, 1824, for Congress in the First District (Hamilton and Clermont Counties) to have been,—James Findlay, 2217; James W. Gazlay, 2181; David Morris (of Williamsburgh), 1194; and Benj. M. Piatt, 364.

On Christmas-day, 1825, Ezekiel Dimmitt notified his friends in this paper of his willingness to receive the whole or part of any person's subscription to the "county-seat question," as the strife was ended, and Batavia had secured it, and reminded them that it was heavy work to "move county-seats" and that they must pay up; from which it is inferred money was used in those days on both sides in fixing the seat of justice by paying committees and delegations to besiege the Legislature and liquidate printing-bills and other claims. In March, 1825, Capt. W. S. Patterson notified the members of his company (Batavia Light Infantry) to meet at the house of Samuel Shaw to receive their arms.

On May 14, 1825, the publisher, Z. Colby, announced his proposals for publishing a semi-monthly work in Batavia to be entitled the "Backwoodsman's Miscellany," which would consist of essays in verse and prose upon a great variety of subjects, as love, marriage, elegies, satires upon vices, follies, etc., and some thoughts on the return of peace, land and naval victories, casualties, orations on various occasions. He set forth that as the name of Backwoodsman had gone farther than the "Miscellany" would circulate, that he would only say that his uncouth rhymes and prosaic pieces had found their way from the infant towns of Williamsburgh, Georgetown, Augusta, and Washington to every State in the Union, and that his funeral elegies had drawn

forth the sympathetic tears, and his satirical pieces had seldom failed to excite the risibility of the readers. The conditions were that the "Miscellany" should be printed on good paper and long primer type every two weeks, in numbers containing eight octavo pages to each, so as to form a convenient volume of two hundred and eight pages; the price to subscribers was to be one dollar per year if paid in advance, twenty-five cents more if paid within the year, and one dollar and a half at the expiration of the year; that the first number would be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers were obtained to justify his engaging in the work; but as there is no record of its appearance at any subsequent date, it is feared that the prospect of serial "funeral elegies" dampened the feelings of his expected subscribers, and they failed to respond to the prospectus of the editor.

On May 28, 1825, Mr. Colby announced the completion of the first volume of the *Patriot*, and that while personally he was glad of the choice of John Quincy Adams by the National House for President, he had not and should not in the future make his paper a vehicle of politics, would occasionally touch on the vices of the day (studiously avoiding personalities), and would furnish his readers with a view of the passing occurrences of the times as early as possible, and eloquently concluded by saying that sometimes printers stood in need of cash. That year its columns were full of the visit of Lafayette to our country, and the great honors being weekly heaped upon that noble French patriot,—the trusted friend of and worker with Washington.

On June 11, 1825, this paper, in fourteen lines, described the burglary of Daniel Hankins' store of two days previous, which event now would require at least a column of leaded type. The only patent-medicine advertisement was that of "La Mott's Cough Drops,"—said to be efficacious,—and this elixir was certified by sundry clergymen to be a certain and sure cure for "coughs and consumptions."

The issue of July 9, 1825, is largely taken up with an account of the grand celebration of the "Fourth," wherein the Batavia Light Infantry Company paraded, and after the procession a big dinner took place at Titus Everhart's inn, and of the committee of arrangements the following noted citizens we notice: George Ely, Dr. Josiah Lyman, Benj. Harris, Israel Whitaker, Wm. N. White, Robert Townsley, Luther M. Goff, Wm. M. Ely, W. H. Robinson, and Wm. Curtis. There was a national salute at daybreak; raising of a "liberty-tree," with the star spangled banner proudly floating at its top; reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Learner B. Collins, and oration by Owen T. Fishback. There were regular toasts drank after removing the cloth of the dinner-table, followed by firing of guns and cheers; and then followed volunteer toasts by Jonathan D. Morris, Z. Colby (the editor), M. A. Bryan, Jesse Ellis, Richard McClure, and others.

At Milford, too, was the glorious day duly observed, under General Thomas Gatch, as chief marshal, assisted by Isaac Covalt, as deputy; and among those giving toasts to be drank (and they were drank) were Dr. Wm. Williams, Thomas D. Burrows, Josiah Broadwell, L. Pratt, D. F. Barney, Lain Ready, Captain Benj. Ramsey, Captain

George Ramsey, Judge John Pollock, Peter Bell, Zaccheus Biggs, Jacob Broadwell, and John Emery. There were guns and cheers during the toasts; groans for the Turks, and cheers for the Greeks,—then fighting to be delivered from their oppressors. Colonel John W. Robinson was the orator, and the genial Dr. L. A. Hendrick read the "Declaration of 1776."

This issue also contained two important wedding notices in high life, the first on June 30th, by that eccentric circuit-rider Rev. George W. Maley, of General Thomas Gatch and Miss Lucinda McCormick, daughter of the great pioneer Methodist, the noted Rev. Francis McCormick; and the other on July 6th, by the same minister, of Dr. Wm. B. Chipley and Miss Sidney Ann Morris, daughter of Hon. Thomas Morris.

The "Fourth" was also splendidly celebrated at the "Withams' Settlement," with musketry and martial music, and on top of its lofty "liberty-pole" was a garland of green hickory. Several Revolutionary heroes were present and a larger number of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and speeches and toasts were in abundance, giving the British lion hail-Columbia before and aft. One cannot read these old accounts of how our ancestors celebrated the natal day of the country fifty or sixty years ago without seeing the deep love that then prevailed for America and the animosity that cropped out unmistakably against Great Britain.

The publisher advertised for rags, and to pay for the same at two cents and a half per pound in cash, or store goods; or three cents in spelling-books and writing-paper,—rags to be clean linen and cotton; and these spelling-books were the "New American Spelling-Book and Juvenile Preceptor," of which Mr. Colby was running a big advertisement in his paper, and for which he took them as pay. His terms of advertising were,—ten lines or less, three insertions for one dollar, and each continuance twenty-five cents, and larger ones in proportion.

In August, 1826, appeared the last number of the *Western Patriot*, its publisher, Mr. Colby, having sold out his office, type, and printing-press to David Morris.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

David Morris, who in 1814 had published the *Western American*, at Williamsburgh, merged the *Western Patriot* of Mr. Colby, when he purchased it and its good-will, into *The Spirit of the Times*, the first number of which was issued at Batavia on July 21, 1826, some seven weeks before the *Patriot* sold out, and was of the same size as that paper. In its issue of Dec. 27, 1828, Editor Morris said a few hundred-weight of pork would be received in payment of any debts due its office,—probably for his family use, and to fatten his printers and fill up the "office devil." In his report of Legislative proceedings we notice Thomas Morris, senator from Clermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the election of county recorders by the people, and from a select committee to whom was referred a bill to encourage the raising of sheep reported the same back with amendment. James Picken had a displayed advertisement of a very handsome assortment of goods and groceries, hardware, etc., in the old frame building on corner of Water and Main Streets in Batavia, now occupied by

Carter & Son for their tin- and stove-store. There also appeared the advertisement of a very important branch of industry in those days,—carpet-weaving,—by a man who was afterwards sheriff of Clermont, and the father of three sons who have made most conspicuous and honorable marks in the county's history as journalists,—Michael Cowen. He respectfully informed the public that he had erected a loom at David Duckwall's, about one mile from Batavia, on the road leading therefrom to Milford, and was prepared to weave double and single coverlets in the best manner, and in the best, most elegant, and fashionable patterns.

Mr. Morris held control of the paper until its publication ceased, some time in 1829, when, after a short interregnum, he became the editor of a new paper, which took its place as a more outspoken partisan sheet. He tried to conduct the *Spirit* free from party bias, although in the later issues there was a disposition to favor the cause of the National Republicans.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES.

This paper originated in 1829 as a political rival of the *Ohio Sun*, whose history is given in subsequent pages, and resembled that sheet in form and general appearance. It absorbed whatever remaining interests there were of the *Spirit of the Times*, and for most of the time David Morris was the editorial head. It was an outspoken National Republican, and bore proudly aloft this bold motto, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal," which, though the life of the Declaration of Independence, was deemed an audacious sentiment by some, and made the *Chronicle* a marked political sheet. Its course was distinctly opposed to that pursued by the *Sun*, and as the one became the organ of the Whigs, the other was decidedly Democratic. The *Chronicle* warmly espoused the principles advocated by the illustrious Henry Clay, and its columns teemed with devotion to the Sage of Ashland.

Its issue of Dec. 31, 1831, contained the proceedings of the National Republican Convention of that month, held at Baltimore, at which Henry Clay was nominated for President, and John Sergeant for Vice-President. The stockholders of the "Cincinnati, Columbus and Wooster Turnpike Company" were agreeably notified to meet (those in Clermont) at Milford, at Dr. Hendrick's residence, and receive their quarterly dividend of twenty-four per cent. per annum,—and they all went, so tradition records. The "Batavia Colonization Society" (sacred relic of the past) was notified to meet on January 2d. Its columns disclosed the facts of the dissolution, on August 1st, of the firm of Farr & Hanley, at Goshen, and that Lemuel W. Slade was the fashionable tailor in Batavia. On Poplar Creek, in Tate township, Timothy Sprague advertised as having a mill for fulling, dyeing, and dressing cloth.

The *Chronicle of the Times* was well edited, and published most of the important news afloat, and was printed until the year 1835, when it ceased to chronicle the events of the times under that name, but was, after an interregnum of about a year, merged into a brand-new paper. The publication office was in part of the building now occupied by William Baum as a dwelling. About the first of the year the *Chronicle* ceased to exist for want of material support,

and for a year the Whigs were without an organ. But there was yet a little leaven left, and the following year was brought to light

THE CLERMONT COURIER.

The date of the first issue was March 19, 1836, and Andrew M. Gest and R. W. Clarke were the founders, using the same type, press, and room which had formerly belonged to the *Chronicle of the Times*. The latter was the editor, and had acquired his knowledge of the art preservative in the *Sun* office, and Gest had been a former employee of Morris in the *Chronicle* office. Milton Jamieson was the printer's boy, and set up all the selected matter of the first issue, and afterwards carried around the paper in Batavia. He says he remembers very well how happy the old Whigs were when they received the first number, and how the old Democrats frowned upon it, for every voter in the place received a copy. On the 24th of August, 1836, A. M. Gest took in as his partner Learner B. Leeds, and by them, jointly, the *Courier* was published until April 8, 1837, when R. W. Clarke ceased to edit the paper, and Messrs. Gest & Leeds became both editors and proprietors. This partnership closed abruptly about one month after it was formed, and then A. M. Gest became sole editor, publisher, and proprietor, and remained so until Jan. 30, 1846, when he sold a half-interest in the paper to Lorenzo Dow Morris. Then the *Courier* was edited and published under the firm-name of A. M. Gest & L. D. Morris, until March 26, 1847, when Gest sold out his interest to L. D. Morris, who continued its publication as its editor and publisher until Aug. 27, 1847, when A. M. Gest bought out Morris, and again became its owner, and took in R. W. Clarke as joint editor.

L. D. Morris was of Welsh descent and was born in Williamsburgh, Clermont Co., in 1818, and was the son of David Morris, editor of the *Western American*, in Williamsburgh, in 1814 and 1815, and afterwards of the *Spirit of the Times*, and then *The Chronicle of the Times*, in Batavia, in subsequent years. He was educated for a physician, but his constitution being too delicate for the labors of a regular practice, he abandoned the profession. He was married in 1843, and in 1848 moved to Iowa, and at Iowa City was foreman and assistant editor of the *Republican* there published, and was afterwards editor of the *Western American* and *Republican*, two papers published at Keosauqua, in which city he died Nov. 9, 1861,—a bright ornament of the Masonic order and a beloved member of the Congregationalist Church.

In the summer of 1848, R. W. Clarke retired from the *Courier*, and A. M. Gest again became sole editor, and conducted the paper until his death, in the latter part of 1851. No man politically or personally was better known in Clermont from 1836 to 1851 than A. M. Gest, who for over fifteen years was connected with *The Clermont Courier* as editor, publisher, and printer. He edited and controlled it in the Van Buren campaign of 1836; the Harrison avalanche of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"—hard cider, log cabins, and coon-skins of 1840; the Clay canvass of 1844; the Presidential fight of 1848, when Gen. Zach. Taylor was elected; the fight on the new constitution, in 1851; and while, like all strong partisan editors, he had

political foes, his personal enemies were hardly to be found. He was a devoted Mason, and for many years Worshipful Master of Batavia Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 109, of which he was one of its first three to be initiated in the fall of 1837. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore's administration to take the census of four townships in the county, and while so engaged Milton Jamieson edited the *Courier*.

For a few months succeeding Mr. Gest's death the *Courier* was conducted by his administrator, until, in the early part of 1852, John R. S. Bond bought out the whole establishment, and edited and printed this sheet until about Sept. 1, 1856, when he sold to John M. Kellum. Col. Bond was a genial gentleman, of warm impulses and great force of character, devoted in his friendships and as strong and bitter in his enmities. He made a splendid paper, and had charge of it during the stirring days of "Anti-Kansas and Nebraska" memory, in the Know-Nothing era, and while he sat on its tripod arose the grand old Republican party, in 1854, which soon swept the country by storm, and has been in power ever since. Col. Bond is now dead, but he left a monument to his ability and memory in the few years' files of this paper, so ably and honorably conducted by him.

John M. Kellum, a bright genius in editorial ability but lacking in newspaper business capacity, edited and published the *Courier* through the heated Fremont campaign of 1856 and up to Aug. 27, 1857, when he disposed of the paper to R. W. Clarke and M. Jamieson, and Mr. Clarke edited it until Aug. 19, 1858, when Mr. Jamieson became its sole editor and proprietor. About September, 1859, Mr. Jamieson sold an interest in the *Courier* to Thomas D. Fitch, who had been for some time a compositor on its columns, but continued to edit the paper until January, 1860, when he disposed of his entire interest to three brothers, Thomas D., Sidney A., and Charles T. Fitch, who all had worked before on the paper as printers. This closed the connection with the *Courier* of Milton Jamieson, who had helped print its first issue of March 19, 1836, who for some five years had been a journeyman compositor at its cases, and for three years its editor, publisher, and proprietor. He found an outlet and avenue for his unsurpassed executive ability (and which, in his editing and managing of that paper, had been characterized with rare success) in other channels, and soon became the best business man and most successful and largest capitalist in the county.

The Fitch brothers came to Ohio from Southern Kentucky, but were born in Danville, Caledonia Co., State of Vermont, near where the "great commoner," Thaddeus Stevens, was born, and of whom they were near relatives. They made a spicy paper, got all the news, and were equal to the times, which then called for bold, fearless men in the editorial chair and at the helm of the press, for the great gathering storm of the Rebellion was brewing, and the soundings of every man's loyalty and devotion to his flag, his country, and his hearthstone was fathomed as with a plummet. C. T. Fitch was a purser in the United States navy in the war, died at sea, and was buried off Key West. They managed the paper until July 19, 1862, and then sold it to Andrew B. Smith, who conducted it with such signal ability, and with the county printing for over two years, as

to make, in less than four years, more money out of it than any of his predecessors in double that period of time. He had it at a most opportune time, during the war times, when money was plenty, excitement high, and the circulation of the press—daily and weekly—ran up to enormous figures.

After the close of the war, in the spring of 1865, Mr. Smith (since deceased) sold the paper to Charles N. and Frank Browning, two brothers born and reared in the old classic territory between the "Franklin neighborhood" and Boat Run, in Monroe township. Both these gentlemen had been liberally educated at Parker's Academy, were old school-teachers, and possessed high intellectual abilities and great social powers that made them able writers and editors and popular in the county. Under their administration the *Courier* achieved a proud name and position. Associated with the Messrs. Browning from the fall of 1865 for about a year was E. G. Orebaugh, at present of the *Columbus Sunday News*. In September, 1877, after an ownership of twelve years, Charles N. Browning, then the sole owner of the *Courier*, sold the paper to John R. Woodlief, and became a proprietor of the *Clinton Republican*, which he still owns and edits. His brother Frank died Aug. 10, 1878, having previously been one of the proprietors of the same paper.

John R. Woodlief, a number one business man, a good writer, and a man of deserved popularity, who had been sheriff of the county in the years 1872 and 1873, and who was admitted to the bar in September, 1875, was proprietor of the *Courier* until April, 1879, when he sold out the entire establishment to Charles W. Pegg, the present proprietor, who is a Batavian born and bred, and who was sheriff in Nevada, for four years, of one of its largest mining and business counties. Mr. Pegg years ago was in the drug business here, and brings to the paper high personal character and plenty of means.

The present editor of the *Courier*, and who for the past five years has had control of its columns, either as chief or local editor, publisher, or printer, is John H. Fairman. He was born in Medina, N. Y., March 8, 1839, and when fifteen years of age began to learn the printer's trade. Came to Ohio, served in the Rebellion in Co. F, 59th Ohio Regiment Infantry (Judge Thomas M. Lewis' company), and from 1866 to 1870 was printer-in-chief to the adjutant-general of the United States army at Washington, D. C. Feb. 7, 1865, he was married to Miss Carrie, youngest daughter of the late John M. Brown, Batavia's famous merchant for over twenty-five years. In New York City he was connected with the *Herald* and the *Tribune* as reporter, compositor, and in various other capacities; in New Orleans with the *Picayune*, in Indianapolis with the *Journal*, in Washington with the *Globe*, and on other metropolitan dailies. For fifteen years, at different periods, he has been on the *Courier* corps, and to-day is justly considered one of the best country local editors in the West, and as a paragraphist has few equals in Ohio. The *Courier* has but little official patronage, but, notwithstanding this fact, under Mr. Fairman's management the paper has achieved a stronger financial strength, and is now upon a better basis, than at any previous epoch in its long and eventful history.

The *Courier* office was in the building now occupied by William Baum as a residence from 1836 to 1837, when it

was removed to the room in the Dennison building now used as a law-office by Swing & Brunaugh. In 1839 it was again changed, and to the room now used, in same building, by W. W. Dennison and Judge T. M. Lewis as a law-office; and in 1844 changed to the front room, now used by John W. Davis and W. F. Roudebush as a law-office, in the same building. In 1850 the office was removed to the second story of the frame building on corner of Main and Market Streets, now owned by Rachel Danberry, and in 1856 again removed to the Dennison building, over the present store of J. & M. Bicking; in 1857 to a building on the corner of the alley, on Main Street, just above the jail; and in 1864 to the Masonic building, and in the room now occupied by Dr. Bunn as a drug-store. In 1867 the office was removed to the Jamieson building, then completed, where ever since it has remained.

For over a third of a century this newspaper has been in the county a courier to many a household, whose inmates anxiously awaited its weekly arrival and eagerly devoured its contents; and in that time it was ever the vehicle of advanced thought in behalf of all great humanitarian sentiments and principles for the amelioration of mankind, whether in the cotton-fields and on the rice-plantations of the South, in the teeming factories of the North, in the shops and on the farms of its own county. Society in its best estate, morality in its broadest views, and governmental ideas in their most republican significance, ever found in its liberal columns an exponent of the highest type. It has witnessed great changes since it was founded, in the heyday of Jackson's national administration. It saw the coming reign of Van Buren, his terrific overthrow by Harrison in 1840, the defeat of gallant Clay in 1844, the success of "Old Zack" in 1848, the disaster to the Whigs in 1852, and the death of their party in 1853. But it then witnessed the origin, rise, and triumphant success of the new party,—one republican in its true sense,—saw the election of Lincoln in 1860; and witnessed the crushing of the slave-holders' rebellion and the nation preserved intact. It saw its first editor, the sagacious R. W. Clarke, Clermont's greatest political strategist, sent to Congress, and its ever-trusted friend, Philip B. Swing, made a United States judge, and its other and ever-faithful advisor and former editor, Milton Jamieson, rise to be the monetary leader of the county. And it witnessed the placing of a native Clermonter, Gen. Grant, eight years in the Presidential chair, by the votes of the party whose organ through weal and woe it is, and expects to be, till it has outlived its usefulness.

THE CLERMONT SUN, FOUNDED AS THE OHIO SUN.

On the first day of July, 1828, the first number of this paper was issued in the village of Bethel, and was thereafter published every Wednesday by Samuel Medary, although the enterprise was begun and for some time fostered by Thomas Morris. The paper was a folio of five columns to a page, which measured thirteen and a half by twenty one and a half inches, and up to that date was the largest paper ever printed in the county. This seemingly extraordinary size was looked upon by the wiseacres as a daring adventure, fraught with great risk and possible misfortune. But the

man who established the *Sun* understood the wants of the people from having mingled with them, and his paper was a success from the very beginning.* The paper, too, set out as the advocate of the rights of the people, and assumed for its motto this ringing sentiment, "Unawed by the influence of the rich, the great, or the noble, the people must be heard, and their rights protected." This sentiment evoked the patronage of hundreds of people, and the masses have ever since looked upon the paper as their friend. The subscription terms of the *Sun* were two dollars per annum if paid in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year, and all kinds of country produce, such as wheat, pork, whisky, linen, feathers, sugar, beeswax, flax, wool, rags, etc., were taken at market prices in payment, and for advertising and job-work. To secure a general circulation agents were appointed at different places, as follows: Bethel, Thomas J. Morris; Perin's Mills, Samuel J. Perin; Milford, Mathias Kugler & Son; New Richmond, Col. Haines; Point Pleasant neighborhood, Thomas Lindsey; Chilo, John Everhart; Felicity, Robert Chalfant; Withamsville, Robert Fee; Ten-Mile, Chapman Archer; Point Pleasant, John Mollyneaux; Goshen, Dr. S. G. Meek; Moscow, W. K. Byrn and W. H. Abbott; Cincinnati, Stephen Burrows; Georgetown, Jesse R. Grant (father of Gen. U. S. Grant); and several for Warren, Brown, and Scioto Counties, and one in Illinois State. Mr. Medary was no printer at that time, but he edited the paper, helped the printer, and attended to the delivery and mailing, and the affairs of the office generally. After a few months' issues, or at the farthest in the first part of the ensuing year, the office was removed to Batavia, where ever since it has remained, diffusing light and information among the people.

In the issue of June 24, 1829, the county commissioners advertised the letting of the construction of the new Batavia bridge and the sale of the old one, to take place on the 23d of July, at which time also the public square in Williamsburgh, and the old county buildings thereon, were to be sold as the property of the county. This paper was Democratic in politics, and warmly supported General Jackson for President in 1828, and his administration through good and evil report.

From its files we glean a rich account of the grand "Fourth of July Celebration" in 1829, at Robert Fee's, in Union township, where patriotic toasts were given by Joseph Stone (a soldier in the Revolution), Robert McFarland, Dr. Wm. Doane, Col. Wm. Curry, Alex. Herring, Jr.; Peter Emery, Jonathan D. Morris, Dr. Wm. Wayland, James Abrams, Thomas Morris, John Joliffe, Thomas Kirgan, John O. Comstock, Samuel Provost, Samuel Medary, Eben S. Ricker, Rufus Richardson, J. Lindsey, John Summers, William Tate, Samuel Shaw, and Wm. P. Richardson. Dr. Wayland presided, and Thomas Morris was the orator of the day, and five hundred persons partook of the dinner and firing of guns.

*Samuel Medary was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Bethel, May 1, 1825, where he engaged in teaching school for the next three years. The knowledge Mr. Medary obtained in connection with the *Sun* was applied by him in founding the *Statesman* and *Crisis*, at Columbus, and secured his political preferment in after-years. He was Territorial Governor of Kansas and Minnesota.

In the paper of Nov. 16, 1831, is an account of the arrival from Europe of the British ship "Arkwright," announcing the fall of Warsaw and defeat of the Poles, given in displayed head-lines.

In 1833, the name was changed to *Ohio Sun and Clermont Advertiser*, and as such continued some time. Mr. Medary, in his plain and resolute Saxon language, soon showed that editorial ability which was the precursor to his subsequent career as the great editor of the West in another and more extended field of journalism, and the leading political manager of Ohio.

Mr. Medary having been elected State senator in 1835, sold, early in 1836, the paper to his brothers, Jacob and Asher C. Medary, who changed its name back to *The Ohio Sun*, and conducted its publication until the winter of 1837 and 1838, when they sold to James Ferguson, who had been elected county auditor in 1835, and defeated for reelection in 1837. Mr. Ferguson (still living on his farm in Clay Co., Ind.) published the paper till 1839, but without success financially, as the business part of the establishment had run down.

Mr. Ferguson, though an able writer and a well-informed and most genial gentleman, lacked the special traits necessary to the business part of publishing a successful paper, so he gave it up to a committee of Democrats, who made a joint-stock concern of the paper, with Col. William Thomas (sheriff from 1833 to 1837) as chairman, Robert Temple, and several other leading Democrats of the county. This committee secured the services (through the medium of the then congressman, Dr. William Doane, of Withamsville) of a Mr. Gobright, of Washington City, who edited the paper with marked ability until November, 1840, when he left, after having gone down to Union township and notified Mr. Robert Temple of his intention and delivered over to him the books, keys, etc. The result of the Presidential election had frightened Mr. Gobright, but the committee were still more scared by finding that their investment was peculiarly a sad failure, and its chairman, Col. Thomas, was out of pocket to the tune of four or five hundred dollars. Mr. Gobright remained in Washington, and was subsequently employed in the departments, and connected with various papers at the capital. He was the author of several statistical and historical books, and for a quarter of a century past (until the last few months) he has been the Washington Associated Press Dispatch general agent.

In the latter part of November, 1840, Learner B. Leeds purchased of the stockholders and its committee this paper, and issued his first number on Dec. 7, 1840. He began with less than two hundred subscribers, showing how this sheet had run down, as its former conductors had so badly managed its affairs, often missing two or three weeks without getting out a number, so that people had lost confidence in it. The county had given Gen. Harrison, for President, three hundred and forty-three majority (the only time, Presidentially, it was carried against the Democrats, save in 1864, when Lincoln beat Gen. McClellan by two votes), which, with its business embarrassments, required time and labor to overcome. Mr. Leeds made it a point never to miss the publication of the paper on time and never to miss a week, and by untiring labor and strict economy he finally estab-

lished the *Sun* on a good basis, so that its subscription list ran up to a paying number. Mr. Leeds adopted this motto: "The sovereignty of the people, the rights of the States, and supremacy of the laws constitute the fundamental principles of a free government." The issue of July 10, 1841, contained the "Fourth of July" address of William Howard, delivered at Withamsville, and announcements of Simpson Griffith and Edmund Spence for the Democratic nomination for recorder, and of William Stone and James Ward for that of sheriff.

The paper under Mr. Leeds' management was a grand success, editorially and financially, and his party had an increased majority, and Polk and Dallas carried the county handsomely. In the spring of 1850 he sold the paper to James Evans, who was a son-in-law of the old surveyor, John Hill, who conducted the paper until the 12th day of August, 1851, when he died. Mr. Leeds then again resumed its control until Aug. 19, 1852, when J. P. Thompson bought the establishment, and chose for his motto, "Be just and fear not. Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's;" but before this Mr. Leeds, in 1844, had changed its name to *The Clermont Sun*, which it has borne to this hour.

On Feb. 2, 1854, E. T. Norton purchased a half-interest in the *Sun*, also doing editorial work, and continued on it till June 8th, when, having been chosen editor of the *Daily Dispatch*, of Portsmouth, he sold his interest to Will C. Walker. On June 24, 1854, Mr. Thompson died, in his twenty-ninth year of age, after an illness of short duration and unexpectedly to the community. He was born in Indiana Co., Pa., in 1825, and at seventeen years of age took charge of a newspaper in his native State, and subsequently successfully conducted the management of several others, among which were the *Perry Freeman*, at New Bloomfield; *The Register*, at Mifflintown; the *Age*, at New Richmond, Ohio; and the *Clermont Sun*.

On Aug. 3, 1854, the one-half of the paper belonging to the estate of J. P. Thompson was sold to Andrew J. Sprague, a practical printer, who had learned the art under an apprenticeship to Learner B. Leeds, many years before, and who had worked a long time on this paper, as well as on the leading Cincinnati dailies. The following from the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, of July 30, 1850, shows that Mr. Sprague was the best and fastest printer at that time in America:

"A TYPO AS IS ONE.

"Mr. Andrew J. Sprague, one of the compositors engaged on the *Daily Gazette*, has, during the past seven consecutive working days, set up an aggregate of 90,750 ems, correcting his own proofs and distributing his own matter. This is an average of 13,000 ems per day. An old-fashioned day's work was 5000, and it is a good workman who now regularly sets 6000 or 7000 per day, and a quick one who averages 7000 to 8000. Mr. Sprague belongs to 'the fast line' most decidedly, and can 'go through by daylight' any time."

This was a handsome compliment to Mr. Sprague, and his big time at the case called forth all over the Union congratulations and encomiums from the leading journals and periodical press.

On Feb. 8, 1855, Mr. Will C. Walker sold his half-interest to Smith Townsley, a good printer, and for several years (until the past few months) connected with the

Jackson County (Ohio) Herald. Messrs. Sprague & Townsley were splendid printers, but had no taste for writing, and Mr. L. B. Leeds became the editor for them, and, in fact, in the year before had done most of the editorial work on this paper.

On the 24th of January, 1856, Mr. Leeds bought out Mr. Townsley's one-half interest, and the firm was Sprague & Leeds, and so continued until November 20th (after Buchanan's election as President), when Mr. Leeds bought out his partner, Mr. Sprague, who went into the drug business, and in which he has ever since continued. Mr. Sprague now bade farewell to the printing craft, and in his new pursuits and avocations has become one of Batavia's solid men, and one of its most public-spirited citizens. Mr. Leeds had the paper through all the exciting campaign from the Kansas-Nebraska trouble, and through the stirring events of the first three years of the civil war, including the famous and never-to-be-forgotten Vandalongham campaign. In 1860, W. R. Hartman had a one-half interest in the *Sun*, as editor and publisher.

Henry V. Kerr (the present State librarian) became the owner of the *Sun* in 1864, and Mr. Leeds retired to other fields of labor. He was so long identified with journalism in the county that a short sketch of this Nestor of the press will be read with general interest.

Learner B. Leeds was born in Clermont, of pioneer parents, July 16, 1816, and followed the occupation of a farmer till his nineteenth year, when (in October, 1835) he was apprenticed to the printing business, under the late Governor Samuel Medary, of *The Ohio Sun*, at Batavia. After serving out his apprenticeship with Samuel Medary and his successors, his brothers Jacob and Asher C., he went to Cincinnati in the fall of 1838, and worked until the ensuing spring on *The Cincinnati Gazette*, under the distinguished Charles Hammond (now deceased), its editor. In the spring of 1839 he went with Amos Derrough into a new printing-office at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, which Mr. Derrough had established and called the *Democratic Standard*, and of which he was foreman for a few weeks, when he bought out the paper. He conducted this sheet as editor, publisher, and printer for nearly ten months, then sold out, returned to Cincinnati, and worked till late in the fall of 1840 on *The Philanthropist*, an able anti-slavery paper, edited at that time by the world-renowned Gamaliel Bailey. In November, 1840, he bought the *Ohio Sun*, at Batavia, which he conducted as publisher and editor from Dec. 7, 1840, to the last week of March, 1864, with the exception of less than three years during the time. He was elected recorder of Clermont County in 1847, and re-elected in 1850, and served three years. In 1844 he united with the Masonic Order, at Batavia, was six years Worshipful Master of its lodge, and one year Most Excellent High Priest of the chapter. In 1854 he joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and in 1868 became a Royal and Select Master in the council. In these two orders he was always a zealous and an active member. In the spring of 1864 he purchased the *Southern Ohio Argus*, the Democratic organ at Georgetown, Ohio, of the Brown County Democracy, and changed its name to that of *The Brown County News*, which he to this day publishes. It is a large

four-page paper of thirty-six columns, printed on a steam cylinder press; and in print and size of sheet, in able and manly editorials, and in extensive circulation and influence, is unsurpassed by any country paper in Ohio.

In 1869, Mr. Leeds was elected State senator for the Clermont and Brown senatorial district (the fourth), and re-elected in 1871, and served four years as a faithful, able, and industrious member of the Senate, commanding the complete confidence of his friends and the respect and esteem of his political adversaries. On one occasion, while publishing the *Sun*, the mail-stage, which was then the only public conveyance between Batavia and Cincinnati, owing to bad roads and high water, failed to bring Mr. Leeds' paper for that week's issue. No alternative was left him but to either miss his issue or to go after paper; and, determined not to disappoint his subscribers, he procured a horse, saddle, and bridle, and started for Cincinnati about four o'clock P.M., and reached that city late at night. Next morning he secured his bundle of blank paper, took it on his horse, holding it before him, and rode back with it, and issued his paper on time. To carry a bundle of paper weighing nearly a hundred pounds on horseback for twenty-one miles was no easy task, but he had never yet disappointed his subscribers, and the *Sun* had to shine, whether or no, as far as horseflesh was concerned. At another time Mr. Leeds went to Cincinnati after paper, and during the night the Ohio River had risen very fast, and the back-water was over the levee west of the old Union Bridge across the Little Miami. He was in a light spring-wagon and alone, and concluded that he could cross the water on the levee, and so made the venture. He soon found the water was becoming deep, but there was nothing for him to do but "go forward," for to attempt to turn back was impossible. Large fields of ice were afloat on the water, and his horse was often in water up to his back, and he knew not how soon he and wagon and all would float off the levee, and, of course, all go down together. Twice he was compelled to stop for a time till the ice would float past and off the road, which he could not distinguish from the muddy condition of the water, so that he had to drive very carefully and steadily. Once the body of the wagon was afloat, and every instant he expected to be swept away; but he finally succeeded in reaching the time-honored old bridge, and arrived home all safe, and got out that number of his paper on time. Such were some of the hardships and perils he was compelled to encounter in order to conduct his business continuously, and that no disappointments should befall his patrons. Mr. Leeds during the first ten years of his editorial life never wrote his editorials, but set them up at the case, composing them as he set the type; and for many years he set up most of the *Sun* with his own hands, worked the press, did up all the papers in packages for the mails; in other words, he did most of the work on the paper from necessity,—the income of the office not justifying the hiring of a single journeyman,—keeping only one or two boys for assistance. Such was the work on the *Sun* from 1840 to 1850, and present publishers know but little of the labors and difficulties which befel the early ones, even as late as the year 1850, since which time improved machinery and various inventions have greatly systematized printing and lessened its multiform trials and labors.

H. V. Kerr (see his life as State librarian elsewhere in this book) brought to the paper great energy, tact, and editorial ability, and being one of the keenest politicians of the county conducted his business with astonishing adroitness, and imparted to this long-established paper a highly literary character and tone. He sold the paper, April 1, 1872, to Allen T. and Dale O. Cowen (brothers), who conducted it under the firm-name of D. O. Cowen & Co.

Allen T. Cowen (now the learned, dignified, and popular judge of the Clermont Common Pleas Court) was born in Batavia, in the house now occupied by D. G. Dustin, and married, in 1861, Miss Kate Brown, a daughter of Mr. Carson Brown, of Hamilton County, and on her maternal side descended from the Stites, the first pioneers of Columbia.

Dale O. Cowen was born in June, 1845, in the jail-building which his father then occupied as sheriff, and was married Feb. 11, 1873, to Miss Mary C. Dustin, daughter of the late Col. J. S. Dustin, an old Batavia merchant. They were sons of Michael Cowen, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., in 1804, and came to Ohio about 1827, and married Miss Mary Ann Roudebush on August 11, 1831. In 1841 and 1843 he was elected sheriff, and served four years. He was a high-toned gentleman, of an iron will, and true to every trust committed to his care, and died Sept. 16, 1854, at Milford, universally mourned.

In 1875, Allen T. Cowen sold out his interest in the *Sun* to his brother (the youngest), Willis M. Cowen, who was a practical printer, and thoroughly understood the business, and the name of the firm remained unchanged, and is to-day D. O. Cowen & Co., who are the editors and publishers of the *Clermont Sun*. On the 3d of January, 1877, Willis M. Cowen was married to Kate D. Kerr, daughter of the former proprietor.

When the Cowen brothers took the *Sun* it had only seven hundred subscribers, and now it has over fourteen hundred. They have erected on Market Street a fine brick building, on the very site where stood the old frame church where Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon when he came out to Batavia one Sunday, from the Lane Divinity School near Cincinnati, to make his first attempt in expounding the word of God. The *Sun* printing-office, in its appointments and equipments of one steam-power cylinder press, two steam jobbers, and proof press, with its complete outfit of new type, and all the appurtenances necessary to a first-class establishment, is unsurpassed, and hardly equaled by any other country office in the State, and it is gratifying to record that the labors and enterprise of the firm have been generously appreciated by the people of the county.

THE NEW RICHMOND PRESS.

The first periodical was issued in the days when New Richmond was the county-seat, and was called *The Luminary*. The publishers were four brothers, A., C., J., and W. Herron, and the printing-office was in the upper rooms of the Seneca Palmer fulling-mill, which stood where is now Willenbrink's feed-store. The paper was a small folio, the sheet being eighteen by twenty-four inches, and its first issue bore date July 3, 1823. It appeared every Wednesday for about a year at the subscription-price of two dollars

per annum, if paid in advance (and payments before the fifth number were announced as being in advance). As a further inducement to subscribe, the publishers offered to deliver the paper free of extra cost by private mail when a sufficient number of subscribers resided at one place. If paid at the end of the year the cost of this paper was three dollars. The publishers set out with very exalted ideas, having for their mottoes these fine sentiments: "Truth our guide, and naught but the public good our aim;" and, "Enlightened minds and virtuous manners lead to the gates of glory." Of the editors little is known, save that Joseph Herron was one of the early teachers of New Richmond, and after the removal of the county-seat to Batavia the paper soon died for want of patronage.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

In 1834, James G. Birney, the celebrated champion of human liberty and equal rights, began the publication of *The Philanthropist*, at New Richmond, in a building which stands on Walnut and Willow Streets, and continued issuing the paper there several years. Mr. Birney came to New Richmond with his paper, a large and well-printed four-page sheet, upon the assurance of the Donaldson brothers and other well-known anti-slavery men that he could there pursue his work unmolested. Although the sentiments of New Richmond frowned down any attempt to disturb Mr. Birney in his avocation, yet danger from mobs was several times apprehended. Lawless men from Kentucky and other places threatened to sack the office, and the abolitionists and personal friends of the editor of *The Philanthropist* rallied to defend the paper. At the signal of danger a meeting was held in the old market-house of that village, which was addressed by Caleb S. Walker and other friends of freedom, and the most emphatic assurance given Mr. Birney that they would stand by him, though it should require the sacrifice of life and property. On one occasion the villagers were violently alarmed by the report that a boat had been chartered at Cincinnati to bring up a party of pro-slavery men whose avowed purpose was to destroy *The Philanthropist*. Again the people of New Richmond assembled to take measures to sustain Mr. Birney, and some counseled a resort to extreme measures should the destroyers come. Happily, better counsels prevailed, and the boat did not leave Cincinnati; but all that night the friends of a free press patrolled the town in front of *The Philanthropist* office to protect it from possible assault. Some time in the spring of 1836 Mr. Birney moved his office to Cincinnati, and on the night of July 30th it was destroyed by a lawless and infuriated mob, who scattered the type into the streets, tore down the presses, and completely destroyed the office. Afterwards the friends and supporters of this famous abolition paper subscribed and purchased a new outfit for Mr. Birney, and he resumed its publication, and in 1844 was the "Liberty party's" candidate for President, with Thomas Morris, of Bethel, for Vice-President. Mr. Birney often, in subsequent years, spoke in the highest terms of the good people of New Richmond and of Clermont, who so boldly in muscle and sinapes stood by him in the trying hours of the publication of his paper, devoted to the abolition of negro slavery and to the equal rights of all men.

The third attempt at journalism at New Richmond was made in 1851 by J. P. Thompson, as editor and publisher of *The New Richmond Age*, the real proprietor being Hon. Michael H. Davis, two years later the able and popular State senator from the Clermont-Brown district. This paper had four pages of five wide columns each, and was edited with considerable ability. It was devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, though not an official organ. The office of publication was in Sturges' building, and for a short time Hugh Herrick was its editorial head. This paper continued until Aug. 19, 1852, when J. P. Thompson bought the *Clermont Courier* and united the *New Richmond Age* with it, and the latter ceased to exist as a separate sheet, but upon its discontinuance the press was employed on job-work.

In 1854, Frank B. Strickland began the publication of *The New Richmond Advertiser*, an eight-page monthly, "Independent on all subjects, neutral in nothing." This paper being not well sustained its size was reduced, and in the following year was issued by Mr. Strickland as *The Morning Welcome*, but in one year its visits ceased to be welcomed at the houses of its old patrons, and it was among the relics of the past.

In 1856, Joseph Kerr & Co., booksellers, purchased the *Welcome* office, and, with Mr. Strickland as editor, issued the *New Richmond Weekly Dispatch*, a paper of respectable proportions and bearing a neat typographical appearance. It was independent in politics, and its printing-office was opposite White's wharf, in the third story of McMurphy's building. After some two years the *Dispatch* was discontinued, and for a number of years New Richmond was without its local paper.

In the fall of 1866, W. G. Barkley bought a job-press, which he set up in New Richmond, and soon after began the publication of *The New Richmond Telegraph*. The paper started out with a subscription list of more than five hundred names, but was not a successful venture, and at the end of a year the enterprise was abandoned. Mr. Barkley was the grandson of William Barkley, who settled in Washington township in 1795. He was born in 1838, and had only a common-school education, but by diligent study was able to occupy positions wherever intelligence was required.

In 1868 the Browning Brothers, editors and publishers of the *Clermont Courier*, established a job-office at New Richmond, in charge of D. S. Croshaw, and issued *The Advertiser*, a four-page monthly for gratuitous circulation. The liberal patronage given this sheet induced Mr. Croshaw to begin the publication of

THE NEW RICHMOND INDEPENDENT,

a sprightly journal, which is continued to this day. The first issue appeared April 8, 1869, and after being successfully conducted for about five years by D. S. Croshaw, the *Independent* became the property of the present editor and proprietor, Winthrop Frazer, the son of the well-known Dr. Frazer, of Tate township. The paper is ably edited, making a specialty of local news, which is characterized for its freshness and correctness, and items pertaining to the townships along the Ohio River are faithfully noted.

In this section of the county the *Independent* has a large and constantly increasing circulation. The paper is printed every Saturday, in a well-appointed office in McMurchy's Arcade Building, and presents a very attractive appearance. The office is supplied with a steam-power press for job-work, and is the only one in the county containing a full assortment of German type.

THE EXCELSIOR.

This was the name of a paper published at Bantam, in 1858, by Dr. John M. Kellum, as editor and publisher, and was conducted in the interest of the new project that year, which contemplated removing the county-seat from Batavia to Bantam, then alleged to be the grand geographical centre of Clermont. Dr. Kellum was a bright genius,—a poet of State celebrity,—whose contributions to the city and periodical press had given him much reputation in literary circles. A short time previous he had been the editor of the *Clermont Courier*, and his journalistic ability was unquestioned; but the *Excelsior* proved a failure, for lack of the necessary material support, and the seat of justice was allowed to remain undisturbed where it yet is, in the sequestered East Fork Valley, at Batavia.

THE ADVANCE.

In April, 1874, *The Advance*, a small but spicy independent paper, was started in Batavia, by Shepherd G. Norris as publisher and proprietor, and Daniel Hillin as editor. In April, 1875, its name was changed to *The Patrons' Advance*, and, greatly enlarged in size, it became the official organ of the "Patrons of Husbandry," otherwise generally known as "Grangers."

From 1873 to 1875 a very large number of granges were established in Clermont, and through the *Patrons' Advance* their proceedings found a public outlet, and it was a medium for the dissemination of the then current grange literature. The paper reported the lodge meetings, their doings, and the proceedings of the county grange, and devoted large space to agriculture, horticulture, and other subjects of general interest to grangers, and their principles, as inculcated in their rituals and constitutions of the thirty-odd subordinate granges of the county. In October, 1876, Mr. Norris sold the paper to James Robinson, the present owner and publisher, who in the summer of 1878 changed its name to *The National Advance*, and took in as editor N. B. Ross. The paper now became the official organ of the "National Greenback party," but continued to devote space and attention to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry. In February, 1880, N. B. Ross retired from the paper, and on the eighteenth of that month Mr. Robinson, who now became the editor, as well as publisher, changed the name to its original title,—*The Advance*,—and as such it is yet ably conducted by him.

The Advance has taken a decided position on questions of reform and retrenchment, as affecting the interests of the county, and although the youngest newspaper in the county, it has carved out for itself an enviable place in the affections of many good citizens, who contribute to its pages or give it their patronage.

AUTHORS OF CLERMONT.

REV. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MORRIS, third son of Hon. Thomas Morris, United States senator of Ohio from 1833 to 1839, was a distinguished minister of the gospel of the New-School Presbyterian Church for over twenty-five years. He was born in Bethel, this county, and, after the election of President Lincoln and his inauguration, was appointed to an honorable and lucrative position in one of the departments at Washington. Eminent as a preacher and of fine literary tastes and capacities, he published and edited in 1856 the life of his honored father, Thomas Morris. This book is an elegant volume of four hundred and eight pages, printed by Moore, Wiltach, Keys & Overend, of Cincinnati, and was written with rare ability and singular good tact. It had an enormous sale, especially in Ohio, the scene for half a century of the labors of Senator Morris as a powerful advocate, honest legislator, and the incorruptible senator in Congress, and there the first on the floor of the American Senate to defy the arrogant slave dynasty. This life was a rich contribution to the historical literature of the State in its sketches of early pioneer scenes and legislative enactments and reminiscences, and was most favorably criticised by the press of the day. Published after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and during the exciting political campaign of 1856, it was also used in the canvass, and served to repel the haughty encroachments of the insolent slave oligarchy, then plotting for the direful rebellion that soon broke out in open revolt. This book established for its author, Rev. Benjamin F. Morris, a high niche in the grand literary temple of American fame, and conferred honor without stint upon the noble county that had given him birth and that had been the home of his illustrious father. This work, so dear to the lovers of liberty, was written in plain English idiom, but its every page teems with rare eloquence and periods classically rounded in its descriptions of its grand old hero's life and labors.

Near Bethel was born that most distinguished American divine, Prof. DAVID SWING, D.D., and this bright ornament to modern literature and theology came of a family most early, honorably, and piously connected with Clermont's pioneer and subsequent history. Whether viewed as a professor in a theological institute or literary university, as a preacher in the pulpit or religious editor in the sanctum, as a public lecturer on the rostrum or author in his study, our country will be searched in vain to find a speaker more eloquent, a writer more finished or classical, or a teacher firmer and more steadfast in his devotion to truth as revealed to him in Nature and the Holy Writ. No man draws larger audiences before the literary, library, and mercantile associations than Prof. Swing, the idol of the literary men of the West, and the pride of his adopted city of Chicago. His voluminous contributions to the secular, literary, and religious press, periodicals and reviews, have made his name a house-word in our land, and given him an enviable reputation among the *litterati* of the Old World. The published volumes of his great sermons have electrified the country, and while many may doubt his orthodoxy or disagree with his broad and liberal religious views, all admire his frankness and candor, and bow to his talents and genius, undeniably so great and majestic. His

masterpiece of classical writing was his book of "Truths for To-Day," which put the cap-sheaf on his reputation as an author, and made him known wherever the English language is spoken.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, the great poet and artist, whose additions to American fame in poetry and art have given him a proud station in the galaxy of our Union's literary ornaments, was for years a resident of Clermont, on whose soil many of his happiest efforts were composed, and which have given him most illustrious renown.

REV. RANDOLPH SWING FOSTER, D.D., one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Clermont, at Williamsburgh, on Feb. 22, 1820. He was considered as rather a backward boy, and in his youth gave no manifestations of that wonderful power which characterizes him as an eloquent preacher or eminent author. He pursued his studies at Augusta College, Kentucky, and shortly after he was seventeen years of age entered the ministry. He was soon placed in important stations in the Ohio Conference. When in charge of Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, he replied through the *Western Christian Advocate* to attacks made by the Rev. Dr. Rice, the distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church, and his letters were published in book-form in 1849, with the title of "Objections to Calvinism." This book gave him a great name in the East, and the next year he was transferred to New York, and stationed in Mulberry Street Church, and while there he published a volume on "Christian Purity," which book added largely to the laurels before won by him in religious literature. In 1856 he was elected president of the Northwestern University, and after occupying that position for several years, returned to the pastorate, filling appointments in New York City and vicinity. In 1858 he was chosen as professor in the Drew Theological Seminary, and on the death of the lamented Rev. Dr. McClintock he succeeded to the presidency. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1864, 1868, and 1872. In 1868 he was selected with Bishop Ames to visit the Conferences of Ireland and England, and in 1872 he was elected one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since his election, in addition to other work and various literary labors, he has visited the Conferences and missions in Europe, and also the missions in South America. His present residence is in Boston, where this great divine and gifted author ranks second to none in that most distinguished centre of culture on the continent. This son of Clermont sprang from a lineage—Foster-Swing—ever inclined to religious tendencies and scholastic teachings, but little did the good people of Williamsburgh think half a century ago that the little diffident boy of ten years old that lived in that vicinity, and who showed no signs of unusual mental powers, would in after-years astonish the land with his remarkable gifts as preacher, author, and bishop.

CHARLES ROBB was one of the brightest minds ever born and reared in the county, and for many years the press of the country was enriched by his political contributions. His many and magnificent creations were never collected and published in book-form, but of his poems of rarest excellence we publish below one that cannot and will not die. It was written for the *Ohio Valley Farmer*.

THE MARCH OF MIND.

We come, a race of noble blood,
Whose record dates beyond the flood,
And proudly tread the rich green sod—
Our titles sprung from nature's God.

We come, a band of noble lords,
With plowshares bright for gleaming swords,
With stately step and cheering words,
For thus alone come nature's lords.

Our court we hold 'neath the sylvan dome,
Where lovely Ceres makes her home,—
Where famine gaunt and sooty gnome,
Pale Want and Sorrow, never come.

Our march is onward o'er the land,
Like some enchanting signet wand!
Rich beauties spring on every hand,—
The world is growing, doubling grand.

The mighty ocean curbed and reined,
Gigantic rivers spanned and chained,
And harnessed down the lightning's power
To bear the tidings of the hour.

With "Progress" on our banner high,
Our watchword peals along the sky;
"Humanity" our battle cry,
Minds, peerless monarchs, never die!

And when we hold the plow no more,
Nor gather home the golden store,
In joy we'll tread the golden sand
On the goodly shores of the better land.

REV. STEPHEN M. MERRILL, D.D., one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825. His parents subsequently removed to Clermont County, where he passed most of his young boyhood days, and later to Greenfield, Highland Co., where he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, Oct. 31, 1842. He was licensed to preach April 5, 1845, and admitted in 1846 into full connection with the Ohio Conference, and appointed to Monroe. To an elementary training he added, by careful study, a knowledge of a wide circuit of literature, and was honored with the degree of A.M. in 1864, from Indiana Asbury University. He was presiding elder on Marietta District when, in 1868, he was elected as a delegate to the General Conference. He took an active part in the debates of that body, and during the session was elected editor of *The Western Christian Advocate*. Having served four years in that office, he was in 1872 elected bishop. In the discharge of the duties of his office he has traveled extensively over the United States and has visited Mexico. He is the author of a work on "Christian Baptism," a book of standard authority in his church, and which gave him celebrity as a choice English writer. He formerly resided in St. Paul, Minn., but now at Chicago. His early residence in Clermont entitles him to a place in its history.

One of the sweetest of Clermont's female poets was Miss MARY E. FEE, born and reared in the county, and of a family well known in Southern Ohio. Her poems were contributed to the county press and to Cincinnati papers—*Enquirer* and *Gazette*—under the *sobriquet* of "Eulalie." In 1854 most of them were published in a volume of one hundred and ninety-four pages by Moore, Wilstach & Keys, of Cincinnati, under the title of "Buds, Blossoms, and

Leaves." In the preface to the book she said: "In the long, still hours of solitude and loneliness my pen-taught lyre has breathed the strains I've gathered here. Hastily, and without arrangement, they were written, and thus are they bound together in this little volume; and like a tiny bark, freighted with human hopes and human fears, it is cast upon the uncertain tide of literature, to sink or swim, survive or perish, as friends do most applaud or critics most condemn." It swam and survived, and genius triumphed. Jan. 31, 1854, she was married to John Shannon, of New Richmond, and with her devoted husband sought a home in California, where, as "Eulalie," she lectured and recited her poems, drawing the largest and best-paying houses the Golden State ever accorded to any person. She did not live long to enjoy her brilliant triumphs, and after her lamented death her husband fell in a duel.

Among her choicest writings were the poems "Lines to Judge Burnett" (her early benefactor), "The Desert Burial," "The Gold Comet," "The Old Cedar-Tree," "The Bough that will not Bend must Break," and "The Magyar Chief," a song expressly written for and sung at a grand concert given for the benefit of Kossuth at Cincinnati.

Of **ABBIE C. MCKEEVER**, the gifted young poetess of Williamsburgh, an extended sketch appears in the history of that township.

Another author born and reared in Clermont, in Monroe township, in the old "Franklin neighborhood," so prolific in giving birth to famous men and women, is Mrs. Dr. **GEORGE CONNER**, of Cincinnati, formerly Miss Eliza Archard, and the well-known "E. A." of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on which paper for some ten years she has been one of its most sparkling writers, correspondents, and reporters. She married Dr. Conner, Jan. 1, 1869, and has since made Cincinnati her home and literature her profession. Born a genius, endowed with a fine classical education, of great native wit and force and strength of character,—seldom found in the supposed weaker sex,—her contributions to the editorial columns of the *Commercial*, and her rich, racy, and piquant letters from Washington to that great daily, have given to her only a celebrity her brilliancy and solidity as a writer justly demanded.

MILTON JAMIESON, now president of the Batavia First National Bank, was a second lieutenant in Company C of the 2d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers in the Mexican war, and after his return published a book entitled "Journal and Notes of a Campaign in Mexico," containing an account and full history of Company C, 2d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, with a cursory description of the country, climate, cities, waters, roads, and forts along the southern line of the American army in Mexico. It was printed in June, 1849, by the Ben Franklin Printing House of Cincinnati, and was an elegantly-written work of one hundred and five pages, and gives a better narrative of army life in the Mexican war, and of the internal affairs of that distracted country, than can be found in larger works of more imposing title. While Lieut. Jamieson in his most interesting history made no attempt at rhetorical display, or fine writing of classically-wrought periods, he gave a most concise and entertaining description of the formation of the company; its first going into camp at Cincinnati; its trip to New Orleans; the sail-

ing over the Gulf to Vera Cruz, and the exciting and fatiguing march to Puebla. His book is particularly happy in its narrations of Mexican agricultural life and the indolent and shiftless character of its people, and his descriptions of the scenery and old church monasteries are graphic and beautiful. Brilliant delineations of the Catholic cathedrals and ancient pyramids, whose history has never been fathomed, add much to the reader, who gets interested as if personally inspecting these relics of dark ages. The movements of the armies; comparisons between the *personnel* of the American and Mexican; personal sketches of brave American officers and Ohio's grand part in that memorable campaign, all increase the interest of its reader as he peruses its choicely-written pages.

"BLOSS OF THE ENQUIRER."

GEORGE MANOR DAVIS BLOSS, born May 2, 1827, at Derby, Vt., was killed May 28, 1876, near his residence at Branch Hill, in this county, by being run over by the cars on the Little Miami Railroad,—a sad accident, that lost to the country the great editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and one of the ablest historical and political writers in America. Mr. Bloss came to Cincinnati about 1850, read law, and was admitted to the bar, but soon took a position on the *Enquirer*, on which great newspaper he remained a quarter of a century. In 1868 he wrote an elegant volume on "The Life of George H. Pendleton," and in 1875 published a splendid book of four hundred and sixty-eight pages, entitled "Historic and Literary Miscellany," comprising many of his grandest and most beautiful editorials, lectures, and writings on varied literary, political, historical, and religious subjects. It was printed by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, and had a very large sale. Mr. Bloss, besides his magnificent editorial ability and literary culture, was distinguished by his peculiar chirography, much harder to decipher than Horace Greeley's, and only one compositor on the *Enquirer* force was able to read it, and he was kept for that sole purpose. Mr. Bloss was of a most lovable disposition, of warm impulses, and the best known and one of the ablest editors in the United States. He left a wife and several children,—the former a granddaughter of the noted Rev. Francis McCormick, a pioneer local Methodist preacher in Clermont from 1797 to 1810.

Several other of Cincinnati's pioneer newspaper men have originated from Clermont or made this county their home. To the latter class belongs Maj. A. J. Avey, of Fountain Farm, in Washington township. He is one of the oldest living reporters of the *Commercial*, and was with it when L. G. Curtiss was the editor. He belonged to the Fifteenth Regiment of Regulars in the Mexican war, and rendered conspicuous service in the late war for national supremacy. He has had a general connection with the press of the West as a correspondent, and at present writes for the *United States Pension Record* of Washington.

THE BACKWOODS POET.

In another part of this book allusion is made to a miscellany which it was purposed to issue to contain the poetical effusions of the "Backwoodsman," who resided at various times at Bethel, Williamsburgh, and Georgetown, princi-

pally in the latter place. WILLIAM ORMSKIRK BOULWARE was a rare, and at the same time singular genius. Without being thoroughly educated he possessed the elements of a common-school education, and was himself a pioneer teacher; yet he was richly endowed with a love for nature and its attendant elements, and was the author of several meritorious poems. Had he lived in a more cultured age and his talents been properly developed, he would have secured a place for himself among the bards of the West.

The verses which follow below were written by the "Backwoodsman" a short time after the incarceration of John Rowe* in the jail at Williamsburgh, for the murder of his own niece, Polly Maloney, after he had grossly outraged her person, and are, therefore, invested with local interest:

- "On a calm night, when men to rest repair,
And owls and bats skim through the midnight air,
When wolves and panthers around the sheepfold come,
And droning beetles sing with drowsy hum,
- "Of reading tired, I laid aside my book,
And straight my muse a rambling journey took;
It paid a visit to those drear and gloomy cells
Where keen despair and late repentance dwells.
- "I saw where Rowe confined in irons lay,
To all the torments of his guilt a prey.
Like Cain, accursed for the blood he drew,
And all the horrors of that murderer knew.
- "I saw sweet sleep refuse her friendly aid,
And peace of conscience from his bosom fled;
Tortured by guilt, alarmed by slavish fears,
His fancy aids him and he thinks he hears
- "Polly Maloney, as to him she cried,
And all the groans she uttered when she died.
The bursting walls his fancy sees disclosed,
And to his view her bleeding corpse exposed.
- "Lost were the smiles that once adorned her face,
And deathly symptoms brooded in their place;
An awful silence did the cell pervade,
And add new horrors to the gloomy shade.
- "No chirping insect did the silence break,
While to his soul he heard the phantom speak,
With groans deep sounding from her tortured breast,
These words of terror she to him addrest:
- "Wretches like thee no spark of pity know;
See my closed eyes; behold, my wounds still flow.
Thy murdering hand has stopped my vital breath;
Thy hand consigned me to the shades of death.
- "With Tarquin's lust, with heart like Nero's hard,
Thou ravished that which duty bid thee guard;
To hide thy crime and to conceal thy guilt,
Hell pushed thee onward, and my blood thou spilt.
- "Indian nor brute governed thy savage breast;
The devil alone thy cruel heart possessed.
From thee he banished every thought that's good,
And raised thy lust to quench it in my blood.
- "No heart but melted my sad fate to hear;
No stranger's eye refused to drop a tear;
All human nature shuddered at the deed
Except thyself, who surely had most need.
- "My blood for vengeance cries aloud to God,
Who bids eternal justice lift the rod.
Think not by fleeing to escape thy due,
A venging justice shall thy steps pursue.

* See account of the old jail in chapter on County Buildings.

- "Earth shall not cover, darkness shall not hide,
The blood with which thy guilty hands are dyed;
My injured ghost shall still be in thy sight,
And haunt thy slumbers in the shades of night.
- "Friends thou hast none, acquaintances thou must shun,
Until on earth thy sinful race be run.
Haunted and hated, to new crimes you'll fly,
And doomed at last upon the gallows die,
- "A poor, despised, unpitied wretch forlorn;
And men shall curse thee that are yet unborn.
May God Almighty help thee to repent,
For He alone can endless woe prevent."
- "These awful words now shook Rowe's trembling soul,
And a cold sweat in massy drops did roll.
He smote his breast and uttered many a groan;
But only grace can break a heart of stone."

The "Backwoodsman" wrote many fugitive pieces, some of them being of rare merit; and the one portraying the loss of Lydia Osborne was extremely pathetic. Some of the pioneers well recollect its being sung on certain occasions, so that all who heard it were affected to tears. He was the personal friend of Jesse R. Grant (himself a poetaster of more than common repute), and usually carried on his correspondence with him in rhymes.

THE POETICAL UNION OF CLERMONT AND BROWN.

This was an association of poets, authors, and individuals of literary tastes, organized at Bethel, Feb. 4, 1859, and which held its meetings every three months at different points,—Georgetown, Chilo, Parker's Academy, and elsewhere. Its last president was Dr. Thomas W. Gordon, of Georgetown, and its secretary Charles Robb, of Monroe township. It ceased to exist after the death of J. Hunt, Jr., which occurred in January, 1860, and who was its brightest participant, and a poet whose brilliant effusions, published in the New York and Philadelphia periodicals, attracted most general attention and evoked for their brilliant author a marked literary celebrity in the Eastern States. At its meetings poems were read, lectures delivered on historical and literary topics, and general discussions had on various subjects relative to ancient and modern literature, and often spicy comparisons were made between the British classics and those of the Grecian and Roman period. The death of the genial Hunt and the war that soon ensued prevented the association from taking the rank its merits demanded.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

FEW of the early settlers of Clermont enjoyed any advantages of education other than a few months' attendance at an occasional "pay school," or the instructions at their own blazing hearth-fire by the parents or older inmates of the family. But these advantages had been so well improved that nearly all of them were able to read and write a legible hand, and had acquired sufficient knowledge of arithmetic for the transaction of ordinary business. They were, in general, men of strong and penetrating minds, and

clearly perceiving the numerous benefits which education confers, they early directed their attention to the establishment of schools. Some of them were academically educated, more were thoroughly indoctrinated in stern mathematics, and there were many good practical surveyors, while but very few were really ignorant of the common rudiments and elementary branches. For many years there were obstacles, in addition to those incident to all new settlements, which impeded the progress of educational facilities, among which might be classed the defective titles of many settlers and the consequent troubles and privations attending them, and the war with Great Britain in 1812, which produced hard times, dangers of Indian troubles, and called a large force away from the productive industries.

In her legislative history Ohio has ever been distinguished for her zeal and success in the cause of popular education, and one of her organic laws was, "That schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision;" and to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge has been the great effort and constant aim of her legislation. In this Clermont played a conspicuous part through the labors of its two members of the first Constitutional Convention, Philip Gatch and James Sargent, and its senator, Judge Owen T. Fishback, and representatives, Dr. A. V. Hopkins and Gen. Thomas Gatch, who worked for and helped secure the great educational act of 1825, and its senator, Thomas Morris, and representatives, John Shaw and John Emery, who labored with their votes and voices for the still better laws of later days, which laid broad in the State the foundations of that magnificent system of common schools we enjoy, unequalled in perfect strength and solidity by that of any State in our Union.

This establishment of a system of common schools by taxation was the great end of the legislation of Ohio in respect to education, and was rightly regarded as indispensable to the well-being and liberties of the State. Our government is a beautiful machinery, made up, not of parts, but of the whole body of the people. It requires, therefore, not the aid of a few, but the aid of all to keep it in motion; and to do this every citizen must understand all its parts and all its movements. He must possess knowledge, virtue, intelligence, because, in the language of our own constitution, they are essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of the people. To provide means for the instruction of *all* is, then, a duty that devolves on those who are called to administer the government. This is not only necessary to the safety and correct administration of government, but for the happiness and welfare of the people. The advance of the female character, and the instruction and cultivation which woman receives, has always been justly viewed as evidence of the improved state of society where it exists, for knowledge is the handmaid of virtue, prudence, and economy, and where female virtue, knowledge, and intelligence abound man can never be degraded or enslaved. Let the young who read these pages be faithful to their duty in their day and generation in receiving instruction, for true education universally diffused will more securely protect their liberties than walls of adamant or temples of brass.

By compact between the United States and the State of Ohio, when the latter was admitted into the Union, in 1802, it was stipulated, for and in consideration, that the State of Ohio should never tax the Congress lands until after they had been sold five years, and in consideration that the said public lands would thereby more readily sell, that the one-thirty-sixth part of all the territory included within the limits of the State should be set apart for the support of common schools therein. And for the Virginia Military Tract (between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, and including all of Clermont) Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one-thirty-sixth part of the estimated quantity of land contained therein should be selected by lot in what was then called the "New Purchase," in quarter-township tracts of three miles square each.

Thus, while no land in Clermont (owing to its peculiar surveys) was set apart by the general government for school purposes, Clermont had lands in other parts of Ohio specially reserved for her equal to the one-thirty-sixth of her area,—in other words, she had eight thousand and fifty-five acres of land designated for her for school purposes only. The State leased the lands belonging to Clermont and the other counties on the Virginia Reservation for quite a term of years, then began selling them, a little at a time; but on Jan. 29, 1827, the largest part was still unsold, and the State acted as a kind of a guardian for these counties, pocketing all the rents and still holding the proceeds of what had been sold. Then the Legislature passed a law submitting to the voters in the various counties of the Virginia Military District a proposition to consent or dissent to the selling of their county's quota of the unsold school-lands in the "New Purchase." This vote was curiously taken by the county assessor when he made his rounds, enumerating the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years and listing their property (generally in part by deputies) in this way. The assessor kept a separate book in which one column was headed, "I am in favor of the sale of the Virginia Military school-lands," and another *vice versa*, and under these each voter had to write or cause to be written his name. Of course the affirmative carried; the people wanted schools and wanted their own school money, that had been tied up in these lands for twenty-odd years, with no equivalent rendered in educational facilities. By an act of Jan. 28, 1828, the lands were sold, and after paying the almost endless horde of land-registers, appraisers, surveyors, chain-carriers, mark-men, attorneys, clerks, and *attachés* generally, there was left as Clermont's part and proportion the snug sum of "seven thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents," which was the *first* fund of any magnitude the county had ever received, and the only one, save by its small taxation of a few previous years. What became of it will be shortly made known.

The *first* enactment in Ohio for the creation of common schools, and prior to which none existed (save the law of 1821, making the creation of districts optional with the voters, and making conditional taxation therefor), was the grand old act of Feb. 5, 1825, entitled "An act for the support and better regulation of common schools," whose first section provided for a permanent fund to be annually raised for the instruction of "youth of every class and grade, with-

out distinction, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other necessary branches of a common education ;" that at their June meeting in 1826 and at every annual meeting thereafter, the county commissioners *should* levy and assess upon the *ad valorem* amount of its general list one-twentieth of one per centum, or one-half of a mill upon the dollar, to be appropriated for the use of the common schools ; that the township trustees should lay off their township into one or more suitable school districts (their first creation), in manner most suitable and convenient to the population and different neighborhoods, paying due regard to any school-house already erected or district already formed, and to any incorporated school company, and to schools in populous towns and villages. Then followed provisions for householders to meet and elect the directors, fix on a site for school-house, provide fuel, employ teachers ; and that the Common Pleas Court appoint annually three suitable persons as school examiners, to serve for one year, to examine all applicants desiring to teach as to their qualifications and moral character ; and no teacher to be employed without the certificate issued upon a proper examination. This was the first general school law, but a few districts and school-houses, independent and not supported by taxation, existed before, like oases in the desert, and were sweet retreats for the few happy neighborhoods whose prosperous condition and burning desire for the education of their youth had elevated them up above the average sentiment prevailing. No township could receive any of the money collected for school purposes unless its trustees had divided it into districts, as the law required, and which some, in their old-fogy notions, failed to do. By an amendment of Jan. 30, 1827, the Court of Common Pleas could appoint such number of suitable persons as it deemed expedient as school examiners, not exceeding the number of townships in the county,—that is, one for each.

On Feb. 10, 1829, a new enactment was passed, containing all the good features of the previous law and making new and stronger provisions for the educational cause, now on the broad path to a grand usefulness. The law of 1821 was wholly optional with the inhabitants of each township to have districts by a vote, and only ordered a slight taxation, conditional upon the whims of the people of these districts, if any were organized ; but the statutes of 1825 and 1829 were mandatory and not dependent on the caprices of the school-district voters, who in many places had, under the first act, voted the whole project down.

The last law increased the school-tax from one-half to three-fourths of a mill on the dollar, and under certain restrictions authorized the householders to impose taxes, but not for the support of teachers, as they were paid from the other fund. The clerk of the court was empowered to appoint not less than five persons nor more than the number of organized townships to serve as examiners for the term of two years, by whom the qualifications of all parties wishing to be employed as teachers had to be tested. The school districts were made sovereignties in this, that by a vote they could purchase sites for school-houses, erect buildings or repair old ones, and impose taxes for the same and for labor and materials necessary.

The amendment of Feb. 22, 1830, and the new act of

March 10, 1831, preserved all the essential parts of the law of 1829, but exempted from taxation the property of blacks and mulattoes, and made several important additions, strengthening and simplifying the system now in full blast and most generally indorsed by the people. An amendment of Dec. 23, 1831, for the first statute in Ohio made it lawful for women to teach the common schools, by allowing the school directors to employ females for instructing in spelling, reading, and writing *only* ; and *that* only when the inhabitants of any district were desirous of having a lady teacher, and its directors had so signified in writing to the school examiners. This was the entering wedge for woman. She seized the opportunity, and gradually worked herself into not only the common and primary schools, but through, in successive gradations, all the academies, seminaries, and, at this day, many of the higher institutions of learning as a teacher. And partly to her zeal, efficiency, and refining influence is the success of the Ohio schools to be attributed, for in the school-room, in strict discipline and thoroughness of education, she has proved the equal of the sterner sex, and brought to her duties the beautifying halo of her sweet influence in divesting the system of many of the old relics of severity and roughness which characterized the old *régime*, which often injured the heart and delayed the expansion of the young mind. The acts of 1825 and 1829, with the amendments of 1831, continued substantially in force until after the adoption of the new constitution, in 1851, and by which organic instrument the system received new strength, and had its foundations laid for still grander triumphs.

The law of March 14, 1853, was the magnificent culmination of the "Ohio Idea," so to speak educationally, and made our State the first in the land in its strong and majestic free-school system. It was the work principally of Harvey Rice, senator of Cuyahoga County, and an old educator, living in Cleveland. It made the townships districts by themselves, and created sub-school districts, and removing all the rubbish of previous enactments, preserved the necessary parts of value, and made additions of incalculable importance. This law substantially, with the modifications and amendments of the statutes of May 1, 1873, and of June, 1879, is in force to-day, and is the pride and glory of the State, and under it over three-quarters of a million of the youth are receiving instruction, with special regulations and provisions for colored pupils and academic systems in all the towns and cities.

The whole quantity of land which, under the ordinance, Congress was bound to grant for the use of schools in Ohio was over seven hundred thousand acres, and the portion in money that was allotted to Clermont (as before stated) was \$7327.72, and which was paid to the superintendent of common schools of Clermont County, agreeably to the provisions of "an act to create and establish a fund for the support of common schools in the county of Clermont," passed Jan. 5, 1829. The general act distributing the proceeds of the sale of the lands in the Virginia Reservation passed Feb. 11, 1829, and under its tedious provisions and technicalities the other counties were a year or two getting their respective amounts ; but Thomas Morris, foreseeing the evident future delays, and to give Clermont a chance

to get her school-money at once, originated a special act and got it passed thirty-eight days before the general law, and in it had himself created a special fund commission for Clermont County, and as such received the fund and brought it to this county. And thus, in advance by several years of the adjoining counties, was laid the foundation of a grand school fund, which has from that day to the present been continually increasing, and now amounts to about one-third of all the taxes, and is the part most gratefully and willingly paid.

The first school-tax ever put on the county duplicates was on those of the year 1827, and was *five cents only* on the \$100. For the year ending June 2, 1829, the amounts paid out of the county treasury for school purposes was \$621.83 to the organized school districts, and \$639.92 to the superintendent of Clermont common schools, for distribution to the various districts. That year the school-tax was 7½ cents on the \$100. By a notice published in 1831 we find the money due to each school district in Clermont, and those districts not set down had drawn their apportionment. The notice says that the \$7000—"county fund"—brought from Columbus by Thomas Morris (as before stated in this chapter), the superintendent, would be distributed in December, after the commissioners met (this notice being dated October 26th), as follows :

Batavia Township.

Districts.	What years due.	Amount.
No. 1.....	1827, 1829, 1830.....	\$76.04.1
No. 5.....	1829, 1830.....	14.87.3

Williamsburgh Township.

No. 3.....	1830.....	\$6.48.5
No. 4.....	1829, 1830.....	24.92
No. 6.....	1829, 1830.....	19.31.5
No. 7.....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	13.79.9
No. 8.....	1830.....	13.94.3

Tate Township.

No. 2.....	1829, 1830.....	\$17.68.3
No. 4.....	1829, 1830.....	22.88.4
No. 5.....	1829, 1830.....	24.44.4
No. 7.....	1829, 1830.....	22.88.4
No. 1 (fractional).....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	16.84.3
No. 2 ".....	1829, 1830.....	6.24.2

Franklin Township.

No. 1.....	1830.....	\$4.92.1
No. 2.....	1829, 1830.....	11.78
No. 3.....	1830.....	10.64
No. 4.....	1830.....	8.36.6
No. 5.....	1826, 1827.....	7.91
No. 7.....	1830.....	8.85.8
No. 8.....	1829, 1830.....	23.66
No. 9 (balance).....	1830.....	4.80.4
No. 10.....	1829, 1830.....	14.27
No. 11.....	1829, 1830.....	6.40.8

Washington Township.

No. 1.....	1829, 1830.....	\$19.95.3
No. 2.....	1830.....	11.09.1
No. 3.....	1829, 1830.....	25.20
No. 4.....	1829, 1830.....	12.91.1
No. 5.....	1830.....	8.75.5
No. 6.....	1829, 1830.....	14.62.3
No. 8.....	1829, 1830.....	14.08.5
No. 9.....	1829, 1830.....	18.19.2
No. 10.....	1829, 1830.....	15.85

Monroe Township.

No. 2.....	1830.....	\$13.97.9
No. 3.....	1829, 1830.....	22.88.8
No. 5.....	1829, 1830.....	14.10.9
No. 6.....	1829, 1830.....	11.92.3
No. 7.....	1829, 1830.....	10.31.2
No. 1 (fractional).....	1829, 1830.....	5.97.5
No. 3 ".....	1826, 1827.....	3.27.2

Ohio Township.

Districts.	What years due.	Amount.
No. 1.....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	\$19.58.1
No. 2.....	1830.....	10.52.3
No. 3.....	1829, 1830.....	16.07.1
No. 7.....	1830.....	13.34.6
No. 8.....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	19.66.9
No. 9.....	1830.....	7.70.1
No. 10.....	1829, 1830.....	13.90.4
No. 11.....	1829, 1830.....	11.78.7
No. 12.....	1830.....	9.90.9

Union Township.

No. 1.....	1829, 1830.....	\$20.89.2
No. 4.....	1829, 1830.....	13.21.2
No. 7.....	1829, 1830.....	9.90.9

Miami Township.

No. 1.....	1829, 1830.....	\$41.58.4
No. 2.....	1829, 1830.....	21.44.3
No. 3.....	1829, 1830.....	16.89.8
No. 4.....	1829, 1830.....	24.69.1
No. 6.....	1829, 1830.....	14.94.6

Goshen Township.

No. 1.....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	\$9.95
No. 2.....	1826, 1827.....	4.30
No. 3.....	1829, 1830.....	11.14.2
No. 7.....	1829, 1830.....	2.97.1

Wayne Township.

No. 1.....	1830.....	\$4.04.3
No. 2.....	1830.....	5.09.7
No. 3.....	1830.....	8.08.6
No. 4.....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	7.59.9
No. 5.....	1829, 1830.....	5.48.8

Stonelick Township.

No. 1.....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	\$16.50.4
No. 3.....	1829, 1830.....	15.09.6
No. 5.....	1826, 1827, 1829, 1830.....	10.27.4
No. 6.....	1829, 1830.....	12.34.8
No. 7.....	1829, 1830.....	12.34.8
No. 8.....	1829, 1830.....	10.97.6

These small pittances were the first sums ever drawn by the school district treasurers from the county treasurers direct. All before paid, under the laws of 1825-26-27, were paid (exceedingly small sums) by the county superintendent, Thomas Morris, direct to the various school district treasurers. The \$7000 county school fund was paid out in December, 1831, and from that time on the schools began to prosper. For the year ending June 4, 1833, there were paid out of the county treasury for school purposes, \$3691.57, of which were collected from show licenses, \$120; and \$1058.49 were the proceeds of the Virginia Military School Fund apportioned by the State for 1831. The balance was made up by school tax carried on to the duplicates.

In 1840 there were two academies or grammar-schools in the county, with 78 pupils therein; 66 district schools, with 3289 scholars; and the number of persons who could not read or write were 557. In 1846 the number of districts were 128; fractional districts, 8; number of schools, 68; male teachers, 47; female teachers, 12; number of scholars in daily attendance,—boys, 672, and girls, 438; wages paid teachers from public funds, \$3577; and from other sources, \$1561; school tax from county duplicate, \$5415.40; and school fund obtained from the State, \$3136.01.

The grand old school law of 1853, and upon which the present law is substantially based, made a revolution in school affairs and gave the cause of education a splendid impetus, from which has arisen the "Ohio system," unequalled in the world. In 1854 the Clermont school taxes

were \$12,489.30; in 1862 its entire school expenditures, \$38,988.39; and in 1869 they aggregated the enormous sum of \$86,329.65; of which \$21,193.34 were for sites, building, and repairs, \$54,367.06 to teachers, and balance for contingent and other expenses.

The entire taxes levied for school purposes in 1879 were \$59,752.70. There are 144 sub-school districts and 12 special districts, and the number of enrolled pupils for year 1878 were 11,328 white and 588 colored scholars. In all of the towns and most of the townships ample provisions have been made for colored schools, usually taught by intelligent teachers of that race. No county in Ohio excels Clermont in its elegant and substantial school structures, whose very low estimated valuation is put at \$273,972; but they could hardly be replaced at double that sum, if we consider the many costly and stately school edifices in the towns and villages. Clermont has paid heavy and onerous taxes for its splendid educational facilities, but she has never begrudged them, and to-day points with pride to her unsurpassed schools and unequaled teachers.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Under the law of 1825 provision was made for the appointment of three school examiners by the court, to serve for one year. The first selected were at the August term, 1826,—Andrew Foote, of Batavia township; Charles H. Vaughn, of Goshen township; and Benjamin Graves. The two former declining to serve, there were appointed in their place, at the October term, 1826, Dr. Josiah Lyman, of Batavia township, and Benjamin Ellis, of Williamsburgh township; and at the expiration of their terms were chosen, October term, 1827, Dr. Thomas Boude, of Franklin township; George Palmer, of Monroe township. In place of Benjamin Graves there was appointed, April term, 1829, Dr. L. A. Hendrick, of Miami township. In Hendrick's place, under the act of 1829 and on his resignation, the clerk of court appointed, April term, 1831, Samuel Medary, of Batavia township; April term, 1832, S. G. Meek, of Goshen township; August term, 1832, Josiah Gallup, of Franklin township. Under the law of 1833 there was appointed by court, November term, 1833, William Fee, Jr., of Washington township; but who resigning, James Warren, of same township, at said term was chosen in his place. April term, 1834, Reuben Utter, Squire Frazee, of Washington township; Robert Porter, James T. Johnson, of Ohio township.

The law of March, 1836, called for each township to elect three school examiners, and on their refusal or failure to do so the court, on application of any two school directors in said derelict township, was ordered to appoint them; and in pursuance of said statute it chose, October term, 1836, William Doane, Peter C. Parker, and Levi Crane for Union; William Morrell, Ira Belts, and James H. Layman for Wayne; Samuel Ewing, John Williams, and William Roudebush for Stonelick; William Hartman, Isaac Hartman, and John Dickey for Jackson; William G. Gage, David Jones, and Eben S. Ricker for Ohio; and George S. Lee to fill the place in Batavia of Thomas L. Shields, resigned.

The act of March 7, 1838, provided for three county ex-

aminers to be appointed by the Common Pleas Court and serve for a term of three years, and the following were the examiners under it and until after the adoption of the new constitution, in 1851:

June term, 1838, Joshua Dial, Batavia township; William Roudebush, Stonelick township; Dr. James T. Johnson, Ohio township.

1840 (in place of Dr. Johnson), Dr. S. Y. Thornton, Batavia township.

May term, 1841 (in place of Dr. Thornton), John Hill, Stonelick township.

August term, 1841, William Howard, Joshua Dial, Batavia township.

April term, 1842, Samuel Martin.

October term, 1844, William Howard, T. L. Shields, Batavia township; John Hill, Stonelick township.

July term, 1847, George L. Swing, Batavia township; Edward F. W. Ellis, Franklin township; James S. Kemper.

July term, 1850, George L. Swing, Batavia township. There were others (some three or four), but the records of court fail to show their names. Under the new law of 1853 and since, the following are the names of the examiners, with the dates of their appointment:

April 13, 1853, G. L. Swing, N. M. Preble, Batavia township; H. V. Kerr, Williamsburgh township.

March 20, 1854, J. K. Parker, Clermontville.

July 28, 1854, J. M. McGrew, Amelia.

Feb. 1, 1855, J. A. Sloane, Batavia township.

Feb. 13, 1855, William Carter, Felicity.

July 8, 1856, G. W. Hulick, Batavia township.

Feb. 28, 1857, William Carter, Felicity.

March 26, 1857, D. W. Stevens, Milford.

Aug. 10, 1858, J. K. Parker, Clermontville.

March 26, 1859, G. W. Felter, Batavia township.

June 17, 1859, John Ferguson, Amelia.

Aug. 20, 1860, John D. Hovey, Edenton.

March 28, 1862, H. V. Kerr, Batavia township.

Aug. 29, 1862, J. D. Hovey, Edenton.

Nov. 30, 1863, G. W. Felter, Batavia township.

April 18, 1864, J. C. Morris, Batavia township.

Oct. 17, 1864, George H. Hill, Goshen township.

Dec. 22, 1865, Frank Browning, Batavia township.

Dec. 3, 1867, George H. Hill, Goshen township.

Jan. 26, 1867, J. C. Morris, Bethel.

Dec. 22, 1867, G. W. Felter, Batavia township.

Oct. 30, 1868, J. H. Laycock, Felicity.

Jan. 29, 1869, William Nichols, Batavia township.

Dec. 24, 1869, G. W. Felter, Batavia township.

June 7, 1870, C. J. Harrison, Boston.

Nov. 23, 1871, W. B. Applegate, Batavia township.

July 20, 1872, G. W. Felter, New Richmond.

Aug. 8, 1872, C. J. Harrison, Boston.

Dec. 6, 1873, W. B. Applegate, Batavia township.

July 21, 1874, C. M. Riggs, Williamsburgh township; W. H. Ulrey,

Felicity; W. B. Applegate, Batavia township.

July 21, 1875, C. M. Riggs, Williamsburgh township.

Dec. 16, 1876, W. H. Ulrey, Felicity; J. G. Moorehead, New Richmond.

July 17, 1878, C. M. Riggs, Williamsburgh township.

July 21, 1879, W. H. Ulrey, Felicity.

Dec. 22, 1879, J. G. Moorehead, New Richmond.

The examiners meet the first Saturday in every month at Batavia and hold a special session. At the teachers' institute at times of its annual session they meet, and have raised the standard in Clermont to the highest degree consistent with the law.

Under the last law certificates can be granted for a pe-

riod not exceeding thirty-six months, and for the shortest time six months is the limit. Each teacher, on receipt of a certificate, is entitled to teach wherever in the county he may be employed, but without the required certificate can draw no wages. Under the old *régime* teachers who were practically failures in the school-rooms were just as liable, if they possessed the required scholastic knowledge, to secure certificates as those who had established high claims for excellence in the teacher's calling, as the examinations were almost wholly confined to mere scholastic matters; and the singularly technical and the *memoriter* character of the questions usually proposed could generally be answered or solved by persons who had no idea of the real work and duties of the profession. But of late the standard of qualifications has been elevated, more inquiry has been instituted as to the general culture of the applicant, and sharper scrutiny into the maturity of his thought, his moral and mental force, and into his methods of teaching.

THE CLERMONT TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

In the autumn of 1848 the teachers of Clermont took the initiatory proceedings towards the formation of a county institute, and the first meeting for that purpose was held at Amelia. The venerable Dr. Andrew V. Hopkins,—a good pedagogue in his younger days,—always ready to aid any good enterprise, opened his doors and generously placed his office, his parlor, and his cupboard at the command of those present. Among those assembled to assist in the grand projected educational movement was Professor J. K. Parker, whose whole soul was enlisted in the cause of education, with his timely suggestions, his matter-of fact propositions, and his deep, earnest effort to do something for the elevation of man,—gentle as the lisping child, mild as a May morning, the very soul of affability and intercourse, yet firm as his own native mount, he was in himself a host in the cause; and John Hancock, *the* teacher of Ohio, with his sparkling wit, his spicy criticisms, his endless store of anecdotes, his racy manner of relating them, his startling applications, his matchless powers of elucidation, his thorough knowledge of mathematics, his disposition to cultivate the sunny side of human nature and make himself useful in the world, always secured him a hearty welcome.

Then there was Henry V. Kerr, prompt, positive, and energetic, with his nice sense of propriety and decorum, smoothing down all rough propositions and moulding them into systematic order, taking crude suggestions and shaping them into a grand and beautiful fabric, bringing order out of chaos, and making easy the rugged path of science. And there, too, was John Ferguson, with his calm deliberation, his cool, philosophical investigation, his unyielding devotion to truth, and his untiring zeal in tracing the laws of nature, his uncompromising hostility to everything superficial, and his most earnest labors for practical knowledge. There, also, was Ira McCollum, patient and persuasive, and who nobly gave his life to the sacred cause and died in the harness, battling to the very last in the glorious cause of human improvement. Likewise present was J. C. Morris, genial and true, who never dreamed for a moment that there was any possibility of the institute ever becoming a failure. There stood L. French, a gentleman by birth and a student

by nature, an ornament to his profession, and a faithful laborer in the field of mental progress. But there was another man present,—a poet, a scholar, and a soldier,—whose heart and mind, whose brain and eye made him the centre of the gathering, but who now sleeps in a happier world; yet to his loving memory, his many happy reminiscences left behind, his intellect never surpassed by a native Clermonter, and his general characteristics that made him a leader in all humanitarian movements, the historian would not do justice did he omit the name of Charles Robb, the impress and imprint of whose good and great labors for education, society, and state through the school-room, press, battle-field, and other walks of life is grandly stamped on the brightest pages of Clermont's history. The ladies, too, ever present and foremost in every good work, were there to shed their sweet smiles on the auspicious opening of the movement, and to give their radiant countenance to the undertaking that in the not distant future would prove of such inestimable value to the progress and growth of the country. Among them were Mrs. Sarah P. B. Parker, Miss C. L. Dudley, Miss M. E. Bannister, and Miss Fairfield. There were, also, on hand C. W. Page, Harris Smethurst, and G. P. Jenkins, gentlemen who labored zealously for the love they bore the cause. This was the first meeting that led to the organization of the institute, and the above teachers resolved to hold an institute session at Amelia on Dec. 26, 1848, and four distinguished educators of Cincinnati promised to conduct the exercises. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. V. Hopkins; Vice-Presidents, J. K. Parker, John Hancock, Joseph Tritt; Secretary, Charles Robb; Treasurer, R. A. Hopkins. The enterprise seems to have lagged, for a convention was held on Nov. 3, 1849, at Bantam, and J. K. Parker, L. French, and H. V. Kerr were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for a teachers' institute, which they reported and it was adopted. The institute met Dec. 1, 1849, with the following officers: President, C. W. Page; Vice-Presidents, J. K. Parker, L. French; Secretary, John Hancock; Treasurer, G. P. Jenkins; Librarian, Dr. A. V. Hopkins.

On April 10, 1850, the *first regular* session of the institute was held at Bantam, with the officers given above (elected Dec. 1, 1849). Its recitations were conducted by J. K. Parker, John Ferguson, C. W. Page, John Hancock, G. P. Jenkins, H. V. Kerr, Charles Robb, and others. Conscious of the magnitude of the work before them and the difficulties to be encountered, the managers called, in that and subsequent years, to their aid the first talent of the West,—men whose very lives had been guide-boards on the highway to moral and intellectual eminence. Samuel Lewis, of Cincinnati, with his vast store of practical knowledge, kindly came to their assistance; and among the other invited instructors were Professor Ray, of the Woodward High School; Dr. Asa D. Lord, of Columbus; the venerable Dr. John Locke, of Cincinnati; Professor Knowlton, Hon. Hiram H. Barney, E. D. Babbitt, Professors Hurty, Rainey, and others. Lectures were delivered by L. A. Hine, Drs. T. W. Gordon, A. Robb, D. Barber, and Cristine, Professors A. J. Rickoff, C. H. Raymond, E. W. Longley, D. W. C. Loudon, E. C. Ellis, and other men

able and noted in various professions. When the teachers failed in procuring a speaker they fell back upon their own resources, selecting some versatile member of the institute, who led them to a glorious intellectual feast.

The second regular semi-annual session was held at Bantam, commencing Monday, Oct. 7, 1850, and nine recitations of forty minutes each were daily had. Monday evening was spent in the discussion of an educational question. Tuesday evening Hon. Samuel Lewis delivered an able and eloquent address. Wednesday forenoon Dr. Ray lectured on Arithmetic, in the afternoon on Algebra, and in the evening on Physiology. Thursday evening there was a splendid address by Charles Robb on Physical Education, and Friday evening Mrs. Sarah P. B. Parker read a highly interesting essay on the Advantages of Teaching Music in the Common Schools.

The institute now began holding two sessions a year,—in the spring and fall,—the officers being elected at the latter for the whole year. The following officers were elected: President, H. V. Kerr; Vice-Presidents, John Ferguson, William Carter; Secretary, John Hancock; Treasurer, James K. Parker; Librarian, G. P. Jenkins. The programme was filled for next session by electing for Reading, Mrs. S. P. B. Parker; Arithmetic, Harris Smethurst; Grammar, Miss C. L. Dudley; Algebra, John Hancock; Chemistry, J. K. Parker; Philosophy, John Ferguson; Physiology, Noble M. Preble; Astronomy, William Carter.

April 14, 1851, the third semi-annual session convened at Bantam, and the first evening was spent in a discussion of the merits of the new school law, and the subsequent evenings of the week to lectures, discussions, and entertainments. Charles M. Smith, county auditor, made an excellent address on the progress and condition of education in the county, and Dr. D. Barber delivered a lecture on physiology. At the October meeting of 1851 essays were read (in addition to the many other intellectual and educational treats) by J. K. Parker, F. Walker, Miss C. L. Dudley, Miss M. E. Bannister, Mrs. S. P. B. Parker, J. C. Morris, John Ferguson, and Ira McCollum.

In 1852, John Ferguson was president and Harris Smethurst secretary. The second session of this year, the sixth since its organization, was held at Bantam, and among the teachers occur the names of H. Lockwood, H. Hancock, J. B. Bellville, A. Page, Dr. Small, George L. Swing, C. N. Browning, Miss Foster, E. A. Parker, E. Martin, B. J. Long, and William Ricker, who have not been heretofore mentioned, but who took very conspicuous parts in its varied exercises.

1853.—Officers: President, J. K. Parker; Vice-Presidents, William Carter, J. C. Morris; Secretary, John Ferguson; Librarian, Ira McCollum. Spring session held at Bantam, beginning April 11th, at which appeared as visitors a large delegation of Brown County teachers to listen to the lecture of A. D. Filmore, on Importance of Vocal Music; that of T. C. Bowles, on Duties of Teachers; Rev. J. Denham, on Zoology; and Dr. John Lock, on Agricultural Chemistry. The fall session convened at Bantam, October 3d. Lorin Andrews (colonel of the Fourth Ohio Regiment Infantry during the Rebellion) delivered several able ad-

resses, and being considered the ablest educator in Ohio, his suggestions imparted new strength and a higher tone to its exercises. Among the teachers not before announced by name there were present as instructors: G. B. Nichols, Dr. Porter, Lowell H. Smith, Miss Melle F. Stone, Miss A. Hitch, Miss M. Page, Miss L. Williamson, Miss E. Archard, and J. H. Smith. Henry Childs, of Cleveland, made a speech on the Condition of Schools in Northern Ohio.

1854.—President, William Carter; Vice-President, W. W. Ricker; Treasurer, C. N. Browning; Secretary, B. J. Long; Librarian, Ira McCollum. The spring session assembled at Bethel, April 10th, and the following names of teachers as instructors first appear: Orville Burke, Payton Smith, Miss Eliza Bettle, Miss C. T. Quinlan, Miss Jane Morton, Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss Perin, E. G. Martin. The lecturers were Dr. Asa D. Lord and H. H. Barney, State school commissioner. The fall term also met at Bethel, on October 2d. Professors A. J. Rickoff and Knowlton were the lecturers, and on Geology Dr. S. S. Scoville read a very interesting paper. The names of R. C. Patterson, P. Kidd, Miss Sarah A. Dobbin, Miss H. M. Medary, as new members, are noticed.

1855.—Officers: President, J. K. Parker; Vice-President, R. C. Patterson; Secretary, George B. Nichols; Treasurer, L. H. Smith; Librarian, J. C. Morris. The spring term began in New Richmond, and lasted five days. Lecturers, Drs. Christin and E. D. Babbitt, of Cincinnati. New members prominently officiating, J. A. Sloane, M. H. Fitch, J. W. Mahan, Miss H. Blanchard. L. B. Leeds, of the *Sun*, and J. R. S. Bond, of the *Courier*, were elected honorary members. Fall session met at Batavia, on 3d of October. The lecturers were Professors Parsons and Vaughn (the latter the eminent astronomer of Cincinnati, but now deceased), and Rev. A. A. Livermore. The following are members whose names have not been before given: G. W. Hulick, C. P. Dennis, G. H. Hill, Zadok Miller, J. W. Delaplane, C. W. Rogers, J. P. Widmyer, Robert Johnson, Miss E. Harvey, Miss J. Curry, Mrs. A. H. Ferguson, Miss M. E. Taylor, Miss E. B. Hulick, A. H. Earhart, J. S. McClave, S. S. Orwin, J. B. Rapp, J. R. Long, W. O. Hopkins, S. O. Mount, A. McKee, J. H. Mount, Cyrus Gaskius, Asher Goslin, W. P. Wolf, Miss Carrie Browning, Miss J. Davis, Miss E. A. Keyt, Miss C. Wiseman, and Miss A. L. Hitch.

1856.—Officers: President, J. A. Sloane; Vice-President, T. Miller; Secretary, George B. Nichols; Treasurer, George W. Hulick; Librarian, R. C. Patterson. Spring term met in Batavia, April 14th, and lectures were delivered by State School Commissioner H. H. Barney, Dr. Allen, and Thomas Q. Ashburn. The fall term began in Felicity, September 29th, and continued six days. Lectures were delivered by Rev. Anson Smyth, editor of *Ohio Journal of Education*, and J. W. Andrews, President of Marietta College, Rev. J. S. Campbell, and Mr. C. S. Royce. The names of the following new teachers appear: Frank Browning, O. S. Frambes, S. A. Fitch, Z. W. Fagin, Miss E. Hadley, Miss Virginia Clarke, Miss Georgia Harvey.

1857.—Officers: President, George B. Nichols; Vice-President, J. W. Mahan; Secretary, Frank Browning;

Treasurer, J. C. Morris; Librarian, G. W. Hulick. The spring term assembled at Felicity the last Monday in March, and the fall session at Goshen, on October 5th. Lectures were delivered by L. D. Manning, on American National Literature, and by John Hancock and J. W. Foster on various topics; and addresses were made by Judge George L. Swing and Rev. G. P. Riley. Of the new teachers for first time taking part as instructors there were Miss Applegate, Mrs. S. A. Morris, L. D. Manning, Messrs. Tector, Flinn, Goodell, and G. P. Riley.

1858.—Officers: President, Frank Browning; Vice-Presidents, D. W. Stevens, William Carter; Secretary, Geo. H. Hill; Treasurer, J. C. Morris; Librarian, G. W. Hulick. The spring term met at Batavia, March 29th. Lectures were delivered by Professors John Ogden, of Columbus, and J. C. Zachos, of Cincinnati, and addresses by Rev. J. C. Maddy, Rev. Luther Fee, and Rev. W. G. W. Lewis. Of the new teachers taking conspicuous parts there were: Miss S. E. Flinn, William Nichols, E. A. Baker, M. A. Leeds, Samuel Belts, William T. Cramer, L. Miller, J. Dunlap, P. Behmyer, N. G. Buff, George Rogers, E. T. Ware, Orin Temple, W. H. Mead, H. B. Tector, and Mrs. E. B. H. Needham. Resolutions were passed that the educational interests of the county demanded the establishment of a Normal Institute in the county; also a model school in connection with the institute for the education of teachers in the practice of teaching; and J. C. Morris, J. W. Mahan, William Carter, George H. Hill, and G. W. Hulick were appointed as five trustees, to have supervision of the same, make the necessary arrangements for procuring a principal, teachers, and all matters pertaining to its success. Prof. John Ogden was made president of said Normal school, which had a four weeks' session in Batavia, beginning on the first Monday in August, and another like session in the summer of 1859, when the project terminated. The fall session convened at Williamsburgh, at which time the library numbered one hundred and twenty-seven volumes.

1859.—Officers: President, Frank Browning; Secretary, George H. Hill. The fall session met at Williamsburgh on March 28th, and continued five days. The following was the programme: Reading, J. A. Sloane; Elocution, Charles S. Royce; Arithmetic, H. Smethurst; English Grammar, William Carter; Geography, Miss Victoria Moore; Lecture on Physical Geography, John Ferguson; Astronomy, William Carter; Algebra, George H. Hill; Music, W. F. Stein. Rev. Cartelyon, of Williamsburgh, Rev. W. G. W. Lewis, of Batavia, and Prof. Royce, of Lebanon State Normal School, lectured. Essays were read by L. D. Manning, E. A. Parker, William McHenry, G. P. Riley, Miss Victoria M. Moore, Martha J. Simmons, Miss Mellie Stone, Miss Caroline Armstrong, and Miss Martha Sutton. The days were devoted to the various recitations, interspersed with music, general exercises, and the transaction of necessary business, and the evenings to lectures, addresses, and concerts.

For the years 1860-64 the names of the officers are not found, owing to the record book of the institute for that period having been lost, and being the years of hot Presidential elections and of the rebellion that followed, the files of the newspapers were full of politics and of war, and

failed to notice regularly the institute's proceedings. It held its annual sessions regularly, however (its meetings having been changed from semi-annual to annual), and though the Clermont teachers contributed more than their complement to fill the quotas for volunteers, the educational spirit of progress and development was borne aloft and to still greater heights and success than before. It held its session of 1864 at New Richmond on August 1st, and continued some ten days. In 1865 it assembled at Batavia, and had lectures and instructions by Professors Kidd and O. N. Stoddard, of Miami University.

In 1866 the officers were: President, George W. Felter; Vice-President, John H. Laycock; Secretary, Z. W. Fagin; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Morris; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Browning; and Librarian, Z. F. Riley.

1867.—President, John H. Laycock; Secretary, Randolph S. Swing; and Treasurer, J. C. Morris.

1868.—President, J. C. Morris; Vice-President, G. W. Felter; Secretary, F. M. Robinson; Treasurer, W. O. Hopkins; Librarian, O. H. Hadley. Meeting held in courthouse.

1869.—President, J. C. Morris; Vice-President, M. A. Leeds; Secretary, Marcellus A. Wood; Treasurer, W. B. Applegate. Session at Batavia.

1870.—President, J. K. Parker; Vice-President, R. S. Swing; Secretary, F. C. Harvey; Treasurer, W. E. Shaw. Met at New Richmond, July 25th. Lectures and addresses by Professor O. W. Stoddard, Rev. E. R. Hera, W. D. Henkle, the efficient State school commissioner, Professor De Wolf, Dr. Talbott, and John Hancock, superintendent of the Cincinnati schools. Seventy teachers present first day, and term lasted fifteen days.

1871.—President, J. C. Morris; Vice-President, George H. Hill; Secretary, George W. Felter; Treasurer, J. D. Collins. The twenty-second annual session convened at New Richmond, July 24th. Lectures and addresses by Professors Thomas W. Harvey, John Hancock, Rev. J. H. Lockwood, Professor Edward Orton, State Geologist, Professors Kidd and Venable, and Dr. Johnson, President of Miami Valley Teachers' Association. Fourteen days' term.

1872.—President, G. W. Felter; Vice-President, F. C. Harvey; Secretary, G. W. Irwin; Treasurer, George H. Hill. Met July 29th, at New Richmond. Lectures and addresses by Professors Mendenhall, Hall, R. W. Stevenson, Venable, and Rev. Ketchum.

1873.—President, G. W. Felter; Vice-President, John S. Parrott; Secretary, T. D. Scott; Treasurer, George H. Hill. Met at Felicity, July 28th, when W. B. Applegate was elected secretary, *vice* T. D. Scott, resigned. Addresses and lectures by Professors John Hancock, J. H. Laycock, W. Watkins, Revs. Weeks and Harris.

1874.—President, J. K. Parker; Vice-President, W. O. Hopkins; Secretary, W. H. Ulrey; Treasurer, W. B. Applegate. Convened at Felicity, August 10th. Lectures and addresses by Dr. McClung, of Sardinia; Professor Curran, of Cincinnati; John Akels, J. K. Parker, and others.

1875.—President, William H. Straight; Vice-President, J. G. Moorehead; Secretary, H. J. Buntin; Treasurer, W. H. Ulrey. Assembled August 9th, at Felicity. Instructions by Professor John Ogden, Professor J. R. Con-

ner, Rev. S. S. Newhouse, J. S. Parrot, and G. W. Felter, with others from abroad.

1876.—President, W. H. Ulrey; Vice-President, C. M. Riggs; Secretary, J. G. Moorehead; Treasurer, G. W. Felter. Met August 7th, at Williamsburgh. Lectures and addresses by S. D. Shepherd, of Newport, Ky.; Rev. J. B. Smith, of Farmers' College; Professors John Ogden, L. A. Knight, of Madisonville; John Hancock, and J. C. Morris.

1877.—President, Carter M. Riggs; Vice-President, J. G. Moorehead; Secretary, W. R. Page; Treasurer, W. H. Straight. Convened July 30th, at Williamsburgh. Instructions and lectures by Professor Watkins, of Dayton, State School Commissioner Charles S. Smart, Professor George H. Hill, L. D. Manning, Burwell Britton, William Reeder, and others.

1878.—President, George W. Felter; Vice-President, J. G. Moorehead; Secretary, A. B. Jones; Treasurer, C. M. Riggs. Assembled at Bethel, July 29th. Addresses, lectures, and instructions by Professors Watkins, of Dayton High School; Rev. David Swing, of Chicago; Professor Byron Williams, of Williamsburgh; Revs. A. D. Maddox and E. A. Lockwood, of Bethel; Professor L. A. Knight, of Madisonville; and Professor Thaddeus Reamy, of Ohio Medical College. One hundred and fifty teachers were present. The following persons and teachers were awarded diplomas for scholarship, having received, on the standard of one hundred, the percentage opposite their respective names: Mollie E. Blythe, 96; Anna Halse, 94½; Nellie Titus, 94; W. P. Marsh, 95; C. F. Malsbury, 92½; E. S. Gatch, 92½; D. S. Thompson, 92½; A. M. Altman, 92½; R. A. Boys, 92; Georgia Page, 92; Cita Beck, 92; Viola E. Johnson, 91; Florence Donaldson, 91; and Laura A. Rice, 90½.

1879.—President, J. G. Moorehead; Vice-President, T. M. Iden; Secretary, A. M. West; Treasurer, W. H. Ulrey. Assembled at Bethel, July 29th. Addresses, lectures, and instructions by Professors J. C. Morris, J. C. Kinney, W. D. Gibson, Watkins, Zeinz, McVay, and other able educators. At this session the constitution was revised, as a means of strengthening the institute, and for the improvement of the profession of teaching.

1880.—President, W. D. Gibson; Vice-President, A. M. West; Secretary, E. A. Lockwood; Treasurer, T. M. Iden. Assembled the last Monday of July, in Milford, in thirty-first regular annual session, with an unusually large attendance.

No institute in Ohio equals that of Clermont in the interest taken by teachers, or in the thoroughness of its instructions or ability of its teachers, and it occupies a proud position in the State for its deserved success and enviable distinction.

Perhaps no greater encomium was ever deserved in the literary world than that passed upon Goldsmith by Dr. Johnson, "He touched nothing that he did not adorn"; and the teachers of Clermont are not only becoming desirous of such worthy and well-known renown, but are achieving it by their eminent abilities and painstaking, steady application. They are seeking for certificates of higher grade, and sparing neither time nor expense to win laurels, and at the same time make themselves useful citizens of

society and ornaments to the progressive age in which they live. The institute has done much to improve the teachers and schools of the county, and has ever exerted a wholesome influence upon the educational spirit of the people. When we reflect that the institute is almost the sole means of reaching the mass of the teachers, the importance and benefit of its annual session is easily seen; and its instructions being sound, pervasive, and practical, and giving all possible instruction in the branches as a substratum for a discussion of methods, its radiating and happy influences for good and awakening annually a new and better feeling for scholastic advancement are plainly visible.

CLERMONT ACADEMY.

This institution is located in the village of Clermontville, Monroe township, Ohio, near the Ohio River, twenty miles above Cincinnati, and accessible by good turnpike-roads and by the river.

The school building is situated in the pleasant valley of Boat Run, less than one-fourth of a mile from the steamboat landing, but the boarding-house and residence of the principal is upon a gentle eminence, commanding a delightful view of the river and surrounding hills and valleys.

The school was originated in the year 1839, by Rev. Daniel Parker* and his wife,† to be conducted by their

* Rev. Daniel Parker, the founder of Clermont Academy, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 7, 1781, and was the fifth child of William and Mary (Warner) Parker. In the fall of 1788 his father immigrated from Massachusetts, intending to settle on the Ohio Purchase, but was deterred by Indian hostilities, and made his home in the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, twenty miles above Pittsburgh, where the family resided until 1802, when they moved to Meigs Co., Ohio, near Gallipolis. Here Daniel was converted, and in the winter of 1805 started out with Abel Sargent on a preaching tour up the Ohio and into Virginia. A few years later he engaged in secular pursuits, and in 1810 he went South, expecting to be gone about four months. Sickness and other circumstances lengthened his stay four years, reaching his father's house, after much suffering, in 1813. The following year he made another preaching tour and preached his first sermon—on the doctrine of the final restoration—at Alexandria, Ky. After another preaching tour eastward, he returned to Newport, Ky., where he established himself in business. In the fall of 1816 he married Priscilla M. King and settled at Mount Hygiene, which he had selected as the most beautiful natural site for a home on the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, where he died, March 22, 1861. His last words were, "Relying on the promises;" and he died as he had lived,—a Restorationist and not a Universalist. During his residence in the county he labored with untiring devotion to disseminate correct religious views and temperance principles, and no minister was more gladly heard by Christians of every creed than the kind and noble-hearted Daniel Parker.

† It was Mrs. Parker who first conceived the thought of establishing a high school or academy on the home-farm, for the benefit of her family and such other families as might desire higher instruction than the public schools of that day afforded.

Mr. Parker, though equally desirous of the benefits of such a school for his own children and those of his neighbors, was hesitant, through fear of the impracticability of the enterprise. He had limited means, barely adequate to affording a comfortable living for his family, entirely inadequate to giving his children a liberal education at schools away from home; and finally seeing no other prospect, he resolved to attempt the erection of a small school-house on his own domain as soon as he could secure enough surplus to justify a beginning.

In after-years, by the quiet fireside, he related to the writer his experience in obtaining the first money which was expended in erecting the first academy building. He was a man of faith and prayer, and he took the matter to the Lord, and covenanted with him to devote

eldest son, James K. Parker, and chiefly designed to educate their other five sons and youngest daughter. Other pupils, however, were admitted, and very soon the number of them was largely increased.

For several years the school was accommodated in a single room, 20 by 40 feet in size, but increasing patronage in time demanded more room and better facilities, and rendered a permanent establishment desirable and practicable. The building has been twice enlarged, and auxiliary buildings have been from time to time erected, until now there are three school-rooms, eleven rooms for self-boarding, and a commodious boarding-house of twenty-two rooms, conducted by the principal.

In the years 1866-67 an effort was made to erect a larger and more commodious school building, but the financial pressure which ensued arrested the work, and it has not yet been resumed. The hope is still entertained that at some time in the near future the desired object may be attained, and the institution placed upon a more permanent basis. To this end an incorporation has been effected under the general law of Ohio, and the present proprietor, the principal, who, assisted by his wife, son, and daughters, with occasionally other teachers, has conducted the school for more than forty years, proposes to put it, with its present facilities, into the hands of a board of trustees so soon as larger grounds can be secured, and such other measures adopted as shall justify a reasonable expectation of success.

It is confidently believed that the wants of our growing community demand a school of higher learning than the public schools can afford. Moreover, there is need of first-class academies in all sections of the State, as feeders to our colleges, and but few localities are more desirable or convenient for such an institution than the site selected for the new academy building.

The patronage for the first fifteen or twenty years varied from twenty to sixty students; in later years, from fifty to eighty, in the general way, but at one time, after the close of the war of Rebellion, the register numbered as high as one hundred and three in attendance.

The patrons of the school have been of all grades and classes of society, from the poor to the wealthy; from the rude to the refined. By far the larger part, however, are what may be called the middle class, those engaged in the various industries of life,—the "bone and sinew" of our country; hence their sons and daughters have been earnest, orderly, and diligent students, giving tone and character to

all the money which he might obtain from extra sources, and to begin the work as soon as the Lord would grant him two hundred dollars, but kept his vow a secret, even from his wife. He had for many years been frequently called to preach funerals, and had gone through summer's heat and winter's cold in response to these calls, usually receiving meagre compensation, frequently none at all; but after making this covenant it was a notable fact that he was more frequently called upon and nearly always received compensation, sometimes quite liberal sums. Some money came to him also from other and unexpected sources.

These sums were kept in a secret place until, in the course of time, as he went one day to prayer, he thought to count his hoard, when, to his astonishment, he found that it amounted to exactly two hundred dollars. He immediately set about the work of building, doing a considerable portion of the labor with his own hands, his sons also helping.

the institution. The exceptions have constituted a very small percentage of the whole.

One peculiar feature of this school which perhaps ought not to be overlooked in this historical sketch is that it was begun, and has continued to stand, upon the basis of "no respect of persons." Colored pupils have always been admitted to its privileges on equal terms with the white. This feature being, in the former years especially, a rare one, and obnoxious to many in Southern Ohio, along the border between slavery and freedom, where prejudice against color prevailed largely, it was for many years a cause of unpopularity and even odium; but an unswerving adherence to the principle, for conscience' sake, has in a very large measure overcome the prejudice, and established for the school a solid reputation.

A regular and liberal course of academic studies, occupying four years, was adopted some eighteen years ago, and has since been twice revised and enlarged. Nine young gentlemen and six young ladies have pursued the whole course and taken diplomas: four of these have also graduated from higher institutions of learning, two attaining the degree of A.M. A large number of undergraduate students of both sexes have also entered various colleges in Ohio and other States, and graduated with honor. In several instances students have come back from those colleges, after a term or two, to prosecute their studies under their old preceptor in the academy.

The following institutions have registered students who have pursued, either wholly or in part, their preparatory studies in Clermont Academy: Dennison University, Marietta College, Wooster University, Antioch College, Oberlin College, Delaware College, Miami University, Ohio University, Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, Kenyon College, Farmers' College, Lebanon Normal School, Ohio; Georgetown College, Berea College, Kentucky; South Hanover College, Butler University, Indiana; Michigan State University, Michigan; Cornell University, New York; Newton Centre Theological Seminary, Massachusetts; Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey; besides several schools of law and of medicine and commercial colleges.

A large portion of these had their desires for a higher course of scholastic training awakened in the academy, and there received their first impulses in that direction.

Among those who have gone out from this unostentatious school may be numbered, so far as known, thirteen ministers of the gospel, twenty-three physicians, surgeons, and dentists, thirty-five lawyers, eleven county officers, seven legislators, seven professors, three judges, two government officials at Washington (one of them for a time private secretary to President Hayes), eight editors, five civil engineers, and one professional chemist, besides hundreds of teachers, and a large number of merchants, druggists, news correspondents, musicians, artists, and hosts of intelligent farmers and artisans, and army officers not a few.

It has always been the constant aim of the principal and his subordinate teachers to secure in their pupils thorough scholarship, rather than to make a display. Earnest attention has also been always given to moral and religious instruction as of paramount importance. Bible study and

devotional exercises are made a part of the daily programme, under the conviction that the highest and purest morality has its foundation in the Christian religion.

The principal and his family are members of the Baptist Church, and the new academy is to be put in charge of trustees belonging to that denomination; but the articles of incorporation expressly provide that the privileges of the school shall be forever accessible to all, without distinction of sex, age, sect, or race.

Among the facilities afforded may be mentioned a good library, a reading-room, a cabinet of natural specimens, maps, charts, globes, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and, last but not least, a flourishing literary society, entitled Clermont Lyceum, as old as the academy itself. In this are studied and practiced the arts of composition, declamation, debate, public reading, criticism, editorship, parliamentary rules, and the various duties of a full corps of officers needed in any organization or any deliberative assembly.

Many interesting and significant facts and incidents might be related in connection with the history of this only permanent high school in the county, but it would extend this article to too great length. One fact, perhaps, ought not to be omitted, and that is, the young ladies who have been educated in this school have, on the average, maintained a standing in their classes fully equal to that of the young men,—in many instances above,—while their moral grade has been decidedly higher.

RELIGIOUS.

Although we have in the United States no religious establishment, we certainly have an established religion, and that religion is Christianity. The existence of Christianity, and its binding force as the religion of the land, is recognized by the constitutions and the laws of nearly or quite all the States in the Union; and they all recognize the Old and New Testaments of Scripture as containing the doctrines and precepts of this religion. But here they stop. They do not attempt to define the doctrines which these Scriptures inculcate, or to give preference to any one of the various sects into which Christians are divided. Having established the Bible as the religious charter, individuals are left to interpret it according to the dictates of their own judgments and consciences, provided they do not disturb or interfere with the rights and privileges of others.

When all the Western country was a vast howling wilderness, untenanted in many places, except by the savage who roamed over its broad prairies or through its dense forests, or sped his light canoe over the surface of its mighty rivers, the pioneer preacher might have been seen urging his way along the war-path of the Indian, the trail of the hunter, or the blazed track of the backwoodsman, seeking the lost sheep of the house of Israel in these far-off wilds. Before the sun of civilization shone into these vales, or over these prairies, or on these rivers, the herald of the cross, with his messages of mercy, was seen wending his course to the desolate haunts of savage man. The heroic deeds of the pioneer preachers, amid toils, hardships, and privations, in bringing to the cabins of the sturdy settler, as well as the wigwams of the savage, the blessings and

benefits of religion, will be treasured up in memory and recorded upon the page of history, to live as long as generations shall be born to read them in future ages.

The first church organized in Clermont was in the year 1797, when Francis McCormick, the pioneer preacher, made up a class of eight or ten Methodists near where now is the prosperous town of Milford; and the next year came Philip Gatch, of hallowed memory, who strengthened and formed the little class into a larger and stronger band of professed communicants. The first meeting-house in Clermont was that used by the "Ten-Mile Baptist Church," and was built at Withamsville in 1802. The second in the county, and the third of that denomination in the State, was the old Hopewell log meeting-house, erected in 1805, about a mile west of Felicity. At its dedication it was blessed with the labors of the beloved pioneer preacher, McKendree, of precious memory, and of William Burke, then presiding elder of the Ohio district, together with the aid of Brothers Amos and Patterson. Elder Burke preached from 2 Corinthians, iii. 18: "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord;" and McKendree followed with the preceding verse: "Now the Lord is that spirit, and where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." One sole survivor to that dedication and hearer of those eloquent sermons yet tarries on earth in Mrs. Anna Sargent, that same year married, in her nineteenth year, to her cousin, Edward Sargent. "The anointing of the Holy Spirit appeared to be upon that pioneer congregation at the dedication of its rustic temple; the power of God was present to heal, the slain of the Lord were many, and the cry of the wounded and the shout of them that were made whole was heard afar off." Those were the happiest days of the pioneer ministers,—log cabins to preach in, puncheon floors to sleep on, corn-bread and milk to eat, a constant succession of kind friends to make welcome, and the love of God in their souls, a home high up in heaven in prospect, and the blessed promise of "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," gave their minds a most pleasing variety, and caused their time to pass away most agreeably.

The round and hewed log and frame churches which were early erected and dedicated to the worship of God answered the purpose for which they were built, and were suited to the times. Some of these yet stand as mementoes of the past, and though they may be unoccupied or devoted to other purposes, or have fallen into decay and no longer resound with the clear, full voice of the early pioneer itinerant, or echo the sound of praise and prayer, still their memory is endearing, and a thousand hallowed associations gather around their fallen timbers and dilapidated walls.

Rev. Henry Smith was one of the earliest preachers in Clermont, and in 1799 was sent to the Miami Circuit to take the place of Rev. Lewis Hunt, broken down by sickness and exposure; but finding preacher Hunt recovered sufficiently to go on with his work, Rev. Smith's instructions were to go up the Scioto and form a circuit there. On September 18th he left brother Hunt, and returned to Rev. Francis McCormick's, and on Sunday, the 22d, he heard for the first time Rev. Philip Gatch preach, who,

Smith says, was truly a fine sample of primitive Methodist preachers,—simple, plain, and powerful, his reliance for success appearing to be wholly upon power from above; and he found him a meek-spirited, agreeable old man, always willing to give counsel when asked, but never intruding it. On the 24th Smith pursued his journey up the Ohio River, and put up with James Sargent (just back of Chilo), an old Maryland Methodist friend, who received and treated him with exceeding great kindness and hospitality, and here he left two appointments for his next round. Fortunate for Clermont County was it to have two such Christian gentlemen of rare intelligence and staunch anti-slavery ideas as Philip Gatch and James Sargent as its members of the Constitutional Convention in 1802.

Before any meeting-houses were built, and even when there were a few, meetings were generally held at the houses of some devoted brothers, in barns or sheds, and in the summer season always in the woods; hence arose in early days the grand and historical old-fashioned "camp-meetings," attended by thousands, old and young, from one to thirty miles around, and where the conversions were by hundreds, and the grace of God was made manifest in reclaiming sinners for whose repentance loving mothers had prayed for years. The old camp-meeting grounds at Gregg's, Teal's, Williamsburgh, Shiloh, and other places have a rich history, rich in religious reminiscences of personal experience, but richer in developing a zeal and love for Christian grace and strengthening the foundations of the noble Christian work begun and carried on fourscore years ago by the early Clermont fathers and mothers in Israel. The oldest Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists in the whole valley of the Mississippi are found in Clermont. Here are men and women, many of them, who have gone to hear circuit preaching, to class- and prayer-meeting, for fifty, sixty, and seventy years, and who have an estimate of religion and of its power to sustain the same as they had when, in the woods and in the cabin, the Spirit from above first whispered, "Thy sins, which are many, are all forgiven thee." The most memorable and spiritually successful meeting ever held at Gregg's camp-ground, near Moscow, was in the year 1858, when there were present a large number of pioneer Methodist worthies. Among them was George Gregg, then in his sixty-ninth year; Obadiah Winans, in his seventy-fourth; Peter Fisher, in his seventieth; Robert Brown, in his eightieth; Christopher Armacost, in his ninetieth; Rev. John Meek, in his seventy-eighth, and actively preaching; and Rev. William J. Thompson, over ninety-one years old, but who at that meeting preached a good discourse, and who had no quiver on his lips or his hands, and who walked as sprightly as a man of fifty. He was born in 1767, came to Ohio in 1808, preached seventy-two years, and died at his residence near Point Isabel, in January, 1862. The pioneer preachers were singularly gifted men, of powerful eloquence and robust frames, and among them who labored or preached in Clermont were Francis McCormick, Lewis Hunt, Henry Smith, Philip Gatch, William J. Thompson, William Burke, John Koller, Benjamin Lakin (home at Point Pleasant), John Sale, John Collins (home in Clermont, near the Old Bethel Chapel, midway between Bethel and Batavia), Learner

Blackman, John Strange, William H. Raper (home in the county), George W. Maley, Bishop Bascom, George C. Light, the eloquent Christie, and others of radiant remembrance. Lorenzo Dow several times visited the county and preached to vast congregations at Milford, New Richmond, Point Pleasant, and at the site of what is now Batavia. Bishop Asbury spent several months with Philip Gatch, and preached at Milford, and at several other points in the county, at the houses of the faithful.

The different churches and organizations of professed Christians are well represented in the county, but the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians are the strongest, numerically. A full account of each church is given at an appropriate place in the several township histories, and further mention is here omitted to avoid repetition.

The stronghold the cause of Christianity so early secured in the county, and which it has ever since so nobly maintained, was largely due to the devotion of our noble pioneers, and especially the mothers, whose zeal, courage, and self-sacrificing love for the sacred cause afford us specimens of moral sublimity greater than was ever witnessed in the heroic age of olden times. History will be searched in vain to find examples of better Christian women than lived in Clermont at an early day, and their teachings prompt their posterity to be as devoted as they were zealous in the observance of the principles of the Scriptures, which will ever properly direct them in the performance of their duties.

CLERMONT COUNTY SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION.

This organization was perfected in the year 1867, and its object is to unite all evangelical Christians in the county in earnest efforts to promote the cause of Sabbath-schools, in co-operation with the State Sabbath-School Union, encouraging and aiding in the establishing of new schools where they may be needed, and awakening an increased interest and efficiency in Sabbath-school work generally. The conventions of this union have been held on the fourth Thursday of May, every year, at different towns, and continued in two days' sessions. At its annual meetings, attended largely by clergymen, Sunday-school officers, and teachers, as well as Sabbath-school scholars and others interested in the noble cause, the exercises consist of sermons, lectures, discussions, criticisms, reports from all the schools in the county, singing and music, interspersed with impromptu speeches and felicitous talks. The officers for 1879 were: President, John R. Woodlief; Secretary, Carter M. Riggs; with the following townships: Vice-Presidents, Batavia, Dr. L. W. Bishop; Williamsburgh, George B. Beacham; Franklin, John H. Higgins; Ohio, Edwin House; Jackson, H. Wilson; Pierce, Mrs. A. P. Felter; Union, N. S. Fisher; Tate, Rev. G. W. Fee; Goshen, Marion Myers; Miami, Rev. S. Bennett. The convention met at Felicity, May 22d, and the opening address of its able president, John R. Woodlief, reviewed its origin in 1867 (when it was organized, with Charles H. Kain as its first president) and its successful advancement and progress up to that time.

The following number of schools were reported in each township: Batavia, 7; Franklin, 14; Goshen, 7; Jackson,

7; Miami, 3; Monroe, 6; Ohio, 6; Pierce, 5; Stonelick, 2; Tate, 9; Union, 7; Washington, 7; Williamsburgh, 3; total in the county, 83. Number under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 38; Presbyterian, 10; Baptist, 7; Christian, 12; Universalist, 1; Wesleyan, 1; United Brethren, 2; union schools, 9; unreported denomination, 2. Number of scholars enrolled in county, 6514; and average attendance, 4293. Number of officers and teachers, 1027; conversions, 258; volumes in libraries, 6160; schools that take papers, 60; that use the black-board, 35; that take the "Lesson Helps," 74; that hold teachers' meetings, 29; and amount of school collections, \$1684.04.

The following are the officers for 1880: President, Prof. J. A. I. Lowes; Secretary, Rev. George W. Fee; Treasurer, Horace Beck; Township Vice-Presidents, Batavia, M. Jamieson; Franklin, John Walker; Goshen, S. W. Shane; Jackson, H. McNutt; Miami, F. B. Clark; Monroe, D. H. Nichols; Ohio, James Hill; Pierce, Mrs. A. P. Felter; Stonelick, Abram Hulick; Tate, W. A. Lockwood; Union, George Brooks; Washington, Joseph Marriott; Wayne, B. F. Clark; and Williamsburgh, E. B. Holmes; Executive Committee, William Pease, of Batavia, Marion Myers, of Goshen, and Samuel W. McKinney, of Chilo. The convention last year was held at Bethel, and its proceedings were unusually interesting and productive of great good in the Lord's vineyard.

It would be impossible to speak in the terms of praise of what the zeal and earnestness of the workers in this union demand. As early impressions are the most lasting, these laborers in the cause are implanting in the minds of their pupils the great truths as given in the Sacred Word, and in a manner and method to give them powerful force, and therefore a most happy effect.

CHAPTER XIX.

DISTINGUISHED MEN OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

I.—PIONEERS.

COL. THOMAS PAXTON.

THE first house erected between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers was built early in the spring of 1795, by Col. Thomas Paxton, the first permanent settler in Clermont, and who was the first white man to raise a field of corn in the Virginia Military Reservation, comprising the lands between these two historical streams. Born in Pennsylvania, during the stormy and troublous times of the Indian and French wars, he removed to Kentucky, where he took an active part in frontier fights with and expeditions against the savages, then in arms and on the war-path. In the spring of 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne assembled an army at Greenville of some two thousand regulars and fifteen hundred Kentucky volunteers, to march against the Indians, conquer peace, and give quiet to the Territory, then overrun by the merciless red men. Of this army, the finest ever raised to subdue the savages, Col. Thomas Paxton was the bold and brave commander of the advance-guard, specially

selected for this perilous and responsible position by the old hero of Stony Point, the general commanding this famous expedition, as the best officer for this dangerous and important post. The march of the army began on July 23th, and on August 20th the great battle was fought on the bank of the Maumee River, at and around a hill called Presque Isle, in Lucas Co., Ohio, and resulted in a disastrous defeat to the Indians and their allies and a glorious victory for the Americans, and has passed into history as the "Battle of Fallen Timbers." Gen. "Mad Anthony Wayne" was a man of most ardent impulses, and in the heat of action apt to forget that he was the general, not the soldier. When the attack on the Indians, who were concealed behind the fallen timbers, was commenced by ordering the regulars up, Col. Thomas Paxton addressed his superior and commander: "Gen. Wayne, I am afraid you will get into the fight yourself, and forget to give me the necessary orders." "Perhaps I may," replied Wayne; "and if I do, recollect the standing order for the day is 'charge the damned rascals with the bayonet.'"

Gen. Wayne, having a bold, vigilant, and dexterous foe to contend with, found it indispensably necessary to use the utmost vigilance and caution in his movements, to guard against surprise, and to secure his army against the possibility of being ambuscaded. He employed a number of the best woodsmen the frontier afforded as spies, who were formed into divisions and corps, two of them commanded by those bold and intrepid soldiers, Capts. Ephraim Kibby and William Wells, but all attached to and under command of that bold warrior, Col. Thomas Paxton, commander of the advance-guard. Col. Paxton, as a result of this expedition into Ohio, got a glimpse and knowledge of its fertile lands and beautiful country, and was particularly enamored of the rich bottoms and upland fields of the Little Miami River. On his return to Kentucky, finding the title to his large tract of land, embracing part of the present city of Covington, Ky., and extending back far into the country, to be defective, he was given lands in exchange in the then Northwest Territory, and in the following spring (1795) returned to Ohio with his entire family and settled in Miami township. The house he put up—a comfortable double log cabin—was many years ago destroyed by fire, but the many romantic incidents connected with the history of the old pile of logs and mud still retains a sacred place in the memories of his descendants. But the old well, with its moss-covered curb and sparkling water, is still in a good state of preservation. The woods were then a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and frequented by various parties of Indians, who passed over the Indian trace leading by "Three Islands," over the site now occupied by the great railroad town, Loveland.

During the lifetime of Col. Thomas Paxton, both here, in Kentucky and in Pennsylvania, he had several scrimmages with the Indians, and one time, while on a deer-hunt below Milford, on the Little Miami, made a very narrow escape with his life.

Col. Paxton was twice married. By his first wife he had six children,—Robert, who never removed from Kentucky, and five daughters, of whom four were married, respectively, to Col. John Ramsey (father of Col. William Ram-

sey, who laid out Loveland); Owen Todd (a justice of the peace in Hamilton County before the erection of Clermont, in which he was the first justice, and presiding justice of the Territorial Court of General Quarter Sessions from February, 1801, to December, 1803); James Smith; and Silas Hutchinson. By his second wife (Martha) he had two sons—Thomas (father of Col. Thomas B. Paxton, the eminent Cincinnati lawyer) and Samuel, now living at his elegant homestead, reclaimed from the woods in 1795 and 1796, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years—and four daughters, married, respectively, to Robert Orr, David Snider, Samuel S. Jack, and John Donnels. Thus, of the first settler in Clermont eight of his daughters and two of his sons reared large families and settled around him in pleasant homes, and achieved social and public prominence, making their locality one of the choicest garden-spots in Ohio for fertility; and to this day the name of Paxton, in Clermont, is associated with commodious residences, unequaled orchards of choicest fruits, and gardens and green-houses containing every variety of plants and flowers. In horticulture and floriculture the Paxtons have been so extensively and successfully engaged that they have achieved a reputation co-extensive with the bounds of the State.

The venerable Samuel Paxton, before alluded to, made several trips to New Orleans, sometimes bringing back his money at great risk and trouble. On one occasion he realized for his products seven thousand dollars in silver, and often he had to return on foot through the wilderness and across the Indian country at the greatest peril, as he had his money in a leather belt strapped around his waist.

A few years subsequent to Col. Paxton's settlement immigrants began to arrive, and in 1806 a number came from New Jersey under very inauspicious circumstances, for that was the year of the great drought, and from May 4th to Aug. 22d no rain fell to moisten the ground, and at "Three Islands," opposite the Obannon, the Little Miami was so low as to be readily forded. The same year witnessed the great eclipse, which occasioned more alarm than would be caused by a visitation of the plague at the present time; and during the darkest moments of the eclipse objects in the houses were invisible. In the early history of the Paxton settlement witchcraft was a popular delusion, and cows, it was said, would die very mysteriously and suddenly, and as mysteriously be restored to life again by the witch doctor, who, after performing certain incantations, would rub the hide of the animal with a silver dollar till he found a protuberance under the skin, which was understood to be the elf spot, and once extracted the animal would immediately recover. Often sundry indispensable articles of furniture or implements of husbandry would get bewitched, so that they would fail to be of any service. Col. Paxton was not exempt from the trouble. At such times his rifle would fail for days to bring down sufficient game for the family. So, provoked and alarmed, he would send a messenger for the weird doctor, and should that useful member of the commonwealth fail to come forthwith and answer the call, a swift messenger, laden with a fearful oath and a worse threat, to be executed by bewitched weapons, would promptly bring him to time. Furnished with a bottle of whisky from the Paxton cellar, doctor and

hunter would proceed to the woods, where incantations and good whisky would perform the miraculous cure and break the witches' spell.

Col. Paxton bought fifteen hundred acres of land where he settled, by title bond, just before he moved on to his possessions, but for which he got in 1802 (the five-hundred-acre tract) and in 1811 (the one-thousand-acre piece) deeds of warranty, the first from Gen. Lytle and the latter from William Daniels. In 1802 he bought of the general the Campbell survey tract of two hundred and fifty acres, in Goshen township, and shortly after purchased three lots in Williamsburgh, Johnson's Survey, No. 1774, in Batavia, and afterwards owned numerous other tracts of land, and before his death was reputed very wealthy. He died in 1813, and his personal property inventoried thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, an immense sum in those days. Among the articles of the personal inventory were a pair of silver shoe-buckles, relics of the Revolutionary age, a rifle-gun (in the use of which Col. Paxton was hard to excel), with powder-horn and bullet moulds, and a gold and silver watch.

Col. Paxton was a man of wonderful nerve and coolness, of stern, inflexible honesty, and of Spartan independence in thought and action, and though possessed of the old-time notions about supernatural matters (in vogue on the frontier till after the present century came in), he was just the man in spirit and physique for a hardy pioneer, and was singularly gifted in sound judgment in his selections of lands, and thereby located in the very pristine paradise of the county, so far as generous fertility of soil and beautiful scenery and salubrity of climate were concerned. As the first actual settler in Clermont, this brave old Indian-fighter made a most honorable record in life, and left an impress by his acts and in his large number of worthy descendants that will live as long as the story of Clermont's first settlement remains on the annals of its history.

ISAAC FERGUSON.

The ancestors of Isaac Ferguson emigrated to America from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and were of the house of Fergus. His father, Thomas Ferguson, was an early settler on the Monongahela River, eighteen miles above the French Fort Duquesne, one of the first lodgments of civilized life west of the Alleghenies. The great valley of the Mississippi was first explored by the French, who in 1730, or near that year, built a line of forts from New Orleans to Quebec, and ascending the Ohio, erecting one at the head of that river, where Pittsburgh now is, which received the above name. The English colonists along the Atlantic coast were jealous of the encroachments of the French upon what they regarded as their territory, and formed an association called the "Ohio Company," composed of Virginia and English merchants, whose object it was to trade with the Indians for furs. The company obtained a grant of six hundred thousand acres of land on the river Ohio, and when it came to possess it they found among the persons residing there Thomas Ferguson. Later he was in their employ and engaged in their trading expeditions. As they lived so remote from the settlements, Ferguson and his neighbors were compelled to procure their

"store goods," such as nails, wares, kitchen utensils, etc. (calicoes and other species of dry goods were then unknown), at Philadelphia or Baltimore, and convey them across the mountains on pack-horses, as no roads had yet been built. In this enterprise engaged Isaac and Henry Ferguson (sons of Thomas), who, with a number of pack-horses, proceeded to Baltimore, at that time the great mart for supplying the outposts of civilization. Each horse had a bell on him, and every evening they were gathered together and relieved of their burden. The way led through dense wildernesses and across streams which had to be swum; Indians had to be braved and wild beasts faced, and all sorts of adventures had to be met; but these two courageous young men made seventy-two trips in all, supplying their neighbors with such things as could be procured only in this manner.

The Governor of Canada, in turn, becoming jealous of the English settlements, ordered its traders to be seized and open communications between Lake Erie and Fort Duquesne. Along this line he stationed troops and built fortifications, being determined to break up the trade of the "Ohio Company" and hold the country. These were among the prefatory events which led to the "French and Indian war," or those long years of hostilities between the French and British which were fanned into open rupture in 1756, when war was actually begun. In this struggle Thomas Ferguson was a brave soldier, and was with Washington (at that time a colonel at the age of twenty-two) at the "Great Meadows," in the attack by the French and Indians, where the battle lasted from eleven in the forenoon until eight in the evening. Overpowered and outnumbered, with ammunition exhausted, the English were surrendered to the French commander, Count De Villiers, who allowed them to return to their homes.

Thomas Ferguson was also one of the Monongahela settlers who participated in the historical battle which led to the defeat of Gen. Braddock, July 9, 1756, and had three bullet-holes in his clothes, his hair badly singed, and his powder-horn shot to pieces. In the Revolutionary war Isaac Ferguson served under Washington in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and fought gallantly at Brandywine, Princeton, Germantown, and other hotly-contested battles for independence.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war Isaac Ferguson moved with his family westward, and in 1784 located for a time at Limestone (now Maysville), Ky. The boat in which he and his family and some other immigrants descended the Ohio was an old-time pirogue, which the wily savages frequently attempted to capture and daily fired into. It was a common thing for the Indians to compel white prisoners whom they had captured to go down to the bank of the river and hail passing boats, telling tales of woe and uttering tearful entreaties to be taken aboard. Many a boat was thus unsuspectingly allured to the shore, plundered, and its passengers tomahawked and scalped. Then, again, very frequently persons in real distress and suffering asking for relief at the hands of the descending boats had to be unwillingly passed by, owing to the proximity of the Indians or fear of capture.

In 1791, Isaac Ferguson was one of the little band of

settlers about Limestone and Washington, Ky., who, under Kenton and Downing, crossed the Ohio, tracked the Indians with their stolen horses to the east fork, between Williamsburgh and Marathon, and there had a severe night-battle, as is elsewhere in this book narrated. In 1795 he settled on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio River, about fifteen miles above Cincinnati, where he lived but a year, coming to the then Northwest Territory in the spring of 1796. He located on a fine tract of land several miles below New Richmond, in the present county of Clermont, where he established and kept in operation many years what was widely known as "Ferguson's Ferry," the first in that part of the State and in its day a famous crossing-place.

He died on the farm he had opened to civilization in 1818, leaving a wife, seven sons, and five daughters. He was a noble pioneer, of a hardy stock, and of lineage reared among the civil wars of Great Britain, which were so intense at times that they threatened to blot out that now prosperous kingdom. Isaac Ferguson as a boy saw the colonists fighting the savage Indians and their mercenary French allies; as a young man he participated most honorably in the struggle for the independence of the American colonies; in ripe manhood he was a pioneer in Kentucky; and in his later years one of the very earliest settlers of Clermont, where his last days of a long and eventful life were ended, at a ripe age, which had been full of checkered adventures, but untarnished in honor and character.

Isaiah Ferguson, a son of Isaac, was born in 1777, near Brownsville, Pa., and came with his father to Clermont. He nobly aided in reclaiming our county from its primeval condition and making it one of the garden-spots of Ohio. In the war of 1812, in response to the call for volunteers to protect the frontiers against the incursions of the Indians, he was thrice enrolled as a soldier, serving part of the time as a major. After the memorable siege of Fort Meigs by the British under Gen. Procter and the Indians under the famous chieftain Tecumseh, and its gallant and successful defense by the Kentucky and Ohio troops, March 4, 1813, Gen. Harrison left for the interior of the State to organize new levies, intrusting the command of the fort to Gen. Green Clay. Again, on the 25th of June, the combined forces of the enemy invested the fort, but, like the first time, they were as signally defeated and retired for good. Maj. Isaiah Ferguson fought gallantly at both sieges, and after the second one was raised he was appointed commander of the fort, holding that position for quite a period of time.

To relieve the tedium of camp life the soldiers at Fort Meigs frequently beguiled their time by singing patriotic songs. Among the papers left by Maj. Isaiah Ferguson we find some of these, one verse of which indicates its general character.

"Freemen! no longer bear such slaughter,
Avenge your country's cruel woe;
Arouse, and save your wives and daughters,
Arouse, and expel the faithless foe!

Chorus.—"Scalps are bought at stated prices,
Malden pays the price in gold."

Malden was a Canadian town where the British militia were fitted out and the enemy's stores housed, and it was

currently reported that a reward was there paid for the scalps of the American soldiery.

In 1805, Major Isaiah Ferguson settled in what is now Pierce township, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1852, at the good old age of seventy-five years.

We close this sketch with a brief notice of a Ferguson of still a later generation. Major Ira Ferguson, son of Isaiah, grandson of Isaac, and great-grandson of the old soldier, Thomas, was born at the Ferguson homestead, in Pierce, in 1818, the same year that his grandfather died. For many years he was a colonel of the State militia, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion he went into the Union army, rendering gallant service as an officer for about a year, when his health compelled him to resign. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly of Ohio as the representative from Clermont, and in 1879 was honored with a similar election, sharing with Dr. L. W. Bishop the office of representative from Clermont County. Like his ancestors on both sides, his life has been characterized by fidelity to duty, and he unswervingly maintains what he considers the right, to the great satisfaction of his constituents.

CORNELIUS WASHBURN.

The Washburn family originally lived in New Jersey, and there, in the year 1774, the subject of this sketch was born. Six years later his father, Jeremiah Washburn, migrated to the Redstone country, in Pennsylvania, and in 1789, with several uncles, moved to Limestone, Ky., which at that time was one of the extreme frontier settlements. Here they became noted for their courage and activity in the various conflicts with the Indians, so common at that time; and here, too, our young hero first gave evidence of possessing the qualities which in after-life would distinguish him as a frontiersman. "Neil from his early years showed a disposition to follow the woods," and when but nine years of age he passed his time setting snares for pheasants and wild animals. Shortly after, his father purchased him a shot-gun, in the use of which the boy soon excelled. Like Kenton and Wetzell, he killed his first Indian at the early age of sixteen, under the following circumstances: His father, who at that time resided near Washington, in Mason Co., Ky., a few miles south of Maysville, being out of provisions, crossed the Ohio River, with Neil, in a canoe to hunt deer at a lick near the mouth of Eagle Creek, near the present Adams County line. On entering the creek from the river they heard a peculiar hacking noise some distance up the bank. Neil having been placed ashore, cautiously advanced, with gun in hand, towards the place from whence the noise proceeded, when he saw an Indian about twenty feet up a hickory-tree, cutting off the bark with his tomahawk to make a canoe. The moment the daring and intrepid boy saw the Indian he brought his gun to his shoulder, and taking deliberate aim fired, and the red-skin fell dead to the earth. Thinking that there might be other Indians in the neighborhood, he and his father beat a hasty retreat, recrossing to the Kentucky shore, and communicated the information to the neighbors. As they did not fully credit the story, the next morning Neil guided a party of men to the spot, where, sure enough, at the foot of the tree lay the dead Indian, who had never moved from

where he had fallen, a bullet having passed entirely through his body. Neil took the Indian's scalp and showed it many days to his friends, who bestowed presents on him for his bravery. This adventure produced a marked change in his life, and his manners and habits were soon after almost transformed. His step became as light and as stealthy as a cat's, and his rifle was his inseparable companion.

Not long after, Neil had another opportunity to engage the wily Indian and show his skill in beating the cunning of the red man. For many weeks an Indian, by imitating the gobble of a turkey on the Ohio side, had decoyed Kentucky hunters across the river and killed them. But Neil was too sharp a woodsman not to know that a turkey did not gobble in July, so having heard the noise one day he at once made up his mind that it was produced by the Indian, and resolved to cross over and kill him. Waiting until night had well advanced with its darkness, he silently crossed the stream a short distance below where he had heard the noise, and cautiously crawled to a place to conceal himself, where he would lie until the next morning, when he supposed the Indian would again begin his gobbling. He had not advanced far when he heard a noise issuing from behind a log not far from him. He soon saw the Indian's head slightly raised above a log behind which he lay concealed and again commence to gobble. At that instant Neil fired, killing him at once. Taking the Indian's scalp he returned to his Kentucky home, which he reached before his friends knew of his absence. The Indian he had killed proved to be a daring warrior, who had killed no less than twelve whites in that many weeks.

In 1791 the Indians became very troublesome, crossing the Ohio between Maysville and the Little Miami to steal horses and murder the Kentuckians. To watch their movements and give the whites warning of the approach of their savage foe required great caution and courage on the part of the spy. Yet Neil Washburn, though but seventeen years of age, was selected for this perilous and responsible position, which he filled to the safety of the whites and the terror of the Indians. Once while thus employed he gave them a terrible example of his skill. At the mouth of Bullskin, in Clermont County, he made a sudden attack on an Indian camp of five warriors and killed all but one without receiving a wound.

This daring act gave him a still greater reputation as an Indian fighter and caused him to be selected, in the spring of 1792, as the government spy to patrol the country between the Great Kanawha and Maysville. Although Gen. Lee had selected some other men to engage with Washburn in this perilous enterprise, none but he had the courage to go out and warn single boats not to descend the river. He was provided with a good horse and well armed, and met with no adventure until after crossing the Big Sandy. He swam that stream and had proceeded about a mile, when he was suddenly fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush.

His horse fell dead, and with a yell of triumph the savages sprang forward to capture the spy. But Washburn was unhurt, and fleeing like a deer evaded his pursuers as he made his way back to the Big Sandy. He plunged into the stream and swam across it, holding his rifle and ammunition above his head. Panting from exertion, he rested

for a moment on the opposite bank, when the Indians, whooping and yelling, appeared in pursuit. Neil took aim with his trusty rifle and killed one of the Indians, then ran down the river. The Indians pursued so closely that he was obliged to strike inland to evade them, and after much effort arrived safe at Maysville. The same year he was engaged with Kenton and others at the battle of Grassy Run (an account of which is elsewhere given in this book), and again displayed great daring. Twenty-five years after this battle Washburn found McIntyre's gun, which he saw him place against a tree while he was cooking his supper. The stock was almost gone and had sunk several inches into the earth.

Not long after the above battle Neil Washburn encountered two Indians on horseback near the mouth of the Bullskin, one of whom was riding a short distance in advance of the other. He fired at him, and succeeded in killing him without alarming the other Indian, who was also killed when he came up, and both horses were taken by Neil to Kentucky.

About the same time an Indian crossed the Ohio, and stealing six horses in Kentucky, had almost reached the river on his northward way when he was overtaken by Washburn and two others. The Indian had plaited the tails of the front horses into the foretops of the ones in the rear, and was taking them along without any trouble. They fired on the Indian, who shot at Neil, and almost disabled him before he was killed and the horses recovered.

While acting as a spy in the summer of 1793 he discovered where about twenty Indians had crossed the Ohio and sunk their canoes at the mouth of Holt Creek. He immediately notified Simon Kenton, who soon raised a body of choice men, with himself and Washburn at their head. They crossed into Ohio at Maysville, and proceeded down the river till they were opposite Holt Creek. Here they concealed themselves, and after watching four days, some of the Indians arrived with a number of stolen horses, which they commenced to swim to the Ohio shore, at the same time crossing over in one of the canoes. As soon as the boat touched the shore Kenton and his party fired, killing all the Indians, but saving the life of a white man who was with them. Going down to the canoe the white man attempted to shoot Kenton, when the latter gave orders that he, too, be killed. Three or four hours later another party of Indians came from Kentucky and crossed as did the first body of Indians, when Kenton's party again fired and killed all of them. In the evening the remainder of the Indians approached and commenced hooting like owls, but receiving no response from the Ohio side, and suspecting an ambuscade, reconnoitred until they found that it would not be safe to cross there. They beat a hasty retreat just as a company of Bourbon County militia came up in pursuit of them. These were among the last Indians that crossed into Kentucky from Ohio for warlike purposes.

After this occurrence Neil Washburn continued to act as a spy until Wayne's expedition was set on foot, when he joined Kenton's battalion and acted as a scout in the march to Fort Recovery. He participated in the battle of Fallen Timbers, fighting in the advance line, and it is said that he killed thirteen Indians in that engagement. After the

treaty of Greenville Washburn made his home with his father, at Manchester, in Adams County, where he had settled in the spring of 1792. He now spent most of his time hunting and trapping until the war of 1812, in which he was at the head of a company of rangers in Gen. Hull's command. In the war he rendered good service, and received the thanks of Gen. Harrison for the part he took at the siege of Fort Meigs. On one occasion he came near losing his life. While on an expedition to learn the strength of the enemy, his command was led into an ambush, and had it not been for the timely aid rendered by Jacob Ulrey, who arrived at this moment, many would have been killed. Washburn received a wound over the eye, and Ulrey had a horse shot under him.

In 1815, Cornelius Washburn moved to Williamsburgh township, where he resided until 1833, but most of the time he was engaged in trapping along the rivers of the Southwest. In the fall of 1833 he accepted a position as a hunter and scout for a fur-trading and trapping company on the Yellowstone, where he was killed in March of the following year, it is supposed by the Indians, under the following circumstances: The trappers were divided into two companies, of one of which Neil Washburn was the commander. At the close of the season the men divided into small parties and proceeded in that manner to a general point of rendezvous. Neil Washburn and two others decided to take passage by water, while the rest of the men went overland, where they arrived safe, and waited five days before they had any tidings concerning Washburn and his companions. On the morning of the fifth day an Indian rode into camp with some trappings on his pony which were recognized as having belonged to Washburn, and another Indian appeared clothed in garments which belonged to one of his companions, which left but little doubt as to the fate of the unfortunate men; and as the country was infested by hostile Indians, the trappers were obliged to leave without learning anything more definite about the matter.

In personal appearance, Neil Washburn was more than six feet in height, with broad shoulders and a very symmetrical body, although his hands and feet were small. He was active and powerful, and it is said that his physical appearance was strikingly like that of Cortez. His dress was the common garb of the true woodsman, and his feet were never encased in anything but moccasins, which gave his step a light and cautious tread. His speech was low, his hearing remarkably acute, and, in general, all those faculties which characterize men of his stamp were developed to an unusual extent, and he was a thorough master of every species of Indian tactics. He was one of the last of that class of men—like Boone, Kenton, Beasley, and Wetzel—who appear to have been specially raised up to make the settlement of the great West possible, by protecting the pioneers as they extended the way of civilization towards the setting sun, and the story of their valor and manly deeds will always be gladly read as long as the love for the heroic exists.

ADAM BRICKER

was to a large extent a contemporary of Cornelius Washburn, and, like him, was nurtured in the ways of frontier life

from his infancy to his manhood. He was born at the old Redstone Fort (now Brownsville, Pa.), and was the son of German parents, who were massacred by the Indians, who made an incursion in that country when Adam was but eight years of age. None of the whites escaped, and had not Adam and a younger brother been away from home they, too, would have met a cruel death. The two orphan children were taken in charge by an uncle, with whom Adam lived until he was fourteen years of age, when, being strongly imbued with a military spirit, he enlisted in a company of soldiers which was stationed at Fort Redstone. They remained there about a year, young Adam being engaged most of the time as a hunter for the garrison, a position of honor for one so young. In 1785 the soldiers were sent to Pittsburgh, where they remained about two years. In that time young Bricker was connected with several expeditions against the Indians, and displayed so much courage and coolness in battle that he won the admiration of his comrades.

In 1787 we find Bricker and his company at Fort Lawrence, and two years later at Fort Harmar (now Marietta). From thence the soldiers were sent down the river to Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), and later to the falls of the Ohio, where Adam Bricker's term of enlistment expired. When St. Clair recruited men for his ill-fated expedition at Pittsburgh, Bricker again enrolled himself as a soldier, and on account of his courage and pioneer experience was assigned a place in the van of the army. This place he kept until two days before St. Clair's defeat, when he and some comrades were detailed to return and bring up a convy of provisions and some stragglers of the army. Failing in their mission they returned to their regiment, and were with it at Fort Jefferson at the time of the battle. After the defeat Bricker's company proceeded to the Ohio River, and was at Louisville until after Wayne's victory in 1794.

In December of that year they were ordered to Pittsburgh, and in the early part of 1795 they were engaged in suppressing the whisky rebellion in Western Pennsylvania. Having now been connected with the regular army more than ten years, Adam Bricker decided to cast his lot among the settlers who were pushing their way to the Miami country in Southern Ohio, and went to Columbia in the fall of 1795. Here he connected himself with Gen. William Lytle's surveying-party, and went with it to lay out Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, serving as a hunter for the surveyors. While thus engaged, one day, watching for deer at a lick in what is now Perry township, in Brown County, he discovered an Indian with a bridle on his arm, which he doubtless intended to put on the first horse he could steal. Adam, who was concealed behind a log, cocked his gun, and was on the point of firing, when suddenly the Indian made a movement, which the wily frontiersman interpreted as a lookout for his companions, and lay as quietly as possible until the Indian had passed by, when Bricker beat a hasty retreat and reached the surveyors in safety.

In 1796 he built a small cabin at Williamsburgh, and followed a hunter's life until 1805, when he married Rebecca Hartman, a woman of more than ordinary ability, and thenceforth applied himself to the work of opening a

farm; but having been a soldier and hunter so long, he felt it hard to be satisfied unless he had a gun on his shoulder. Even at the age of seventy he spent much of his time in the woods hunting, and often expressed a regret that the Indian wars were over. In company with Adam Snider and Cornelius Washburn he spent two months of the winter of 1804-5 searching for Lydia Osborne, who had been lost the previous July, traveling more than five hundred miles among the Indians of the northern part of the State, and subsisting on wild berries and game. In 1806, while hunting on the Stonelick, near where is now the residence of John Barnacle, he discovered an enormous black bear on an old ash-tree, which was covered with a blue-grape vine, on the berries of which the bear was feasting. To shoot the bear was but the work of a moment, and almost as quickly the monster fell to the ground. Adam, thinking that the bear was dead, ventured too close, and soon found himself in the grasp of the wounded animal, who embraced him with a terrible force. After a short struggle Bricker drew his hunting-knife and plunged it into the heart of the bear with such effect that he soon found himself free and unhurt, save a few scratches. A few years after this encounter he killed a very huge panther near Williamsburgh. He had been imitating the cries of a fawn to decoy the doe, but to his astonishment was confronted by a ferocious panther instead of a deer. The bloodthirsty animal had stealthfully crouched near him, and it required quick action to save himself from being torn to pieces. He fired and the panther fell dead. It measured eight feet in length, and is said to have been the last one killed in Clermont County.

The closing years of Adam Bricker's life were spent on his farm a few miles south of Williamsburgh, where he died Aug. 31, 1843, at the age of eighty years, ten months, and twenty-five days. He was a man of small stature, but had great powers of endurance, often walking to Cincinnati and returning the same day.

JACOB ULREY

was a contemporary of Cornelius Washburn, Adam Bricker, and other pioneers of noted courage and bravery. He was a native of Maryland, but was of German parentage, and until he was twelve years of age Jacob could speak no word of the English. From Maryland his parents moved to Washington Co., Pa., and when he was fifteen years of age he became the owner of a rifle, in the use of which he soon became an adept, and at eighteen he had a reputation extending through all the country as a skillful hunter. At twenty he married, and in 1794 started with others to Kentucky, and after a perilous voyage down the Ohio settled about twenty-five miles from Louisville. Three years later, attracted by the glowing accounts of the Miami country, he immigrated to Clermont County, and settled in the northern part of Monroe township, on the stream now so widely known as Ulrey's Run. Here his fame as a hunter and his good qualities as a citizen caused him to be favorably known. His family was provided with the best the forests afforded, and he supplied the wants of his neighbors with a liberal hand. Many pioneers, and frequently Indians, were attracted to his cabin to see his wonderful skill as a marks-

man, the latter especially being loud in their praise of his skill.

About 1805 a gang of horse-thieves and other desperate characters infested the county, greatly harassing the good citizens, whose property was rendered wholly insecure by their presence. Among the boldest of these desperadoes was a man named Colwell, who not only stole without fear of the law, but defied the authorities to capture him. Their indifference provoked Ulrey to a determination to hunt Colwell down, and he soon had the satisfaction of not only capturing him, but of breaking up his gang, which had a wholesome fear of this brave, cool-headed man.

When the war of 1812 broke out he became a member of Capt. Flinn's company of Kentucky rangers, and was at the battle of Brownstown. Shortly after Hull's surrender, when near the head of the Maumee River, his company was attacked by a large force of Indians. Seeing an Indian in the act of tomahawking a wounded comrade, he dismounted to take aim, when his horse became frightened and ran some distance, tearing off his saddle before he was caught. He killed the Indian, and mounted the horse bareback and rode all the way to Vincennes. As he weighed about two hundred and forty pounds, the exercise was so violent that he was thrown into a severe fever, which nearly caused his death. Recovering, he again engaged in active service, and thereafter had many personal combats with the Indians and the British. After peace was declared he returned to his home in Clermont, where he was engaged in farming till his death, Sept. 7, 1838, although he spent much of his time hunting; and, as he was a man of splendid physique and a good horseman, he was one of the finest men in his day when he engaged in the chase. The descendants of Ulrey became noted as useful and important citizens, and many yet remain in Clermont.

GEN. JAMES TAYLOR.

Although Gen. Taylor was never a resident of Clermont, he was so closely identified with her early material interests that a short sketch of his life will be perused with general interest. He was a native of Virginia, but in 1792 he immigrated to Campbell Co., Ky., settling on the site on which now is the city of Newport, which he laid out. He was a surveyor, and engaged largely in locating lands, beginning his operations in the military reservation in 1795, chiefly as a partner of Gen. William Lytle. This relation was continued until 1805, when the partnership was dissolved. Gens. Taylor and Lytle caused several of the earliest mills in Clermont to be built by Peter Wilson, a millwright, whom they employed for this purpose. One of the best known was on the Obannon Creek, in the north-western part of Goshen, better known as "Wilson's mill."

In the war of 1812, Gen. Taylor was one of the first to volunteer, and served as quartermaster-general of Gen. Hull's army, and was in all the engagements around Detroit.

As a business man, Gen. Taylor had no superior in his day, and by his energy had accumulated a vast estate. At different times he owned over three hundred thousand acres of land in the State of Ohio, most of which was patented to himself, and it is remarkable that he lost but very little

land by reason of a superior title. He died in 1848, leaving to his son, Col. James Taylor, the management of his affairs, embracing also his realty in Clermont County, which amounted to several thousand acres of choice land. The latter is still a citizen of Newport, yet for the past fifty years has sustained close relations to Clermont. He was thoroughly educated, and adopted the law as his profession, being admitted to the bar in 1825. He took an active interest in the land-operations of his father, and himself made the last entry for Clermont County before the land-office was closed at Chillicothe. Col. Taylor is at present reputed one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky, and is liberal in his benefactions to humane and charitable institutions.

II.—MINISTERS.

REV. FRANCIS McCORMICK.

The life of a person closely connected with a political or religious movement is generally invested with much interest; and a short sketch of such a life cannot but prove instructive to the careful reader of history. Francis McCormick was born in Frederick Co., Va., June 3, 1764. His father was a farmer in easy circumstances, and in the earlier years of his life a strict Presbyterian. Later, however, his religious convictions were not so clearly defined, and he lived in a condition of moral darkness. Consequently, young McCormick grew up a wild and wicked young man. But at the age of twenty-six, under the preaching of Rev. William Jassop, he was awakened on the subject of his soul's salvation, and entertained serious thoughts of reforming. This state of mind was not agreeable to his parents and friends. They bitterly opposed his convictions, and ridiculed the Methodists, under whose influence he was led to seek a change of heart. As their decision did not dissuade him from his purpose, his father imperatively commanded him to renounce his belief or leave home. But as the opposition from without waxed stronger the spirit within became more courageous, and on the 25th of December, 1790, he fully united himself with the Methodist Church. His wife had joined the same body a short time before. Even now his relatives did not desist from their purpose, and tried to bring him and his denomination into disrepute by getting him drunk. Happily in this and other efforts to turn him from the faith which he had espoused they failed, and Francis McCormick was spared to become a useful man in the church. Soon after his conversion he was made a class-leader, by the Rev. Valentine Cook, and in 1792 he was licensed to preach.

In 1795 he immigrated to Bourbon Co., Ky., but having long entertained a dislike for the institution of slavery, the following year he moved to the Northwest Territory, which had been consecrated to freedom, where he might escape its baneful influence. He located on a fine tract of land, just north of the present village of Milford, where, in the spring of 1797, he organized the first class of Methodists in the State of Ohio, and practically became the founder of the Methodist Church in the great Northwest Territory.

In 1798 he accompanied the Rev. John Kobler (who was sent hither for that purpose by the Kentucky Conference) on the first missionary tour in Ohio, which had the

effect of more fully occupying the ground for Methodism. In 1799 he formed two Methodist classes in the present county of Hamilton, the first at a Mr. Ramsey's, near Lockland, the other at Columbia. At these points and other places he preached, and nobly aided the circuit preachers in after-years to plant the banner of the cross in many a benighted neighborhood.

In 1806 he sold his home at Milford, and removed to what is now known as Salem, in Hamilton County, where he died in 1836. "During the latter part of his life he was partly disabled by disease, which he contracted in the service of the church, arising from exposure to the wet and cold in his earlier ministry." Though never formally appointed as a circuit preacher, he did as much in the ministry, gave as much to the church, and exerted as much influence for good on the minds of his neighbors as his eminent contemporaries. He never shirked his duty, and was always at his post to promote whatever work was required of him. Fervent in his piety, liberal in his belief, humane in his actions, genial in his nature, and refined in his sentiments, his life was a power that was felt throughout the entire Miami country. "In person he was large and well developed, his height being six feet and his weight two hundred and forty pounds. His gigantic body was surmounted by a well-developed head and a florid face, with a clear, blue eye, expressive of good temper, intelligence, and benevolence."

REV. JOHN COLLINS.

In the early history of Clermont County no one of the grand old pioneers bore a more prominent part than the Rev. John Collins, the "old man eloquent" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Gloucester Co., N. J., in 1769, seventeen years before the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, and died in 1845, at Maysville, Ky. His parents were Quakers, but he was most happily converted in 1794, and united with the Methodist Church, in which for over half a century he preached to a suffering people with remarkable and unprecedented success in reclaiming sinners and leading them into paths of holiness they had not known. After laboring some years as a local preacher in New Jersey he removed in 1803 to this county, and in 1804 preached the first Methodist sermon ever delivered in Cincinnati. In 1807 he was admitted into the Western Conference, and among the thousands he led into the church and to the Saviour was John McLean, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for about a third of a century. Father Collins' appointments, with two intervals of location, were for thirty years in Ohio; and in 1837 he took a superannuated relation, and died, at the ripe old age of seventy-six years, a blessed death, his last words being "Happy, happy, happy!"

Rev. Collins, hearing of the rich land in Ohio and the vast resources of this then far-distant Western State, became desirous of emigrating to this new El Dorado, and by conversing with a few of his neighbors he induced several of them to go with him. In the summer of 1802 he came out to view the country, intending, if he found it as represented, to purchase land for three men besides himself. He learned that Gen. William Lytle, an old Indian fighter, was a land-agent living at Williamsburgh, then the shire-town of

the new county, and that he had many large tracts of land for sale. Gen. Lytle took Mr. Collins to see many tracts, but none suited the latter, till at last the general said, "I have one more fine large survey to show you (Clayton's survey, No. 581), belonging to Gen. Nathaniel Massie, called 'The Horseshoe Bottom,' on the east fork of the Little Miami River." This tract greatly delighted Mr. Collins, and pleased him better than the hundreds of tracts he had examined in Southern Ohio; and of it Cornelius McCollum, Isaac Higbee, and Josiah Allbason each took two hundred acres, and Mr. Collins the balance, the whole calling for nine hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds acres, but overrunning considerably. In the division Mr. Collins got the lower part of the land, including the famous Horseshoe Bend, which he came to occupy in the spring of 1803, his associates building cabins on the tract above him.

These pioneers spent the summer and fall clearing the land, preparing to be comfortable in the coming winter, and by next spring Mr. Collins had two acres ready for corn, it being too late the year of their arrival to raise anything but turnips, of which they produced vast quantities, but in the year following they raised *over a hundred bushels* of corn to the acre. Mr. Collins selected a most beautiful site, where there was a splendid spring of water, on the second bottom from the river, in the centre of his land, to build a house, where, after it was cleared, he had the loveliest view to be found in this Virginia Military Reservation district. At that day there was a very large and luxuriant growth of all kinds of vegetation,—wild pea-vines, wild grapes, several varieties of wild plums, crab-apples, black and red haws, strawberries, gooseberries, and blackberries. All kinds of wild animals abounded, and game and fish were in great abundance. There were salt springs, frequented by deer, on Mr. Collins' plantation, and the hills on the north side of the east fork were therefore called by hunters "Elk Lick Hills."

There being no church nearer than six or seven miles, Mr. Collins immediately opened his house for Christian service and religious worship, and one of the rough settlers near by, when he heard that a Methodist minister had bought the land, kneeled down and prayed the Lord would kill him; but when Mr. Collins arrived this rough but honest settler visited the pioneer parson, was soon converted, and became one of Clermont's best citizens, and a most exemplary and zealous member of the church. Mr. Collins gave a large lot off his place and had on it built a log meeting-house, in which was regular preaching and a flourishing membership; and in 1818, on the same site, was erected a tasty frame edifice, and named "Bethel Church." The sacred memories that cluster around the old "Bethel Chapel," built of logs about 1807, and the later more imposing frame church, awaken old associations of the noble pioneer preachers and sainted Christian mothers of Clermont, who laid broad and deep the pious foundations that made Clermont County so early and notably identified with religion, and the almost endless happy influence therefrom resulting.

Mrs. Collins was a woman of rare beauty and rarer intellectual accomplishments. She was a sister of James and Learner Blackman, both eminent in early Methodism, and

the latter especially noted for his eloquence and winsome manners. He was born in New Jersey in 1781, and after coming to the West, in 1802, often preached in Clermont. In 1805 he went south, and preached in the Holston, Nashville, and Cumberland districts, was presiding elder, and in 1808 and 1816 a delegate to the United States General Conference. Returning from a visit to his friends in Clermont, when crossing the Ohio River on a flat-boat, at Cincinnati, his horse becoming frightened plunged into the river, carrying this distinguished minister with him, and the eloquent Blackman found a watery grave.

Mrs. Collins died on the homestead about 1863. Her most distinguished son was Gen. Richard Collins, in his day one of the best attorneys of Ohio, who lived at Hillsboro' many years, but in the latter part of his life resided on the old Collins farm, where he erected what was at that time the handsomest residence in the county, and which yet remains as a memorial to the worth and enterprise of the Collins family, and especially as a tribute to the memory of the old pioneer preacher whose touching appeals and untiring labors brought so many within the folds of the Christian church.

REV. WILLIAM B. CHRISTIE

was born in Williamsburgh, Sept. 3, 1803, and was the youngest of a family of ten children. His parental grandfather was a duke in Scotland, and owned a large landed estate called "Beech Green." He had in his family of five children two sons, George and Robert, the latter being the father of the subject of our sketch. The former died at an advanced age, without issue, leaving, according to the custom of the country, his vast estate to his younger brother, Robert, who had run away from his home at the age of seventeen and joined the British army about the time of the Revolution in America. He was a non-commissioned officer in Lord Cornwallis' army, and was among the men surrendered by him at Yorktown. After this event he settled in Fauquier Co., Va., where he was married to Frances Burdett. In 1792 he immigrated to Kentucky, settling at Newport, where he followed weaving for a livelihood. It was here that he formed the acquaintance of Gen. Wm. Lytle, and for the weaving of a pair of blankets for him Lytle gave Christie a deed for ten acres of land, located where is now Fountain Square, in the city of Cincinnati. In several years Christie sold this land back to Lytle, and came with a number of others to the newly laid-out town of Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, and finally settled on a farm on the East Fork, west of the old Bethel road, where William B. was born. Of his father little more can be said except that he was a man of fine natural abilities and well educated, but, being given to intemperate habits, his good qualities were frequently overshadowed by his faults. His mother possessed strong sense, and was kind and generous to a fault.

From his earliest youth William B. Christie gave signs of coming greatness. He was apt at learning, and had a wonderful memory. Nevertheless, he possessed a mischievous disposition, and it is said that he had but one teacher who could fully govern him, or properly direct his vivacious disposition. At an early age he seemed to delight in the

exercise of public speaking, and would often mount a stump or log and make speeches on various subjects, to the amusement and edification of his companions. At twelve he evinced an uncommon fondness for books of history and biography, reading with great avidity everything in that line that came within his reach. Like Farwharson, as a farmer he was a decided failure. Naturally of a weak constitution, and having a great fondness for study, he was unfitted for the heavy work of clearing up the country; yet being obliged by force of circumstances to labor as a woodsman, he carried a book in his pocket which he would read at every spare moment; and thus, under great difficulties, laid the foundation of his brilliant career.

At the age of sixteen, while attending a camp-meeting at Clough, in Hamilton County, he was happily converted, and in 1820 baptized by the Rev. J. B. Finley, at a meeting held near Milford. The same year he commenced to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel, and preached with such persuasive eloquence that his fame was soon in the mouths of his brethren. While preaching at a camp-meeting in Hamilton County, a man by the name of Armstrong became much interested in the boy-preacher, and learning that he was an orphan, and had not enjoyed proper advantages for securing an education, he offered to send him to Augusta College, in Kentucky, at his expense. Accordingly, he entered that institution in 1823, while it was in charge of the eminent theologian, Finley. His stay there was continued eighteen months, and his benefactor having died, meantime, he left Augusta in the spring of 1825. The same year he became an itinerant in the Methodist Church, and was assigned to Union Circuit.

As a minister he was eminently successful, and in the service of the church filled several responsible offices. He was one of the delegates to the general conference held at Baltimore, and his fervid oratory on that occasion was the theme of general admiration. Twice more was he sent as a delegate to that body, and always with credit to his conference. Thus he toiled, preaching with such persuasion that thousands were converted, but in 1839 his health began to fail, and from that time until his death he could not stand to deliver his sermons. In the beginning of March, 1842, he was obliged to leave Urbana, where he had been stationed the year before, and go to Cincinnati for medical attendance. There he resided with his brother-in-law, Dr. Wright, until the 26th of the same month, when death brought his earthly career to a close. His disease was bronchitis, and during all his sickness not a murmur escaped his lips.

In personal appearance the Rev. William B. Christie was prepossessing in an eminent degree. He was somewhat above the medium height, and of a slender build, his hair was black as a raven; his eyes dark and piercingly brilliant; and when he was animated by the theme of his discourse they gleamed as if lighted by the fires of inspiration. "About his countenance there was a bland and sometimes scraphic sweetness, especially when with soft and measured cadences he would labor to win his rapt and listening audience to the cross or bear them away on imagination's wings to heaven. His like in the pulpit for fervid oratory was seldom equaled; his equal in rapid and impassioned elo-

quence we never expect to see again." His contrasts and comparisons were usually clear and strong; his pathos was sublime, and nothing human, seemingly, could withstand its power. His voice was more musical than Clay's, and more sonorous than Webster's. In a word, it was sweet like the music of Orpheus. His logic was invincible; his language chaste and pure. "Dignified in his deportment and courteous in his manner, he won the affections of all with whom he had intercourse." His ambition—and who that excels is not ambitious—was of that towering kind which sought to rise above all others, but never stooped in envious flight to pluck another's honors. He was, all in all, one of the greatest men Clermont has ever produced, and his name will ever be held in sacred reverence by its citizens.

REV. WILLIAM H. RAPER.*

Among those who entered an itinerant ministry in the beginning of the present century was the Rev. William H. Raper. That he was born in troublous times is evident from the fact that a block-house in the wilds of Western Pennsylvania was the place of his birth, which occurred Sept. 24, 1793. His father, Leonard Raper, was a surveyor under the government in the Northwest Territory, which obliged him to be much away from home in the discharge of the duties of his calling. His mother was a woman of great piety and exemplary character, belonging to that little band of Methodists which was organized in Ohio before the close of the last century. She was, moreover, a true pioneer, and ardently loved her country, as her subsequent history in relation to her sons most abundantly shows. When the subject of this sketch was quite young his parents removed to Columbia, on the Ohio, a few miles above Cincinnati, where his early days were spent in those employments incident to pioneer life. After this the family moved to Williamsburgh, and when he had reached his nineteenth year the thoughts of William H. were turned to the war of 1812, then commenced, and his two brothers in the army of Gen. Hull, whose base surrender has forever associated his name with an ignominy little less than which attaches to Arnold. A call was made for volunteers, and young Raper joined the company of Capt. Stephen Smith, of Clermont County, and went forth to try the rigors of the camp and field. Not long after entering the company, the sergeant being disqualified by sickness from filling his post, young Raper was chosen to the office. He felt an ambition to fill with honor and bravery the part assigned him, and labored with zeal and diligence to become master of all the arts of war. A day or two before the battle of the Thames his company was ordered to march up the lake some fifteen miles, to prevent the landing of the British, and the engagement took place during their absence, and the battle was nearly closed before the company arrived on the ground. This circumstance rendered it necessary, as Capt. Smith's Clermont company was now the strongest, that it should take charge of the prisoners of war which had been taken by Commodore Perry and Gen. William Henry Harrison, and bring them to the Newport Station, in Kentucky.

All the officers who ranked above Raper in the company having been taken sick, the command devolved upon him. It was a responsible undertaking, but, as the sequel shows, the young officer proved himself adequate to the emergency. The company consisted of one hundred soldiers, and the number of prisoners amounted to four hundred; and every arrangement being made, they commenced their march. On their route it was necessary for them to cross the Black Swamp, which at that season of the year was nearly covered with water, extending for miles through a drear and desolate wilderness. In their march the company became bewildered and lost, and the young commander, Raper, was at his wits' end to know what to do. For three days and nights they wandered about in the swamp without food. The company had become scattered, and on the morning of the third day he found himself with a guard of only twelve men, and about one hundred prisoners. The prisoners, seeing the weakness of the guard, resolved on a mutiny, and refused to march, threatening to kill the few who had them in charge. No time was to be lost, and Raper calling out his men drew them up in line, and commanded them to make ready for the emergency, which they did by fixing their bayonets and cocking their guns. In this position both parties stood for some time. At length, finding that the prisoners refused all entreaties to march, the commander, young Raper, gave them five minutes to decide, and if at the expiration of that time they did not march he would fire and charge upon them. When the last minute had expired the soldiers were ordered to present arms, take aim, and — but before the word "fire" had escaped his lips a large Scotch soldier, fresh from the Highlands of his native country, cried "hold!" and stepping aside, asked the privilege of saying a word. Raper asked him if it was for peace, and receiving an affirmative reply, granted the request, whereupon, addressing his fellow-prisoners, he said, "We have been taken in a fair fight, and are prisoners, honorably so, and this conduct is disgraceful to our king's flag, and is not the conduct becoming true soldiers, but disgraceful to ourselves and country. Now," said he, "I have had no hand in raising this mutiny, and I propose that all who are in favor of behaving themselves as honorable prisoners of war shall come to me, and we will take the others in hand ourselves, and the American guard shall stand by and see fair play."

This speech had the desired effect, and the mutiny was brought to an end without bloodshed, and Raper continued in charge till he delivered them over at Newport, opposite Cincinnati. He was one of the best soldiers and bravest men in the army, and under every almost conceivable position in which a soldier could be placed he was never seen or known to evince the least fear. They had among the prisoners two Indians, who, after very severe threatenings, and, indeed, at the point of Raper's sword, finally led them out of the swamp. That evening they reached a settlement, where they obtained provisions, and notwithstanding the efforts of the officers many of the men killed themselves by eating. After his arrival in Newport with the prisoners he was offered a commission in the regular army, which he consented to take, provided it was agreeable to the wishes of his mother. Such was his love for her

* From a sketch by the Rev. J. B. Finley.

that he would take no important step without first consulting her. His mother's answer was characteristic of the noble mothers of that day: "My son, if my country was still engaged in war and I had fifty sons. I would freely give them all to her service; but as peace is now declared, and there is no such necessity, as a Christian mother, therefore, I cannot consent, for I think something better awaits my son than the mere camp-life of a soldier in time of peace." Mr. Raper often spoke in gratitude of this advice of his mother, and felt it a far greater honor to be a humble minister of Jesus Christ than to be at the head of the American army.

In the spring of 1816 he joined the Methodist Church, under Rev. Russel Bigelow, at the house of Judge Ambrose Ranson, at Newberry, Clermont Co., Ohio, and after four months of deep penitence he was joyfully converted. Shortly after he assisted in holding meetings in his neighborhood and at Milford and Goshen, and the next year was employed by the presiding elder on what was then called the Miami Circuit. In the year 1819 he was received on trial in the traveling connection at the conference held at Cincinnati, and appointed to Madison Circuit, with the Rev. Henry Baker for a colleague.

While traveling in Indiana, upon the first visit to one of his appointments, after the meeting was closed a fine, large man approached him and called him brother, and said, "I knew you the moment I saw you, but I suppose you have forgotten me." Brother Raper told him he did not remember to have ever seen him. "Well, sir," said the man, "I am the Scotch soldier that made the speech to the prisoners the morning of the mutiny in the Black Swamp." Their meeting, under such a change of circumstances, was remarked by the brother as being very delightful, when he added, "After we were exchanged as prisoners of war my enlistment terminated. I had been brought to see the justice of the American cause and the greatness of the country, and determined I would not return to the old country. I commenced working at such labor as I could find, saved a little money, came to this State, rented some land, and opened a farm. I have joined the Methodist Church, and, praise God! the best of all is, I have obtained religion. And, not among the least of my blessings in this new country, I have a fine wife and a noble child. So, come," said he, "dinner will be ready by the time we get home." All other claims from the members had to be set aside this time, and the two soldiers, now as friends and Christians, were permitted to renew their acquaintance; and they were ever after fast friends.

At another time, having lost the direction on a strange road at night, he crossed the mouth of Bullskin Creek, where it empties into the Ohio, where it was perhaps fifty feet deep, when the Ohio River was very high. The mouth of the creek being full of drift-logs and brush, and it being dark, he mistook the drift for a bridge and went upon it; he thought it was a very shackling kind of a bridge, but passed over, leading his horse, without injury, although when upon it he feared his horse would fall through, and knew no better till the next morning, when he was told of his danger by the family to whose house he had been attracted late in the night by seeing the light from their

cabin window. But for that cabin he would have had to remain all night in the woods, as he had done several times before. During that year he swam his horse thirty-two times in order to reach his appointments, and on one of these swimming excursions he met with a singular accident. His horse, by some means, became entangled and sank, throwing him off. It was a cold morning, a little before sunrise, and being encumbered with a great coat and leggins he found it very difficult to swim, but with great effort he succeeded in catching hold of the limb of a tree which was hanging over the stream, where he was enabled to rest and hold his head above the water. While thus suspended in the stream the thought rushed upon him, "Mother is praying for me, and I shall be saved." After thus resting for a moment or so he made the effort and got ashore. His horse had also made a safe landing, having the saddle-bags on his back all safe. His clothes and books were wet, and himself very much chilled by the early bath. But while this was going on with himself in the stream, his mother, some eighty or ninety miles away, that morning awoke suddenly as from affright, when this thought rushed upon her, "William is in great danger," when she sprang from her bed, and falling on her knees prayed for some time in intense supplication for his safety, when she received a sweet assurance that all was well. When they met and related the facts, and compared the time and all, they precisely agreed.

He was ever a favorite preacher in Clermont, where he was known to nearly every Methodist household, and where he preached some of the ablest of his discourses for which he was distinguished. In the years 1840, 1841, and 1842 he was presiding elder of a Cincinnati district, including most of this county, and under his labors and ministry thousands of souls in Clermont enlisted in the cause of Christ, many of whom went before to bid him welcome into everlasting habitations, while others yet follow him as he followed the Saviour. Blessed with an extraordinary memory, he acquired a very large amount of historical and general information, and possessed the happy art of turning all to good account. Some ministers excel in some things pertaining to their office and fall behind in others, but Preacher Raper succeeded well in almost every particular. He was a profound theologian, mighty in the sacred Scriptures, readily perceived the line separating truth and error, and had superior logical skill in advocating the one and opposing the other. While this generation lives on earth he and his labors will be remembered with delight by many both in and out of the church. Spiritual gifts were conferred on him in great variety, and he sang delightfully and usefully, and was highly gifted in prayer and exhortation. In fine, he was an eloquent preacher, an able expounder of the word of life, a very judicious administrator of church discipline, and a faithful and affectionate pastor. Whether on a circuit, on a station, or over a district as presiding elder, he appeared to be alike at home, and everywhere useful. His stated ministry was exercised chiefly in Indiana and Ohio (and much of it in the county of his adoption, and where his many kin dwelt), but his connection with several sessions of the General Conference, and subsequently with the General Mission Committee, caused him

to be well known about the Eastern cities, where he was highly esteemed. Indeed, his amiable social qualities, superior conversational powers, and rich fund of useful incidents, gathered from practical life in camp, pulpit, and cabin, not only gained him access but secured him warm personal friends wherever he went, and few men had more admirers and none more devoted friends, either lay or clerical, than Preacher Raper.

In the early part of February, 1852, he accompanied Bishop Morris to Aurora, Ind., to attend a quarterly meeting and visit his old friends in that place. There he preached his last sermon, with peculiar clearness and effect. On Tuesday, the 10th of February, he started for home, in company with Bishop Morris, on the steamer "Forest Queen." He was attacked some time in the night with spasms, and when his condition was discovered by the brother who was in the same state-room consciousness was gone. The boat being in port, medical aid was immediately had, and all that human skill could do was done, but to no saving effect. He was carefully and tenderly borne to the bosom of his family, whose feelings we cannot attempt to describe, where he expired about half-past six P.M., surrounded by his affectionate and deeply-afflicted family and many sympathizing friends. The chariot of the Lord at length had come, and the eloquent Clermont minister had ascended to mansions on high. On a lovely spot in the Wesleyan cemetery the hand of affection reared a beautiful white marble obelisk, as a sacred memento, to tell the passer-by where sleeps the sainted dust of one of Ohio's best and bravest sons.

III.—PUBLIC MEN.

GEN. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

This eminent native of Clermont was born at the little village of Point Pleasant, in Monroe township, April 27, 1822, and was the oldest child of Jesse R. and Hannah (Simpson) Grant. His father was a tanner by trade, and was at that time engaged in carrying on that avocation at Point Pleasant, but soon after removed to Georgetown, in Brown County, where the boyhood days of young Grant were spent. His mother was a daughter of John Simpson, an estimable citizen of Tate township, where the family still resides. His father was possessed of an unusual amount of native sense, and was a shrewd business man, in the later years of his life amassing considerable property. He observed with fatherly pride the many evidences of talent and tact which young Ulysses manifested, and gave them proper encouragement. The character of the boy is generally father to the man, and General Grant was no exception to the rule.

When Grant was very young he attended school with his cousin John, a Canadian, who had been sent over to the United States to be educated. The two boys were warm friends, but John had inherited prejudices against our country which at times he could not restrain, and his language often gave offense to young Grant. One day they were talking about George Washington, when John said, "It appears to me, Ulysses, you think a great deal too much of Washington."

"And why shouldn't I think well of him?" replied the

tanner boy. "He is the father of my country, and was raised up by the Almighty to lead it to independence."

"All very fine," retorted John; "but he was a traitor to his king, nevertheless."

"A what?" asked Ulysses, rising to his feet.

"A traitor and a rebel," said the Canadian.

"John," calmly replied Ulysses, "how should you like to have your sovereign called such names?"

"Why, of course, I should not like it," replied John.

"Then," said young Grant, "let me tell you I will not allow you or any one else to insult the memory of George Washington."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" said John, with a sneer.

"I shall resent it, as I have a right to do. You may take advantage of me, for you are older and bigger than I am. My mother told me not to quarrel with my school-mates and I mean to mind her, and shall not attack them on my own account. But when Washington is assailed, and especially by an English boy, I shall defend the father of my country. Cousin or no cousin, John, you have got to take that back or fight." John would not retract, and so, taking off their coats, at it they went. John was the stronger and forced Ulysses down, but young Grant hung on and finally turning John, hit him a blow on the nose, which completely blinded him. After a hard fight John finally had to cry out "enough!" but Grant would not let him up until he not only retracted his offensive language, but promised never again while on American soil to speak ill of George Washington. This was Grant's first battle for his country, and it was indicative of his future illustrious career as a man and a soldier.

Young Grant grew up a strong, self-reliant boy, of whose daring and tact, in overcoming difficulties, many anecdotes are related. He was as rugged as his native hills, and, although unobtrusive, strove to excel in all things. After a period of school life at Maysville, his father secured for him an appointment as a cadet to West Point, through the influence of his friend, Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, of Georgetown, at that time representative in Congress.

At the age of seventeen he entered the military academy of West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of brevet second lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry, and remained in the army eleven years; was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry. In 1848 he married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he was engaged in farming near St. Louis, but met with small success, and in 1860 he entered the leather store of his father at Galena, Ill.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men, and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his service to the adjutant-general of the army, but received no reply. The



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Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed colonel of the Twenty first Illinois Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to Gen. Pope, in Missouri. On August 7th he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

On September 1st he was placed in command of the district of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky for the Union, for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the government.

From this time on the events in his career are too numerous to admit of detailed mention in this book. The history of the war, from 1862 to its close, is in essential features the history of his life. It is so comprehensive in its results that its story has filled volumes. To convey a limited idea of his greatness as a general and his character as a man, we make allusion only to the last year of the war for the Union. Grant's entire loss among the troops immediately under his command, including those in Butler's army, amounted to twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-three killed, forty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-nine wounded, and twenty thousand four hundred and ninety-eight missing; total, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty. He captured in the same time sixty-six thousand five hundred and twelve soldiers; of the Confederate killed and wounded no return was ever made. He had destroyed every army opposed to him,—those of Lee, Early, and Beauregard, besides the reinforcements sent to Lee from all quarters of the South,—leaving at the last not a living man of all those armies who was not a prisoner. His forces had never been more than one-third greater than those of his antagonist, and he had constantly fought on the offensive. The terms granted to Lee at Appomattox were so magnanimous that the whole population of the South at once sought to share their benefits. All the other Confederate armies offered to surrender, and the greatest civil war in history was at an end.

Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of his armies. This work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate on Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theatre where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated because he entered them.

President Johnson soon took such a position in politics as threw most of those who had supported the war into open hostility to him. At first he had been so bitter towards the defeated South that Gen. Lee asked Grant's interposition in his behalf, and it was given. Grant saved Lee from prosecution for treason when Andrew Johnson was eager for it. But Mr. Johnson soon became the ardent friend of the former Confederates, and was believed by many to be plotting their return to power. In this conjunction all parties turned to Grant. Congress passed laws to restrain the President, and giving Grant an amount of power unknown before to any subordinate. His position was extremely delicate. He was a soldier, and it was his duty to be subordinate to the President. Yet the President was in direct opposition to Congress,—the law-making power. Grant, however, for a long time was able to comply with the directions of Congress without offending the President. Johnson, indeed, sought to obtain the sanction of Grant's name for his policy. He suspended the Secretary of War and placed Grant in his stead, and the soldier for some months was a member of Mr. Johnson's cabinet. Finally, however, it became necessary for him either to break with the President or, by compliance, as he thought, to disobey the law; and he refused to do the latter. From this time President Johnson was his personal and political enemy.

Grant's popularity, however, remained unshaken with those who had supported the war, and in 1868 he was elected President by large majorities. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the national debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England, which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. These difficulties threatened at one time to embroil the two nations, but they were referred to arbitration, and the result was a large award of damages, which were paid by England to the United States on account of the injuries she had occasioned or allowed. During the latter half of his administration a violent opposition arose to Grant, led by men in his own party, who were dissatisfied with his course. He was, however, re-elected to the Presidency in 1872 by a larger vote and a larger majority than any candidate had received since the United States became a nation.

After he had laid down his civil office Gen. Grant went abroad, and in Europe was everywhere received as the guest and equal of kings, queens, and emperors. Without office, and on account of his great wisdom alone, his advice was sought by the most eminent statesmen of the world, and rulers begged him to settle for them intricate disputes with foreign nations.

After two years' absence he returned once more to his native land. Hark! "what sound is that which comes from the West?" It is the voice of the people proclaiming Gen. Grant has landed upon the coast of California. Louder and louder grew the shouts, until from the apex of the Rocky Mountains the glad sounds roll back undying to Freedom's farthest mountain. Now he moves eastward, this man without an office, a private citizen only, but wherever he goes the people gather to receive him, and he

walks among them a king,—not by such a worthless title as a crown, but king over the hearts of a grateful people. Everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land that struggles in the grasp of two mighty oceans the people invite him to come and see them, and wherever he presents himself they gather in such multitudes as were never seen there before.

We are told some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them, while others again wring greatness from the world. To the latter class emphatically belongs Ulysses Grant; and yet it may with truth be said that he belongs to the second class, for being as modest as he is great, he claimed nothing for his services, and honors and greatness had to be thrust upon him. The world furnishes few such examples of greatness and humility, and our country only one other,—that of George Washington.

We have written these words because we believe them to be true; because we think Grant to be a great and a good man; because we admire him as a soldier and statesman, and feel grateful to him for re-establishing the Union of the States, and thus preserving for us and our children the government which the fathers founded. What Washington established, he with his mighty sword has preserved; and hereafter the names of Washington and Grant will stand side by side, and in marble and brass fill every niche of our country's fame to the latest posterity.

GENERAL WILLIAM LYTLE.

In the early history of Clermont no character was more widely or favorably known than Gen. William Lytle. When he first became permanently identified with the material interests of the county as a surveyor and land-owner, he was a young man of large frame and spare form, of erect carriage and keen blue eyes, which gave him an agreeable appearance. He was born in Cumberland, Pa., in 1770, and nine years later was taken by his parents to Fayette Co., Ky., where most of his boyhood was spent, and where he imbibed the spirit which so distinguished him as a young man. In 1786 the Mack-a-chuck Indian towns in Ohio were destroyed by a body of Kentuckians under Col. Benjamin Logan. It was in the autumn of that year that Gen. Clarke raised his forces for the Wabash expedition, constituting a numerous corps. Col. Logan was detailed from the army at the falls of the Ohio to recruit a large force of men, with which to proceed against the Indian villages on the headwaters of Mad River and the Great Miami. William Lytle, then living with his parents in Kentucky, was strongly imbued with the martial feeling incident to pioneer times, but being only sixteen years old was too young to come within legal requisition for enlistment of troops; but he, with that spirit of bravery and duty which ever characterized him and his noble lineage, offered himself as a volunteer. Col. Logan went to his destination with the boy Lytle in his forces, and would have surprised the Indian towns against which he had marched had not one of his own men basely deserted to the enemy, not long before they reached the town, and given notice of their approach. As it was, he burned eight large towns, destroyed many fields of corn, took eighty-odd prisoners, and killed twenty warriors, among them being

the head of the nation. But this last act caused deep regret, humiliation, and shame to the commander-in-chief and his troops.

When they came in view of the first two towns, one of which stood on the west bank of the Mad River and the other on the northeast of it, separated by a prairie half a mile in extent, it was found that the town on the northeast was situated on a high, commanding point of land, which projected a small distance into the prairie, at the foot of which eminence broke out several fine springs, and that this was the residence of the famous chief of the nation. His flag was flying at the time from the top of a pole sixty feet high, and they advanced in three lines, the commander and some of the horsemen marching at the head of the centre line, and the footmen in the rear, Col. Robert Patterson commanding the left and Col. Thomas Kennedy the right. When they came in sight of the town the spies of the advance-guard made a halt, and sent a man back to inform the commander of the situation of the two towns. He ordered Col. Patterson to attack the towns on the left bank of Mad River, and Col. Kennedy was also charged to attack those on the left, while he himself determined to charge, with the centre division, immediately on the upper town. Lytle, though but a boy, heard the commander give his orders and caution the colonels against allowing their men to kill any of the enemy that they might suppose to be prisoners. He then ordered them to advance, and as soon as they should discover the enemy to charge upon them. Lytle had his doubts touching the propriety of some of the arrangements, but was willing to view the affair with the diffidence of youth and inexperience; but, at any rate, he resolved to see all that was going on, and to be as near the head of the line as his colonel would permit it, as he was extremely anxious to try himself in battle.

The commander of the centre line waved his sword over his head as a signal for the troops to advance, and Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton commanded the advance, and Col. Trotter the rear. As they approached within half a mile of the town on the left, and about three-fourths from that on the right, they saw the savages retreating in all directions, making for the thickets, swamps, and high prairie grass to secure themselves from their enemy. Lytle was animated with the energy with which the commander conducted the head of his line, who waved his sword, and in a voice of thunder exclaimed, "Charge from right to left!" The horses appeared as impatient for the onset as their riders, and as they came up with the flying red men Lytle was disappointed at discovering that they would have little to do. He heard but one Indian, with the exception of the chief, cry for quarter. They fought with desperation as long as they could raise knife, gun, or tomahawk, after they found they could not screen themselves. The whites dispatched all the warriors they overtook, and sent the women and children prisoners to the rear. They pushed ahead, still hoping to overtake a body where they might have something like a general engagement. The boy Lytle was mounted on a very fleet gray horse, followed by fifty of his companions, and had not advanced more than a mile before he discovered some of the enemy running along the edge of a thicket of hazel and plum bushes.

Lytle made signs to the men in his rear to come on, and at the same time, pointing to the flying enemy, he obliqued across the plain, so as to get in advance of them. When he arrived within fifty yards of them he dismounted, raised his gun, and discovered at this moment some men of the right wing coming up on the left. The warrior the young hero Lytle was about to shoot held up his hand in token of surrender, and he heard him order the other Indians to stop. By this time the men had arrived, and were in the act of firing upon the Indians when Lytle called to them not to fire, for they (the savages) had surrendered to him. The warrior that had surrendered to Lytle came walking towards him, calling his women and children to follow him. Lytle advanced to meet him, with his right hand extended, but before he could reach him the men of the right wing of the force had surrounded him. Lytle rushed in among their horses, and while the warrior was giving him his hand several of the soldiers wished to tomahawk the Indian, but Lytle informed them they would have to tomahawk him first, and led him back to the place where his flag had been. He, with the scattered troops, had taken thirteen prisoners; among them were the chief Moluntha, the great sachem of the *Shawnees*, his three wives,—one of them a young and handsome woman, another of them the famous grenadier squaw, upwards of six feet high, and sister to the distinguished chief, Cornstalk, who fell (basely murdered) at Point Pleasant, W. Va.,—and two or three fine lads. The rest were children, but of these lads one was a remarkably interesting youth, about the size and age of Lytle, to whom he clung closely, and appeared keenly to notice everything that was going on.

When Lytle and his force arrived at the town a crowd of the Kentucky soldiery pressed around to see the chief. A young man named Carner had been to one of the springs to drink, and discovering the young savage by Lytle's side came running towards him. The young Indian supposed he was advancing to kill him, and as Lytle turned around the little savage let fly an arrow at Carner, for he was armed with a bow. Lytle had just time to catch his arm as he discharged the arrow, and it passed through Carner's clothes, grazing his side, and the jerk he gave undoubtedly prevented his killing Carner on the spot. Lytle then took away his arrows and sternly reprimanded him, and led him back to the crowd which surrounded the prisoners. At the same moment Col. McGary, the same man who by his rashness and impetuosity had caused the terrible disaster at Blue Licks, Ky., some years before, coming up, Col. Logan's eye caught that of McGary, and he said, "Col. McGary, you must not molest these prisoners." "I will see to that," said McGary, in reply. Young Lytle then forced his way through the crowd to the chief, with his young charge by the hand. McGary ordered the crowd to open and let him in, and coming up to the chief, his first salutation was in the question, "Were you not at the defeat at the Blue Licks?" The Indian, not knowing the meaning of the words, or not understanding the purport of the question, answered, "Yes." McGary instantly seized an axe from the hands of the grenadier squaw, and raised it to strike a blow at the chief. Lytle threw up his arm to ward off the blow, and the handle of the axe struck the young

hero across the left wrist, and came near breaking it, but the axe sank in the head of the chief to the eyes, and he fell dead at Lytle's feet. Provoked beyond measure at this wanton barbarity, Lytle drew his knife for the purpose of avenging his cruelty by dispatching the cowardly McGary, but his arm was arrested by one of the men, which prevented him from inflicting the thrust upon McGary, who escaped from the crowd.

A detachment was then ordered off to two other towns, distant six or eight miles, and the men and prisoners were ordered to march down to the lower town and encamp. As they marched out of the upper town they fired it, collecting a large pile of corn for their horses, and beans, pumpkins, etc., for their own use. Lytle told Capt. Stucker, who messed with him, that he had seen several hogs running about the town which appeared to be in good order, and that he thought a piece of fresh pork would relish well with their stock of vegetables. He readily assenting to it they went in pursuit of them, but as orders had been given not to shoot unless at an enemy, after finding the hogs they had to run them down on foot until they got near enough to tomahawk them. Being engaged at this for some time before they killed one, while Capt. Stucker was in the act of striking the hog, Lytle cast his eye along the edge of the woods that skirted the prairie, and saw an Indian coming along with a deer on his back. The fellow happened to raise his head at that moment, and looking across the prairie to the upper town saw it all in flames. Then Lytle spoke to Stucker in a low voice, that here was an Indian coming, and in the act of turning his head around to address Stucker, he discovered Hugh Ross, brother-in-law to Col. Kennedy, at the distance of about sixty yards, approaching them. Lytle made a motion with his hand to Ross to squat down, then taking a tree between him and the Indian, slipped somewhat near, to get a fairer shot, when at the instant he raised his gun past the tree, the Indian being about one hundred yards distant, Ross' ball whistled by him (so close that he felt the wind of it) and struck the Indian on the calf of one of his legs. The Indian immediately dropped his deer and sprang into the high grass of the prairie, all of which occurred so quickly that Lytle had not time to draw a sight on him before he was hid by the grass. Lytle was provoked at Ross' shooting when he (Lytle) was near enough to have killed him, and now the consequence would be that probably some of their men would lose their lives, as a wounded Indian never gives up but with his life.

Capt. Irwin rode up that moment with his troop of horse and asked where the Indian was, and Lytle pointed as nearly as he could to the spot where he last saw him in the grass, cautioning the captain, if he missed him the first charge, to pass on out of his reach before he wheeled to recharge, or the Indian would kill some of his men in the act of wheeling. It is not known whether the captain heard Lytle or not; at any rate, the warning was not attended to, for, after passing the Indian a few steps, Capt. Irwin ordered his men to wheel and recharge across the woods, and in the act of executing the movement the Indian raised up and shot the captain dead on the spot,—still keeping below the level of the grass, to not give the other

men any opportunity of putting a bullet through him. The troop charged again, but the Indian was so active that he had darted into the grass some rods from where he had fired at Irwin, and they again missed him. By this time several footmen had got up, and Capt. Stucker and Lytle had each taken a tree that stood out in the edge of the prairie, among the grass, when a Mr. Stafford came up and put his head first past one side and then the other of the tree. Young Lytle was behind, and the latter told him not to expose himself that way or he would get shot in a moment, and had hardly expressed the last word when the Indian again raised up out of the grass. His gun, Stucker's, and Lytle's, with four or five behind them, all cracked the same instant. Stafford fell at the side of Lytle, while the others rushed at the wounded Indian with their tomahawks. Before they had dispatched him he had made ready the powder in his gun and a ball in his mouth, preparing for a third fire, with bullet-holes in his breast that might all have been covered with a man's open hand. They found with him Capt. Beasley's rifle, the captain having been killed at the Lower Blue Licks a few days before the army passed through that place on their way to the towns.

Next morning Col. Logan ordered another detachment to attack a town that lay eight miles to the northeast of where they then were, and which they burnt, together with a large block-house which the English had built there of huge size and thickness. The detachment returned that evening to the main army. The Indian lad captured by Lytle was taken, with others of the prisoners, into Kentucky, and Col. Logan, the commander of the expedition, was so much pleased with him that he made him a member of his own family, in which he resided some years, and was at length permitted to return. He was ever afterwards known by the name of Logan, to which the prefix of captain was eventually attached. His Indian name was Spemica Lawba,—*i.e.*, the "High Horn." He subsequently rose to the rank of a civil chief on account of his many estimable moral and intellectual qualities. His personal appearance was commanding, being six feet in height and weighing near two hundred pounds. He from that time continued the unwavering friend of the Americans, and fought on their side with great constancy. He lost his life in the fall of 1812 under melancholy circumstances, which evinced that he was a man of the keenest sense of honor. Logan left a dying request that his two sons should be sent to Kentucky, and there educated and brought up under the care of Maj. Hardin. They were schooled a while at Piqua, Ohio, the old chiefs refusing to let them go away so far as Kentucky, but their mother, a bad woman, finally coaxed and took them away and emigrated to the far West, and there these boys became some of the wildest of their race.

In the following year (1787) young Lytle was at Grant's defeat in Indiana, and exhibited Spartanlike conduct, for in that desperate action the Kentuckians, overpowered by nearly four times their number, performed feats of bravery scarcely equaled even in early border warfare. In this battle young Lytle (only seventeen years old) had both his arms shattered, his face powder-burnt, his hair singed to the roots, and nineteen bullets passed through his body

and clothing. In this condition, a retreat being ordered, he succeeded in bringing off the field several of his friends, generously aiding the wounded and exhausted by placing them on horses, while he himself ran forward in advance to the last remnant of the retreating party to stop the only boat on the Ohio River at that time which could take them over and save them from the overwhelming force of their savage adversaries. On reaching the river he found the boat in the act of putting off for the Kentucky shore. The men were reluctant to obey Lytle's demand for a delay until those still in the rear should come up, one of them declaring that "it were better that a few should perish than that all should be sacrificed." Lytle then threw the rifle, which he still carried on his bleeding shoulder, over the root of a fallen tree, and swore he would shoot the first man who pulled an oar until his friends were aboard. In this way the boat was detained until they came up, and were safely lodged from the pursuing foe. Disdaining personally to take advantage of this result, the boat being crowded almost to dipping, he ran up the river to where some horses stood panting under the willows, after the escape from the battle-field, and mounting one of the strongest, forced him into the river, holding on to his mane by his teeth, until he was taken, in the middle of the stream, into the boat, bleeding and almost fainting from his wounds, by the order of his gallant captain, the lamented Stucker, who had observed his conduct with admiration throughout, and was resolved that such a heroic spirit should not perish, for by this time the balls of the Indians were rattling like hail about their ears.

Previous to the settlement of Ohio, young Lytle was in many other desperate engagements with the Indians, where his cool, heroic bravery won general admiration. Before the victory of Wayne and his treaty at Greenville, while making surveys in the Virginia Military District, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, he was exposed to incessant dangers, suffered great privations, and often came near losing his life at the hands of the cruel savages. He followed the business of surveying the greater part of his life, and entered and located more lands in Ohio than any other surveyor. In 1796 he laid out and founded the village of Williamsburgh, at that time called "Lytlestown," on the survey he had entered a few months previous. Conversant with the promise of the great fertility of the East Fork valley of the Little Miami, young Lytle must have observed that this tract marked the termination of the abrupt and precipitous hills that everywhere else characterize the western portion of the beautiful stream, which, with gentle current, almost encircles the land of his wise selection. At any rate, with the whole broad land of the county from which to choose, he sought and obtained the control of this area, on which a few years later he made his home. Amid the cares and duties which engaged him as a surveyor, he laid out a town on this domain which for many years was known as "Lytlestown," but which in the act of dedication, was, from his own given name, called Williamsburgh.

When Clermont County was created by the proclamation of Governor St. Clair, in 1800, Williamsburgh became the county-seat and Gen. William Lytle was commissioned the first prothonotary (or clerk of the courts), which office he

held until the admission of Ohio into the Union and the Territorial gave place to the State government, when, in 1803, he had his special friend, whom he had brought from Kentucky, the scholarly Roger W. Waring, appointed by the court. Lytle kept his office in a little stone building adjoining his residence, and his papers still extant, showing him to have been gifted with the pen, are rare curiosities.

In the war of 1812 he was appointed major-general of the Ohio militia, with his headquarters at Cincinnati, to which city he had removed two years previous. In 1829 he was appointed surveyor-general of the public lands of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and died—in 1831—while holding this important position. As a citizen he was distinguished for his public spirit and benevolence, and his personal appearance and character strikingly resembled President Jackson, who was his long and steadfast friend, personal and political.

Gen. Lytle was the father of one of Ohio's most distinguished orators, the lamented Col. Robert T. Lytle, who represented Cincinnati in the Congress of the United States from 1833 to 1835. He was the grandfather of the brave and chivalrous Gen. William H. Lytle, Cincinnati's favorite son, who fell, in defense of his country, his flag, and the honor of his eloquent father and brave grandfather, at the bloody battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and who, aside from his military renown and heroic death, will ever be remembered as the gifted poet-soldier. His death came to him as he had so prophetically written years before :

"On some lone spot, where, far from home and friends,
The way-worn pilgrim on the turf reclining,
His life and much of grief together ends."

Before the war he frequently gave scope to his poetical genius, and some of his fugitive contributions to the public press are likely to retain a prominent place in American literature. His poem "Antony and Cleopatra" is such a gem that it deserves a place in this connection :

"I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast.
Let thine arm, O Queen, unfold me,
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear,
Listen to the great heart-secrets
Thou and thou alone must hear.

"Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman—
Die the great Triumvir still.

"Let not Cæsar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's arm that felled him,
'Twas his own that struck the blow,—
His who, pillowed on thy bosom,
Turned aside from glory's ray,
His who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world away.

"Should the base plebeian rabble
Dare assail my name at Rome,
Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home,

Seek her; say the gods bear witness—
Altars, augurs, circling wings—
That her blood, with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the thrones of kings.

"And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
Glorious sorceress of the Nile,
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the splendors of thy smile;
Give the Cæsar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine,
I can scorn the Senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Hark! the insulting foeman's cry.
They are coming! quick, my falchion,
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah! no more amid the battle
Shall my heart exulting swell;
Isis and Osiris guard thee!
Cleopatra, Rome, farewell!"

Although the name of Lytle is one of the earliest in the local history of Clermont, yet the deeds of the three men—William, Robert T., and William H.—which gave it a place in State renown also gave them a national fame, never to be effaced while our free institutions survive and their valor is told in the English tongue. While Gen. William Lytle may have at times, so common at an early day, when land was cheap, been careless and negligent in some of his real-estate transactions, he was the personification of honor, and never willfully injured mortal man. He was kind-hearted and generous, and his great confidence in friends nearly stripped him before his death of his entire possession. An avaricious and scheming man would certainly not have allowed himself to be bereft of such a vast property, and whatever errors of this nature he may have committed never originated from his heart.

DOWTY UTTER.

Col. Dowty Utter, one of the old and best-known Ohio politicians, for native intellect, honesty of purpose, and stern, unyielding devotion to principle, was one of the men around whom the proudest recollections love to cluster. He was born Oct. 3, 1791, at Brownsville, Pa., and came when quite a small boy with his parents, a few years before the close of the last century, to Clermont County, and settled a few miles from Neville, in Washington township. Here he was able to obtain but a limited education, for school privileges in those days were hard to get in the then wilds of Ohio, and all the efforts of the pioneers were required to procure the substantial of a life bare of comforts and culture. But he was deeply read in the great book of nature, and with it came a knowledge of men; and yet with all this knowledge he not unfrequently allowed his heart to run away with his judgment. In a story of distress he could not, or rather would not, separate truth from falsehood, and continually allowed his good-nature to be imposed on. He was the standing security for small debts, for costs, and for purchases at the sales at public vendue, for he could not bring his generous heart to refuse, and the results were that he lost large sums in paying petty surety debts. In 1833 he was elected a justice of the peace for Washington township, and re-elected in 1836, and in his six years of

office he had settled and adjusted, without litigation, double the cases he tried, and would always invariably throw in his costs to get the litigants, often poor and needy, to compromise. In 1835 he was first elected to the General Assembly as representative, re-elected the next year, and in 1837 elected State senator for two years, and re-elected in 1839, and again in 1845, making eight years in almost continuous Legislative harness.

If ever there was an unpolished diamond in human form—rough and with sharp edges, yet the more valuable from its roughness—that diamond was the long-time Senator or Representative Utter, of Clermont. He was a democrat and republican from birth, and no training could have made him otherwise. It was in-born, and he could not have rid himself of it if he would, and he would not if he could. His big heart beat in unison with the masses,—every feeling of his nature was with the toiling millions, and to have made him adverse to their interests, the whole man must have been changed. Among the Legislative orators (and Ohio has produced as many and as good as any State in the Union) none in his day were listened to with more attention than the subject of this sketch. Yet in the scholastic sense he was no orator. Occasionally he murdered the king's English, but there was a terseness about his speeches and an occasional burst of true eloquence which made him at all times a favorite speaker. He condensed his speeches,—they were always to the point,—and he had the faculty, rare to most speakers, of knowing when to quit. He was a man of unswerving truth, and he who would doubt the word of Dowty Utter on a matter of fact would be scouted by his party friends, no matter whether he was Whig or Democrat. A lack of truth, or even an evasion of it in debate, would draw from him his fiercest wrath, and that wrath was terrible. So fierce was he in denunciation of wrong that he acquired, and while in the Legislature retained, the *sobriquet* of the "Democratic Meat-Axe," and although, as before stated, a kinder heart never beat in a man's bosom, yet the cognomen was well earned. In debate, when excited, no man was quicker at a retort. In anger—for his temperament was of the sanguine—he no doubt said many things that he afterwards regretted, but never did he say a word in debate that he did not at the moment believe; and what he thought he spoke, and spoke nothing he did not believe.

In the councils of his party he was invaluable, and nothing more provoked him than a base truckling to expediency. He was fond of quoting Gen. Jackson's admirable saying, "The right is always expedient," and no expedient that did not carry right with it found any favor in his eyes. In Col. Utter there was a rich vein of humor, of which a single anecdote will show. Col. Samuel Spangler, of Fairfield County, who had been senator time out of mind,—in truth, in age and term of service he was the father of the Senate,—like Col. Utter, was guilty of using words more common in his own neighborhood than in refined society. His seat was immediately in front of the speaker; that of Col. Utter behind him on the left. One day, on opposing the passage of a bill, Col. Spangler said it was advocated on the ground that it would benefit Southern Ohio. To disprove this, he said the senator from Clermont

stated that he did not care a "hait" about it. Col. Utter, in a low voice, intended only for the ears of the Fairfield senator, said it was false. In an instant Spangler got mad, his eyes fairly flashed through his green spectacles as, turning to Col. Utter, he said, "You did say so,—you told me so with your own mouth!" A question of veracity between these senators created a sensation that caused quite a commotion, bringing the Governor of the State and members of the House in great numbers into the chamber, and emptying all the offices of the various departments to see the *emette* between the two most able and distinguished senators in Ohio. Soon Col. Utter rose to reply: "I told you no such thing, sir. I did say to you that I didn't care a *Continental damn* whether the bill passed or not; but, sir, I never used the word *hait* so improperly in my life!" This explanation—Satan rebuking sin—for a time destroyed the gravity of the Senate and convulsed with laughter Governor Shannon and the sedate Supreme Court judges, who had filed in to witness the scene, and no one seemed to enjoy and relish the affair more than the honorable Fairfield senator himself.

No sketch of a public man can be complete or of interest that is all in praise, and, although Dowty Utter had fewer foibles than most men, yet he had one which, as he used it, was of but small account. Every man, it is said, must dissipate somewhat, and Col. Utter's dissipation was playing *euchre*. He was a capital player, and loved it well, yet he never played for money. But the most desperate gamester could not watch the progress of the game where his all was at stake with more interest than did Col. Utter when playing with his friends for amusement. He usually, nay, always, carried a large jack-knife with him to cut his tobacco, and that jack-knife was always on the table before him to tally his game. Lying closed on the table it counted one; the blade one-quarter opened counted two; half opened, three; opened its full length, four; and when the next "point" was made the jack-knife went back to Col. Utter's breeches' pocket until he made one in the next game. When playing with the chief dignitaries of the land, in the finest parlors of Cincinnati, Columbus, Washington, or New York cities, amid the assembled fashionable butterflies of the day, the "brusque Clermont senator" ever used his old farm jack-knife to count his points in the game of *euchre*, then so universally played.

When in the Legislature it was found necessary to send a special agent of the State across the ocean to London to negotiate a loan of some two millions of dollars to complete the great canals of Ohio, whose effects upon the improvements and prosperity of the State, in affording to the farmers of the interior an easy access to market, enhancing the value of their farms and productions, facilitating communication between different sections, and tending to make the people more united as well as prosperous, cannot be too greatly estimated. The political party of which Col. Utter was a member, and its leading one, so to speak, in a caucus, which was conclusive as the party was then in power, unanimously selected Col. Utter to proceed as the agent to England to raise the funds. The scene in the caucus that followed his selection would be a fit subject for the painter, for the rough old farmer-senator of "Bear Creek," with

tears in his eyes and with the diffidence of a noble and brave man, declined the honor, saying a man must be chosen whose manners and address would not defeat the grand undertaking by exciting the ridicule and derision of the money-lords of London, who would be too apt to judge of the State's resources by the air and style of the envoy it sent to raise funds for its needful improvements. And so another man went; but those who knew Utter best say he could have shown in the fashionable saloons of the British metropolis as much ease and courtly grace as the most noted of America's polished cavaliers.

At the grand gubernatorial party, the first evening following Governor Wilson Shannon's first inauguration, it fell to the lot of Col. Utter and Mrs. Col. Robert T. Lytle—one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of the land—to receive the guests, embracing the *élite* of Ohio and neighboring States; and although Col. Utter was loath to make the trial, he did, and won the plaudits of the fashionable guests and received the warmest praise from his fair assistant, one of the best judges in the Union of dignified ceremony and courtly graces. In 1844, Col. Utter failed of the Democratic nomination for Governor by only one vote in the committee of the convention that reported the nominee, David Tod being successful; but the same convention unanimously made him one of the two senatorial electors on the ticket for President and Vice-President,—“Polk and Dallas.”

The last appearance of Colonel Utter in public was in the summer of 1862, at a public meeting in McMurehy's Grove, at Felicity, to raise volunteers to recruit Company K of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment Infantry. Aged and palsied, but with clear mind and patriotic impulses, he presided at this meeting, and in warm eulogy for the “Union flag and its sacred cause,” introduced the speaker of the day,—Judge Owen T. Fishback.

We must not forget to state that Utter's old Legislative friends and colleagues never forgot him when they came to Clermont, and Judge John L. Green (still on the bench in the Columbus district), who had been in the Legislature with Utter many years before, and though then a staunch Whig, he and Utter were bosom friends. Judge Green, after the new constitution went into effect, came down to Batavia to hold district court, and as soon as he got out of the stage inquired of the court clerk, “Shall Col. Utter be here at court?” and the clerk replied he thought not, as the colonel had no suit on the dockets and was a witness in no case. The judge then ordered the clerk to have Utter subpoenaed in some case, and that night the sheriff rode twenty-five miles through the mud, over dirt-roads, and subpoenaed the colonel.

The next morning, just after court had been opened, in came Col. Utter, wondering “why in thunder!” he had been summoned in a case about which he never had heard, and of which he knew less than the man in the moon. Judge Green caught “Old Senator's” quizzing eye, and instantly adjourning the court till next day, came down from the bench and grasped, with tears in his eyes, the honest hands of his old friend, and straightway took him to his rooms at the hotel, where all day long old times were talked over, with an occasional glass of hot toddy to renew the days of

“Auld Lang Syne,” when, as the two chieftains of opposite political parties, they ruled and enjoyed themselves at the State capital. Col. Utter was never deaf to the entreaties of a person in distress,—black or white,—and once, while senator, he kept and succored in his house overnight a poor, bleeding fugitive slave, and filled his purse the next morning, to continue his journey northward, which incident is related in “Uncle Tom's Cabin,” but with no name given. In later life Col. Utter became poor comparatively,—though he had plenty for all his wants, and kind friends and relatives to attend to his long sickness,—security debts impoverishing him. His constituents thought they had a lifelong lease on Dowty Utter for senator, but he refused further nominations. He died in the autumn of 1863, and was buried on the banks of the beautiful Ohio River, which in his long and honorable life he loved so well. Just back of Chilo, in the handsome little cemetery adjoining the farm of Dr. Allen Woods, and near the old homestead of James Sargent, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1802, and from which is obtained the finest landscape and river scenery in Ohio, all that was mortal of Dowty Utter was interred, with the mystic rites and grand honors of the Masonic order, of which, for over a third of a century, he had been a true and zealous member. When the light of earth was shut out from his sight, to give place to that of another and a better world, Dowty Utter left many, very many friends to bless, but none to curse his memory, which is still green in the hearts of those who knew him; and no man in Clermont ever had warmer or more sincere friends than Dowty Utter.

THOMAS MORRIS.

“His memory should be kept freshly living among the lovers of liberty and progress” was the language of Salmon P. Chase on hearing of the death of Thomas Morris; and in response to this noble utterance of the chief among the towering intellects of humanity's cause in America, Ohio will ever honor and hold in grateful remembrance the services and memories of her first legislators, and those who, in her subsequent history, with earnestness and ability, maintained the principles of freedom which gave her birth and by which she has risen to unexampled prosperity and greatness. It is a debt of gratitude due from the people of this State to honor the memories and to perpetuate, in their historical annals, the labors of those earliest legislators and founders of the fame and greatness of Ohio,—men who ornamented the State by their private virtues and public services. Identified with the legislative history of Ohio for fifteen eventful years as a member of both branches of the General Assembly, a United States senator for six years, and connected with the politics of the country most actively for nearly a half-century, it is most proper and befitting that the county in which he arose from humble obscurity and poverty to national renown and distinction should, in its history, give his name that place and rank which his great ability and patriotic services entitle it. In 1637 the first representative of the Morris family—a name prominent in English history and redolent with patriotism (of which stock some fell among the martyrs in the reign of “Bloody Mary,” and others have a place in the history of the par-

liamentary struggles with Charles I., and in the campaigns of Cromwell)—came from England and settled in Massachusetts, from whom numerous and honorable descendants sprang, and the head of that first family bore the name of Thomas, the same as he whose life and services are presented in this sketch. Uniformly the Morrisses were found in Great Britain on the side of freedom, and the name is brightly extant with the glowing annals of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, and Wales, from which last country the ancestral family of the subject of this article came.

Isaac, the father of Thomas Morris, was born in Berks Co., Pa., in 1740, and his mother, Ruth Henton, in 1750, being the daughter of a Virginia planter. Nine sons and three daughters were the fruits of their marriage, of whom Thomas, John, Benjamin, and David came to Ohio, the first three at length settling in Clermont and David in Warren County; and the names of the others were Daniel, Isaac, James, Joseph, Henton, Hannah, Hester, and Mary. All these twelve lived to be men and women, and from them sprang a large number of descendants, scattered now over almost the entire West. Thomas was the fifth child, and was born Jan. 3, 1776, six months before the promulgation of American independence, and first saw the light of earth under the reign of a British king. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Western Virginia and settled in the wilds of Harrison County, near Clarksburg. They were exemplary Christians of the Baptist Church, and the father was a faithful minister of that denomination, preaching for sixty years the gospel, never failing in a single appointment, and never taking a dose of medicine, and at last, at the ripe old age of ninety-one, was gathered, in 1830, to his Maker on high, whose word he had spoken in trials and tribulations for threescore years to saints and sinners alike.

The mother of Thomas Morris was one of those noble Revolutionary women whose sacred memories will live in history as long as the language of English annals endures; and as the daughter of a Virginia slaveholder, she refused to receive her patrimonial inheritance of four human chattels, and would do no act that would recognize the right of one man or woman to make another man or woman a slave.

The college of Thomas Morris was the mountain-wilds of Virginia, and there he graduated with a diploma from nature and a blessing from a Christian mother. At fourteen he made a full hand in the harvest-field; at sixteen he shouldered his musket to repel the aggressions of the Indians; at seventeen he served several months in Capt. Levi Morgan's company of rangers, stationed in the wilderness between Marietta and Steubenville, in Ohio.

In 1795, Thomas Morris, nineteen years of age and full of vigor, spirit, and enterprise, arrived, fresh from the mountains of Western Virginia, in Columbia, just above Cincinnati. He was immediately employed as a clerk in the store of Rev. John Smith, the then famous Baptist preacher, to whom he had brought letters from his father, Preacher Isaac Morris. Smith was a remarkable man, possessed of varied talent and a versatile genius. He was a successful merchant, an adroit politician, a sagacious legislator, and an able divine. A contemporary, Judge John Pollock, of Clermont, said of him: "As an ox-driver no man was his superior; at a log-rolling or horse-racing he was the fore-

most man; at the end of a hand-spike few could outlift him; and the Sabbath day would find him in the pulpit, an able advocate of the doctrines of Christianity and of the Baptist denomination; and as a member of Congress he stood among the great men of the nation. Smith, however, fell a victim to the machinations of Aaron Burr's conspiracy, resigned his seat in the United States Senate in 1807, fled from Ohio, and ended his career in dishonor and poverty in Louisiana."

On Nov. 19, 1797, two years after he reached the Columbia settlement, Thomas Morris married Miss Rachel Davis, daughter of Benjamin Davis, originally from Lancaster Co., Pa., but direct from Mason Co., Ky. She was reared in the midst of the privations of a pioneer life, and was the fitting companion of him who was to endure the hardships of a new country, and to achieve his own fortune and character. And here let us add that the pioneer women of the West were efficient and faithful participators in the great work of laying the foundations of the new empire, and endured with patient heroism the dangers and privations of a backwoods life. In the year 1800—two years before Ohio was admitted into the Union, and six months before Clermont County was created—Thomas Morris and his wife Rachel removed from Columbia to Williamsburgh, then a part of Hamilton County, but soon to be the shire-town of the new county of Clermont. This removal was most fortunate in the sequel for Mr. Morris, for here his energies found an active field for development, and he resolved to be a successful winner. Without friends, without pecuniary means, with a growing family, without a preceptor, and with but a few books, he commenced in 1802 the study of law. Early and late he was at his legal books, and after the hard labors of the day were over night found him at his studies, reading Blackstone, not by the light of an astral lamp, nor yet by the common light of a tallow candle, for his poverty forbade him even this cheap convenience, but by the light afforded by hickory bark or a clapboard in his cabin, and often from a brick-kiln which he was burning for the support of his family.

Under these formidable difficulties, with a resolute purpose and an iron will, he pushed his way onward, and reached the goal before him. Completing two years of study, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law, having passed a most creditable examination before a committee consisting of those three men who afterwards all sat on the Supreme bench of Ohio, one in the Senate of Congress, and one in the United States Supreme Court at Washington,—Joshua Collett, Jacob Burnet, and John McLean. For the next forty years Morris was among the first of the bright galaxy of lawyers who met at the "Clermont Bar." Before a jury there were none who surpassed him in effect and power, and, although engaged in almost every case in court, he ever maintained an eminence equal to the highest, and was a most successful winner in the field of legal honors. A successful lawyer for forty years, yet he never encouraged litigation, and his maxim was, "It ought to be our aim to prevent litigation, as far as compatible with the ends and rules of justice." His services as a lawyer were rendered as willingly and energetically to the poor as the rich; and, indeed, he was

generally on the side of the poor; if it had not been so, his ability as an advocate would have yielded him an immense fortune. With him the right was the great leading motive, and the effort to violate it stirred the strongest energies of his nature, and brought him down on his adversary with an irresistible force and power.

In 1804, Mr. Morris, with his family, removed from Williamsburgh to Bethel, which town soon arose to importance, and for long years disputed with Williamsburgh the question of supremacy as the metropolis of the county, and where he made his home till his death. In 1806 he was elected a representative from Clermont (David C. Bryan was declared elected, and receiving his certificate took his seat, but on a contest the House unseated him and admitted Morris), and took his seat at Zanesville, then the capital of Ohio. In the Legislature he was a prominent and active participator, and his abilities soon placed him among the first of the distinguished men who from year to year met in the legislative halls. No matter what party was in power, he was chairman of the most important committees, most generally the judiciary, and often appointed special committees. His influence, in the judgment of contemporaries, was always equal to any in the Legislature, and he labored for the equal rights of all, and to conform the action of civil government to the true doctrines of democracy, and the principles of justice and Christian morality. He was opposed to all chartered monopolies, and to all legislation which gave one class civil privileges above another. He believed the traffic in spirituous liquors as a beverage was a moral wrong, and on all occasions voted to restrain the evil by putting the price of license up to the highest possible sum, so as to prohibit it altogether; and used his influence against all lotteries. The common schools found in him its warmest friend, and the law of imprisonment for debt—that relic of barbarous ages, and whose terrible rigor he had personally felt while a poor young man—was swept away by the progress of purer and more Christian views, and for its extinction no man in Ohio labored with more earnest ability. He sought, as a legislator, to keep the taxes as low as the necessity of the government would permit, and opposed all extravagant expenditures of the public money. He early advocated the doctrine, now so popular, of making all offices elective.

In 1828 he introduced a bill in the Senate to allow juries before justices of the peace; and the next year one that judges should not charge juries as to matters of fact, but might sum up the evidence and declare the law. In 1812 he obtained the passage of the bill allowing each person who had a family to hold twelve sheep, also the wool, and the yarn cloth manufactured by such families, exempt from all executions for payment of debts. In 1828 he endeavored to obtain a law taxing all chartered institutions, and such manufactories as foundries, glass-houses, mills, and distilleries, and exempt all dwellings from taxation. He had faith in the future greatness and grandeur of Ohio, although he alone, of all the public men in the State, strenuously opposed the system of canals, and declared his convictions of the impractical nature of such a system of internal improvements to develop the State. But he made a prophecy, which has been fully realized, that in twenty-

five years Ohio would be covered with a net-work of railroads, and the canals superseded; and the present day confirms his prophecy and sagacity. An incident will illustrate the wonderful progress of Ohio, and the rapid transit over its area, when compared with her condition half a century ago. At an adjournment of the Legislature, in March, 1827, heavy rains had made the ordinary mud-roads from the capital impassable for the "stage," then in common use. The streams were overflowing their banks, rendering a homeward return of the members almost impossible, but Mr. Morris determined to conquer all obstacles. The Scioto River, on whose banks the capital has stood for sixty-four years, afforded an egress for some of the members. A canoe, or, in Western dialect, a "dug-out," was made and put upon the rapid current of the swollen river, and Mr. Morris and Col. Robert T. Lytle, an eloquent and able representative from Hamilton County, embarked with their baggage in this frail water-craft for home. A passage of some hundred miles brought them to Portsmouth, where the Scioto mingles its waters with the Ohio, and there, taking an old-fashioned small steamboat, they safely reached their homes, after a perilous journey of four days, Morris landing at New Richmond and "Bob Lytle" going on to Cincinnati. This transit now, by rail, occupies but four hours.

In this county he was most active in building up a fund for the support of the common schools, and for several years acted as commissioner of the county school funds, and to him more than to any other person or agency is Clermont indebted—he having laid the foundation long years ago—for its present system of schools. In 1808 he was again elected a representative, with William Fee as his colleague, and in this, the Seventh General Assembly, Mr. Morris made a reputation coextensive with the State, and established his claims as a great public leader. Articles of impeachment were presented against Calvin Pease and John Tod, two of the judges of Ohio, the former a Common Pleas and the latter a Supreme judge (as elsewhere more fully narrated in this book), and Mr. Morris was appointed to conduct the impeachment on the part of the House before the bar of the Senate; and the historical record shows that he performed the duty with ability and with such honor and distinction as to secure him his election as one of the Supreme judges of Ohio by the same Legislature. But after a protracted trial, the impeachment, lacking the necessary two-thirds vote, was not sustained, and by a subsequent act of the succeeding Legislature he was prevented from taking his seat on the Supreme bench, being, as it were, legislated out of office. However, he performed one official act as judge, in administering, in November, 1809, the official oath of office to Oliver Lindsey, sheriff-elect of Clermont. In 1810 he was again representative, with John Pollock as colleague; also in 1811. In 1813 he was first chosen senator. In 1820 he went to the House again; and in 1821 was the second time elected senator, and the third time in 1825. The fourth in 1827, and fifth in 1831. While occupying this position as State senator for the last time, the crowning honor to Mr. Morris and to Clermont County was conferred in his election for the full term of six years as United States senator of Ohio from

March 4, 1833, to March 4, 1839, to succeed Benjamin Ruggles, who had held his seat for eighteen years. He was nominated by the caucus of his party (Democratic) over such distinguished chieftains as Judge Reuben Wood (afterwards Governor), Judge John M. Goodenow, Daniel P. Leadbetter, of Holmes County, and Judge Humphrey H. Leavitt (afterwards of the United States District Court of Ohio). The vote stood on joint ballot in the Legislature: Thomas Morris, 54; John W. Campbell (Whig), 49; scattering, 4 (including Morris' own vote); and thus by one majority he went to the United States Senate, where for four years Thomas Ewing was his colleague from the State, and for the other two William Allen.

The year before (1832) he had received his party nomination for Congress in the Adams, Brown, and Clermont district against Judge Owen T. Fishback, the Whig nominee, but Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, running as an independent Democrat, defeated, in a poll of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six votes, Morris by one hundred and fifty-six votes; hence the popular verdict in Ohio in 1833 was that Morris' election to the United States Senate righted his wrongs and was otherwise a wise choice for the State. In 1826 he had been offered the nomination for the same position against Judge Jacob Burnet, but his party being that year in the minority he wisely declined the honor till a more fitting time, which at last came, as above narrated. Mr. Morris had no sooner taken his seat in the Senate of the United States, on the opening of the session in December, 1833, than he became actively identified with the growing anti-slavery movements against the extension and the aggressions of the slave-power; and while on other subjects but slavery he was in full accord with his party, on that he was independent and had his own views that the party lash and party caucus could not change or move. To him were addressed the petitions and memorials from all parts of the land on this topic, and covering every conceivable phase of the subject, in a legal, legislative, constitutional, moral, and political sense, and in spite of the frowns and entreaties of his party he would introduce them all.

Agitation is the source of light and progress, securing the triumph of truth and the downfall of error and despotism, and in Mr. Morris the apostles of human freedom in the Union found their first beacon-light, their first champion, and first true representative in the American Senate. The Congress of 1837 and 1838 saw a deep and extended agitation of this now paramount question in the land,—this vexed question, like an ever-present apparition, returning and demanding a rehearing, and Mr. Morris, in an able and elaborate speech, replied to the arguments of the distinguished John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and which attracted the attention of the entire country by its bold and truthful utterances.

Henry Clay, on the 7th of February, 1839, with all his fascinating eloquence, eminent abilities, and great political influence, made a great speech to counteract and arrest the public agitation of slavery. Who was to speak for freedom? Was it Webster, Buchanan, or Silas Wright? No. Their voices and votes, like Clay and Calhoun's, were for timid compromise, delay, and no agitation. But the firm patriot, Thomas Morris, who made the welfare of mankind his

care, dared to speak while tyrant senators frowned on him. Two days after Clay's speech Morris replied to it in his last speech in Congress, and in the mightiest and crowning effort of his life, concluding with these prophetic words (golden in the light of subsequent events and the hateful rebellion): "Though our national sins are many and grievous, yet repentance, like that of ancient Nineveh, may yet divert from us that impending danger which seems to hang over our heads as by a single hair. That all may be safe, I conclude that *the negro will yet be free.*"

This noble speech startled the Senate, produced a marked sensation throughout the country, and electrified the warm hearts of humanity the world over. He could not have chosen a better topic for a valedictory speech on the eve of his retirement from the Senate. That venerable Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, then a young editor, said in his paper, and which was the best criticism on this speech, "The old painters, in the imperfection of their art, were wont to underwrite upon their canvas, '*this is a horse*;' '*that is a lion*;' but Thomas Morris needs no label,—he stands confessed the lion of the day."

The 9th of February, 1839, was a most memorable day in the political life of Thomas Morris and in the history of the Senate of the United State. On that day he laid the corner-stone in the monument of his fame and character in a great speech, replete with the principles of freedom, and uttered under the inspiration of their truth and importance. It was an occasion of unusual interest. All efforts to prevent agitation on slavery had failed, and the voice of freedom, ever instinct with life, would be heard, and that voice still rang loud and clear in both halls of the National Legislature,—aye, agitators would agitate, and the public councils of the nation, following in the lead and by the great example of Ohio's senator, were the arena for the third of a century for the battle between freedom and slavery, till at last the latter succumbed on a field of carnage, and the Union was saved in the death and extinction of human bondage.

The rigid creed of political parties allows no liberal latitude in the expression of opinion, and the party of which Mr. Morris was a member, and with which on every subject but slavery he was in full unison, refused to re-elect him to the Senate, and in less than a month after the delivery of his speech that startled the world he left the national councils, never again to return to public life,—an exile, politically, for views far in advance of those that then generally obtained in the North. A committee of his party of the Ohio Legislature, consisting of Thomas J. Buchanan, John Brough, and David Tod,—and a singular coincidence is that the last two were afterwards "War Governors" of Ohio for freedom and liberty,—on Dec. 7, 1838, addressed a communication to Mr. Morris as a sort of political catechism, and Mr. Morris answered it in his bold and independent way with language characteristic of a moral hero; but it sealed his doom. Judge Benjamin Tappan, of Steubenville, was nominated and elected as his successor, as he was supposed to favor the discountenancing and opposing of all anti-slavery doctrines. Tappan and Morris were old personal and political friends, had served together in the Legislature, and met often in the legal forum, and

Judge Tappan, who came of a distinguished anti-slavery family, for a year or so was rather quiet on the slavery topic, but ere his term closed his early convictions controlled him, and he was nearly as zealous as Mr. Morris in his opposition to the arrogant slave dynasty.

Mr. Morris now soon became identified with the "Liberty Party," and labored for its efficient organization and success, traveling in different States, attending conventions, making speeches, and writing letters. In August, 1843, this party of freedom's pioneers met at Buffalo to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President for the election of 1844. Every State but New Hampshire was represented, and more than a thousand delegates were in attendance. Leicester King, of Ohio, presided, and for President James G. Birney, of Michigan, was nominated, and for Vice-President Thomas Morris, of Ohio. In 1840 this party polled but seven thousand votes, but the above ticket received sixty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-three at the November election of 1844, and shortly after the campaign closed this good and great man passed away to a better world. He died suddenly, on the 7th day of December, 1844. In perfect health, with his intellectual powers unimpaired by age, his physical system in vigorous activity, and his heart still warm in the cause of human freedom; he was stricken down by a fatal attack of apoplexy. Engaged in the early morning in making preparation for a visit of affection, to bring the invalid family of his eldest living daughter to the paternal home, he felt the disease coming upon him. He hastily entered his dwelling, sank upon the floor, and with an audible voice exclaiming three times, "*Lord have mercy on me!*" expired in less than five minutes.

He died at his loved homestead farm, four miles from Bethel, and on the following Monday, the third day since his death, his remains were entombed in the grave-yard at Bethel, in the presence of a vast concourse of neighbors, friends, and relatives. Throughout the land his death was noticed by the friends of freedom with appropriate tokens of sorrow and tributes to his memory and services. The spot of his burial is in the retired and beautiful rural village of Bethel, in Clermont County, in the service of which he so long labored as a lawyer and legislator. If ever the lover of liberty or the friend of suffering humanity should visit that spot—grand historical ground—he will find in that cemetery of the dead a marble monument which the filial affection of his children has erected to his memory, and on that monument may be read this brief inscription:

THOMAS MORRIS:

Born January 3d, 1776. Died December 7th, 1844.

Aged 69 years.

Unawed by power, and uninfluenced by flattery,
He was, throughout life, the fearless advocate
of

Human Liberty.

READER WRIGHT CLARKE,

reputed the greatest political strategist the county has ever produced, was born at Bethel, May 18, 1812. Before eighteen he had mastered the art of printing, and subsequently distinguished himself in the editorial profession. As an attorney he attained prominence, but as a politician

he was pre-eminent. His political career began in 1840, when he was elected by the Whigs to the General Assembly, where he evinced unusual legislative ability, which secured him future preferment. He was the able representative to Congress of the Clermont district from 1864 to 1868, the reconstruction period, and always arrayed himself on the side of those who held radical views towards the States lately in rebellion. Subsequently he held honorable positions in the United States Treasury Department, but was obliged by ill health to retire from active duty in 1870. On the 23d of May, 1872, he died at his home in Batavia, and in the history of that township in this book a further sketch of his life is given.

JAMES F. SARGENT.

This was probably the most singularly-gifted man in the county. No native of Clermont had a greater command of language than he, and to none did this faculty seem of less value. Instead of cultivating the pure forms of speech, and employing them in the advocacy of measures which affected the welfare of his fellow-men, as he was so abundantly able, he allowed himself to fall into the habit of using words that were seldom employed to express the simplest ideas, most generally monosyllabic ones; and his speech, instead of being persuasive, proved at best but a diversion. This habit grew upon him until it seemed a part of his nature, and even after he desired to break himself of it he could not do so. He became an oddity, yet having many good parts and fine attainments was elected to the Legislature in 1843. Among his fellow-legislators he was known as "Dictionary Sargent," and they would have rare sport with him in session and at nights, hearing him speak in his inimitable manner. The speech which is here subjoined was delivered on one such occasion in the presence of the assembled legislators, Governor, State officials, and the most distinguished personages of Ohio. A few months later, in 1844, Mr. Sargent died, while in the discharge of his duties at Columbus, and not many years ago his remains were brought to Clermont, and reinterred at Felicity. Aside from this foible Mr. Sargent was a worthy man, and greatly esteemed for his amiable qualities.

The speech referred to was on history, and is produced here merely as a literary curiosity:

"The knowledge of history has an accessory convergency to extructure, a circumvallation circumventional to the pestiferous exudation of the human heart, instigated by the correlate semnifications of vernacular engenderment in our nature and subsidiary to extimulate to the practice of morality and virtue by the desideratum conglomeration of its multiferous hypostatical, besides embrocating the mind with a diaphornical and antidilapidational synopsis, imparting a knowledge of the past. It is, indeed, the exclusive matallephic vehicle through which we can become acquainted with exorbitant and interesting facts of antiquity which alias would have been veiled from us by the ebony interceipient of lenebrosity to the admiration of the pruriently disquisitional and perforating philosophic mind, though it may have sought for and obtained a knowledge of nature's interior and extrinsical by a circumforaneous peregrination through its concavity. It is the only hieroglyphical dioptric commensurate with which we can focus to adjacent vision, so as to intelligibly ventilate the consecaneous effluence of the book of fate. In this only mirror we can trace notions in their upward proclivity towards the goal of their aerial acme, their meridian profuence, the trepidational and spasmodic ebullition of kingdoms and yulational narrative of their engulfment in the noisome abyss of destruction.

"Through this medium we can hold voluminous colloquies with ancient sages and renowned statesmen whose lofty genius and acanations intellects achieved for antique nations literary encircling amarantine wreaths that once embellished their palecious temples of fame, for whose happiness the pendulus ether seemed to blow, evincing heaven's philanthropy to profuse erogation, together with the fructiferous recourse of agriculture and paramymphal boom of acts.

"History enables us to take a survey of man by a retrogradational perambulation in his primordial state, being in a condition of moral proximity to his Maker located and happy in terrestrial delectable paradise or paradissum voluptatis, and pursue him through the devious zigzags of the arbicular whirl of versatility and eventful resolutions in the area of expanded casualty and the interjacent expansion of contingency to the present time.

"From history we acquire a knowledge of the ephemeral transitoriness of human affairs, the misanthropistical syndrome of nefarious aspirants organically winding their interdicted way through the ambidextrous pathway of culpable duplicity and ruthless assassination to wield imperial sceptres and immolate the immunities, the tranquillity and happiness of mankind, upon the execrably assumed altar of their reprehensibly acquired regal power; also in a dilatep and sky banking prorruption is semipellucidly delineated the world's configurational prospæa emitina, a corrucession that enables us to project a vaticination of the future, as well as to marshal the vacillation of the past for a paradigm restricted to homogeneous principles. It embalms the memory of the past, and has interposed a conservative dike that has prevented the dramatic and didactic resources of beacon protreptical from being entombed in the shuttle-fleeting pernecity of the elapsed fragment of eternity, which has in its climacteric circumgyrate become identified with sempiternia duration beyond the flood."

CHAPTER XX.

MILITARY HISTORY OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

MANY of the pioneers of Southwestern Ohio rendered valiant service in the struggle for American independence. Clermont had a fair proportion of these heroic fathers, whose valor and sufferings are recounted at the fireside of many a home of the present generation. In most instances their names are given in the several township histories, and are here omitted to avoid repetition. In 1840 the Revolutionary pensioners living in the county were John Hulick and Nathaniel Reeves, of Batavia; Oakey Van Osdol, of Tate; John Dennis, Hugh Maloy, and Barton Lowe, of Monroe; Nehemiah Ward, Thomas Manning, John Wheeler, Christian Placard, James Arthur, and Zebulon Applegate, of Ohio; Wm. Cowen, of Stonelick; James Carter, of Wayne; John Hare and Sarah Stoner, of Jackson.

In the struggle for the perpetuation of the rights wrested from Great Britain, or in the war of 1812-15, the county contributed liberally of the best element of its population to the number of several hundred men. These constituted companies commanded by Capt. Jacob Boerstler, of Williamsburgh; Robert Haines, of New Richmond; Wm. McMains, of Milford; Stephen Smith, of Williamsburgh; and John Shaw, of New Richmond. A part of another company went from Bethel and Brown County. Notwithstanding we have made most diligent efforts to obtain complete rosters of these companies, we have succeeded in getting only the first two. Of Capt. John Shaw's company Elijah Nichols was first lieutenant, Hugh Ferguson ensigu,

Obadiah Winans first sergeant; and Philip Nichols, Timothy Rardin, and James Robb belonged to the company, which was formed in the latter stages of the war, and although the service was for six months no enemy was ever seen. Of Capt. Stephen Smith's company a good account is given in the sketch of the Rev. Wm. H. Raper in a preceding chapter. The names of many of the soldiers of 1812 appear in the pioneer sketches of the settlers of the different townships. A number of the citizens of the county served in Kentucky regiments, either on individual enlistments or having a company connection. No rolls of Clermont companies are in the military department at Columbus.

The roster of the Williamsburgh Company of Riflemen, which was in service from April 24, 1812, to Oct. 24, 1812, a period of six months, is given below. The company formed a part of the Third Regiment of Ohio militia, but in the march to Detroit was attached to Col. Cass' regiment of the First Brigade of the First Division. It was engaged at the battle of Brownstown, where four of its men were killed, Aug. 4, 1812, and Daniel McCullom afterwards died of wounds received in the same engagement.

Captain, Jacob Boerstler, killed at Brownstown.

Lieutenant, Thomas Kain; promoted to captain, August 13th.

Ensign, Thomas Foster; promoted to lieutenant, August 13th.

Sergeants, Daniel Campbell, Edward Brown, Holly Raper, John Conroy.

Corporals, Samuel Raper, John Hankins, Jasper Shotwell (promoted ensign, August 13th), Cornelius Treble.

Musicians, Augustine Munson, Oliver Hays.

Isaac Colthar.	William Davis.
James Denham.	Simon Kenton.
Daniel McCullom.	William Wardlow (killed).
Hugh Wardlow.	Peter Waits.
James Colthar.	Lewis Davis.
John Feight.	George Hunt.
Peter Smith.	Charles Waits.
John W. Feight.	John Buchanan.
James McCann.	Joseph Brunk.
George McMillen.	George Neff.
William Compton.	James Chambers.
Thomas Williams.	Daniel Gould.
Richard Dennis.	John Oakman.
Hiram Harris.	John Frazee.
John Davis.	John Reed.
William Digley.	Michael Ellsberry.
Jonas Jolliver.	Reuben Waits.
Abner Arthur (killed).	John Naylor.
Watson Stephens (killed).	Richard Smallwood.
Samuel Malott.	Archibald Gibson.
John D. Walker.	John Losh.
Jonathan Little.	Joseph Martin.
Joseph Wood.	

Capt. Robert Haines' company of mounted volunteers, which served in the State of Ohio, in the year 1813, on a tour of duty for the relief of Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson, serving from July 27th until August 13th, a period of sixteen days, was as follows:

Captain, Robert Haines.

Lieutenant, Hugh Ferguson.

Ensign, Jonathan Donham.

Sergeants, James Robb, Hezekiah Lindsey, Isaac Ferguson, James Arthur.

Corporals, Thomas Littleton, Nathan Sutton, William Donham, Thomas Welch.

John Whittaker.
Daniel Snider.
Aquila McCord.
Nicholas Pritchett.
Isaiah Pritchett.
Peter Bolander.
John Mattox.
Elijah Mallot.
Daniel Apple.
James Fitzpatrick.
Henry Cuppy.
Francis Ferguson.
John Morin.
Edward Chapman.
Robert Chapman.
Edward Roberts.
Josiah Bettle.
George Lewis.
Reuben Lord.

Samuel Long.
Hamilton Miller.
David Rardin.
William Nichols.
Philip Nichols.
John Behymer.
Levi Behymer.
Martin Behymer.
Jacob Kinsey.
John Dillman.
Michael Lane.
David White.
William Bell.
Benj. Morin.
Jacob Short.
Horatio G. Cleft.
William Laycock.
Levi Pinkham.
John C. Dial.

CLERMONT IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war between the United States and Mexico began in May, 1846, and the first battle which was fought between the armies of the two republics was on the 8th of May, 1846, at Palo Alto, on the east side of the Rio Grande. Soon after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States Ohio was called upon, and sent three regiments of volunteers, commanded by Cols. George W. Morgan, O. M. Mitchell, and Curtis, and which left for the Rio Grande about July 1, 1846. These regiments were recruited for one year, in which time it was universally believed the existing difficulties and the war would close. In June, 1847, the war was still in progress, and more troops were called for from Ohio, which she promptly furnished by sending the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles H. Brough, and which departed in July of that year. On July 28, 1847, information was received at Batavia that another regiment of volunteers was called for from Ohio; but it turned out to be an order to reorganize the Second Regiment, just returned from the seat of war.

Almost every county in the State had either sent or proffered a company to the United States for the army in Mexico, except Clermont; and a few patriotic young men in and about Batavia, thinking it would be rather dishonorable to old Clermont not to be represented in the army for the defense of the American flag, determined to send a company. A notice was accordingly given to the public, through a small hand-bill,—headed "To Arms!"—stating that a roll had been opened for the reception of names of all those who were desirous of enlisting to go to Mexico. At this hour the prospects of peace were gloomier than they had been for a long time preceding. Mexico had assembled all her forces in her capital, fortified the various roads leading to it, and Gen. Scott, with his small army, was preparing to move on and give the Mexicans battle at the very heart of their republic. The call was promptly responded to by young men all over Clermont, who, seeing the country's danger, were found rushing to its support. In five days the two rolls at Batavia and Olive Branch had sixty names, and it was agreed to meet at the former place, on August 10th, to elect officers, and the following were elected: Captain, John W. Lowe; First Lieutenant, S. R. S. West; Second Lieutenant, Milton Jamieson; Third

Lieutenant, William Howard. The company then chose for itself as a name the "Clermont Boys."

It was some time before word was received whether the company would be received into the reorganized Second Regiment or not, which delay dampened the spirit of many of the men, who had wound up their business and were getting impatient to be transferred from the life of a citizen to that of a soldier; hence many left for Camp Wool and joined companies there. On August 22d a letter came accepting the company, and on assembling the volunteers at Batavia, on September 1st, forty-two only out of the eighty-eight that had been enrolled answered to their names, many of the missing having got tired of waiting and gave up the war business, while fourteen had at Camp Wool enlisted in other companies. These forty-two were sworn into the United States service by the venerable justice of the peace, James Perrine,—who had thrice volunteered his services, in 1799, 1800, and 1813,—and then marched to Camp Wool, near "Sportsman's Hall," just above Cincinnati in those days. Here the "Clermont Boys" were joined by twenty-odd men from Brown County, under Lieut. James P. Fyffe, and an arrangement was made to form a coalition of the two squads and thereby make one good company, which was done by First Lieut. S. R. S. West resigning his position, and the selection of James P. Fyffe, of Georgetown, in his place. The company now numbered sixty-four,—rank and file,—and the roll continued to receive additions every day after its arrival in camp. The "Clermont Boys" were regularly mustered into the United States service Sept. 11, 1847, by Lieut.-Col. John Irving, of the United States army, as Company C, Second (reorganized) Ohio Regiment Volunteers. The following is the roster of the company:

Captain, John W. Lowe.
First Lieutenant, James P. Fyffe.
Second Lieutenants, Milton Jamieson and William Howard.
Sergeants, John R. Allen, Thomas W. Colwell, William Blair, William R. Ely.
Corporals, Robert Townsley, Samuel S. Fyffe, James Kellum, John Lansdale.

Richard Applegate.	Elliott J. Hill.
S. P. Bishop.	George W. Jones.
Reice Bunner.	Leicester Kennedy.
Lindsey Bunner.	Malancthon B. Leeds.
Solomon Bunner.	Washington Lyons.
George Croshaw.	Joseph Long.
Conoway Collins.	James Mullen.
Edward Crist.	Thomas J. Mecker.
Samuel Cotterell.	John L. Medaris.
William J. Davis.	George W. Moore.
Jackson Davis.	John Majors.
Ezra Danbury.	Jefferson Myers.
Robert Evans.	George F. Owens.
John J. Evans.	David Pettis.
Hartwell Ferris.	Johnson Potts.
William Fuller.	Abraham Pedan.
Elias Fitzwater.	William Reynolds.
Robert Ely.	David Randall.
John Grant.	Jonathan Ritchey.
Lorenzo D. Goodpasture.	Joseph Rigney.
Lorenzo D. Granger.	Zachariah Sanders.
Robert M. Guize.	Azel Stanbury.
John Hall.	James Smith.
Mahlon Hall.	John Sullivan.
Solomon Hall.	Benjamin Styles.
Thomas Hurley.	Joseph R. Still.

George K. Smith.
Robert Thompson.
John Turner.
Josiah A. Tice.
L. B. Tutman.
Michael Woods.
William Wilson.
Andrew Wilson.
George W. Washburn.
Thomas White.

Thomas G. Wood.
Lewis B. Towles.
Andrew J. Rice.
James M. Ross.
Richard Nash.
Duke Hibben.
Albert Short.
James Majors.
William W. Johnson.

Of these, Hibben, Short, and Majors were mustered into service at Santa Fé, ten miles from Vera Cruz, on October 31st, by Lieut. H. H. Davis, of Gen. Caleb Cushing's staff; and Johnson on Feb. 28, 1848, at Puebla, by Lieut.-Col. Latham. Thus Company C had eighty-three men, rank and file.

The Second Ohio Regiment, as reorganized on September 10th, had for colonel Wm. Irwin, lieutenant-colonel Wm. A. Latham, and major Wm. Link,—Irwin being a graduate of West Point and a noted lawyer, and Latham a nephew of Allen Latham, the celebrated Clermont land-owner. The citizens of Batavia presented Capt. Lowe and Lieuts. Jamieson and Howard with elegant swords on their leaving, the presentation speeches being made by Thomas L. Shields to Lowe, H. N. Talley to Jamieson, and Thomas M. Lewis to Howard.

Capt. John Williamson Lowe was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 15, 1809. At the age of thirteen he was left an orphan, with three sisters and a younger brother, in poverty, in the city of New York. He became an apprentice to a painter, and pursued that avocation some time for the small sum of two dollars and a half per week. In 1833 he came to Batavia and worked at his trade, at the same time studying law with Judge Owen T. Fishback, whose daughter, Manorah, he married, in April, 1837. He worked his way up to a creditable position in his profession at Batavia, and remained a resident of the village until 1854, when he removed to Xenia, where he continued to live until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He then raised the Twelfth Ohio Regiment of infantry, and as its colonel did excellent service until he was killed, Sept. 10, 1864, while gallantly leading his regiment into engagement at Carnifex Ferry, Va. A rifle-bullet pierced his forehead, and he fell dead,—the first field-officer from Ohio killed in the war for the Union. His remains were brought to Batavia and here interred, September 18th, by a large and sorrowing congregation of mourning friends.

On the 22d of September Company C left Camp Wool for Mexico, and on the 7th of October disembarked at Vera Cruz. Michael Woods, John Turner, Robert Thompson were discharged for disability, Jan. 1, 1848; and Thomas J. Meeker, accidentally wounded at Santa Fé, was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and subsequently discharged.

The company marched from Vera Cruz to Puebla, which ancient city it reached December 2d. On the 6th a very lamentable and melancholy affair occurred, in a quarrel between Thomas G. Wood, of New Richmond, and Lorenzo D. Granger, in which the former struck the latter over the head twice or three times with a club, from which Granger died the next day. Wood made his escape to the United

States and was never molested. Jan. 6, 1848, John Majors, of the company, died, and was the first lost by the grim messenger; and the next to die was Corp. Samuel S. Fyffe, on February 1st, from the effects of a wound received some time previous at the hands of a guerrilla. On February 16th, Corp. Robert Townsley died in the hospital from erysipelas, and was buried near the Cuartell de San Rose, where his bones are now resting in peace; and on the 21st, John Landsdale was honorably discharged, on account of his being afflicted with epilepsy. March 10th, Thomas White died at the regimental hospital in Puebla with inflammatory rheumatism; and on the 21st, when the roll was called at *revellie*, John Medaris was found missing, and on search being made, he was found lying on his pallet of straw, stark and stiff in death from general debility, having been ill for a long time. The same day word was received that James Ross, who had been left at Vera Cruz in the hospital when the regiment left there, had died. April 15th, J. D. Ritchey, Robert Evans, and Andrew Wilson, who had been recently discharged, started for home, and all returned safe but Wilson, who died at Cincinnati. May 30th, John Evans was missing, and it was believed that he was murdered by the treacherous Mexicans.

Having on May 22d heard the news of peace, the regiment on June 3d started for home, by marching to Vera Cruz, and arrived in Cincinnati on July 15th. When mustered out the company had but sixty-five men, one having been killed, one missing, two deserted, seven discharged, and seven died.

On July 28th Company C was invited to Batavia to partake of a grand complimentary dinner by the citizens of Clermont County, at which some fifteen hundred sat down. A large procession, formed under Col. William Curry, marched to the old stone church, where R. W. Clarke bade the brave volunteers a warm welcome home, to which Lieuts. Jamieson and Howard made appropriate responses. Eight of the company had died in Mexico, one brave soul had died after being discharged, when almost in sight of longed-for home. Four of the company—Samuel Cotterel, Leices-ter Kennedy, Richard Applegate, and Ezra Danbury, noble souls, who survived the campaign—died in a year after their return.

Lieut. J. P. Fyffe in the war of the Rebellion was the gallant colonel of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment until death took him to a brave soldier's grave. He commanded his regiment in many a hard-fought battle on the Southern fields. Lieut. Howard, in the same rebellion, was the lieutenant-colonel, succeeding the lamented Fyffe in command of the glorious "Old Fifty-ninth," and nobly served the Union cause on the tented field.* This Company C—sixty-one from Clermont and twenty-two from Brown County—was in no pitched battle in Mexico, but was in several important skirmishes, in which, as in all military duties to which it was assigned, it distinguished itself and covered its brave men with honor and valor, reflecting great credit on the two patriotic counties from which it went forth to battle for its country's honor and flag against an insolent and treacherous foe.

* See sketch of his life in this book.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

We have seen how earnest was the response of the patriotic sons of Clermont when the honor of the nation had to be vindicated, and now, when the future existence of the Union was imperiled, there was no lack of devotion, but a cheerful consecration of life and property upon the altar of our common country. Being upon the border of the dissentient States, Clermont awaited with especial interest the mutterings of the angry South, forbearing

"Until a fierce, sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And with a voice that shook the land the guns of Sumter spoke."

But when the first call for troops reached Batavia, the old court-house bell pealed out the notes of alarm and entreaty, arousing the entire county,

"And whereso'er the summons came there rose an angry din,
As when upon a rocky coast a stormy tide sets in."

Within a day the "Clermont Guards" were recruited to the maximum of the company, and Capt. Penn was ready for orders to move into camp. The independent organizations—Felicity Guards and the Union Guards, of New Richmond—quickly proffered their services and were enrolled for three months. Others, unable to brook delay, hastened to Cincinnati or Georgetown to find a place among the defenders of the flag. The feeling was intense, and all were animated with a common purpose to maintain the Union at all hazards. It is impossible to determine how many went forth to battle at this period, as no rosters of three months' men have been filed among the archives of the State, a neglect which deserves to be speedily corrected. Indeed, with an exception or two, no complete roster of any organization that went from the county has been filed in the office of the adjutant-general; and as that is the only accessible official source, many of the lists given in the following pages necessarily lack that completeness which would attach to them did a better order obtain.

Of the three organizations mentioned, the Clermont Guards were recruited at Batavia, of citizens of that place and the surrounding country, including many from Williamsburgh. The officers received their commissions April 23, 1861. The company became a part of a regiment which was being formed at Columbus, and was known in the service as

COMPANY E, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY.

Capt. Penn was commissioned major of this regiment May 23, 1861, and George W. Hulick became captain of the company, his commission bearing date April 25, 1861. The regiment did not re-enlist for three years as an organization, and most of the men returned home at the end of three months, without having seen much actual service. The regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Aug. 19, 1861. As originally constituted, the roster of the company was as follows:

Captain, Julius A. Penn.
Lieutenants, E. S. Sinks, Lowell H. Smith.
Sergeants, George W. Hulick, Charles T. Fitch, Russell F. Smith, M. J. W. Holter.
Corporals, A. E. Miley, M. D. Goff, George Morris, Henderson Smith.

Philip Fitzwater.	R. C. McNutt.
Charles Robinson.	R. Davidson.
B. F. Moore.	J. R. Thompson.
Joseph Ainsworth.	J. A. Stevens.
W. H. H. Robinson.	J. H. Jenkins.
William Raper, Jr.	O. E. Everhart.
Martin Laypold.	F. S. Stevens.
Andrew Weasner.	Otis Patten.
John H. Fairman.	John Crane.
O. Sutton.	C. S. Henning.
Luther Anderson.	William R. Sinks.
J. H. Wroten.	Michael Brush.
Marcellus Hulick.	Jacob Huber.
W. W. Mount.	James Gage.
James Bolton.	J. Q. A. Barr.
Josephus Holter.	Nathan Wood.
Henry Day.	H. McAdams.
Randolph Kain.	J. McIntire.
A. D. Bryan.	G. W. McAdams.
Thomas F. Brown.	Thomas K. Ellis.
Alexander Stewart.	William Bolander.
R. Thornsberg.	C. Boulware.
Edward White.	Daniel Robinson.
Whitney Lansdale.	David Apgar.
A. Ganart.	D. F. Hayward.
Fred Frank.	Isaac Cramer.
William Boulware.	S. B. Jones.
G. W. Hooker.	John McGhee.
W. H. Thomas.	John U. Williams.
Augustine Mount.	John F. Hildebrant.
Charles Stackpole.	John Lukemires.
John Wayland.	E. S. Johnson.
Uriah Baldwin.	John Isham.
James Morin.	J. R. Clark.
William R. Weaver.	John Apgar.
C. W. Clark.	Daniel Hildebrant.
Jacob Myers.	W. S. Lattimer.
J. W. Hunt.	James Lattimer.
Joseph Griffin.	C. A. Westerfield.
John Latch.	F. M. Cramer.
Daniel Kidd.	S. B. Wood.
John P. Robinson.	Nicholas Smith.
Nathan Troy.	George Apgar.
Daniel Brunk.	J. W. Lattimer.
J. W. Deem.	Matthias Coleman.
George Clark.	William Miller.
Pleasant A. Brown.	G. W. Ferree.
Daniel Brown.	Stephen Long.
J. M. Miley.	George A. Camp.
Joseph Holleman.	William Williams.
William Holleman.	R. B. Ulrey.
A. M. Hull.	George Devine.
Thomas F. Pegg.	

The Felicity Guards, as before stated, were an independent military organization at the breaking out of the war, and upon entering the service of the United States became

COMPANY I, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY.

The officers received their commissions from April 23, 1861, to May 24, 1861. The original roster was as follows:

Captain, Farron Olmstead.
Lieutenants, R. L. McKinley (adjutant of the regiment), J. Woodson,
William H. Brown.
Sergeants, W. H. Fagaly, E. M. Sargent, J. D. Hill, John Tucker.
Corporals, J. L. Barber, V. H. Gregg, John Watson, Thomas W. Clark.
Musicians, E. C. Altman, J. Q. Sanders, James Carter.

William Armstrong.	G. W. Berlew.
J. H. Apple.	J. H. Browning.
Ferdinand Broadwell.	G. W. Brown.

E. M. Bagby.
 T. B. Behymer.
 J. C. Behymer.
 F. A. Boys.
 W. H. Buchanan.
 F. D. Brown.
 A. M. Baird.
 S. P. Conely.
 James Carter.
 Cary Cattell.
 L. F. Carley.
 G. W. Conrey.
 G. Carnell.
 Henry Demaris.
 G. A. Dugan.
 Benjamin Daugherty.
 Samuel Dixon.
 Warren English.
 William P. English.
 A. R. Ellis.
 W. M. Florer.
 L. W. Frazier.
 J. S. Goodwin.
 B. F. Gaskins.
 A. C. Greger.
 Adam Good.
 J. H. Hill.
 W. S. Hicks.
 Elijah Hicks.
 L. Hurdle.
 F. J. Israel.
 J. N. Judd.
 Elliott Lanham.
 John Larkin.
 W. H. Morgan.
 Eli McMinnis.
 J. J. McKibben.
 J. W. McCanahan.
 Anthony McEvoy.
 John Marigold.
 J. F. Moorhead.
 F. M. Oxley.

G. W. Oxley.
 W. B. C. Padgett.
 Jonah Pickett.
 William Pollard.
 W. P. Rutherford.
 J. C. Rutherford.
 Frederick Rod.
 T. L. H. Ross.
 E. M. Reed.
 George H. Rader.
 W. H. H. Scott.
 James W. Swing.
 H. T. Stulz.
 Asa Starks.
 W. S. Trout.
 William Voght.
 John White.
 W. H. Young.
 W. W. Smith.
 T. C. Simmons.
 W. E. Sargent.
 E. R. Salt.
 Jeremiah Shinkle.
 W. H. Trisler.
 J. W. Tice.
 William Vaughn.
 Nathaniel Yates.
 Edgar Van Briggie.
 John V. Vananda.
 John W. Willis.
 Sol. Somermire.
 Benjamin A. Smith.
 William Slye.
 J. P. Swope.
 Thomas Sanders.
 J. Q. Sanders.
 J. P. Taylor.
 F. M. H. Tatman.
 L. Van Briggie.
 J. J. Warbington.
 Zed. Watson.

Ezra Towner.
 F. N. Moore.
 A. J. McGuire.
 John Ozier.
 A. Hultshult.
 Samuel Killinger.
 W. H. Kennelly.
 Aaron Fowler.
 Sylvester White.
 T. A. Emerson.
 J. Vanfassen.
 George Mergel.
 B. F. Banniville.
 C. G. H. Payne.
 Lawrence Rane.
 W. M. Donahue.
 John Day, Jr.
 C. L. Moss.
 Peter McCormick.
 Oscar Towner.
 William Tolls.
 Joseph Heard.
 W. A. Cockerall.
 Isaac McGuire.
 Daniel Hehill.
 Christian Frei.
 Rains Allen.
 Archy Light.
 J. R. Sarver.
 Thomas Doughty.
 Thomas Graves.

M. McDonald.
 L. Wenip.
 W. Higby.
 Fred. Terwilliger.
 Charles Morris.
 Sylvester White.
 J. L. Israel.
 J. G. Laycock.
 F. M. Slade.
 S. Minshall.
 Benjamin Shepherd.
 Fred. Fisher.
 George Bader.
 Charles Robb.
 John Groves.
 Charles Cross.
 H. H. Higby.
 J. J. Wallil.
 Edwin Weir.
 James Harp.
 H. R. Laycock.
 F. T. A. Sanders.
 John McNair.
 Theodore A. Hunt.
 William Hultshult.
 J. V. Leech.
 Charles E. Dimmitt.
 Charles Hancock.
 J. H. Bainam.
 G. W. White.

The Union Guards, of New Richmond, in the service became

COMPANY C, TWELFTH REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY.

The officers received their commissions April 26, 1861. The regiment was organized for three months at Camp Jackson, at Columbus, May 3, 1861, and three days later moved to Camp Dennison, where it was reorganized and mustered into the service for three years, June 28, 1861. The three months' service ended in that camp, and the roster for that period was as follows:

Captain, Watts McMurchy.

Lieutenants, T. G. Wood, F. B. Warren, A. M. Dimmitt.
 Sergeants, Isaac Watson, G. T. Sturges, V. B. Cary.

M. V. Cary.
 G. H. Jackson.
 H. A. Day.
 Albert Day.
 Francis Graves.
 Sylvester McCarm.
 John Hilter.
 Jacob Lutz.
 Henry Farum.
 J. W. Hoppie.
 Sanford Kellum.
 Chester White.
 John Fox.
 Justice Jones.
 John Lusk.

Samuel A. West.
 Charles Frearich.
 F. G. Jeffries.
 W. R. Babcock.
 W. C. Holson.
 G. W. Slade.
 John B. Layfield.
 W. H. McGuire.
 A. D. Iles.
 J. W. Gowdy.
 Fred Losh.
 T. R. Shannon.
 J. W. Light.
 J. McAllister, Jr.
 William Groves.

There was a spontaneous response to the call for troops, not only at first, when men were easily moved by a feeling that the insult to the flag must be resented, but after the realities of an unrelenting war were understood, and its effects had been brought to many a home in the shape of maimed and disabled husbands and brothers, or only the memory of loved ones who had fallen on bloody battlefields remained to tell of the hopes of bygone days; the love of country was overpowering, and the decimated ranks were kept steadily filled. No better commentary on the loyalty and patriotism of the county can be made than the simple statement *that but six men had to be conscripted to fill the allotted quotas*. In all these long years of strife but six men went to war from Clermont against their wills, while those who rendered voluntary service numbered nearly four thousand men from every avocation in life. It is claimed, with much reason, that if the county had been accorded her proper credit for men furnished the number would have been several hundred in excess of every demand made upon her for support.

The county can boast with pardonable pride that in addition to having produced the greatest general of the Union forces,—Gen. U. S. Grant,—the rank and file of her soldiery were men who enrolled themselves out of a simple love of country. It is proper, therefore, to perpetuate the names of these heroic men by giving them a place in this history. So far as we have been able to glean from official sources, the following lists contain the names of all who rendered honorable service to the credit of the county. When enlistments were made in foreign places to the credit of other States, counties, or cities, no record appears of their service as affecting Clermont, and no mention, of course, can be given here. Prefacing the lists, which were compiled from the records in the office of the

adjutant-general at Columbus, are a few lines which are intended to convey the most salient features in the history of each regiment in which the county had a considerable representation.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Second Ohio was organized at Camp Dennison, in August and September, 1861, for three years, with Leonard A. Harris as colonel; and when it was mustered out, in 1864, Anson G. McCook was the colonel commanding. It was composed largely of companies from Cincinnati and vicinity. Company C was enrolled at Goshen, and Company I was recruited at Camp Dennison, only a part being from Clermont. In September, 1861, the regiment moved to Eastern Kentucky, but before winter set in was sent to Louisville, brigaded, and attached to the division commanded by Gen. O. M. Mitchell. In February, 1862, the regiment moved southward, and in March went to the assistance of Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing. It was engaged at the battle of Perryville, losing forty per cent. of its men, Capt. Beatty, of the Goshen company, being wounded. The regiment was engaged at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, where its second colonel, John Kell, was killed; at Chickamauga, where it lost one hundred and eighty-three men; at Lookout, where Lieut. Emery was wounded in the night battle; and at Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, and Atlanta. It left the latter place Aug. 1, 1864, and after several months was mustered out at Columbus, having been in the service thirty-eight months. In the last years of its service the regiment belonged to the Army of the Cumberland.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY. COMPANY C.

Capt. William T. Beatty, com. July 27, 1861; pro. to maj. March 2, 1863; wounded at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and captured.

Capt. William S. B. Randall, com. March 2, 1863; pro. to capt. March 2, 1863; captured at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; escaped from prison, Feb. 9, 1864; was imprisoned at Richmond, Va.

1st Lieut. John W. Thomas, com. April 16, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. May 2, 1863; then to 1st lieut. April 16, 1863; appointed adjt. April, 1863.

1st Lieut. John B. Emory, com. March 28, 1864; 2d lieut. at entering; pro. to 1st lieut. March 28, 1864; wounded in battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862; also in battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

2d Lieut. William Thacker, com. July 27, 1861; res. Aug. 9, 1862.

2d Lieut. Daniel W. Dewitt, com. Jan. 6, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 6, 1863; res. April 6, 1863.

Sergt. Lawrence G. Frybarger, enl. July 27, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; capt. at Camp Chase, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1864.

Sergt. Oliver H. P. Applegate, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Sergt. Philip A. Hall, enl. July 27, 1861.

Sergt. Franklin C. Kelsey, enl. July 27, 1861; pro. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Nelson Schooley, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; appointed corp. Nov. 1, 1862; pro. March 1, 1864.

Corp. Joseph Williams, enl. July 27, 1861; corp. from June 1, 1862.

Corp. Bradford Ringer, enl. July 27, 1861; corp. from May 2, 1863.

Corp. Isaac A. Merchunt, enl. July 27, 1861; corp. from June 9, 1863.

Corp. John Jones, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; corp. from April 27, 1864.

Corp. John T. Barr, enl. July 27, 1861; corp. from April 27, 1864.

Musician Robert Hunt, enl. July 27, 1861.

Wagoner John Randall, enl. Aug. 17, 1861.

Oliver Binkley, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

William B. Clouser, enl. July 27, 1861.

Thomas J. Cramer, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Charles W. Creamer, enl. July 27, 1861.

Moses M. Dudley, enl. July 27, 1861.

Daniel Ferree, enl. Sept. 2, 1861.

Abner First, enl. Aug. 25, 1861; wounded at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; prisoner of war to March 7, 1864.

Wilson Gaskill, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; also at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

William C. Glenn, enl. Aug. 30, 1861.

Conduce B. Gatch, enl. Sept. 2, 1861.

Solomon S. Harris, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; wounded at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Cyrus C. Johnson, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 21, 1863.

Francis J. Kemp, enl. July 27, 1861.

Ellison Kemp, enl. July 27, 1861.

Lewis L. Losey, enl. July 27, 1861.

Cornelius McCarthy, enl. July 27, 1861.

Aaron Morris, enl. July 27, 1861.

William Oliver, enl. July 27, 1861.

George W. Ross, enl. July 27, 1861.

Thomas J. Rust, enl. July 27, 1861.

John D. Randall, enl. July 27, 1861.

Thomas South, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

John Schooley, enl. July 27, 1861.

Thomas Stewart, enl. July 27, 1861.

William B. Thacker, enl. July 27, 1861.

Jackson White, enl. July 27, 1861.

Killed in Battle.

James M. Flora, enl. Aug. 25, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Silas G. Gaskill, enl. July 27, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

William C. Goodpasture, enl. July 27, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Lafayette Hill, enl. Aug. 20, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

George W. Hughes, enl. July 27, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

William Malott, enl. July 27, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Franklin Mount, enl. July 27, 1861; killed in Lookout Valley, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1863.

David Spence, enl. July 27, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Michael Smith, enl. July 27, 1861; killed at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

John B. Trump, enl. Aug. 29, 1861; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Oscar White, enl. July 27, 1861; killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Died.

Sergt. Columbus J. Dudley, enl. July 27, 1861; appointed sergt., May 2, 1863; died in prison hospital, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16, 1863, of wounds from battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Thomas J. Connett, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died at Camp Crittenden, Ky., Nov. 12, 1861, of disease.

Milton J. McLaughlin, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29, 1861, of disease.

David Rapp, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died at Bridgeport, Ala., Dec. 8, 1863, of disease.

Prisoners of War.

Corp. Hiram B. Leever, enl. July 27, 1861; appointed corp., April 27, 1864; wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863.

Corp. George M. McCormick, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; appointed corp., Nov. 1, 1862; prisoner since Sept. 19, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

Pervise Cramer, enl. July 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

Richard Cramer, enl. July 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

Alexander Cramer, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 25, 1863; captured at Lookout Valley.

Richard Ferree, enl. July 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

Melvin J. Gaskill, enl. July 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

Moses Hill, enl. Aug. 20, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 25, 1863; captured in Lookout Valley.

Andrew J. Phillouse, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

David L. Rapp, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

William H. Rhoden, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

Cyrus D. Randall, enl. July 27, 1861; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863; captured at Chickamauga.

Discharged.

Sergt. Daniel W. Dewitt, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. to accept promotion to 2d lieut., Co. C, Jan. 5, 1863.

Sergt. John B. Emery, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. to accept promotion to 2d lieut., Co. C, May 1, 1863.

Sergt. James Adams, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. at Columbus, O., Dec. 26, 1862, for disability.

Corp. James H. Fox, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. July 18, 1862, for disability.

Corp. Amos Huffman, enl. July 27, 1861; appointed corp., Nov. 1, 1862; disch. April 8, 1863.

Corp. Thomas Wood, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. May 20, 1862, for disability.

Franklin Coddington, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; disch. June 1, 1862, for disability.

William Conrad, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. July 18, 1862, for disability.

Auston Dwinel, enl. Aug. 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1863, for disability.

Jacob Fisher, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. June 1, 1862, for disability.

Joseph Gaskill, enl. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, for disability.

Edwin Harleman, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1863, for disability.

John Leever, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1862, for disability.

George E. Morrow, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; disch. July, 1863, for disability.

Preston Morris, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, for disability.

Sherwood B. Markland, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. May 18, 1863, for disability.

George W. Myers, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; wounded at battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; disch. for wounds, Jan. 25, 1864.

Charles N. McLaughlin, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 6, 1862, for disability.

Benjamin F. Palmer, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. July 7, 1862, for disability.

Alexander Powell, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. May 23, 1862, for disability.

William Ross, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. May 23, 1862, for disability.

James T. Roosa, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. March 26, 1862, for disability.

William H. Ringer, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. March 17, 1862, for disability.

Robert A. Shaw, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. March 28, 1863, for disability.

Philip Sells, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; disch. May 12, 1862, for disability.

Thomas Shields, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1863, for disability.

George B. Wiles, enl. July 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1862, for disability.

Transferred.

Corp. Henry P. Slough, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. pursuant to S. O. No. 28, District of Etowah, Sept. 20, 1864; appointed corp., Nov. 1, 1862; captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; prisoner of war.

James Agnew, enl. July 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 28, 1864.

Albert Fisher, enl. July 27, 1861; appointed q.m.-sergt. and trans. to N. C. S., Feb. 1, 1864.

John L. Gatch, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. pursuant to S. O. No. 28, District of Etowah, Sept. 20, 1864; captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; disch. at Camp Chase, O., June 16, 1865.

Amannuel Gaskill, enl. Sept. 14, 1862; trans. pursuant to S. O. No. 28, District of Etowah, Sept. 20, 1864.

Thomas Hill, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 2d Ohio Vol. Inf., Jan. 1, 1863.

William E. Henry, enl. July 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864; wounded in battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Henry C. Leever, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; trans. pursuant to S. O. No. 28, District of Etowah; wounded and captured at Chickamauga; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863.

William Miller, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. pursuant to S. O. No. 28, District of Etowah.

Amos R. McCormick, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.

John W. Pray, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; trans. pursuant to S. O. No. 28, District of Etowah, Sept. 20, 1864; captured at Chickamauga; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863.

George Reeder, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; trans. pursuant to S. O. No. 28, District of Etowah, Sept. 20, 1864.

Amos Shields, enl. July 27, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, Oct. 22, 1861.

COMPANY F.

Daniel Reed, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; assigned to detachment of regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Martin Reed, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; assigned to detachment of regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn.

William Ross, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps, Oct. 24, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Corp. John H. Snook, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Corp. William Legg, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Corp. James C. Burns, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Harvey Allen, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

James Ackerson, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

Albert Boyd, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Martin V. Green, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

Henry Geise, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Frank Hopkinson, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

James Kelley, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Newton Long, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Charles McFall, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

Perry L. Moss, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

Cyrus Pierce, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Henry N. Smith, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

James Smith, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

William Simon, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Christ. Stouch, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

Erwin Swank, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

John Spence, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Alexander Work, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

John Work, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Frank Wright, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

John Walker, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.

Prisoners of War.

Sergt. Alexander C. Brown, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Corp. Henry N. Fruits, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Corp. Harvey Fulkerson, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Corp. Jesse Hines, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Corp. David Smith, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Liberty Jinks, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Levi McFarland, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

William Needham, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Isaac Shaffer, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Peter Shaffer, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Frederick Ulichner, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; capt. at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Killed in Battle.

John Keffle, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; killed in battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Gaines Walker, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; killed in battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Died.

Jacob Dumford, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; died Aug. 18, 1862.

Henry Roat, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; died of disease, Nov. 17, 1863.

Discharged.

Sergt. Poleny D. Cottle, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1862.

Corp. Jesse G. Morrow, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1862.

Corp. Dudley Mulford, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1862.

David Barker, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, July 25, 1862.

Henry Dunham, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. for disability.

Nathan Snook, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 10, 1862.

Transferred.

Charles Chaney, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to det. of regt. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

George W. Pepperly, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to det. of regt. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacob Shumard, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to det. of regt. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacob Uhl, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to det. of regt. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Simon B. Wood, enl. March 3, 1862; trans. to det. of regt. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

John Neill, enl. June 13, 1861; must. out at Columbus.

Albert G. Warden, enl. June 13, 1861; must. out at Columbus.

SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Wagoner Michael Coleman, enl. June 8, 1861; must. out at Columbus.

TENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

William H. Bennett, enl. April 15, 1861; must. out at Columbus.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Jerome Brown, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Oct. 21, 1862.

Cornelius Deeters, enl. Dec. 3, 1861; trans. to Co. B, Oct. 21, 1862.

John Dennis, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. at Chattanooga.

COMPANY H.

Charles Baker, enl. June, 1861.

John Baker, enl. June, 1861; killed at Antietam.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was first organized under the call for three months' men, at Camp Jackson, May 3, 1861. Moving to Camp Dennison three days later, it was reorganized and mustered into the service for three years on the 28th of June, 1861. It left the camp for the Kanawaha Valley

July 6th, and on the 17th of the same month was engaged at the battle of Scary Creek, in a conflict which lasted three hours. At Gauley Bridge the Twelfth captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Marching eastward, it reached Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861, and engaged in that battle, losing its colonel, the lamented John W. Lowe, formerly of Batavia, whose military career began in the Mexican war. The regiment was in winter quarters at Charleston in 1862-63, and the following season was attached to Scammon's brigade, scouting the country in all directions. On the 27th of August it met the enemy at Bull Run Bridge, as part of the Army of the Potomac, sustaining a total loss of eighty-nine men. Later in the season of 1862 the service was in Maryland, being engaged at Monocacy Bridge, and on the 14th of September at South Mountain, where it made three bayonet charges, capturing three battle-flags and over two hundred prisoners, with a loss of more than a hundred men. On the 17th it was in the battle of Antietam, and sustained a loss of thirty-five men. From here it proceeded to West Virginia, arriving at Clarksburg October 16th, and after several attempts to engage the enemy in that State, went into winter quarters at Fayette Court-House, and repulsed the enemy there May 19, 1863. The season was taken up in erecting fortifications to strengthen the Union lines, and in numerous raids upon bushwhackers, who were very troublesome. It also passed the winter of 1863-64 at Fayette Court-House, leaving that place May 3, 1864, to engage in a number of marches in the active campaign in West Virginia, often enduring much suffering from hunger and thirst, the rapid movements often preventing it from obtaining a proper supply of subsistence.

The regiment was mustered out of the service at Columbus, July 11, 1864, having traveled during its term of service on foot, by rail and water, a distance of four thousand and forty-nine miles, and sustained a loss of killed, wounded, and missing of four hundred and fifty-five men. Company C was enrolled principally at New Richmond, but many joined at Camp Dennison, and others were mustered in at Charleston, W. Va.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

Adj. William B. Nesbitt, com. Nov. 19, 1862; app. sergt.-maj., June 28, 1861, from Co. D; pro. 2d lieut., April 18, 1862; app. adj., July 27, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Nov. 15, 1862.

Died.

Musician Martin V. B. Carey, enl. July 4, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1862.
Musician John B. Layfield, enl. July 4, 1861; died May 20, 1862.

Discharged.

Musician James D. Aston, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Com.-Sergt. Frank M. Baker, enl. July 19, 1861; app. from Co. F, June 28, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 6, 1862.
Musician Daniel G. Bryant, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Musician Varrus B. Carey, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Musician John W. Hopper, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Musician Martin Johns, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Musician Valentine Kaufman, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Musician George W. McClellan, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Musician George W. Slade, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Department.
Musician J. J. Bryant, enl. July 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, by order War Dept.

Transferred.

Sergt.-Maj. Handy S. Day, enl. June 19, 1861; app. sergt.-maj. from Co. C, Nov. 15, 1862; transf. to Co. C, Nov. 25, 1863.
Sergt.-Maj. Parker Stinchfield, enl. June 26, 1861; app. from Co. E, Oct. 15, 1861, transf. to Co. E, Jan. 1, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Watts McMurchy, com. June 19, 1861; original capt. of company; res. March 31, 1862.
Capt. Daniel W. Pauly, res. Oct. 1, 1862.
Capt. Horatio G. Tibbals, com. Dec. 30, 1862; retired Dec. 9, 1863.
Capt. Henry F. Hawks, assigned to Co. C, September, 1862; com. capt. and A. C. S., Nov. 30, 1862.
1st Lieut. John V. O. Conner, com. July 25, 1862; transf. from Co. K, July 1, 1862, and to Co. K, Aug. 31, 1862.
1st Lieut. John V. Hiltz, com. 2d lieut., Jan. 14, 1862; pro. June 20, 1862; transf. to 23d Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., July 1, 1864, by special order No. 13, 2d Army of Kanawha.
1st Lieut. Frank M. Slade, com. Dec. 30, 1862; com. 2d lieut. Oct. 12, 1862; pro. Jan. 1, 1863; transf. to Co. D, February, 1863.
1st Lieut. Alexander M. Ridgeway, com. June 19, 1861; res. March 31, 1862.
2d Lieut. Henry L. Sherwood, com. Jan. 1, 1863; sergt. at enl.; pro. Jan. 1, 1863, and assigned to Co. C.
2d Lieut. Alonzo M. Dimmitt, com. June 19, 1861; res. April 18, 1862.
Sergt. Guy R. Johnson, enl. June 3, 1861; app. sergt., July 25, 1863.
Corp. Charles P. Foulks, enl. June 3, 1861; app. corp., December, 1862; wounded at Bull Run Bridge, Aug. 27, 1862.
Rains Allen, enl. June 3, 1861.
Benjamin Bonneville, enl. June 3, 1861.
Sewell Bonneville, enl. June 3, 1861.
Thomas Brunaugh, enl. June 3, 1861.
George Baden, enl. June 3, 1861.
Thomas Cleary, enl. June 3, 1861.
John D. Day, enl. June 3, 1861.
Handy S. Day, enl. June 3, 1861.
James Ewan, enl. June 3, 1861.
James Estill, enl. June 3, 1861.
Christian Frie, enl. June 3, 1861.
Joseph Gillett, enl. June 3, 1861.
John Grove, enl. June 3, 1861.
Thomas Grove, enl. June 3, 1861; taken pris. near Raleigh, W. Va., Jan. 30, '64.
Daniel Hehill, enl. June 3, 1861.
Morris N. Hannan, enl. June 3, 1861.
Adolphus Hulschut, enl. June 3, 1861; wounded and taken pris. at Cloyd's Mountain, May 19, 1864.
Abel D. Iles, enl. June 3, 1861.
Leonard Kinley, enl. June 3, 1861.
John Loth, enl. June 3, 1861.
Frederick Loth, enl. June 3, 1861.
Allen W. Miller, enl. June 3, 1861.
John Ox, enl. June 3, 1861.
Henry Peterson, enl. June 3, 1861.
Lawrence Rowe, enl. June 3, 1861.
William H. H. Robinson, enl. June 19, 1861.
George W. Slade, enl. June 19, 1861.
Charles Steelman, enl. June 19, 1861.
Milton Terwilliger, enl. June 19, 1861; taken pris. near Fayette Court-House, W. Va., Nov. 1, 1863.
James Young, enl. June 19, 1861.

Killed in Battle.

Isaac Blanchard, enl. June 3, 1861; killed in battle of Bull Run Bridge, Aug. 27, 1862.
William Cockerell, enl. June 3, 1861; killed in battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Albert Coombs, enl. June 3, 1861; killed in battle of Bull Run Bridge, Aug. 27, 1862.
Zachariah Crippen, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; killed in battle of Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va., May 9, 1864.
Vivian Goodlow, enl. June 3, 1861; killed in battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Charles C. Hannah, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; killed in battle of Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864.
James Matson, enl. June 3, 1861; re-enl. as Vet. Vol., Jan. 1, 1864; killed in battle near Lynchburg, Va.
Henry Matson, enl. June 3, 1861; killed in battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.
Samuel Shumard, enl. June 3, 1861; killed in battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Died.

William W. Higby, enl. June 3, 1861; died of disease, November, 1861.
Augustus C. Silvers, enl. June 3, 1861; died in hosp. at Charleston, W. Va., November, 1861.
Lewis Went, enl. June 3, 1861; died of wounds received at battle of Antietam, Sept. 18, 1862.

Discharged.

Sergt. J. Wesley McKibben, enl. June 3, 1861; app. sergt. Nov. 20, 1862; disch. on account of disability, May 19, 1863.

Corp. John B. Wallace, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, August, 1861.
 Musician Peter Lutz, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, August, 1862.
 James Antrip, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 25, 1861.
 William Bellis, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1862.
 Leonidas Day, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1862.
 William Donahue, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1863.
 Titus A. Eason, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 24, 1863.
 Charles Frederick, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, July 1, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Frederick Fisher, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, July, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
 William Grove, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 25, 1861.
 Jacob Galts, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1862.
 George Hersh, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1863.
 William Hulschult, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, July 18, 1862, at Cincinnati, O.
 Doughty Jones, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 28, 1862, for wounds received at battle of Bull Run Bridge, Aug. 27, 1862.
 Frederick Kerner, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 25, 1861.
 Samuel Kriff, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. from hospital, June, 1864,—term of service expired.
 John McNair, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 9, 1863.
 William D. Matson, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 25, 1861.
 Marion McDonald, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. March 27, 1863, for wounds received at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.
 John Osvir, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, September, 1862.
 Charles Richey, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 25, 1861.
 Francis Shuman, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, January, 1862, at Cincinnati, O.
 Samuel A. West, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 28, 1862, to accept commission as 1st lieut. of Co. B; afterwards, in 1865, pro. to lieut.-col. in 79th O. V. I.
 Nicholas White, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability about August, 1863.
 John Wahl, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1862.

Transferred.

Sergt. Thomas A. Sanders, enl. June 3, 1861; appointed 1st sergt., Co. C, Sept. 7, 1863; re-enl. and trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 Sergt. George W. Jackson, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 Sergt. John Winners, enl. July 1, 1864; vet. vol.; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Zeno H. Scott, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 Corp. Sanford Kellum, enl. June 3, 1861; disch. and com. 2d lieut. in O. V. I., Nov. 18, 1861; res. and re-enl. Aug. 27, 1862; appointed corp., Oct. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 Corp. Marion Bannister, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 Corp. Thomas M. Gwinn, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 Corp. Andrew J. McGuire, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864.
 James D. Austin, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; wounded in battle near Lynchburg, June 18, 1864; in hospital.
 Samuel Crawford, enl. June 3, 1861; veteran volunteer.
 Samuel Decker, enl. Dec. 24, 1864; recruit; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864, and assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 William Gwinn, enl. Jan. 12, 1864; recruit; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864, and assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Hanson L. Gwinn, enl. March 7, 1864; recruit; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Lewis Ganger, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Josiah J. Higbee, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; recruit; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Milton K. Israel, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Mahlon (B.) Jones, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Samuel Killinger, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Edward M. King, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Morris Luse, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Thomas Leonard, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d O. V. I.
 Stephen K. Minshall, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 David McCarter, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 George Mergle, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Charles McMath, enl. Jan. 12, 1864; recruit; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.

Hugh McCabe, enl. Feb. 27, 1861; recruit; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 Joseph Plunk, enl. June 3, 1861; vet. vol.; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.
 George Wm. Slade, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; recruit; trans. to 23d Regt. O. V. V. I., July 1, 1864; assigned to Co. C, 23d Regt. O. V. I.

COMPANY K.

Capt. James Sloane, com. June 19, 1861; res. Nov. 25, 1861.
 1st Lieut. William P. Cowne, com. June 19, 1861; res. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Corp. Sylvan Cox, enl. June 19, 1861; pro. to corp., Aug. 23, 1862.
 Musician Charles W. Jones, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Armstrong Barker, enl. June 19, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt., Jan. 9, 1862.
 Theodore K. Church, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Thomas J. Campton, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Samuel B. Chapman, enl. June 19, 1861.
 William D. Duckwall, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Willard J. Eddington, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Samuel Jolly, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Americus Keys, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Benjamin F. Patten, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Rice Smith, enl. June 19, 1861; sick in hosp. at Gallipolis, Ohio.
 Jacob Shack, enl. June 19, 1861; sick in hosp. at Gallipolis, Ohio.
 Lewis Schniebel, enl. June 19, 1861; wounded at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864; in hosp. at Gallipolis, Ohio.
 Eugene Stabler, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Jasper P. Shannon, enl. June 19, 1861.
 David M. Taylor, enl. June 19, 1861.
 Benjamin F. Vance, enl. June 19, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Michael Vail, enl. June 19, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864.
 David M. Wood, enl. June 19, 1861; sick in hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio.
 Augustine Washburne, enl. June 19, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864.

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Edmund L. Hughes, enl. June 19, 1861; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt., May 1, 1862.
 Ezekiel Hiron, enl. June 19, 1861; killed at Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864.
 Cornelius McGuire, enl. June 19, 1861; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
 Thomas J. Murrell, enl. June 19, 1861; killed at Carnifex Ferry, Va., Sept. 10, 1861.
 John Stratton, enl. June 19, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Thomas Stonestreet, enl. June 19, 1861; killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
 Andrew D. Whittenmeyer, killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
 Francis M. Wood, killed at Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

William Miller, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; M. O. C., June 10, 1865.
 John W. Pray, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; M. O. C., June 10, 1865.
 Daniel Reed, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; M. O. C., June 10, 1865.
 Martin Reed, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; M. O. C., June 10, 1865.

TWENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Lieut. Francis M. Kelly, com. May 20, 1861; pro. to sergt., June 17, 1862; to first sergt., April 8, 1863; to 2d lieut., July 2, 1864.
 William Gwynn, enl. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Charles McMath, Jan. 12, 1864.
 George W. Slade, enl. Feb. 24, 1864, as veteran volunteer.
 James D. Aston, enl. Feb. 24, 1864, as veteran volunteer; in hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 Samuel Decker, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; missing in action at Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 7, 1864.
Died.
 Charles C. Hanna, enl. Jan. 12, 1864; died of wounds received in action at Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in August, 1861, of companies from all parts of the State, Company K being from Clermont and Brown. On the 20th of the month the regiment started for Missouri, and soon after went to the assistance of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington. Then it was engaged in the movements in the campaign

against Gen. Price, arriving at St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1862. It was in the movement against New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, and formed the left of Halleck's army at Corinth, and in the siege acquitted itself bravely. That year it remained at Corinth, although often being engaged in rapid marches against the enemy that season and the following winter, the exposure decimating its ranks more than the bullets of the enemy. Then the movement was made towards Memphis and Pulaski, the regiment making many and rapid marches.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was re-enlisted as veterans, and became a part of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. On the 1st of May, 1864, the division moved from Decatur towards Atlanta, and on the 22d of July the regiment was engaged in one of the severest battles before that place. After pursuing Hood northward the regiment marched with Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas; was in the grand review at Washington; then proceeded to Louisville, and received its final discharge at Camp Dennison in July, 1865.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY K.

Capt. William Feeney, com. Aug. 15, 1861; disch. by reason of expiration of term of service, Aug. 20, 1864.
1st Lieut. George McDonough, com. Aug. 15, 1861; res. March 27, 1862.
2d Lieut. John V. Shrofe, com. Aug. 13, 1861; res. June 26, 1862.
Sergt. William R. Moorehead, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; must. out at Columbus.
Sergt. Thomas G. Smith, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; pro. to sergt., June 1, 1864.
Corp. Pleasant M. Hutton, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan. 4, 1864; to sergt., June 1, 1864.
Benjamin F. Sweet, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; pro. to corp., Sept. 1, 1864.
William E. Conover, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
Charles H. Dennis, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
James H. Elwood, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; sent to Chattanooga, sick, Nov. 12, 1864.
Leopold Gardner, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
William F. Ireton, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
Benjamin D. Moore, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
Francis Pohl, enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
John W. Thomas, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
Leander A. Walker, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
Oscar P. Walker, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.

Discharged.

Sergt. Thomas R. Sweet, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Sergt. Hillery J. Walker, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. for promotion.
Corp. John D. Hawthorne; disch. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1864; term of service expired.
Corp. Joseph E. H. Day, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Corp. James Van Buskirk, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Charles I. Atkins, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Hiram Bolser, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Nathaniel Curtis, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Ocellus Dennis, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
David McMullen, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Artemus Smith, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
Augustus C. West, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.
William S. Gains, enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. July 16, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of service.

THIRTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Ira L. Dunham, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.

THIRTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Lucas (on the old Olive Branch fair-grounds), in July and August, 1861. On the 1st of September, 1861, it moved into Camp Dennison, and was there prepared for the field, adopting as a uniform a light-blue zouave dress. In compliment to their colonel the regiment was named the "Piatt Zouaves." On the 15th of the month the regiment left for West Virginia, and ten days later fought its first battle near Chapmansville. The following winter was spent in guarding the rear of Gen. Rosecrans' army. In March, 1862, the Thirty-fourth was ordered to Gauley Bridge, and was at the battle of Princeton. In the summer and fall it was engaged in an active campaign in West Virginia, often rendering excellent service.

In May, 1863, the regiment was furnished with horses and transformed into "Mounted Rifles." It now began a series of rapid movements against the enemy, which were characterized by many sharp and bloody fights, which were especially disastrous to the field-officers, and much suffering was occasioned by the excessive burdens of the marches over a rough country, where food was so scarce that starvation often ensued. In July, 1864, while at Charleston, the regiment was dismounted and as infantry proceeded to the Shenandoah Valley. It was in the battle of Winchester, where it lost a number of its officers, and the command devolved on Capt. S. R. S. West, who ably sustained his reputation as a gallant officer. On the 25th of July, 1864, at the battle of Martinsburg, the regiment was the last to leave the field, which it did under a galling fire. After a number of contests the regiment found itself again at Charleston, and on the 3d of September the non-veterans left it to go to Columbus for a final discharge, being under Capt. West.

On the 19th of September the Thirty-fourth was in Sheridan's famous battle of Winchester, being the third time it had fought over the same ground. It suffered terribly; the color-guard having no less than six men wounded or killed while carrying the flag; it was finally brought through safe by George Rynell, of Company A. In this engagement and the battles which followed the regiment had sixty-one men killed. In other battles which followed the strength of the regiment was reduced to such a small number, that on the 22d of February, 1865, it was consolidated with the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Thirty-fourth losing its identity, and the Clermont County men and others forming Company A in the new organization. The consolidation took place at Cumberland, Md., and from there the regiment was sent back to Winchester, and after a short service was mustered out at Wheeling, July 27th, and disbanded at Columbus, Aug. 1, 1865.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Samuel R. S. West, com. July 25, 1861; pro. to maj. in 1864; disch. at end of term of service, Sept. 13, 1864.
1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Ricker, com. July 27, 1861; detached as aid to Gen. Duffie, March, 1864; pro. to maj., Nov. 26, 1864; assigned to 36th Ohio Vol. Inf.
2d Lieut. John W. Cartwright, com. Sept. 2, 1861; wounded at battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Sergt. Columbus P. Bennett, enl. Nov. 26, 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864.

Sergt. Andy J. Temple, enl. Nov. 26, 1863.
 Sergt. Aaron S. Corbly, enl. Nov. 26, 1863.
 Sergt. Henry B. McGrew, enl. Nov. 26, 1863; pro. to sergt., Oct. 3, 1864.
 Corp. Archie F. Light, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at battle of Cove Mountain Gap, Va., May 10th, and taken prisoner.
 Corp. Alvin Randall, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; sick in hospital at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15, 1864.
 Corp. John W. Newman, enl. Feb. 1, 1862; wounded at battle of Cove Mountain Gap, Va., May 10, 1864, and taken prisoner.
 Corp. Isaac Calhoun, enl. Nov. 26, 1863; wounded at battle of New London, Va.; whereabouts unknown.
 Corp. Harry Blackburn, enl. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. from Co. II, Sept. 3, 1864.
 Corp. Thomas A. McGrew, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; pro. to corp., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Corp. Joseph D. Jotter, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp., Oct. 3, 1864.
 Corp. Christian Spesser, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; pro. to corp., Sept. 30, 1864.
 Joseph Anderson, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Benjamin Anderson, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; in hospital at Martinsburg, Va.
 William Brunaugh, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; division teamster, Sept. 9, 1864.
 David Brown, enl. Nov. 28, 1863; sick in hospital in Maryland, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Benjamin Bragdon, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864.
 William H. Boyd, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; sick in hospital at Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Cornelius Boulware, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Leonidas Boulware, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sick in hospital at Winchester, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 William Barrett, enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Augustus Basle, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; sick in hospital at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1864; trans. from Co. H, Sept. 3, 1864.
 Jerry Bowman, enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Charles Crooks, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; detached in Q.-M. Dept., Sept. 3, 1864; Cumberland, Md.
 George Camphill, enl. Nov. 30, 1863; sick in hospital at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Augustus Cory, enl. Nov. 30, 1863.
 Theodore Crosby, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; sick in hospital at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Milton Corbly, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; detached as a scout, April 1, 1864.
 James C. Conzens, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 William Dillingham, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sick in hospital at Cumberland, Md., Oct. 10, 1864.
 Wilson Donham, enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sick in hospital at Parkersburg, Va., July 25, 1864.
 Ludwick Evanshine, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864.
 George Ewing, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Alfred Ewing, enl. March 8, 1864; wounded at battle of Lynchburg, Va.
 James Eagan, enl. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. from Co. II, Sept. 3, 1864.
 George Elder, enl. May 21, 1864; trans. from Co. H, Sept. 3, 1864; taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 17, 1864.
 William Elcock, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 17, 1864.
 Elisha B. Eppert, enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Frank Frondoff, enl. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. from Co. II, Sept. 3, 1864.
 Lachius C. Floro, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; sick in hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio, March 16, 1864.
 Patrick Frisby, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Sylvester Foster, enl. March 1, 1864; trans. from Co. K, Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick (place unknown).
 Albert Fagin, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sick in hospital at Parkersburg, Va., July 26, 1864.
 John W. Gillin, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Christopher Goodloe, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Alanson Hill, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; prisoner of war, Sept. 8, 1864.
 William D. Hooper, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 David Hilton, trans. from Co. H, Sept. 3, 1864.
 William T. Hawkins, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; sick in hospital at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Reason Hawkins, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
 Anron Halfield, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 George Hiles, enl. March 8, 1864; in convalescent camp, Charleston, W. Va., May 1, 1864.
 Daniel Hartzel, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from Co. K, Sept. 3, 1864, and absent, sick (no place).
 Elmore Jones, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, and in hospital, Philadelphia.
 Oscar Jones, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 William Johnson, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sick in hospital, Winchester, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 John R. Kirgan, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; wounded at battle of Cove Mountain Gap, Va., May 10, 1864, and taken prisoner.
 Aaron S. Kirgan, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; detached as nurse in hospital at Sandy Hook, Md., July 24, 1864.
 Thomas Kilgore, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; sick in hospital at Winchester, Va., Sept. 17, 1864.

Francis M. Leeds, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; in convalescent camp, Cumberland, Md., July 25, 1864.
 Charles Light, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; detached as scout August, 1864.
 David Lyons, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 William Latham, enl. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Franklin Lloyd, enl. Nov. 14, 1863; detached as division teamster, May 6, 1864.
 Elias Loup, enl. Nov. 10, 1863.
 Henry Long, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at battle of Cove Mountain Gap, Va., May 10, 1864; taken prisoner.
 Edmond Lindsey, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Edmond P. McGrew, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Lewis Moujar, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Hiram A. Martin, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; detached as ambulance driver Sept. 3, 1864.
 Benj. F. McCann, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Florence McCarty, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; detached as orderly at brigade headquarters Oct. 25, 1864.
 Henry Newman, enl. Nov. 21, 1863; sick in hospital, Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Henry Prater, enl. Dec. 18, 1863; detached as nurse in hospital, Winchester, Va., Sept. 12, 1864.
 George Rynell, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 George Rony, enl. Dec. 25, 1863; sick in hospital, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16, 1864.
 James Ryan.
 George Stratton, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Drummond Slade, enl. Nov. 11, 1863, sick in hospital, Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1864.
 George Sprecker, enl. Nov. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. K, Sept. 3, 1864.
 Thomas W. Lee, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Franklin Tedrow, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864.
 Thomas Thompson, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sick in hospital, Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Bennett Trump, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Joseph Windsor, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 John D. Wells, enl. July 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Cove Mountain Gap, Va., May 10, 1864; taken prisoner.
 Silas Williams, enl. Oct. 1, 1863.
 John Weeks, enl. Dec. 11, 1863.
 John Walbrunner, enl. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. from Co. II, Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel Wise, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. II, Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick (place unknown).
 Walter B. Eppert, enl. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Martin Lerbeich, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; detached as bugler at Gen. Crook's headquarters, July 22, 1864.

Deceased.

Sergt. Hamlin L. Avey, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Sergt. Jacob Craig, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Corp. Samuel Drake, enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
 George Conner, enl. Dec. 11, 1864.
 Samuel Barnes, enl. Feb. 22, 1864.

Discharged Sept. 3, 1864.

Sergt. Joseph H. Short, Corp. John J. Warren, Corp. Jacob Donham, John Andrews, John Brunaugh, Benjamin Behymer, Joseph Commissan, Alonzo Duly, Adam Daniels, Orlando Leeds, John Hessey, William Kalls, Daniel Sullivan, Robert Smith, Wm. Thompson, Saml. Vansant, George Knabb.

DETACHMENT OF COMPANY A.

Sergt. Joseph H. Short, enl. July 23, 1861.
 Corp. John I. Warren, enl. July 27, 1861.
 Corp. Jacob Donham, enl. July 27, 1861.
 John T. Andrew, enl. July 23, 1861.
 Benjamin Behymer, enl. July 27, 1861.
 John C. Brunaugh, enl. July 27, 1861.
 Joseph Commissan, enl. July 23, 1861; absent, sick, at Frederick, Md.
 Adron H. Daniels, enl. July 27, 1861.
 Alonzo Duly, enl. July 27, 1861.
 John Hessey, enl. July 27, 1861.
 Orlando Leeds, enl. July 27, 1861.
 Daniel Sullivan, enl. July 27, 1861.
 Robert Smith, enl. July 27, 1861.
 William Thompson, enl. July 27, 1861.
 Samuel A. Vansant, enl. July 27, 1861.
 George F. Knabb, enl. July 23, 1861.

THIRTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Benjamin Cummings, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Thomas J. B. Hopkins, com. March 10, 1865; pro. to sergt., Co. A, July 27, 1861; pro. to 1st Lieut., Co. A, 36th O. V. C., Nov. 6, 1864; trans. to 36th O. V. I., Feb. 4, 1865; pro. to capt., Co. A, 36th O. V. I., Nov. 10, 1865.

- 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Temple, com. March 10, 1865; pro. to sergt., Co. A, 36th O. V. I., July 27, 1861; trans. to 36th O. V. I., Feb. 24, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. A, 36th O. V. I., March 10, 1865.
- 2d Lieut. Lafayette Hawk, com. May 16, 1865; pro. to sergt., Co. C, 36th O. V. I., July 24, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut., May 16, 1865.
- Capt. Hiram F. Duval, com. July 29, 1861; pro. to maj., 36th O. V. I., Sept. 7, 1862.
- 2d Lieut. James C. Gelby, com. July 29, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., and assigned to Co. F, April 1, 1862.
- 2d Lieut. John D. Mitchell, com. Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., and assigned to Co. H, Oct. 3, 1862.
- 1st Lieut. John A. Palmer, com. Sept. 25, 1862; res. June 18, 1863.
- 1st Lieut. Augustus T. Ward, com. April 27, 1864; pro. to capt., March 10, 1865; assigned to Co. F, 36th O. V. I.
- 1st Lieut. Jonathan Patton, com. Oct. 21, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 56th O. V. I., April 25, 1864.
- 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Harvey, com. April 21, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 56th O. V. I., April 25, 1864.
- Capt. James G. Barker, com. Oct. 21, 1862; must. out Nov. 4, 1864, at Marietta, O.
- 1st Sergt. Joel E. Stacy, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Sergt. John Gammons, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Sergt. Henry B. McGrew, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Sergt. Alvin C. Brandall, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Sergt. Jeremiah Unger, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Corp. James R. Ghaler, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Corp. Christian Spresser, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Corp. Thomas A. McGrew, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Corp. Joseph D. Potter, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Corp. Archie F. Light, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Corp. Henry Prater, enl. Dec. 8, 1863; appointed corp. July 1, 1865.
- Corp. John Steed, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; appointed corp. July 1, 1865.
- Corp. John Gillen, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; appointed corp. July 1, 1865.
- Teamster James V. Swards, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Joseph Anderson, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Benjamin Bragdon, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
- William H. Boyd, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; absent at Philadelphia since Aug. 15, 1864.
- Cornelius Boulware, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Leonidas Boulware, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sick at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Henry Bishop, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- William Bishop, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- John Batch, enl. Oct. 27, 1863.
- John Best, enl. April 23, 1864.
- George Brown, enl. March 9, 1865.
- George Carpenter, enl. Jan. 24, 1864.
- Richard Dudley, enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
- John W. Dudley, enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
- William Dillingham, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Stephen C. Duval, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Ephraim Dewolf, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Elisha B. Eppert, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Walter B. Eppert, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Ludwick Evanshine, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Alfred Ewing, enl. March 8, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- George Ewing, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Zackus C. Floro, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; sick at Claysville, Md.
- Patrick Fristy, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; sick.
- Albert Fagin, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sick at Claysville, Md.
- Charles Griggs, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Goodcil B. Grub, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Lafayette Geors, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
- Christopher Goodloe, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- Alanson Hill, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- William D. Hooper, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- William P. Hawkins, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- George Hiles, enl. March 8, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1865.
- William H. Hill, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Patrick Holland, enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
- Elmore Jones, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Oscar Jones, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- William Johnson, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Aaron S. Kirgun, enl. Nov. 28, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Franklin Loyd, enl. Nov. 14, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Olias Loop, enl. Nov. 10, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Francis M. Leeds, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- David Lyons, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Charles Light, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Martin Lebrick, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- William Lathin, enl. Oct. 1, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Edmund Lindsey, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- William Lankester, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- George Long, enl. Dec. 11, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- James H. McKee, enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
- Hiram A. Martin, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Benjamin McCann, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Florence McCarty, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Edward McGrew, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Lewis Moujar, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Allen D. Morris, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Pearly F. Nott, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Samuel B. Newton, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Joseph Ormiston, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Isaac Palmer, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- James A. Pope, enl. March 3, 1865.
- Joseph Peirley, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Charles Phillips, enl. April 20, 1864.
- George Roney, enl. Dec. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- James M. Ross, enl. Feb. 16, 1864.
- George Rynell, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- George W. Slye, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- John Stewart, enl. Feb. 24, 1865.
- Drummond Slade, enl. Nov. 11, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Thomas O. Steed, enl. Dec. 11, 1863.
- Albert D. Shaffer, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Sledan Storove, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- James R. H. Smith, enl. March 2, 1865.
- William Trncy, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Bennett Trump, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Franklin Tedrow, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Joseph Windsor, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- John Weeks, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. from 34th O. V. I., June 30, 1864.
- Jacob Wooster, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
- William Wachs, enl. March 27, 1861.
- James V. Zollars, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.

Discharged.

- Frederick Davis, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. Nov. 6, 1861, at Lannersville, Va.
- Moses Monett, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. Jan. 31, 1862, at Cross Lanes, Va.
- Simson Devoe, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. July 25, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio.
- Church B. Severance, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. July 25, 1862, at Columbus, O.
- Andrew Davis, disch. Aug. 25, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio.
- James Huey, disch. Dec. 22, 1862, at Washington, D.C.
- John Shafer, disch. June 4, 1863, at Gallipolis, Ohio.
- Arthur W. Barker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for wounds, April 24, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio.
- Corp. Joseph Dye, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. for wounds, March 14, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio.
- William D. McCracken, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, July 25, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
- 1st Sergt. Theodore Hoyt, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 16, 1863, at Copell, Tenn.
- Corp. Augustus A. Wood, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. for wounds, Dec. 7, 1863, at Gallatin.
- Robert Nesselrove, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 7, 1863, at Gallatin.
- Thomas T. Jackson, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. for disability, June 10, 1864, at Gallatin.
- Christopher Smith, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 29, 1864, at Gallatin.
- Eli G. Wilson, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service.
- Corp. James D. Grubb, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Corp. Charles H. Deval, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Teamster Ralph Crooks, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- William Barnhart, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Benjamin F. Clay, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Harris Deval, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Silas A. Deval, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- J. L. Davis, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry.
- Herinin E. Davis, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Hildreth Davis, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Robert Lerul, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Saluthaicl Ladd, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Henry O. McLure, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Benjamin Nott, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Oscar J. Oween, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- Daniel Owen, enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 28, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.

John B. Oliver, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Charles W. Perkins, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 John C. Riggs, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 William Ross, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 John Smith, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Marion H. Wincent, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Amos Wilson, enl. July 29, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Sept. 4, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
 Hardison Parson, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. for disability, April 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Henry Schockley, enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. for disability, May 25, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Sergt. George P. Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Corp. Willeany C. Brown, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 William Brunaugh, enl. April 2, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Jerry Bowman, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 William Deval, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Didrer Gooreye, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 George Frony, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Charles R. Stowe, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; disch. on expiration of term of service, Feb. 24, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Ezekiel Roberts, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. in compliance with order of the War Department.
 Corp. Edmond Davis, enl. July 29, 1864; disch. on expiration of term of service, March 20, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Corp. Charles C. Davis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for wounds, Feb. 1, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
 Alexander C. Deval, enl. Sept. 15, 1864; disch. for disability, June 6, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
 Davis Brown, enl. Nov. 28, 1863; disch. June 6, 1865, at Frederick, Md.
 Thomas Thompson, enl. June 1, 1864; disch. for disability, April 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 W. Lee Thomas, enl. June 1, 1864; disch. for disability, June 7, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Silas Williams, enl. Oct. 1, 1863; disch. May 15, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Henry Long, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. for disability, April 27, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
 James Ryan, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Corp. Jim Newman, enl. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. for wounds, April 4, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
 Henry Newman, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.
 Thomas Kilgore, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. June 6, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 Sergt. Columbus Bennett, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. in compliance with order.
 Reason Hawkins, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. for wounds, March 29, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.
 Benjamin Anderson, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. for wounds, March 29, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jim Wagoner, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.

Transferred.

Corp. A. W. Barker, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. Dec. 10, 1861, to 77th Ohio Inf. as 2d lieut.
 William Burlon, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. April 4, 1862, to Co. H, 36th O. V. I.
 Sergt. Osmer Wood, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. May 27, 1862, to Co. K, 36th O. V. I.
 Sergt. Miles A. Stacy, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. Oct. 25, 1862, to Co. B, 36th O. V. I.
 Jesse H. Banker, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. Jan. 1, 1863, to Co. B, N. C. S., 36th O. V. I.
 William W. Harewood, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. Jan. 1, 1864, to Co. B, N. C. S., 36th O. V. I.
 James A. Shears, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. July 19, 1864, to 1st Maryland Bat.
 Sergt. George W. Putman, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. July 1, 1864, to Co. C, 36th O. V. I.
 Avis F. Stacy, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. April 10, 1864, to V. R. C.
 James L. Lancaster, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. April 30, 1864, to V. R. C.
 Sergt. Aaron S. Corbly, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; trans. March 10, 1865, to Co. C, 36th O. V. I.
 Wilson Denham, enl. Jan. 18, 1864; trans. March 10, 1865, to V. R. C.
 Sergt. W. K. Johnson, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. March 10, 1865, to Co. E, 36th O. V. I.
 Sergt. Benjamin Bragg, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. March 10, 1865, to Co. B, 36th O. V. I.
 Zebulon J. Nisclon, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. Jan. 1, 1865, to Co. F, 36th O. V. I.

Deaths.

James F. Stewart, enl. July 29, 1861; accidentally shot Aug. 31, 1861, at Hughes River, Va.

Isaac Armstrong, enl. July 29, 1861; died Dec. 9, 1861, at Summersville, Va., of measles.
 James L. Glidden, enl. July 29, 1861; killed in action, May 23, 1862, at Sonesburg, Va.
 Dojer B. McClure, enl. July 29, 1861; died June 18, 1864, at Washington Co., Ohio, of wounds in action.
 William Tullus, enl. July 29, 1861; died Aug. 10, 1862, at Meadow Bluffs, Va., of brain disease.
 Corp. Cortland Shephard, enl. July 29, 1861; killed in action Sept. 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.
 Corp. William Marshall, enl. July 29, 1861; killed in action, July 25, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
 Geo. W. Kierus, enl. July 29, 1861; died of consumption, Nov. 8, 1862, at Clarksburg, Va.
 Martin Miller, enl. July 29, 1861; drowned Sept. 12, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
 Perley J. Nesselroad, enl. July 29, 1861; killed in action, Nov. 25, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Henry Ripley, enl. July 29, 1861; killed in action, Nov. 25, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Corp. W. U. Thornburg, enl. July 29, 1861; killed in action, June 18, 1864, at Lynchburg, Va.
 John A. Ladd, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Dec. 13, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received in action.
 Corp. Albert Henton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action, Sept. 3, 1863, at Berryville, Va.
 Daniel R. Ross, enl. Sept. 28, 1861; died Dec. 12, 1862, at Summersville, Va., of measles.
 Lymon D. Pearow, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; killed by guerrillas, May 18, 1864, in Greenbrier Co., Va.
 Jacob Youngblood, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; killed in action, Sept. 3, 1864, at Bernhill, Va.
 Francis D. McCarrel, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; died Oct. 24, 1864, at Florence, S. C.
 John Living, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; killed in action, Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Corp. David Cory, enl. March 25, 1864; killed in action, July 24, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
 William Elcock, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; died Dec. 9, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.
 Isaac Calhoun, enl. Nov. 25, 1863; died in prison of wounds, March 9, 1865, at Danville, Va.
 Samuel Meacralf, enl. Oct. 26, 1864; died at Staunton, Va., Jan. 9, 1865.
 William Ladd, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died in rebel prison (date unknown).

COMPANY G.

James Crane, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; missing in action (no cause given).

THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment rendezvoused at Camp Colerain, ten miles north of Cincinnati, in July, 1861, but in August moved to Camp Dennison, where its organization was completed. On the 18th of the month it left for St. Louis, and was the first Ohio regiment to enter Missouri and join the forces under Gen. Fremont, and participated in the Missouri campaign. Thence it moved down the Mississippi as part of Gen. Pope's army, and took an active part in the campaign in Western Tennessee and Mississippi. The men were often without rations and improperly clad, enduring great sufferings. On the 26th of December, 1863, many of the men re-enlisted, and the regiment rendezvoused at Camp Dennison to replenish its ranks. On the 5th of May, 1864, it moved on the Atlanta campaign, and on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas it acquitted itself with great bravery. The regiment was in the review at Washington, and was mustered out at Camp Dennison, July 9, 1865. It never was in a retreat, and served with distinction under Pope, Logan, Howard, McPherson, Sherman, and Grant. In the veteran reorganization it contributed more men than any other regiment in the State.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY E.

Q.M.-Sergt. Samuel A. Hall, enl. July 13, 1861; must. as private in Capt. Jenkins' Co. E; app. q.m.-sergt., July 13, 1861.
 Capt. John S. Jenkins, com. July 13, 1861.
 Sergt. John David, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Sergt. Jacob Broadwell, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Sergt. William N. Chapman, enl. July 13, 1861.

Corp. Frank Hight, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Corp. Francis C. Manning, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Corp. Thomas J. Meeker, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Corp. James Hahn, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Corp. John S. Lowe, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Corp. Samuel F. Fagin, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Oliver Brown, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Melvin C. Brazier, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Charles Baker, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Eugene Cross, enl. July 13, 1861.
 William L. Coler, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Charles Ellis, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Orlando M. Given, enl. July 13, 1861.
 John G. Herrin, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Samuel Hull, enl. July 13, 1861.
 William H. Johnson, enl. July 13, 1861.
 William H. Johnson (2d), enl. July 13, 1861.
 James Morgan, enl. July 13, 1861.
 David R. McCohn, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Jeremiah A. McGill, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Samuel Mooney, enl. July 13, 1861.
 John Pollock, enl. July 13, 1861.
 John A. Reese, enl. July 13, 1861.
 George W. Stafford, enl. July 13, 1861.
 John C. Still, enl. July 13, 1861.
 Joseph M. Strickley, enl. July 13, 1861.
 George Shannon (no date).
 William Sheets, enl. July 13, 1861.
 John Ward, enl. July 13, 1861.

Discharged.

Thomas Hill, enl. July 13, 1861; must. out at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason expiration term of service, Aug. 12, 1864.
 William Kyle, enl. July 13, 1861; must. out at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason expiration term of service, Aug. 12, 1864.
 Frank B. Lane, enl. July 13, 1861; must. out at Chattanooga, Tenn., by reason expiration term of service, Aug. 12, 1864.
 James C. Lans, enl. March 1, 1863; must. out at Goldsboro', N. C., March 27, 1865, by reason expiration term of service.
 John A. Settle, enl. July 13, 1861; must. out at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1864, by reason expiration term of service.

Transferred.

William Early, enl. July 13, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 39th Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., March 3, 1864.
 Frank Manning, enl. July 13, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 39th Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., March 29, 1864.
 James Swenry, enl. July 13, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 39th Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., May 29, 1864.
 Allen Temple, enl. July 13, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 39th Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., Feb. 25, 1864.

Veteran Recruit.

Aaron Fagin, enl. Jan. 26, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Chris. A. Morgan, com. July 8, 1861.
 1st Lieut. Willard P. Stoms, com. July 20, 1861.
 Sergt. John B. Ryan, enl. July 8, 1861.
 Sergt. Eli G. Vincent, enl. July 16, 1861.
 Corp. Alfred Carle, enl. July 16, 1861.
 Corp. Andrew Vincent, enl. July 20, 1861.
 John W. Andrews, enl. July 16, 1861.
 James Baker, enl. July 25, 1861.
 Josiah Bartlett, enl. July 31, 1861.
 Joseph Bowman, enl. July 30, 1861.
 Frank Bowman, enl. July 22, 1861.
 Patrick O. Brien, enl. July 26, 1861.
 George Benson, enl. July 16, 1861.
 John Brooks, enl. July 16, 1861.
 Oliver Brown, enl. July 30, 1861.
 David Carle, enl. July 16, 1861.
 Nathan W. Clayton, enl. July 25, 1861.
 Aglomah Cooley, enl. July 31, 1861.
 George Close, enl. July 31, 1861.
 Charles Emery, enl. July 25, 1861.
 Francis Fern, enl. July 20, 1861.
 John Fitch, enl. July 20, 1861.
 J. Hamilton Gregg, enl. July 31, 1861.
 Antona Gardner, enl. July 20, 1861.
 Ludwick Griess, enl. July 20, 1861.
 John W. Jewell, enl. July 20, 1861.
 Thomas A. Hays, enl. July 20, 1861; app. corp. June 3, 1865.
 William Hobson, enl. July 20, 1861.
 James Hunter, enl. July 20, 1861.
 Jasper Keelor, enl. July 20, 1861.
 John Langsdon, enl. July 20, 1861.
 John Langan, enl. July 20, 1861.
 Jacob Lano, enl. July 15, 1861.

Joseph Marsh, enl. July 30, 1861.
 John W. Masterson, enl. July 30, 1861.
 William May, enl. July 8, 1861.
 John W. Miller, enl. July 25, 1861.
 Nathaniel Netterfield, enl. July 15, 1861.
 Henry Peck, enl. July 15, 1861.
 David F. Silver, enl. July 31, 1861.
 Florence L. Simpson, enl. July 31, 1861.
 James Smith, enl. July 20, 1861.
 Benjamin Smith, enl. July 20, 1861.
 Jacob Spinning, enl. July 20, 1861.
 James Tate, enl. July 26, 1861.
 Isaac Taylor, enl. July 12, 1861.
 Homer Turrell, enl. July 30, 1861.
 John Tinks, enl. July 20, 1861.
 Andrew Wachtleter, enl. July 8, 1861.
 Oscar Warwick, enl. July 28, 1861.
 Robert M. C. Watson, enl. July 31, 1861.
 Frederick Hoeman, enl. July 31, 1861.

FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Feb. 17, 1862, and shortly after reported to Gen. W. T. Sherman at Paducah, but soon passed on to Pittsburg Landing, disembarking there on the 19th of March. It participated in the battles there, losing about one-third of its members. It was among the first to enter the rebel works at Corinth; was with Sherman up the Arkansas River. At Vicksburg and at Jackson it performed a prominent part. The Forty-eighth, now a mere remnant, was captured at Sabine Cross-Roads, and was not exchanged until October, 1864. Afterwards most of the men re-enlisted, and the regiment shared in the capture of Mobile, and at the close of the war was in Texas. It was mustered out of the service in May, 1866.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY G.

Christian Burkhart, enl. Nov. 14, 1861.
 Wesley A. Coombs, enl. Nov. 20, 1861.
 William E. Conard, enl. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Peter A. Deller, enl. Nov. 9, 1861.
 David Dutcher, enl. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Theodore B. David, enl. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Addison Glancy, enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
 James Hair, enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
 Elliot E. Leming, enl. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Samuel S. Long, enl. Nov. 15, 1861.
 William C. Longley, enl. Nov. 15, 1861.
 David Murphy, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 William B. Marshall, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Thomas M. McClain, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Andrew C. Muny, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Joseph K. Mendenhall, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Adam C. McCormick, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Michael M. McEntire, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Samuel H. Milton, enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
 Alexander Patterson, enl. Nov. 9, 1861.
 George N. Peters, enl. Nov. 9, 1861.
 John W. Quinn, enl. Nov. 9, 1861.
 Richard A. South, enl. Nov. 14, 1861.
 Zezekiah South, enl. Nov. 14, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Corp. Alexander Troy, enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. from Co. B, Jan. 1, 1862.
 Ezekiel Harold, enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. from Co. K, Jan. 1, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Corp. Brinton C. Bourne, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; priv. at enl.; pro. Nov. 25, 1861.
 Corp. Andrew M. Copper, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; priv. at enl.; pro. Nov. 25, 1861.
 Musician John Morris, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; priv. at enl.; pro. Nov. 25, 1861.
 Jerry Alcorn, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Henry L. Bolinger, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Smith Brown, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Walter F. Chaffin, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Elias Conover, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 William Cook, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Ezekiel Harrold, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Walter G. Jeffries, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.

William H. Knot, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 John C. Runyan, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Thomas Short, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 William Sheck, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Randolph Smith, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 John W. Troy, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Alexander Troy, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 James H. Troy, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.

FIFTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This organization was recruited from the State at large, and was formed into a regiment at Camp Dennison, Aug. 27, 1862. On the first of the following month it went to the defense of Cincinnati in the Kirby Smith raid. From this on it was active in the Kentucky and East Tennessee movements, which necessitated long and wearisome marches. In May, 1864, the regiment became a part of the army which moved against Atlanta, and was in line of battle almost continually. It was at Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Culp House, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro', and other places, and had its ranks fearfully thinned. It pursued Hood, and was in the campaigns which followed his northward movement, again losing many men. At Columbia the Ninety-ninth Ohio was consolidated with it, the Fiftieth having at this time only about one hundred men. It accompanied the Twenty-third Corps to the East *via* Cincinnati and Washington City, to Wilmington, N. C., Kingston, Goldsboro', and was mustered out at Salisbury in June, 1865. On the 17th of July it arrived at Camp Dennison, where it was paid and discharged.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Elmor W. Williams, com. Aug. 24, 1864; appointed 2d lieut. Co. D, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Oct. 8, 1862; pro. to capt., Aug. 24, 1864.
 Capt. James W. Cahill, com. Aug. 26, 1862; appointed capt. by Governor of Ohio, Aug. 26, 1862; resigned July 1, 1864.
 1st Lieut. David H. Robinson, com. Dec. 10, 1864; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 1st Lieut. Anthony Anderson, com. Jan. 14, 1863; appointed 2d lieut. by Governor of Ohio, Aug. 26, 1862; pro. Jan. 14, 1863.
 2d Lieut. Sidney H. Cook, com. May 16, 1864; sergt.-maj. at enlistment; pro. June 16, 1864, from Co. E.
 2d Lieut. Martin V. B. Little, com. Jan. 14, 1863; 1st sergt. at enlistment; pro. Jan. 14, 1863; resigned May 17, 1864.
 1st Sergt. Elias C. Stanchift, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; sergt. at enlistment; pro. to 1st sergt., Aug. 5, 1864; sick at Wheeling, W. Va.
 Sergt. Wilson Johnson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Sergt. Alexander R. McCoy, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Sergt. Robison F. Leffingwell, enl. July 8, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Sergt. John Duncan, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp. at enlistment; pro. Jan. 1, 1863; paroled prisoner.
 Corp. Clinton Arnold, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Corp. William R. Lindsey, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; appointed corp., Aug. 26, 1862.
 Corp. George Conner, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; appointed corp., Aug. 26, 1862; sick in hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
 Corp. Henry Helmering, enl. July 29, 1862; appointed corp., Aug. 26, 1862.
 Corp. Henry Furlman, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Corp. Edward W. Larue, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. Philip Hamen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp., Dec. 1, 1864.
 Wagoner Israel Downing, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 William Aubert, enl. July 24, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 James L. Allen, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Alpheus Allgire, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864; paroled prisoner.

John Bevington, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Emanuel Bryan, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 William E. Burk, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Enos Bryan, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 William Behymer, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 William Burkhart, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 Frederick Bowen, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 Robert Boyer, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 Solomon Behymer, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; in hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio, wounded.
 Alexander W. Conner, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 George W. Cable, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 William M. Clouse, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Charles W. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Runyan Day, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Thomas B. Day, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Albert Day, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Edwin Evanshine, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 George W. Exline, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Louis Eysenbach, enl. July 30, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Benjamin Fisher, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 William Foster, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Benjamin Figgins, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; in hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
 John W. Fouts, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 James M. Folks, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 George W. Gamble, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 George Groves, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Simeon M. Hickman, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I.
 Thomas W. Hire, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I.; in hospital at Louisville, Ky.
 King S. Hartzug, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I.; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; has not since been heard of.
 John Israel, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Francis J. Jefferres, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Charles Jefferres, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 Joseph E. Johnson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Simeon A. Jackson, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Sylvester W. Johnson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 George Johnson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; in hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 William H. Krugh, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Jacob M. Krugh, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Kear, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Philip Kaufman, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Edwin R. Lindsey, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 George W. Mortimer, enl. July 24, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Albert Pierce, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 Elbridge Pierce, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; a paroled prisoner.
 William A. Roberts, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Calvin Reichard, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Benjamin Shinabery, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Solomon Schnepf, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Noah E. Sutton, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Thomas Tice, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Thomas Thompson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I.; in hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 William G. Vail, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I.
 George Wentz, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I.
 Israel S. Welch, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 50th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1864; in hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
 William White, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 John J. Wahl, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 James M. Weadock, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Discharged.

Sergt. David Harnley, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1864.
 Sergt. Francis M. Fagin, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1864.
 Sergt. Joseph Roch, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1864.
 Corp. David Glenn, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1864.
 William H. Binkley, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. May 3, 1865.
 George Glenn, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Jan. 22, 1863.
 John Crawford, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. April 25, 1863.
 William H. Denny, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. April 8, 1863.
 Solomon Denny, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.
 Middleton Humes, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. May 3, 1865.
 Edwin L. House, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. May 3, 1865.
 Oscar L. Towner, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 5, 1862.
 John W. Porter, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disability, April 24, 1863.
 James H. Williams, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 3, 1865.
 Charles Willet, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. May 3, 1865.

Transferred.

Valentine Klump, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 18, 1864.
 William Lillich, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 18, 1865.

Killed or Died of Wounds.

Levi Hamen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 William Kennedy, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.
 David Bupp, enl. July 20, 1862; killed in battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.
 Sergt. Charles J. Medbery, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of wounds in Ga., Aug. 4, 1864.

COMPANY D.

John H. Glasgow, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; in hospital, Dec. 1, 1864.
 Thomas Glasgow, enl. July 10, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Corp. George H. Reese, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Oliver S. McClure, com. Aug. 21, 1862; appointed 1st lieutenant, Aug. 21, 1862; pro. June 29, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Josiah Moorehead, com. Aug. 12, 1862; appointed 2d lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1862; pro. Jan. 8, 1863; trans. from 99th Ohio Vol. Inf. to 50th Ohio Vol. Inf., and assigned to Co. K.
 2d Lieut. Charles A. Vanderson, com. Aug. 20, 1862; appointed 2d lieutenant, June 19, 1863; trans. to 183d Ohio Vol. Inf., June 22, 1865.
 1st Sergt. John Lindsey, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; appointed 1st sergeant, April 10, 1864.
 2d Sergt. Joseph Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; appointed sergeant, Dec. 18, 1862.
 3d Sergt. Samuel Losey, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; appointed sergeant, June 1, 1863.
 4th Sergt. George Kurtz, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; appointed corp., Aug. 26, 1862; pro. March 1, 1865.
 Corp. Frank Cox, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., Jan. 28, 1863.
 Corp. David Noble, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; appointed corp., Jan. 28, 1863.
 Corp. Henry Fox, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1864; appointed corp., March, 1863.
 Jeremiah Ammerman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Charles Adam, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Simeon Arthur, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 John C. Bennett, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Vincent Bressarolo, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; sick in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1865.
 Alexander Burges, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Stephen P. Blizzard, enl. July 15, 1862.
 William H. Child, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 William L. Coler, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Charles L. Goodwin, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 James Johnson, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Joshua Julian, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; absent, sick, at Camp Dennison March 1, 1865.
 Albert Kirgan, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; absent, sick, in hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Alexander McCrady, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; absent on detached service as safeguard, at Franklin, Tenn.
 Richard Marsh, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 James Prickett, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; absent, sick, in hospital at Newbern, N. C., May 5, 1865.
 Samuel Reddish, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, in hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, February, 1865.
 John B. Shar, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Peter Steffen, enl. July 27, 1862.
 Simon W. Smith, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 James H. Vanzant, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; in hospital, November and December, 1864.
 Garret Vanzant, enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
 George W. Williams, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Discharged.

Corp. Erastus Winters, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. May 20, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

Christian Berman, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Nov. 9, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.
 William A. Baker, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Dec. 9, 1862, at Columbia, Ky.
 William Bates, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on writ of habeas corpus.
 Charles B. Crane, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. September, 1862, by reason of disability.
 James Lucy, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on writ of habeas corpus, August, 1862.
 David Morris, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 9, 1862.

Transferred.

Sergt. Isa M. Weston, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., 50th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., and trans. to non-commissioned staff, Feb. 1, 1865.
 Peter F. Peckney, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., 50th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., and trans. to non-commissioned staff, June 15, 1864.
 Carlton Paris, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt., 50th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., and transferred to non-commissioned staff, April 10, 1864.
 David H. Cowen, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to hospital steward, 50th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., and trans. to non-commissioned staff.

Died.

Thomas Shyrene, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 John P. Reynolds, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; killed at battle of Franklin, Tenn., March 30, 1864.
 Peter Alberts, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1864, of wounds received at battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 John Hahen, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Colerain, Ohio, September, 1862.
 Christopher Hamel, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Lebanon, Ky., June, 1863.
 Henry Hibrook, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Wheeler's Gap, Tenn., January, 1864.
 John Orton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., September, 1863.
 Jacob Beulsch, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Edward Brown, enl. July 23, 1862.

FIFTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Joseph I. Avey, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 John M. Avey, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Benjamin T. Cook, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.
 James Hilderbrand, enl. Sept. 30, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Charles Jones, enl. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Isaac N. Long, enl. Sept. 24, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 John Lukemires, enl. Oct. 7, 1864; disch. Oct. 6, 1865, on expiration of term of service.
 Melancthon Leming, enl. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Britton Leming, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 John McCormick, enl. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
 Wilbur C. Moyer, enl. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. April 1, 1865.
 Oswald Sutton, enl. Sept. 27, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Albert Simpkins, enl. Oct. 7, 1864; disch. Oct. 6, 1865, on expiration of term of service.
 Benjamin T. Wyatt, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Henry Whittaker, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Died.

Louis P. Kautz, enl. Sept. 24, 1864; died April 21, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo.
 James C. Price, enl. Sept. 30, 1864; died April 21, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo.

FIFTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Ammen, at Ripley, Oct. 1, 1861, and the same day moved to Maysville, Ky. After quieting a disturbance there, it went to Camp Kenton, near Maysville. On the 23d of October it engaged in a campaign in Eastern Kentucky, under Gen. Nelson, but soon moved to Louisville, where it joined the forces of Gen. Buell, who was at that time organizing the Army of the Ohio. It went into winter quarters at Columbia, Ky., and remained there until Feb. 13, 1862. Thence the movement was southward to Nashville, leaving that place with Buell's forces for Pittsburg Landing. Savannah was reached April 6th, and the following day the regiment was engaged in battle the entire day, a number of men from Clermont losing their lives. It was also at Corinth, and marched to Stevenson, Ala. From that point it watched the movements of Bragg, and on the 20th of August began its rapid march northward to checkmate him, reaching Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25th. Then came a retrograde movement to Bowling Green, where the army

was reorganized, and later the movement south continued to Nashville and Murfreesboro', reaching the latter point in December, 1862, and participating in some of the engagements there, a number of men losing their lives. About this time William F. Brown, of Company B, while doing duty in the skirmish-line, discovered a number of rebels secreted in a fissure of a rock along the turnpike, and succeeded in capturing singly a lieutenant and twenty-seven men. For this brave act a medal was recommended. Then came the battle of Stone River and the Tullahoma campaign, and on eastward to Chattanooga and Chickamauga, the latter battle being opened by the Fifty-ninth. In the hotly-contested battle which here occurred the regiment lost heavily, and at Mission Ridge a number were wounded. After this the regiment was ordered to Knoxville, spending the winter at Strawberry Plains, enduring terrible hardships from want of clothing and rations. In April, 1864, began the movement southward which culminated in the Atlanta campaign, and the regiment was engaged at Rocky-Face, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro'. At Dallas Lieut.-Col. Frambes and Adj. M. J. W. Holter and nine men were captured, and as prisoners endured much suffering. On the 31st of October, 1864, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, thence taken to Louisville, where it was paid, being finally discharged at Cincinnati.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

Lieut.-Col. Farron Olmsted, com. Sept. 26, 1861; res. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Lieut.-Col. William Howard, com. Aug. 11, 1862; major from enrollment, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col., Sept. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Lieut.-Col. Granville A. Frambes, March 17, 1863; capt. from enrollment, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to maj.; pro. to lieut.-col., March 17, 1863.
 Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol, com. March 17, 1863; capt. from enrollment, March 17, 1863; pro. to maj.; res. March 8, 1864.
 Adj. Marcellus J. W. Holter, com. Sept. 27, 1861; 1st lieut. from enrollment in Co. F, Feb. 10, 1863; appointed adj., vice King, promoted.
 Regt. Q.-M. Orlando J. Hopkins, com. Sept. 26, 1861; q.-m. from enrollment, Jan. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. E as 1st lieut. by consent.
 Regt. Q.-M. Lowell H. Smith, com. Jan. 8, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. E from enrollment, Jan. 8, 1862; then appointed regt. q.-m.
 Regt. Q.-M. Edward S. Sinks, com. Nov. 5, 1862; 2d lieut. Co. F from enrollment, Nov. 5, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., and appointed regt. q.-m.
 Regt. Q.-M. Edwin Perkins, com. March 17, 1863; private from enrollment, Oct. 23, 1861; then corp. Nov. 20, 1861; appointed sergt. March 1, 1862; appointed q.-m.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; appointed com.-sergt. March 16, 1863; to regt. q.-m. Nov. 21, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Surg. Abraham C. McChesney, com. Oct. 24, 1861; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Charles T. Wilbur, enl. Nov. 7, 1861; res. June 22, 1862.
 Asst. Surg. Frederick Swingley, com. June 22, 1862; res. Nov. 26, 1862.
 Asst. Surg. Sidney C. Gordan, com. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Nathaniel J. Barber, com. Jan. 31, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
 Chaplain James Sargent, com. Oct. 15, 1861; res. July 17, 1862.
 Chaplain John Chaffin, com. March 1, 1863; res. Nov. 13, 1863.
 Sergt.-Maj. Thomas Q. Blair, com. May 23, 1863; private from enrollment in Co. K, May 28, 1863; appointed sergt.-maj., and trans. to N. C. S.; prisoner of war in Georgia Sept. 22, 1863.
 Com.-Sergt. Sylvester A. Frambes, com. May 1, 1863; private from enrollment in Co. B, Aug. 1, 1863; appointed com.-sergt., and trans. to N. C. S.
 Q.-M.-Sergt. George M. Sinks, com. Jan. 1, 1863; private from enrollment in Co. H, Jan. 15, 1862; appointed corp. to June 1, 1863; then to q.-m.-sergt., and trans. to N. C. S.
 Hosp. Steward John P. Robinson, enl. Nov. 12, 1862; corp. from enrollment in Co. F, Nov. 12, 1862; appointed hosp. steward; trans. to N. C. S.
 Principal Musician William H. Reynolds, enl. May 1, 1863; musician from enrollment in Co. E, May 1, 1863; appointed principal musician, and trans. to N. C. S.
 Principal Musician Mathew B. Temple, enl. May 1, 1863; musician from enrollment in Co. G, May 1, 1863; appointed principal musician, and trans. to N. C. S.

Discharged.

Sergt.-Maj. Michael Sells, com. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. for promotion, March 4, 1863.

Sergt.-Maj. Tobias B. Lakin, com. March 1, 1863; corp. from enrollment in Co. B; then sergt. to Nov. 6, 1861; then appointed sergt.-maj., and trans. to non-com. staff; disch. for promotion, May 29, 1863.

Com.-Sergt. Edwin Perkins, com. Jan. 1, 1863; private from enrollment, Oct. 23, 1861; then corp. to Nov. 25, 1861; then sergt. to March 1, 1862; then q.-m. sergt., and trans. to N. C. S. from Co. F; then com.-sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; disch. for promotion, March 1, 1863.

Q.-M.-Sergt. Frank White, com. Oct. 1, 1861; private in Co. F from enrollment, Oct. 1, 1861; then appointed q.-m.-sergt., and trans. to N. C. S.; disch. for promotion as 1st lieut., March 1, 1863.

Transferred.

Drum-Major Josiah A. Tice, enl. Oct. 25, 1861; trans. to Co. H, Aug. 1, 1862.

Hosp. Steward Marquis D. Goff, enl. Nov. 23, 1861; sergt. from enrollment in Co. F, Nov. 23, 1861; appointed hosp. steward, and trans. to N. C. S., Nov. 12, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Nov. 11, 1862.

Prisoners of War.

Sergt.-Maj. Thomas Q. Blair, com. May 23, 1863; private from enrollment in Co. K, May 28, 1863; appointed sergt.-major, and trans. to N. C. S.; pris. of war in Georgia Sept. 22, 1863.

Died.

Com.-Sergt. Leonard G. White, com. Sept. 16, 1861; died May 1, 1862, of consumption, at Georgetown, Ohio.

Regimental Band.

Alfred Squires (lieut.), leader, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Walter S. Hinkle, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Marcellus Hulick, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

John Latch, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Charles Hughes, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Joseph N. Robbins, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Benjamin Dougherty, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Elisha B. Eppert, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

William Gatch, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Arthur E. Miley, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Benjamin F. Moore, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Joseph Antrum, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out March 20, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Robert McKinley, com. Sept. 12, 1861; res. May 26, 1862.

Capt. John L. Watson, com. Feb. 10, 1863; 2d lieut. to April, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; pro. to capt.

1st Lieut. Henry F. Leggett, com. Sept. 26, 1861; res. April 1, 1862.

1st Lieut. Michael Lynch, com. Dec. 12, 1862; trans. from Co. F.

1st Lieut. William Bartlow, com. March 17, 1863; 1st sergt. from enl.

1st Lieut. Michael Sills, com. March 28, 1864; must. as a private, Company C.

1st Sergt. John J. Washburton, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. Dec. 31, 1862.

Sergt. Thomas Clark, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Sergt. Alonzo Carr, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from corp., July 18, 1862.

Sergt. Henry Dillman, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from corp., July 18, 1862.

Corp. Thomas Hayden, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Corp. Clinton M. Vermillion, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. Dec. 20, 1862.

Corp. William Becker, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Stone River.

Corp. John Clark, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. Dec. 20, 1862.

Musician John Reese, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Musician Joseph Reynolds, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Wagoner Garrett Smith, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Godfrey Birch, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

James A. Benjamin, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Shem Botts, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Zeno Botts, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Greensbury Carr, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Thomas Campbell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Robert Campbell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Alexander Case, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; missing at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 6, 1864.

Francis A. Drake, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Martin J. Drake, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; missed May 27, 1864, at New Hope, Ga.

James English, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

William Hall, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Hiram Hall, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at New Hope, Ga.

Samuel Hall, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Henry Howe, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

John Hurdle, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

J. K. Hicks, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

John Hasler, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

James R. Judd, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; prisoner, Sept. 19, 1863.

Thomas F. Jones, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Edgar Light, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Nalty Lanham, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; in hospital at Louisville, Ky.
 William McCalla, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; in hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.
 Perry Miller, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; corp. to Dec. 24, 1862.
 William Morris, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Benjamin Prather, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Isaac Pettit, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Thomas Purdy, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; corp. to Jan. 28, 1862; wounded at Stone River.
 Henry Reynolds, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Robert L. Richards, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; corp. to April 11, 1863; then sergt.
 Jacob Ross, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept., 1863.
 Joseph Starks, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Solomon Starks, enl. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Benjamin A. Smith, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; corp. to June 20, 1862.
 Harrison Slye, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Leonidas Tuston, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Lewis Townsley, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Eugene Van Briggie, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga.
 Lafayette Van Briggie, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; sergt. to Dec. 31, 1862.
 William Vickroy, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded at New Hope, May 27, 1864.
 Lafayette Watkins, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; taken prisoner at New Hope, May 27, 1864.
 Moses P. Watson, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Discharged.

Corp. John Pangburn, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1862, at Columbia, Ky.
 Corp. Samuel Chapman, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1864, at Camp Denison.
 Corp. Jackson Clark, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; corp. from Jan. 28, 1862; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.
 William Benjamin, enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. June 17, 1864, at Columbia.
 Godfrey Chamberlain, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. June 17, 1864, at Columbia.
 David Campbell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. July 8, 1862, at Cincinnati.
 George Cornell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. May 26, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
 David Cornell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. June 16, 1863, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
 Silas English, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 18, 1863, at Columbia.
 John English, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1863, at Columbia.
 Alfred Ewing, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. June 16, 1862, at St. Louis.
 John N. Frazier, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. April 17, 1862, at Camp Shiloh.
 George Jarmon, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. July 2, 1863, at Columbia, Ky.
 Samuel Judd, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. July 9, 1863, at Columbia, Ky.
 Franklin Lanham, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 28, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.
 John M. Miller, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1862, at Columbia, Ky.
 William McLefresh, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 16, 1863, at Nashville.
 Hiram Ross, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. April 17, 1862, at Camp Shiloh.
 William E. Sargent, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. April 17, 1862, at Camp Shiloh.
 Asa Starke, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. April 14, 1863, at Murfreesboro'.
 Andrew J. West, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 20, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Benjamin F. West, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. April 4, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.

Transferred.

John Campbell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps in 1863.
 Warren Carr, enl. Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps in 1863.
 Corp. Samuel Conley, enl. Feb. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 James A. Conrey, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Benjamin Dougherty, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Brigade Band, Jan. 1, 1863.
 William B. Johnson, enl. Jan. 27, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Peter R. Norris, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Francis M. Reed, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Isaac Williams, enl. Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Prisoners of War.

Alexander Case, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; missing Sept. 6, 1864.
 Martin J. Drake, enl. Dec. 14, 1863; missing May 27, 1864.
 James R. Judd, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Thomas F. Jones, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Jacob Ross, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Lafayette Watkins, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; taken prisoner at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Died.

William Carr, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Asylum Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn., June 19, 1864.
 Sylvester W. Edwards, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Rural, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1862.
 Sergt. William P. English, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Edward A. Frazier, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 17, 1862.
 William Hutchison, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1863.
 James Howard, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Henry Johnson, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Stone River, April 25, 1863.
 Hugh Kennedy, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Glasgow, Ky., April 14, 1862.
 Alfred Lyon, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; died at Atlanta, Aug. 1, 1864.
 Corp. William C. Owen, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Benjamin F. Slye, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1863.
 Sergt. Edgar Van Briggie, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14, 1861.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Granville A. Frambes, com. Sept. 7, 1861; capt. from enlistment to Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to major, and trans. to field and staff.
 Capt. Nelson Stevens, com. March 17, 1863; 1st sergt. at enlistment; pro. to capt., March 17, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Andrew B. McKee, com. Sept. 7, 1861; honorably discharged; wounded May 29, 1862, near Corinth, Miss.
 1st Lieut. Leonidas S. Molen, com. March 18, 1863; sergt. at enlistment; pro. March 17, 1863.
 2d Lieut. William Hamilton, com. Sept. 7, 1861; resigned March 14, 1862.
 2d Lieut. Tobias B. Lakin, com. May 29, 1863; corp. at enlistment, May 29, 1863; promoted.
 1st Sergt. William M. Saint, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; private at enlistment; March 7, 1863, promoted; wounded, Sept. 20, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga.
 2d Sergt. Francis M. Oxley, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; corp. at enlistment; March 14, 1862, promoted.
 3d Sergt. Joseph Day, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; corp. at enlistment; Nov. 14, 1862, promoted.
 4th Sergt. Francis M. Hendrixon, enl. Sept. 15, 1861; private at enlistment; March 7, 1863, promoted; wounded, April 7, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.
 5th Sergt. Adolphus Moyer, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; private from enlistment; July 1, 1864, promoted.
 1st Corp. Henry Graham, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; private at enlistment; Jan. 17, 1863, promoted; wounded near Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864.
 2d Corp. Andrew J. Laugh, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; private at enlistment; Jan. 4, 1863, promoted.
 3d Corp. James H. Hamilton, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; private at enlistment; promoted Oct. 16, 1863.
 4th Corp. Isaac A. Frazier, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; private at enlistment; July 1, 1864, promoted.
 Wagoner James P. Bronson, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; private at enlistment; April 20, 1863, promoted.
 Allen W. Abbott, enl. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Lorenzo D. Abbott, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; corp. at enlistment; reduced in rank by his request.
 Andrew J. Abbott, enl. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Richard Applegate, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 James C. Baird, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Thomas A. Berry, enl. Sept. 8, 1861.
 George W. Beckelhimer, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 James Beckelhimer, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Denton Botts, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 William F. Brown, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; wounded at Rocky-Face Ridge, May 9, 1864.
 Nicholas Barns, enl. Oct. 9, 1861.
 Francis H. Cushard, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Benjamin F. Clark, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 James A. Crawford, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Dossin Cummins, enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Marcellus Constant, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Henry Demeras, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Alonzo Ford, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Leonidas Fisher, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Joseph Gelain, enl. Sept. 1, 1861; wounded at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
 David Gleazer, enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Daniel Haeinger, enl. Sept. 15, 1861; sent to hospital, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5, 1861.
 Nathan H. Hastings, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Samuel Huffman, enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Elisha A. Jennings, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Daniel Judd, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Henry M. Laugh, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Alexander Laugh, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Henry J. Luffield, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; taken prisoner at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Benjamin F. McKibben, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 James A. McCoy, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Thomas Mockley, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Aaron Moore, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded at battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863; wounded at Rocky-Face Ridge, May 9, 1864.
 George W. Oxley, enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
 William Planck, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 William Redman, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Meshech Redman, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 George C. Sipe, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; wounded at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864.
 James H. Sipe, enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
 George W. Simons, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Josephus Vickroy, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 William H. Wilson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; taken prisoner at battle of Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863; exchanged and returned to duty, June 7, 1863.
 Lafayette Young, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; taken prisoner at battle of Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863; exchanged and returned to duty, June 12, 1863.

Discharged.

George W. Badgely, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. at Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30, 1862.
 John Barnes, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1862.
 William Culter, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1863.
 William A. Dainly, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1862.
 Corp. Sylvester J. Frazier, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. at Columbia, Ky., April 5, 1862.
 John Flanagan, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on battle-field of Shiloh, April 30, 1862, on certificate of disability.
 Corp. Price T. Fee, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. at Cincinnati, O., Jan. 7, 1863; wounded at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
 Sergt. Peter W. Fisher, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; private from enlistment; pro. March 14, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, O., May 13, 1864; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Thomas Forl, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. at Murfreesboro', Feb. 4, 1863.
 Sergt. William Gwynn, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1863.
 Hanson L. Gwynn, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at Columbus, O., Feb. 28, 1863.
 George W. Hendrixon, enl. Sept. 15, 1861; disch. at Evansville, Ind., Nov. 30, 1863.
 John W. Hines, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. for promotion to 1st lieut. and adjt. of 4th Tennessee V. I.
 Hugh Jones, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. at Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1862.
 Joseph W. King, enl. Sept. 29, 1861; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., June 20, 1862.
 Flavius J. Miller, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. near Corinth, Miss., May 26, 1862.
 Richard C. Massy, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. at Gallatin, Tenn., March 1, 1863.
 Joseph W. McFarland, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at Gallatin, Tenn., May 13, 1863.
 George McKibben, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863.
 Alexander Plumer, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at Columbia, Ky., Feb. 21, 1863.
 Milton Philops, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., March 20, 1863.
 David Sipe, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 10, 1862.
 Aaron Stratton, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. at Murfreesboro', Feb. 28, 1863.
 Benjamin Smith, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 10, 1862.
 Sergt. Thomas D. Utter, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. June 18, 1862.
 Thomas A. White, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. at Cincinnati, O., Jan. 2, 1862.
 1st Sergt. Nelson Stevens, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. for promotion, March 14, 1862.
 2d Sergt. Leonidas T. Mollen, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. for promotion to 2d lieut., March 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Tobias B. Lakin, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. for promotion.

Transferred.

Michael Beckelhimer, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I.
 Jesse O. Dary, enl. Oct. 12, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I.
 Corp. John H. Fee, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; private at enlistment; trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
 Sylvester A. Frambes, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; private at enlistment; trans. and pro. to com.-sergt. of regiment, March 7, 1863.
 Lewis Hemings, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
 James Wardlow, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I.
 Henry J. Layfield, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; taken prisoner at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; supposed to be dead.
 Nathaniel G. Bunton, enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

Died.

Augustus F. Day, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died March 13, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky., of typhoid fever.
 Augustus W. Holter, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea, July 15, 1864.
 Thompson Latham, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; died Nov. 30, 1862, at Mount Olive, Ohio.
 Hezekiah R. Laycock, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; died at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Melancthon Mayes, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.
 John M. Stairs, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; killed in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 Eli H. McEntyre, enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
 William H. Smith, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 James White, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

COMPANY C.

William Blackburn, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. A, Oct. 31, 1861.
 Nathan Chapman, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. A, Oct. 31, 1861.
 John Hicks, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. A, Oct. 31, 1861.
 Marcellus H. Hart, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. A, Oct. 31, 1861.
 Andrew Robbins, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. A, Oct. 31, 1861.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Robert J. Vanosdol, capt. to March 17, 1863; pro. to maj., March 17, '63.
 Capt. Lowell H. Smith, detached as brig. com., Jan. 1, 1862; pro. as capt. Co. E, March 24, 1864.
 1st Lieut. Russel F. Smith, pro. to 2d lieut., Feb. 10, 1863; to 1st lieut., March 24, 1864.
 2d Lieut. William Johnston, wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; res. July 25, '62.
 1st Sergt. George W. Ferree, pro. to 1st sergt., Feb. 10, 1863.

1st Sergt. Robert S. McNutt, sergt. from date of enrollment.
 1st Sergt. Burris W. Harden, sergt. from date of enrollment.
 Stephen Robinson, sergt. from date of enrollment.
 Robert Ely, corp. from date of enl. to Feb. 10, 1863; then sergt. and color-bearer till must. out.
 Corp. William Clark, from date of enrollment.
 Corp. Ezra Catterton, from date of enrollment.
 Corp. James H. Slade, priv. to Jan. 1, 1863; then corp. to date of muster out.
 Corp. Francis M. Cramer, detached by order of Gen. Rosecrans; assigned to corps of topographical engineers.
 Corp. Harvey W. Reed, priv. to Jan. 1, 1863; then corp. till must. out.
 Corp. John Meek, from date of enrolment.
 Corp. Shadrach M. Ferree, priv. to Sept. 1, 1863; then corp. till must. out.
 Wagoner John Apgar, priv. to Sept. 1, 1863; then wagoner till date of must. out.
 Charles Bielfield, taken pris. at battle of Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863; returned to company June 8, 1863.
 Thomas Beebe.
 Delos Carter.
 Mathias Coleman.
 Absalom D. Day.
 Joseph C. Deel.
 George W. Daugherty, corp. to Jan. 1, 1863; then private to date of must. out.
 Philip Fields.
 John H. P. Hill, in every battle, scout, or skirmish with the company.
 L. G. Hughes.
 Montraville Ireton.
 Nathan Iler.
 John Isham.
 Leonidas Lukemires, in every battle, scout, or skirmish with the company.
 Milton Lukemires.
 Martin V. B. McCollum, in hospital at Camp Dennison from Jan. 29, 1864, till disch. by circular No. 36, series C.
 John W. Robinson.
 John W. Rust.
 Allen Sweet, taken pris. at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864; reported dead.
 Joseph Shaller, taken pris. at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864; reported dead.
 John Shaller.
 James South.
 Reuben Steelman.
 Evan Thomas, corp. to Jan. 1, 1863; then private to date of must. out.
 William Wood, taken prisoner in action at Chickamauga Bridge, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863; reported dead.
 Jarius H. Washburn.

Discharged.

Sergt. Russel F. Smith, disch. at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 10, 1863, for pro. to 2d lieut., by order of Gen. Rosecrans.
 George Apgar, disch. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1862, for disability, by order of Lieut.-Col. S. Burbank.
 James Bensley, disch. at St. Louis, Mo., June 28, 1862, for disability, by order of Col. Louis Merrill.
 John W. Carter, disch. at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1863, for disability, by order of medical director.
 Samuel Colvin, disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1862, for disability, by order of Col. J. F. Miller.
 Henry Haskel, disch. at Columbia, Ky., Jan. 25, 1862, for disability, by order of Gen. Buell.
 William D. Johnston, disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862, for disability, by order of Gen. Robert Mitchell.
 Alfred Layman, disch. at Camp Battle Creek, Aug. 8, 1862, for disability, by order of Gen. D. Buell.
 John E. Marsh, disch. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1862, for disability, by order of Lieut.-Col. S. Burbank.
 Samuel W. Marsh, disch. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1863, for disability, by order of Lieut.-Col. S. Burbank.
 William B. Maxfield, disch. at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1862, for disability, by order of Capt. A. B. Dodd.
 George W. Moore, disch. at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1863, for disability, by order of Capt. A. B. Dodd.
 Holly Raper, disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863, for disability, by order of Gen. Rosecrans.
 David V. Roes, disch. at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1862, for disability.
 Hiram Sweet, disch. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863, by order of Gen. Thomas.
 Nicholas Smith, disch. at "Field of Shiloh," Tenn., April 10, 1862, by order of Gen. Buell.
 Mathias Waite, disch. at St. Louis, Mo., July 6, 1862, for disability, by order of Gen. E. Carr.
 Elias B. Wayne.

Transferred.

Musician Will H. Reynolds, trans. to regimental field and staff as drum-maj., Aug. 31, 1863, by order of Lieut.-Col. Frambes.
 Corp. Israel F. Test, trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 20, 1863, by general order No. 370, from War Department.
 George Kell, trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 20, 1863, by general order No. 370, from War Department.

Thomas M. Carter, trans. to Co. K, 59th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., Oct. 24, 1864, by special order of Lieut.-Col. Frambes, acting under order No. 35, Gen. Willson.

Orestes Chatterton, trans. to Co. K, 59th Regt., Ohio Vol. Inf., Oct. 24, 1864, by special order of Lieut.-Col. Frambes, acting under order No. 35, Gen. Willson.

Erastus Dufford, trans. to Co. K, 59th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., Oct. 24, 1864, by special order of Lieut.-Col. Frambes, acting under order No. 35, Gen. Willson.

Martin Maham, trans. to Co. K, 59th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., Oct. 24, 1864, by special order of Lieut.-Col. Frambes, acting under order No. 35, Gen. Willson.

Alfred Storer, trans. to Co. K, 59th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., Oct. 24, 1864, by special order of Lieut.-Col. Frambes, acting under order No. 35, Gen. Willson.

Marcus B. South, trans. to brigade band, 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, by special order of Gen. Beatty.

John Q. A. Knott, trans. to Invalid Corps.

Prisoners of War.

Allen Sweet, taken prisoner at battle of New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864; reported dead.

Joseph Shaller, taken prisoner at battle of New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864; reported dead.

William H. Wood, taken prisoner in action at Chickamauga Bridge, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1863; reported dead.

Died.

James A. Buchanan, killed at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Pleasant Bailey, died at Stone River Ford, near Murfreesboro', Tenn., of pneumonia.

John W. Ferree, killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Jarius W. Moore, died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Elias Maham, died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 6, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Fletcher Smith, died at Columbia, Ky., Feb. 7, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Marcellus South, wounded at battle of Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863; died of wounds in field hospital, Murfreesboro', Tenn., Jan. 27, 1863.

Carey A. Westerfield, died at hospital, South McMinnville, Tenn., April 21, 1864, of septic poison.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Thomas M. Lewis.

1st Lieut. M. J. W. Holter.

2d Lieut. Edward S. Sinks.

James C. Allison, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

James P. Bolton, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Obed Bishop, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

George W. Clark, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Thomas Dustin, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Jesse Ellis, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. (no date found) from private; killed in action at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

John H. Fairman, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

James A. Gage, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Marquis D. Goff, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Charles M. Grant, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Lewis J. Griffin, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.

Howard H. House, enl. Oct. 7, 1861.

Josephus M. Holter, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

W. A. Holleman, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Francis K. Lunsdale, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Albert Lane, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Thomas J. Lewis, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

George W. Lewis, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Robert J. Lewis, enl. Oct. 7, 1861.

William S. Lewis, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

John E. Livingood, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Moses Mathew, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Norman B. Moore, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

William P. C. Moore, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Edward C. Moore, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Davis Morris, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

George Morris, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Van Buren McGuire, enl. Oct. 13, 1861.

Isaac W. McAdams, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.

Jacob Myers, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.

Ezra Pierce, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.

Edwin Perkins, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

William Perkins, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

John P. Robinson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

William Raper, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Henderson C. Smith, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Collin C. Smith, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

John L. Smith, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

William R. Sinks, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

William C. Thompson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Benton Walker, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

George W. Walker, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Q. M.-Sergt. Frank White, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Andrew Wasner, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Aloydas Wayland, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Capt. William A. Watkins, com. Oct. 2, 1861; res. July 7, 1862.

Capt. Frederic R. Kautz, com. Oct. 9, 1862; must. out on special roll.

1st Lieut. Firman C. Warren, com. Oct. 2, 1861; res. Jan. 21, 1863.

1st Lieut. Clifford H. Lindsey, com. Feb. 10, 1863; 2d lieut. from enlistment, Feb. 10, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut.

2d Lieut. Elisha Hawkins, com. March 17, 1863; sergt. from enlistment, Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.

Sergt. Richard A. Cochran, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; 1st sergt. from enlistment.

Sergt. James H. Bainum, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner of war Sept. 22, 1863.

Sergt. Manoaah McGuyre, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; corp. at enlistment; pro. to sergt. May 1, 1862.

Sergt. John W. Light, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; corp. at enlistment; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Edwin H. Smith, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; private from enlistment to March 1, 1863; prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.

Corp. Reason B. Dunn, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; private from enlistment to March 1, 1863; prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.

Corp. George Newkirk, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; private from enlistment to Jan. 1, 1864; prisoner May 27, 1864; severely wounded (no place given).

William Calvin, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner of war Sept. 22, 1863.

John Calvin, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Albert Clem, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Francis N. Dansberry, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Marion Donley, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner of war May 27, 1864.

William Elmore, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Raymond Gee, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Richard Hawkins, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Benjamin Kenedy, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

John Lilllich, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

William McGuyre, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Peter McCormack, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

William Mitchell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; prisoner of war, Sept. 22, 1863.

John R. Sarver, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Samuel Sarver, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

George Staub, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Jacob Staub, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

John R. Smith, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Mathias Shertzinger, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Brozier Sutton, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Joseph Vanfossen, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Sylvester White, enl. Oct. 2, 1861.

Discharged.

Capt. William A. Watkins, com. Oct. 2, 1861; res. July 11, 1862.

1st Lieut. Firman C. Warren, com. Oct. 2, 1861; res. Jan. 21, 1863.

Sergt. Elisha Hawkins, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. for promotion, March 16, 1863.

Musician Joseph T. Gatch, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. July 19, 1862.

David W. Bainum, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; discharged at Nashville, Tenn. (no date).

Alexander Colvin, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1863.

Jasper Hooper, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. at Picketon, Ky., Nov. 24, 1861.

Lewis Kettle, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. at St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1862.

John W. Kellum, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; dish. at Murfreesboro', Tenn., June 8, 1863.

Jacob Light, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1872.

Philip R. Lucas, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; dish. at Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1863.

Thornton Lucas, enl. Nov. 8, 1862; dish. at Louisville, Ky., July 31, 1863.

Stout Morris, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. at Tusculumbia, Ala., June 21, 1862.

Thomas Mitchell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; dish. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 26, 1863.

William T. Nichols, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. at Columbus, Sept. 24, 1862.

Nonh Potts, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; dish. at Battle Creek, Tenn., July 25, 1862.

Darine Shelton, enl. Nov. 10, 1862; dish. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1863.

Truman J. Spafford, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; dish. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1863.

Transferred.

Sergt. Aquilla Cochran, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, March 22, 1864.

Sergt. Robert C. Drake, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Corp. James Cochran, enl. Oct. 10, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Corp. Gustavus Kautz, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Musician Mathew B. Temple, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to non-commissioned staff, May 1, 1863.

Musician William Young, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps at Louisville, Ky.

Richard H. Aakren, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Frederick Arn, enl. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Gustavus A. Bonchin, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

James L. Cabral, enl. Nov. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

John B. Cann, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

John M. Crowell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

James T. Campbell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Franklin Crist, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

John Calvin, Sr., enl. June 19, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Lorenzo D. Fowler, enl. Oct. 26, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 28, 1863.
 Peter Forthoffer, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Francis Frye, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Solomon Halfhill, enl. Oct. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 David Kautz, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Elijah Morris, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 24, 1864.
 William A. Maxwell, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 24, 1864.
 William Morris, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Caleb Pierce, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 James Quinn, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Jacob Roehm, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 John Scott, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Darius Shinkle, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William W. Smith, enl. Oct. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Henry C. Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 John Spires, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William G. Toles, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 John M. Williams, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Ernst Wittmeier, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Charles West, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Sylvester White, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 James A. Young, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Robert A. Young, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William Harris, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864; wounded May 27, 1864; sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
 Benjamin Kennedy, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. I, O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Prisoners of War.

Sergt. James H. Bainum, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.
 Corp. Reason B. Dunn, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; private from enlistment to March 1, 1863; prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.
 Corp. George Newkirk, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner May 27, 1864; private from enlistment to Jan. 1, 1864.
 William Calvin, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.
 Marion Donley, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner May 27, 1864.
 William Mitchell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.
 Jacob Staub, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.

Died.

Sergt. Perry Robb, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; died Oct. 13, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; wounded, Sept. 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga.
 Corp. Martin V. Lindsey, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; died in Richmond, Va., while prisoner, Dec. 24, 1863.
 Conrad Bosshammer, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1862, of chronic diarrhœa.
 John Bosshammer, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; killed in action, Aug. 20, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
 Thornton S. Bains, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; died in field hospital, Murfreesboro', Tenn., July 4, 1863.
 William Donley, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died at St. Louis, Mo.
 John L. Downing, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; killed in battle at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 James E. Evans, enl. Oct. 24, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 22, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Fite, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; killed in battle at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
 David Howell, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; died at Evansville, Ind., April 24, 1862.
 William Hinchy, enl. Oct. 19, 1862; died at recruiting station, Brown Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1863.
 Sylvester McCann, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1862.
 Lewis Mohr, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; died at hospital, Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 14, 1863.
 Francis Sullivan, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; died at Stone River Ford, April 19, 1863.
 Francis Tatman, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; died at Columbia, Ky., Jan. 2, 1862.
 Corp. John P. Tice, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died of wounds at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1864.
 William H. Gregg, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in field-hospital in Georgia, July 26, 1864, of wound.
 John Green, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died of wound, Dec. 22, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.
 Sergt. William Green, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; drowned by explosion off steamer "Sultana," on Mississippi River, April 27, 1865.
 Corp. Charles T. Kruse, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed by explosion off steamer "Sultana," on Mississippi River, April 27, 1865.
 Isaac Anderson, enl. Sept. 22, 1863; died in field-hospital at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864.
 George Devine, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 19, 1863.
 Henry Frey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital at Rome, Ga., July 30, 1864.
 David Fagin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1863.
 Charles Lillich, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Kingston, Ga., in hospital, Oct. 2, 1864.
 Amos Lindsey, enl. Sept. 22, 1863; died in hospital at Columbia, Ky., Dec. 30, 1863.
 Samuel Casteel, enl. March 30, 1864; died in hospital at Wilmington, N. C., May 18, 1865; trans. from 99th O. V. I. to 59th O. V. I.

John A. Myers, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30, 1863.
 David O. Phillips, enl. Sept. 21, 1863; died in hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., March 30, 1864.
 Sylvanus Stroup, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., March 15, 1865.
 Frederick Snailer, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 10, 1863.
 Ira White, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 18, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Capt. James W. Hill, com. Sept. 30, 1861; wounded at Stone River; res. in consequence, May 27, 1863.
 Capt. James S. Riley, com. June 15, 1863; corp. at enrollment, Sept. 30, 1861; promoted.
 1st Lieut. William S. Trout, com. Sept. 30, 1861; 1st lieut. from enrollment; res. June 10, 1863.
 1st Lieut. George C. Tyler, com. Oct. 9, 1862; res. Oct. 15, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Ed. S. Sinks, com. Nov. 5, 1862; 2d lieut. from enrollment; assigned to Co. H.
 2d Lieut. Oliver P. Elliott, com. June 9, 1862; sergt. from enrollment; pro. to 2d lieut.; res. Aug. 1, 1862.
 1st Sergt. Nathaniel Yates, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from enrollment; pro. to 1st sergt., June 16, 1863.
 Corp. William L. Tatman, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from enrollment; sent to hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12, 1864.
 Corp. Leroy Hurdle, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from enrollment.
 Corp. Francis M. Frazier, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and sent to hospital.
 Corp. Robert Hill, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from Oct. 20, 1862.
 Corp. James Widmeyer, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from March 1, 1863.
 Corp. Lewis Myers, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from March 1, 1863; wounded July 20, 1864, and sent to hospital.
 Corp. Thomas Swope, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from July 1, 1864.
 Corp. Thomas W. Hutton, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from enrollment; sent to hospital, Aug. 19, 1862.
 Theodore Altman, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 William Armstrong, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 George Clare, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; wounded by accidental discharge of musket; sent to hospital.
 William A. Cornwell, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; prisoner; captured May 27, 1864.
 Greenberry Cornwell, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; prisoner; captured May 27, 1864.
 Joseph Graham, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 William H. Grey, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 William E. Irwin, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Frank Kelly, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Thomas H. Kennedy, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Wilson L. Larkin, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 John Moyus, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Lot Mecker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Alvah C. Malott, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 William D. Newkirk, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Josiah K. Pickett, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Joseph Powell, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; prisoner; captured May 27, 1864.
 Ernest M. Reed, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 William C. Salt, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Wilbur F. Tice, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 John P. Taylor, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Andrew J. Woods, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Thomas H. Woods, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 James T. Wasson, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 George S. West, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 James H. Yates, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.

Discharged.

Capt. James W. Hill, com. Sept. 30, 1861.
 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Trout, com. Sept. 30, 1861.
 1st Lieut. George P. Tyler.
 1st Sergt. Oliver P. Elliott, sergt. from enlistment; disch. June 9, 1862, to accept promotion.
 1st Sergt. James S. Riley, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from enlistment; disch. March 8, 1863, to accept promotion.
 1st Sergt. Joseph C. McKibben, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; corp. from enlistment to Jan. 11, 1862; sergt. to June 9, 1862, then 1st sergt.
 Lewis G. Apley, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; certificate of disability; disch. Jan. 8, 1863, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
 James H. Braunon, enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Pinus Cornwell, enl. March 1, 1862.
 Jesse Cordrey, enl. Jan. 21, 1863.
 Lowell Frazee, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Feb. 9, 1863, certificate of disability.
 Solomon D. Frazee, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 18, 1863.
 George W. Gerren, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Oct. 14, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Jason P. Holland, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 20, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 James T. Loyd, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. March 20, 1863, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
 James T. Muljen, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 10, 1862, for disability.
 James D. Milner, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

George Myers, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June 15, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 David M. Richey, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. June 8, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 James C. Rutherford, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 8, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Marcellus Saunders, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 8, 1862, for disability.
 William H. Scott, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1863.
 Samuel Thorp, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. March 8, 1862.
 Josiah A. Tice, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; chief musician from enlistment; disch. Jan. 21, 1863, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Transferred.

Sergt. John M. Judd, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; sergt. from enlistment; trans. to Invalid Corps, June, 1863.
 Sergt. William H. Brown, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; private from enlistment; then sergt., Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Sergt. Samuel D. Wood, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; private to April 8, 1862; then corp.; afterwards sergt.; wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I.
 Sergt. Leroy S. Frazier, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; private to March 8, 1863; then corp.; afterwards sergt.; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I.
 Jonas Metzger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; private to Aug. 26, 1862; afterwards sergt.; promoted July 1, 1864.
 Corp. George M. Sinks, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; private to Jan. 11, 1862; then corp.; Jan. 1, 1863, pro. to q.m.-sergt., and trans. to regimental staff.
 George Altman, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to Brigade Band, Nov. 12, 1862.
 Joseph Armstrong, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; sent to hospital; trans. to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William B. Carny, enl. Oct. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Joshua Faulkner, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; sent to hospital at Murfreesboro', Tenn., May, 1863; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Edward Frazier, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Lafayette M. Henderson, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Isaiah Iler, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William H. Iler, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Jacob Leslie, enl. Sept. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 John W. Metzger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Wesley Metzger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 John T. Merrill, enl. Oct. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William A. Mullen, enl. Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 George W. Richards, enl. Jan. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 John W. Richey, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Charles Rutherford, enl. Oct. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William H. Rogers, enl. Oct. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Samuel P. Ross, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 John W. Stewart, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William W. John, enl. Jan. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 William C. Woods, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.

Prisoners of War.

William Armstrong, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; prisoner, captured May 27, 1864.
 William H. Cornwell, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; prisoner, captured May 27, 1864.
 Greenberry Cornwell, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; prisoner, captured May 27, 1864.
 Joseph Powell, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.

Died.

1st Sergt. James G. Sargent, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; 1st sergt. from enlistment; killed at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
 Jacob Altman, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died at Point Isabel, Ohio, May 19, 1862, from wounds received at battle of Shiloh.
 William S. Brown, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died at Bethel, Ohio, of fever, Oct. 6, 1862.
 Alfred H. E. Chelsing, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 John B. Frazee, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Joseph G. Hines, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; killed at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
 William Hodkins, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 25, 1861.
 Joseph S. Irwin, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died in hospital at Hamsburg Landing, Tenn., May 21, 1862.
 John W. Long, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; recruit; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863.
 Nathan Laypole, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died July 11, 1864, from wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864.
 Reuben M. Mitchell, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died in hospital at Camp Fyffe, Ky., Dec. 25, 1861.
 Andrew Metzger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; recruit; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
 Van Buren Meeker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died at Bowling Green, Ky., May 7, 1863.
 David Metzger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; recruit; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 29, 1863.
 Van Buren Martin, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864.
 John C. Newkirk, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; recruit; died at Stone River, April 6, 1863.

Isaac Ponny, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; recruit; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 15, 1863.
 Peter W. Shinkle, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., May 15, 1863.
 William H. Swope, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1863.
 Palmer Wasson, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Charles A. Sheafe, com. Jan. 26, 1862; capt. from enlistment.
 1st Lieut. James R. Temple, com. Feb. 1, 1862; 1st lieut. from enlistment; res. Feb. 2, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Francis F. Kibler, com. Feb. 10, 1863; 2d lieut. from enlistment; pro. to 1st lieut., Feb. 10, 1863; disch. on account of wounds, Oct. 6, 1864.
 Capt. William Bartlow, com. Feb. 20, 1865; sergt. from enlistment; pro. to 2d lieut., Feb. 10, 1862; pro. to capt., Feb. 20, 1865; trans. from Co. F.
 2d Lieut. Robert C. Drake, com. March 26, 1865; private at enlistment; pro. to sergt., Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt., Oct. 31, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut., March 26, 1865; trans. from Co. G to Co. I.
 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Molen, com. March 26, 1865; 2d lieut. at enlistment; pro. to 1st lieut., March 27, 1865; res. June 26, 1865.
 1st Lieut. Michael Sells, com. March 4, 1863; sergt.-maj. at enlistment; pro. to 2d lieut., March 5, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut., March 28, 1864; trans. to Co. A, May 1, 1864.
 1st Sergt. Reason B. Dunn, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., March 1, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt., April 1, 1865; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Sergt. James Cochran, enl. Oct. 10, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., March 1, 1863; pro. to sergt., Nov. 29, 1864; trans. from Co. G to Co. C, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Sergt. Gustavus Kautz, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt., Feb. 3, 1865; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Sergt. Robert P. Fisher, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., March 1, 1863; pro. to sergt., June 30, 1865; trans. from Co. D to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Sergt. William P. Johnson, enl. Jan. 27, 1863; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865; pro. to sergt., June 30, 1865; trans. from Co. A to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Corp. James A. Young, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., Sept. 1, 1864; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Corp. Jacob Boehm, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., Dec. 31, 1864; trans. from Co. G to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Corp. John G. Molen, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., Dec. 26, 1864; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 Corp. John Scott, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Corp. Mortimer Boone, enl. Feb. 10, 1863; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865; trans. from Co. C to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Corp. Darius Shinkle, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Corp. James A. Couray, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865; trans. from Co. A to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Corp. Richard H. Askran, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to corp., June 30, 1865; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Musician William Bartlett, enl. Dec. 16, 1863; musician at enlistment; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 Musician Daniel Cornell, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; musician at enlistment; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 Frederick Arn, enl. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William Armstrong, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; trans. from Co. H to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Samuel Billingsly, enl. Jan. 17, 1862.
 Gustavus A. Bochin, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Isaac Beach, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 Franklin Crist, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; sent to hospital, May 27, 1864; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Newton J. Colier, enl. March 9, 1864; trans. from Co. D to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William B. Curry, enl. Oct. 2, 1862; trans. from Co. H to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John M. Crowell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 James L. Cahal, enl. Nov. 8, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John Colvin, enl. June 19, 1863; sent to hospital at McMinnville, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1863; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 James T. Campbell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Ernestus B. Dumpford, enl. Oct. 20, 1861; trans. from Co. E to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Jesse O. Davy, enl. Oct. 24, 1863; trans. from Co. B to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Peter Forthoffer, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John H. Flynn, enl. April 18, 1863; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Robert Fithen, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 20, 1865.
 John M. Hood, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; in hospital at Columbia, Ky., Feb. 18, 1862.
 Solomon Halfhill, enl. Oct. 20, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Leroy Hindle, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 John N. Joseph, enl. March 8, 1863; in hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio, March 10, 1865; trans. from Co. C to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John Kazad, enl. Dec. 22, 1862; in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., March 26, 1862.
 Manman Laug, enl. March 6, 1862; in hospital.

James M. Lynch, enl. Jan. 10, 1863; trans. from Co. C to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John W. Lane, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 Polk Murray, enl. Dec. 20, 1861; in hospital at Columbia, Ky., Feb. 12, 1862.
 William Morris, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; trans. from Co. C to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Leavitt Malott, enl. March 25, 1862; in hospital at New Albany, Ind., April 1, 1865; trans. from Co. C to Co. D, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Loustus Malott, enl. Jan. 4, 1863; in hosp. at Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1865; trans. from Co. C to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Lewis C. Malott, enl. Jan. 4, 1863; trans. from Co. C to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Byron Marshall, enl. Dec. 28, 1862; trans. from Co. C to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John T. Merrill, enl. Oct. 6, 1862; trans. from Co. II to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John W. Maklein, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 Abner E. McCalla, enl. Sept. 24, 1862; trans. from Co. K to Co. I, June 26, 1865.
 Martin W. McLefresh, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; trans. from another company.
 Peter R. Norris, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. from another company.
 Isaac T. Osborn, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. from another company.
 Harrison Parks, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. from another company.
 Leroy Pearson, enl. Nov. 1, 1861; in hosp. at Stevenson, Ala., since Aug. 18, '62.
 Caleb Pierce, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. from Co. G to Co. I, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Jeremiah Priest, enl. Jan. 13, 1863; trans. from another company.
 James Quinn, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. from another company.
 Charles Rutherford, enl. Oct. 5, 1862; trans. from another company.
 William H. Rogus, enl. Oct. 18, 1862; trans. from another company.
 George W. Richards, enl. Jan. 27, 1864; veteran recruit.
 William Roney, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. from different company.
 John W. Steward, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. from different company.
 Wade H. Scisco, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; in hosp. (date and place unknown).
 Joseph Schiler, enl. Feb. 12, 1862.
 Henry C. Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 John Stone, enl. Feb. 9, 1863.
 John Sloan, enl. Feb. 19, 1863.
 William W. Smith, enl. Oct. 16, 1862.
 John Smith, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; in hosp. at Jeffersonville, Ind., since April 1, 1865.
 William Staten, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Charles Staten, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Thomas Sanders, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. from another company.
 George W. Steward, enl. Dec. 1, 1863; trans. from another company.
 William R. Steward, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; in hosp. at Nashville, Tenn., since Dec. 28, 1864.
 David Tucker, enl. March 8, 1863; trans. from another company.
 William W. Toland, enl. Jan. 8, 1864; trans. from another company.
 William E. Thompson, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; trans. from another company.
 William F. Tivis, enl. March, 1864; trans. from another company.
 Reuben Utter, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; trans. from another company.
 John Wesley, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; in hosp. at Nashville, Tenn., since May 20, '62.
 James W. Work, enl. Jan. 10, 1863; in hosp. (place and date unknown).
 Richard Waits, enl. Jan. 16, 1863; in hosp. at Cincinnati, O., since April 1, 1865.
 John M. Williams, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; trans. from another company.
 Elias Waits, enl. Jan. 20, 1863; trans. from another company.
 Charles Waits, enl. Jan. 26, 1863; trans. from another company.
 Vincent C. White, enl. Dec. 6, 1862; in hosp. at Cincinnati, Ohio, since April 1, 1865.
 John Walker, enl. Jan. 1, 1863; trans. from another company.
 Charles West, enl. Oct. 19, 1862; trans. from another company.
 Henry Walker, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; trans. from company.
 Robert A. Young, enl. Oct. 13, 1862; trans. from another company.
 John York, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; in hosp. at Columbia, Ky., since Feb. 12, 1862.

Killed in Action.

Daniel M. Kirby, enl. March 1, 1862; killed at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Deceased.

1st Sergt. Edwin B. Ham, enl. Jan. 14, 1862; died in hosp. at Evansville, Ind., April 22, 1862, of wounds received at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
 Sergt. John S. Cook, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; died in hosp. at Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1865.
 John W. Barr, enl. March 16, 1861; died in hosp. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1862.
 Lorenzo D. Ferris, enl. Nov. 9, 1861; died in hosp. at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1863.
 Samuel C. Riley, enl. March 1, 1862; died in hosp. at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1863.
 Andrew J. York, enl. Nov. 17, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn. (no date given).

Discharged.

1st Sergt. Nathan T. Moore, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Sergt. James A. Avey, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. by order.
 Sergt. William H. Brown, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certificate, March 15, 1865.
 Sergt. Leroy S. Frazier, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. by order.
 Sergt. George W. Reed, enl. Jan. 25, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Feb. 2, 1865.
 Sergt. Robert C. Shafer, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Absalom R. Stockwell, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.

1st Sergt. Robert C. Drake, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. to accept pro. as 2d lieutenant, Co. O, 59th O. V. I., March 26, 1865.
 Corp. John Clemens, enl. Dec. 20, 1861 (discharged, no date or cause given).
 Corp. Samuel P. Conley, enl. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Feb. 2, 1865.
 Corp. John W. Jackson, enl. Jan. 7, 1862; disch. at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1863.
 Corp. Samuel M. Hoop, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Corp. George D. Worley, enl. March 1, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, March 3, 1865.
 William Applegate, enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 4, 1864.
 John W. Boyd, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 9, 1864.
 James W. Burton, enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 24, 1864.
 Bransford Camahan, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Jan. 5, 1865.
 Larkin, Camahan, enl. Jan. 1, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Jan. 5, 1865.
 William Camahan, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Jan. 5, 1865.
 Franklin, Camahan, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Jan. 5, 1865.
 James M. Camahan, enl. Jan. 1, 1862 (no date or cause given).
 John B. Cann, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, May 15, 1865.
 Job Conover, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, May 15, 1865.
 George A. Crute, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by order.
 Aaron Custer, enl. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. at Camp Chase, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1862, by writ of habeas corpus.
 John Carr, enl. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 24, 1864.
 Brice Edlington, enl. Nov. 1, 1861 (no date or cause).
 Isaac Elrod, enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Jan. 26, 1865.
 Anthony Elrod, enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Jan. 26, 1865.
 Lorenzo D. Fowler, enl. Oct. 26, 1862 (no date or cause).
 Francis Finnegan, enl. Nov. 9, 1861; disch. for disability at St. Louis, Mo., June 20, 1862.
 Lewis Gulley, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 19, 1865.
 James H. Guines, enl. Jan. 6, 1862; disch. for disability at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 21, 1863.
 John W. Hines, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. to accept pro., June 17, 1864.
 William Hines, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; disch. for disability, March 15, 1865.
 Andrew Huston, enl. Dec. 18, 1861; disch. for disability at Louisville, Ky., May 11, 1863.
 Peter Hoop, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.
 William H. Iler, enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. by order, May 3, 1865.
 Isaiah Iler, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. by order, May 3, 1865.
 William Jones, enl. Feb. 8, 1862 (no date or cause).
 David Kautz, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 16, 1865.
 William A. Mullen, enl. Feb. 6, 1864; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1865.
 Joseph Metzger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, June 28, 1865.
 William Miller, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1863.
 Jacob Mink, enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Joshua Merriman, enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.
 John Mullen, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 24, 1864.
 Joseph Peed, enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 24, 1864.
 Lindsey W. Rich, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Jan. 5, 1865.
 Frank Reed, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 8, 1865.
 William B. Rose, enl. March 1, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, March, 3, 1865.
 Absalom Roush, enl. Nov. 9, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 9, 1864.
 Thomas Robinson, enl. Nov. 9, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 9, 1864.
 Joseph Roush, enl. Nov. 26, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 24, 1864.
 Wesley C. Shinkle, enl. Jan. 28, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Feb. 2, 1865.
 John Spires, enl. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. for disability, March 20, 1865.
 George W. Smith, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Nov. 1, 1864.
 George W. Stilts, enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 24, 1864.
 William Strange, enl. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 24, 1864.

William Wilson, enl. Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Dec. 21, 1865.
 Rotta West, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, Oct. 18, 1864.
 James Wardlow, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on expiration of term of service, March 15, 1865.
 Ernst Whitmire, enl. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 23, 1865.

Transferred.

John M. Barnes, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to brigade band, 3d Brigade, 3d Division, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Friedly Hurm, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 15th Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 3, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Elbert M. Sargent, com. Aug. 14, 1862.
 1st Lieut. John P. Purdon, com. Dec. 26, 1864.
 1st Lieut. Frank H. Woods, com. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, com. Sept. 17, 1861; assigned to Co. E, 59th O. V. I., Jan. 20, 1864.
 1st Lieut. Michael Sells, com. Oct. 22, 1861; assigned to Co. A, 59th O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1864.
 2d Lieut. George W. McLefresh, com. Dec. 26, 1864.
 2d Lieut. David A. Bannister, com. Aug. 14, 1862; assigned to Co. F, 59th O. V. I., June, 1864.
 Sergt. Samuel Bolander, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; corp. at enlistment; pro. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Enos F. Kelch, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; appointed corp. Sept. 23, 1862; pro. April 27, 1863.
 Sergt. John T. M. Ballou, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; appointed corp. March 1, 1863; pro. June 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Joseph T. Sargent, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; appointed corp. March 1, 1863; pro. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Samuel J. Gibson, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; appointed corp. March 1, 1863; pro. Feb. 2, 1865.
 Corp. John A. Hicks, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; private from enlistment; pro. March 16, 1863.
 Corp. James H. Gehan, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; private from enlistment; pro. April 27, 1863.
 Corp. Henry H. Ferguson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; private from enlistment; pro. April 27, 1863.
 Corp. Warren English, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; private from enlistment; pro. June 1, 1863.
 Corp. John A. Swope, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; private from enlistment; pro. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Robert Cubberly, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; private from enlistment; pro. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Corp. William A. Crute, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; private from enlistment; pro. Feb. 2, 1865.
 Joseph Armstrong, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; and exchanged Oct. 22, 1863.
 Michael Beckelheimer, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and exchanged Dec. 13, 1864.
 Sylvester Boys, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. from Co. F, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Morris W. Bennett, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; trans. from Co. F.
 Thomas H. Brown, enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
 John W. Conover, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Abram Chapman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Thomas M. Cailter, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; trans. from Co. E to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Orleust Chatterton, enl. Sept. 27, 1862; trans. from Co. E to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Jacob R. Demarias, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
 William Dye, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Job Echelberger, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Joshua Faulkner, enl. Sept. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 David Flowers, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; trans. from Co. C to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Edward Glenn, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; trans. from Co. F to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Andrew J. Holton, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Jonathan Hines, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Wilbur F. Howe, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Mahlon Hoover, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Bart Jacobs, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1864.
 William M. Jones, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Henry Joslin, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Philip Kratzer, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Robert A. King, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; trans. from Co. F to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Orlanda Kelch, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Jacob Leslie, enl. Sept. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. H to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Clay Larkin, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Hiram Lennan, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Thomas Love, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Sylvester Love, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Joseph McLefresh, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Jacob V. Moody, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Theodore F. Melvin, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Jacob Moyers, enl. Sept. 7, 1862.

Thomas J. Monce, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; trans. from Co. F to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 James W. Morford, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Martin Maham, enl. Sept. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. E to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John W. Metzger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; trans. from Co. H to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Oliver Malott, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Wesley Metzger, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. from Co. H to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John Nichols, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William B. Nichols, enl. Sept. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Andrew J. Pride, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Enos D. Prather, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Erasmus W. Prather, enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Burlington Reynolds, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner, May 27, 1864; supposed to be dead.
 Hiram Ross, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Aaron Riley, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Samuel P. Ross, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; trans. from Co. H to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 John W. Richey, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. from Co. H to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William F. Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner, May 27, 1864; supposed to be dead.
 Alfred Stover, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. E to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Hurvey Snider, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Jacob Wallace, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Isaac D. Williams, enl. Sept. 23, 1862; trans. from Co. A to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Lucien Weaver, enl. Sept. 21, 1862; trans. from Co. F to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William L. Willison, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; trans. from Co. F to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William C. Woods, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. from Co. H to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William Young, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Recruits to be Transferred.

Corp. John G. Molen, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; appointed corp. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Musician William Bartlett, enl. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Musician Daniel Cornell, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Isaac Beach, enl. Feb. 10, 1865.
 Robert Fifthen, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Leroy Hurdle, enl. Feb. 10, 1865.
 John W. Lane, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; trans. from Co. F to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Martin W. McLefresh, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Abner E. McColle, enl. Sept. 24, 1862; trans. from Co. D to Co. K, Oct. 24, 1864.
 William R. Stewart, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1863.
 George W. Stewart, enl. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Thomas Sanders, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 William F. Tivis, enl. March 18, 1864.
 Reuben Utter, enl. Feb. 10, 1865.

Transferred.

Corp. William Bagley, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 25, 1864.
 Quinn T. Blair, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj.; trans. to non-commissioned staff, 59th O. V. I., June 7, 1863.
 William F. Drake, enl. Oct. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 23, 1864.
 Leonard Ebaugh, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. to 1st Regt. U. S. Vet. Vol., Aug. 15, 1864.
 Sylvester Hurley, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.
 Walter H. Hill, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.
 Lafayette W. Henderson, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 13, 1865.
 Joseph L. Larkin, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, July 29, 1863.
 Charles Morgan, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to 1st Regt. U. S. Vet. Vol., July 20, 1864.
 Charles Owens, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
 William Vaughn, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.

Discharged.

1st Sergt. Henry Miller, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1863.
 1st Sergt. George W. McLefresh, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. to accept pro., Dec. 25, 1864.
 Sergt. Alphincas H. Hall, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. at Murfreesboro', Tenn., April, 1863.
 Sergt. Daniel F. Molen, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. to accept pro., Feb. 2, 1865.
 Corp. Enoch M. Bagby, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Feb. 8, 1863.
 Corp. Livingston D. Bredwell, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. July 25, 1864.
 Corp. Daniel Fry, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., no date.
 Corp. John E. White, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. March 25, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
 Teamster William Raper, enl. Feb. 11, 1862; term of service expired; must. out Feb. 10, 1865.
 Alexander Britton, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1863.
 Alonzo R. Brown, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at Knoxville, Tenn., April 6, 1864.
 Courtland Brown, enl. Feb. 11, 1862; term of service expired; must. out Feb. 10, 1865.
 William B. Clark, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863.
 Charles W. Davis, enl. Feb. 11, 1862; term of service expired; must. out Feb. 10, 1865.
 Edward Frazier, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. May 24, 1865, for disability.

Edward Jeffries, enl. Feb. 11, 1862; term of service expired; must. out Feb. 10, 1865.
 James F. Jennings, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 22, 1863.
 Whittington Lonsdale, enl. Feb. 3, 1862; term of service expired; must. out Feb. 10, 1865.
 Peter R. Norris, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. April 18, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 James Palmer, enl. Feb. 11, 1862; term of service expired; must. out Feb. 10, 1865.
 Henry B. Riley, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. at Gallipolis, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1863.
 Edward Riley, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1863.
 Thomas L. H. Ross, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at Columbus, O., Nov. 23, 1862.
 Samuel Ross, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12, 1863.
 John L. Smith, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. at Covington, Ky., April 8, 1865.
 Benj. S. Craig, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 9, 1863.
 William R. Steward, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., no date.

Died.

Sergt. David H. Sargent, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863, of jaundice.
 Sergt. William C. Richards, enl. July 28, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 5, 1863, of rheumatism.
 Lucius Buchanan, enl. Jan. 4, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 24, 1864, of chronic bronchitis.
 William Bolander, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Oct. 24, 1864; disease not known.
 Thomas Conover, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died near Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 10, 1863, of typhoid fever.
 Charles F. Crank, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1863, of measles.
 George W. Case, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1864, of wounds.
 Nicholas Ellerman, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 22, 1864, of scorbutus.
 John Howe, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1863, of wounds received at battle of Stone River.
 George W. Houser, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1862, of measles.
 Sylvester Miller, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 7, 1863, of typhoid fever.
 Edward Marriott, enl. July 28, 1862; died at Stone River Ford, Tenn., April 16, 1863, of pneumonia.
 John H. Manning, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', April 16, 1863, of inflammation of the brain.
 John A. Prather, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1863, of typhoid pneumonia.
 Robert F. Reese, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864, of scorbutus.
 Benton R. Utter, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1862, of rubeola.

SIXTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Sergt. Gustavus I. Whittaker, enlisted Feb. 19, 1864.
 Corp. John H. Wageman, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; private at enlistment; promoted Jan. 19, 1865.
 Corp. George M. Whittaker, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; private at enlistment; promoted June 1, 1865.
 James Pease, enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Henry S. Doughty, enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Helon H. House, enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
 John M. Judd, enl. March 1, 1864.
 Napoleon B. Leming, enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
 White Miller, enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
 John Short, enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Philotus Simons, enl. May 14, 1864.

Died.

Corp. David W. Osborn, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died of disease, at Salisbury, N. C., while prisoner of war.
 John Q. McKay, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died of disease, Nov. 26, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C., while prisoner of war.
 Elijah M. Short, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died of disease, Nov. 29, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C., while prisoner of war.
 Thomas S. Withnell, enl. Feb. 29, 1864.

SIXTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Joseph Deervester, joined as a recruit; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., June 16, 1865.
 Daniel Doughman, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; joined as a recruit; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., June 16, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Andrew B. Applegate, joined the service Sept. 28, 1864; must. out at Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Edward Allen, disch. May 30, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under the call of July, 1862, at Camp Dennison, in August of that year. Clermont organized a company of sharpshooters, which was assigned to the regiment, but did not join it until the following year. The regiment received marching orders Sept. 3, 1862, and crossed into Kentucky at Cincinnati, to protect that city from the menacing forces at Lexington. The fall of the year was spent in Kentucky and Tennessee, having a number of skirmishes with the enemy, and often suffering untold hardships arising from the heat and lack of water, which also caused much sickness. On the 24th of February, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps, stationed at Lookout Valley, but in the reorganization of the army became a part of Gen. Hooker's Twentieth Army Corps, sustaining that connection until the close of the war; and its history from the beginning of the Atlanta campaign to the close is the history of the Ohio sharpshooters. The regiment began the campaign with six hundred men, and at the close had but one hundred and eighty-two. In the siege of Savannah the sharpshooters silenced the guns of the fort commanding the entrance to the city. In the Carolinas the regiment was active and its loss severe. From Raleigh the homeward march was begun, the muster-out occurring at Washington, June 9, 1865. The loss of the regiment from all causes was greater than its original strength. It was finally discharged at Camp Dennison, June 7, 1865.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY B.

1st Lieut. Samuel A. West, com. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to capt., Jan. 19, 1863; pro. to maj., Jan. 25, 1865; pro. to lieut.-col., June, 1865.

COMPANY C (SHARPSHOOTERS).

1st Lieut. Isaiah Daughman, com. Aug. 15, 1862.
 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williamson, com. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Sergt. James C. Redman, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Abraham Flegle, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Joseph Magee, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Sergt. John M. Phillips, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Ichabod Murray, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; appointed corp., Sept. 29, 1862.
 Corp. Henry Miller, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; appointed corp., Sept. 29, 1862.
 Corp. Samuel Atkinson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; appointed corp., Sept. 29, 1862.
 Corp. James H. Foote, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; appointed corp., Sept. 29, 1862.
 Corp. Thomas C. Fitzwater, appointed corp., Sept. 29, 1862.
 Wagoner Evan Hurly, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Thomas J. Elzey, enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 John D. Callens, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Richard Christian, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Ulysses Cox, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 John Clark, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Samuel F. Dudley, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 David Doughman, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Valentine Flegle, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Robert Fry, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Samuel J. Griffith, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 John S. Hawkins, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Jonathan A. Hopkinson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Melville Hayes, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Lorenzo Ireton, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Alexander Ireton, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Edward Kaler, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 James Mason, enl. Sept. 20, 1862.
 George A. Miller, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 William Moore, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 George F. Morris, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.

Calvin S. Newton, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. by request from Co. I to Co. C, Aug. 28, 1862.

Albert Newton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, April 11, 1865.

John S. Packard, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Levi B. Stevens, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

John B. Savage, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Daniel Stump, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Thomas P. Smith, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Simon P. Shetterly, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Samuel S. Sloan, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

George W. Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Benjamin Snider, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Frank Snell, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Jacob F. Taylor, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Isaac Stouder, enl. Sept. 3, 1862.

Elijah Cowen, enl. Sept. 6, 1862.

COMPANY II.

John Harris, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Isaac Schooley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

George D. Cramer, enl. March 20, 1865.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Thomas J. Hirschberg, enl. Dec. 29, 1864.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Corp. David C. Harbaugh, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; joined by transfer from Co. B, 48th O. V. I.

Corp. Lewis Windsor, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; joined by transfer from Co. B, 48th O. V. I.

John W. Bricker, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; joined by enlistment in 83d O. V. I.; detailed to guard prisoners to New Orleans, La.

Charles K. Kindle, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; joined by enlistment in 83d O. V. I.

Napoleon B. Kindle, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; joined by enlistment in 83d O. V. I.

Franklin A. Tribble, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; joined by transfer from Co. B, 48th O. V. I.; sent to hospital sick, Mobile, Ala., June 13, 1865.

George H. Colthar, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; joined by trans. from Co. B, 48th O. V. I.

COMPANY D.

Sergt. Britton C. Bowne, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; joined by transfer from 48th O. V. I.

Corp. John Hitsman, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; joined by transfer from 48th O. V. I.

Corp. William H. Knot, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; joined by transfer from 48th O. V. I.

William Worstell, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; joined by transfer from Co. A; present with company in all engagements; absent, sick, since April 3, 1865.

Felix L. Ashton, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; joined by transfer from 48th O. V. I.

Dewit C. Hays, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; joined by transfer from 28th O. V. I.

George W. Jeffries, enl. Feb. 28, 1864; joined by transfer from 28th O. V. I.

Thomas J. Short, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; joined by transfer from 48th O. V. I.

William Mitchell.

EIGHTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This organization was composed of men from Clermont, Highland, and Ross Counties, enlisted under the call of 1862, the companies going into Camp Dennison from the 10th to the 20th of August. The regiment was mustered in Aug. 26, 1862, and left the camp September 3d to go into Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, to protect that city from a possible raid by Kirby Smith. From this point the regiment was transferred to West Virginia, going into winter quarters near Fayetteville Court-House. While lying there camp fever caused the death of many soldiers and disabled others.

After the battle of Stone River the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans, and on the way up the Cumberland River, at Dover, two miles above Fort Donelson, had their first battle, Feb. 7, 1863. Arriving at Nashville, the regiment went into camp five

miles from the city, and the season being wet much sickness ensued, causing the resignation of the colonel and the lieutenant-colonel, and the appointment of J. D. Hatfield to that position. A service in that part of the State followed, and at Hoover's Gap the regiment for the first time was under the direct fire of the enemy. The incessant rains made the campaign severely hard and caused much suffering. On the 8th of July the enemy had been driven beyond Chattanooga, and the Eighty-ninth went into camp at Decherd Station about the middle of the month, where it was thoroughly drilled. On the 19th of September the regiment was in the skirmishing-line of the bloody battle of Chickamauga, and in the afternoon was in the hardest of the fight. It held an important position until dark, when the enemy closed in on its rear and captured it almost entire. Col. Carlton, Lieut.-Col. Glenn, Assist. Surg. Purdam, Capts. S. A. Glenn, Day, Gatch, Barrett, and Adams, and Lieuts. Fairfield, Harris, Prentiss, Beard, and Scott were sent to Libby prison, and the men to Andersonville. All that was left of the regiment were forty wounded, twenty sick, and seventy-five well men, who were led into Chattanooga by Surgeon Crew. Meantime Capt. Jolly had been recruiting for the Eighty-ninth, and arriving with his men the day after the battle assumed command of the regiment, which now again had a respectable standing. It was at Mission Ridge, in the front of the attacking column, at Resaca, and for the next four months fought its way into Atlanta. It made the march to the sea with Sherman, and was with him until the capture of Johnston, April 27, 1865. After participating in the grand review, the regiment was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, and was finally discharged at Camp Dennison, June 13, 1865.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

Maj. Joseph D. Hatfield, com. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to col. Dec. 2, 1862.

Surg. H. Bradley, com. Aug. 19, 1862; res. March 28, 1863.

1st Asst. Surg. S. B. Crew, com. May 23, 1863; pro. to surg. June 8, 1863.

2d Asst. Surg. Colin Spence, com. Aug. 19, 1862; res. May 28, 1863.

Chaplain Rev. A. W. Beall, com. Aug. 26, 1862; res. Sept. 1, 1863.

1st Lieut. and Regt. Q.M. William G. Hall, com. Aug. 13, 1863; appointed regt. q.m., Nov. 1, 1864; res. Nov. 15, 1864; was 1st lieut. Co. E.

COMPANY B.

Capt. William A. Townsley, com. July 12, 1862; res. Aug. 5, 1863.

Capt. James R. Vickers, com. June 28, 1862; 2d lieut. at enlistment; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. I, 89th O. V. I., Jan. 9, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. B, Jan. 18, 1864, vice Townsley.

1st Lieut. Nehemiah Green, com. Aug. 8, 1862; 1st lieut. at enlistment; res. Jan. 27, 1863.

1st Lieut. Otho P. Fairfield, com. April 10, 1863; appointed 1st lieut. Jan. 27, 1863, vice Green; died at Columbia, S. C., Oct. 8, 1864, while prisoner of war.

2d Lieut. Ezekiel Slade, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; 2d lieut. at enlistment; res. Jan. 27, 1863.

2d Lieut. John J. Barton, com. Aug. 24, 1863; private at enlistment; promoted, vice Slade; res. April 18, 1864.

1st Sergt. John B. Hopkins, enl. July 14, 1862; appointed 1st sergt. from 2d sergt., May 27, 1863.

Sergt. William J. Behymer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; appointed sergt. from corp., Jan. 27, 1863; exchanged prisoner of war at Columbus, O.; provision for honorable discharge of this man.

Corp. Henry B. Mattox, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; appointed corp. Sept. 1, 1862; exchanged prisoner of war at Columbus, O.; provision made for the honorable discharge of this man.

Corp. Artemus D. Sutton, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; appointed corp. Sept. 1, 1862; exchanged prisoner of war at Columbus, O.; provision made for the honorable discharge of this man.

Corp. Henry Iler, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; appointed corp. April 30, 1863.

Corp. Samuel P. Holland, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; appointed corp. May 1, 1864.

Corp. Joseph K. Ely, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; appointed corp. June 5, 1864.

Corp. Thomas Jacobs, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; appointed corp. June 5, 1864.

Charles C. Bryan, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; exchanged prisoner of war; provision made for honorable discharge of this man.

William R. Behymer, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 John Christoff, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 William O. Curtis, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 John E. Compton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Sylvester F. Duly, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Eli-ha L. Fagin, enl. July 26, 1862.
 Charles M. Gravis, enl. July 8, 1862.
 Andrew J. Kilgore, enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Philip Leach, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; sick at Indianapolis; paroled prisoner of war; provision made for honorable discharge.
 Gohram P. Leeds, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Sidney McAdams, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 James M. McRoberts, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 William McDonough, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Joseph H. Monjar, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Peter Lukemires, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; sick in hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio, since Feb. 9, 1865; provision made for honorable discharge of this man.
 William H. Peterson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Edwin L. Peterson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Fountain L. Peterson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 William N. Sherman, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; sick in hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio, since May 31, 1864; provision for honorable discharge of this man.
 Enoch W. Smith, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; sick at Louisville, Ky., since June 14, 1863; provision made for honorable discharge of this man.
 Ephraim Short, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; sick in hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio, since Feb. 9, 1865; provision made for honorable discharge of this man.
 William H. White, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Charles Waits, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Benjamin F. Waits, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 John Waits, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Benjamin Woods, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Isaac D. Willis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; sick at Alexandria, Va.; provision made for honorable discharge of this man.

Killed in Battle.

Corp. John W. Bragdon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed in battle at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Hamilton McAdams, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed in battle at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Died.

Francis M. Boyd, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1863.
 John W. Burnett, Aug. 3, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., June 23, 1863.
 Benjamin E. Burnett, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.
 James M. Bricker, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of wounds received at Mission Ridge, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1862.
 Peter H. Brunk, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2, 1864.
 Daniel W. Crawford, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Carthage, Tenn., March 15, '63.
 Joseph J. Cordry, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner of war, Aug. 1, 1864.
 Samuel M. Eppert, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner of war, May 1, 1864.
 Otho L. Hull, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner of war, April 27, 1864.
 Corp. Milton Jones, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner of war, Sept. 10, 1864.
 Sergt. John H. Jenkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 15, 1864.
 Andrew Leach, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Big Shanty, Ga., of wounds, Jan. 19, 1864.
 Lafayette McDaniel, enl. July 24, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1864.
 Sergt. Otis Paten, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. M. Riley, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner, Sept. 14, 1864.
 George L. Peterson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1863.
 Sergt. Elijah M. Townsley, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner of war, Aug. 3, 1864.
 Robert L. Vanosdol, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds, Sept. 31, 1864.
 Abraham Winter, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Carthage, Tenn., June 14, 1863.
 Samuel Weaver, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 23, 1864.
 Joseph P. West, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner of war, July 29, 1864.
 John H. Wright, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., while prisoner of war, Sept. 9, 1864.
 John A. Willis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Danville, Va., while prisoner of war, April 23, 1864.

Discharged.

George W. Agan, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 23, 1863.
 Wesley R. Behymer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 21, 1863, at Point Pleasant.
 John J. Barton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. and must. 2d lieut. Co. B, 89th O. V. I.
 Randolph S. Boulware, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. March, 1864, Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 William Cordrey, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, O., Sept. 30, 1863.
 Sanford M. Curtis, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, O., May 5, 1864.
 John K. Brumagin, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. at Louisville, Ky., for disability, Nov. 16, 1863.

William Dougher y, enl. Aug. 6, 1863; disch. at Camp Dennison, O., Aug. 22, 1864.
 Sergt. Otho P. Fairfield, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. April 15, 1863.
 Joseph W. Homan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1864.
 George W. Hardin, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 7, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
 Charles Kain, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, O., Nov. 28, 1863.
 Stephen G. Lindsey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Camp Rosecrans, Va., June 13, 1863.
 Alonzo P. McAdams, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Camp Rusthedell, Va., Jan. 6, 1863.
 William Mattox, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. by writ of habeas corpus (under age), March 21, 1863.
 William H. McAdams, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Chattanooga, Tenn., on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 28, 1863.
 Samuel Newberry, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Camp Rosecrans, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.
 Charles W. Raper, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, O., May 30, 1863.
 Henry R. Rymell, enl. July 20, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate, at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1863.
 Reuben Wood, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Camp Rosecrans, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.
 Edmund Williams, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, O., Sept. 24, 1863.
 John W. Ward, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at Gallatin, Tenn., March 31, 1864.
 Joshua M. Whittaker, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at Ringgold, Ga., May 10, 1864, for disability.

Transferred.

John E. Clark, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Aug. 12, 1863.
 John Fulton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, May 8, 1863.
 James M. Lyle, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 14, 1864.
 John N. McMillen, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Dec. 6, 1863.
 George M. Dewitt, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.
 Melancthon Wait, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Dec. 6, 1863.
 George W. Mason, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Aug. 31, 1863.
 Jacob M. Cox, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, March 15, 1864.

To be Transferred.

Harmon B. York, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Emes M. Townsley, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Marcellus A. Leeds, com. July 29, 1862; res. May 20, 1863.
 Capt. Thomas H. B. Norris, com. June 22, 1863; was 1st lieut. Co. E; pro. to capt., *vice* Leeds; res. July 23, 1864.
 1st Lieut. George W. Penn, com. July 29, 1862; died at Moscow, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Elijah Hicks, com. April 16, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut., *vice* Penn, April 16, 1863; pro. to capt. March 16, 1864; trans. to Co. C, March 16, 1864.
 1st Lieut. Dudley King, com. March 30, 1864; died near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut., *vice* Hicks; was 2d lieut. Co. K; app. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Co. F; was 1st sergt. of Co. K.
 1st Lieut. Solomon Stockey, com. Aug. 13, 1864; must. out on separate rolls.
 2d Lieut. Elijah Hicks, com. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. April 16, 1863.
 2d Lieut. John S. Robinson, com. April 26, 1863; app. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut., *vice* Hicks; pro. March 16, 1863.
 1st Sergt. George W. Temple, enl. July 29, 1862; app. corp. April 7, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Abner D. Fagin, enl. July 29, 1862; app. from corp. to sergt., Sept. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Isaac P. Tedrow, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; app. sergt. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Sergt. Thomas M. Ireton, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; app. corp. Aug. 22, 1862; to sergt. April 7, 1864.
 Sergt. John D. Gatch, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; app. corp. Aug. 16, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Corp. William A. Homan, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; app. corp. May 20, 1863; exchanged prisoner of war.
 Corp. Charles B. Hopkins, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; app. corp. Sept. 1, 1863; exchanged prisoner of war.
 Corp. Jacob G. Brunk, enl. July 29, 1862; app. corp. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Corp. Robert L. Fagin, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; app. corp. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Corp. John D. Light, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; app. corp. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Corp. Livingston T. Ferrine, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; app. corp. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Musician Joseph R. Wills, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Hiram T. Bonar, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 George M. Bonar, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Martiu Bonar, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; sick at Wilmington, N. C., since Feb. 20, 1865.
 William Camerer, enl. July 29, 1862.
 Lafayette Chapman, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 James A. Clark, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 John E. Carter, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 George E. Dalie, enl. July 29, 1862.
 George G. Doughty, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; exchanged prisoner.
 Frederick Deeds, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; sick at Nashville, Tenn., since Feb. 25, 1864.
 Samuel T. Dolen, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 William R. Demeris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Charles S. Dillingham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.

Charles M. Hunt, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Howard Husted, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; exchanged prisoner.
 Lewis Halfhill, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 William C. Johnson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Edward B. Leeds, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Charles N. Lowe, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Edward B. Myric, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; sick at Nashville, Tenn., since July 27, 1864.
 Thomas J. Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 John Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Joseph Pingle, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 William J. Rodgers, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 John W. Simmons, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Turpen Starks, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Wm. W. Swing, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Frederick Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Wesley S. Turton, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 George B. Tedrow, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; exchanged prisoner.
 James Viers, enl. July 29, 1862.
 Chambers Varmer, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Joseph K. Wills, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; sick at Camp Dennison, Ohio, since May 13, 1864.

Killed.

Sergt. John Kehm, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Missing in Action.

James W. Hicks, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; missing at Chickamauga, since Sept. 20, 1863.

Died of Disease.

1st Sergt. Oliver S. Robinson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., July 30, 1863.
 1st Sergt. Alonzo O. Bennett, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in prison at Danville, Va., Feb. 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Oliver C. Temple, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in prison at Richmond, Va., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. John F. Brown, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died in prison at Danville, Va., Dec. 20, 1863.
 Corp. William Viers, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in prison at Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, 1864.
 John Bennett, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Cowen Station, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1863.
 John W. Dunseth, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Amelia, Ohio, March 22, 1864.
 Wm. B. French, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; drowned at Ringgold, Ga., May 2, 1864.
 Isaac D. Fagin, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in prison at Danville, Va., April 21, '64.
 Joseph Justice, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of wounds received in battle of Mission Ridge, Ga., Dec. 27, 1863.
 Frank Logan, enl. July 31, 1862; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., May 30, 1864.
 George M. Leeds, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died in prison at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1863.
 David Light, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, March 20, 1863.
 John R. Lawyer, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864.
 Charles J. Middleton, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; drowned at Carthage, Tenn., March 26, 1863.
 John L. Dorter, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Ringgold, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.
 Allen J. Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in prison at Danville, Va., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Dewitt W. Slye, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Decherd Station, Tenn., July 28, '63.
 Charles W. Tucker, enl. July 31, 1862; died at Camp Fenwick, Va., Jan. 5, 1863.
 George Troub, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., July 15, 1864.
 Wm. L. Turton, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died in prison at Danville, Va., Feb. 10, 1864.
 Ramoth L. Wheidde, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1863.
 Allen Winans, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Carthage, Tenn., May 28, 1863.

Discharged.

Elisha L. Bennett, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1863.
 Wm. C. Coombs, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1863.
 Albert L. Davis, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25, 1863.
 John Floro, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1864.
 Wm. T. Gatch, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1863.
 Robert B. Jeffries, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Covington, Ky., March 24, 1865.
 Corydon S. McClain, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1864.
 William McCoy, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1863.
 George W. Sapp, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1863.
 Thomas C. Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. at Covington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1862.
 Jonathan Tompkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1863.
 1st Sergt. John S. Robinson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. to accept promotion as 2d lieut., April 16, 1863.

Transferred.

1st Sergt. Sylvester T. Prentice, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; app. corp. Sept. 1, 1863; to sergt. Sept. 20, 1863; to 1st sergt. April 7, 1864; app. 1st lieut. Oct. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. K, Oct. 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Israel Higbee, enl. July 29, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Horas K. Dolan, enl. July 7, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 1, 1863.
 Corp. James G. Dawson, enl. July 9, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., March 15, 1864.
 Corp. Jesse M. Simpkins, enl. July 7, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., March 15, 1864.

John T. Archerd, enl. July 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 1, 1864.
 Samuel Apple, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 31, 1864.
 David Brunk, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Olin Coombs, enl. July 29, 1862; trans. to regimental field and staff officers as q.m.-sergt., Sept. 13, 1864.
 Jediah Doughty, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1864.
 Wm. G. Hall, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to regimental field and staff officers as q.m.-sergt., Sept. 13, 1864.
 Albert W. Huling, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
 Wm. H. Smith, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
 William Townner, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
 Isaac Smith, enl. Jan. 11, 1865; trans. to 31st O. V. V. Inf., June 5, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Capt. William Haight, com. July 26, 1862; res. at Carthage, Tenn., April 25, '63.
 1st Lieut. Oliver C. Gatch, com. July 29, 1862; pro. to capt., May 24, 1863, *vice* Haight, res.
 1st Lieut. Granville Jackson, com. May 24, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. *vice* Gatch; was 2d lieut. same company; killed in action, Sept. 20, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Edward S. Scott, com. March 30, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. *vice* Jackson, trans. to field and staff, Oct. 28, 1864.
 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Foraker, com. March 4, 1864; trans. from field and staff, Co. G, 89th Ohio Vol. Inf., Oct. 28, 1864.
 2d Lieut. Granville Jackson, com. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., May 24, 1863, *vice* Gatch.
 2d Lieut. Edward S. Scott, com. May 24, 1863; app. 2d lieut. *vice* Jackson, pro. May 24, 1863; was 1st sergt. same company.
 1st Sergt. Joseph Chany, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Sergt. Josephus H. Hall, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Sergt. George Thomsburg, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Sergt. Elliott McKinnie, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Sergt. Jesse T. McClave, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; app. sergt. *vice* Smith, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Corp. Rufus P. Robins, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. Samuel Wood, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; sick since June 10, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 Corp. James M. Combs, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded; absent since Nov. 25, 1863, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 Corp. Robert P. Barber, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. John P. Glordin, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; app. corp. March 1, 1865.
 Corp. Albert J. Gibbs, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Corp. John M. Miller, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Wallace Boyer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; sick at Camp Chase, Ohio, since Mar. 20, '65.
 Preston Bishop, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wesley Brunk, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Anilsen Balzhauser, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 James Cook, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Samuel Cromer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Michael Duber, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Thomas J. Doghman, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded; absent since Sept. 20, 1863, at Goshen, Ohio.
 Nathaniel Day, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Tubal Elliott, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Frederick D. Font, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; absent sick since May 6, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 Robert Fowler, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Francis M. Glancy, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Barton Hill, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 John D. Hosnor, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 David R. Irvin, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Osen Isham, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 David Isham, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pris. of war since Sept. 20, 1863.
 John Kameneser, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Amos Little, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 William McAndrews, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; absent since Sept. 20, '63.
 John W. McGrew, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; absent sick since April 31, 1865.
 William McGorrey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Joseph McGorrey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Smith McKinney, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded; absent since July 23, 1864.
 Elias Moler, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; sick; absent since March 27, 1865.
 Joseph Predmore, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pris. of war since Dec. 1, 1864.
 Alexander Powell, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Michael Paul, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Ichabod W. Patterson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 William H. H. Runyan, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 William South, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 George P. Scott, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 George Simkins, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Zebinia Simpkins, enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Certland Smith, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; absent sick since May 24, 1865.
 Thomas Sly, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; prisoner of war since Sept. 20, 1863.
 John Shumard, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Samuel J. Scott, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 John L. Suisor, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; absent sick since April 7, 1865.
 Theodore R. Waughner, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 John Washburn, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; absent sick since June 4, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.

Francis M. Wood, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Andrew Whitaker, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Warren F. Williams, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Andrew Willis, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

Killed in Action.

David Morrison, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Joseph D. Smith, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Samuel Smith, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed on the field in Georgia, July 20, 1864.
 William Vaucamp, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Theodore N. Vaughn, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Silas Weaver, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Died.

Osborn Cooper, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 29, 1864, of pneumonia.
 Josiah Clayton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 28, 1864, of dysentery.
 Jacob Conover, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., June 28, 1863, of inflammation of the brain.
 Henry Holsted, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 22, 1863, of consumption.
 Elias S. Hill, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 3, 1863, of scorbutus.
 William Little, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1863, of pneumonia.
 William B. Perkins, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 26, 1864, of scorbutus.
 William Patterson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 3, 1863, of erysipelas.
 Harvey Shumard, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died at home in Ohio, Oct. 22, 1862, of typhoid fever.
 Granville Shumard, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, 1864, of scorbutus.
 John D. Sly, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1863, of pneumonia.
 Albert Shields, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1863, of fever.
 Josiah Sloan, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., July 15, 1863, of typhoid fever.
 Sampson Thompson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., June 22, 1863.
 John F. Ebennally, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 18, 1864.
 Lucius G. Wainright, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864, of scorbutus.
 William Williamson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Camp Ferwick, Va., Dec. 23, 1862, of typhoid fever.
 John W. McLefresh, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Danville, Va., May 27, 1864, of scorbutus.

Discharged.

1st Sergt. Edward S. Scott, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 24, 1863.
 Jacob Andrew, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at Columbus, Ohio, May 24, 1865.
 Corp. Joseph Dunre, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at Louisville, Ky., May 20, 1863.
 Jacob Laymon, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 20, 1863.
 Eli Rust, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Carthage, Tenn., May 24, 1863.
 Arnold Snider, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 20, 1863.
 John W. White, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. at Carthage, Tenn., May 28, 1863.
 Corp. John Wood, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1863.
 Wesley Tomig, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1863.
 1st Sergt. Joseph C. Oliver, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. in the field, Georgia, Aug. 12, 1864, to receive appointment.

Transferred.

George M. Burge, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 30, 1864.
 Alexander Clawin, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 George Fleming, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 89th Ohio.
 Lawrence Olgee, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 20, 1864.
 Sergt. Randolph E. Smith, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 3, 1864.
 William S. Thacker, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 22, 1864.
 Vincire W. Wainright, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 20, 1863.

Prisoners of War.

Sergt. Cory Thornsburg, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863.
 Sergt. Elliott McKinnie, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863.
 David Isham, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863.
 Thomas Slye, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; prisoner since Sept. 20, 1863.
 Joseph C. Predmore, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; prisoner since Dec. 4, 1864.

To be Transferred.

Robert K. Chapman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 31st O. V. I., June 5, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY I.

Henry R. Wheeler, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; in hospital at Madison, Ind.; was wounded at Resuca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Thomas Fiscus, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH NA- TIONAL GUARDS INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

John J. Bryant, enl. May 2, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH OHIO NA- TIONAL GUARDS INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Adolph Pouch, enl. May 2, 1864.

FIFTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (NATIONAL GUARD).

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 12, 1864, for one hundred days, and at once left for Harper's Ferry, Va. The greater part of May and June was consumed by the regiment in doing guard duty at that place and along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the latter part of June it was sent to Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, and was there engaged in guard and picket duty. A detachment of the regiment was engaged with the enemy at North Mills, July 3, 1864, where several men were killed. The regiment was brought home the latter part of July, and mustered out of the service at Camp Chase.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

Col. Israel Stough (not of Clermont County), com. May 10, 1864.
 Col. Geo. W. Hulick, com. May 10, 1864.
 Lieut.-Col. Marcellus A. Leeds, com. May 10, 1864.
 Maj. Z. South, com. May 10, 1864.
 Sergt. Jehu S. Combs, enl. May 10, 1864.
 Asst. Sergt. John O. Marsh, enl. May 10, 1864.
 Chaplain Lucien Clark, com. May 10, 1864.
 1st Lieut. and Adjt. E. A. Parker, com. May 10, 1864.
 1st Lieut. and Q.M. S. S. Robinson, com. May 10, 1864.
 Sergt. T. D. Hartman, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Q.M.-Sergt. C. N. Browning, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Com.-Sergt. J. C. Weaver, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Com.-Sergt. J. W. Wood, enl. May 2, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Thomas W. Rathbone, com. July 7, 1863; res. as maj. of 34th O. V. Oct. 10, 1862; was prisoner of war, and was disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 1st Lieut. John W. Hunt, com. July 13, 1863.
 2d Lieut. William Pease, com. July 13, 1863.
 1st Sergt. William W. Ricker, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Sergt. William H. Thomas, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Sergt. Joseph T. Wheeler, enl. Sept. 5, 1863.
 Corp. John F. Townsley, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Corp. Jerome Behymer, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Corp. William W. Hopkins, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Corp. William B. Doan, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Corp. Oliver P. Behymer, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Mus. Isaac Short, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Mus. William H. Avey, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Frank Apple, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Nathaniel Behymer, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Walter Behymer, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Clarrington Behymer, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Aaron S. Behymer, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Samuel J. Behymer, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Levias Behymer, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Levi Behymer, enl. May 4, 1864.
 Theodore I. Barton, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Erin Cole, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Joseph P. Clark, enl. May 4, 1863.
 Nelson F. Clark, enl. May 4, 1864.

John Cross, enl. July 13, 1863.
 James Dillon, enl. Sept. 5, 1863.
 Maurice Dolen, enl. Sept. 5, 1863.
 George R. Ebersole, enl. Aug. 15, 1863.
 John M. Eppert, enl. July 7, 1863.
 James P. Fagin, enl. July 13, 1863.
 William W. Hunt, enl. July 13, 1863.
 George W. Hutchins, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 John W. Hutchins, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Francis M. Hill, enl. May 5, 1864.
 Thomas S. Kilgour, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Jesse D. Knabb, enl. July 13, 1863.
 William W. Lewis, enl. May 5, 1864.
 Benjamin Mattox, enl. July 7, 1863.
 James Nash, enl. July 13, 1863.
 John Pease, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Jared Pease, enl. May 10, 1864.
 David L. Reeves, enl. July 13, 1863.
 James P. Reeves, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Isaac W. Rilea, enl. July 13, 1863.
 John Siliker, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Ebenezer Stebbins, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Samuel H. Stewart, enl. July 13, 1863.
 William H. Simons, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Philotus Simons, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Lewis W. Thomas, enl. July 13, 1863.
 John Wagoner, enl. July 7, 1863.
 John Wein, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Frank Zillah, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Charles Honck, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Jacob Keinath, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Frederick Krouse, enl. July 13, 1863.
 William Luick, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Andrew Lillick, enl. Sept. 29, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Lawyer M. Bickmore, com. July 8, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Parley P. Hadley, com. July 8, 1863.
 2d Lieut. James B. Johnson, com. July 8, 1863.
 Sergt. John Beckwith, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Sergt. Ambrose Nott, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Sergt. James H. Whitaker, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Sergt. Joy Hodgen, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Sergt. Albert B. Snell, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. Samuel Monce, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. George Orebaugh, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. Erastus H. McNutt, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. James Snell, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. Nathan C. Nichols, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. Samuel Moyer, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. John Needham, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Musician William Holloway, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Musician Barton Orr, enl. July 8, 1863.
 William Allen, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Davison Applegate, enl. July 8, 1863.
 William Applegate, enl. July 8, 1863.
 John Barr, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Moses Beckwith, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Mark Brothers, enl. July 8, 1863.
 James Calder, enl. July 8, 1863.
 W. J. Carr, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Arthur E. Clark, enl. July 8, 1868.
 Harmon Cover, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Daniel Cover, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Benjamin D. Cramer, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Samuel Curllis, enl. July 8, 1863.
 William Curles, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Marshall G. Dickey, enl. July 8, 1863.
 John Foster, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Alfred Ferree, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Frank Glancy, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Thomas Goldtrap, enl. July 8, 1863.
 George Griswold, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Samuel S. Griswold, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Nicholas Guitteau, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Minor T. Hadley, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Caleb L. Hadley, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Christopher D. Hartman, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Allen Holmes, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Cornelius E. Holmes, enl. July 8, 1863.
 John Hunter, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Phineas Hurst, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Jefferson Hurst, enl. July 8, 1863.
 B. F. Hutchinson, enl. July 8, 1863.
 E. J. Hutchinson, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Azariah Hutchinson, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Ernestus C. Ireton, enl. July 8, 1863.

Robert Ireton, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Richard Kyle, enl. July 8, 1863.
 James Looker, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Kibby H. Moyer, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Victor Nicklas, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Robert Nell, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Alfred Orebaugh, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Eli Orebaugh, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Alexander Patterson, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Milton Patterson, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Alfred N. Prickett, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Jacob Rapp, enl. July 8, 1863.
 H. S. Reynolds, enl. July 8, 1863.
 John Royce, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Elias C. Runyan, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Henry J. Runyan, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Samuel Runyan, enl. July 8, 1863.
 James Sandler, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Peter Shumard, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Richard Shumard, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Henry Smith, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Andrew J. South, enl. July 8, 1863.
 James Slynets, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Elias Tice, enl. July 8, 1863.
 James Turner, enl. July 8, 1863.
 William Turner, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Jonah Vanhorn, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Francis A. Waits, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Thomas White, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Francis M. White, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Ansel White, enl. July 8, 1863.
 William H. Willis, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Thomas Whitaker, enl. May 10, 1863.
 Thomas K. Ellis, enl. May 10, 1863.
 Arthur A. Wood, enl. May 10, 1863.
 Thomas Needham, enl. May 10, 1863.
 Thomas Vancamp, enl. May 10, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Capt. John McNeill, com. July 4, 1863.
 1st Lieut. L. W. Frazier, com. July 4, 1863; killed in skirmish at North River Mills, July 3, 1864.
 2d Lieut. W. A. Frambes, com. July 4, 1863.
 Sergt. W. F. Landon, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Sergt. E. R. Salt, enl. July 6, 1863.
 Sergt. L. W. Pemberton, enl. July 6, 1863.
 Sergt. W. F. Crane, enl. July 6, 1863.
 Sergt. Michael Altman, enl. July 6, 1863.
 Corp. John McMurchy, enl. July 6, 1863.
 Corp. Robert McNair, enl. July 6, 1863.
 Corp. John Mofford, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. G. M. Pemberton.
 Corp. Perry S. Mace.
 Corp. Archibald McNair, enl. April 30, 1864.
 Corp. John R. Altman, enl. July 8, 1863.
 Corp. James Boulware, enl. July 10, 1863.
 Aaron Armacost, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Phillip Altman.
 G. W. Anderson.
 W. B. Anderson.
 Edward Austin, enl. May 2, 1864.
 W. A. Altman, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Frederick Burk, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Randolph Boggess, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Jordon Boggess, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Frank Brush, enl. July 11, 1863.
 J. B. Brown, enl. July 11, 1863.
 A. E. L. Bess, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Kelly Burke, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Platt Brooks, enl. July 11, 1863.
 George Brown, enl. July 11, 1863.
 William S. Crane, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Albert Crane, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Isaac Clark, enl. May 2, 1864.
 James Carter, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Phineas Carter, enl. July 11, 1863.
 James Clare, enl. July 11, 1863.
 M. W. Fagley, enl. July 11, 1863.
 J. N. Fisher, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Oliver Frazee, enl. July 4, 1863.
 W. W. Ford, enl. April 24, 1864.
 S. P. Fisher, enl. July 4, 1863.
 G. W. Gravitt, enl. July 12, 1863.
 W. M. Gravitt, enl. July 12, 1863.
 Frank Huffman, Sanford Hollyday, A. H. Holton, James Hollyday, Jackson Harris.
 Jacob Hutchison, enl. May 10, 1864.

Leander Her, enl. May 2, 1864.
 M. H. Kirk, enl. July 14, 1863.
 E. C. Kindle, enl. May 2, 1864.
 J. A. Lang, enl. July 14, 1863.
 James McNair, enl. July 14, 1863.
 John McNair, enl. July 14, 1863.
 J. B. McClain, enl. May 2, 1864.
 James McMurchy, enl. July 14, 1863.
 Thomas E. Miller, enl. July 14, 1863.
 William Malloy, enl. July 14, 1863.
 R. H. Oxley, enl. May 2, 1864.
 J. A. Palmer, enl. July 4, 1863.
 C. J. Bice, enl. July 4, 1863.
 W. D. Rutherford, enl. July 4, 1863.
 J. D. Raper, enl. July 4, 1863.
 T. J. Rodgers, enl. July 4, 1863.
 James Rutherford, enl. May 2, 1864.
 P. W. Smith, enl. May 4, 1864.
 Adam Snyder, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Oliver Sims, enl. July 4, 1863.
 J. Q. Sanders, enl. July 4, 1863.
 O. J. Scott, enl. May 10, 1864.
 H. T. Scott, enl. May 10, 1864.
 G. M. Scott, enl. May 10, 1864.
 John Smith, enl. May 10, 1864.
 James South, enl. May 10, 1864.
 Jacob Sims, enl. May 10, 1864.
 William M. Tompkins, enl. July 1, 1863.
 Josiah Tice, enl. July 1, 1863.
 B. F. Tatman, enl. July 1, 1863.
 Elijah Tatman, enl. July 1, 1863.
 John Tatman, enl. July 1, 1863.
 G. W. Tatman, enl. July 1, 1863.
 Josephus Test, enl. July 1, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Capt. A. McNair, Jr., com. July 2, 1863.
 1st Lieut. W. E. Nichols, com. July 2, 1863.
 2d Lieut. James H. Scott, com. July 17, 1863.
 Sergt. James H. Brannon, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Sergt. John M. Flannagan, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Sergt. B. L. Winans, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Sergt. Joseph Ernst, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Sergt. Thomas Sargent, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Corp. J. Wesley Simmons, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Corp. Charles Hancock, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Corp. G. W. Lakin, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Corp. Hugh McNair, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Corp. John L. Barkley, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Corp. William F. Hewitt, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Corp. J. N. Brown, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Corp. W. H. Altman, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Musician Benjamin Placard, enl. April 25, 1864.
 Musician John McClain, enl. May 2, 1864.
 W. B. Altman, enl. July 2, 1863.
 J. B. Archard, enl. July 2, 1863.
 George F. Armacost, enl. July 2, 1863.
 T. J. Ashley, enl. May 2, 1864.
 N. C. Bainum, enl. July 2, 1863.
 F. E. Bettie, enl. July 2, 1863.
 C. N. Browning, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Isaac Bainum, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Hyman Baker, enl. July 2, 1863.
 G. W. Cook, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Samuel Cooper, enl. July 5, 1863.
 Alexander Dunn, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Josephus Donley, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Wilson Day, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Elisha W. Day, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Owen W. Davis, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Edward F. Donley, enl. April 25, 1864.
 Robert Florer, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Lewis Gelvin, enl. July 5, 1863.
 Thomas D. Husted, enl. July 5, 1863.
 William Hillis, enl. May 1, 1864.
 Christopher Jones, enl. July 4, 1863.
 John Knowles, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Samuel Light, enl. July 1, 1863.
 Samuel Leeds, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Benjamin D. Lakin, enl. July 2, 1863.
 John R. Lakin, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Darius Littleton, enl. July 2, 1863.
 John H. Laney, enl. July 4, 1863.
 William McNair, enl. July 4, 1863.
 John McLane, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Archy McMurchy, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Emery McKee, enl. July 4, 1863.

John Means, enl. July 4, 1863.
 John P. Nichols, enl. July 4, 1863.
 William A. Nichols, enl. July 4, 1863.
 William Porter, Sr., enl. July 4, 1863.
 William Porter, Jr., enl. July 4, 1863.
 Thomas L. Placard, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Marion Placard, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Julius Paltz, enl. July 4, 1863.
 James F. Prather, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Sampson Peppers, enl. July 4, 1863.
 John Placard, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Wesley Purkiser, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Wesley Peddicord, enl. May 7, 1864.
 Joseph Rogers, enl. July 2, 1864.
 Randolph F. Rush, enl. July 2, 1864.
 David Rush, enl. July 2, 1864.
 Michael C. Riley, enl. May 2, 1864.
 William D. Simmons, enl. July 30, 1864.
 John B. Simmons, enl. July 4, 1864.
 John W. Swick, enl. July 4, 1864.
 George Sargent, enl. July 2, 1864.
 John Stall, enl. July 2, 1864.
 John F. Stairs, enl. July 4, 1864.
 George M. Simmons, enl. July 2, 1864.
 Almetus F. Simmons, enl. April 1, 1864.
 George W. Townsley, enl. July 2, 1863.
 William Tucker, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Lyman Wood, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Enos Waits, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Harvey Walker, enl. May 7, 1864.
 George S. Zugg, enl. July 2, 1863.
 B. F. Zugg, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Wm. R. Hancock, enl. July 2, 1863.
 Andrew J. Cramer, enl. July 12, 1863.
 James Binkley, enl. July 2, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Capt. William Johnson, com. June 30, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Ezekiel Slade, com. July 7, 1863.
 2d Lieut. Oliver P. McAdams, com. July 24, 1863.
 1st Sergt. Andrew J. Sweet, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Sergt. Stephen S. Walker, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Sergt. John B. Gillespie, enl. July 29, 1863.
 Sergt. William Dennis, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Sergt. Louis Deel, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. Benjamin S. Pool, enl. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Corp. William A. Kain, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Corp. John H. Belt, enl. July 25, 1863.
 Corp. Saul Ireton, enl. July 14, 1863.
 Corp. Jonathan Baldwin, enl. June 30, 1863.
 Corp. Dyonisius Ross, enl. April 10, 1864.
 Corp. William G. Homan, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. Thomas D. Still, enl. July 24, 1863.
 W. L. Boulware, enl. July 24, 1863.
 De Witt C. Boyd, enl. July 23, 1863.
 John K. Boyd, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Samuel Bebee, enl. May 2, 1864.
 John Curlis, Jr., enl. July 22, 1863.
 Asher Curlis, Jr., enl. July 22, 1863.
 Andrew J. Curlis, enl. July 22, 1863.
 William H. Curlis, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Timothy G. Curlis, enl. July 22, 1863.
 William R. Chatterton, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Edwin D. Curlis, enl. May 9, 1864.
 Lewis G. Danberry, enl. July 24, 1863.
 William H. Day, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Elisha F. Day, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Samuel Davison, enl. July 22, 1863.
 John Doughty, enl. May 7, 1864.
 William H. Everhart, enl. July 25, 1863.
 Lemuel W. Franklin, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Nehemiah Green, enl. July 26, 1863.
 Christopher W. Homan, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Thomas Homan, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Jas. D. Homan, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Arthur I. Hodges, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Daniel K. Hardin, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Joseph K. Hardin, enl. July 11, 1863.
 John M. Hardin, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Alexander Ireton, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Francis M. Kain, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Daniel Kain, enl. May 2, 1864.
 John F. Lukemires, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Stephen B. Lewis, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Dennis Ludlow, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Daniel McMillen, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Hanson Meyer, enl. July 22, 1863.

William Morgan, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Perry McCollum, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Malcolm M. McCollum, enl. July 21, 1863.
 Charles B. Myrick, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Homer McLain, enl. July 24, 1863.
 William Monday, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Lorenzo D. Malott, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Zephaniah Maxfield, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Israel N. Morgan, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Jonas Nunnemaker, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Thomas Patterson, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Robert B. Parker, enl. July 21, 1863.
 John D. Rodgers, enl. July 22, 1863.
 Randolph Smith, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Alexander B. Smith, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Marion Smith, enl. July 23, 1863.
 William L. Shade, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Jefferson M. Shotwell, enl. May 2, 1864.
 John Walk, enl. July 31, 1863.
 Oliver E. Walker, enl. May 8, 1864.
 Charles W. Waits, enl. July 12, 1863.
 Robert Wood, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Henry C. Waits, enl. July 24, 1863.
 Mathias Waits, enl. July 23, 1863.
 John Berry, enl. July 18, 1863; trans. from Co. E.
 James Creamer, enl. July 17, 1863; trans. from Co. E.
 Silas Cavolt, enl. July 18, 1863; trans. from Co. E.
 Edwin Harry, enl. July 23, 1863; trans. from Co. E.
 Jacob Miller.
 John S. Cavolt, enl. Oct. 18, 1863.
 George D. Creamer, enl. July 17, 1863.
 Benajah Gustin.
 William Hunter, enl. July 17, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Daniel W. Stevens, com. Aug. 1, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Amos Crane, com. Aug. 1, 1863.
 2d Lieut. Jerome Tice, com. Aug. 1, 1863.
 1st Sergt. John M. Gest, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. William J. Greenlee, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Francis H. Allen, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. William B. Shaw, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Alfred Squire, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Josiah Q. Bass, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Henry C. Dericks, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Zebina Sinkins, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. George W. McGrew, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Joseph Taylor, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. John J. Bell, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Francis H. Cotteral, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Thomas C. Cook, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 John C. Bird, enl. May 11, 1864.
 George W. Bell, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Charles H. Blanchard, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Moses D. Conrad, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Alexander A. Clark, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Moses S. Cooke, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Milton Combs, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Mathias Coler, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 James Cramer, enl. May 11, 1864.
 John M. Cramer, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Oliver P. Dennison, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 William Dericks, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Gilbert Fisher, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 William T. Gatch, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Francis M. Gatch, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 George W. Gatch, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Charles H. Gatch, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 William G. Gatch, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Philip S. Gatch, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Daniel Good, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Andrew J. Garrison, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 James M. Hilderbrand, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 George F. Hoffman, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Thomas Hensel, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Robert W. Harvey, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 William O. Hopkins, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 James Huddleston, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Thomas Hill, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Samuel Holt, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Edwin Harry, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Job Hutchinson, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Washington W. Hunt, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Albert Jones, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Jacob S. Jordan, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Stephen R. Kyle, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Louis R. Kautz, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.

Isaac Knott, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Randolph H. Leming, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 George W. Leming, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Randal R. Leming, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Hiram Leming, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Isaac N. Long, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Joseph N. Longworth, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Arch. Longworth, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Matson R. Aaron, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Abner Matheny, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Samuel McNutt, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 James M. McLaughlin, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 James D. Meek, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Matthias C. Mitchell, May 11, 1864.
 Henry Peters, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 John P. Porter, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 George W. Queal, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Albert F. Queal, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Charles R. Rybolt, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Thomas D. Rybolt, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 David G. Sparks, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 James M. Shaw, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Achilles R. Shaw, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 John W. Sanders, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Lewis W. Smith, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Thomas South, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Warren Shumard, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 William Stewart, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Henry D. Smizer, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Ezra Simkins, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Philip Sells, enl. May 11, 1864.
 Thomas Shumard, enl. May 14, 1864.
 Amos Tudor, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Oliver F. Teal, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 William Waits, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Henry Whitaker, enl. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Stephen Wood, enl. May 11, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Capt. S. W. Marsh, com. July 23, 1863.
 1st Lieut. J. F. Hill, com. July 23, 1863.
 2d Lieut. W. A. Dallas, com. July 23, 1863.
 1st Sergt. J. D. Needham, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Sergt. J. F. South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Sergt. A. Wilson, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Sergt. H. M. Boso, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Sergt. Edward Patchell, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. H. B. Hill, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. A. Davison, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. A. Dougherty, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. Peter South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. J. F. Burns, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. Joseph Foster, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. James Leming, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Corp. T. W. Marsh, enl. July 23, 1863.
 John Balsizer, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Ambrose Berlien, enl. July 23, 1863.
 James Balsler, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Jacob Burns, enl. July 23, 1863.
 William Brewer, enl. July 23, 1863.
 William Carr, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Jeniah Cavolt, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Daniel Craig, enl. July 23, 1863.
 George Dupes, enl. July 23, 1863.
 James Dougherty, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Squire Dunn, enl. July 23, 1863.
 T. D. Ducheman, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Adam Deller, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Nicolas Feveret, enl. July 20, 1863.
 Francis Fomerin, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Francis Foster, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Joseph Foster, Jr., enl. July 23, 1863.
 James Hewitt, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Hermon Hulick, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. W. Hill, enl. July 23, 1863.
 L. H. Hill, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Uriah Hayworth, enl. July 23, 1863.
 C. C. Hill, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. J. Hensel, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. W. Hensel, enl. July 23, 1863.
 A. J. Heath, enl. July 23, 1863.
 B. F. Hill, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Hezekiah Hill, enl. July 23, 1863.
 G. M. Hensel, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Silas James, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Ezekiel Leming, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Antony Leotie, enl. July 23, 1863.

J. P. Leming, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Aaron Leming, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Stephen Long, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. W. Lattimer, enl. July 23, 1863.
 S. W. Lattimer, enl. July 23, 1863.
 A. Laymon, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. S. Moore, enl. July 23, 1863.
 C. O. Malone, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Daniel Marsh, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Lorain Marsh, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Leonidas Medaris, enl. July 23, 1863.
 H. H. Merse, enl. July 23, 1863.
 A. M. Marsh, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Richard Marsh, enl. July 23, 1863.
 George Marsh, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Marcus Marsh, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. N. Mitchel, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Harvey Meek, enl. July 23, 1863.
 James Needham, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. G. Oonk, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Henry Offutt, enl. July 23, 1863.
 William Patchell, enl. July 23, 1863.
 John Pattison, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. N. Pattison, enl. July 23, 1863.
 E. E. Rust, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. B. Rapp, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Albert Redding, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Zack Robinson, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Darius South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Thomas South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 John Swift, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Isaac South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 J. M. South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 A. G. South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Samuel Smith, enl. July 23, 1863.
 W. E. South, enl. July 23, 1863.
 C. L. Thompson, enl. July 23, 1863.
 E. A. Ulrey, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Silas Worthington, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Jonathan Whittaker, enl. July 23, 1863.
 F. M. Foster, enl. July 23, 1863.
 M. M. Hill, enl. July 23, 1863.
 Thomas Patterson, enl. July 23, 1863.
 John Collins, enl. July 23, 1863.
 David Vancam, enl. July 23, 1863.
 William Fulko, enl. July 23, 1863.
 William Wright, enl. July 23, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Capt. James W. Deem, com. July 3, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Edwin D. Titus, com. July 11, 1863.
 2d Lieut. Daniel Kidd.
 1st Sergt. Wm. H. Standish, enl. July 21, 1863.
 Sergt. Julius N. Kraner, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Sergt. Wesley T. Sweet, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Sergt. Thomas F. Brown, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Sergt. Nathan J. Troy, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Corp. Daniel Brunk, enl. July 14, 1863.
 Corp. Albert Henrici, enl. July 21, 1863.
 Corp. Andrew J. Applegate, enl. July 21, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. H. Mead, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Corp. James L. Brown, enl. July 10, 1863.
 Corp. Robert L. Gest, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Corp. James N. Lytle, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Corp. John Bricker, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Wm. E. Applegate, enl. May 21, 1864.
 Joseph J. Avey, enl. May 21, 1864.
 John M. Avey, enl. May 21, 1864.
 Allen W. Ashburn, enl. May 21, 1864.
 Abel Bounds, enl. July 12, 1863.
 James A. Brown, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Chas. B. Crane, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Wm. T. Cade, enl. July 10, 1863.
 D. S. Croshaw, enl. July 14, 1863.
 James A. Davis, enl. July 23, 1863.
 William A. Dimmitt, enl. July 18, 1863.
 Chas. H. Evans, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Samuel Fitzwater, enl. July 23, 1863.
 John W. Groves, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Geo. Groves, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Joseph H. Gest, enl. July 21, 1863.
 John Grant, enl. July 21, 1863.
 Elias M. Glancey, enl. July 4, 1863.
 Erastus Hulick, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Hanson Holter, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Joseph W. Homan, enl. July 21, 1863.
 George W. Hutton, enl. July 9, 1864.

Charles Hulick, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Albert Jones, enl. July 26, 1863.
 Thos. H. Jeffries, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Thos. Kidd, enl. July 2, 1864.
 Wm. H. Kidd, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Mathias M. Kugler, enl. July 14, 1863.
 W. M. Kain, enl. July 7, 1863.
 Chas. H. Kain, enl. May 2, 1864.
 John M. Kain, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Charles Kidd, enl. July 11, 1863.
 James P. Leonard, enl. July 11, 1863.
 John R. Mount, enl. July 14, 1863.
 Thos. McGuire, enl. July 13, 1863.
 W. W. McGuire, enl. July 1, 1863.
 W. C. Moyer, enl. July 10, 1863.
 Charles A. Moore, enl. July 21, 1863.
 William Moore, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Mathias C. Mitchell, enl. April 25, 1864.
 James D. Meek, enl. July 18, 1863.
 Oliver McGrew, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Samuel Newberry, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Thomas M. Needham, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Ephraim Orebaugh, enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Otis Preble, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Oliver W. Rhodes, enl. July 11, 1863.
 James Robinson, enl. July 10, 1863.
 Charles Robinson, enl. July 11, 1863.
 David V. Ross, enl. July 11, 1863.
 William J. Rust, enl. July 25, 1863.
 Stephen S. Robinson, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Thomas L. Smith, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Josiah Strimple, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Levert Stratton, enl. July 13, 1863.
 James L. Slack, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Andrew J. Sprague, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Anthony Snyder, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Frederick Schoebat.
 Daniel Tate, enl. July 12, 1863.
 George W. Teal, enl. July 13, 1863.
 David F. Thompson, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Thomas Vancamp, enl. July 13, 1863.
 David Wallace, enl. May 2, 1864.
 Charles B. Wills, enl. July 11, 1863.
 Jared Watts, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Jeremiah C. Weaver, enl. July 10, 1863.
 Wright Williams.
 Arthur Wood, enl. July 13, 1863.
 Robert Needham, enl. July 23, 1863.
 David Needham, enl. July 13, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.*

COMPANY H.

Corp. Silas Pierce, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 James Balsler, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Ambrose Berliaw, enl. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Francis H. Berger, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Ebon S. Pickelheimer, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 John Smith, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Anthony Spets, enl. Sept. 29, 1864; in hospital November and December, 1864.
 Francis M. Sloane, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.

Died.

Daniel Dumford, died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1864.
 Josiah Hensel, died in hospital at Columbia, Tenn., March 14, 1865.

Recruits not mustered out.

Corp. Orin S. Hadley, enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Byron Cramer, enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Sergt. William B. McKee, enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Sergt. William N. Hendrixon, enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Corp. Robert McLachlan, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Mus. Paign Mullen, enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 David A. Bryant, enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Maffet Cutler, enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Zeno Donley, enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
 Eli Farmer, enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
 Washington Galvin, enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 William H. Hall, enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
 George W. Hendrixon, enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Dout W. Jones, enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
 Charles McDulan, enl. Aug. 16, 1864.

* One year's men.

William H. Phillips, enl. Aug. 28, 1864.
Francis M. Vickroy, enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
David E. White, enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Eliphas L. Ware, enl. Aug. 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Josiah P. Clark, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; trans. from 178th O. V. I., June 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised under the last call for troops to serve one year. It was organized at Camp Chase, Feb. 21, 1865, and moved to Nashville without delay. It thence proceeded to Chattanooga and other points, and was broken into detachments to do guard duty. It was mustered out at Edgefield, Sept. 20, 1865, and seven days later finally discharged at Camp Chase.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY I.

Capt. John McNeill, com. Feb. 21, 1865.
1st Lieut. Archibald McNair, com. Jan. 31, 1865; died in officers' hospital, Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1865.
2d Lieut. William F. Landon, com. Jan. 18, 1865.
Sergt. Robert B. Simpson, enl. Jan. 17, 1865; appointed sergt. Feb. 22, 1865.
Sergt. William W. W. Scott, enl. Jan. 19, 1865; appointed sergt. Feb. 22, 1865.
Sergt. James B. McClain, enl. Jan. 26, 1865; appointed sergt. Feb. 22, 1865.
Sergt. James Boulware, enl. Jan. 19, 1865; appointed sergt. Feb. 22, 1865.
Corp. John T. Hardy, enl. Jan. 27, 1865; appointed corp. Feb. 22, 1865.
Corp. William W. Ford, enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
Corp. Silas D. Winans, enl. Jan. 30, 1865; appointed corp. Feb. 22, 1865.
Corp. John W. Stewart, enl. Feb. 3, 1865; private at enlistment; pro. June 10, 1865, to fill vacancy caused by death of Corp. Gray.
Corp. William Reese, enl. Feb. 2, 1865; appointed corp. Feb. 22, 1865.
Corp. James A. Whiteman, enl. Jan. 18, 1865; appointed corp. Feb. 22, 1865.
Corp. Wilber C. McClain, enl. Jan. 23, 1865; appointed corp. Feb. 22, 1865.
Corp. Thomas J. Nichols, enl. Feb. 2, 1865; appointed corp. Feb. 22, 1865.
Elijah B. Abbott, enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
William A. Altman, enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
George W. Anderson, enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
William B. Anderson, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
Charles C. Brown, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
John H. Beck, enl. Feb. 2, 1865.
Levi L. Beck, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
Sylvester J. Brown, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.
Jackson Behymer, enl. Feb. 9, 1865.
Samuel M. Bricker, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
Otis Betts, enl. Feb. 13, 1865.
James L. Corbin, enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
Samuel Clark, enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
William T. Coble, enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
John A. Dunham, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
Isaac L. Debruler, enl. Feb. 5, 1865.
Michael L. Dye, enl. Feb. 10, 1865.
Solomon D. Frazee, enl. Feb. 5, 1865.
John H. Fisher, enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
Melancthon D. Frazee, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
George E. Flick, enl. Feb. 14, 1865.
George H. Gurn, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
Sanford Hollyday, enl. Jan. 16, 1865.
George Holland, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
Joseph F. Hill, enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
John W. Huling, enl. Feb. 5, 1865.
William Hillis, enl. Feb. 5, 1865.
John Hill, enl. Jan. 14, 1865.
George H. Houston, enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
George L. Iler, enl. Jan. 26, 1865.
Christopher Jones, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.
John Knowles, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
James A. Lang, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.
Edmond Lindsey, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
William P. Leeds, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
August Lothamer, enl. Feb. 11, 1865.
Robert McNair, enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
John Mofford, enl. Jan. 20, 1865.
Edward Meeker, enl. Jan. 21, 1865.
William H. McConaughy, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
David H. McCibbon, enl. Feb. 8, 1865.

William N. Nichols, enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
Jacob A. Palmer, enl. Jan. 18, 1865.
John Porter, enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
Oliver P. Powell, enl. Feb. 10, 1865.
Samuel Page, enl. Feb. 11, 1865.
Francis M. Richardson, enl. Jan. 21, 1865; sick in Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph M. Rodgers, enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
Charles M. Rolls, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
George W. Rodgers, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
William D. Rutherford, enl. Jan. 18, 1865.
John Riggin, enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
Anthony Shanabruch, enl. Feb. 11, 1865.
Tedro A. South, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
Oliver P. Sims, enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
Augustus P. Terwilliger, enl. Jan. 31, 1865; sick in Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1865.
Francis M. H. Tatman, enl. Jan. 24, 1865; sick in Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1865.
John R. Ulrey, enl. Feb. 9, 1865.
Theodore M. West, enl. Jan. 18, 1865; sick in Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1865.
William N. White, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
Evan M. Ward, enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
John W. Walker, enl. Jan. 28, 1865; sick in Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., since Aug. 17, 1865.
Steven Wilson, enl. Jan. 26, 1865.
Nathan W. Wilson, enl. Feb. 9, 1865.
Blair Wilks, enl. Feb. 4, 1865.
Lewis Walcut, enl. Feb. 13, 1865.

Deaths.

Joseph Bier, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; died in U. S. Hospital, Camp Dennison, Sept. 2, 1865.
William Colthar, enl. Feb. 3, 1865; died in U. S. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., March 20, 1865.
John R. Chatterson, enl. Feb. 1, 1865; died in U. S. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., March 20, 1865.
Corp. Aaron S. Gray, enl. Jan. 18, 1865; died in U. S. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., March 25, 1865.
Thomas J. Phillips, enl. Feb. 3, 1865; died in U. S. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1865.
Francis M. Stults, enl. Feb. 7, 1865; died in U. S. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., March 14, 1865.
Emanuel Sager, enl. Feb. 13, 1865; died in U. S. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1865.

Discharged.

Andrew J. Harris, enl. Jan. 18, 1865; disch. from hospital, May 18, 1865.
James McIntosh, enl. Jan. 24, 1865; disch. from hospital, May 24, 1865.
James P. Martin, enl. Jan. 26, 1865; disch. from hospital, July 7, 1865.
Milton Ramey, enl. Feb. 18, 1865; disch. from hospital, May 18, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

William H. Arey, enl. Feb. 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Nicholas Curree, enl. Feb. 9, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Theodore B. Turner, enl. Feb. 6, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Drummer James L. Bell, enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
Weston Brown, enl. Feb. 7, 1865.
Christian Brickel, enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
Matthew Coler, enl. Feb. 11, 1865.
Manton W. Cramer, enl. Feb. 7, 1865.
Thomas Hensel, enl. Jan. 21, 1865.
Jesse J. Milner, enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
Albert L. Tingley, enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
William Waits, enl. Feb. 2, 1865.

Discharged.

Wm. A. Jones, enl. Feb. 11, 1865; disch. May 25, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Charles Gates, enl. March 1, 1865.
John McMath, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.
William H. Kennedy, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.

FIRST OHIO CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.

Corp. Corydon S. Irwin, enl. Sept. 29, 1861.
Henry C. Fox, enl. Sept. 3, 1861.
Able Lock, enl. Sept. 22, 1861.
John W. Shirk, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
John Young, enl. Sept. 28, 1861.

FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This organization was originally known as the Second Ohio Cavalry, and was begun at Cincinnati, under the direction of Gen. Fremont, in August, 1861. The removal of the general before it was completed caused some confusion and delay, the difficulty in procuring arms being particularly embarrassing. On the 5th of November, 1861, the regiment left Camp Dick Corwine, near Cincinnati, for Camp Dennison, where the organization was perfected and the troops instructed. On the 26th of February, 1862, orders were received to march for Paducah, which were carried out within the next four days, the different battalions turning out eleven hundred and forty-two men. From Paducah the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, and thence to Savannah, and participated in the active movements in that part of the country, doing a large amount of scouting. At Pittsburg Landing it behaved with remarkable coolness, and later at Holly Springs the men acted with unusual heroism, some of them firing two hundred rounds from their carbines without changing position. The campaign of the Fifth was transferred to Western Tennessee, and for some time the headquarters were at Memphis, much of the time being taken up in skirmishes with Forrest's cavalry. Thence the expeditions were extended into Mississippi with most satisfactory results. On the 16th of October, 1863, the regiment entered upon its second winter's campaign by marching towards Chattanooga and Eastern Tennessee, and in the following months made many arduous marches. In the spring and summer of 1864 the regiment participated in the campaign against Atlanta, arriving at Cartersville July 13th. Here the remainder of the summer was passed, occasional forays being made. On the 8th of November the regiment became a part of Kilpatrick's division, and with it made the "march to the sea." Thence, with varying success, they rode through the Carolinas, everywhere manifesting a dash and spirit which caused the enemy to yield. The last service was in Western North Carolina, that department being under the immediate command of Col. Heath of the Fifth. The regiment was mustered out Oct. 30, 1865, after a long but most gallant and meritorious service.

COMPANY A.

Com.-Sergt. Charles Kruse, enl. Nov. 1, 1861.
1st Lieut. Thomas Hair, com. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out with company.
John Simpson, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; detached as military mail-agent at headquarters of military division of Mississippi.
John R. McChesner, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out with company at Camp Chase, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1865.
Capt. Elbridge G. Ricker, com. Sept. 10, 1861; appointed maj. 2d Battalion, Nov. 1, 1861.
1st Lieut. Isaac S. Quilun, com. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to capt. Nov. 1, 1861.

2d Lieut. Franklin B. Pepper, com. Sept. 10, 1861.
Sergt. James Williams, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Com.-Q.M. William E. Nichols, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; appointed 1st lieut. Nov. 1861.
Sergt. Francis L. Weaver, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Sergt. George W. Conrey, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Sergt. Peter M. Hill, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Sergt. Lewitt T. Earhart, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Corp. George H. Warren, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Corp. George G. Crane, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Corp. Barrington Behymer, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Corp. Oliver P. Straight, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Corp. Andrew M. Lang, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Corp. Charles W. Robinson, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Corp. Henry N. Smith, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Mus. Philip Milner, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Mus. Granville Phillips, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Blacksmith Bayard M. Church, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
Farrier Harrison P. Rutherford, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Wagoner Jefferson Vangundy, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Saddler Franklin L. Fisk, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Joseph Anderson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
William T. Armstrong, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Elisha B. Arthur, enl. Sept. 16, 1861; drowned in a well at Huntsville, Ala.
Joseph Arthur, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Benjamin Arthur, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Angus Burke, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Alonzo M. Burroughs, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; drowned in a well at Huntsville, Ala.
Randolph Beck, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Alonzo Behymer, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Thomas I. Behymer, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Samuel Barber, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Sidney Cook, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Jonathan Church, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Thomas F. Church, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Leonidas M. Church, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
George W. Church, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Nathan Cook, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
David A. Campbell, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
William L. Doughty, enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
Wilford M. Dye, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Peter Dean, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Oscar T. Davis, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Clark Estell, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Benjamin Ely, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Benjamin Earhart, enl. Oct. 23, 1861.
Hiram W. Floro, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
David Fithen, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
William A. B. Gray, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Frederick Glinken, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Martin V. Henderson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Charles Hopkins, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
William Hicks, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Octavius G. Hitch, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
De Witt C. Kindle, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
David Kilgour, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Washington P. Leeds, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Emerias Line, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Lafayette Leeds, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
John K. Morris, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; drowned in a well at Huntsville, Ala.
William H. Metzger, enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
Napoleon B. Morford, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Thomas McGahen, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
William H. McMurchy, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Eli McMinis, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
John N. Mattox, enl. Oct. 24, 1861.
Enos W. Nash, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Granville M. Norris, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
William Penny, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
James Parvin, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Robert A. Patterson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Samuel G. Pepper, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
William M. Patterson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Hosea Parvin, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Thomas M. Penny, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
William E. Parker, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
Joshua A. Penny, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Richard Penny, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Montraville Rutherford, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
James C. Rutherford, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Leonard F. Raper, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
James M. Snider, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Albert B. Smith, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Abraham Short, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Thomas I. Sherman, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Reuben Spaulding, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Lovi W. Short, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Francis M. Straight, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 William H. Straight, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 William Surry, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Wesley Tedrow, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 John W. Vanosdol, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Allen Winans, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Nicholas Wilson, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Elijah Ward, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 George Zuber, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. John R. Clarke, enl. Sept. 9, 1861.
 Corp. Alexander Stewart, enl. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. John McGee, enl. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. William W. Williams, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Bugler Smith Fletcher, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 Farrier Henry Hilschult, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Francis Courts, enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Daniel Chambers, enl. Nov. 8, 1861.
 Robert F. Clemens, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 James Chalmers, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 David Clayton, enl. Sept. 9, 1861.
 James Collins, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Thomas D. Doyle, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 John Fields, enl. Sept. 26, 1861.
 George Gourney, enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Daniel Hildebrandt, enl. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Francis A. Hutchinson, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Jacob Haney, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 David J. Hayward, enl. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Joseph Holleman, enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
 John E. Hildebrandt, enl. Oct. 31, 1861.
 William C. Hildebrandt, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 Sylvanus Jones, enl. Sept. 4, 1861.
 Alexander Jones, enl. Sept. 9, 1861.
 Martin Laypole, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Moses Leeds, enl. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Dennis Moore, enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
 Samuel McKinney, enl. Oct. 29, 1861.
 Charles Stackpole, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Henry Sellers, enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
 William Strauss, enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Charles L. Van Halley, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 John M. Williams, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 John W. Warman, enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Cortland W. Warman, enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Oliver Waits, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.

COMPANY L.

Capt. William H. Fagaly, com. Oct. 3, 1861.
 1st Lieut. Elijah G. Penn, com. Oct. 3, 1861.
 2d Lieut. George H. Rader, com. Sept. 27, 1861.
 1st Sergt. William H. Ulrey, enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Q.M.-Sergt. Stephen C. Convey, enl. Oct. 9, 1861.
 Sergt. Richard Lollyett, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Sergt. George W. Budd, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Sergt. Enos I. Searles, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Sergt. John Kindle, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Corp. Tunis Coombs, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Corp. Mahlon Pearson, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Corp. John W. McMahon, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Corp. Isaac Bodman, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Corp. George Dougherty, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Corp. John S. Stall, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Corp. George I. Gillen, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Corp. Samuel H. Jackson, enl. Nov. 6, 1861.
 Mus. Thomas A. Tribble, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Mus. Henry J. Stultz, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Farrier Orestus W. Varley, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Farrier Reason T. Newberry, enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Wagoner John Cundiff, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Saddler William Vogt, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 William B. Anderson, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Gilbert G. Burbage, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Frederick Baker, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 George W. Berliaw, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Jasper Bowmaster, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Nathan Barkley, enl. Oct. 11, 1861.
 John Covert, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Jacob Cook, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Ulysses Dougherty, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 John Dougherty, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Elias Demaris, enl. Oct. 4, 1861.
 John Dickerson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 John Donham, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Wm. B. Eppert, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Aaron S. Gray, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.

August Glenand, enl. Oct. 9, 1861.
 Wm. G. Gerard, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Squire Hughes, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Simeon W. Hayward, enl. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Leander Her, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Michael H. Kennedy, enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Andrew Longhouse, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Wm. B. Manning, enl. Oct. 4, 1861.
 James Morford, enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Thomas Montjar, enl. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Wash. L. Mace, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Joseph Moore, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Uriah C. Malott, enl. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Josephus J. Malott, enl. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Leonidas Meeker, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Charles H. Mullen, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Sylvester McClain, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Orion McClain, enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
 John McCarty, enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
 Ulysses Noble, enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Wm. N. Pollard, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Thomas M. Perrine, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Albert R. Pearce, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
 William Prickett, enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Lafayette Bohrer, enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Thomas H. Short, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 James Smith, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Harrison Snider, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 J. Sanders, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Enoch Simpkins, enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 George Trump, enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Benjamin F. Tutman, enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
 J. Willis, enl. Sept. 24, 1861.
 Nelson B. Walker, enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Henry C. Warren, enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Harvey Waits, enl. Nov. 6, 1861.
 Charles Holman, enl. Nov. 12, 1861.
 James Garbutt, enl. Sept. 4, 1861.
 Thomas B. Behymer, enl. Nov. 13, 1861.
 John E. Ward, enl. Nov. 12, 1861.
 Mason C. Blackburn, enl. Nov. 8, 1861.
 Corp. John B. McChesney, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; appointed corp. Nov. 15, 1864.
 Corp. Daniel D. Stewart, Co. M; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; must. out by reason of expiration of term of service.
 Charles Holman, Co. L; enl. Nov. 12, 1861; engaged in battles of Shiloh, Mission Ridge, and Metamesa; must. out by reason of expiration of term of service.
 Levi W. Sharp, Co. A; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Francis L. Weaver, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; on duty at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.; reported for must. out, Sept. 12, 1864.
 George W. Reese, enl. Jan. 7, 1862; must. out of service.
 John M. Burkhardt, enl. March 31, 1865; must. out May 4, 1865.
 Reason T. Newberry, Co. L; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; was prisoner of war; must. out by reason of expiration of term of service.
 William Vogt, Co. L; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; was prisoner of war; must. out by reason of expiration of term of service.
 William B. Manning, Co. L; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; must. out by reason of expiration of term of service.
 John Simpson, Co. A; enl. Sept. 27, 1862; must. out of service.

COMPANY H (DETACHMENT).

Sergt. Richard Griffith, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1863; to ord. sergt. April 21, 1863.

COMPANY M.

Capt. John Henry, com. Oct. 8, 1861; pro. to maj. from capt., Feb. 1, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Thomas I. Wood, com. Oct. 8, 1861; dismissed from service, June 10, 1862.
 Capt. William C. Slade, com. Oct. 8, 1861; pro. to capt. from 2d lieut., Feb. 1, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Gowdy, com. Oct. 3, 1861; sergt. at enlistment; pro. Feb. 1, 1863.
 2d Lieut. James C. Watson, com. Oct. 9, 1861; sergt. at enlistment; pro. Feb. 1, 1863.
 1st Sergt. Robert H. Nichols, enl. Oct. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 20, 1862.
 Q.M.-Sergt. John M. Mendleken, enl. Feb. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; reduced to ranks by request.
 Com.-Sergt. Thomas Custlen, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Sergt. James Miller, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Andrew J. Benson, enl. Sept. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt. from private, Jan. 1, 1863; missing while on scout service, Feb. 24, 1864; supposed to be taken prisoner.
 Sergt. Samuel Wilson, enl. Sept. 24, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. Jan. 1, 1863; sick in hospital in Memphis, Tenn., since July 30, 1863.

Sergt. Benjamin F. Miller, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to sergt. from corp., Jan. 1, 1863; absent on recruiting service since Dec. 28, 1863.

Sergt. William H. Kirkpatrick, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Joseph Busam, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1862.

Corp. David G. Nichols, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1862.

Corp. Daniel D. Steward, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1862.

Corp. Charles H. Morris, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.

Corp. Angus W. Vanosdol, enl. Oct. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.

Corp. Jasper Taylor, enl. Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1863.

Blacksmith Alpheus T. McCullough, enl. Aug. 29, 1862.

Saddler Jacob Meyers, enl. Sept. 23, 1861.

Nicholas Ackerman, enl. Nov. 4, 1862.

James Beagle, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.

Jacob Becht, enl. Sept. 24, 1862.

John Bofing, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; orderly at military commission, Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1863.

Louis Bumps, enl. Sept. 12, 1862.

Edwin Bouchard, enl. Sept. 8, 1862.

Thomas Boyes, enl. Dec. 1, 1863.

John N. Conrad, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; orderly for Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis, Tenn.

James Canfield, enl. Sept. 24, 1862.

James Calhoun, enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

John Evans, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.

James W. Frazier, enl. Jan. 18, 1864.

Leonidas D. Floro, enl. Sept. 23, 1863.

William Fetkother, enl. Sept. 12, 1862.

Henry Gilbert, enl. Jan. 24, 1864.

James E. Gift, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.

Julius Hancher, enl. Nov. 1, 1861.

Theodore Hunt, enl. Sept. 20, 1861.

Frederick House, enl. Feb. 20, 1862; sick in hosp. at Memphis, Tenn., since July 28, 1863.

John P. Howe, enl. Jan. 7, 1864; sick in hosp. at Camp Dennison, Ohio, since Oct. 31, 1863.

Alexander K. Hill, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.

Louis Landers, enl. Sept. 16, 1862.

Martin Laypole, enl. Sept. 6, 1861.

Samuel Lytle, enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John G. Luke, enl. Nov. 23, 1863.

Jefferson Martin, enl. Feb. 28, 1862.

Joseph Shumard, enl. Feb. 1, 1862.

Isaac Stutler, enl. Oct. 4, 1861.

Discharged.

Valentine Anthony, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 29, 1861.

George W. Clem, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 8, 1862.

Isaac N. Hughey, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.

James Dummell, enl. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. for wounds received in battle, Oct. 11, 1862.

Sergt. Ezra Towner, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 13, 1862.

William Oldhauser, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, June 6, 1863.

Martin Perkermyer, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 14, 1863.

Andrew J. Lindsey, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.

Oscar Towner, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 15, 1863.

William H. H. Maguire, enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, May 1, 1863.

Louis Calhoun, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, March 13, 1863.

Peter Mirck, enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, March 12, 1863.

Adam Kratzer, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, March 5, 1863.

Charles McKay, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. for disability, April 28, 1863.

Alexander N. Baird, enl. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, May 26, 1863.

Silas R. Morgan, enl. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. for disability, June 1, 1863.

Aaron Grey, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 10, 1862.

John P. Nichols, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 1, 1861.

Philip House, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1862.

Ambrose Burliew, enl. Feb. 28, 1862; disch. for disability, May 10, 1862.

John W. White, enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. for disability, March 10, 1862.

Died.

Clayton W. Shaw, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; died May 22, 1862, at New Richmond.

Corp. Thomas Shannon, died of disease near Pittsburg Landing, May 5, 1862.

Corp. John Hobson, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died Aug. 20, 1863, of consumption, near Pittsburg Landing.

Elias Clem, enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died June 10, 1863, near Bolivar, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea.

Jerome B. Allen, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died Aug. 25, 1863, near Camp Davies, Miss., of measles.

SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

On the 25th of August, 1862, Governor Tod ordered this regiment to be recruited in the lower river counties and to rendezvous at Ripley. The regiment went into camp Oct. 3, 1862, and on the 22d of November the first movement against the enemy was made, the operations being in East-

ern Kentucky, and extending into Tennessee and Virginia, being with Gen. Carter in the first raid into East Tennessee. On the 9th of January, 1863, we find it at Winchester, Ky., wearied and worn, but gratified with success. More than half the horses had died and much of the journey had to be made on foot. Then followed the active operations in Kentucky, caused by the marauders of John Morgan, and which later in the season were transferred to Ohio, the Seventh being one of the regiments which followed in pursuit of Morgan. In the fall of 1863 the regiment was again in East Tennessee, and the following winter was half starved to death, the famishing troops being unable to get subsistence of any kind for days at a time. On the 4th of July, 1864, the Seventh started for Atlanta, and after being engaged at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., was attached to Gen. Wilson's cavalry force, harassed Hood at Nashville, rode through Alabama and into Georgia, being near Andersonville when the war closed. It was mustered out at Nashville, July 4, 1865, having lost by the casualties of war five hundred and sixty-five men.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut. Washington W. Manning, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to sergt., Sept. 30, 1862; to 1st sergt., June 1, 1863; to 2d lieut., April 19, 1864; disch. April 21, 1864; must. in as 2d lieut., April 22, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut., March 18, 1865; not must. in as 1st lieut.

1st Sergt. Joseph H. Griffiths, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. April 19, 1864; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864; rejoined company, June 4, 1865.

Q.M.-Sergt. John H. Teal, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. to q.m.-sergt., May 1, 1865; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864; rejoined company, June 4, 1865.

Com.-Sergt. John W. Armacost, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Sergt. George W. Merrill, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. Sept. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Harvey Haywood, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864.

Sergt. Henry Hillinger, enl. Oct. 1, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Sergt. David C. Barrow, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Sergt. Stephen D. Mount, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Corp. Lorenzo Gorman, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Corp. Stephen Parvin, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Corp. Joseph Rodocker, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Corp. Wm. H. Tice, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Corp. John P. Colthar, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864; rejoined company, June 4, 1865.

Corp. John C. Hadley, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Corp. Obadiah McNutt, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Corp. Wm. G. Prickett, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.

Wagoner Calvin Macker, enl. Sept. 11, 1862.

Silburn Armstrong, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864.

John H. Brekenbus, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.

William Barrow, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864.

Augustus Barbrow, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; one-year recruit.

William Clair, enl. Sept. 11, 1862.

William H. Cole, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. D from Co. H, Nov. 22, 1864.

Jeremiah Davis, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.

Isaac Davis, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.

James H. Dameron, enl. Sept. 4, 1864; one-year recruit.

John Davis, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; one-year recruit.

George W. Dennison, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; one-year recruit.

Albert Edwards, enl. Sept. 12, 1862.

Thomas Furlong, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; one-year recruit.

Joseph G. Fisher, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; one-year recruit; sick in hospital (no place given).

Varley Gould, enl. Sept. 7, 1862.

Clinton Glancy, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; taken prisoner, July 29, 1864.

Jacob Hancy, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864; rejoined company, June 4, 1865.
 Williams Hobbs, enl. Sept. 7, 1862; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864.
 G. W. Hill, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; one-year recruit.
 Samuel G. Hall, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; one-year recruit.
 Burnett Helda, enl. Oct. 19, 1864; one-year recruit.
 Robert C. W. Hughey, enl. Oct. 12, 1864; one year recruit.
 Frank Kuhn, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, July 31, 1864; rejoined company, June 4, 1865.
 George Killinger, enl. Sept. 14, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, July 31, 1864.
 Frank Kreiger, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, Nov. 6, 1863; rejoined company, June 4, 1865.
 George G. Krebs, enl. Oct. 19, 1864; one-year recruit.
 Andrew Longhouser, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864.
 Robert W. McLean, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864; rejoined company, June 4, 1865.
 William P. Moore, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; taken prisoner, July 31, 1864.
 John Mohn, enl. Oct. 19, 1864; one-year recruit.
 William Myers, enl. Oct. 22, 1864; one-year recruit.
 Abraham D. Manning, enl. Sept. 14, 1864; one-year recruit.
 John R. Nichols, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, July 31, 1864.
 Ira Pelton, enl. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Minor Swem, enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
 John W. Smith, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; one-year recruit.
 Charles Vanhorn, enl. Sept. 7, 1862; taken prisoner of war, July 31, 1864.
 John Weaver, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Martin White, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner of war, July 31, 1864.

Resigned.

Capt. Ira Ferguson, com. Aug. 25, 1862; res. about Oct. 25, 1862.
 Capt. Eben R. Lindsey, enl. as 1st sergt., Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to capt. about Oct. 25, 1862; res. Dec. 25, 1863.
 1st Lieut. Lester G. Moore, com. Aug. 25, 1862; res. June 3, 1863.

Discharged.

Sergt. Allen W. Armacost, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; severely wounded in an engagement at West's Gap, Ky., June 9, 1863, and disch. on account of wounds, Feb. 28, 1864.
 Corp. George W. Armstrong, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. for disability about Jan. 15, 1863.
 Sergt. Frank Browning, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. on or about June 15, 1864, by order, to accept commission in U. S. C. T.
 Samuel C. Benkman, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability on or about Aug. 15, 1863.
 Com-Sergt. William N. Bell, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. for disability on or about Feb. 1, 1865.
 Albert P. Hair, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. for disability on or about June 10, 1863.
 Q.M.-Sergt. Jos. Lindsey, enl. Oct. 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1865.
 Wilbur McLean, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. for disability on or about Nov. 5, 1862.
 E. R. Miller, enl. Sept. 27, 1862; disch. for disability on or about Feb. 20, 1863.
 Columbus Snider, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, June 10, 1863.
 Sergt. Samuel Rice, enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. for disability, March 10, 1863.
 Jacob F. Pride, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 15, 1863.

Transferred.

Com-Sergt. Wilson Barber, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; trans. to non-com. staff; to regt. com. sergt., April 19, 1864.
 Corp. Nathan Shin, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to non-com. staff; to regt. q.m.-sergt., July 1, 1864.
 William Armstrong, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 15, 1863.
 Elkannah Holmes, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 27, 1863.
 George Myers, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps about Aug. 15, 1863.
 Casper Mathews, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps about Aug. 15, '63.
 Zachariah Newbury, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps about Jan. 1, 1863.
 Isaac N. Carter, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps about Aug. 15, 1863.
 Byrnm Temple, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps about Aug. 15, 1863.
 Origin Thompson, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps about Feb. 20, 1863.

Died.

1st Lieut. Samuel Murphey, com. Aug. 25, 1862; died of disease contracted in service, June 7, 1864.
 Bugler Leonidas Archer, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed in engagement at Carter's Station, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
 Saddler George Arthur, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; taken prisoner Nov. 6, 1863; reported to have died in prison.
 Alonzo B. Butler, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; died of disease in hospital at Lexington, Ky., April 1, 1863.
 Edward Butler, enl. Sept. 27, 1862; died of disease in hospital at Lexington, Ky., May 10, 1863.
 James Craig, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died of disease in hospital at Lexington, Ky., May 24, 1864.
 Marcellus M. Colthar, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; taken prisoner Aug. 27, 1864; reported to have died in prison.

Sergt. Christian Donaldson, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; killed by the enemy at Burnt Hickory, Ga., May 27, 1864.
 Jacob Davis, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; taken prisoner July 31, 1864; reported to have died in prison.
 David Fifer, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; died of disease, May 10, 1864.
 William Gorman, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of disease, July 2, 1864.
 Alexander Gordon, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; died of disease at Harrodsburg, Ky., Feb. 28, 1863.
 Smith A. Gravit, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; taken prisoner Nov. 6, 1863; reported to have died in prison.
 Nathaniel Henning, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; taken prisoner Nov. 6, 1863; reported to have died about Sept. 6, 1864.
 Elijah B. Hall, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; taken prisoner July 31, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 31, 1864.
 Sergt. Andrew J. Idlet, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 1, 1865.
 Sergt. George W. Lindsey, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1865.
 Wesley W. Mount, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; killed in an engagement with enemy, June 9, 1863.
 Gilbert B. McGill, enl. Sept. 22, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, Nov. 6, 1863; died of disease at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 10, 1865.
 William L. Miller, enl. Nov. 26, 1863; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; reported to have died while a prisoner of war.
 Leander Penny, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; died of disease in hospital, March 18, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Jacob Roller, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, July 30, 1864; reported to have died while a prisoner of war.
 Samuel W. Swainey, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, Nov. 6, 1863; reported to have died while a prisoner of war.
 Peter Sanders, enl. Sept. 29, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, July 30, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 4, 1865.
 Charles F. Stewart, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, July 30, 1864; reported to have died while a prisoner of war.
 Alfred Tribbey, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, July 30, 1864; reported to have died, Nov. 30, 1864, while a prisoner of war at Millen, Ga.
 Joseph Trees, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; died of disease in hospital at Danville, Ky., Feb. 24, 1863.
 Wagoner James H. Kain, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; died of disease, April 15, 1864.
 Corp. George W. Vail, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; taken prisoner by enemy, Nov. 6, 1863; reported to have died while a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.

NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The Clermont men in this organization were in the battalion which left Camp Dennison Feb. 6, 1864, for Nashville, Tenn., and which was assigned to duty in Alabama. For some time its operations were confined to the northern part of that State, extending southward and east until a union was effected with Gen. Sherman's lines, near Marietta, on the 22d of July. After some active engagements in Georgia it was ordered to Louisville to procure a fresh supply of horses, and then again started for Atlanta, where it joined the Federal forces in the march to the sea, rendering most efficient service in protecting the infantry. In the march through the Carolinas a large number of horses having been rendered unfit for service, a part of the men were organized into a "dismounted command." Both branches of the regiment acquitted themselves with great bravery in the latter stages of the war, often coping with the enemy at great odds. After the surrender of Johnston the Ninth was ordered to Concord, N. C., where it remained on duty till the last of July, 1865. On the 2d of August, 1865, the regimental colors were turned over at Columbus, Ohio.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM CLERMONT COUNTY.

COMPANY L.

Capt. Asbury P. Gatch, com. Dec. 2, 1863; was capt. since organization of the company.
 1st Lieut. James Boileau, com. March 21, 1865; pro. from 2d Lieut., Co. D, same regiment.
 1st Lieut. Peter F. Swing, com. Dec. 2, 1863; pro. to capt. of Co. F, same regiment.
 2d Lieut. Amos Briner, com. Dec. 16, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt., Co. H, same regiment, Dec. 16, 1864.

2d Lieut. William B. Ely, com. Dec. 2, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. K, same regiment, Dec. 16, 1864.
 1st Sergt. John E. Hutchinson, enl. Nov. 11, 1863; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt., June 12, 1865.
 Q.M.-Sergt. Halsey H. Glassford, enl. Dec. 5, 1863; veteran.
 Com.-Sergt. Randolph S. Swing, enl. Sept. 24, 1863.
 Sergt. Charles Nichols, enl. Sept. 4, 1863.
 Sergt. Andrew Taylor, enl. Oct. 21, 1863.
 Sergt. James H. Sapp, enl. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Sergt. John H. Ireton, enl. Oct. 13, 1863; pro. from corp., June 12, 1865.
 Sergt. Benjamin F. Zugg, enl. Sept. 23, 1863; pro. from corp., June 14, 1865.
 Corp. Stephen Martin, enl. Oct. 17, 1863.
 Corp. Lucius F. Woodruff, enl. Nov. 18, 1863; prisoner, held by enemy, Feb. 10, 1865.
 Corp. John Barnes, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. William Agar, enl. Nov. 30, 1863.
 Corp. Elliott B. McKeever, enl. Nov. 17, 1863.
 Corp. John L. Johnson, enl. Sept. 16, 1863; private at enlistment; pro. May 1, 1865.
 Corp. William A. Armstrong, enl. Oct. 17, 1863; veteran; private at enlistment; pro. June 12, 1865.
 Corp. Francis M. Hinton, enl. Nov. 30, 1863; private at enlistment; pro. June 14, 1865.
 Blacksmith John Davidson, enl. Nov. 20, 1863; paroled at Camp Columbus, Ohio.
 Elijah Allen, enl. Dec. 5, 1863; veteran.
 Henry C. Alves, enl. Oct. 5, 1863.
 James F. Ankrum, enl. Sept. 4, 1863.
 George M. Apgar, enl. Oct. 20, 1863; veteran.
 John E. Applegate, enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Nelson Armstrong, enl. Oct. 17, 1863; sick in hospital.
 Ashabel Barnes, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 James M. Boyd, enl. Nov. 30, 1863.
 John Brandenburg, enl. Nov. 18, 1863.
 William Brown, enl. Oct. 30, 1863.
 Edmond Birdsall, enl. Oct. 13, 1863; sick in hospital at Louisville, Ky.
 Madison B. Butler, enl. Nov. 6, 1863.
 James W. Calhoun, enl. Sept. 26, 1863.
 Milton Campbell, enl. Jan. 27, 1864; veteran.
 William A. Critchfield, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; veteran.
 Joseph Davis, enl. Oct. 27, 1863.
 John S. Day, enl. Sept. 3, 1863.
 Dennis Dondente, enl. Nov. 2, 1863; prisoner, held by enemy, April 11, 1865.
 William L. Doughty, enl. Sept. 24, 1863.
 Simpson G. Dowdell, enl. Nov. 20, 1863.
 Henry Engle, enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
 Marcellus Fagin, enl. Oct. 3, 1863.
 George W. Fee, enl. Sept. 29, 1863.
 James Gallagher, enl. Nov. 4, 1863; paroled at Camp Columbus, Ohio.
 Henry Hadley, enl. Sept. 29, 1863; veteran.
 Thomas J. Hartman, enl. Sept. 7, 1863.
 Thomas R. Hartman, enl. Oct. 14, 1863; paroled at Camp Columbus, Ohio.
 Alfred Hughes, enl. Oct. 20, 1863.
 Cloyd Johnson, enl. Nov. 17, 1863; veteran.
 Peter Keller, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; veteran.
 Erustus A. Kelley, enl. Oct. 15, 1863; prisoner, held by enemy since April 11, 1865.
 George Killinger, enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Ephraim T. Leeds, enl. Oct. 10, 1863.
 Felix M. Leever, enl. Oct. 29, 1863.
 Benjamin Light, enl. Sept. 29, 1863.
 James B. Light, enl. Sept. 24, 1863.
 Levi W. Lindsey, enl. Oct. 12, 1863.
 John A. Mace, enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
 Iredell Malott, enl. Dec. 3, 1863.
 Jerome McDonald, enl. Oct. 10, 1863.
 Richard McMullen, enl. Nov. 17, 1863.
 Joseph Moore, enl. Dec. 2, 1863; sick in hospital at (no place given).
 William Moore, enl. Oct. 23, 1863.
 Adam Morgan, enl. Oct. 14, 1863.
 Charles Morris, enl. Nov. 1, 1864.
 John T. Mullen, enl. Nov. 7, 1863; prisoner; held by enemy since April 11, 1865.
 Augustus Nichols, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; prisoner; held by enemy since April 11, 1865.
 Thomas W. Potter, enl. Nov. 7, 1863.
 John Price, enl. Nov. 11, 1863; veteran.
 Andrew J. Reynolds, enl. Sept. 24, 1863.
 Thomas F. Rilen, enl. Nov. 4, 1864.
 Andrew M. Scott, enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
 William E. Shafer, enl. Sept. 5, 1863; prisoner; held by enemy since Feb. 10, 1865.
 Cyrus L. Shumard, enl. Dec. 4, 1863.
 Oliver P. Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1863.
 Thomas C. Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1863.
 George Snell, enl. Sept. 24, 1863.
 William Taylor, enl. Oct. 22, 1863.

William B. Thomas, enl. Oct. 29, 1863; veteran.
 Michael White, enl. Sept. 29, 1863.

Discharged.

1st Sergt. Riley Y. Woodlief, enl. Oct. 27, 1863; disch. March 26, 1865, to enable him to muster as 2d lieut., Co. H, same regiment.
 1st Sergt. Quincy A. Brown, enl. Nov. 9, 1863; disch. June 12, 1865, for disability.
 Com.-Sergt. William D. Johnson, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. June 14, 1865, for disability.
 Blacksmith Edward Doughty, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865, by order of War Department.
 John V. Armstrong, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Daniel L. Curllis, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Joseph Doughty, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865, by order of War Department.
 John B. Dumford, enl. Sept. 10, 1863; disch. May 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Francis A. Hitch, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Tolten Jackson, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; disch. May 25, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Thomas McDonald, enl. Nov. 5, 1863; disch. Jan. 26, 1864, by order of War Department.
 Jacob Rapp, enl. Nov. 8, 1863; disch. May 25, 1865, by order of Secretary of War.
 George W. Phillips, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865, by order of Secretary of War.
 Jordan M. Sanders, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865, for disability.
 Theodore F. Sherman, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; disch. May 27, 1865, by order of Secretary of War.
 George Taylor, enl. Oct. 1, 1863; disch. May 25, 1865, by order of Secretary of War.
 Vincent White, enl. Nov. 4, 1863; disch. Jan. 26, 1864, for disability.
 Thomas P. White, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. May 25, 1865, by order of Secretary of War.

Transferred.

Sergt. Benjamin F. Kauffman, enl. Nov. 19, 1863; trans. Sept. 1, 1864, to Co. D, same regiment.
 Benjamin F. Loyd, enl. Oct. 21, 1863; trans. April 1, 1865, by order, to Vet. Res. Corps.

Deaths.

John Jeffries, enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died of measles near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1864.
 John Liggett, enl. Oct. 23, 1863; died at Athens, Ala., of typhoid fever, April 11, 1864.
 Sergt. Mordecai Miller, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; died at Athens, Ala., of typhoid fever, April 28, 1864.
 Daniel Campbell, enl. Dec. 5, 1863; died of chronic diarrhoea at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 5, 1864.
 Sanford Heman (no date); died of erysipelas at Mooresville, Ala., July 31, 1864.
 Abel Silvers, enl. Nov. 7, 1863; died of intermittent fever in Clermont Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1864.
 Uriah Hadley, enl. Nov. 20, 1863; died of gunshot-wound, received in action at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 6, 1865.
 James Young, enl. Sept. 29, 1863; cause of death not known; died in Clermont Co., Ohio, March 22, 1865.
 Isaiah Shafey, enl. Oct. 26, 1863; cause of death not known; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864.
 Nicholas Gillian, enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Joseph McNeil, enl. Jan. 11, 1863.

ELEVENTH OHIO CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

William Brower, enl. June 23, 1863; vet. vol.; served in regimental band; served in 27th O. V. I. to Aug. 17, 1862.

THIRTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

William Alger, enl. March 17, 1864.
 Thomas Brenen, enl. March 23, 1864.
 Philip Brand, enl. April 7, 1864.
 Stephen Cunkle, enl. March 17, 1864.
 James E. Crist, enl. March 28, 1864.
 Thomas T. Doughty, enl. March 17, 1864.
 William H. Davis, enl. April 5, 1864.
 Frederick Driefenbach, enl. April 7, 1864.
 Amos Dixon, enl. March 23, 1864.
 Moses Edwards, enl. March 23, 1864.
 Collier Fenner, enl. March 23, 1864.
 John H. Oliver, enl. March 19, 1864.

Louis Smith, enl. April 15, 1864.
Edward E. Whitcomb, enl. March 20, 1864.
James Welch, enl. April 7, 1864.
Lewis Walter, enl. April 4, 1864.
James Wilson, enl. April 7, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Joseph Lewis, enl. March 22, 1864; disch. July 4, 1865.

COMPANY I.

William M. Pollard, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

MARINE SERVICE.

William W. McFarland, engineer on gunboat "Cincinnati," on Mississippi River.

William Shannon, engineer on gunboat "Cincinnati," on Mississippi River.

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY.

COMPANY F.

1st Sergt. William L. McLefresh, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
1st Sergt. William F. Miller, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
Q.M. Joseph I. Berlin, enl. Aug. 23, 1861.
Corp. William V. Campbell, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
Artificer William H. Hickey, enl. Sept. 2, 1861.
Artificer Josiah D. Richardson, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
Artificer Charles Bratten, enl. Sept. 15, 1861.
Frank Armacost, enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
George Bell, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
Joseph E. Bratton, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
Baniford Bell, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
William Drummond, enl. Sept. 2, 1861.
William S. Ewart, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
J. W. King, enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
John Lafaber, enl. Nov. 11, 1861.
Frank Messenger, enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
Peter Miller, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.
John L. Mathews, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
Samuel W. Prather, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
William F. Price, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
James Ryan, enl. Aug. 15, 1861.

COMPANY H.

John B. Gilfillen, enl. Dec. 30, 1861.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

COMPANY B.

William C. Runyan, enl. July 7, 1863; veteran brigade at enl.; appointed corp. Aug. 5, 1863; reduced to ranks Nov. 26, 1863.
Peter L. Runyan, enl. July 7, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Gilmore C. Jones, enl. Aug. 3, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Jacob Wolf, enl. June 24, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Burton N. Bricker, enl. July 2, 1863; veteran.
Frank J. Cooper, enl. Jan. 25, 1863.
John F. Dennis, enl. Jan. 20, 1863.
George W. Hood, enl. July 31, 1863.
Albert Martin, enl. July 21, 1863.
James White, enl. June 25, 1863.
Elijah Reeds, enl. July 21, 1863.
Amos Shelle, enl. July 22, 1863.
Holly J. Sargent, enl. June 26, 1863.
Samuel L. Ulrey, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; musician at enrollment.
Burton M. Brickler, enl. July 2, 1863.
Oscar I. Boyd, enl. July 2, 1863.
Peter T. Walker, enl. Aug. 6, 1863.

Discharged.

1st Sergt. John W. Smith, enl. Aug. 12, 1863; disch. to accept com. as 2d lieutenant, tendered by Governor of Ohio, Sept. 28, 1864.
1st Sergt. Marion McDonald, enl. July 11, 1863; disch. to accept com. as 2d lieutenant, tendered by Governor of Ohio, June 25, 1865.
Thomas W. Ladson, enl. July 21, 1863; disch. at Knoxville, Tenn., May 15, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

BATTERY No. 1, CAPT. KIRTLAND'S COMPANY.

1st Sergt. William T. Moreton, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from q.m.-sergt., Dec. 14, 1864, to 1st sergt., Jan. 5, 1865.
Q.M.-Sergt. William S. Barkley, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from corp., July 16, 1864, to q.m.-sergt., Jan. 5, 1865.

Sergt. Mark Fitzwater, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from corp., July 16, 1864, to sergt., Dec. 14, 1864.

Sergt. Alexander K. Price, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; pro. from corp., July 16, 1864, to sergt., Dec. 14, 1864.

Corp. Jesse Rogers, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; private at enl.; pro. July 16, 1864.

Corp. William Johnson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; private at enl.; pro. Sept. 1, 1864.

Bugler Leander Zimmerman, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Levi B. Armacost, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.

John L. Barber, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

George Clark, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Amos Camery, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.

William Edwards, enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

Wesley R. Fee, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

Theodore Galaski, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

Luke Leonard, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.

Harvey W. Moorehead, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

Thomas E. Slack, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Henry C. Stewart, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.

Discharged.

William Buchanan, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. May 3, 1865.

Aaron Dansberry, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. from hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1864.

Jerome H. Fee, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 12, 1864, to accept pro.

James A. Patterson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. from hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio, September, 1864.

George W. Purkhiser, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; disch. from hospital at St. Louis, October, 1864.

David Rush, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at Fayetteville, Va., Jan. 27, 1863, for disability.

FIFTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

COMPANY A.

Anderson J. Broddis, enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Samuel Beverly, enl. June 2, 1863; killed in action of Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1865.

Corp. Jeremiah Lewis, enl. June 29, 1863; died of disease at Point of Rocks Hospital.

Corp. William Lewis, enl. June 29, 1863; died of disease at Hampton, Va., Aug. 12, 1864.

George Walclen, enl. July 7, 1863; died of disease at Point of Rocks Hospital.

Corp. Marquis L. Simons, enl. July 24, 1863; killed in action at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Corp. Franklin Stone, enl. June 20, 1863.

Corp. John H. Stewart, enl. June 28, 1863.

Thomas Bundy, enl. June 27, 1863; in hospital.

Creed Calmees, enl. June 1, 1863.

Charles Cosby, enl. June 11, 1863.

Franklin Cole, enl. June 27, 1863; in hospital.

Henry Cousins, enl. June 27, 1863.

Noah Cooper, enl. July 6, 1863.

John Dole, enl. May 30, 1863.

Andrew Jackson, enl. July 8, 1863.

William Jones, enl. June 24, 1863.

Robert Miemis, enl. July 1, 1863.

George Tanner, enl. June 24, 1863.

George White, enl. May 20, 1863.

Discharged.

Garrett Blair, enl. June 30, 1863; disch. Nov. 30, 1863, for disability.

James Coleman, enl. July 7, 1863; disch. June 7, 1865, for disability.

George Gales, enl. June 1, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

Corp. James Hill, enl. June 2, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

Corp. John H. Hill, enl. June 7, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

Richard McDonald, enl. June 27, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

Edward Mickey, enl. June 20, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

Charles McCraw, enl. June 27, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

William Valentine, enl. June 13, 1863; disch. June 24, 1865, for disability.

Henry Zimmerman, enl. June 27, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

Horace Sowards, enl. June 3, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.

Died.

Corp. James Bow, enl. June 2, 1863; died of disease at Newbern, N. C., Sept. 9, 1865.

COMPANY C.

David Smith, enl. June 27, 1863.

COMPANY F.

William Harris, enl. July 25, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Thomas Alexander, enl. Aug. 6, 1864.

Benjamin Bailey, enl. Aug. 6, 1864.

Green Sayers, enl. Aug. 6, 1864.

John Burrell, enl. Aug. 6, 1864.

Rice Malcomb, enl. Aug. 6, 1864.

CLERMONT WAR-MONEYS.

The county was no less ready to give a pecuniary support to the war than to furnish men; but here again occurs a difficulty, which makes it impossible to give Clermont the credit which she deserves. In but few instances have the records of the township trustees and local organizations, showing the amounts paid out, been preserved, and the aggregate can only be approximated. For the relief of the families of the volunteers the Legislature passed several acts, creating the volunteer relief fund, to wit: May 10, 1861, authorizing a levy of half a mill on a dollar; Feb. 13, 1862, three-fifths of a mill on a dollar; March 21, 1863, one mill; Feb. 25, 1864, two mills; and April 16, 1865, two mills. In addition bills were passed authorizing the townships of the State to levy taxes for bounty purposes, and to clear themselves of a draft, if one were ordered. Aside from the amounts thus raised and disbursed by townships and local organizations (of which no records exist), the county paid out for bounties and substitutes, one hundred and forty-six thousand and ninety-eight dollars and forty-seven cents; for general military purposes, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-four cents; and for the relief of soldiers' families, forty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and eighteen cents,—an aggregate of two hundred and ten thousand three hundred and seven dollars and sixty-five cents, paid to aid in carrying on the war to suppress the Rebellion. During the war the sum of ninety-six thousand seven hundred dollars and ninety cents was sent home by the soldiers, through the volunteer relief fund, for the support of their families.

THE KIRBY SMITH RAID AND THE MORGAN INVASION.

The threatened raid of the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith in the fall of 1862 was justly the occasion of much alarm. His rapid movements through Kentucky towards the unprotected border directed attention to the possibility of an invasion, which, under a daring leader, would hardly meet with any check. In this emergency the enlistment of troops was hurried on, and the Governor tried to arouse the people to a sense of their danger by issuing the following proclamation:

"CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 2, 1862.

"TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF THE RIVER COUNTIES:

"Our southern border is threatened with invasion. I have, therefore, to recommend that all loyal men of your counties at once form themselves into military companies and regiments, to beat back the enemy at any point and all points he may attempt to invade the State. Gather up all arms in the country and furnish yourselves with ammunition for the same. The service will be of but few days' duration. The soil of Ohio must not be marched over by the enemies of our glorious government.

"DAVID TOD, Governor."

The people responded with alacrity, and every species of firearm was gotten in readiness for use should the dreaded enemy come, when it was proposed to march *en masse* upon the border and repel the rebel horde. The grotesque figures the countrymen presented, armed most generally with shot-guns, caused them to be called the "squirrel-hunters;" but there can be no question, had they been called on to do actual service they would have fought with the desperation

of men whose all is at stake, and might have done as much execution as soldiers whose heart was not in the struggle.

Soon after this proclamation it appeared as if Kirby Smith intended to invade Ohio through Clermont. The belief caused the wildest alarm. An appeal was made to the Governor to place the county under martial law, and to invest the provost-marshal with unusual powers. In response to this entreaty, acting-Governor Stanton granted the request, proclaimed martial law in Clermont, and placed the county in charge of O. P. S. Fee, as provost-marshal. The latter at once appointed a number of deputies, to whom the arms-bearing population were ordered speedily to report, so that there might be some concert of action in case of invasion. Upon the return to Columbus of Governor Tod, the day following, he at once annulled the order, which by this time had caused great confusion among the people of the county, by writing the following letter:

"THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"COLUMBUS, Sept. 11, 1862.

"O. P. S. FEE, Esq., Felicity, Ohio:

"DEAR SIR,—I have but this moment ascertained the attempted extent of authority given you by Lieutenant-Governor Stanton, and I regret to find that it far exceeds any authority that I myself could give you. I am desirous that the people of the border counties should voluntarily form military organizations, but, in the absence of law, it must be purely voluntary.

"As Governor Stanton acted in the matter entirely without my knowledge, he, of course, acted without authority, and hence your acts are void. Knowing well that you acted from the best of motives, you must not construe this as censuring you; on the contrary, I am obliged to you and all who acted with you for your efforts in arousing the people to the sense of their danger.

"Very truly yours,

"DAVID TOD, Governor."

The excitement caused by these matters was soon forgotten, the more stirring events of the war claiming the attention of the people. For nearly a year a comparative sense of security prevailed along the border, when Clermont was again agitated by the threatened invasion of John Morgan. Although moving towards the State below the county it was believed by some that his raid would extend up the Ohio and fall most heavily on the river counties. A few days served to realize the worst fears, all doubts being removed by the actual presence of the rebel chieftain. With a force of about two thousand men he had crossed the Ohio into the State of Indiana, and after making a feint towards Indianapolis, moved rapidly up the river, striking Clermont County on the 13th of July, 1863. His march was so rapid that the people living eight or ten miles beyond the line were not aware of his being in the county. In general, his movement was over the Williamsburgh, Batavia, and Cincinnati turnpikes, but scouting-parties passed to the right and the left, taking with a free hand whatever pleased their fancy, without reference to its actual worth or utility, although a strong preference was everywhere manifested for horses. But few, if any, of the citizens were treated with indignity or subjected to insult.

The night of the 13th of July, 1863, was spent by the rebels in the village of Williamsburgh, Gen. Morgan having his headquarters at the Kain House. The halt was made for the sake of affording the jaded horses and exhausted men the rest they needed, the command having been on the

march all the previous night. Beyond the noise made by the patrols in the street, the village was never quieter at night, and there was but little apprehension of harm to life or home. Early the next morning the notes of bugles called the men to duty, and after having eaten a hasty breakfast the entire force disappeared. By eight o'clock not a man remained; but before they took their final departure they burned the bridge at Williamsburgh. Several hours later the advance-guard of Gen. Hobson's forces, in pursuit of Morgan, passed through Williamsburgh, fording the East Fork a short distance above the burning bridge. The troops continued to pass through the village all forenoon, but the raiders, now refreshed, were many miles in advance, spreading everywhere the terror which attached to the name of John Morgan.

In addition to the regular forces which pursued the rebels, thousands of militia-men joined in the chase. In Clermont five hundred and seven men, constituting seven companies, were under orders several days for this purpose, at a cost to the government of thirteen hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents. In their zeal and haste to do something to thwart the rebel chieftain, some of their actions bordered on the ludicrous. It having been reported that Morgan meant to make a retrograde movement and pillage Cincinnati, the militia set to work to fell trees across the roads at a time when the raiders were forty miles eastward. At Williamsburgh, before the rebels appeared, an attempt was made to form the citizens into a company to offer armed resistance, which happily was cut short by the arrival of Morgan's scouts. The raid through the county, aside from many ludicrous incidents which necessarily attached, was characterized mainly by the destruction of property by both forces, which gave rise to the

MORGAN RAID CLAIMS.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of Ohio (passed by the Fifty-sixth General Assembly of the State), provision was made for the appointment of three commissioners to examine and report upon all claims growing out of the Morgan raid, and return their proceedings, their findings, and the facts upon which each claim was founded. The board, consisting of Alfred McVeigh, of Fairfield; George W. Barker, of Washington; and Henry S. Babbett, of Franklin Counties, proceeded to each county through which Morgan and his forces passed, and conducted with great care their investigations. The plan of examination was to require each claimant to state under oath the particulars relating to his claim,—as to the property owned by him which was taken, destroyed, or injured by the rebels, or Union forces in pursuit thereof; as to its value at the time; whether he had ever received any compensation for the same in any form; and whether said property had been listed in Ohio for taxation in 1863. The examinations were conducted publicly, and the claimants found themselves surrounded by their neighbors and acquaintances, who could, by testimony, confirm or refute their statements as truth and justice demanded. The losses at the hands of the rebel forces have never been paid, but Congress has settled most of those incurred at the hands of the Union forces; and the few remaining ones unliquidated will be

paid this year. We give an abstract of claims allowed for property taken, destroyed, or injured by the rebels in Clermont, with post-office of the owner:

H. C. Anderson, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	\$70
T. W. Anderson, Williamsburgh; two horses, one watch, and clothing.....	215
Levi Armacost, Williamsburgh; horse, watch, hat.....	35
John Atchley, Williamsburgh; two horses, wagon, hay, groceries, grain, damage to buggy.....	430
W. S. Atchley, Williamsburgh; saddlery goods.....	25
J. Balzhiser, Owensville; horse and bridle.....	125
Emily Barber, Mulberry; saddle and harness.....	20
Alexander Beall, Williamsburgh; groceries and provisions....	75
W. T. Beatty, Goshen; four horses, saddles, brides.....	490
Lewis Behymer, Marathon; horse and harness.....	100
S. S. Beltz, Newtonville; horse.....	75
Fred. Berger, Williamsburgh; horse.....	80
James Bickmore, Belfast; cash and horse damaged.....	80
C. W. Bilafeld, Owensville; bread, cakes, money, liquors, and groceries.....	50
John Birkett, Williamsburgh; dry goods, boots, shoes, and corn.....	1,500
Robert Blair, Williamsburgh; two horses, wheat, harness....	200
J. S. Bone, Batavia; three horses.....	300
John Bools, Williamsburgh; two barrels beer.....	
Noah Booso, Owensville; four horses, buggy, gun, harness, clothing, jewelry, and cash.....	550
William Boyd, Williamsburgh; two horses, corn, harness.....	290
John Boyle and J. C. Springer, Owensville; two horses.....	275
Joseph S. Branch, Branch Hill; damages to horse, recovered, saddle, blanket, and bridle.....	90
J. H. Brown, Mulberry; one horse.....	125
B. F. Buckingham, Miami; one horse and meat.....	148
J. and J. F. Burns, Owensville; horse, harness, corn.....	100
C. T. Burnside, Bethel; horse, harness, blanket.....	84
D. C. Carter, Williamsburgh; damage to horse, recovered.....	30
Samuel Carter, Williamsburgh; two horses, blankets, jewelry. John Carter, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	200
H. M. Chatterton, Bethel; horse, wagon, harness, blanket....	100
Philip Chatterton, Williamsburgh; spring-wagon.....	48
James Clark, Belfast; two horses, harness.....	70
Reader W. Clarke, Batavia; one pony.....	125
Clermont County, bridge over east fork at Williamsburgh.....	50
A. B. Cleveland, Amelia; two horses, and damage to horse, recovered.....	2,700
John Cobb, Williamsburgh; horse, two halters.....	120
A. R. Combs, Mulberry; one horse.....	140
Jacob Collins, Miami; clothing, pistol, jewelry, trunk, fruits, etc.....	125
Joseph Courtot, Owensville; one horse and bridle, damage to horse, recovered.....	60
Rebecca Cox, Mulberry; saddle and bridle.....	100
Christian Criegor, Batavia; liquors, crackers, etc.....	12
Asher Curlis, Sr., Afton; one rifle.....	9
John Custer, Sr., Mulberry; five horses and one mule.....	15
Joseph Custer, Goshen; one horse.....	700
William Durrah, Goshen; two horses, saddle, bridle.....	125
A. D. Dougherty, Owensville; two horses and halters.....	200
James A. Davis, Afton; gun and accoutrements.....	250
John Davidson, Owensville; one horse.....	25
Ezekiel Dimmitt, Owensville; groceries, boots, shoes, dry goods, etc.....	130
O. Dudley & Sons, Williamsburgh; horse, bridle, corn.....	350
Joseph Dufau, Owensville; clothing, provisions, harness, damage to two horses, recovered.....	81
David Dumford, Goshen; one horse.....	75
William Dumford, Williamsburgh; rifle, ammunition.....	150
J. S. Dustin, Batavia; two horses.....	10
J. Duttonhoffer, Owensville; one horse, halters, damage to horse, recovered.....	200
Mary Dwyer, Williamsburgh; cash, oats.....	200
John Elliott, Miami; two horses, corn.....	25
George M. Ellis, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	150
J. B. Ellis, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	100
John Irvin, Mulberry; four horses.....	60
Martha J. Everhart, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	240
O. E. Everhart, Williamsburgh; one pair boots.....	100
H. H. Ferguson, Williamsburgh; corn, hay, and damage to fencing and cornfield.....	8
W. G. Ferguson, Miami; two horses.....	25
Snowden Ferree, Owensville; one horse.....	270
Artis Fitzwater, Miami; two horses, mule, grain.....	125
Lewis Fitzwater, Miami; two mules.....	230
John Fitzwater, Sr., Miami; four horses, corn, oats, wheat, sacks, harness.....	230
Samuel Fitzwater, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	380
Valentine Flegle, Goshen; one horse.....	5
J. S. Florey, Goshen; one horse.....	50
Joseph Foster, Owensville; goods from variety-store and cash stolen.....	100
Z. Furlong, Batavia; one horse.....	400
Mrs. E. B. Gage, Batavia; one horse.....	100
Nicholas Gall, Owensville; groceries, dry goods, cash, and horse.....	150
	285

John Gipson, Batavia; one horse.....	\$50	John McNutt, Henning's Mills; two horses and harness.....	\$225
Geo. Girarchy, Bethel; spring-wagon, harness.....	70	William Megrue, Mulberry; seven horses.....	840
J. W. Glancey, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	125	Solomon Mershon, Williamsburgh; two horses.....	110
J. W. Glenn, Goshen; one horse and blacksmith tools.....	80	Jacob Miller, Owensville; one horse.....	100
Wm. Hale, Mulberry; horse, hay, corn.....	60	W. L. Miller, Williamsburgh; horse, saddle, blanket, and harness.....	88
Joseph Harrison, Batavia; horse, hay, harness.....	75	Ezekiel Mitchell, Marathon; damages to horse, recovered, harness, blankets.....	50
Geo. B. Harry, Williamsburgh; horse, saddle, gun, bridle, and halter.....	100	David Mitchell, Batavia; damages to horse, recovered, watch, grain, harness.....	25
Jacob Hartman, Cherry Grove; one horse.....	50	Eliza E. Moore, Batavia; one horse.....	140
J. N. Henning, Henning's Mills; one horse.....	115	John D. Moore, Batavia; damage to two horses.....	50
D. H. Hill, Goshen; horse, saddle, bridle.....	92	Nathaniel Moore, Williamsburgh; six coats, six pair of pants, four vests.....	30
H Ezekiah Hill, Owensville; one horse.....	100	George F. Morris, Goshen; one horse.....	80
John B. Hill, Owensville; one horse.....	125	Peter Morris, Williamsburgh; horse, bridle, hay, corn, provisions.....	200
S. V. Hill, Sr., Miami; horse and bridle.....	75	William Motsinger, Owensville; clothing.....	20
Rev. W. E. Hines, New Richmond; clothing, provisions, etc.	28	W. H. Myers, Goshen; three horses.....	263
Arthur J. Hodges, Batavia; one gun.....	20	J. M. Needham, Owensville; horse and damage to one horse, recovered.....	165
Sebastian Hoog, Owensville; one horse.....	95	Daniel O'Connell, Cincinnati; three horses, damage to buggies, harness, and grain.....	500
A. J. Hoover, Williamsburgh; horse, bridle, halter, corn, and hay.....	75	John G. Ounk, Owensville; horse and tailor's stock.....	375
Abe Hulick, Batavia; two horses.....	200	A. J. Orr, Loveland; two horses.....	275
Erastus Hulick, Batavia; three horses.....	300	A. Oskump, Miami; eleven horses, one carriage, harness, grain, and forty-three sheep.....	1,800
Newt. Hutchinson, Miami; two horses, clothing, watch.....	205	Robert Parker, Batavia; one horse.....	160
S. R. Hutchinson, Miami; two horses, saddle, corn, damage to recovered horse.....	270	A. J. Patton, Williamsburgh; corn, gun, provisions.....	36
R. B. Irwin, Goshen; horse and halter.....	80	William Pattison, Owensville; groceries, dry goods.....	80
F. X. Iuen, Owensville; horse, goods from store.....	400	Dr. L. T. Pease, Williamsburgh; corn, and one horse, wagon.....	290
John B. Iuen, Marathon; clothing, provisions, harness, and damage to spring-wagon.....	100	Martin G. Pease, Williamsburgh; corn, harness, wheat, straw, overcoat.....	75
Blair Jeffries, Olive Branch; horse and bridle.....	100	Mahlon Pearson, Afton; corn, provisions, overcoats, halters, and damage to recovered horse.....	300
John Johnston, Cincinnati; one horse.....	100	Holly R. Perrine, Williamsburgh; ready-made clothing.....	80
John Johnston, Loveland; one horse.....	80	George A. Peterson, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	80
Daniel Kain, Williamsburgh; cash stolen.....	30	John J. Peterson, Williamsburgh; one thousand pounds of hams, two thousand five hundred pounds of shoulders, corn, hay, and harness.....	400
John W. Kain, Williamsburgh; horse, corn, hay, and one hundred and thirty-six <i>meats</i>	127	Valentine Phillips, Owensville; boots and shoes.....	15
Catharine Keller, Owensville; two horses.....	245	N. Poland, Mulberry; cash from person.....	6
Adam Kline, Batavia; seventy-five pounds crackers, eight pounds cheese, at retail rates, <i>per order of Dick Morgan</i>	60	G. W. Pool, Miami; one horse.....	75
William Kloek, Belfast; one horse.....	75	J. A. Porter, Mulberry; three horses and bridles.....	300
Lytle Knott, Belfast; one horse.....	104	John Purkis, Owensville; one horse.....	125
John Kugler, Milford; three horses, five mules, saddles and bridles.....	700	Benjamin Rapp, Owensville; damage to horse, recovered, saddle, bridle.....	50
William Lattimer, Owensville; spring-wagon, horse-shoes, and tools.....	—	John Rapp, Owensville; two horses.....	200
Erasmus Laughlin, Henning's Mills; one horse.....	75	Joseph B. Rapp, Owensville; horse, household goods, damage to recovered horse.....	200
John Laughlin, Henning's Mills; one horse.....	100	William Rapp, Owensville; three horses, gun, clothing.....	350
T. M. Leeds, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	60	A. Reading, Owensville; one horse.....	125
H. W. Leever, Miami; one saddle.....	7	J. A. Rhodes, Batavia; suit of clothing, gun damaged.....	—
H. G. Leever, Miami; two mules.....	300	Richards & Sargent, Williamsburgh; boots, shoes, leather.....	\$60
Melissa Leffingwell, Williamsburgh; grain from mill.....	40	G. W. Ritter, Mulberry; horse, buggy, bacon, harness, and damage to stallion, recovered.....	395
Charles Legrand, Owensville; corn and horse.....	150	M. F. Robinson, Miami; one horse, oats, hay, damage to two horses, recovered.....	140
Ezekiel Leming, Mulberry; two horses.....	250	J. W. Sanders, Miami; one horse, provisions.....	80
R. H. Leming, Mulberry; one horse.....	100	Zach Sanders, Miami; one revolver, cash, gold breast-pin, clothing, and provisions.....	32
Uriah Leming, Mulberry; one horse.....	125	George Sapp, Belfast; horse and halter.....	100
H. W. Lewis, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	75	Arnold Snider, Goshen; horse and halter.....	125
John F. Lewis, Williamsburgh; two horses.....	250	D. H. Sharp, Williamsburgh; saddlery goods.....	50
Henry Long, Owensville; harness, and damage to his carriage.....	35	Dr. E. C. Sharp, Sr., Williamsburgh; horse, saddle, corn, hay, fencing.....	140
Moses Long, Owensville; two horses.....	300	E. C. Sharp, Jr., Williamsburgh; horse and saddle.....	135
William Lyle, Williamsburgh; two horses, buggy, harness, corn, provisions.....	320	John H. Sharp, Williamsburgh; dry goods, hats, boots, shoes, groceries, hardware.....	2,000
James Lyon, Owensville; cash, jewelry, clothing, provisions.....	50	M. D. Sharp, Williamsburgh; one wagon, corn, oats, and cash.....	86
Doreas Lytle, Williamsburgh; two horses and corn.....	195	J. B. Shaw, Milford; one horse.....	200
John W. Lyle, Williamsburgh; corn, hay, wheat, saddle, harness, and damage to orchards and fences.....	140	Thomas Shields, Owensville; one horse.....	60
Rowan Lytle, Williamsburgh; wheat destroyed, corn, hay, ten acres meadow, bridles, damage to fencing, harness, and one coat.....	300	Daniel Shough, Goshen; three horses, harness, saddle, thirty grain-sacks, damage to horse, recovered.....	450
Thomas W. Lytle, Williamsburgh; corn, harness, damage to wagon.....	140	A. C. Shumard, Owensville; one horse.....	120
Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, Williamsburgh; damage to locomotive, four passenger-cars, and one baggage-car, in this county.....	13,700	Francis Shumard, Monterey; one horse.....	125
Banner Maham, Batavia; one horse, damage to recovered horse.....	100	Richard Shumard, Owensville; one horse.....	100
Benjamin Maham's estate, Batavia; one horse, damage to recovered horse.....	160	William Shumard, Sr., Owensville; one horse.....	100
George Maham, Batavia; horse and two bridles.....	150	Ezra Simkins, Mulberry; one horse.....	75
John W. Maham, Batavia; one horse.....	135	John Simkins, Jr., Goshen; one horse, and damage to horse, recovered.....	100
Levi Maham, Batavia; horse and bridle.....	125	Mark Simkins, Williamsburgh; clothing, jewelry, cash, broken truck.....	30
Samuel Maham, Batavia; horse, bridle, and damage to horse, recovered.....	155	Slack & Hickox, Williamsburgh; grain, harness, provisions, peach-trees.....	40
John C. Malone, Batavia; two horses.....	200	Jacob Smith, Goshen; horse and cash.....	150
W. W. Malott, Williamsburgh; cash, pistol, blanket, and knapsack.....	9	John Smith, Goshen; one horse.....	80
John Marsh, Owensville; two horses, halters, bridle.....	145	Samuel Smith, Goshen; one horse.....	70
Joseph Marsh, Owensville; one horse.....	50	W. R. Smith, Williamsburgh; aprons, horse-shoes, nails, and tools.....	25
William Marsh, Batavia; one horse, halter, horse-shoes.....	110	Snell & McAdams, Williamsburgh; three horses.....	200
O. P. McAdams, Williamsburgh; one silver watch, provisions, household goods.....	40	John Snider, Owensville; one horse.....	40
A. F. McCall, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	100	Henry South, Owensville; one horse.....	60
Levi McFarland, Owensville; one horse.....	100	J. F. South, Owensville; horse and halter.....	80
Thomas McFarland, Owensville; one horse.....	80	Peter South, Owensville; two horses.....	190
Archibald McLean, Williamsburgh; two horses.....	200		
W. S. McLean, Williamsburgh; horse, corn, hay, and provisions.....	40		
J. F. McMillen, Williamsburgh; corn and harness.....	58		
J. D. & G. A. McNutt, Williamsburgh; corn, halter, bridle.....	32		

Dean Spar, Owensville; one horse.....	\$100
John Spetz, Batavia; one horse.....	80
John M. Stark, Batavia; two horses, bridles, lines, and corn..	250
George H. Stewart, Miamiville; horse, hay, one pair boots, provisions.....	170
B. N. Stockton, Williamsburgh; dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, groceries, etc.....	600
A. J. Stratton, Williamsburgh; saddle, bridle, corn, harness, and forty meals to rebels.....	24
Eli Stratton, Williamsburgh; two horses and damage to turn-pike.....	—
Peter Stroup, Goshen; horse and watch.....	95
Alexander Stewart, Batavia; one horse.....	65
Hiram Sweet, Afton; one horse.....	122
Aaron Thompson, Loveland; horse and corn.....	130
Jacob Thompson, Miamiville; horse and grain.....	120
John Thompson, Miamiville; one horse.....	100
E. D. & S. Titus, Batavia; one horse.....	50
William Ulrey, Owensville; one horse.....	80
John Vowinkle, Owensville; one horse.....	100
Jacob Wainwright, Goshen; one horse.....	75
S. S. Walker, Williamsburgh; army clothing.....	20
F. A. Warden, Williamsburgh; drugs, medicines, cigars, jewelry, notions.....	45
G. W. Ware, Owensville; horse, saddle and bridle.....	125
Jonathan Watts, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	75
Andrew Wiedman, Owensville; one horse.....	130
Elisha Williams, Owensville; horse, bridle, and provisions....	70
Ezra Williams, Goshen; one horse and damage to horse, recovered.....	175
John Williams, Williamsburgh; one horse, corn, hay, one locket, cash.....	120
Warren Williams, Belfast; saddle, bridle, guns, and ear-rings.	20
John Wood, Williamsburgh; two horses and bridles.....	300
Mrs. Susan Woodlief, Miamiville; two horses, one bridle, and grain.....	280

PROPERTY TAKEN, DESTROYED, OR INJURED BY THE UNION FORCES IN PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

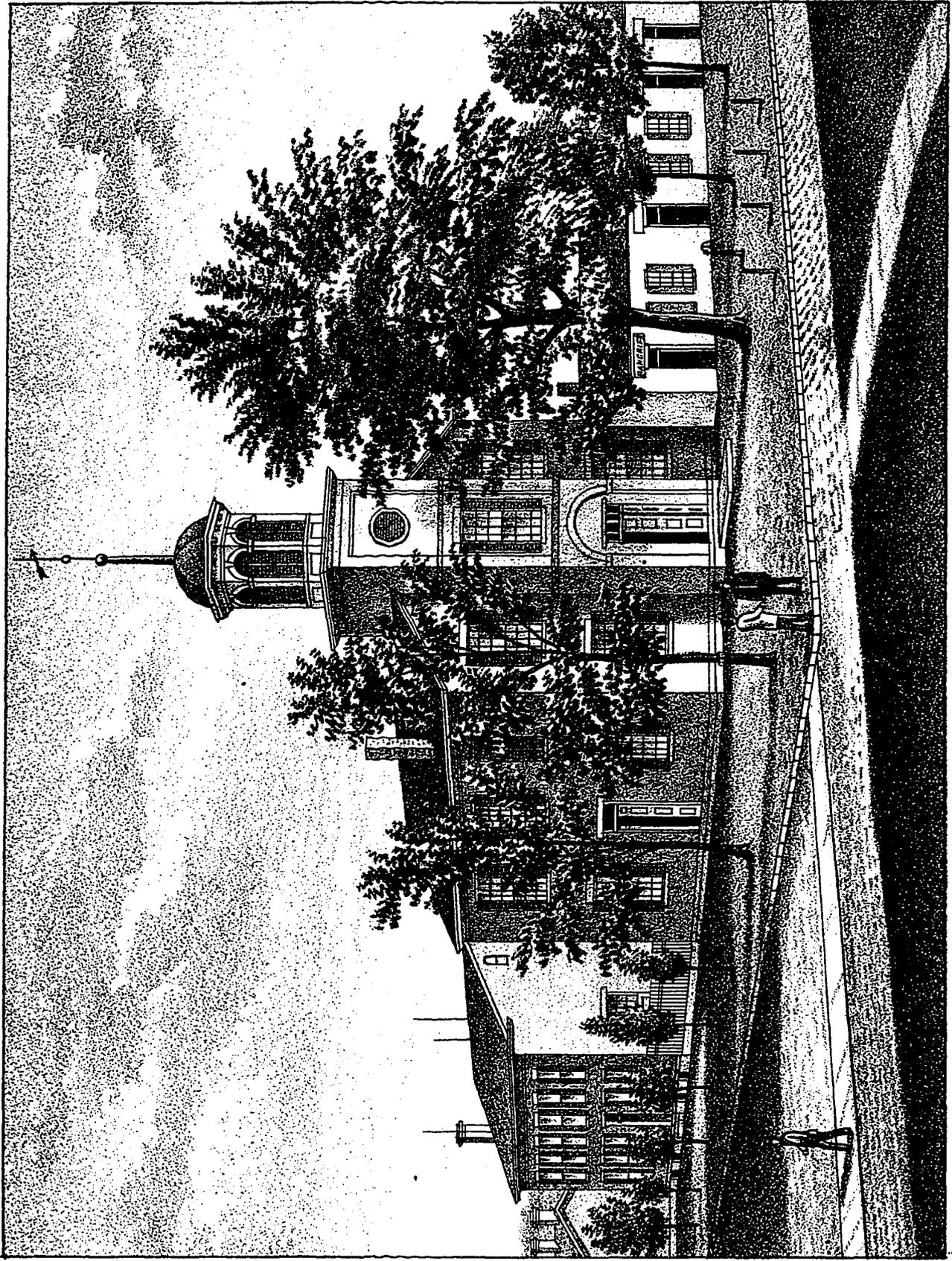
Nelson Applegate, Batavia; one horse.....	\$140
Abijah Arnaeost, Batavia; one horse.....	65
John C. Armstrong, Perin's Mills; one horse.....	130
W. J. Ashton, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	150
David Atchley, Afton; one horse.....	110
Samuel Bass, Mulberry; one horse.....	100
Andrew Beagle, Olive Branch; one horse.....	145
William Belt, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	125
J. M. Bennett, Palestine; expenses incurred in care of wood-boat ordered to Cincinnati to avoid its being used by rebels.....	—
Samuel Bennett, Palestine; one skiff destroyed.....	10
Lines Berger, Mulberry; horse-shoes and tools.....	20
Samuel Blanchard, Milford; one horse.....	140
William Black, Batavia; one horse.....	140
Henry Bowman, Milford; one horse.....	70
Abel Bowes, Afton; two horses.....	275
John M. Boyer, Loveland; one horse.....	100
John S. Branch, Batavia; one horse.....	200
Harland Broadwell, Mount Carmel; one horse.....	150
Henry P. Brown, Mulberry; one horse.....	65
James Brown, Batavia; one horse.....	80
John Brunk, Batavia; one horse.....	75
C. J. Buckingham, Miamiville; one horse.....	135
Iforatio Buckingham, Miamiville; one horse.....	150
Wesley Burnet, Afton; one horse.....	100
John Carter, Perin's Mills; one horse.....	100
W. R. Chatterton, Henning's Mills; seventy-five bushels corn	60
A. B. Cleveland, Amelia; corn, hay, harness, use and detention of 'bus and hack, horses, and men three days, and one set harness lost.....	60
Francis Cline, Owensville; one horse.....	—
Rebecca Cox, Mulberry; one and a half tons of hay.....	20
Christian Craver, Owensville; one horse.....	150
Gilbert Cullin, Owensville, one horse.....	50
Asher Curlis, Jr., Afton; one horse.....	125
John Curlis' estate, Afton; one horse.....	130
W. O. Curlis, Afton; one horse.....	140
E. S. Dole, Nicholsville; damage to recovered horse.....	25
A. E. Davis, Milford; two horses and halters.....	200
George M. Davis, Batavia; corn and hay.....	50
Henry Davis, Milford; horse, saddle, bridle.....	75
Ira I. Davis, Milford; three horses.....	225
Joseph Davis, Milford; three hundred bushels corn.....	245
Joseph Davis, Jr., Milford; one horse.....	150
Robert F. Davis, Milford; one horse.....	150
Joshua B. Davis, Batavia; saddle and bridle.....	10
Richard Davis, Milford; one horse.....	75
William Davis, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	80
Robert Dial, Olive Branch; one horse.....	150
E. D. Duckwall, Batavia; three hundred bushels corn and one horse.....	280
Moses Duckwall, Batavia; sixty bushels corn.....	36
James Duckwall, Batavia; three horses.....	250
Jerry Durham, Withamsville; one horse.....	125

J. S. Dustin, Batavia; corn.....	\$12
John Eglehoff, Milford; one horse.....	125
Isaac Edwards, Milford; one horse.....	135
William Edwards, Milford; one horse.....	150
D. M. Fagin, Palestine; one skiff destroyed by Lieut. Fitch, United States Navy.....	12
G. W. Felter, Batavia; one horse.....	75
Isaac Ferree, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	100
William Fossett, Moscow; one skiff destroyed by Lieut. Fitch, United States Navy.....	10
W. M. Fryman, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	125
Francis Gall, Owensville; one horse.....	140
B. F. Garland, Mulberry; one horse.....	125
J. R. Garland, Mulberry; two horses.....	190
A. M. Gatch, Milford; two horses.....	210
George S. Gatch, Milford; two horses.....	200
Thomas R. Gatch, Milford; two horses.....	160
Joseph Gest, Batavia; one horse.....	25
James Given, Mount Carmel; one horse.....	100
David Haines, Batavia; one horse.....	65
J. H. Hamilton, Batavia; three horses, hay, and corn.....	270
C. P. Harker, Mulberry; corn, oats, hay, meal, and damage to peach orchard.....	200
Chance Haskell, Afton; one horse and corn.....	125
Samuel Haythorne, Batavia; one horse.....	30
Joseph H. Gest, Batavia; gold watch and chain (hid his watch and chain under tree in orchard from rebels; Union forces entered premises for fruit, and while there the property was taken).....	—
Lorentz Heeg, Mount Carmel; one horse.....	100
G. V. Heltman, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	100
Solomon Heltman, Mt. Carmel; one horse.....	130
Henning & Varley, Henning's Mills; one horse.....	35
A. W. Hill, Mount Carmel; horse and halter.....	125
Thomas Hitch, Bantam; one horse.....	140
A. J. Hodges, Batavia; one horse.....	130
Alfred Holter, Olive Branch; two horses.....	270
Joel Homan, Williamsburgh; two horses.....	175
Thomas Homan, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	130
C. R. Hulick, Batavia; one horse and hay and oats.....	90
John M. Hunt, Olive Branch; two horses.....	220
G. W. Hutton, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	100
Thomas Jones, Perin's Mills; one horse.....	140
Joshua A. Judd, Moscow; skiff destroyed and ferry-boat damaged by Lieut. Fitch, U. S. N.....	—
Stephen Judd, Amelia; two horses.....	110
H. V. Kerr, Batavia; one horse.....	30
John M. Hutchinson, Marathon; one horse.....	—
Adam Kline, Batavia; corn and hay.....	40
Jesse D. Knabb, Palestine; expenses at Cincinnati and towing boat therefrom to Palestine.....	—
John F. Lane, Batavia; one horse.....	120
Samuel Lane, Mount Carmel; one horse.....	120
Daniel Leaf, Milford; one horse.....	150
J. W. Leever, Miamiville; one horse.....	125
Philip Lindsey, Palestine; one skiff destroyed by order of Lieut. Fitch, of U. S. Navy.....	6
John Lukemires, Afton; one horse.....	120
Rowan Lytle, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	130
William Lytle, Williamsburgh; three horses.....	325
L. D. Malott, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	75
Joseph Marriott, Milford; two horses.....	275
Joseph Martin, Mount Carmel; two horses.....	220
Lewis J. Martin, Mount Carmel; one horse.....	125
Joseph Marshal, Afton; one horse.....	140
John Mahan, Batavia; corn, hay, provisions, and whisky....	44
David McAfee, Batavia; two horses.....	220
Nancy McFarland, Olive Branch; one horse.....	85
Leonard McFarvey, Mulberry; one horse.....	75
Lewis McKeever, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	110
John McNutt, Henning's Mills; one horse.....	100
Charles Medaris, Owensville; one horse.....	100
William Megrue, Mulberry; three horses and corn.....	300
Charles Maguire, Olive Branch; two horses.....	200
George W. Moar, Palestine; taking trading-boat and two skiffs to Cincinnati and return, by order of Lieut. Fitch, U. S. Navy.....	—
John Moore, Batavia; one horse.....	125
Lindsay C. Moore, Batavia; one horse.....	150
Eri J. Morton, New Richmond; damages to two flat-boats, by order of Lieut. Fitch, U. S. Navy.....	150
George F. Morris, Goshen; damage to mule, recovered.....	40
H. Mount, Batavia; one horse.....	25
A. J. Orr, Loveland; one horse.....	75
Jacob H. Mount, Batavia; one horse.....	75
A. Oskamp, Miamiville; one horse.....	145
Elizabeth Packard, Loveland; two horses.....	250
I. P. Park, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	100
J. M. Patchell, Stonelick; one horse.....	80
Dr. L. T. Pease, Williamsburgh; one horse, with saddle, bridle, and halter.....	138
J. A. Penn, Batavia; one mule.....	150
Ira Perin, Perin's Mills; one horse.....	75
John I. Peterson, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	150
Wm. Philhower, Milford; one horse.....	150
J. M. Philips, Mount Carmel; one horse.....	125

G. W. Pool, Miami; one horse, halters, bridles, wheat, and seven hams.....	\$140
W. Y. Potter, Mulberry; one horse.....	100
J. B. Reed, Owensville; one horse.....	140
J. A. Rhodes, Batavia; eight bushels of corn.....	150
Alfred N. Robinson, Miami; one horse.....	325
Charles Robinson, Jr., Batavia; three horses.....	81
Daniel Roubush, Batavia; horse and halter.....	140
Henry Rust, Batavia; two horses.....	235
Charles J. Rybolt, Mulberry; two horses.....	50
Ed. S. Scott, Moscow; damage to wharf-boat, by order of Lieut. Fitch, U. S. Navy.....	95
Charles Shepherdson, Batavia; one horse.....	270
O. M. Shumard, Perin's Mills; two horses.....	70
Slack & Liekox, Williamsburgh; two horses.....	125
Asa Smith, Amelia; one horse.....	
C. M. Smith, Batavia; seven fur hats and eight pounds of tobacco, receipted for by Lieut. G. M. Clark, 2d Tennessee Volunteers (Union).....	23
John Q. Smith, Williamsburgh; one horse.....	150
Phillip Smizer, Mulberry; one horse.....	100
D. W. C. Snider, Palestine; three skiffs, two destroyed and one taken away by gunboat commanded by Lieut. Fitch, U. S. Navy.....	30
B. H. South, Williamsburgh; horse, saddle, and corn.....	52
William South, Owensville; one horse.....	120
Martin Spahr, Stonelick; horse and saddle.....	125
John Stadtmiller, Mount Carmel; one horse.....	.....
Eli Stratton, Williamsburgh; damage to turnpike from Batavia to Williamsburgh by passage of troops and trains..	.....
J. M. Sweeney, Olive Branch; one horse.....	130
A. J. Sweet, Afton; two horses and notion-wagon.....	280
James Tate, Batavia; two horses.....	270
Thomas Thompson, Batavia; two horses.....	275
S. & E. D. Titus, Batavia; one horse.....	100
William Tudor, Mulberry; corn, hay, fodder, damage to meadows, corn-field, and orchard, and to one horse, recovered.....	137
Jacob L. Teal, Perin's Mills; two horses.....	270
W. H. Ulrey, Owensville; one horse.....	150
Joel Vail, Milford; one horse.....	100
George R. Wageman, Batavia; one horse.....	321
Charles H. Weaver, Batavia; three horses, saddle, and two bridles.....	140
F. C. Weaver, Batavia; one horse.....	120
H. G. Weaver, Batavia; one horse.....	36
J. A. Weaver, Batavia; corn and hay.....	110
W. W. Weaver, Batavia; one horse.....	35
J. J. Wier, Palestine; two skiffs, with oars, carried away by gunboat commanded by Lieut. Fitch, U. S. Navy.....	100
Charles S. Wood, Afton; one horse.....	100
Elias Wood, Goshen; one horse.....	32
Isaac Worstell, Batavia; corn, hay, and horse-shoeing tools...	

For these properties receipts were sometimes given by

Union officers of the Indiana Legion, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, Law's Michigan Battery, Second East Tennessee Volunteers, First Kentucky Cavalry, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers, and Lieut. Fitch, commanding gunboat on the Ohio. Some of the property was taken by the orders and under the authority of Gens. Burnside and Hobson. Some of the valuations, it will be observed, are very small; but in those instances where there were any doubts as to their worth the valuations were taken from the tax duplicates, as returned by the owners. In the case of A. J. Sweet, the horses were given to the United States forces, and a receipt taken; but the peddler's wagon, which had been drawn into the thicket to conceal it from the rebels, was rifled of notions by United States troops through a misunderstanding. In the case of W. H. Ulrey, the Union forces were returning with a lot of captured horses and fed them overnight in a field adjoining one where Mr. Ulrey had his horse, which was missing the next day; but his claim was not allowed. The teams of Aaron B. Cleveland (then carrying the mails from Batavia and Williamsburgh in hacks and 'busses to Cincinnati) were taken by the Indiana Legion to convey soldiers to Cincinnati, and they gave him a horse as pay for their use; but the horse was replevined by William Watson, of Springdale, and Mr. Cleveland, out of his bill of one hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, got sixty dollars. In some instances there being no evidence of the horses being taken by government forces, the claims were of course rejected. It will be readily noticed that the rebels seized everything, from cash and jewelry upon people's persons up to horses and wagons, not forgetting liquors, while the Union forces took only the things necessary to aid them in pursuit of the fleeing rebels.



COURT HOUSE, BATAVIA, CLERMONT CO. OHIO.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

BATAVIA.

THE township of Batavia occupies an interior position a little north of the centre of the county. It was created from Williamsburgh and Ohio townships,—the territory north of the East Fork from the former, and that south of the stream from the latter,—and comprises 26,260 acres of land, whose general surface presents a broken appearance. In the northeastern and southwestern parts the land is level and in the form of plateaus, the predominating soil being clay. Along the streams are bottom-lands or alluvial flats of unusual richness. Outlying these are rugged hills of picturesque and pleasing appearance, which distinguish this part of the county for its fine scenery. The East Fork of the Little Miami has an almost diagonal course through the township from southeast to northwest, and formerly afforded good water-power. Its chief tributaries on the north are Back Bone and Slab Camp Runs, and flowing from the south are Lucy's and Shaylor's Runs, whose volume has decreased until they are mere brooks. The greater part of the timber growth which formerly covered the township has been removed, and its place is occupied by fine and well-tilled farms.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The best accounts of the pioneer settlement of Batavia give to Ezekiel Dimmitt the credit of rearing the first home within its bounds. He was a Virginian by birth, belonging to the family of John Dimmitt, whose history can be traced back to the year 1760. The other members of the family were Moses, John, and several daughters, one of whom—Lydia—married Joseph Duckwall. Most of the family moved to Kentucky in 1795, when Ezekiel was about twenty-two years of age. The following year he came to Ohio prospecting for land, and he and James Gest selected a very fine tract on the East Fork,—what are now known as the Duckwall bottoms. At this time he was unmarried, but on Nov. 3, 1797, he was united in wedlock with Phoebe Gest, and soon made the necessary arrangements to move to his Ohio purchase, whither he was accompanied by James and John Gest. A cabin was erected the same season (the fall of 1797), near where is

now the residence of Moses Duckwall, which had a stick chimney and puncheon floor; yet it had an air of comfort, and afforded friendly shelter to many a pioneer on the lookout for a new home. The following spring they made a little maple-sugar near their cabin, and in due season planted a few acres of corn on a piece of land they had leased at Columbia, fifteen miles distant, and where they went by following blazed paths through the dense woods. A little corn, flax, and potatoes were also planted around the cabin on partly-cleared ground. When the corn at Columbia had to be tended the men left to cultivate it, and Mrs. Dimmitt remained at home, which was seven miles from another cabin. On the afternoon of the first day a party of six Indians passed by, looking very intently at the cabin, as if to ascertain how many inmates it contained. That night the wolves howled as if frenzied by rage, adding to the alarmed state of mind in which Mrs. Dimmitt already was, so that by morning she was nearly beside herself with fear. Singularly, James Gest had an impression of mind about the same time that his sister was in distress, and persuaded Ezekiel Dimmitt to return home with him. When they reached the cabin she had barely enough strength to open the door, and although she was a brave woman, she was never afterward left alone.

Soon other settlers began to come in, and in 1813, Ezekiel Dimmitt erected a good stone house on his land, which was a prominent landmark many years. About the same time he built a tannery, which proved to be a great convenience to the early settlers. He was a very energetic man, and erected many public buildings,—the old stone Methodist church at Batavia in 1819, and the court-house and jails, as is elsewhere narrated. They belonged to the first Methodist class in the State of Ohio, organized by Rev. Francis McCormick at Milford in 1797, and their home was a preaching-place for the early Methodist itinerants, who were also freely entertained under its friendly roof. He was in many respects one of the most influential men of his day, and although he was not free from evil report, the charges were not founded on truth, and Ezekiel Dimmitt was generally esteemed a truly upright, Christian

man. He departed this life in March, 1857, at the rare age of eighty-four years, and Mrs. Dimmitt died in 1841.

Their family consisted of children named John, Keziah, Rhoda, Moses, Deliah, Mary Ann, Lydia, Elizabeth, and Phœbe. These grew up to mature years, and were married: John, July 4, 1816, to Nancy Duckwall, who died Nov. 12, 1821, leaving children named Ezekiel and Susanna. For his second wife he married Nancy Hare in 1824, and had six children. He migrated to Illinois in 1838. Keziah, the oldest daughter, married Daniel Duckwall, Aug. 6, 1816, and was the mother of eight children. Rhoda Dimmitt became the wife of Lott Hulick, and they had children named Martha, Jane, Ezekiel, Mary, George W. (a well-known attorney and probate judge), Elizabeth, Amanda, and Keziah. Lott Hulick was also a pioneer, and an active man in Batavia. Mrs. Hulick died but recently, at an advanced age. Deliah Dimmitt married Jonas Hare, and had six children. Moses Dimmitt had for his first wife Elizabeth White, and for his second Ruth Jenkins, and had altogether fourteen children. Jacob L. Teal married Lydia Dimmitt, and Brice R. Blair her sister Elizabeth. The youngest daughter married Rev. Charles Robinson, Sept. 2, 1840, and still resides on part of the parental estate. They have three children, named Sarah Jane, Keziah D., and Charles Arthur.

The Robinson family were natives of Maryland, but moved to Virginia before the Revolution, and from there to Kentucky. One of the family, Charles, having heard from Ezekiel Dimmitt of the wonderful fertility of the Ohio country, came to Clermont in 1806, arriving at Mr. Dimmitt's cabin on the 6th of July. An extra cabin was built for him near by, where they lived till the following spring, when he removed to a farm of his own, on Lucy's Run, about four miles south from Batavia.

While they lived at Dimmitt's an incident occurred which may appropriately be narrated here. In the fall of the year the woods were filled with a good mast of beech-nuts and acorns, on which fed large droves of wild hogs, or hogs which had become wild by allowing them to roam at large. They were regarded as common property, and were hunted like wild animals or other species of game. A hog-hunt afforded a good deal of sport, and, if successful, furnished an abundant supply of meat for use in winter. On the occasion referred to the Dimmitts, Robinsons, Aaron Bull, Richard Doughty, and a number of boys gathered together all the dogs in the neighborhood, and, with several horses to pack home the dead hogs, started on the chase. When attacked the hogs huddle together to defend themselves, the smallest being in the centre of the group, and are thus able to keep off wolves and other wild animals. After a short hunt the dogs had at bay a herd of fine hogs, and it was an easy matter to shoot such as might be selected, although at the firing of a gun the herd would break and run until the dogs would again bring them to a standstill. On this occasion Bull and Robinson were to do the sticking after the hogs had been shot, and a hog falling over Bull ran up to stick it, deliberately seating himself on the animal. But the hog had only been stunned, and turned on Bull with open mouth to rend him. He ran at the top of his speed, closely pursued by the infuriated hog, and was

nearly frightened out of his wits, when the hog, weak from the loss of blood, tottered and fell dead. The animal was now placed on one of the pack-horses, and sent home in charge of young Charles Robinson, at that time about ten years of age, a small dog accompanying him. They had not gone far when the dog evinced many symptoms of fear and took his position under the horse. On looking around the boy saw that he was pursued by a large gray wolf which was about to spring upon him. He yelled so lustily that the wolf became frightened and turned to leave him, and Robinson reached his home safe.

In the summer of 1807, Charles Robinson moved to his new home, which was very plain, and as the family were poor, they were obliged to resort to many devices to provide themselves with clothing. The boys were clothed with buckskin breeches, the skins having been furnished by Richard Doughty, a good hunter and a true pioneer neighbor, living in the southern part of Batavia, where he located about 1805. The girls were dressed in a coarse cloth made at home, the reels for weaving having been borrowed of Sarah Mitchel, living in Miami township, above Newberry. It was while returning there in the fall of the year that a thrilling adventure befell Mary Robinson, the oldest daughter, at that time a robust young lady. Mounting a spirited horse, she started in the afternoon for Mrs. Mitchel's, distant about twelve miles. Quite a deep snow was on the ground, and she did not make the speed she expected to; and as it again commenced to snow, it soon became so dark that she could with difficulty see the blazed trees which indicated the bridle-path she expected to follow. Losing the trace, she alighted and tied her horse securely to a tree till she could investigate. While thus engaged she heard the howling of a pack of wolves, which caused her to turn back to her horse. By the time she reached him he was so alarmed that he would not permit her to approach him, and no persuasion could quiet him. The wolves now approached nearer, and she began to realize her situation, and at the same time she keenly felt the effects of the cold. To keep from freezing and being attacked by the wolves, she decided to keep moving in a path far enough from the horse to be out of danger of being kicked, and yet near enough to prevent the wolves from approaching. So she walked backwards and forwards the entire night, the wolves keeping up their fiendish howls and the horse his stamping and kicking. If she approached him it would have been at the risk of losing her life; to remain quiet would have frozen her; and had she wandered away she would have exposed herself to the mercy of the wild beasts thirsting for her blood. At the dawn of day the wolves disappeared, and after a good deal of effort she was able to mount her horse and reach the home of John Mitchel. As soon as he saw her approach he exclaimed, "Why, Mary, have you been in the wilderness all night!" She said "Yes," and had hardly been assisted from her horse before her strength gave way, and she fell into a swoon. She recovered enough to be able to tell the family what had happened, when she became sick again, and was very ill for a few days. As she did not return home, her absence alarmed her parents, who sent Jacob Gest in search of her. He found the place where she had passed the ter-

rible night, and proceeding to Mr. Mitchel's, saw Mary, too weak to move; and it was several days more before she could be taken home. Mary became the wife of Wm. Weaver, and was highly esteemed for her many good qualities. The remainder of the family married as follows: Nancy, Benjamin Troy; Margaret, John Wageman; Elizabeth, Jeremiah Cleveland; Catherine, Samuel Weaver; Charles, Sarah Hulick; Thomas, Margaret Nash; and John M., Sarah Smith.

As Mrs. Robinson possessed some medical knowledge, she was often called upon to visit the sick; and so successful was she in her treatment that she soon had an extended reputation. She was also "mighty in the Scriptures," and was thus enabled to bring healing to the soul as well as to the body. People came for her assistance many miles around, and twice was she called into Kentucky, crossing the Ohio River at night, guided by a small beacon-fire on the opposite shore. Often she went on her mission of mercy alone, following a trace whose dim course was shown by blazed trees, with not a house in sight for many miles. Both of the elder Robinsons belonged to the Methodist Church, and their house was one of the early preaching-places. Mrs. Robinson died July 18, 1835, at the age of sixty-seven years, and her husband survived her until Aug. 13, 1846, when he closed his earthly career at the age of eighty-three years.

John Wageman came to Clermont County in 1808 from North Carolina, and had his home with Robert Townsley until the war of 1812, when he volunteered in a cavalry company. Returning home, he married Margaret Robinson and reared several sons and daughters, who married into the Dial and Whittaker families.

Daniel Duckwall was born in Virginia, March 9, 1789. In the winter of 1813 he came to Ohio on horseback, and three years later married Keziah Dimmitt, settling near her father, and lived here until his death, in 1849. His wife survived him until Aug. 16, 1877. Of their eight children, Phœbe married Thomas Marsh, of Batavia township; Mary, Thomas Fletcher, and removed to Missouri; Moses; Margaret Earick, of Louisville, Ky., who died Aug. 1, 1878; Ezekiel, Mary Robinson; Caroline Jane, Dr. J. M. Witham, of Withamsville; George W., Caroline Lane; John W., Lomira Hall; Martha, the youngest, Jacob Mull, of Adams Co., Ind. The sons all live near Batavia, on the celebrated Duckwall bottoms.

Andrew Apple was among the first settlers of Batavia township. He immigrated from Pennsylvania some time previous to 1798 (the exact date being not now known), and located on a fine tract of land of 2100 acres at and near the present hamlet of Olive Branch. He was very enterprising, and brought with him many implements to lessen the drudgery of labor in a new country, and had one of the first wagons owned in the county. In those days he also had the credit of owning the finest team in the county.

Andrew Apple reared a family of eleven children, giving to each, as they grew to mature years, 150 acres of land in the Olive Branch neighborhood; and at one time the Apple family here was very numerous, but as the country settled up most of them removed to Indiana. Andrew Apple died about 1817, and was interred in the Olive Branch Ceme-

tery. His youngest son, Daniel, was born in 1794, and was therefore five years of age when the family settled in Clermont County. He inherited much of the energy and public spirit which characterized his father, and was for many years one of the leading men of the county. He inherited the old homestead, and lived there until his death, in 1871. Of his family of seven children, two were sons and five daughters, and all are yet living in the county except Keziah, who died many years ago, and was one of the first inhumed in the cemetery at this place. Mary Ann became the wife of Stephen Judd; Elizabeth, of Daniel Holter; and Rebecca, of Nelson Applegate, all living in Batavia township. The two sons were named Samuel T. and John Wesley, and inherited the best traits of their father and grandfather, both being public-spirited and enterprising. The former married Azenath, daughter of William Weaver, and reared three children. The youngest son, William, resides with his father on the old homestead. John Wesley Apple married a daughter of Jeremiah Cleveland and reared five children, all of whom yet reside in Batavia township.

The Townsley brothers—Robert, James, and William—and their sister Margaret came from New Jersey to Batavia about 1800, and settled at different points below the village not exceeding the distance of a mile and a half. Robert lived on the farm now occupied by Ezekiel Duckwall, and kept a licensed tavern there in 1802. Although having a large family, nearly all of them died of consumption, and are interred in a lot on the hill near by the old home. Robert Townsley was one of the leading men of the county in his day, holding important offices. James Townsley married a widow named Millard, whose maiden name was Allison, of Allisonia, and lived in a log cabin in the small meadow near the residence of Thomas Marsh. He was in the war of 1812, and lived in the township until his death, about 1830. The only surviving members of his family are Mrs. Nathan McGuire, of Batavia, and Mrs. Richard Ferree, of Illinois.

James Glancy, nephew of Jesse Glancy, a well-known pioneer of Stonelick, came with his uncle from York Co., Pa., in 1805. He was at that time about fourteen years of age, and after he attained his majority he settled on a tract of land in the northern part of Batavia township, which is at present occupied by his son William. Here he died in 1839. In the same neighborhood resided another of his sons, Joseph, who died in 1849. Another son is a resident of Tate. One of the daughters, Rachel, married Daniel McAfee, and the other, Elizabeth, Samuel Maham, both of Batavia township.

The Lane brothers—Shadrach, Samuel, and Robert—came from North Carolina about the beginning of the present century, and settled in the neighborhood of Olive Branch, where Robert died, in 1843. Seven of his sons attained manhood,—Samuel, Joseph, Shadrach, Nathaniel, Wesley, George, and Daniel. The latter is the only one now living in the county, and is a citizen of Withamsville. He had also four daughters, who married well-known citizens of the county, as follows: Jemima, Joseph Gest; Mary, Dr. Samuel Doughty; Hester, Nathaniel Witham; and Elizabeth, T. J. Cazal.

Samuel Lane had no family, but Shadrach, who was the pioneer merchant of Olive Branch, had two sons—Samuel and John, both deceased,—and three daughters,—Elizabeth, who became the wife of Caleb Dial, and Sarah and Rebecca, both married to members of the Teal family.

The elder Lanes had three sisters who came to Ohio,—Elizabeth became the wife of Malachi Medaris, and died in 1873, at the age of ninety-three years; Sarah married Daniel Apple, of Olive Branch; and the third one, Nathaniel Witham, of Withamsville,—all well-known citizens of Clermont County.

James Hulick, a native of New Jersey, came to Clermont County about 1800, and purchased 200 acres of land on the Temple Survey, one and a half miles northeast from Batavia, preferring this to the bottom-lands because he deemed the locality more healthy. He was a single man, and his journey from his native State was made on horseback. After putting up a cabin and making a small clearing he went back to his old home to bring on his parents, whom he settled on his land in 1803. His father, John Hulick, was a pensioner of the war for independence, and died in Batavia township. James married Rebecca Weaver, and made a home near his aged parents. He was an active, industrious man, and died in 1876, at the age of eighty-nine years. His family consisted of five sons and one daughter. The latter married George R. Wageman, and yet lives five miles south of Batavia. The oldest son, John W., died at the age of thirty-one. Abraham married Irene Stone, and lives in the neighborhood of the homestead. The third son, William W., married Mary Jane Dial, and lives in the neighborhood of Olive Branch. Erastus, the fourth male member of the family, married America Lytle, and lives a mile from the homestead. James, the youngest son, remained on the original farm, whose dimensions he has much increased. He married Elmira Fuller, and has a family of five children. He is noted for his enterprise, and probably did more to secure a railroad for Batavia than any other man. He is a director of the road, and was complimented by having a station named in his honor. All the Hulicks are Methodists, and are warmly interested in the affairs of their church.

Daniel Kidd came from Winchester, Va., to Williamsburgh in 1798. On Jan. 1, 1803, he married Mary Bunton, daughter of Ramoth Bunton, an old Revolutionary soldier, who was among the first settlers of that place; and Polly Bunton and Polly Kain were the first white women in that village, going there with James Kain to cook for the men who built the first cabin at that place. In 1808, Daniel Kidd moved to the farm now occupied by Joseph Kidd, in Batavia township, where he died, in March, 1839. His consort survived him, and lived until Nov. 20, 1876, when she passed away with vigorous mental faculties at the age of almost eighty-eight years. Daniel Kidd was in Capt. Stephen Smith's company in the war of 1812, and his widow was a pensioner. They had but two children,—Jane and Joseph. The former married Sam'l Fitzwater, of the northern part of the township, and both are deceased. Joseph was born the latter part of 1803, and is now one of the oldest native citizens of Clermont County. He has passed the greater part of his life on the homestead, has

been four times married, and has had twenty-six children, sixteen of whom are now living.

Joshua Atchley, a native of New Jersey, settled in the eastern part of the township, on the place now occupied by his son Samuel, some time about 1807. He died August, 1869, at the age of seventy years. Besides Samuel, he had sons named John, the proprietor of the Atchley House at Williamsburgh, and William D., living at Pisgah. His daughter Keziah married Washington Foster, and moved to Missouri; and Mary Ann became the wife of Isaac Frazier, of Williamsburgh. John Atchley, a brother of the above, also settled in this part of the township. He died many years ago. His son David is a merchant on the Williamsburgh pike, and Thomas lives near the Elk Lick Mills. Rebecca became the wife of Joseph Marshall, of Pisgah.

Near the same time Nehemiah Mount came from New Jersey and located in the eastern part of the township. His sons were named Stephen, John, and Hezekiah, and his daughters' names were Margaret, Amy, Betsey, and Mary. The last-named son is at present a resident near Batavia.

Peter Harden settled on the present Davidson place, and reared a large family, sons,—named John, Joshua, Andrew, William, and Daniel,—and daughters,—Jane, Sarah, and Lydia. James Chambers, a Revolutionary soldier, was a brother-in-law of Harden, and lived in this part of the county until his death. One of his daughters married Joseph Bown, of this part of the township. Timothy Curlis and John Lukemires were also Harden's relatives and settled about this period (1807) in this locality, and many descendants yet remain. The Maham family, Lewis Davis, Phineas Thomas, the Parker family, and many others whose names appear in the general list were also pioneers in this section.

In 1807, John Weaver, Jr., immigrated from Virginia to Clermont County, and rented a farm from Ezekiel Dimmitt, below Batavia. The following year he purchased a tract of land above the village, at what is now known as the Weaver bottoms. His glowing accounts induced his father, John Weaver, Sr., to follow his son in 1810, and that year he and the remaining seven unmarried members of the family found homes in Batavia township. He purchased 585 acres on the East Fork, and having brought with him considerable means, stock, and farming implements, he was prepared to make some good improvements. At the time of the purchase a small cabin stood on this tract of land, which was occupied by Jacob Slye. He sold his interests to John Weaver for a horse, but failed to move, and the latter then put up a good hewed log house where Simeon Weaver's house now stands, which was occupied by him until about 1830. He died in March, 1831. The death of his wife occurred two years previously. Of their eight children who came to Clermont, five were sons and three daughters, viz.: Susannah, who married John Brazier; Sarah, the wife of Jacob Duckwall; and Rebecca, who married James Hulick,—all of the township of Batavia. The oldest son, John, was married in Virginia to Christina Miller and had a family of seven children,—William, Lewis, Joseph, John, and J. C., all of whom



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became useful citizens. One of the daughters married John Duckwall, and the other, Susan, Elias Rector. William Weaver, the second son, married Mary Robinson.

The third of John Weaver, Sr.'s sons, Henry, died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; the fourth son, Samuel, married Catherine Robinson; and Simeon, Mary Duckwall. The latter yet occupies the old homestead, and is seventy-eight years old.

William Weaver had two sons, William and Henry G., twins; and daughters,—Mary Ann, the wife of James Dial; Asenath, the wife of S. L. Apple; Catherine, the wife of George Duckwall; and Lucinda, the wife of Joseph Dial.

The children of Samuel Weaver were,—sons, Charles, Samuel, and Franklin Henry; and daughters, Asenath, the wife of James Tate; Sarah, the wife of William Simmons; Amanda, wife of Shadrach Dial; Catherine, wife of Lewis Nash; Rebecca, of the same; Margaret, wife of Dr. Ingalls; and Elizabeth, wife of George Moyer, most of whom lived in the county.

Simeon Weaver reared six children,—two sons and four daughters,—viz.: Lavina, the wife of Rev. W. R. Ely, of Missouri; Sarah Ann; Mary S.; and Missouri C. The youngest son, James, resides in the township; the oldest son, John L., died unmarried, at the age of forty-eight, in 1878. He had been prominently identified with many interests of Batavia, and was a very useful man.

Simeon Weaver and Joseph Kidd are the only survivors of the pupils that attended a school in this neighborhood in 1816. A man named Russell was the teacher, and the school was kept in a poorly-constructed building of logs, about sixteen feet square.

John Slade, a native of Kentucky, served in the war of 1812, enlisting twice. Afterwards he engaged to run flat-boats down the Ohio, but met with misfortune, which caused him to settle in Batavia. He died in 1871, at an advanced age. He had six sons,—James, William C., Powell, John S., Wayland, and Ezekiel, the latter being yet a resident of the township, and for eighteen years a justice of the peace. In the late war he raised Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, and did good service.

In this part of the township also lived John Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, and who was among the men surrendered by Gen. Hull at Detroit. He died near the Elk Lick Mills in 1874. Of his eight sons and six daughters, a number are yet residents of the county.

Farther down the stream John Mitchell was a pioneer. The family have all deceased, and the farm belongs to the Gregg heirs. In a fine grove on this place were held some of the early Methodist camp-meetings.

Capt. Charles Moore (who received his title from the fact that he commanded a company in the war of 1812) came from New Jersey to Batavia in 1816 and purchased the mill-site and 300 acres of land above the village which had been improved by George Ely. Capt. Moore soon made other noteworthy improvements, and planted one of the first orchards in this part of the township, some of the trees being still in bearing condition. The sons of Capt. Moore were,—John, who died in Batavia; Charles A., who lived on the

homestead until his death; and Lindley C., yet living and well known as the proprietor of the "Batavia Mills," and as an amateur geologist. His collection of rich and fine specimens is one of the best in this part of the State. One of the daughters of Capt. Moore became the wife of Joseph Grant, an early merchant of Batavia, and the other married D. C. Bryan, and, as a widow, yet lives in the village.

Accompanying Capt. Moore from New Jersey was his brother-in-law, George Hunt, who was one of the early teachers of the township. He reared a large family, some of the members being yet residents of Batavia, living near Olive Branch.

Henry Rust is well remembered as one of the pioneer shoemakers of Batavia. After the war of 1812, in which he served, he shouldered his kit of tools and tramped all the way from Baltimore. In 1816 he married a daughter of Mrs. James Townsley, and reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom attained mature years. He died Nov. 15, 1870, but several members of the family yet live in the township.

In 1798, John Whittaker, of North Carolina, came to Clermont County, and selected a fine tract of land near Withamsville and returned to his native State to bring on his family. Before he could accomplish this he died, and Mrs. Whittaker and her family did not come to Ohio until 1807, when they settled on a large tract of land on Shaylor's Run. There were seven sons,—Joshua, Thomas, John, Henry, Mark, William, and Israel. The latter became the most widely known in the county. In 1817 he removed to Batavia, and lived there until 1839, when he removed to a farm on Lucy's Run, where he operated some mills many years. Judge Whittaker is yet a resident of Amelia, and is nearly eighty-nine years old.

On Shaylor's Run, Wm. McMahan was the earliest settler, going there soon after 1800. A mile from the Whittakers Daniel Kirgan lived as early as 1803, or earlier. He had sons named John, Thomas, and Daniel, who became identified with this part of the county.

Josiah Fairfield was born in Kennebunkport, Me., March 20, 1785, and died in Batavia township, July 20, 1874. In the sixteenth year of his age he went to sea, and from 1800 to 1812 lived a seafaring life, visiting many foreign countries and the principal ports of our own country. In 1806 his vessel sailed to New Orleans, and successfully passed the dangers which then existed in the lower Mississippi before the introduction of the levee system; and returning to New York, he rode a short distance on Fulton's steamer, the "Clermont." The war of 1812 coming on, he abandoned the sea and settled down near Bangor; but finding the soil too sterile, he concluded to go to the Ohio Valley, whither the tide of immigration was at that time tending, and in August, 1815, he commenced work upon a farm in the southeast part of Batavia, which he occupied until 1854, when he changed his abode to a place near Amelia, where his wife died, in 1869. He was a man greatly respected, and for more than sixty-one years was a consistent member of the Christian Church. His home, though plain, afforded a cheerful place for the itinerant minister of the gospel, whom he delighted to entertain. Of Mr. Fairfield's family of twelve children, eight lived at the

time of his death, and seven yet survive,—namely, Mrs. Hannah B. Smith and Mrs. Asenath M. Bragdon, residing in Indiana; Cyrus F., in the same State; Lorenzo D., Samuel R., and Mrs. Emeline D. Edwards, in the county; and Albert A., in Battle Creek, Mich. Otho, the youngest son, enlisted as a private in the Eighty-ninth Regiment, in 1862, and was soon after promoted first lieutenant of Co. B. At the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner, and after spending more than a year at Libby Prison was taken to various parts in the South, and finally carried to Columbia, S. C., where death relieved his sufferings, Nov. 8, 1864. He was a brave man, and his exemplary life at home and in the army had gained him many friends, who sincerely mourned his death.

Rev. Lewis Duckwall came from Virginia to Batavia township in 1816. He lived on the East Fork until 1832, when he died, greatly mourned as a most exemplary man and minister of the gospel. He had sons named George and William, yet living, and John and James, deceased. The daughters were Sarah, who married John Dimmitt; Mary, the wife of Simeon Weaver; and Catherine, the wife of Christian Zugg, of Tate township.

In 1800, James Davison, a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., settled in Clermont, and in 1808 came to Batavia. He was the father of eleven children,—viz., Ellen, John, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Robert, James, Philip, George, Christopher, and Samuel. In 1802 his brother, John Davison, settled in Miami township, and in 1870 bought the farm now owned by the heirs of James Roudebush. He died in 1843, and was the father of thirteen children,—George, Christopher, Catherine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Eleanor, John, James, Robert, Jane, Florence, and Alexander. Another brother of the elder Davisons—George—came to Miami township before 1800, but did not remain long; and William, still another brother, died shortly after his coming, soon after 1800. Of the older Davisons, John is now the only one living in the county. He was in the war of 1812, although at that time but a lad. James Davison, Sr., was at the defeat of St. Clair, and participated in Wayne's victory.

Malachi Medaris was born in Maryland in 1777. At the age of twenty he was married, and moved to North Carolina the following year. Here several of his children were born. In the spring of 1803, in company with about fifty families, he started for the "Miami country," in Ohio, the women being sent by flatboat from Pittsburgh, the men coming overland by way of Chillicothe with the cattle and wagons. In 1804 he settled in the Olive Branch neighborhood, purchasing a farm from James Gilman, on which he lived until 1818, when he bought the present George Duckwall place. In 1822 one of the sons—Charles—was married to Lydia Gest, a daughter of Enoch Gest, one of the early settlers of the southern part of Batavia township. Shadrach, another son, was married to Sarah E. Ferree, in 1826, daughter of John Ferree, of Stonelick. The following year Malachi Medaris moved to the northern part of Batavia township, on the farm which is now in part owned by his grandson, Dr. L. H. Medaris. Mrs. Malachi Medaris died in 1873, aged ninety-three years, and of her four children Shadrach is the only one now living. The Medaris

family were of Irish descent, and have always been noted for their piety and uprightness.

John F. Talley was born in Delaware in 1784, but became a resident of Maryland, where he was married, in 1817, to a Miss Newcomer. The same year they emigrated to Clermont, settling on the East Fork, about three miles above Batavia, but soon returned to Maryland. In 1822 he came to live permanently, and completed the improvements he had begun. He died in the county in 1851, and his wife the same year. Of their six children, three were sons, the eldest, Henry N., being an attorney at Batavia, the others farmers. The oldest daughter married L. C. Moore, leaving an only child at her decease, a few years later, which became the wife of Judge R. A. Johnston, of Cincinnati. Another daughter of John F. Talley married Rev. Joseph F. Chalfant, and the third a citizen of Illinois.

George Smith and Charity, his wife, became residents of Batavia in 1817. He had come to the county in 1806, in company with Abraham Hulick and George Ely, and while hunting on the present site of the court-house killed a deer. Joseph Smith and his family also came in 1819 from New Jersey. They had children named Asa, John, Rebecca, Lorenzo D., Mary, Gideon, and Emeline.

In the southwestern part of the township John Brazier, of North Carolina, was among the pioneers, and died near what is now known as Centreville Station, in 1838. He had sons named William, Lewis, Oliver, and Henry, the latter yet living there as the sole member of the family not deceased. On an adjoining farm lived Laban Brazier, a local Methodist preacher, who died in 1843. It is said of him that he preached nearly all the early funeral sermons. His sons were James, John, and Elijah, the latter being a resident of Amelia at this time.

William Brunaugh came to this part of Batavia from Eastern Virginia in 1816, and died before 1839 from the amputation of one of his legs. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters. The former were named William and John. William lived and died near Amelia, and was the father of James and John Brunaugh, who removed to Missouri, and of David Brunaugh, deceased. The second son of William Brunaugh, the Rev. John, is yet living at Amelia. He has sons—William and James S. (the ex-Probate judge)—living in Clermont, and John in Cincinnati. His three daughters married William W. Hancock, John P. Robinson, and S. G. Norris, all of Batavia township. Of another family of Brunaugh is Peter Brunaugh of Olive Branch, whose father was also a pioneer.

Henry Miley settled on Lucy's Run, in Batavia, in 1813. His family consisted of Abraham Miley; Margery, who married Robert Chapman; Comfort, who married Thomas Starks; and Ruth, who married Timothy Leeds.

Many prominent settlers were added to the population of Batavia after the war of 1812 and at later periods. In 1838, Mott Titus, a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., became a resident, and continued until his death, in January, 1861. He brought to Clermont the first merino sheep in the county, and was for many years extensively engaged in wool-growing, and warmly identified himself with the best agricultural interests of the county.

In the following pages appear the names of other persons

who were pioneer settlers of Batavia, but concerning whom a detailed account, possessing any accuracy, could not be procured. In many instances the simple name will recall many good qualities and facts connected with their history.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

The following list contains the names of those who held real and personal property in Batavia township in 1826, together with the number of the entry and the names of the original proprietors. Opposite the names of those who paid no tax on personal property appears an asterisk to indicate that such persons were probably non-residents at that period:

Arthur, James, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 Arthur, Joseph, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
 Apple, Daniel, No. 2058; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Apple, Andrew.
 *Armstrong, Heirs.
 *Atkins, Cephas, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 *Abbott, Wm. H., No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 Boyd, Mathew, No. 4802; Benj. Temple, original proprietor.
 Baldwin, Wm., No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Blair, Alexander, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Bryan, David C., No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Brown, William, No. 526; Samuel Finley, original proprietor.
 Branton, Thomas, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 Bolander, Peter, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 Burton, James, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Brazier, Laban, No. 4455; L. Thomas, original proprietor.
 Brazier, John, No. 1671; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Boyd, Hugh.
 Beckwith, Moses.
 Brunson, Thomas W.
 Bryan, George S.
 Blair, Ananias.
 Burrows, T. H.
 Bolton, Jabish R.
 *Brunaugh, Carey, No. 12,469; Henry Lee, original proprietor.
 *Burrows, Stephen, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Barr & Lytle, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Clark, Johnson, No. 1671; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Crossley, Reuben, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 Cushman, Joshua, No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 Conley, James, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Clark, Christopher.
 Clark, Isaiah.
 Chapman, William.
 Christie, David.
 Crank, John G.
 Cleveland, Jeremiah C.
 Crane, William M.
 Collins, Learner B.
 Curlis, Samuel.
 Chalmers, Andrew.
 *Chapman, Zachariah, No. 493; Robert Gibbons, original proprietor.
 *Cleveland, Stephen B., No. 1673; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 *Cox, Abel, No. 1774; William Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Chambry, John, No. 1242; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Dial, Shadrach, No. 4031; John Obannon, original proprietor.
 Dial, David, No. 4031; John Obannon, original proprietor.
 Dial, John C., No. 5958; J. Taylor, original proprietor.
 Daily, Evi, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 Dunham, Seth, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 Dunham, Jonathan, No. 536; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 Donhan, Henry, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 Duckwall, Lewis, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Duckwall, Jacob, No. 1116; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Dimmitt, Moses.
 Dooks, Hugh.
 Dennis, John.
 Dimmitt, Ezekiel, No. 7120; William Mosley, original proprietor.

Dove, John.
 Duckwall, David, No. 526; Samuel Finley, original proprietor.
 Davison, John, No. 4459; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Davison, James, No. 4459; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Dimmitt, John, No. 4459; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Dennis, Francis, No. 4459; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Duckwall, Daniel, No. 1765; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Doughty, Robert, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
 Davis, Barzilla.
 English, Debora, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 English, Robert, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Ellis, Jesse, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Ely, William, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Everhart, Titus.
 Fisher, James, No. 1671; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Furguson, Isaac.
 Fairfield, Josiah, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 Fishback, Owen T., No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Foote, Andrew S.
 *Finley, Samuel, No. 526; Samuel Finley, original proprietor.
 *Folger, Richard, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
 Garland, James.
 Graham, John, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Griffith, Samuel C.
 Grubb, Emanuel.
 Gest, James, No. 1765; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Gest, Enoch, No. 1765; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Glaney, James, No. 4459; Benj. Temple, original proprietor.
 Grant and Keezer.
 *Gray, John, No. 998; James Mabone, original proprietor.
 *Gibrath, Samuel, No. 526; Samuel Finley, original proprietor.
 Harris, James, No. 989; Thomas Overton, original proprietor.
 Hare, Jacob.
 Hare, Samuel.
 Husong, Christian, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
 Hooper, John.
 Hedges, Joseph.
 Halse, Richard.
 Hardin, John.
 Hascall, Benj., No. 1242; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Harvey, Ogden.
 Halliday, Joseph, No. 1242; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Harris, Benjamin.
 Hulick, Lot, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Hawkins, John.
 Hulick, James, No. 4459; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Hulick, John.
 Hulick, Abraham, No. 1716; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Hunt, George.
 Johnston, John.
 Jackson, John.
 Jeffreys, Wm., No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
 Jeffreys, James.
 *Jernegan, David, No. 493; Robert Gibbons, original proprietor.
 Kirgan, Daniel, No. 511; Robert Taylor, original proprietor.
 Kirgan, David, No. 1672; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
 Kirgan, William.
 Kain, Thomas.
 Kidd, Daniel, No. 1242; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Kidd, Joseph.
 Kinman, Edward, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Kirtright, John.
 *Keezer, Timothy, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Lane, Samuel, No. 1765; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Lane, Robert D., No. 5958; J. Taylor, original proprietor.
 Lane, Samuel, Jr.
 Lane, Shadrach, No. 493; Robert Gibbons, original proprietor.
 Lemaster, Richard, No. 1672; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Lewis, Charles.
 Leeds, Wesley.
 Lukens, George.
 Loop, Peter H., No. 1116; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Loop, John.
 *Loop, Henry, No. 1116; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Lyman, Josiah, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.

Luter, John.
 Long, Philip.
 *Longworth, Nicholas, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Leeds, Aaron, No. 934; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
 *Lytle, William, No. 5256; Wm. Tibbs, original proprietor.
 Medaris, Washington, No. 989; Thomas Overton, original proprietor.
 Medaris, Charles.
 McMichael, James.
 Medaris, Malachi.
 McMahan, Rebecca, No. 1673; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 McCord, Lucy, No. 1673; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Miley, Abraham, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 McCord, Aquilla.
 McCord, Sarah, No. 989; Thomas Overton, original proprietor.
 Molen, Archibald.
 Miley, Henry, No. 4845; John Neville, original proprietor.
 McCall, A. F.
 Mitchell, John, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Monday, James, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 Mason, Samuel.
 Mount, Stephen.
 Moore, John.
 Mason, Charles.
 Mount, William.
 Moorehead, Thomas.
 Moore, Samuel, No. 526; Samuel Finley, original proprietor.
 *Miley and Armstrong, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original prop.
 *Mount, Nehemiah, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Moore, Charles, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Morris, James C., No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Murphy, John, No. 1765; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Mason, Joseph, No. 2057; Nat. Darby, original proprietor.
 *Mathews, George, No. 4453; John Watts, original proprietor.
 *McMahan, James, No. 4455; L. Thomas, original proprietor.
 McCormick, George, No. 10,495; Geo. McCormick, orig. prop.
 Nordike, Samuel.
 Ogilvie, Thomas L.
 Osburne, Abraham.
 Osburne, Samuel.
 Peterson, Robert.
 Pease, David, No. 1671; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Pegg, John.
 Pierce, Benjamin, No. 12,469; Henry Lee, original proprietor.
 Parker, Daniel, No. 5256; Wm. Tibbs, original proprietor.
 Parker, Daniel, Jr.
 Patterson, William S.
 Pierce, Daniel, No. 12,469; Henry Lee, original proprietor.
 Preble, John, No. 6948; Robert Townsley, original proprietor.
 Pierce, John, No. 4459; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Parker, Leah, No. 7106; James Gray, original proprietor.
 *Patterson, Peter, No. 526; Samuel Finley, original proprietor.
 *Paddock, John, No. 4459; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Roseberry, Michael, No. 4919; John Green, original proprietor.
 Robinson, Charles, No. 4845; John Neville, original proprietor.
 Robinson, Charles, Jr., No. 934; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
 Ransom, Ambrose, No. 1116; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Robinson, John W., No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Rust, Henry.
 Raper, Holly.
 Rust, William.
 Rust, Jonathan.
 Robinson, William H.
 Robinson, William, No. 1774; Wm. Johnston, original proprietor.
 Robb, Moses.
 Riggs, Beniah.
 *Ross, Ignatius, No. 934; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
 *Reeves, Nathan, No. 1116; James Gray, original proprietor.
 *Rice, Holman, No. 493; Robert Gibbons, original proprietor.
 Short, Michael, No. 1071; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Short, William.
 Short, Isaac, No. 493; Robert Gibbons, original proprietor.
 Short, John.
 Smith, Joseph, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 Smith, Anna.
 Smith, George, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.

Starks, Thomas.
 Strimple, John.
 Slade, John, No. 1116; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Shaw, Samuel.
 Slye, Henry.
 Stewart, Isaac.
 Smith, Christopher, No. 4457; Nicholas Smith, original proprietor.
 Sanders, John W.
 *Stewart, John, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 *Singleton, Anthony, No. 4402; A. Singleton, original proprietor.
 *Stockton, Job, No. 1242; James Gray, original proprietor.
 *Sterrett, William, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
 Troy, Benjamin, No. 998; James Mabone, original proprietor.
 Troy, John, No. 998; James Mabone, original proprietor.
 Thompson, Elisha B.
 Thompson, Alexander.
 Thompson, Alexander B.
 Tingley, Benjamin, No. 934; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
 Tedron, David, No. 934; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
 Tate, Thomas, No. 1116; James Gray, original proprietor.
 Tedron, Isaac.
 Troy, Simon, No. 998; James Mabone, original proprietor.
 Tally, John, No. 4802; Benjamin Temple, original proprietor.
 Townsley, Robert, No. 12,469; Henry Lee, original proprietor.
 Townsley, Robert, No. 7106; Robert Townsley, original proprietor.
 Townsley, James, No. 526; Samuel Finley, original proprietor.
 Townsley, William.
 Thompson, Stephen.
 *Thompson, Ralph, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 *Tunis, John, No. 5958; J. Taylor, original proprietor.
 *Taylor, James, No. 944; James Gray, original proprietor.
 *Taylor, James, No. 4919; John Green, original proprietor.
 Vail, Samuel.
 Whittaker, Israel, No. 1774; William Johnston, original proprietor.
 Whittaker, Mark.
 Whittaker, Margaret, No. 1072; Ed. Stephens, original proprietor.
 Whittaker, Henry.
 Whittaker, John.
 Whittaker, Israel.
 Whittaker, William.
 Weaver, Samuel, No. 6878; Martin & Stokely, original proprietors.
 Weaver, Simeon.
 Weaver, John, No. 6878; Martin & Stokely, original proprietors.
 Weaver, John, Jr., No. 6878; Martin & Stokely, original proprietors.
 Weaver, William, No. 493; Robert Gibbons, original proprietor.
 Wageman, John, No. 586; Joseph Scott, original proprietor.
 Whetston, Jacob, No. 1771; William Johnston, original proprietor.
 Whetston, Elnathan.
 Winner, John, No. 2057; Nathan Darby, original proprietor.
 Williams, Samuel.
 Wayland, William.
 Williamson, James, No. 6948; Robert Townsley, original proprietor.
 White, David, No. 7106; Robert Townsley, original proprietor.
 Willis, James.
 *West, Samuel, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 *Walden, Reuben, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
 *Walkins, Joseph, No. 493; Robert Gibbons, original proprietor.
 *Warren, John, No. 1774; William Johnston, original proprietor.
 *Warren, John, Jr., No. 934; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
 *Whetston, John, No. 1774; William Johnston, original proprietor.

In 1826 the following were the lot-owners in the village of Batavia. Those marked with a star signify that the lot contained a building:

*Armstrong, Leonard.	Brown, John M.
*Abbott, William H.	Brunson, Thomas.
*Blair, Alexander.	*Bryan, David C.
Baldwin, William.	Crane, William M.
Bryan, Phineas L.	*Cleveland, Jeremiah C.
Blackman, James.	Coffin, Cyrus.
*Burrows, Stephen.	Collins, John.
Bryan, M. A.	*Chambers, John.
*Blair, Ananias.	Coats, Sarah.
*Beckwith, Moses.	Croser, John.



M. Cowen

MICHAEL COWEN was born Aug. 16, 1804, at Morrison's Cove, in Bedford Co., Pa., and was reared on a farm until about eighteen years old, when he learned the art of weaving, in which he became proficient. He had the usual advantages of the country boys of his day, receiving a good common-school education, and excelled in arithmetic and penmanship. His father, who owned four hundred acres of bottom-land, was a man of considerable note, and had come to America when a lad of nine years from the north of Ireland, and was of rigid Presbyterian stock from the line of the "old Covenanters" of Cromwell's time. His mother was of German extraction, whose thrift and domestic graces have made the Pennsylvania housewife proverbial for tidiness and comfort.

In 1827-28 he removed to Ohio, and located at Batavia, at Duckwall's Mills, where he opened the first weaver's factory or shop in Clermont County. He boarded at David Duckwall's, and carried on his trade until his marriage, on Aug. 11, 1831, by William Highland, a justice of the peace, to Miss Mary Ann Roudebush, daughter of Jacob Roudebush, one of the first settlers in Northern Clermont, in 1799, and whose ancestors were Knickerbocker Dutch, originally from Amsterdam, in Holland. He now moved into Batavia village, and bought the property where D. G. Dustin now resides, and where his first child was born, Judge Allen T. Cowen. Afterwards he located at Perin's Mills, and in 1837 removed to Tate township, where he purchased the farm now owned by John L. Fisher, and afterwards lived in Wigginsville. While in Tate township he resumed his weaving business, and all through this county, in most of the households, will be found to this day specimens in coverlets and other weavings of his skillful handiwork before the invention of machinery transferred this honorable business to the large manufacturing centres of our land.

In 1841 he was elected sheriff of the county; was re-elected in 1843, and served four years, being the first sheriff to occupy the present jail building, which was rebuilt after the fire during ex-Sheriff Edward Frazier's administration. The county never had a more efficient sheriff than he, and the senior members of the bar speak in warm praise of his promptness in the faithful discharge of his duties, and of the suavity and affability that characterized him as an officer, true to all trusts committed to his care, and of the strongest integrity. At the expiration of his term of office he settled in Jackson township, and engaged in merchandising and farming. He also served several years as postmaster at Cynthianna (now Marathon). This township was then strongly Whig in its politics, but such was Michael Cowen's standing and popularity as a man that, Democrat as he was, and

closely identified as he had ever been with partisan politics, he was elected justice of the peace by ten majority, after a bitter fight, over John Dickey, the leading and most prominent Whig in the township.

In 1849 he removed to Milford, where he bought the well-known "Miami House," which hotel he kept in good style and to the satisfaction of the public until his death, which occurred on Aug. 16, 1854, occasioned by congestive chills. He several times revisited the boyhood scenes of his old Pennsylvania home and birthplace, and upon these occasions often walked from Pittsburgh across the mountains. He was a Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat, and no man was better posted in the nomenclature of Clermont politics than he, or excelled him in the dexterous management of a political campaign. He was a remarkable shot with the rifle, to excel in the use of which at that time was a proud mark of distinction, and in his latter years he astonished the young hunters by the dexterity, skill, and precision that distinguished him in the handling of this firearm. Of an iron will, resolute purpose, and inflexible honor, he left the impress of his character upon his three children, all living, to wit: Judge Allen T. Cowen, Dale O., and Willis M. Cowen, the last two editors, publishers, and proprietors of *The Clermont Sun*. His father, an old Covenanter, believed in the doctrine that it was highly important that children should be taught to acquire habits of industry, for whatever their habits were while young, such for the most part would they continue to be in after-life. He knew children were apt to think it a great hardship to be obliged to devote so much time to occupations, at present, perhaps, disagreeable to them, but he further knew that they ought to be made to believe that their tasks were not only intended for the informing of their minds but for the bending of their wills, and he knew that good habits were as easily acquired as bad ones, with the great advantage of being the only true way to prosperity and happiness. Hence, although a wealthy farmer possessing broad acres, he gave his son Michael a trade which threescore years ago was one of the most honorable and lucrative then followed. He was singularly fortunate and blessed in his choice of a life companion, Mary Ann Roudebush, who still survives him as his widow, and resides with her eldest son, Judge Cowen. A woman of remarkable intellectual powers, the descendant of a family noted for its ability, tact, and wonderful business qualities, her domestic graces and social powers proved of invaluable service to her beloved husband, and she was enabled to greatly assist him in his eventful life, and upon her in a large degree is the meed of commendation to be richly bestowed for the training given to her three excellent sons, all among our best citizens in professional and business life.

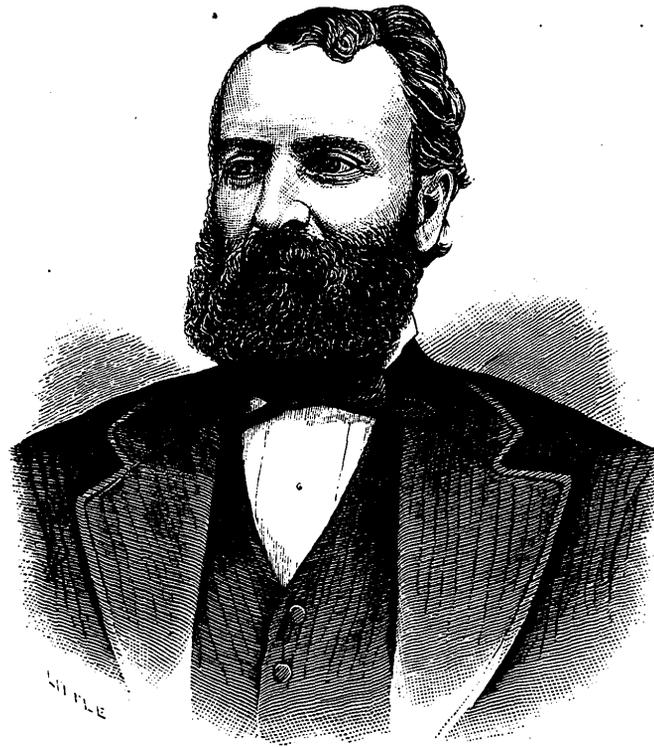


Photo. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

A. T. Cowen

A. T. COWEN, named after Allen Trimble, one of Ohio's most distinguished Governors, and who occupied the gubernatorial chair in 1822, and from 1826 to 1830, is the son of ex-sheriff Michael Cowen, who intermarried with Mary Ann Roudebush, and was born in Batavia, Ohio, February 13, 1834, in the house now occupied by Daniel G. Dustin. Here he received the rudiments of a good common-school education under that famous old-time teacher, Charles M. Smith, and under Professor D. W. Stevens, the noted classical educator, of Milford, completed his preparation for college. He entered Delaware University, and graduated with high honors in the class of 1855, which embraced many students who have since become eminent in the various professions, and among whom may be mentioned Rev. T. M. Gatch, D.D., President of Williamette University, at Salem, Oregon, ex-Governor Elbert, of Colorado, and Rev. George S. Savage, D.D., one of Kentucky's most prominent divines and educators.

In 1860 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, an honor given only to graduates who have achieved distinction. He read law for two years, and attended the Cincinnati Law College, from which he graduated in April, 1858, and at the same time was admitted to the bar by the Hamilton County District Court. He opened his office at Milford, and in the summer of that year was appointed by Judge Shepherd F. Norris, of the Clermont Common Pleas Court, to the office of prosecuting attorney of Clermont, made vacant by the resignation of Charles H. Collins, and in October of the same year (1858) was elected to fill that office for two years, and re-elected for another term in 1860. During his four years and a half of service many important criminal causes were tried, in which his ability and strong legal powers were pre-eminently displayed. In 1866 he was elected Probate judge of the county, and the next year removed to Batavia. In 1869 he was re-elected, and his six years' administration in the Widows' and Orphans' Court is an honorable monument to his learning and fidelity as an upright judge. In 1876 he was elected a Common Pleas judge of the first subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, and Clermont, to fill the unexpired term of Judge T. Q. Ashburn, resigned, and in 1877 was elected for a term of five years as additional judge of same subdivision, which position he now fills.

Judge Cowen possesses that sagacity which cannot be misled by

sophistry, the integrity which nothing can shake, the stern impartiality which forgets the parties and looks only at the cause, and the dignified courtesy which rebukes levity while it wins respect.

Few attorneys and public men give much attention to literature; but he has carried the feelings of his student days into his active life, has continued his studies, and is conversant with the works of the best authors. He has been greatly interested in the cause of education, and as a director of the Milford schools was mainly instrumental in building the fine school edifice of that town. From mayor of Milford (which position he held two years) to the bench his public record has been without a blot.

In 1872, jointly with his brother, Dale O. Cowen, he purchased of Hon. H. V. Kerr, *The Clermont Sun*, which he edited until 1875, when he sold out his half interest to his youngest brother, Willis M.

He married, in October, 1861, Miss Kate A. Brown, daughter of Carson and Catherine Brown, of Hamilton County, who, with their four children, Mary, Allen, Mabel, and Bessie, compose his happy household. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in Clermont Lodge, No. 49, at Milford, and for some time belonged to the encampment at Batavia. In 1869 he took the Masonic degrees in Batavia Lodge, No. 109, F. and A. M.: that of Entered Apprentice on July 17th, of Fellow Craft on August 21st, and of Master Mason in September. In Batavia Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 112, he was advanced to the honorable degree of a Mark Master, elected and presided in the chair as Past Master, received and acknowledged as Most Excellent Master on November 16th, and exalted to the Royal Arch degree on November 18th. He was elected Worshipful Master of the Symbolic Lodge for the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and again in 1879, and is still in the East. He was High Priest of the Chapter in 1877 and 1878. For nearly ten years he has been a Royal and Slect Master, belonging to Connell Council, No. 18, of Felicity, the only council in the county. Judge Cowen is largely indebted to his mother for his success in life; for to her good lessons in his youth, her motherly admonitions in subsequent years, and her kind counsels and advice he ever listened like a loving and dutiful son, and his honorable life bears ripe fruit springing from the seeds planted by a wise mother's benign instructions.

Cox, Abel.	Magill, Houston.
Collins, Richard.	McCullum, Cornelius.
*Chapman, Zachariah.	Minor, Gideon.
*Dimmitt, Ezekiel.	*McCall, Andrew T.
*Dimmitt, Moses.	McChesney, William.
Dennis, John.	Medaris, Oliver.
Dooks, Hugh.	Pierce, Daniel.
Dimmitt, John, Jr.	*Patterson, William S.
Dole, Joseph.	Pearl, Dyer.
Ely, William.	Parker, James.
Everhart, Titus.	Pigman, Levi.
*Edwards, Isaac.	*Rust, Henry.
Ellis, Jesse.	Rust, William.
Foote & Sinks.	*Robinson, John W.
*Fields, —.	Robinson, William H.
Fishback, Owen T.	Raper, Holly.
Foote, Andrew.	Sherburne, Thomas.
Grant, Joseph.	Smith, David R.
Gears, Jesse.	South, William.
*Holliday, William.	*Sanders, John W.
Hooper, John.	*Shaw, Samuel.
*Hawkins, John.	*Troy, Charles.
Harvey, Ogden.	*Voorheis, Isaac.
Hunt, George.	*Whittaker, Israel.
*Holliday, Thomas.	Weaver, John.
*Higbee, John.	*White, David.
Hankins, Daniel.	*White, William.
Hardin, John.	*White, Forman.
Lyman, Josiah.	*Whetston, John.
Lukens, George.	*Webb, John.
*Mount, William.	Waits, Charles.
Morris, James C.	Williams, Samuel.
*Mason, Charles.	Williamson, Benjamin.
Medaris, William.	

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Batavia was organized as a civil township from Williamsburgh and Ohio townships, Sept. 5, 1815. Unfortunately, the township records from that period until 1848 are lost, making the compilation of a complete civil list an impossibility, and preventing a reference to many matters of local legislation which would not be without interest. Since 1847 those elected to the principal offices have been the following:

TRUSTEES.

1848-50.—Abraham Miley, Charles M. Smith, Lott Hulick.
 1851.—Elijah Brazier, Edmund Spence, Lott Hulick.
 1852-54.—John White, Wesley C. Dole, Lott Hulick.
 1855-56.—L. D. Weaver, Lewis Tice, James Tate.
 1857.—Joseph H. Gest, Lewis Tice, John White.
 1858-59.—Joseph H. Gest, Lewis Tice, Daniel Roubush.
 1860.—E. D. Duckwall, Lewis Tice, S. M. Atchley.
 1861.—F. L. Weaver, Lewis Tice, E. D. Duckwall.
 1862.—David McAfee, Lewis Tice, E. D. Duckwall.
 1863.—J. M. Rust, William Glaney, S. L. Apple.
 1864.—Lewis Tice, Peter Brunaugh, Joseph Marshall.
 1865.—Charles A. Moore, Sr., John M. Neeley, Joseph Marshall.
 1866.—Charles A. Moore, Sr., George W. Duckwall, David Atchley.
 1867-68.—Charles A. Moore, Sr., George W. Duckwall, Edwin Titus.
 1869.—David Atchley, George W. Duckwall, Edwin Titus.
 1870.—Charles A. Moore, Sr., George W. Duckwall, Edwin Titus.
 1871-73.—David Atchley, George W. Duckwall, Edwin Titus.
 1874.—William B. Lukemires, George W. Duckwall, Edwin Titus.
 1875.—William B. Lukemires, George W. Duckwall, Thomas Brown.
 1876-79.—David Atchley, George W. Duckwall, Thomas Brown.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1848-52, David C. Bryan; 1853, Henry G. Duckwall; 1854, George L. Swing; 1855-56, Lester G. Moore; 1857, Thomas S. Bryan; 1858, J. M. Miley; 1859, Daniel Slack; 1860, Frank White; 1861, George H. Hill; 1862, George W. Hulick; 1863, H. V. Kerr; 1864-65, J. C. Morris; 1866, W. H. H. Robinson; 1867, H.

Smethhurst; 1868-69, D. C. Bryan; 1870, W. H. H. Robinson; 1871-73, Thomas S. Bryan; 1874, J. R. McMillen; 1875, J. L. Moore; 1876, J. R. McMillen; 1877-79, J. L. Moore.

TREASURERS.

1848-52, John M. Brown; 1853-54, Jesse S. Dustin; 1855, Thomas Kain; 1856-57, Jesse S. Dustin; 1858-66, Stephen S. Robinson; 1867-68, Jesse S. Dustin; 1869-78, D. G. Dustin; 1879, Albert Henrici.

ASSESSORS.

1848, Lester G. Moore; 1849, Henderson Tice; 1850, Daniel Slack; 1851, Lester G. Moore; 1852, George R. Wageman; 1853, John Finton; 1854, George P. Stark; 1855, J. Milton Gest; 1856, A. B. White; 1857, Samuel Atchley; 1858-59, A. B. White; 1860, Andrew J. Sprague; 1861, T. S. Bryan; 1862, Isaac Potter; 1863, James T. Nash; 1864, D. S. Croshaw; 1865, John Grant; 1866, Isaac Potter; 1867, Julius N. Knaur; 1868-75, Isaac Potter; 1876, C. L. Holleman; 1877-79, Isaac Potter.

THE HIGHWAYS AND CEMETERIES.

The oldest highway in the township was located in 1797 by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Hamilton County. In a general way its course has been unchanged, and it is yet the principal thoroughfare from east to west. Before Batavia was laid out the East Fork was crossed below the house of Thomas Marsh, and the road ascended the hills back of the Odd-Fellows' Cemetery. In about 1815 it was made to assume the present course. Information pertaining to other roads is given in a general chapter. The bridge at Batavia, a splendid iron structure, resting on stone piers more than 40 feet high, is the second one that occupies that site. Considerable labor has been bestowed on the highways of the township, and at the annual meeting in 1879, 25 supervisors of public roads were appointed. There are in the township three turnpikes, on which tolls are charged, and two lines of narrow-gauge railways, which are noted at length in another place.

The only record pertaining to cemeteries appears in the fall of 1879, when the township united with the village in purchasing 25 acres of land adjoining the old Citizens' Cemetery, which, together with that place, should be constituted a general burial-place. The land is very favorably located for this purpose, and with proper improvements these grounds can be rendered very attractive. In connection with their churches the Methodists maintain burying grounds, and at Batavia and Amelia the Odd-Fellows have cemeteries, which have received appropriate care. The one at Amelia, controlled by Milton Lodge, No. 99, is 435 feet by 366 feet, and is laid out in 180 blocks. It was platted in the fall of 1865, and Edward Butler empowered to convey lots. Nearly all of these cemeteries contain fine monuments, attesting the taste of the people and showing the regard they have for the memory of those gone before. In the township are also a few private places of interment, cared for by loving hands, and a few spots where are inhumed the dead of extinct families, which bear a neglected appearance.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

It is stated on the authority of General Taylor, of Newport, Ky., that the oldest mill-site in Clermont County is in Batavia township. In December, 1795, Peter Wilson, a native of Virginia, but at that time residing in Kentucky (who had an excellent reputation as a millwright and who

afterward built fifty mills in Ohio), selected the site of Moore's Mills for Gens. Taylor and Lytle as affording the best water-power on the East Fork. It was several years, however, before the power was improved, which was first used by George Ely to operate a small saw-mill. In 1816, Capt. Charles Moore purchased the property and soon after built a better saw-mill, adding a small run of stones to grind corn. In 1840 he united with his sons, Lindley and Charles, in building the present grist-mill, which is the only one that has ever occupied the site. It is a three-story frame, supplied with turbine wheels and modern machinery, and is accounted one of the best mills in the county. The saw-mill has been continued, and both have been carried on a number of years by the present proprietor, L. C. Moore. At this place was before 1835 a large distillery by Moore, Grant & McCall; and up the stream, where are now the "Elk Lick Mills," the manufacture of liquor was extensively carried on by White & Thomas. This interest has long since been allowed to decline, but the saw- and grist-mills have been operated there ever since about 1840. J. V. Newell is the present proprietor.

The power at the mills below the village of Batavia was first improved in 1809, by John and Robert Townsley and James McClelland, who sold the mills to Capt. Jenkins. The latter lost his life while attempting to reach his mill in a freshet, and the property passed into the hands of David Duckwall, some time about 1825. Subsequently White & Duckwall were the owners, and also carried on a distillery. The first mill was destroyed by fire, and the present mill has had numerous owners. The present proprietors are Townsley & Grove. The water-power failing the saw-mill has been abandoned, and steam-power is now employed to grind about six months a year.

On the East Fork, almost opposite the residence of Judge Cowen, George Ely had at an early day a small mill for grinding corn, which was destroyed by fire soon after it was gotten in operation; and several miles above the village Samuel Hare had saw- and grist-mills in 1837, which were allowed to go down because the location was not favorable for the business. At the same period John Dimmitt had a grist-mill on survey No. 4459; Jernegan & Butler one on No. 493; and J. & G. Smith another on No. 593. All of these, except otherwise noted, have gone down. Many saw-mills abounded, some of which did excellent service for the pioneers, although having but a small cutting capacity, and as the country was cleared up the water-power became so small that the mills could not be operated except after a rainy spell. This class of mills was then appropriately called "thundergust mills." Among the best of these may be mentioned the Tally mill, which was built in 1822 by John F. Tally, and which was at first largely operated. On Lucy's Run were a number of these mills, and on Back Bone Run no less than six, which were operated, going up the stream, by George Medary, James Townsley (who had his arm accidentally cut off in his mill), John Finney, John Pierce, James and Elijah Dennis, James Hulick, and other owners. All have passed away, and of many there is not even a trace left.

About 1830, John Pegg built a steam flouring-mill in Batavia on Wood Street, near John M. Nealy's residence.

It was supplied with four runs of stones, and had a good capacity, but it never proved successful, and after a few years the machinery was removed, and later the building was converted into a barn on the Infirmary farm. Before it was taken down a man named Redden rigged up a press in the house to extract the oil from the sunflower, of which he had in cultivation about 12 acres. He intended to substitute the extract for linseed oil, but it proved too gummy, and the enterprise was soon abandoned.

Before this period John Dennis had in operation a carding-machine on Market Street, which was operated by treadwheel power. In the winter he manufactured linseed oil, using very crude machinery. Thomas Kain also operated a carding-machine in the village many years.

About 1820, William Mount began a tannery in the rear of where is now Glancy's store, and here he carried on the business until after 1840. He was a fine currier, and the work he turned out was highly esteemed. Another small tannery was carried on by William Voorheis, at the head of Spring Street, about the same time. Tanning on a more extensive scale was carried on in the upper part of the village, about 1850, by John Fishback, who sold his interest to Julius A. Penn, and he to Joseph Bicking, who last operated the tannery.

The manufacture of hats was begun on Water Street, about 1822, by William N. White, who sold his interests in 1830 to John White, and the latter continued the business half a dozen years, making wool and fur hats. From 1825 to 1832, J. B. Leeds carried on a hat-shop on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

At a very early day in the history of the village a distillery was in successful operation on the upper part of Spring Street. Among the operators was a man named Munn, who employed a peculiarly constructed tread-power to which were hitched several yokes of cattle; and in the neighborhood of the village was another small still by Charles Meeks. Three miles east was the distillery of Samuel Maham, which was an object of general interest in that locality and was much patronized. Of a more practical nature is *The Sorghum Manufactory* of James Hulick, one and a half miles east from the village. It has been in successful operation since the introduction of sorghum, employing from time to time the most approved apparatus. Mr. Hulick is now enabled to produce a quality of syrup remarkably free from the objectionable features which ordinarily attach to it. Some of the cane the past season was brought ten miles to the factory, and about 3200 gallons of syrup were manufactured. Nelson Lytle is also a manufacturer of sorghum syrup, three miles south from the village.

Stirling & Moore's Carriage-Works and Undertaking Establishment at Batavia were begun on a small scale by the present proprietors, W. B. C. Stirling and H. N. Moore, in January, 1860. The business has been extended until at present two large shops are occupied, in addition to a wareroom 24 by 45 feet, and two stories high. The firm makes a specialty of light work and gives employment to eight men. In connection with the undertaking business an elegant hearse is maintained.

John Pohlman's Union Carriage-Works were established

in October, 1874, by John Pohlman, Edward Nash, and Franklin Van Wagner, in a shop on Market Street. Since December, 1879, the works have been located on Third Street, occupying a main shop 35 by 50 feet, two stories high, and a smithy 28 by 50, containing four fires. When worked to its full capacity 15 men are required in all the departments. Since July, 1879, the proprietor has been the exclusive manufacturer for this part of the State of Salade's "Eclipse Wagon," patented May 30, 1878, whose introduction marks a new era in carriage-work, noted for ease and comfort. In addition are manufactured all kinds of light running gear, and general repair work is done.

The Batavia Gold-Mining Company.—In the year 1868 great excitement was produced throughout Clermont County by the unexpected discovery of gold along the East Fork of the Little Miami, in Batavia township. Some returned Californians, while hunting among the hills near the Elk Lick Mills, were the first to discover the precious metal, and soon the news, spreading with lightning rapidity, brought scores of anxious prospectors to that locality, and the usual quiet of that almost isolated region quickly presented the scene of an Eldorado panic, the diggings being literally overrun. Hundreds came from Cincinnati, whose papers published glowing accounts of the hidden wealth which might be so easily procured. In a short time gold quartz was found on the lands of Col. Wm. Howard and R. W. Clarke, near the village of Batavia, which directed attention to that place as the new theatre for mining operations; and, acting upon the report of Capt. J. W. Glass, an eminent chemist and assayer of experience on the Pacific Slope, the above mining company was formed and duly incorporated under the laws of the State for mining gold or other minerals and for manufacturing the same. It was specified that the mining operations should be limited to the county, and the manufactory should be located in Batavia, where, also, the principal office was to be located. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$50,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each, and the incorporators were J. W. Glass, D. G. Dustin, L. C. Moore, John M. Nealey, and S. F. Dowdney. About \$3000 were expended in digging for ore and in the construction of the necessary flumes and buildings for carrying on the mining operations. Gold ore and other precious metals were found in various shapes and kinds, but not in paying quantities to warrant the continuance of the enterprise more than a few months. The principal operations were carried on in the rear of Mrs. G. W. Griggs' residence, and there the busy workmen were visited by thousands who were led thither by curiosity or interest in the development of the treasure field. The project lived just long enough to demonstrate that the hills and streams of Clermont County actually contain gold, but that the quantity is so small that it will not pay the expense of mining it.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

One of the most recently laid-out hamlets is **MAYWOOD**, in the northeastern part of the township, on the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad. The plat embraces $9\frac{17}{100}$ acres, forming 16 lots and three or four streets. It was laid out March 3, 1877, by James Davidson, but the place has not

assumed any special importance, and contains but a few houses and a store kept by David Atchley. On the same road, between this point and Batavia, are stations called Summit and Hulick, at neither of which a village has yet sprung up.

In the southwestern part of the township, on the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad, is a station called Centreville, containing a few houses. Here for the past twenty years a small store has been carried on by Henry Brazier. On the opposite side of the street Wm. Youngbooth had a store, which has been discontinued. A post-office, named Brazier, has lately been established at this point, and Henry Brazier appointed postmaster.

On the Ohio turnpike is a cluster of houses, store, and post-office, called Mount Holly. In 1867 the post-office was established, with David Doughty postmaster. He was succeeded in 1875 by Collins Doughty. The Doughtys also kept the store.

OLIVE BRANCH.

This is a pleasant hamlet, three and a half miles from Batavia village, on the Cincinnati turnpike. Half a mile distant from the lower part of the hamlet is Olive Branch Station, on the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad. Daniel Apple cleared up the ground on which is Olive Branch for a farm, and the place has never been platted or laid off for village purposes. As lots were demanded, they were sold off from the farms on either side of the turnpike, and the hamlet consequently presents a straggling appearance. It contains at present several dozen houses, a post-office, three stores, a fine Odd-Fellows' hall, Methodist and Baptist churches, and the usual mechanic-shops.

Shadrach Lane opened the first store in the hamlet in the building which is at present occupied by Lafayette Fishback. Among other intermediate merchants at this place were Perin & Sutton, Bohn & Kiefer, and Joseph Hatfield. On the site now occupied by the Methodist church was formerly a store kept by James Simmons, and afterwards by a man named Short. Where G. Schwab is at present engaged in merchandising T. J. Cazel began to trade in 1854, and the successive merchants there have been J. R. Mundell and John Walker. Years ago Joseph Austin was also a merchant in the place, and since 1875 T. J. Cazel has again sold goods.

At the latter stand is also the Olive Branch post-office, whose affairs have been administered by Mr. Cazel since Nov. 27, 1875. His predecessors have been William Duley, Peter Brunaugh, Walter Ingalls, J. R. Mundell, Joseph Hatfield, James Simmons, Charles Bohn, the last named being the first to hold the office in 1847. Since December, 1876, the mail supply has been by the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad, daily. Previous to that time the service was by stages on the turnpike.

Public-houses have been kept by Joseph Hatfield, William Hammett, and others, but the hamlet is at present without any place of entertainment.

The physicians resident here have been Dr. Patton; Dr. Walter M. Ingalls, after 1850; Dr. Robert Ary, a short time; and Dr. Eben Behymer, who was followed in 1877 by the present Dr. Reuben Laycock.

The village of Amelia, which is partly in Batavia township, is fully noted in the township of Pierce, which contains its most important interests.

BATAVIA.

This is the shiretown of Clermont County, as well as the largest village in the township of Batavia. It has a most beautiful location on the east bank of the East Fork of the Little Miami, on a small plain, which is abundantly elevated to promote its healthfulness and secure good natural drainage. On the north and east it is closely environed by high hills, and the surrounding country presents a succession of varied scenery whose picturesque beauty is seldom surpassed in this part of the State. The village itself bears a neat and inviting aspect, containing many homes whose unpretending but substantial architecture betokens comfort and enjoyment. Most of the streets are well paved and orderly kept, and on every hand appear the evidences of thrift and enterprise. In addition to the public buildings there are Methodist, Presbyterian, and United Brethren churches, a very handsome Union school, and the various other interests noted in the following pages. Since the completion of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad, which has a station at this point, distant from Cincinnati twenty-four miles, there has been a steady increase of population, and there are at present about 1000 inhabitants.

The village is located on entry No. 1774 of 1000 acres, surveyed for William Johnson (assignee), May 17, 1788, and was patented by President John Adams, March 18, 1790, to Thomas Paxton, as assignee of William Johnson, the assignee of Capt. Francis Minnis, who served several years in the "Virginia Line." In 1805, Paxton sold the land to Gen. William Lytle, who soon after sold it to George Ely, a native of New Jersey, who became the founder of the village.

On the 24th of October, 1814, David C. Bryan and George Ely, through his attorney in fact, John Collins, had recorded the plat of the village of Batavia, with streets, lots, and alleys, embracing 62½ acres. The principal street was to be designated Main and was to be four poles wide and one hundred poles long, running from the river to the foot of the hills. Other parallel streets were named Spring, Wood, and Upper. The ground along the river was set aside for highway purposes, receiving the name of Water Street. The parallel streets were named Second, Market, Third, Fourth, and North. One hundred and forty-four poles of land on Market and Main Streets were set aside for the county buildings and public uses. The remainder of the plat was laid off into lots four poles wide and eight poles long, except Nos. 120 to 122, in the rear of the public square, which are only eight poles long. Eight lots constitute a square, and the entire number of lots in the original plat was 169. To this an addition was made on the north-east by George Ely, March 7, 1817, of a number of lots of uniform size and numbered from 170 to 246. The length of several of the other streets was extended and *New Street* added. The second addition, consisting of six lots, numbered from 247 to 252, was made April 8, 1824, by Alexander Blair, David C. Bryan, David White, John W. Robinson, John Mitchell, Enoch Gest, William Rust,

and Ezekiel Dimmitt. Lot No. 247, containing one hundred poles of land, was conveyed for the use of the Methodist society of Batavia; the other lots were for sale, and each had an area of forty poles.

The third addition was made by J. A. Penn, Nov. 9, 1867, and consisted of 14 lots of variable size, lying between the Williamsburgh pike and New Street.

George Ely came to this locality some time after 1806, and lived first in a rude cabin on the site of the old Moore homestead. At this point he first improved the water-power, putting up a simple saw-mill. Several years later he erected the stone house near the river, on the Gregg farm, and in which he lived until after 1816. Subsequently he lived on the corner where Griffin's hotel now is, where he kept a small store and tavern, removing from this place to Newtown. Of his six children, one of the sons, John, died in Batavia of the cholera, in 1832. William removed to Indiana.

George Ely was a great hunter, and had several thrilling adventures in the vicinity of Batavia, at one time having a narrow escape from wolves. Of this event the following account has been furnished by L. C. Moore, Esq., who now occupies the old Ely place: "One afternoon Ely went out to hunt on the ridge above Moore's mills, which leads from the river to what were formerly known as the swamp-lands, and which, at that time, was much frequented by deer; but finding no game he retraced his steps, and late in the afternoon came to the deer-lick in the hollow a little north-east of the village, above the present home of John Dimmitt. Here he saw a large deer, which he succeeded in killing at the first shot. The sun had now set, and, being in a hurry to get the deer out of the way before dark, he took off his powder-horn and pouch and hung them on the limb of a tree and set his rifle against another. He had just bent down a small tree, on which the skinned deer might hang till morning, when he was startled by the cry of a ravenous pack of wolves, so close at hand that his only safety appeared in flight. In the hurry of the moment he picked up his rifle but forgot his accoutrements, and was, therefore, as well as unarmed. He ran swiftly down the hollow to where it comes out at the East Fork, near the stone church, closely followed by the angry wolves. Being unable to drive them off he took to the water, thinking that the wolves would not follow him. His conjectures proved correct, but whenever he attempted to reach the shore his persecutors defiantly turned him back. The water became so cold that ice had already formed on the edges of the stream, and Ely began to suffer terribly from the cold. He was about a mile below his house, and his only escape appeared in reaching it by wading in the water up the stream. After much difficulty he got so near his cabin that his cries for help, mingled with the howls of the wolves, alarmed his family and brought to his aid an old man, named Bull, who had his home at Mr. Ely's. The latter armed himself with several firebrands, which he struck together in such a way that the wolves (which have a wholesome dread of fire) were frightened away, and Ely was allowed to come ashore almost frozen. He always thereafter had a spite against wolves, and never lost an opportunity to kill them."



P J Nichols

THE present efficient Probate judge of Clermont County, Perry Jackson Nichols, is of English descent on his paternal side, and was born some three miles from New Richmond, in this county, March 30, 1839. He was the second in a family of six children, whose parents were Thomas L. Nichols and Evaline (Donham) Nichols, who were married by N. E. Walton, a justice of the peace, on Dec. 18, 1836. Judge Nichols' father, a native of Clermont, followed through life the vocation of engineer, and is still living at New Richmond. His mother, born in the county, was a daughter of one of the early settlers in Southern Ohio, Col. Jonathan S. Donham, originally of Spanish extraction, and who was married to Elizabeth Ayers by Timothy Rardin, a justice of the peace, on April 19, 1818. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Philip Nichols, was a pioneer of note and substance, and was married to Nancy Marsh, by Rev. Jesse Justice, on Nov. 3, 1812. The boyhood days of Judge Nichols until he had reached his thirteenth year were passed alternately in working on a farm and attending school during the winter months. In 1852 he was employed in carrying the United States mail between New Richmond, Blanchester (Clinton County), and Deerfield (Warren County), and in which service he consumed four days per week for four years. During the remaining days of the week he was engaged in laboring on the farm, and through those years of toil his leisure hours were assiduously devoted to the improvement of his mind, and the works then read by him added much to his subsequent store of knowledge. In 1856 his attention was directed to engineering, and during the following two years he was engaged at this employment. He then attended various select schools for about three years, and also pursued a select course of higher studies at Parker's Academy and in the Farmers' College, near Cincinnati. In 1859 he assumed the rôle of an educator, and for two years taught school, in the mean time occupying his spare moments by reading law, under the supervision of Hon. Perry J. Donham, now a prominent attorney of Cincinnati. In 1861, having passed the requisite examination, he was by the September term of the Clermont District Court admitted to practice law, and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Donham, which continued until the removal of the latter from New Richmond to Cincinnati. In 1867 he took as partner Frank Davis, under the firm-name of Nichols and Davis, who were associated together until January, 1879, when he removed to Batavia to enter upon his judicial office, to which he had been elected in the October

previous by a handsome vote. When chosen to the Probate judgeship of the county, he and his partner, Frank Davis, had a most extensive and lucrative legal practice. He was married, Aug. 21, 1862, by Rev. W. J. Essick, to Jeannette Gilmore, daughter of the late Hugh Gilmore, of New Richmond, a prominent and successful business man of that city, born in County Down, Ireland, and of Jane (Hays) Gilmore, born in County Antrim, Ireland, both early settlers in Clermont, by whom he has the following children: Annie Matilda, Lewellyn Hugh, Carrie Belle, Nellie May, Florence Eva, and Allen Brunaugh (the latter named after his two predecessors in office, Judges Cowen and Brunaugh.) He has been a member of Mistletoe Lodge, No. 97, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, for sixteen years, and belongs to New Richmond Lodge, No. 43, of Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was mayor of the city of New Richmond from 1865 to 1870, and for five years was a member of its school board, during three of which he held the office of president. He took great interest in the common and high schools of that city, and their present efficiency and high standing is largely attributable to wise measures instituted and carried out under the able administration and watchful care of himself, colleagues, and predecessors. The Nichols family is one of the oldest and probably the largest in Clermont, and from the first settlers of that name in Ohio and Monroe townships have sprang many persons who have become eminent in business, professional, and military life; but among them are the chief elements of true manhood, varied learning, broad humanity, and high public spirit, largely embodied in Perry J. Nichols, the man whose social and personal characteristics and unblemished private life, with his strong mental force, make him prominent in the county.

New Richmond owes to Judge Nichols as great a debt of gratitude as to any other of its citizens, for in the past fifteen years no one has surpassed him in successful labors for its growth in material resources, and in the tone and character imparted to its educational advantages. Working for years to secure a railroad along the Ohio River, to him more than to any other man is the meed of commendation to be given for the building of the New Richmond or Ohio River branch of the Cincinnati and Eastern Narrow-Gauge Railroad, which was inaugurated and carried to completion by his strong will and unflagging industry, and while others desponded and grew weary in that and kindred enterprises, his hopes were ever buoyant and his energy untiring.



L. S. Brunaugh

ONE of the early settlers in Clermont was William Brunaugh, who emigrated from Virginia, and was a very noted and successful Methodist revivalist of his day. He was the father of Rev. John Brunaugh, of Amelia, who married for his first wife Elizabeth Dolen (now deceased), and daughter of Timothy Dolen, by whom he had the following children: William M.; James S.; John C.; Harriet, married to William W. Hancock; Susan, married to John P. Robinson; and Mary, married to S. G. Norris. James Saurin Brunaugh, one of the above children, is of French extraction on his paternal side, and was born at Amelia, June 17, 1839. He received a good common-school education under Hon. J. Milton McGrew, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department, who was his only teacher from the time he learned the alphabet until he obtained, at the early age of twelve years, a certificate from the county board of school examiners to teach school. He was the youngest person who was ever granted a certificate in the county, and on getting it went ahead and received a most thorough academic education,—embracing Latin and the higher mathematics. At the tender age of fourteen years he began teaching, and taught for twelve successive years at various points in Clermont and Hamilton Counties,—five of them in the latter,—and achieved a marked prominence as one of the most systematic, popular, and successful educators in the county. While teaching he began, in 1860, reading law with Hon. John Johnston (then of Batavia), and at the September term of the Clermont District Court, in 1863, was admitted to the bar, and sworn into the profession by that profound lawyer and judge, William V. Peck, of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In the spring of 1866 he opened a law office in Cincinnati in connection with William H. Matthews, Esq., but in the fall of the same year established his office in Batavia, which had been his residence since the previous November. Since then he has been uninterruptedly in the practice of the law, save when on the bench, and since the spring of 1879 has been associated with Capt. Peter F. Swing, son of Judge Philip B. Swing, of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Ohio, under the firm-name of Brunaugh & Swing, and which is one of the leading firms of Clermont. Judge Brunaugh was married Nov. 15, 1865, by Rev. John W. Fowble, to Miss Helen Cedora Dennison, daughter of the late George W. Dennison, Esq., for many years a prominent lawyer of the Clermont bar, and by which union he has one child,—Harry Percy Brunaugh.

In the Batavia Lodge, No. 109, of Free and Accepted Masons, he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice Jan. 4, 1868, passed to a Fellow Craft, February 8th; raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason March 7th; and was elected three times Worshipful Master of this lodge, and presided over it in the years 1877, 1878, and 1879. In 1870 he took the capular degrees of Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master, and was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Batavia Chapter, No. 112; and on August 5, 1871, received the cryptic degrees of Royal and Select Master in Connell Council, No. 18, at Felicity. He is also a member of Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, of Knights Templar, and in Masonic jurisprudence has a deserved reputation for learning and ability coexistent with the State. In 1868 he joined Batavia Lodge, No. 136, of I. O. O. F., and passed all its chairs, and in this order has for four years been a representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, one term of two years for the county as a whole district, and the other term for one of its districts, No. 9. At the Grand Lodge

he was one session chairman of the committee on legislation, which embraced some of the brightest legal minds and most distinguished of the order in Ohio. He was once appointed District Deputy Grand Master, but was compelled to decline serving owing to his large and increasing law business. He also was one of the charter members of Batavia Lodge, No. 55, of Ancient Order of United Workmen, instituted Nov. 30, 1875, and from January to June, 1876, its presiding officer, Master Workman, and in 1877 its representative to the Grand Lodge. In 1878 he was elected Grand Master Workman of Ohio by the Grand Lodge, and on his retiring from office it presented him a magnificent gold medal as a testimonial of its friendly recognition of his able services to this wonderfully increasing order. On March 16, 1879, he took his seat at Nashville, Tenn., as one of the three Grand Representatives of Ohio in the Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States of the A. O. U. W., which held its annual session there of two weeks, and in whose deliberations and proceedings he was one of the most active and prominent personages. In 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clermont County over Capt. W. H. Standish, the Republican nominee, and in 1868 was re-elected, defeating Maj. Ben. J. Kicker, a very popular Republican. This office he held four years, and his administration, in ability and efficiency, has never been surpassed in Clermont. In 1872 he was elected Probate Judge of the county, over Capt. L. W. Carver, of Felicity, and in 1875 re-elected, defeating Capt. L. D. Manning, of Batavia. His years on the Probate bench were popular with the people, and characterized by that urbanity, ability, and efficiency that have ever distinguished him in all the positions he has occupied and in all departments of life. Every time he has been a candidate for the suffrages of the people he has been triumphantly elected, and has led his ticket by hundreds of votes. When first elected judge, in his thirty-third year, he had the largest law practice of any attorney of his age in Southern Ohio,—having seventy-seven cases in Clermont Common Pleas Court.

In the famous Townsend-Kugler will case, he, with Gen. Durbin Ward, represented the Kugler heirs, and on finishing his argument before Judge Ashburn (the presiding court), he was highly complimented by those three eminent Ohio lawyers, Senator George E. Pugh, John S. Griffith, Esq., and Gen. Durbin Ward, for his masterly handling of his side in his eloquent presentation of the cause for his clients. Judge Brunaugh's political conceptions and principles are embodied in the rule of action of the Democratic party, to which, accordingly, he lends his influence and support. As a man, Judge Brunaugh is agreeable, affable, and courteous in manner, and of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, and his nature is as impulsive as it is benevolent, while his unassuming, frank, and cordial bearing ever banishes all doubt in the minds of those who are brought into contact with him of his entire sincerity of purpose. As an attorney he has ever been a hard and far-discerning student of law, and he never undervalues an adversary, or suffers from inattention to his own client, while his briefs are rare specimens of logic, perspicacity, and force, up to the professional standard of any tribunal, however learned or exalted. In the court he probably appears to the best advantage, where, at all times, he presents himself to the eye and ear as the finished advocate, and in forensic debate he possesses a style fervid, collected, and persuasive, which warms the imagination not less than it satisfies the judgment.

Abraham Bull was also a pioneer of the village, but soon passed out of its history. Of a family of eight children but two remain,—a son, E. D., at Washington, and Mrs. John Slade.

John Chambers, one of the early carpenters of the place, lived on the site of James Glancy's grocery, but removed to Newtown about 1828. Daniel Husong was another of the pioneers who helped to build the first houses in the village. Although not a carpenter, he was not excelled in carrying up the corners of a log cabin, and his skill in hewing out puncheon floors was looked upon as quite marvelous. He removed to the West at an early day. Thomas Holliday, a farmer near the village, put up some of the first houses, but never himself occupied them.

Titus Everhart came about this time from Williamsburgh, and as early as 1816 opened a tavern on the lot now occupied by the millinery-shop of Mrs. Rhodes, on Main Street. He was married to Nancy Bryan and reared a family of children, of which three yet remain in the village. George, the oldest, was the first male child born in the place, and his sister, Mrs. Zimmerman, of Williamsburgh, the first female. Another sister is the wife of George M. Davis, of Batavia, and Delos Everhart is another son. Titus Everhart died in 1842, and five years later his widow married James Green. She survived her second husband and died, in 1879, at the age of eighty-two years, and was, at that time, the oldest person in the village.

In April, 1816, John W. Robinson settled in the village as a carpenter, but afterwards engaged actively in other business. His son, W. W. Robinson, was also one of the first prominent business men. The elder Robinson removed to Missouri after 1840 and died there. One of his daughters, Mrs. Geo. W. Dennison, the second female child born in Batavia, yet resides in the village.

Later, the same year, William H. Robinson, a brother of the foregoing, came to Batavia and engaged with him in carpentry. In 1821 he married Temperance Williams, of Stonelick, who died in 1847, but Mr. Robinson still lives at the village of Batavia, and is the oldest settler there. Of his four sons Stephen S. is a well-known business man, and James is the proprietor of the *Advance*. The other children also live in this locality.

David White came from New Jersey in 1804, making the journey by team to Williamsburgh, which he expected to find a place of considerable size. Notwithstanding his disappointment he lived there a year, then moved to Tate township, from which he came in the fall of 1816 to Batavia, where he lived until his death, in 1844, aged eighty-six years. Mrs. White died the following year. They had five sons and two daughters, namely: Firman, who died in Tate in 1869; William N., who removed to Illinois in 1859; Charles, who died in the city of Washington in 1872; John, who was born in Tate in 1807, and since 1816 has lived in Batavia, the last fifty years in the house which he now occupies; David, who became a citizen of Bloomington, Ill., in 1858; Antes, the oldest daughter, married John Blair, of Tate, and Elizabeth became the wife of Moses Dimmitt, of Illinois.

The following years many settlers were added to Batavia who were attracted by the belief that it would become the

seat of justice of the new county, and when that matter was decided beyond peradventure, in 1824, the future of the place was assured, although its growth has never been rapid or in anywise remarkable. One of the first brick houses was put up in 1817 by Charles Waits, and is part of the residence now occupied by Judge Philip B. Swing. After the removal of Waits it became the property of O. T. Fishback. The first good business house was put up by Miley & Armstrong, the same year. It was a frame and stood on the bank of the river, as it was then believed that Water would become the principal business street. In 1818, Abraham Miley occupied it for a store. In later years the building was removed, and part of it is at present used as the post-office.

In 1837 the following persons owned houses or lived in the village of Batavia, and the real estate was valued at \$33,866:

Abbott, Cassander.	Morris, J. D.
Burroughs, Stephen.	Morris, David.
Blair, Brice R.	Morris, Benj.
Benedict, Nathan.	Medaris, J.
Brown, J. M.	Medary, A. C.
Beckwith, Moses.	Medary, Jacob.
Bryan, D. C.	Medary, George.
Bryan, Thomas S.	Mount, Wm.
Bryan, Hannah.	McClure, Catharine.
Baughman, J. A.	Pegg, John (heirs).
Cox, Joshua.	Patterson, Wm. S.
Cover, Daniel.	Pickens, James.
Cowen, Michael.	Robinson, J. W.
Cleveland, J. C.	Robinson, W. W.
Dennison, Geo. W.	Robinson, W. H.
Doaks, Eleanor.	Rust, Jonathan.
Everhart, Titus.	Thomas, Wm.
Fishback, O. T.	Voorheis, Wm. M.
Floro, George.	Williams, Caleb.
Hill, John.	Worstell, Isaac.
Hunter, Wm.	White, John.
Hopkins, Benj.	White, David.
Harry, Ogden.	Walden, Reuben.
Jamieson, John.	Walden, Robert.
Kain, Thomas.	Wayland, Wm., Sr.
Lytle, William.	Weaver, John.
Leeds, J. B.	Warren, C. A.
Lukens, George.	

Among the mechanics and tradesmen of this period and later years are remembered John Hill, Jacob Cover, L. W. Slade, H. Lindsey, and Wm. Patterson, tailors; Michael Cowen, weaver; Wm. Mount, tanner; Henry Rust, shoemaker; Henry and Levi Bonnell, saddlers; John Dennison, chairmaker; Isaac Worstell and Aaron Leonard, blacksmiths; Wm. Lythe and Brice R. Blair, cabinet-makers; W. H. Robinson, carpenter; Hiram Cade, plasterer; Ebenezer Ayers, tinner; Wm. Crane, butcher; Ben. Hopkins, laborer; George Lear and Joshua Davis, stage-drivers; and John Hill, surveyor.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village of Batavia was incorporated by an act passed Feb. 10, 1842, and the first election was held at the courthouse, March 14th of the same year, when the following officers were elected: Mayor, Wm. Wayland, Sr.; Trustees, Thomas L. Shields, Lott Hulick, John White, William Thomas, Henry Bonnell; Recorder, Thomas S. Bryan.

At the first meeting of the trustees James Perrine was appointed marshal, and Samuel Y. Thornton treasurer.

The records for 1843 show no election in that year but the appointment of James Perrine marshal, and John Babcock treasurer, who, being removed, was succeeded by Edward Frazier.

Dec. 5, 1843, the council resolved that it employ a body of watchmen to patrol the streets of the village nightly from ten o'clock P.M. to five A.M., to consist of four persons, and that the citizens be requested to hold a public meeting at the court-house the coming night to co-operate with the council in adopting measures to prevent the commission of thefts, felonies, etc., and to apprehend the offenders.

1844.—No election and no minutes.

1845.—Mayor, George W. Dennison; Recorder, Albert Dart; Trustees, Lott Hulick, Shadrach Lane, Jr., James Davis, R. W. Clarke, and Nathan Benedict; Marshal, Daniel McCann; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin.

1846.—Mayor, James Carter; Recorder, Thomas S. Bryan; Trustees, John White, A. S. Mount, Daniel McCann, Shadrach Lane, and Isaac Worstell; Marshal, Jacob Hewitt; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin; Wood-Measurer, John Hull.

1847.—Mayor, James Carter; Recorder, T. S. Bryan; Trustees, Isaac Worstell, Daniel McCann, John W. Lowe, T. Q. Ashburn, D. C. Bryan; Marshal, W. H. Raper; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin.

On the 27th of March, 1847, an ordinance was adopted that if any person or persons (other than those tavern-keepers duly licensed by the Court of Common Pleas) should vend or sell any spirituous liquors, wine, cordial, porter, ale, metheglin, or other vinous, fermented, or malt liquors by less quantity than one quart, or be drank on the premises, the person or persons should be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

1848.—Mayor, John Fishback; Recorder, Daniel Slack; Trustees, T. Q. Ashburn, Philip B. Swing, James Davis, John Carter, John White; Marshal, William Wheeler; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin; Wood-Measurer, William Floro.

1849.—Mayor, William Wheeler; Recorder, Daniel Slack; Trustees, R. W. Clarke, B. R. Hopkins, A. M. Gest, Lott Hulick, Isaac Worstell; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin; Marshal, James G. Waits. (The latter resigning, Henderson Tice was chosen in his place.)

1850.—Mayor, George L. Swing; Trustees, R. W. Clarke, A. M. Gest, L. B. Leeds, James Davis, L. G. Moore; Recorder, Daniel Slack; Marshal, John Carter; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin.

1851.—Mayor, James Carter; Trustees, Jonathan Johnson, John W. Kain, J. S. Dustin, W. J. Rust, Aaron Leonard; Recorder, Daniel Slack; Marshal, John Finton; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin.

1852.—Mayor, T. Q. Ashburn; Trustees, L. B. Leeds, C. M. Smith, J. A. Weaver, D. W. Roudebush, N. Maguire; Recorder, Daniel Slack; Marshal, John Carter; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin.

1853.—Mayor, John W. Lowe; Trustees, L. B. Leeds, C. M. Smith, J. A. Weaver, John Carter, Henry G. Duckwall; Recorder, Daniel Slack; Treasurer, J. S. Dustin; Marshal, Henderson Tice. (This was the first year these last two officers were elected by the people.)

1854.—Mayor, C. M. Smith; Recorders, Daniel Slack and D. M. Hay; Trustees, James Green, P. B. Swing, D. McCann, J. A. Weaver, Jonathan Johnson; Marshal, H. Tice; Treasurer, Jesse S. Dustin; Road Supervisors, George M. Davis and J. N. Carter.

1855.—Mayor, J. R. S. Bond; Recorder, John G. Rhodes; Trustees, William Carter, J. A. Penn, D. L. Goff, John Livengood,

James Green; Marshal, M. D. Goff; Treasurer, H. N. Talley; Road Supervisors, I. N. Carter, Gepencer Danbury.

1856.—Mayor, James Carter; Trustees, James Green, James McCune, Lott Hulick, C. A. Moore, Jr., William Rust; Treasurer, H. N. Talley; Recorder, John Grant.

1857.—Mayor, L. G. Moore; Marshal, B. R. Hopkins; Recorder, G. W. Hulick; Trustees, J. G. Rhodes, W. P. Fishback, John Grant, William Baum, Thomas Glenn, and William Rust; Treasurer, H. N. Talley.

1858.—Mayor, G. W. Hulick; Recorder, M. H. Fitch; Treasurer, H. N. Talley; Marshal, William Rust; Trustees, John Grant, Isaac Worstell, J. G. Rhodes, William Baum, C. H. Kain.

1859.—Mayor, Abel S. Smith; Recorder, Frank White; Treasurer, G. W. Gregg; Trustees, Isaac Worstell, J. A. Rhodes, J. S. Dustin, Lewis Tice, Charles Griffis; Marshal, William S. Rust.

1860.—Mayor, John Johnston; Recorder, John P. Robinson; Treasurer, J. A. Penn; Marshal, James Carter, Jr.; Trustees, J. S. Dustin, Isaac Worstell, J. M. Rust, Joseph Bicking, Oliver McGrew.

1861.—Mayor, John Wayland; Recorder, John P. Robinson; Trustees, Charles B. Crane, C. S. Griffis, Smith Townsley, S. F. Dowdney, J. L. Kennedy; Marshal, C. M. Townsley; Treasurers, Aloidas Wayland, C. W. Pegg.

1862.—Mayor, H. N. Talley; Recorder, John L. Moore; Trustees, T. K. Holleman, J. B. Davis, J. P. Leonard, B. F. Acra, David Morris, L. G. Moore, H. Tice; Treasurers, J. H. Griffis, Charles S. Griffis; Marshal, William Carter.

1863.—Mayor, G. W. Gregg; Recorder, T. L. Smith; Marshal, Wm. Carter; Trustees, G. W. Felter, A. S. Smith, H. V. Kerr, C. S. Griffis, John Johnston; Treasurer, J. S. Dustin.

1864.—Mayor, B. Penn Brasher; Recorder, J. N. Knaur; Treasurer, S. L. Warden; Trustees, G. W. Gregg, J. A. Weaver, A. S. Smith, J. A. Rhodes, H. Day.

1865.—Mayor, W. H. Standish; Recorder, J. P. Robinson; Trustees, N. B. Moore, Henry Sellers, Lewis Tice, R. J. Vanosdol, H. N. Talley; Marshal, J. P. Leonard; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis.

1866.—Mayor, H. Smethurst; Recorder, O. W. Rhodes; Marshal, Rains Allen; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Trustees, J. A. Weaver, William Baum, William Carter, J. A. Rhodes, J. P. Leonard.

1867.—Mayor, John P. Robinson; Marshal, Wm. Raper; Councilmen, J. Bicking, John White, T. G. Boyd, G. W. Felter, Isaac Worstell; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Recorder, Eugene E. Lec.

1868.—Mayor, Charles M. Smith; Recorder, T. S. Bryan; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Marshal, Wm. Raper; Council, Frank Browning, J. P. Leonard, W. B. Townsley, G. W. Felter, John L. Moore.

1869.—Mayor, William Pease; Recorder, R. J. Lewis; Marshal, Levi M. Perkins; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Council, Frank White, William Baum, John Hillin, T. G. Boyd, H. P. Sutton.

1870.—Mayor, John Q. Brown; Clerk, A. W. Ashburn; Marshals, A. Wassner, W. G. Weaver, Lee H. Gray; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Council, L. B. Felter, H. Sellers, Wm. Tice, J. R. Kennedy, J. W. Lane, John Pohlman, N. B. Moore, Wm. Cade, W. B. Applegate, J. E. Kain.

1871.—Council, R. W. Clarke, H. U. Moore, John White, O. W. Rhodes; Marshal, C. B. Crane.

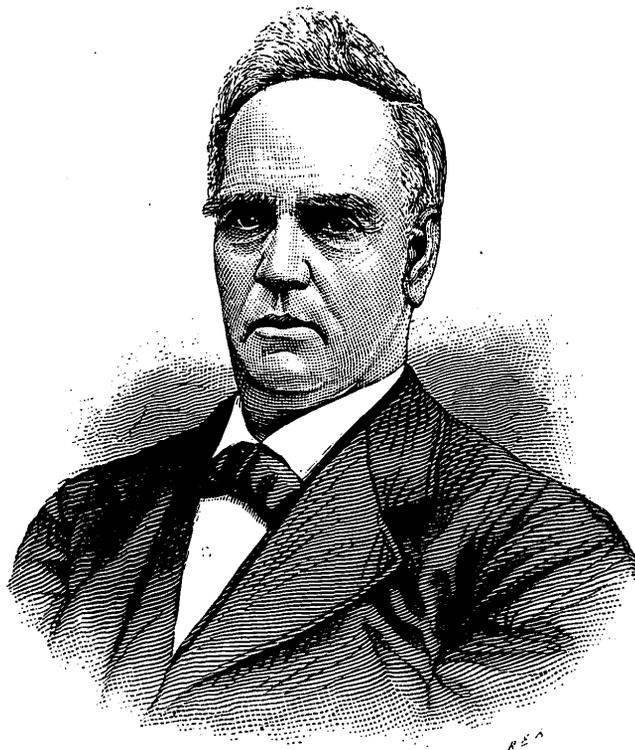
1872.—Mayor, H. N. Talley; Clerk, A. W. Ashburn; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Marshal, R. F. Rush; Council, John Pohlman, J. W. Lane, N. B. Moore.

1873.—Council, John White, N. B. Moore, H. U. Moore.

On May 20, 1873, the village council established a board of health, and the following persons were appointed by the mayor to compose the board: D. O. Cowen, C. N. Browning, Dr. L. W. Bishop, Frank White, W. A. Townsley, Wm. Howard.

1874.—Mayor, John Pohlman; Clerks, John D. Kerr, Thomas F. Brown; Marshal, B. F. Rush; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Council, John Hillin, John Zurmuhle, J. H. Hamilton; Street Commissioner, John W. Kain; Board of Health, Wm. Howard, W. A. Townsley.

1875.—Council, J. C. Jenike, J. P. Robinson, E. B. Scott, J. L. Moore; Board of Health, Dr. L. W. Bishop, Frank White.



John S. Griffith

No member of the Clermont bar is better and more favorably known than John Simpson Griffith, associated in the practice of law with his son, Thomas A., under the firm-name of J. S. & T. A. Griffith. He was born July 2, 1813, in Bucks Co., Pa., and was the first of eleven children of James and Mary (Simpson) Griffith. His father was of Welsh extraction, and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, James Griffith, a native of Bucks County, and descendant of a family actively engaged in the Revolutionary war on the side of the struggling colonists, was a blacksmith by trade, and emigrated to Ohio in 1817, locating at Bethel, Clermont Co., where he farmed during the latter years of his life, and died in 1864, respected and esteemed most highly by the community. His mother, also born in Bucks County, was the daughter of John Simpson, and the descendant of a family closely identified with the patriot cause during the American Revolution, and in the war of 1812. John Simpson moved to Clermont County in 1818, was a leading agriculturist of Tate township until his death, in 1837, and was the father of a family whose history belongs to the annals of the world, as portrayed in the events of the American Rebellion of 1861-65. Hannah, daughter of John Simpson, after whom the subject of this sketch was named, was married by Rev. Moses Edwards, June 29, 1821, to Jesse R. Grant, and from this happy union was born Ulysses Simpson Grant, the future general and President. The preliminary education of John S. Griffith was limited, being obtained at the common schools, but he was fortunate in having two of the best teachers of that period, Thomas L. Hamer, afterwards Ohio's gifted orator and legal advocate, who lost his life in defense of his country on the plains of Mexico, and Samuel Medary, founder of the *Ohio Sun*, editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, Governor of the Territories of Minnesota and Kansas, and a prominent politician in the State. In Mr. Griffith's boyhood days Bethel was one of the most noted towns in the State, and the home of the eloquent Thomas Morris, United States Senator from Ohio. His mind was well disciplined, and he rapidly improved under the preceptorship of Samuel Medary, who had been in Pennsylvania a schoolmate of his mother, and of Samuel and Hannah Simpson, and who, passing through Clermont with the intention of locating in the Swiss settlement in Indiana, stopped for a few days to visit his old friends, the Griffiths and Simpsons, and was by them, about the year 1825, persuaded to remain at Bethel, where they made up a school for him, and for nearly two years he boarded with James Griffith. Mr. Griffith in early life worked on his father's farm and in the blacksmith-shop, alternating with speculating and boating on the lower rivers, until he was about twenty-five years old. In 1841 he began reading law under Thomas J. Buchanan, Clermont's favorite orator, and an able lawyer, and on March 30, 1843, was admitted to the bar at the March term of the Supreme Court of Ohio for this county, then being held by Judges Reuben Wood and Matthew Birchard, the for-

mer of whom was afterwards the distinguished Governor of Ohio. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Bethel, laboring there industriously until 1852, when he moved to Batavia, and entered upon the duties of clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont County, to which he had been elected the fall previous, receiving every vote in his (Tate) township but forty-two, and he was the first man elected to that position in the county under the new constitution, the office having been previously filled by appointment. At the end of his term he was renominated, but defeated, together with the entire Democratic ticket, by the Know-Nothing party then in power. However, in 1857 he was again elected to the clerkship, which office he filled for six years in an acceptable manner. With the exception of this one public office, Mr. Griffith has always refused to accept political preferment, notwithstanding frequent solicitation to be a candidate for legislative, congressional, and judicial honors. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, and with the Democratic party he has ever since been actively connected. In 1874 he was appointed by the Brown County (Ohio) Common Pleas Court as referee or special commissioner to investigate and determine the amount of the robbery and defalcation in the treasury of that county, which work he completed in several weeks, making a thorough and satisfactory report, finding the deficit to be about forty thousand dollars. He was married by John Ellsberry, a justice of the peace, on June 4, 1843, to Ann Amelia Harris, of Bucks Co., Pa., by whom he is the father of seven children: Belle G., married to J. R. Kennedy; Thomas A. Griffith, admitted to the bar in 1869, elected prosecuting attorney in 1870, and re-elected in 1872, and who is in partnership with his father, and like him a lawyer of State reputation; Mary, married to Frank White, merchant; James M.; Emma, married to James C. McMath, a prominent attorney of Batavia; Oliver P. Griffith, admitted to the bar in 1878; and William C.; all living and of age. Mr. Griffith has found time from his professional labors to read the best current literature, and cultivate the refining influences of life. He resides on Main Street, in Batavia, in a spacious two-story brick dwelling, where, whenever he comes to Clermont, he entertains his first cousin and old playmate, Gen. Grant, with whom he talks of the days of "Auld Lang Syne," reviving reminiscences of Bethel, which the names of Medary, Morris, Grant, Griffith, and Simpson made famous, and whose after-careers have rendered it historic. Mr. Griffith is a man of firm integrity, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, and in the course of a long professional career has established a reputation as a profound lawyer and public-spirited citizen. Though nearly threescore years and ten, he is occupying his place among the leading members of the Ohio bar, youthful in appearance, elastic in spirits, and vigorous and strong in the exercise of those qualities which have distinguished him through life.

1876.—Mayor, H. N. Talley; Clerk, T. F. Brown; Marshals, C. L. Holleman, P. D. Relyea; Treasurer, C. S. Griffis; Street Commissioner, Ezra Krinks; Council, W. H. Baum, R. J. Bancroft, S. S. Robinson, John Pohlman; Board of Health, D. O. Cowen, M. Jamieson, Dr. J. C. Kennedy.

1877.—Council, J. P. Robinson, George M. Davis, J. C. Jenike, L. D. Manning; Board of Health, William Howard and W. A. Townsley.

1878.—Mayor, S. F. Dowdney; Marshal, Frank Munson; Treasurer, Charles S. Griffis; Street Commissioner, ; Clerk, W. H. H. Robinson; Council, N. B. Ross, George M. Davis, W. B. C. Stirling, G. W. Felter; Board of Health, Dr. George W. Moore.

1879.—Council, M. Jamieson, William Howard, L. D. Manning.

The mayor and council failed in 1878 to fill the places of Frank White and Dr. L. W. Bishop, whose terms as members of the health board then expired; and likewise in 1879 in cases of D. O. Cowen and Dr. G. W. Moore on the expiration of their terms. During the smallpox contagion here, in the winter of 1877, the health board had a warm time in stopping the spread of the terrible disease, but by uniting with the citizens, who held a public meeting to take the necessary precautionary measures, this alarming disorder was checked and finally completely eradicated.

On the 21st of August, 1873, territory was annexed to the corporation of the village of Batavia, with bounds described as follows:

“Beginning at a double sycamore-tree, on the east bank of the east fork of the Little Miami, on the corner of the land of John O. Maley and Adam Kline; thence south 48° 45' east 160 poles, to a stone on the land of Mrs. G. W. Gregg; thence north 48° east 192½ poles, to a stone on the east side of the Batavia and Williamsburgh turnpike; passing the corner of the corporation at 179½ poles; thence north 30° east 116 poles, to the northeast corner of the Citizens' Cemetery; thence with the line of the cemetery south 87° 30' west 207 poles, to the northwest corner of said cemetery; thence south 79° 30' west 137 poles, to a stake on the east bank of the east fork of the Little Miami; thence with its meanderings to the place of beginning.

“N. B. Ross, Surveyor.

“JOHN WHITE, }
“JOHN GRANT, } C. C.”

The village has been provided with simple apparatus for use in case of fires, but until this time an engine has not been deemed a necessary part of the outfit. No destructive conflagration has ever visited the place.

In 1879 a small but convenient hall was erected for the use of the corporation, in which the meetings of the council are now held.

The finances of Batavia are in a healthy condition. From the report for the year ending April 1, 1879, we learn that the receipts were as follows:

General fund.....	\$198.20
Lighting street fund.....	412.74
Police fund.....	196.52
Street cleaning.....	75.76
Street improvement.....	375.91
Bridge fund.....	132.86
Widening streets.....	246.91
Sanitary fund.....	207.63
Fire fund.....	48.24
Prison fund.....	35.69
Salary fund.....	175.43
Total.....	\$2005.89

STORES, HOTELS, AND THE BANK.

The first store at or near Batavia was kept by Samuel Gilbreath, at the old crossing of the East Fork, near the house of Thomas Marsh. He owned 45 acres of land

there, on which he erected a double log cabin, and, in the summer of 1814, opened his store,—a good stock of merchandise for those days. “Uncle Sammy,” as he was called, held forth extra inducements, for about two years, for the trade of the surrounding country, then sold his stock to John Miles, who did not continue long.

In the village George Ely sold the first goods in a small building which stood on Water Street just beyond the “Griffin House.” His stock was not large, and consisted only of the barest necessities demanded by the pioneers. In the frame building before alluded to as being the first good business house, Abraham Miley opened the next store, about 1818, and continued to do a good business several years. Near by the firm of Miley & Armstrong also carried on a small pork-packing establishment about the same time. Soon after other stores were kept by David Dimmitt, Joseph Grant, William Dennison, and Benjamin Harris, whose son afterwards became mayor of Cincinnati.

In 1825, Andrew Foote removed to Batavia from Williamsburgh, and continued merchandising five or six years, doing a large business.

About the same period, John Pegg opened a store in a small brick house which stood at the foot of Main Street, on the west side of the bridge, and was assisted by his son Samuel A., and later by John W. Kain, as clerks. In a few years the store was moved into a building which stood opposite J. C. Jenike's shoe-shop, and there continued until John Pegg died, July, 1834. The business was then carried on several years by Samuel A. Pegg, and finally passed into the hands of William W. Robinson and John W. Kain, who erected the Kline Block in 1837, and for several years there transacted an extensive business.

Before this period John M. Brown erected the first good brick business house, which he occupied for mercantile purposes. This building is at present the residence of Charles W. Pegg. Half a dozen years later James Pickens, an Irishman, who had started a store in a small building on the corner, erected the present Dustin house, in 1838, and afterwards occupied it for a store. Subsequently Jesse S. Dustin was here in trade until his death, and for the past ten years White & Henrici have been successful merchants there, the former having been with Dustin.

About 1835, John W. Robinson put up the brick block on the corner opposite the court-house, making it a two-story building. Here he was largely engaged in trade a number of years. John M. Brown added the third story, and was also here in trade. The stand is at present occupied by the grocer, Joseph Bicking.

At the stand occupied by Harvey P. Sutton, Stephen S. Robinson and W. W. Sutton were formerly established as merchants.

On the opposite side of the street Charles Kain and the Jamieson Brothers have been successfully engaged in trade; and many others, whose names cannot be here produced, followed the merchant's avocation in Batavia, selling a general line of goods.

The first distinct hardware-store was opened by D. G. Dustin at the stand where he is yet extensively engaged; and near by William Carter is also in the hardware trade. Drug-stores have been kept by J. H. Hamilton, Abel S.

Smith, Charles Pegg, Kennedy & Dowdney, and James Moore; and at present the druggists are John Bunn, A. J. Sprague, and J. P. Robinson. S. G. Norris is a dealer in books, stationery, and notions; and J. Grant in harness.

The first public-house in the vicinity of Batavia was opened by Robert Townsley, in 1802, where Ezekiel Duckwall now lives. In the village Titus Everhart kept the first tavern, about 1816, in a building which stood on the site of Mrs. Rhodes' millinery-shop; George Ely entertained travelers soon after on the Griffin corner, and John Chambers at where is Glancy's grocery. In later years Thomas Kain had a hotel on the site of the Methodist parsonage. The Griffin House was partly built by George Ely, and has been kept by the present proprietor many years.

The Hamilton House embraces part of a building put up in 1818 by Alexander Blair, a shoemaker, and was first used as a residence. About 1835, John Jamieson enlarged the house and adapted it for hotel purposes, and kept a popular place many years. His successor has been the present proprietor, J. H. Hamilton.

The Davis House was built in 1831-32 by John W. Robinson, and kept by him a few years. Other landlords have been William W. Robinson, David Duckwall, Thomas Kain, Joseph Johnson, and, the greater part of the past twenty-five years, the present George M. Davis.

East of the village, on the turnpike, about one mile distant, George Griffin, Samuel Maham, and C. Krieger have kept public-houses, and near by Samuel Maham at present keeps the "One-Mile House." Farther east, the first tavern was opened and kept as early as 1807 by Peter Harden. In the same neighborhood a store has been kept by various parties, and at present by David Atchley.

In intimate connection with the hotels of Batavia were the stage-lines to Cincinnati, and whichever hotel was selected as the headquarters for the arrival and departure of the stages was, from this fact, a general point of interest for all the people of the village and the surrounding country. The arrival of the "buss" with a full load of passengers caused a general suspension of business, and every one was on the alert to learn something about those who had so recently set foot in the village, and these opportunities for social gossip were eagerly employed, and formed some of the pleasant features of those days. Prior to 1847 a tri-weekly line ran from Cincinnati to Georgetown *via* Batavia and Bethel, but in 1847 a daily line was placed on the road, under the management of Josh Davis. George Lukens was afterwards the proprietor, and had Charles W. Pegg, now a wealthy citizen of the village, as his driver. In the course of five years Fred. Duckwall became the proprietor, and among the drivers were George Griffin, Will Davis, John Long, and others. The line was afterwards owned by Davis & Hamilton, Milton Jamieson, Aaron Cleveland, Ham. Allen, and Brimmer & Teasdale, each of whom had drivers more or less characterized by some strong peculiarity. Among the well-known owners of stages from Williamsburgh to Batavia was Will Kain, who ran the "little buss." The Cincinnati line owned about forty horses, and four changes of six horses each were made each way, the trip consuming about three

hours. The last stage was withdrawn in the fall of 1876.

The *First National Bank of Batavia* was organized Jan. 10, 1865, with a capital stock of \$100,000, controlled by eleven stockholders. The first board of directors was composed of William Megrue, M. N. Megrue, John S. Griffith, R. W. Clarke, Jesse S. Dustin, T. M. Lewis, and S. F. Dowdney.

William Megrue was chosen as the first president; M. N. Megrue, vice-president; and Milton Jamieson, cashier. The latter served as cashier until July 11, 1868, when he was elected president of the bank, and has since filled that position. At the same time J. F. Dial was appointed cashier, and yet serves in that capacity. William Megrue was the president of the bank until July 29, 1865, when he was succeeded by C. G. Megrue, who held the place until Jan. 14, 1868. At that time William Megrue was again elected and served until the accession of Mr. Jamieson, July 11, 1878. The bank has had but two vice-presidents, the present officer, William Roudebush, having served since July 11, 1868.

The capital of the bank remains as established, and the stock is held by twenty persons. It has always been in good demand as an investment, and has commanded a premium of from 10 to 20 per cent. The affairs of the bank have been most judiciously managed, and its investments so wisely made that but a small percentage of losses has been sustained, and dividends have been regularly declared to the stockholders.

The board of directors in 1879 was composed of the following persons: Milton Jamieson, William Roudebush, George W. Hulick, J. S. Griffith, F. J. Roudebush, E. D. Titus, and G. W. Gregg. The vacancy caused by the death of the latter remains unfilled.

The business of the bank was transacted in the old auditor's office until January, 1875, when the institution was removed to its present well-adapted office in the Jamieson Block, which was built and fitted up for this purpose the year before by M. Jamieson. It is provided with good vaults and safes, guaranteeing the depositors good protection, and adding to the confidence which the management of the bank has inspired.

The First National is the first and only bank that has ever existed in Batavia.

The *Clermont Saving and Loan Association* filed a certificate for incorporation under the laws of the State of May, 1868, and the amendatory acts thereof, Dec. 17, 1869. The articles specified that the capital stock of the association should be \$200,000, in 1000 shares of \$200 each. The incorporators named were S. F. Dowdney, G. W. Gregg, George W. Hulick, R. J. Bancroft, W. H. Bickelheimer, Dale O. Cowen, W. B. Applegate, William Nichols, J. Bicking, A. M. Dimmitt, and C. H. Kain. The association was to be located at Batavia, with a branch office at Felicity, if necessary.

On the 2d of March, 1870, the association had more than 200 members, and proceeded to elect its first board of directors and officers, as follows: President, S. F. Dowdney; Vice-President, G. W. Hulick; Secretary, Frank White; Treasurer, C. H. Kain; W. R. Sinks, J. W. Sims, W. W.

Ricker, P. S. Jones, A. Beagle, George L. Swing, G. W. Gregg, W. B. C. Stirling, G. W. Hulick, D. O. Cowen, James B. Brunaugh, and C. H. Kain. The number of members has been increased to 250, and the affairs of the association generally have been prosperous. Besides Judge Dowdney, George L. Swing and F. D. White have been presidents of the association, and the present officers and directors are: President, S. F. Dowdney; Vice-President, F. J. Roudebush; Secretary, Frank White; Treasurer, W. W. Perkins; and Directors, George L. Swing, E. Krinks, W. W. Perkins, S. F. Dowdney, John W. Sims, and Frank J. Roudebush.

THE POST-OFFICE, PRESS, AND PROFESSIONS.

The Batavia post-office was established in 1818, and Alexander Blair was appointed postmaster, holding the office in his shoe-shop, which stood on the site of the Hamilton House. He was succeeded by George Reeves, and his successors were Jacob and George Medary. In 1842, Jesse S. Dustin was appointed, and held the office until 1861, when, under the Republican administration, Stephen S. Robinson became postmaster. In 1866, under Johnson's administration, Thomas S. Bryan, a deputy under Mr. Dustin, was appointed and served a few months, but was succeeded by Charles H. Kain, who continued to serve until his removal in 1871. His former deputy, S. F. Jamieson, then became postmaster, and discharged the duties of the office until the close of 1879, when he resigned, and W. T. Kain, for more than five years his deputy, was appointed, his commission bearing date Jan. 1, 1880.

Batavia was designated a postal money-order office July 1, 1871, and became a German money-order office July 1, 1872. Within the last eight years the business of the office has been more than doubled. For the first week in December, 1879, the mail matter deposited in the office amounted to 593 letters, 211 postal-cards, and 3198 newspapers. The office is supplied with good mail facilities, receiving and sending eight mails per day. At first the service was by carrier, on horseback, but about 1842 a line of stages brought a tri-weekly mail, and for many years past it has been daily.

The first newspaper in the village, the *Western Patriot*, was founded in May, 1824, by Z. Colby, and was published every Saturday on Water Street. David Morris, in 1826, began the publication of the second paper, the *Spirit of the Times*. The subsequent history of these papers and the press in general is given in a special chapter in this book. At present there are in the village three good papers,—the *Clermont Sun*, by D. O. Cowen & Co.; the *Courier*, by J. H. Fairman; and the *Advance*, by James Robinson.

From all accounts it appears that the first permanent professional man in the village was a physician, Dr. A. F. McCall, who located there some time before 1820. About the same time Dr. Daniel Lyman came, and both were noted practitioners, not only here, but all through the county. Near 1825, Dr. William Wayland, Sr., came to Batavia from Bethel, and had a very extensive practice. He was marked by strong characteristics and was somewhat of a politician. Then came the genial Dr. A. V. Hopkins,

who rode far and near, and who, like his contemporary, was eminent in politics. About 1830, Dr. Albert Dart came, and shortly after William Wayland, Jr., who won distinction in his practice. About 1838, Dr. S. Y. Thornton was here, a good doctor with strong social powers, but preceding him had been Dr. Hiram Cox, father of the celebrated Judge Cox, of Cincinnati. In 1846, Dr. Henry Collins was here for some time, and four years later Dr. S. B. Crew and Dr. James Kellum, both esteemed good physicians. Then located the veteran Dr. James C. Kennedy,* who is yet in active practice, and with a reputation reaching far beyond his field of practice. He came from Felicity, and from which town he went to the Legislature in 1847. Dr. Kennedy was summoned to Kentucky in 1879 as a witness in the celebrated criminal trial of Buford for shooting Judge Elliott, one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, and gave expert testimony on insanity,—a subject on which he has written noted and valuable papers. Then followed Dr. Joseph McMillan, well read and of seathing witticism. 1859, Dr. A. C. McChesney practiced here, and is now located in Cincinnati, where he has made a fortune. About 1862, Dr. Hugh McCaskey came from Felicity, and returned there after eight years of active and honorable practice in his loved profession here. In 1860, Dr. J. Locke Kennedy, a brilliant physician, who succumbed to the vicissitudes of the war. In 1869 and after, Dr. H. P. Willis and Dr. J. L. Waffensmith were in Batavia for a brief period. Since then have been located here Dr. A. W. Ashburn,* Dr. G. W. Moore,* Dr. L. W. Bishop,* Dr. R. D. McDonald,* Dr. Charles Belt,* all in active practice. Dr. John Bunn* came some three years ago, but gives his attention mostly to his drug-store. Dr. Charles King, of Georgetown, located here a year, but is now in Central Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, as first assistant physician. About 1843, Joseph A. Weaver entered upon his dental profession, and from 1858, Jerry C. Weaver, his brother, now of Washington city, was with him for a long term of subsequent years. Harry L. Moore* is now practicing dentistry, and his brother, E. L. Moore, was here several years ago.

Drs. Dameron, of Cincinnati, Miles, of Georgetown, Dennis, of Felicity, and others have occasionally for short times remained here. Dr. N. J. Barber, now of New Richmond, has on several previous periods been located here in regular medical practice, and, like McChesney, was a surgeon in the war.

The reminiscences of pill-bags in the good old days of McCall, Lyman, Hopkins, the Waylands, and their confrères in the healing art would be rich. They were able practitioners and well-read men of strong common sense; but in those times bleeding was resorted to in the commonest cases, and the diseases being somewhat different from those of modern times, perhaps those gentlemen skilled in the craft were right in the quick application of the lancet and large doses of calomel. Then the doctors supplied their patients with medicines, and their long rides for twenty miles or more on horseback carried in their

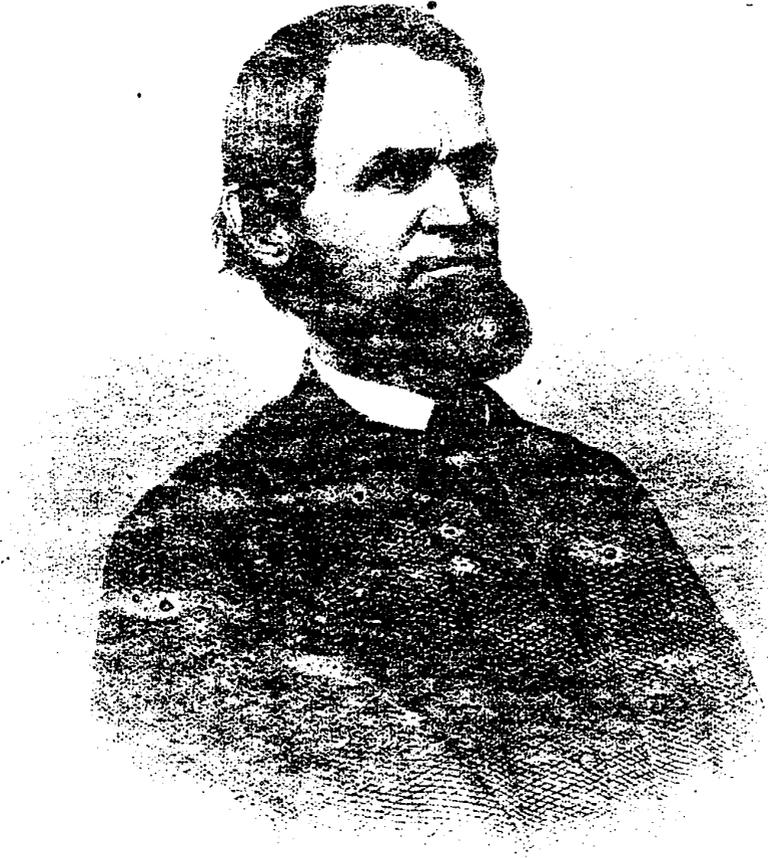
* Professional men marked with an asterisk still continue at Batavia.

saddles regular old-fashioned apothecary-shops. Science, of course, has made rapid strides, but in the mellowed memories of many of our happy families are preserved rich recollections of the old-time doctors and their journeyings up and down the newly-settled country.

Attorneys.—The first court was held at Batavia, May 14, 1824, up to which time no attorney had lived there. Then settled there Thomas Moorhead, an Irishman, well read in law, and of great wit and noted social qualities, and who served for a time as captain of the first military company (the Batavia Light Infantry). On August 21st, same year, the legal firm of Richard & Learner B. Collins put out its sign, the latter stopping in town, and the former at his home, Hillsboro'. In 1825, Owen T. Fishback, of Williamsburgh, then prosecuting attorney and member of the Legislature, moved down to the new county-seat, and remained here to his death, in 1864, full of years and honors. David C. Bryan, nominally an attorney, but clerk of the courts, had followed the removal of the county-seat to the town which he and George Ely had laid out ten years before. In 1826, David Morris came, but paid more attention to his paper than to legal business. On July 16, 1825, eccentric Theodore D. Burrows set up his office,—a quaint lawyer, not very deep in legal lore, and son of the well-known Stephen Burrows. About 1828 arrived Jonathan D. Morris, who went in as clerk three years later, and served splendidly for some fifteen years. Near 1830 John Joliffe put in an appearance. He was a sharp and quick man in law, and afterwards famous in the anti-slavery cause and as the slave's counsel. The same year the Bushs—Samuel and John T.—were here, and were men of note. Alexander Herring came some two years before his election as auditor in 1828, and was sharp on paper and got up documents well. In 1832 we find Thomas L. Shields, who remained in Batavia till 1855, and had no superior as a land lawyer. The funny Calvin A. Warren and Jacob T. Cropsey, both well read, and sons-in-law of Senator Thomas Morris. About 1836 came the famous orator Thomas J. Buchanan, keen before a jury; Reader W. Clarke, well versed in law, quick with the editor's pen, and wary as a politician; and John W. Lowe, son-in-law of Judge Fishback,—a good lawyer and a brave man, killed at the head of his regiment at Carnifex Ferry. Three years before George B. Tingley practiced, with his office in town for a while,—a quiet, methodical man. In 1837, George S. Lee was the prosecutor, and made the criminals quake. In 1838, George W. Dennison, a keen business lawyer, opened out, and remained here till death, making money out of a large practice. William Howard* (admitted here in 1842, where he had to be two years before his enrollment at the bar, as he had been admitted in 1840 at Augusta, Ky.) was many years partner of Thomas L. Shields, with extensive land-suit practice. Col. Howard is the senior member of the bar, and bears his honors worthily. Philip B. Swing,* the able and upright judge of the United States District Court of Southern District of Ohio, was admitted at Dayton, Ohio, but immediately opened an office here, as did also Julius A. Penn,* admitted at Georgetown, the former being a grandson of Judge Philip Gatch, and the latter a son of Elijah T. Penn, one of the famous

Penn brothers, who came from Maryland at an early day. In 1843, John S. Griffith* came to the bar, but did not move to Batavia till his election as clerk of the courts in 1851, but since then has remained here at the head of very large practice, and is well known in Southern Ohio. Same year Judge Thomas M. Lewis* settled here, where his honor and gallantry have made him a great favorite; and, also, then located H. N. Talley,* for a long time an active practitioner, now mostly in government claim business. Also Shepherd F. Norris, judge of the Common Pleas from 1851 to 1861, an eminent lawyer and well esteemed; Judge Thomas Q. Ashburn,* eighteen years of renown as a judge, now in large practice. George L. Swing* was admitted in 1846, and came shortly after to town; was a splendid probate judge, has fine practice, and is a well-educated attorney in all departments. About this time Milton Jamieson,* the famous Clermont financier, came to the bar, but for years has not been in active practice. In 1850, George W. Fishback was admitted, practiced here but a short time, and became famous as editor of the *St. Louis Democrat*. After him were S. M. Penn and Thomas Morris (son of Jonathan), who tarried briefly. John Johnston, now a leading lawyer in Cincinnati, came in 1853; the same year W. P. Fishback, now of Indianapolis, Ind., and clerk of the United States District Court, was admitted; and same year Orrin Temple* came to the bar. In 1854, William A. Townsley,* the celebrated criminal lawyer, was admitted, but did not remove to Batavia until some years afterwards. In 1855, Charles H. Collins had his office in town, and two years later was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1857, George W. Hulick,* afterwards judge of probate, hung out his shingle, and has a fine practice, with Judge Ashburn as his partner. In 1858 the present able and popular judge of the court, Allen T. Cowen,* was admitted in Cincinnati, but did not settle here till 1867. J. M. McGrew, after his term as clerk expired in 1858, came into practice; and, in 1859, Sidney A. Fitch, now of Colorado. P. J. Nichols,* now probate judge, admitted in 1861, moved here in 1879. J. S. Brunaugh* settled here in 1866, having been admitted three years before; W. H. Standish, in 1864; S. F. Dowdney,* in 1858, when he took his seat as probate judge; George W. Gregg, in 1858; A. M. Sinks and B. J. Rieker, in 1867; Thomas A. Griffith* and Peter F. Swing,* in 1868; William Pease,* in 1869; H. B. Mattox,* in 1873; J. C. McMath,* in 1874; L. D. Manning* (an old Cincinnati attorney), in 1875; Royal J. Bancroft,* in 1875; John R. Woodlief* and W. W. Dennison,* the same year; J. S. Parrott,* in 1876; James B. Swing,* in 1877; Charles T. Jamieson, in 1877; John J. Howard,* in 1877; Will R. Walker,* in 1878; John W. Davis* and O. P. Griffith,* the same year.

Batavia is the birthplace of an artist of great promise. Frank M. Lindsley was born there, Sept. 19, 1853, and after being educated in the common schools studied the art of engraving at Cincinnati. At the age of nineteen he went to Kansas City as the artist for Millard, Hudson & Co., and two years later to California, where his work on an illustrated volume of the principal cities of that State has elicited unstinted praise.



H. W. Clarke

SECRET ORDERS.

To the Masonic fraternity belongs the honor of instituting the first lodge of a secret order within the bounds of the township. On the 3d of October, 1837, was held the first meeting of

BATAVIA LODGE, No. 109, F. AND A. M.

The constituent members were convened, under a dispensation issued by Grand Master William J. Reese, in an upper chamber of the court-house, and the first officers were: Worshipful Master, Owen T. Fishback; Senior Warden, Reader W. Clarke; Junior Warden, Jonathan D. Morris; Sec., Thomas L. Shields; Treas., Dr. William Wayland, Sr.; Senior Deacon, David Duckwall; Junior Deacon, John M. Brown; Tyler, John Jamieson.

Of these honored names, the venerable Father Jamieson, for more than sixty years a member of the order, alone survives. At this first communication the Entered Apprentices degree was conferred on the following candidates: Dr. William Wayland, Jr., Andrew M. Gest, Allison Emerson, Israel Whittaker, and John W. Kain, the latter two still living. Not long after the following became members: Joseph Post, Dr. S. Y. Thornton, David C. Bryan, John O. Butler, Martin F. H. Veitch, John W. Robinson, Abram Miley, Joshua B. Davis, William Thomas, John Hankins, John Davison, D. K. Harden, John H. Taylor, James Perrine, Joshua Ward, Charles M. Smith, James H. Davidson, Dr. L. G. Alexander, Dr. William Doane, Dr. A. V. Hopkins, Dr. Delos C. Sharp, J. S. Austin, Thomas S. Perrine, John Ward, and Daniel Fisher.

For a time the lodge continued prosperous, but after 1841, not having a suitable place of meeting, its communications were suspended until 1843. Hardly a year passed around until a new trouble beset the lodge, arising out of political differences entertained by the members, which were allowed to grow into feuds of such intensity that the charter had to be surrendered. Again, in 1846, the lodge resumed its communications, and on the 27th of December, 1849,—St. John's day,—the officers elect for the ensuing year were publicly installed in the Presbyterian church, where an address was made by the Rev. A. M. Elliott, after which a procession was formed and the craft proceeded to Brother Jamieson's inn, where a grand old-fashioned supper was eaten, as a token of the restored harmony. Again, on the return of the same day in 1872, the lodge had a public installation and banquet. But the grandest Masonic demonstration the county has ever seen was held June 24, 1870, at Batavia. Three hundred and ninety-seven of the craft were in procession. Gen. Durbin Ward, a distinguished Mason, delivered a most eloquent address, and a sumptuous dinner was served in the court-house and in the adjacent grove. The last public occasion of the lodge was an installation of the officers of both that body and Batavia Chapter, at the Union school-house. The Rev. Thomas J. Melish, editor of the *Masonic Review* and a thirty-three-degree craftsman, delivered the address. A banquet at Sprague's hall followed, in which 400 invited guests participated.

Since the institution of the lodge the following have served as the Masters and Secretaries:

Masters.—1837, O. T. Fishback; 1838–39, R. W. Clarke; 1840, J. D. Morris; 1841, D. C. Bryan; 1843, A. M. Gest; 1846, R. W. Clarke; 1847, Eliakim Zimmerman; 1848–50, A. S. Mount; 1851–52, L. B. Leeds; 1853, A. S. Mount; 1854, L. B. Leeds; 1855–56, D. L. Goff; 1857, Joseph Marshal; 1858–59, L. B. Leeds; 1860, D. L. Goff; 1861–64, Joseph Marshal; 1864, Joseph Marshal; 1865–69, Hugh McCaskey; 1870–71, Daniel Kidd; 1872–76, A. T. Cowen; 1877–79, J. S. Brunaugh.

Secretaries.—1837, T. L. Shields; 1838, A. M. Gest; 1839–40, D. C. Bryan; 1841–43, C. M. Smith; 1846, John W. Kain; 1847, J. A. Penn; 1848, A. M. Gest; 1849, C. M. Smith; 1850–53, D. C. Bryan; 1854, S. B. Crew; 1855, George L. Swing; 1856, Lewis Behymer; 1857–60, D. C. Bryan; 1861, Jacob Roudebush; 1864, George W. Gugg; 1865, D. P. Brasher; 1866–67, C. M. Smith; 1868, J. S. Stiles; 1869, C. M. Smith; 1870, S. F. Dowdney; 1871, W. R. Sinks; 1872, R. W. Clarke; 1873, A. W. Ashburn; 1874–78, T. S. Bryan; 1879, J. S. Parrott.

BATAVIA CHAPTER, No. 112, R. A. M.,

was organized under a dispensation, June 24, 1851, by Companion Harvey Perin, officiating for the Grand High Priest, Jacob Groff. The first officers installed were Reader W. Clarke, High Priest; William Wayland, King; L. B. Leeds, Scribe; M. Jamieson, Captain of the Host; B. C. South, Royal Arch Captain; Daniel W. Roudebush, Principal Sojourner; Nathan Anderson, John Quinlan, and Owen T. Fishback, Masters of Veil.

A. M. Gest and G. C. Townsley were the first to be raised to the degree of Mark Mason. Other members within the first year were D. C. Bryan, James Perrine, Henry C. Kain, Joseph Kyle, John W. Kain, Jeremiah C. Weaver, L. C. Moore, Thomas M. Lewis, John Finton, Presley Tedrow, G. J. Dickinson. For a time the chapter was prosperous, but financial difficulties beset it, and on the 12th of September, 1859, it was forced to surrender its charter. An interregnum of nine years followed; but on the 13th of January, 1868, a special dispensation was granted to reorganize the chapter, and a regular charter was obtained in due time. Since that time the chapter has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity.

The High Priests of Batavia Chapter have been, 1851–53, Reader W. Clarke; 1854, L. B. Leeds; 1855–59, M. Jamieson; 1868–69, J. C. Weaver; 1870, L. B. Johnson; 1871–72, R. J. Bancroft; 1873–74, Daniel Kidd; 1875–77, R. J. Bancroft; 1878–79, A. T. Cowen.

The Secretaries for the same period have been, 1851–59, D. C. Bryan; 1869, Frank Browning; 1870, G. W. Gregg; 1871, W. R. Sinks; 1872, J. W. Kain; 1873–74, R. J. Bancroft; 1875–79, H. B. Mattox.

BATAVIA LODGE, No. 136, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Oct. 10, 1849, by Grand Master Alexander E. Glenn, with numerous delegations of brethren from the sister lodges of Milford, Amelia, New Richmond, Neville, and other towns in the county, on the petition of six persons. The lodge was organized by electing the following officers: Noble Grand, S. R. S. West; Vice-Grand, Jesse Hunt; Sec., L. C. Moore; Per. Sec., Charles D. Saxe;

Treas., Peter Crumbaugh; and the Noble Grand appointed as subordinate officers, Right Supporter, Robert Boyce; Left Supporter, John Fowler; Inside Guardian, Lewis Tice; Outside Guardian, John Fitzwater. The following persons were initiated at the first meeting: Lewis Tice, Jacob Weak, Henderson Tice, Isaac Jenkins, and John Fitzwater, with Henderson Tice as Conductor.

Since this period the following have been the Noble Grands for each term: 1850, L. C. Moore; 1851, L. C. Moore, C. D. Saxe; 1852, Isaac Jenkins, H. G. Duckwall; 1853, H. N. Talley, E. D. Duckwall; 1854, J. L. Weaver, T. Q. Ashburn; 1855, Jesse Ellis, John Grant; 1856, John W. Talley, J. M. Rust; 1857, J. C. Bowne, L. B. Leeds; 1858, James Hulick, Lewis Tice; 1859, J. L. Monjar, G. W. Hulick; 1860, W. B. Townsley, C. H. Kain; 1861, Samuel Titus, W. J. Rust; 1862, J. L. Weaver, G. W. Felter; 1863, J. P. Leonard, W. W. Perkins; 1864, Smith Townsley, G. W. Duckwall; 1865, W. B. Townsley, S. Binckley; 1866, Albert Henrici, Joseph Bicking; 1867, James Glancy, W. W. Hulick; 1868, Daniel Brown, R. J. Lewis; 1869, J. W. Ranson, John Wageman; 1870, James S. Brunaugh, J. B. Hopkins; 1871, J. H. Hamilton, M. J. W. Holter; 1872, J. P. Curry, John C. Jenike; 1873, John Zurmuhle, W. T. Cade; 1874, John Pohlman, Samuel Titus; 1875, Charles Stark, Edward B. Scott; 1876, Allen Glancy, N. B. Ross; 1877, R. Allen, M. A. Wood; 1878, B. F. Cary, Morton Mulloy; 1879, John Hewitt, C. M. Bryan.

The following are the officers for 1880: Noble Grand, J. C. Jenike; Vice-Grand, George P. Moore; Recording Secretary, John Erion; Permanent Secretary, John Zurmuhle; Treasurer, Allen Glancy.

OLEANDER ENCAMPMENT, No. 44, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted March 1, 1851, with the following charter members: L. C. Moore, G. W. Hulick, John Zurmuhle, E. D. Duckwall, John Grant, J. C. Jenike, Thomas Q. Ashburn, H. V. Kerr, William M. Kain, S. R. S. West, Jesse Hunt, Lewis Tice, John C. Curry, Daniel Kelley, and Robert Boyce. On the 29th of November, 1862, the charter was surrendered, but on the 3d of December, 1867, the encampment was reinstated, and has since that time enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. The representatives to the Grand Encampment have been, 1858, T. Q. Ashburn; 1860, H. M. Talley; 1871, Joseph Bicking; 1879, John Pohlman. Below is a list of names of members who have served as Chief Patriarch and Scribe:

Chief Patriarchs.—1851: March, S. R. S. West; July, Jesse Hunt. 1852: January, John Grant; July, J. G. Oliver. 1853: January, L. C. Moore; July, T. Q. Ashburn. 1854: January, J. W. Talley; July, H. N. Talley. 1855: January, J. C. Brown; July, B. F. Penn. 1856: January, H. V. Kerr. 1857: July, S. R. S. West. 1858: January, J. M. Rust; July, Jesse Ellis. 1859: July, Wm. Kain. 1860: January, T. Q. Ashburn; July, John Zurmuhle. 1861: January, John Zurmuhle; July, W. M. Kain. 1862: January, John Zurmuhle. 1868: January, L. C. Moore; July, E. D. Duckwall. 1869: January, John L. Weaver; July, C. H. Kain. 1870: January, Joseph Bicking; July, Samuel Titus. 1871: January,

Albert Henrici; July, J. C. Hatfield. 1872: January, W. H. Duly; July, M. J. W. Holter. 1873: January, Sylvester Binkley; July, J. C. Jenike. 1874: January, John Pohlman; July, Henry Householder. 1875: January, Joseph Ranson; July, William Cade. 1876: January, Edward B. Scott; July, Joseph Bicking. 1877: January, Samuel Titus; July, B. F. Cary. 1878: January, J. H. Hamilton; July, A. H. P. Holter. 1879: January, W. W. Hulick; July, John Grant.

Scribes.—1851: March, John C. Curry; July, Henderson Tice. 1852: January, H. G. Duckwall; July, S. R. S. West. 1853: January, H. N. Talley; July, Henderson Tice. 1854: J. M. Rust. 1855: January, J. M. Rust; July, Lewis Tice. 1856: January, Henderson Tice. 1857: July, Lewis Tice. 1858: January, Lewis Tice; July, T. Q. Ashburn. 1859: July, H. N. Talley. 1860: January, George W. Hulick; July, L. B. Leeds. 1861: L. B. Leeds. 1862: January, L. B. Leeds. 1868: January, H. V. Kerr; July, Albert Henrici. 1869: January, Allen T. Cowen; July, John Grant. 1870: January, John Grant; July, C. H. Kain. 1871: January, W. H. Duly; July, W. T. Cade. 1872: January, E. B. Scott; July, John Pohlman. 1873: January, J. C. Jenike; July, Henry Householder. 1874: January, Joseph Ranson; July, John Pohlman. 1875-76: John Pohlman. 1877: January, John Pohlman; July, John Grant. 1878: January, John Grant; July, M. J. W. Holter. 1879: John Pohlman.

BATAVIA LODGE, No. 55, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN,

was instituted Nov. 30, 1875, with the following charter members: Hiram U. Moore, Henry B. Mattox, W. B. C. Stirling, Royal J. Bancroft, Alfred N. Robinson, James S. Brunaugh, Joseph Titus, W. H. Smith, Stephen S. Robinson, Frederick Wendell, A. C. Moore, John C. Beck.

The officers in the first term of 1876 were: Master Workman, James S. Brunaugh; Foreman, H. U. Moore; Overseer, A. N. Robinson; Guide, A. C. Moore; Recorder, H. B. Mattox; Receiver, Joseph Titus; Financier, W. B. C. Stirling; Inside Watchman, Fred. Wendell; Outside Watchman, Charles Hoerner; Trustees, W. H. Smith and H. U. Moore; Medical Examiner, Dr. A. C. Moore.

Since that period the following have served as Master Workmen: W. B. C. Stirling, H. U. Moore, John S. Parrott, Fred. Wendell, T. A. Griffith, P. D. Relyea, and John L. Moore.

The officers for the first term in 1880 were: Master Workman, John L. Moore; Foreman, Simeon Teasdale; Overseer, Aaron S. Corbly; Guide, J. S. Brunaugh; Recorder, R. J. Bancroft; Financier, Joseph Titus; Receiver, W. B. C. Stirling; Inside Watchman, Thomas Needham; Outside Watchman, Robert Magee; Medical Examiner, Dr. A. C. Moore.

James S. Brunaugh, of this lodge, was one of the delegates of the Grand Lodge of Ohio to the sixth Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States at St. Louis, in 1878, and to the seventh annual meeting of the same body at Nashville, in 1879. He has also been Grand Master Workman of the State Lodge of Ohio, presiding at the Convocation at Cincinnati in January, 1878.



Cyrus Gaskins, M. D.,

BARTHOLOMEW GASKINS emigrated from Virginia at a very early period, and settled in Gallia Co., Ohio, where he died, leaving a large family, of whom one son, Thomas Gaskins, came to Clermont about the year 1816, locating at Pleasant Hill, now in Pierce, but then a part of Ohio township. Thomas Gaskins was married to Phebe Ward, June 3, 1819, by James Wood, justice of the peace, by whom he had the following children: Dr. Cyrus Gaskins; Jane, married to Lewis Behymer; Hettie, married to Daniel Redmon; Dr. John Gaskins, now residing in Adams County; William Gaskins; Sylvester Gaskins; and Susan, married to John Arthur.

Thomas Gaskins died in 1858, and some three years later his wife Phebe. He was a practical farmer, an ardent Jacksonian Democrat, and a man of keen common sense, and lived to see the forests in which he early settled give way to beautiful farms and elegant dwellings. His son, Dr. Cyrus Gaskins, was born Feb. 21, 1820, and received his education in the common schools of that day. He worked on the farm like all country boys, but completed his studies at a select school taught by Hon. John Ferguson, then the leading instructor and educator of the county. For the next five years he engaged in teaching and taught in various districts, during which time he began reading law, and although never admitted to the bar he has ever taken a deep interest in the profession, and his reading has proved to be a great advantage to him in his business. He commenced the study of medicine in 1856 with Dr. Hubbell, a prominent practitioner of Amelia, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Ohio, from which he graduated at the head of his class in 1859, and in 1868 received another diploma from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. While reviewing his studies in 1858 he practiced a short time at Mount Holly, but upon the completion of his studies in 1859 located at Amelia, where he has since resided, and where he has acquired a large and

lucrative practice. Dr. Gaskins is one of the most noted and best known physicians in the county, and he is now reaping the fruits of twenty-one years of practice. He was married on Christmas, 1840, by Rev. Whittington B. Hancock, to Huldah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah John,—the former a son of James John, the first settler at the mouth of Nine-Mile or Muddy Creek (originally called John's Creek in 1797), and the latter a daughter of Nathaniel Witham, among the first settlers of Union township. To Dr. Gaskins and his wife have been born two children,—Thomas Hamer, who died in his seventeenth year, and John Crittenden, who was married May 12, 1880, to Miss Hattie Hopper, of Fruit Hill. The doctor is a zealous member of J. B. Covert Lodge, No. 437, of Free and Accepted Masons, at Withamsville. He has ever taken the greatest interest in the cause of education, and for years was a leading member of the school board, where his talents, voice, and influence were continually for an advance in educational matters. He is identified in politics with the Democratic party, to whose success in the county he has for years contributed most liberally of his time and brain, and on the stump in the several townships has been one of its most eloquent and effective speakers, rallying his party to organization and victory. For several years he has been president of the Clermont County Eclectic Medical Association, now in its twenty-fourth year of successful labors, and since 1870 very frequently an able and brilliant contributor to the columns of the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of Cincinnati, the standard authority and organ of his school of medicine. The doctor is a genial gentleman whose abilities and social qualities have made him many friends, while in his honored profession he has reached a high niche of honor and usefulness. His unsurpassed business tact and energy have been rewarded by success in financial matters, and he is one of the solid men of the county, whose word is unquestioned and whose judgment is rarely at fault.

The Order of Ancient Workmen, organized in 1868 in Pennsylvania, has now a Supreme Grand Lodge, fifteen State Grand Lodges, and an aggregate membership of more than 100,000. It pays to the family or legal representative of each of its deceased members \$2000, and since its introduction into this county has paid four death-losses, amounting to \$8000. Its revenues are collected by stated dues and an assessment of one dollar on each member whenever a death occurs. The order has a beautiful ritual, symbolical of charity, hope, and protection, which are its anchor, safeguards, and incentives, and contribute to make it so beneficent and philanthropic in its aims and deeds.

HUSTON LODGE, No. 500, I. O. O. F.,*

was instituted at Olive Branch, Aug. 31, 1871, by Grand Master Ira H. Bird, assisted by John E. Bell, D. A. Huston, W. H. Wipper, of Cincinnati, and H. V. Kerr, of Batavia. The charter was delivered to the following members: M. J. W. Holter, W. H. Duly, G. Schwab, John Beckler, H. Householder, P. J. Meyers, D. F. Thompson, R. D. Hewitt, J. F. John, George Fishback, I. W. John, Solomon Beckett, Amos Hill, and J. R. Mundell. The following officers were elected, viz.: N. G., M. J. W. Holter; V. G., I. W. John; Rec. Sec., W. H. Duly; Perm. Sec., Amos Hill; Treas., G. Schwab; Trustees, George Fishback, Solomon Beckett, and R. D. Hewitt. The following persons were initiated at the same meeting: J. W. Hunt, John Hewitt, W. D. Avery, L. Fishback, Isaac N. Wheatley, Thomas Woostell, Thomas Mitchell, Solomon Heltman, John Doll, Samuel Malott.

The old Methodist Episcopal Church building was purchased and fitted up for a hall, the building and lot costing \$650, fixtures about \$250, going in debt for the whole, which indebtedness was paid within two years. In the summer of 1874 the building was enlarged and remodeled at a cost of \$1750, and the hall is now one of the finest in the county.

The following are the names of those who have served as Noble Grand from the institution to the present: M. J. W. Holter, I. W. John, W. H. Duly, J. W. Hunt, R. D. Hewitt, G. Schwab, P. Crumbaugh, H. Householder, Samuel Malott, W. F. Bagby, Frank Apple, J. R. Mundell, W. O. Malott, P. Brunaugh. The present officers are C. W. Thompson, N. G.; D. W. Hulick, V. G.; W. H. Mead, Rec. Sec.; J. W. Hunt, Perm. Sec.; G. Schwab, Treas., who has filled the same office continuously since the institution except two years. The present trustees are George Fishback, I. W. John, and W. W. Hulick.

Two members have died, viz., D. F. Thompson and W. H. Duly.

The lodge now has a membership of 62, and property and fixtures worth \$3000.

EDUCATIONAL.

Under the common-school law, dividing the townships of the State into sub-districts,—the act of 1853,—the following were elected directors, the first named being clerks of the districts, and therefore members of the township board

of education: District No. 2, William S. Fulley, William Curry, Thomas Thompson; No. 3, Cyrus McFarland, Elijah Brazier, John Davis; No. 4, Israel Whittaker, Presley Tedrow, Abraham Miller; No. 5, Daniel Roudebush, William Johnson, Thomas Hitch; No. 6, J. H. Mount, William Williamson, E. G. Sallee; No. 7, John Preble, Christopher Smith, David McAfee; No. 8, T. A. Taylor, Thomas Husong, Hiram Wheeler; No. 9, Nathan Williams, John Behymer, Israel Leeds; No. 10, J. R. Foster, John Robinson, Jacob M. Gest; No. 11, Joseph Glancy, Benjamin Maham, Isaac Stark; No. 12, H. B. Hoes, Thomas S. Atchley, William B. Lukemires.

Israel Whittaker was chosen chairman of the board, and H. G. Duckwall, by virtue of being township clerk, was the secretary and superintendent of schools.

Soon after the board was organized it adopted rules for the government of the schools, providing, among other things, that the houses should be cleanly kept and well ventilated; "that the government of every school be parental, and that the rod be the last means of resort;" "that no teacher shall ferule or whip scholars on the hands or heads as a means of punishment;" and "that there shall be no communication, such as whispering, writing and showing it to others, or significant looks from one scholar to another." Profanity, vulgarity of speech, lying, and quarreling were also strictly forbidden. Whether these salutary measures had their desired effect we are unable to say, but they show that there was at least a disposition to elevate the moral tone of the schools.

Among the teachers of this period were A. J. Lane, Mary Ann Wall, Hannah Moore, N. A. Worstell, Rebecca Page, Laura C. Wheat, Martha Sutton, E. F. Norton, F. M. Maxfield, C. S. Goodman, J. W. Avery, A. K. Benedict, P. C. Smith, John W. Frazee, James H. Baldwin, W. E. Nichols, and John C. Smith.

The common schools have proven highly satisfactory to the people of Batavia, who in 1879 voted a tax of \$6041.80 for their support, in addition to the \$5000 and more dollars received from other sources. Of this amount there were paid to the 15 teachers (not including those of the village schools) \$5419.85. There are 14 sub-districts, each supplied with a building, and one of them having two rooms, whose value aggregates \$16,000. Thirty-two weeks of school have been maintained, which were attended by 383 boys and 347 girls, the average attendance being 440. Of these 40 pursued the study of algebra and 645 paid attention to reading. The colored children of the township, six in number, attend the colored school in Batavia, at the expense of the board of education. This board in 1879 was composed as follows: President, M. A. Leeds; Secretary, J. L. Moore; Sub-District Clerks, No. 1, J. W. Deem; No. 2, M. J. W. Holter; No. 3, L. A. Kirgan; No. 4, B. F. Miley; No. 5, M. Mulloy; No. 6, C. H. Weaver; No. 7, William Glancy; No. 8, C. R. Smith; No. 9, William Weseli; No. 10, M. A. Leeds; No. 11, A. Hulick; No. 12, S. M. Atchley; No. 13, J. C. Conn; No. 14, S. Titus.

BATAVIA VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

School-Teachers, Boards of Education, and Old and New Buildings.—The oldest teacher remembered in the

* By Gen. M. J. W. Holter.

village was George Hunt, an old-time pedagogue, but withal an excellent teacher, with a discipline equal to military rule, who taught from near 1819 to 1822. Then came the mercurial Alexander Blair, who, besides being a teacher, was associate judge of the Common Pleas Court for many years, an efficient postmaster, and good surveyor. Stephen Gibson came in to teach afterwards, and was followed by Eben Hall and his wife, both painstaking, systematic teachers. A Mr. Dodge held forth for some time, and faithfully trained the youth. Professor Morrell was a quiet teacher who loved his books. Philip Hopkins, about 1832, taught. Then came John Hill, the mathematical teacher, precise and trim, like his surveying, of which he did much and of which his map of the county of 1857 is a model. In 1835, Enoch Dunn was the pedagogue, succeeded by Charles M. Smith, the best known of all the old teachers, a fine penman, who believed in the very ancient system of iron discipline. Thomas M. Lewis, after Smith, or during some of the interregnums of Smith's reigns (for he taught a while and then was at other business), made a kind, lovable teacher.

The old brick school-house at the head of Main Street, the first and only one ever built for school purposes, save the present elegant structure, was erected in 1842 or 1843.

Pursuant to a public notice dated May 6, 1850, and signed by John M. Brown, William Wayland, Jr., O. T. Fishback, James Evans, William Wayland, John W. Lowe, Thomas Kain, L. B. Leeds, C. M. Smith, John W. Kain, and E. Spence, the qualified electors in school district No. 1, of Batavia township, were called on to vote for or against the adoption in said district of the "act for the better regulation of public schools in cities, towns, etc.," passed by General Assembly, Feb. 21, 1849. At this election, held May 18, 1850, of which John W. Lowe was chairman, and T. Q. Ashburn clerk, the electors voted, by 29 to 3, to adopt the special district system. Thus, the Batavia special school district was organized, and its first election for a board of education was held on June 1, 1850, when the following were elected: John M. Brown, L. B. Leeds, for three years; John W. Lowe, T. S. Bryan, for two years; O. T. Fishback, Edward Scofield, for one year, of whom Edward Scofield was President; John W. Lowe, Secretary; and L. B. Leeds, Treasurer. Teachers for the year 1850 were: First Male Teacher, C. W. Page; Second Male Teacher, George L. Swing; First Female Teacher, Sarah Thompson; Assistant Female Teacher, Amanda Bryan. Edward Scofield having removed, David C. Bryan was elected director in his place, and the vacancy of president filled by O. T. Fishback.

1851.—Charles M. Smith and Lott Hulick were elected directors for three years. Teachers, George L. Swing, Sarah G. Thompson, Amanda Bryan, Orin Temple, D. W. Roubush, Alice Dennison, Elizabeth Hulick.

1852.—Jonathan D. Morris and John W. Lowe elected directors for three years. Teachers, Rev. J. Delamater, Principal; Sarah G. Thompson, Elizabeth Hulick.

1853.—L. B. Leeds and Joseph A. Weaver elected directors for three years. Teachers, Sarah G. Thompson, Amanda Bryan, Elizabeth Hulick, Mary Titus, William H. Mount; Principal, N. M. Preble, John Furguson.

1854.—Lott Hulick and C. M. Smith elected directors

for three years. John W. Lowe having removed, P. B. Swing was appointed in his place, but resigning after a few months, Dr. J. C. Kennedy was appointed. Teachers, J. A. Sloane, Principal; Elizabeth Hulick, Clarissa Collins, and Henry P. Collins, in place of Sloane, who refused to accept.

1855.—Jonathan Johnson and D. L. Goff were chosen directors for three years, and G. W. Dennison and J. A. Weaver for two years. J. S. Dustin and C. A. Moore were appointed in February to fill the places of J. A. Weaver and J. C. Kennedy, resigned. Teachers, J. A. Sloane, Principal; Josephine R. Davis, Assistant; Primary, Mary E. Taylor, and Secondary, Millie F. Stone.

1856.—Directors elected for three years, J. C. Kennedy and J. M. McGrew; but the former declining, John Johnston was elected by the board in his stead, and G. W. Dennison having resigned, T. Q. Ashburn was appointed in his place. Teachers, D. W. Stevens, Principal; Mary E. Taylor, Martha A. Sutton, Miss Dearborn.

1857.—Directors for three years, P. B. Swing and H. V. Kerr; for two years, John Johnston. Teachers, J. A. Sloane, Principal; M. H. Fitch, Martha A. Sutton, and Miss M. E. Ogden.

1858.—Directors elected, C. M. Smith and Abel S. Smith, for three years, and T. S. Bryan, for two years. Teachers, J. W. Mahan, Principal; M. H. Fitch, Secondary Department; Lizzie Fishback, Intermediate; and Miss M. E. Ogden, Primary. Mr. Mahan's election was afterwards annulled, and J. A. Sloane taught the year as principal.

1859.—P. B. Swing and J. M. McGrew elected directors for three years. Teachers, J. A. Sloane, Principal; M. H. Fitch, Secondary Department; Lydia A. Tedrow, Intermediate; and Rachel E. Rust, Primary.

1860.—George L. Swing and J. P. Leonard elected directors for three years. Teachers, George H. Hill, Principal; William Pease, Intermediate Department; Miss M. E. Fitch, Secondary; and Mrs. McMurphy, Primary.

1861.—Directors elected for three years, C. M. Smith and Abel S. Smith. Teachers, G. H. Hill, Principal; H. V. Kerr, Secondary Department; Mrs. McMurphy, Intermediate; Rachel E. Rust, Primary; and summer term teachers, Mrs. McMurphy and Rachel E. Rust.

1862.—Directors elected for three years, A. J. Sprague and J. M. McGrew. Summer teachers, H. V. Kerr and Mrs. McMurphy. Winter teachers, J. C. Morris, Principal; G. W. Felter, Secondary; Millie Stone, Mrs. McMurphy.

1863.—George L. Swing and J. P. Leonard elected directors for three and W. J. Rust for two years. Teachers, J. C. Morris, Principal; Miss Electa Grow, Intermediate; Mrs. McMurphy, Secondary; and Millie Stone, Primary.

1864.—Directors elected for three years, C. M. Smith and Abel S. Smith. Teachers, G. W. Felter, Superintendent; Harris Smethurst, Secondary; Mary E. Taylor. The summer schools were taught by Caroline McMurphy, Millie F. Stone, and Cornelia Moore.

1865.—Directors elected, J. A. Rhodes and Abel S. Smith for three years, H. Smethurst and Lewis Tice for two years. Teachers, G. W. Felter, Principal; Frank

Browning, First Assistant; Cornelia Moore, Third; and Libbie Riley, Fourth Department; Hannah Moore, Primary.

1866.—Directors, C. M. Smith and James B. Wallace elected for three years, and W. B. C. Stirling for two years. Teachers, G. W. Felter, Principal; H. Smethurst, First Assistant; Rhoda Bannister, Cornelia Moore.

1867.—Directors elected for three years, Abel S. Smith and J. A. Rhodes, and for two years, John W. Duckwall. Teachers, G. W. Felter, Principal; First Assistant, — Collins; Third, Nellie Moore; Fourth, Mollie Hay.

1868.—Directors elected for three years, W. B. C. Stirling and H. Smethurst. Teachers, G. W. Felter, Principal; First Assistant, Cornelia Moore; Second, Mollie Hay; Third, Mrs. Laura McMillen.

1869.—Directors elected for three years, G. W. Hulick and J. W. Duckwall. Teachers, Principal, George W. Felter; Assistant, H. Smethurst, Mrs. Laura McMillen, Rhoda Bannister, and William Pease.

1870.—Directors elected for three years, C. H. Kain and S. F. Dowdney, and J. W. Neely, for one year. Teachers, Principal, G. W. Felter; First Assistant, Sallie Hillis; Second, Rhoda L. Bannister; Third, Kate Buvinger; and Fourth, Mrs. Laura McMillen; Samuel Fox, colored teacher.

1871.—Directors elected for three years, W. B. C. Stirling and J. M. Neely, and for two years, George W. Gregg. Teachers, Principal, G. W. Felter; First Assistant, Sallie Hillis; Second, Mary Brunaugh; and Third, Mrs. Laura McMillen; colored teacher, Orlando S. Fox.

The first vote taken in the district on the project to build a new school edifice was on June 5, 1871, which resulted— for school-house and site, yeas, 80; nays, 23; and for annual levy of \$3000 for five years, yeas, 80; nays, 22. The arrangements were made for the splendid building that adorns the town, and by a subsequent vote more money was granted.

1872.—The present school-lot was purchased of R. W. Clarke, in April, for \$759, and consists of $2\frac{71}{100}$ acres, as surveyed April 9th, by George W. Felter, at which period the board was composed of W. B. C. Stirling, President; George W. Hulick, Clerk; S. F. Dowdney, George W. Gregg, John M. Neely, and John W. Duckwall. On April 29th, on motion of G. W. Gregg, it was resolved to build a new school-house that would accommodate not less than 500 pupils, and that the board proceed at once to obtain all the necessary information as to plans and specifications and the cost thereof. John W. Duckwall and G. W. Hulick were elected directors for three years, and the board elected J. M. Neely, President; G. W. Hulick, Clerk; and J. W. Duckwall, Treasurer. Teachers, N. B. Ross, Principal; First Assistant, Kate Buvinger; Mary Brunaugh, Nellie Moore, and Mrs. Laura E. McMillen. Miss Jennie Moore taught the colored school.

1873.—In February the board adopted a design for the new building after the one at Columbus, Ohio, and employed P. A. Schlapp, an architect of that city, to draw up the plans and specifications. Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 were issued to pay the cost of the school-house, due in one, two, three, four, and five years,—ten for \$100, and ten for \$50 each, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable the 1st days of March and September each year. On May 10th the

contract to erect the house was awarded to Joseph Hannold and Robert Jeremiah, both citizens of the county, at \$18,800, the board furnishing the brick. The edifice was built of brick, resting on a limestone foundation, procured in the neighborhood, and is trimmed with Ohio River free-stone, and presents an almost square appearance. It is two stories high, with slated roof, surmounted by a centre belfry containing a bell, weighing 700 pounds, and of most excellent tone. It has six large recitation-rooms and a lecture-hall 24 by 78 feet, and is seated to accommodate 400 persons. At one end is a spacious stage 18 feet wide, supplied with appropriate scenery, the donation of the histrionic society of the town. S. F. Dowdney and G. W. Gregg were elected directors for three years. Teachers, Austin Wood, Principal; Miss Abbie Porter, Miss Lou Patterson, and Jennie Moore.

1874.—W. B. C. Stirling and John M. Neely were elected directors for three years, and the board chose G. W. Gregg, President; Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall; and Clerk, W. B. C. Stirling. The new school-house was wholly completed in 1874,—on February 9, \$9000 additional having been voted by the tax-payers,—and in September was formally dedicated by a very large assemblage in its rooms of the citizens and school-children, who marched in a procession from the old building; and interesting addresses, abounding in happy reminiscences, were delivered by Philip B. Swing, S. F. Dowdney, G. W. Hulick, and others. Teachers: Austin Woods, Principal; H. B. Mattox, First Assistant; Miss Lou Patterson, Second Assistant; Miss Abbie Porter, Third; and Miss Jennie Moore, Fourth. These were the first teachers in the new edifice.

1875.—G. W. Hulick and J. W. Duckwall elected directors for three years, and the board now organized with G. W. Hulick, President; W. B. C. Stirling, Clerk; and J. W. Duckwall, Treasurer. Teachers: Austin Wood, Principal; First Intermediate, H. B. Mattox; Second, Miss Lou Patterson; Third, Miss L. E. Anno; Primary, Jennie Moore.

1876.—Stephen S. Robinson and Frank White were elected directors for three years, and the new board reorganized, to wit: President, G. W. Hulick; Clerk, W. B. C. Stirling; and Treasurer, J. W. Duckwall. Teachers: G. W. Felter, Principal; First Assistant, H. B. Mattox; Miss Jennie Moore, Room C; Miss L. H. Morin, Room D; Mrs. Mary Lane, Room E.

1877.—William Baum and W. B. C. Stirling elected directors for three years. No change in officers of the board. Teachers: G. W. Felter, Principal; Room C, H. B. Mattox; Room D, Mrs. Jennie M. Bryan; Room E, Miss L. H. Morin; and Room of Primary Department, Mrs. Mary Lane.

1878.—J. C. McMath and J. W. Duckwall elected directors. Board reorganized, to wit: Frank White, President; J. W. Duckwall, Treasurer; and W. B. C. Stirling, Clerk. Teachers: J. N. Stewart, Principal; H. B. Mattox, First Assistant; Second, Miss Kate Wright; Third, Mrs. Mary Lane; and Primary Department, Miss Cassie Crane. W. E. Potts succeeded Mr. Mattox after New Year's, as the latter resigned to enter upon his duties as clerk of the Common Pleas Court, to which he had been elected in the

previous October. John H. Lewis, teacher in colored school.

1879.—Directors elected for three years, Peter F. Swing and Frank White. The following is the official roster for this year and till June, 1880: Board of Education, Frank White, President; W. B. C. Stirling, Clerk; John W. Duckwall, Treasurer; William Baum, Peter F. Swing, and James C. McMath. Standing Committees: School, Stirling and Swing; Colored Schools, Baum and McMath; Buildings and School Property, Duckwall and McMath; Fuel, Baum and McMath.

Corps of Teachers: F. M. Allen, Superintendent; W. E. Potts, Kate Wright, Miss L. V. Clark, Cassie Crane, J. H. Lewis, Teacher of Colored Department. In 1878-79 the average monthly wages paid teachers were—males, \$67, and females, \$32. Weeks of school, 36. Pupils enrolled, boys, 143; girls, 124; total, 267. Average attendance, boys, 121; girls, 109; total, 230. Among the studies pursued were arithmetic, 246; grammar, 204; natural philosophy, 18; algebra, 32; German, 9; Latin, 9; rhetoric, 14; and botany, 22.

The colored school has been maintained separate from the other for some nine years. In the school year 1878-79 it had enrolled 13 boys and 15 girls, of whom 23 studied arithmetic, 17 geography, and 4 in alphabet. The Batavia special school district embraces all the corporation limits and all the country in the valley from the mouth of Four-Mile Creek to George W. Duckwall's, not including the Infirmary farm.

In the winter of 1879-80 a series of good and entertaining lectures were given by its superintendent, F. M. Allen, on scientific subjects, which were illustrated by interesting practical experiments.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Among the very first settlers of Batavia were members of the Methodist Church, who held their class relation at Milford, distant twelve miles. There Ezekiel Dimmitt, his wife Phœbe and others attended meeting, going through dense woods over a road which was in most places a mere path. Occasionally, at that early day (1798), prayer-meetings were held among the members living near Batavia, but it does not appear that a church organization was here effected until about 1807, when John Mitchell, Sarah Mitchell, Sarah Halliday, Thomas Halliday, Ezekiel Dimmitt, Phœbe Dimmitt, Enoch Gest, Ida Gest, and possibly a few others, were constituted a class, which was the nucleus of the present

BATAVIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first named was the class-leader, and at his house, which was about a mile south of the present village, the preaching was usually held. Later, however, the house of Thomas Halliday, nearer the village, was used for this purpose, and other members were added to the church, among them being Abraham Hulick, James Hulick, Anna Hulick, Rebecca Hulick, William and Prudence Rust, and members of the Weaver family. In the fall of 1815 a camp-meeting was held near the house of Ezekiel Dimmitt, the first in this part of the county, which was well attended,

and produced a great deal of interest in the cause of religion. In 1819-20 camp-meetings were held at John Mitchell's, and thereafter, at stated periods, these means were employed to bring the people together for public worship in larger numbers than could be accommodated in the houses of that day.

In the fall of 1817 the initiatory steps for building a meeting-house at Batavia were taken. Some stones were drawn to the site selected and money collected to rear the walls, Ezekiel Dimmitt being the builder. But slow progress was made, and three years elapsed before the house was fully completed. In the mean time services were held in the house, the first congregation finding seats on the joists before the floor was laid. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, at that time the circuit preacher, and when the house was completed it was also dedicated by him; but the time of consecration is not remembered. As originally built, the meeting-house presented quite a different appearance inside. There were galleries on the sides and at the north end, and the preacher ascended a large high pulpit to proclaim the Word. Yet the house was a great accommodation to the church and the public, which used it for some time as a school-house, for public gatherings, and here, also, were held the first terms of the Clermont courts when Batavia became the county-seat. In the venerable old house have preached and labored the sainted fathers of Methodism in the West whose names appear elsewhere. Here, also, have published the truths of the gospel the local ministers, Laban Brazier, Jesse Justice, James Ward, Elijah Mattox, Richard Cord, John Hill, Aaron Burtwell, and James Harris, whose labors have added many to the roll of membership.

The church at Batavia is at present formed of three classes, under the leadership of Philip B. Swing, William Pease, and William Howard, and has an aggregate membership of more than 200 persons. The Sunday-school has also a membership exceeding 125, and William Pease is the superintendent.

The official members of the circuit are the following: Charles Robinson, Local Preacher; Joseph Kidd, Joseph Jenkins, Cornelius McCullom, James Burnett, William Harden, and Nelson Applegate, Exhorters; John W. Duckwall, William Pease, Joseph Kidd, Charles H. Weaver, James Burnett, Nelson Applegate, Frank M. Duckwall, Cornelius McCollum, and Joseph Jenkins, Stewards; and the trustees of the church in the village of Batavia are Philip B. Swing, Frank White, William Pease, William Baum, John W. Duckwall, James Hulick, and J. P. Leonard. The meeting-house is in fair repair, and affords a comfortable place of worship. Its valuation was reported at \$2000. The parsonage has a separate board of trustees, viz.: Charles Robinson, William Pease, J. R. Woodlief, Frank White, C. H. Weaver, and Frank Acra. It is worth \$1200. The church forms a part of Batavia Circuit, and the names of the ministers who have been here located are given on a page following.

THE PISGAH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At this point was organized, about 1816, a class which first assembled at the house of a man named Mason, and

later at the house of John Winner, the former's son-in-law. Among the members are remembered the names of Daniel Parker, the Masons, the Atchleys, Mary Kidd, and the Curlis family. Some time about 1818 a log meeting-house was built on the site of the present church, which was destroyed by an incendiary twenty years later. In the present house services have not been held with any regularity since 1854, although the right to the property has always been maintained by the denomination, and an occasional funeral service is yet here held. In 1879 the trustees were Nelson Applegate, Joseph Weaver, and C. H. Marshall. The interests of the Pisgah Society have been divided between the Clermont Chapel Society and

THE BRANCH HILL CHURCH.

The latter body became organic on the 15th of January, 1853, when Samuel Weaver, Charles Robinson, Sr., Thomas Husong, Abijah Armacost, John Knight, Thomas Hitch, Charles Robinson, Jr., Joseph Marshall, and Asa Smith became the trustees. A lot was secured, for the purpose of building a church, from John Duckwall, and a committee appointed to erect a house thereon of brick, 40 by 50 feet. The contract for doing the brick-work was awarded to E. C. Stiles, and the carpenter-work to William Lytle. Other awards of labor were made, and on the 17th of March, 1854, the church was fully completed at a cost of \$1615.90. The following day the first congregation assembled within its walls and listened to a sermon by the Rev. George W. Walker, and at night to one preached by Rev. A. U. Beal. At eleven o'clock the next morning (Sunday) the Rev. Dr. Clark preached the dedicatory sermon from 1 Tim. iv. 8.

As part of the Batavia Circuit, the church now enjoyed services at stated periods until Aug. 25, 1861, when preaching was here discontinued and not resumed until July 15, 1866. Since that period meetings have been maintained with considerable regularity, the ministerial service being from Batavia. The church has at present (1879) 31 members, forming a class led by Nelson Applegate. The church property was valued at \$2000, and was controlled by Simeon Weaver, Frank M. Duckwall, Jacob Wolf, Nelson Applegate, and W. A. Ranson.

THE CLERMONT CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The members of the Methodist Church in the eastern part of the township, living along the Williamsburgh turnpike, built a house of worship with the above name in 1848, and occupied it until 1873, when a new chapel was built at Afton in the township of Williamsburgh. The old house was erected under the superintendence of J. C. Bowne, William Harden, and Jacob White, and yet remains as a residence on the Kennedy farm. The present chapel, a small but well-arranged house, was built by a committee composed of O. H. Harden, James W. Burnett, and C. McCullom, in 1873. It is valued at \$1500, and has for its trustees C. H. Weaver, Joseph Jenkins, Cornelius McCullom, J. C. Bowne, and J. N. Burnett.

The membership of the chapel belongs to the Batavia Circuit, and is divided into four classes under the leadership of Charles Henry Weaver, 48 members; Cornelius McCullom, 28 members; Joseph Jenkins, 22 members; and

James Burnett, 62 members. A Sunday-school having 130 members, superintended by William S. Lattimer, contributes to the interest and welfare of the Chapel Society.

At Carter's School-house is a class of Methodists, which has William B. Lukemires as its leader. It numbers about 60 members.

The Batavia Circuit with the above charges was erected in 1875, and for the three years following the Rev. J. H. Leas was the minister. In the fall of 1878 he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. W. H. Sunderland, D.D.

Originally, Batavia was a part of the Milford Circuit, and sustained that relation until 1838, when a new circuit was formed, which embraced Williamsburgh and many other points, with the name of Batavia. This was continued until 1852, when Williamsburgh Circuit was formed and Boston added to Batavia, remaining connected therewith until 1875, when the present bounds were established. For the names of the ministers prior to 1838 the reader is referred to the history of Milford Methodist Church. The following have been the ministers appointed by the several Conferences to Batavia Circuit:

Preachers in Charge.—1838, Revs. David Whitecomb, John Miley; 1839, Revs. William Parish, Micah G. Purkiser; 1840, Rev. Micah G. Purkiser; 1841, Revs. G. R. Jones, John Preston; 1842, Revs. G. R. Jones, Joseph Gatch; 1843, Revs. John W. Clark, William I. Fee; 1844, Revs. John W. Clark, O. P. Williams; 1845, Revs. Barton Lowe, Thomas K. Coleman; 1846, Revs. Barton Lowe, Andrew J. McLaughlin; 1847, Revs. H. Wharton, Enoch West; 1848-49, Rev. L. D. Harlan; 1850, Revs. David Whitman, John W. Ross; 1851, Revs. Levi P. Miller, G. C. Townsley; 1852, Revs. C. G. Meredith, M. P. Zink; 1853, Revs. James B. Austin, A. M. Beal; 1854, Revs. Truman S. Cowden, John F. Spence; 1855, Revs. Truman S. Cowden, W. B. Jackson; 1856, Revs. James Armstrong, A. P. Dunlap; 1857, Revs. James Armstrong, W. G. W. Lewis; 1858, Rev. W. G. W. Lewis; 1859, Rev. N. Herron; 1860, Revs. T. Lec, A. M. Lorane; 1861-62, Revs. B. Glasscock, Levi P. Miller; 1863, Revs. A. N. Spahr, William F. McMullen; 1864-65, Revs. A. N. Spahr, T. Head; 1866, Revs. H. Stokes, W. E. Hines; 1867, Revs. W. E. Hines, H. C. Middleton; 1868, Revs. R. K. Deem, A. Hamilton; 1869, Revs. R. K. Deem, J. F. Hull; 1870, Revs. H. M. Keck, J. M. Whitney; 1871-72, Revs. W. F. McMullen, H. M. Keck; 1873-74, Revs. L. M. Davis, M. P. Zink; 1875-77, Rev. J. H. Leas; 1878, Rev. W. H. Sunderland.

Elders.—1838-39, Rev. William B. Christie; 1840-43, William H. Raper; 1843-46, Michael Marlay; 1847-50, Joseph M. Tremble; 1851-54, J. F. Wright; 1855-58, William Young; 1859-62, John W. Fowble; 1863-66, James Kendell; 1867, J. G. Black; 1868-70, S. Bennett; 1871-72, Alexander Mahara, J. K. Chalfant; 1875-79, J. K. Chalfant, Granville Moody; 1875-77, Granville Moody; 1878-80, W. I. Fee.

BATAVIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The meetings held in the court-house by occasional ministers, sent hither as missionaries by the Presbytery, or

coming from neighboring churches, awakened so much interest that a society was organized at the same place on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1829, with the following as constituent members: Robert Townsley, Brice R. Blair, James Dennis, Mary Dennis, Margaret Wood, Nancy Townsley, Caroline Fishback, and Eliza Vorhies. The ministers in attendance were the Revs. R. B. Dobbins, of Williamsburgh; Thomas Cole, of New Richmond; and Jonathan M. Rowland, who became the first pastor of the church, and who the following Sunday first administered the rites of the holy sacrament. Brice A. Blair and James Dennis were elected the first ruling elders. They warmly co-operated with the pastor, and through their united labors the church became so fully established that the building of a frame meeting-house was begun the ensuing year and so far completed that it could be occupied for worship. Here the meetings were thereafter held, and the church greatly prospered. At the end of the first year there were 30 members, and at the close of the second the number had increased to 51. But this prosperous growth was soon impaired and almost checked in subsequent years on account of the lack of pastoral supplies and regular seasons of preaching. In May, 1832, Mr. Rowland discontinued his labors with the church, but was soon after succeeded by the Rev. F. Rutherford, who remained only a few months. The remainder of the year Dr. Thomas Brainard, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Prof. Stowe, from the Lane Seminary, held occasional services.

In May, 1833, the Rev. George Beecher began to preach, and in August of the same year received a call to become pastor. He accepted, and labored successfully with the church until Oct. 1, 1837, leaving the church in a flourishing condition. He had his home with Brice R. Blair, and here he was occasionally visited by members of the Beecher family. On one occasion Henry Ward Beecher, then an ungainly and awkward youth, attending the Lane Seminary, was persuaded by Mr. Blair and Judge Fishback to occupy the pulpit on Saturday evening. He reluctantly consented, and Mr. Blair lit up the church, rang the bell, and called in the people (who were not unwilling guests in those days), to whom the great divine preached his first sermon. Rev. George Beecher was an energetic young man, of pleasing address, and was greatly esteemed by the community.

From 1837 till 1844 the Revs. James Dunlap, Moses H. Wilder, Amos Dresser, and Claudius B. Andrews each preached here for periods of less than a year. In the same time the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. James Black, of Mount Carmel; the Rev. James B. Walker, of New Richmond; the Rev. Joseph Chester; and others from Lane Seminary. A part of the time the church was too feeble to sustain a minister, and its interests consequently declined to a large extent.

In 1844 the Rev. Edward Scofield began his labors here, preaching part of the time at the Monroe church, and succeeded in awakening considerable interest. He remained until 1850, and in the last year of his pastorate 19 members were added on a single occasion. His labors as a pastor during the cholera scourge of 1849 brought the comforts of religion to many of the afflicted people. After Mr. Scofield's retirement, and until 1861, there was again a lack of pastoral service. In 1852, Isaac Delamater

sometimes supplied the church, but it appears that for the next four years there was no preaching at all. In 1856 the Rev. B. F. Neil was employed and supplied the church about eight months. Again, for five years, the little flock was without a shepherd, and many wandered to other folds, while others passed away to their long homes, leaving the membership very small. A few remained faithful to a purpose that the Presbyterian Church in Batavia should not perish but be a monument of strength in the community; but considering that of the 18 members only two were males and that their house of worship had become old and out of repair, the object seemed a hard one to accomplish, and its achievement required many untiring efforts and heroic sacrifices. With a faith in the possibility of the work, a subscription list was circulated for funds to erect a new house of worship, which was so much encouraged that on the 18th of March, 1859, a contract was made to erect the house on the site of the old one. A change of location being suggested the work of rebuilding was delayed, but on the 26th of December, 1859, the old meeting-house was finally sold for \$200. The building yet remains near the *Clermont Sun* office, and is at present used as a carriage-house by the proprietor of the "Hamilton House."

In the spring of 1860 the new church edifice was begun, the corner-stone being laid April 23d. The preliminary meeting was held at the court-house, and was addressed by the Rev. Geo. M. Maxwell, of Cincinnati. Work on the building progressed slowly, and finally came altogether to a standstill. Meantime, the church held its meetings in Robinson's Hall, and here, May 12, 1861, the Rev. J. L. French began his pastorate. He was a young minister, having preached but a few times before, but was imbued with much zeal, and, despite the almost hopeless outlook for the future of the society, decided to occupy the place which had been tendered him. At the same time that he announced this purpose (May 26, 1861) the church was reorganized and the communion was again, the first time in many years, celebrated.

At this period the constituent members were Lott Hulick, John Hull, and sixteen women, viz.: Martha P. Talley, Mary H. Swing, Paulina H. Wayland, Paulina C. Brown, Clarissa White, Amanda Boyd, Jane Rust, Eliza P. Dennis, H. Worstell, Cenith, Almera, and Mary Tate, Catherine Carr, Harriet N. West, Jane Applegate, and Marcena M. Spence. Lott Hulick was chosen deacon.

The meetings were afterwards held in Jamieson's hall, but after many struggles to this end, with the aid of an unexpected benefaction from John Hull, who died March 27, 1866, leaving the church a bequest of \$293, the house was finished Dec. 22, 1866, and was formally dedicated Jan. 20, 1867. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. E. L. Davis, and was followed by a sketch of the history of the church by the pastor, the Rev. J. L. French. The house is a plain but substantial brick edifice, 35 by 54 feet, and has a tower 45 feet high. It is neatly furnished and valued at \$3000. The controlling trustees in 1879 were T. G. Boyd, John White, and George W. Moore. Other trustees have been O. T. Fishback, John M. Brown, Andrew Foote, Robert Townsley, S. Y. Thornton, Lott Hulick, Andrew V. Hopkins, William Lytle, James Pickens,

S. S. Robinson, George W. Hulick, Milton Jamieson, and George L. Swing. The three last named served when the meeting-house was completed.

On account of poor health Mr. French left the church in the fall of 1867 in charge of Rev. H. A. Ketchum as a supply, but returned to his place on the 11th of January, 1868, and continued his ministrations until Aug. 30, 1868. The Rev. George F. Fitch succeeded him as a stated supply, and served the church nearly two years, when he left as a missionary to China. On the 1st of November, 1873, the Rev. J. B. Smith was engaged to supply the church, and continued in this capacity several years. Since Jan. 1, 1878, the pastor has been the Rev. William Carson.

The church has had an aggregate membership of 317, and in December, 1879, had 106 communicants. The ruling elders at that time were George L. Swing, Andrew J. Applegate, Milton Jamieson, and L. W. Bishop. This office has also been held by Brice R. Blair, James Dennis, Andrew Foote, Washington F. Spence, Calvin A. Warren, John Lytle, Joseph Chester, Otis Dudley, George W. Hulick, and William H. Weaver. One of the elders, Joseph Chester, became a minister. The church belongs to the Cincinnati Presbytery, and the clerk of the sessions is Milton Jamieson.

The Sunday-school, which had been allowed to go down, was also reorganized in 1861, and is now highly prosperous. It has an attendance of 136 members, and is superintended by James B. Swing.

THE GERMAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN BATAVIA VILLAGE.*

At a session of the Quarterly Conference of the German United Brethren, held in the Second Church in Cincinnati, in 1871, the Rev. C. Streich was appointed to visit Milford and the surrounding country to preach every three weeks. Accordingly, meetings were held at Milford in a hall, at New Boston in the school-house, and at Willowville in the German Lutheran church, from which resulted, in the fall of that year, a congregation at Boston which numbered 28 members. The same season the Rev. G. Schmidt was appointed as the successor of the Rev. Streich, who commenced holding meetings in Batavia, and in 1874 organized a congregation there which numbered 23 members, and which had F. Schubert as class-leader, and John Erion as steward.

At the annual Conference in 1874 Batavia and Boston were formed into a mission to be supplied by the Rev. J. Moeller, who served until 1876, when the Rev. F. Albrecht became his successor. That year the church in Boston was built under the trusteeship of J. Liller, M. Margely, and C. Bielefeldt; and at a later session of the same quarterly Conference it was voted to erect a house of worship at Batavia. Trustees were appointed as follows: J. Wolf, F. Schubert, and John Erion. The house—an inviting frame edifice, 26 by 40 feet, surmounted by a small belfry—was completed in the fall of 1877, at a cost of \$1525. It was dedicated in an appropriate manner, September 2d, by the Rev. W. J. Shuey, of Dayton, assisted by the Revs. A. Krause and the pastor, F. Albrecht.

* Compiled from an account by the Rev. A. Kopittke.

The latter ended his pastorate in 1878, reporting a membership of 60 in Batavia and 36 in New Boston. The Rev. A. Kopittke then began his pastoral connection, and in January, 1878, formed a congregation of 23 persons at Willowville, which has since become a part of the charge, and has been served by the minister from Batavia. The membership at the three appointments numbers 140, 75 of whom belong to Batavia.

In May, 1879, the circuit purchased a parsonage, at a cost of \$850, in the village of Batavia, and is making arrangements to build a house of worship at Willowville.

THE UNION CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1808 Methodist preaching was regularly maintained at the house of Charles Robinson, on Lucy's Run, and continued seven or eight years. At the end of that time Mr. Robinson and his collaborators in this moral vineyard—Henry Miley, David Tedrow, John Troy, Joseph Smith, Seth Dunham, John Wageman, Josiah Fairfield, Richard Doughty, Abram Miley, Robert Chapman, Isaac Tedrow, Benjamin Troy, and Charles Robinson, Jr.—united their efforts to build a hewed log meeting-house, which was soon completed, and was long known as Robinson's Church. In the course of years this house no longer served the purpose of the builders, and in 1832 a neat frame edifice was erected, on a site half a mile from the old one, which received the present name. Again the changes of time rendered it unfit for Divine worship, and in 1874 the present church building, also a frame, was erected in its stead. The building committee was composed of R. Belt, B. F. Moyer, and J. F. Hitch, and the house cost \$1800. It was formally dedicated by Rev. Dr. Wentworth. The present trustees are J. W. Davis, B. F. Moyer, B. Daly, S. Dial, J. F. Hitch, and J. B. Hopkins.

The Sunday-school, which is maintained by the church, under the superintendence of B. F. Miley, was organized about 1830, by Joseph Halliday, and was one of the first in the county. It has always been one of the best conducted, and through its influence much good has been worked in the neighborhood. The church has had essentially the same ministerial supply as the Amelia Church, whose history is given in Pierce township, in this book. In connection with Union Chapel is Lucy's Run Cemetery, controlled by an organized body and duly incorporated, which affords a peaceful place of interment.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING-HOUSE,

on the Ohio turnpike, east of Amelia, was built in the spring of 1827, on a lot of land secured for this purpose from Michael Roseberry. Adjoining this lot was a burial-ground, in which a number of persons had been inhumed previous to this date, the first, Mrs. Roseberry, as early as 1819. The house was built by Alex. Thompson, at that time nearly seventy years of age, and after the frame had been raised, in the presence of those who had assisted him, he climbed to the top of the building and proclaimed its name in this manner: "Here stands a fine frame, and its name shall be Republican, free for all denominations to worship God in." The proviso for a free church was stipu-

lated in the lease, which was made to John Malick, Sr., Aaron Leeds, and Jacob Hair, and their successors, as trustees. These were Frederick Eppert (deceased), Robert Doughty, and Thomas Sheldon.

In the house thus provided nearly every denomination in this part of the State at one time or other worshiped, and some occupied it regularly. The Christians held their meetings here stately for twenty-five years, and the Universalists, Protestant Methodists, and Presbyterians each with regularity several years. The esteemed Dr. Parker preached here once a month, and when the Mormons preached their doctrines in this part of the State, they held their meetings within its friendly walls. There the Hon. David Fisher held a debate with a Universalist minister, and Hon. R. W. Clarke pronounced an oration on the death of President Harrison; the house was also used for temperance meetings, singing-schools, and in fact was truly Republican, in use as well as in name.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH NEAR AMELIA

was organized in the above house in 1828, by Elder John T. Powell, with ten members, namely, Alexander Thompson, A. P. Thompson, Mary Ann Thompson, Jonathan Dunham, Sr., Susannah Dunham, Jacob Hair, Ann Hair, Sr., Ann Hair, Jr., Rebecca Galloss, and Susan Dunham. Only two of the above members survive, and at present there are 98 members.

Worship was held in the Republican house until 1855, when the present edifice was erected, the trustees being Hiram Wheeler, L. D. Fairfield, and Blair Jeffries, who, with the exception of Jeffries (deceased), are the present trustees. Twice the house has been injured by storms, impairing its value, so that at present it is set at only \$1000. Nevertheless, it is yet a comfortable place of worship. The records concerning the first deacons and elders are vague, but it is supposed that they were A. P. Thompson and Jacob Hair; successive deacons have been Thomas Sheldon, Hiram Wheeler, Blair Jeffries; and Thomas Sheldon was also an elder. The clerks of the church have been Josiah Fairfield, Thomas Sheldon, L. D. Fairfield, John Malick, Jr., S. R. Fairfield, and Thomas B. Crosswell. The latter is also superintendent of a Sunday-school organized in 1851, and which lately has been kept up the year around, with good success.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT OLIVE BRANCH.

The exact time of the organization of this body cannot be determined, as no records of that event are known to exist. Among the early members were Samuel, Shadrach, and Robert Lane, Joseph McConnell, Joseph Avry, Laban and Elijah Brazier, James and Shadrach Dial, Charles and Shadrach Medaris, Joshua and Wesley Dole, and, in most cases, the wives of the foregoing.

In 1831 the first house of worship was built on a lot of ground which was donated for this purpose by Daniel Apple. This house yet stands, but in 1871 it was transformed into an Odd-Fellows' Hall. In 1868 the present capacious and substantial brick church edifice was erected by a committee composed of William Hulick, Peter Brunaugh, D.

M. Dial, Stephen Judd, and T. J. Cazal, at a cost of about \$5000. It is not surpassed in general appearance and beauty of finish by any other country church in the county, and has sittings for 450 persons. It was consecrated by the Rev. Charles Ferguson, of Cincinnati. The present board of trustees is composed of Thomas Thompson, Peter Brunaugh, William Hulick, Ira Johns, G. Schwab, D. M. Dial, R. Violet, Stephen Judd, and T. J. Cazal.

Until 1876 this appointment was a part of the Amelia Circuit, and the ministerial service up to that period is given in a history of the Amelia Church. In 1876 the Olive Branch Circuit was formed, to embrace also a number of appointments in Union township, and Rev. John Vance was placed in charge. He was succeeded in the fall of 1879 by Rev. J. F. McCole. For many years the veteran minister, Rev. Samuel West, lately deceased, was a member of this church.

The recording steward of the circuit is William Duckwall. At Olive Branch are more than 100 members, forming three classes, under the leadership of William Hulick, Peter Brunaugh, and Thomas Thompson. The former is also superintendent of an excellent Sunday-school, which has 120 members.

THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF OLIVE BRANCH

was organized Saturday, Sept. 24, 1814, as the "Regular Baptist Church of the East Fork," with the place of meeting in Union township. But as no records have been preserved from that time till 1832, much of the early history is merely a matter of conjecture. On the 25th of May, 1833, Deacon William Wood resigned on account of bodily infirmities, and Henry Donham was elected in his stead. At that time the church embraced among its members persons belonging to the Donham, Davis, Millspaugh, Durham, Perin, Pierce, Arthur, Wood, Clark, Hill, Moore, Thomas, Carter, Hunt, Armstrong, Dennis, and other families, to a goodly number, so that it was one of the most important churches in that Association. At that period Isaac Ferris was the pastor, and the same year a burying-ground was opened near the church by George Hunt, David Shumard, James Millspaugh, and John Dumford.

The decay of the old house and the changes in population rendered a new place of worship desirable, and on the 22d of May, 1852, David Shumard and George W. Hunt reported that they had purchased a lot at Olive Branch, on which to erect a new house. In June, the same year, John M., George W., and James M. Hunt, and Joseph Hatfield were appointed a building committee, and the following year was completed the present brick edifice, and the society has since occupied it, although it was a few years before worship was entirely discontinued in the old house.

In 1840, Rev. John W. Riley became the pastor of the church; the following year, and in subsequent years, Elder Ferris was again the pastor. Other ministers of the church were Elders John K. Morris, A. K. Sargent, George Sapp, A. J. Riley, Elder Woodruff, and William Spaldon, who has at present charge of the spiritual interests of the church.

For many years George Hunt was clerk of the church, and for the past twenty years James M. Hunt has served in the same capacity.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN BUNN. BATAVIA, CLERMONT Co. OHIO.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. W. CLARKE.

Stephen Clarke, son of John and Mary (Reader) Clarke, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1738. He was married in May, 1764, to Eleanor Houton, born Feb. 14, 1741. Stephen's mother, Mary Clarke, was a daughter of Robert Reader, born 1672, by his wife, Mary, born 1670. Stephen and Eleanor Clarke had three children born in England, of whom their first, Joseph, died in infancy, but the other two, Houton and Joseph (2d), came with their parents to America. They landed in Henrico Co., Va., Nov. 5, 1773, and afterwards settled in Mecklenburg County, of same State, where their sons, Nathaniel and Abner, were born, the former dying in his tenth year. In 1795 the two brothers, Houton and Abner Clarke, emigrated to Bracken Co., Ky., and in 1798, Houton came over to Ohio and settled in what is now Tate township, of this county. Houton was born March 16, 1766, and Dec. 7, 1806, was married by Rev. George Rogers to Nancy Riley. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born Dec. 7, 1786, in Surry Co., N. C., and was the eldest of thirteen children. Her father was Rev. Gerrard Riley, born May 20, 1766, in Montgomery Co., Md., and who was the son of Ninian Riley, born in Maryland, March 18, 1726, and her mother was Miss Frances Wright, married to Rev. Gerrard Riley, Jan. 12, 1786. To Houton and Nancy (Riley) Clarke were born nine children,—Smith G., born in 1807, died in 1851; Frances C., born 1809, and married to Dr. S. Y. Thornton; Reader Wright; Joseph Marcus, born June 4, 1814; Eleanor H., born in 1816, and married to Gen. R. M. Sinks; Nancy Caroline, born Feb. 1, 1821, and died in August, 1823; Ninian, died in infancy; Sara Ann, born Oct. 21, 1822, and married to Charles H. Hunt; Minerva J., born Aug. 17, 1825, and married to Dr. D. F. Fraser. Of the above children all but Joseph Marcus Clarke and Mrs. Dr. Fraser are deceased.

Stephen Clarke, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died Dec. 17, 1812, and his wife, Nancy, died in 1818, the latter in Bethel. R. W. Clarke's father, Houton Clarke, died Sept. 11, 1834, but his mother, Nancy (Riley) Clarke, lived till June, 1855. Reader Wright Clarke was born in Bethel, of this county, May 18, 1812, where his father was one of the first inn-keepers of the county, as well as one of the earliest justices of the peace, receiving his commission from the Governor of the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair. R. W. Clarke was reared in the village, but employed in his youth in farming. His education was obtained by attending school in the winter and private instruction at home by his father, who was a man of liberal education. He learned the art of printing under Governor Samuel Medary, then publishing the *Ohio Sun*, first at Bethel and then at Batavia, and at eighteen years of age he established a paper at Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., called the *Wabash Herald*, the first paper ever printed in that county.

In 1833 he was married, and in May of that year located at Shawneetown, Ill., where he published the *Illinois Journal*. In consequence of the ill health of his family he re-

moved to Ohio in 1834, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the mean time reading law. His business proved disastrous, and he was completely prostrated, financially. He struggled along as best he could, with little or no means, and managed to keep up his law reading, buying his own books and reading without a preceptor, until April, 1836, when he was admitted to the Clermont bar. About the same time he engaged in the newspaper business, and with Andrew M. Gest established the *Clermont Courier*, a radical Whig paper, that started out in the support of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. With that paper he was subsequently connected as publisher, editor, proprietor, or correspondent for more than thirty-five years. In 1837 he was the Whig candidate for prosecuting attorney in the county, and although his party was in the minority some five hundred votes, he only fell thirty-six votes short of election. In 1840 he was elected by a large majority as a representative in the Legislature, and re-elected in 1841, when he declined further to be a candidate. In the General Assembly of Ohio he was a leading member, and chairman of the committee on public printing. His report in that capacity attracted much attention, and drew down upon him the wrath of the opposition, and especially that of Col. Samuel Medary, then public printer of the State. In 1844 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention and a candidate for elector on the Whig ticket that year, and aided largely in casting the electoral vote of Ohio for Henry Clay. In 1846 he was appointed clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of Clermont County, which position he held until 1852, when the new constitution went into effect and the office became elective, and he was not a candidate for the place. In 1858 he was the Republican candidate for Congress, in a district with over fifteen hundred opposition majority. He was beaten by about eight hundred votes, carrying his own county by seven majority, when the Democratic majority was several hundred. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and was one of the Ohio delegation most zealous for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. In 1864 he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixth District, and elected by a large majority over Chilton A. White, then incumbent. He was re-elected in 1866, by a decided majority, over Col. William Howard. At the close of his congressional term, in 1869, he was appointed by President Grant third auditor of the treasury of the United States, which office he held until his declining health and the cares of his private business compelled him to resign. In Congress he was always found acting with the radical Republicans, and a practical economist all his life, he uniformly voted against all measures of extravagance and prodigality. His speeches in the House, which were carefully prepared and read from manuscript, will most favorably compare with the best of his contemporaries. Mr. Clarke was married June 24, 1833, by Rev. Moses Warden, to Margaret Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had three children,—Missouri Augusta, born Nov. 14, 1835; John Marshal, and Marcus Smith, the two latter dying in infancy. Mr. Clarke's first wife, Margaret (Ross), died in 1840, and some two years subsequently he married Miss Sallie Turpin Daughters Pollard, of Neville. Mr. Clarke's only surviving child, Missouri A.,

was married, June 29, 1858, to George W. Gregg, son of George and Sarah Gregg, early pioneers of Clermont. Mr. Gregg was a lawyer of the Clermont bar, a very prominent business man, and a gentleman universally esteemed for his high mental attainments and social powers. He died Feb. 21, 1879, leaving his widow and a son, Reader Wright Clarke Gregg, now arrived at maturity, and a young man of rare promise, with many of his father's, Gregg, and his grandfather's, Clarke, characteristics. Mrs. Sally T. D. Clarke died Sept. 18, 1871, and Mr. Clarke, May 23, 1872. Following the example of his grandfather, Stephen Clarke, a distinguished Mason in England, and of his father, Houston Clarke, one of the earliest and most prominent Masons in Clermont, R. W. Clarke, on arriving at legal age, received the three symbolical degrees in the lodge and the four capitular degrees in the chapter, and was for many years one of the most eminent members of this ancient and honorable order in Clermont. He was repeatedly Worshipful Master of the Lodge and High Priest of the Chapter, and often represented them in the Grand Masonic bodies of the State. Mr. Clarke was an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker, a brilliant editor, and a successful and accomplished politician, and withal was hardly excelled in business ability. While he attained political distinction and acquired a nice estate, his private character for integrity and uprightness was unquestioned. He loved his home, his family, children, and grandchildren, and he had that rare trait of character of standing by his friends; hence he counted them by thousands, and they bravely stood by him in all his political campaigns, and rallied to his support with an ardor and feeling rarely accorded to any other public man of Clermont.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

Col. William Howard, of Batavia, of the law-firm of Howard & Howard (his son, John Joliffe Howard, being his partner), is of English extraction on his paternal side, and is of good Revolutionary stock, that most actively participated in the struggle for independence and fought on the side of the colonies. He was born in Jefferson Co., Va., Dec. 31, 1817, and was the third child in a family of seven children, whose parents were Thomas Howard and Rebecca (Likins) Howard, natives of the same county, in which their ancestors had lived for over two hundred years. His father followed through life agricultural pursuits, and after his removal to Wheeling, Va., died there in 1853. His mother, whose decease occurred in 1831, was of English-German descent, and was a woman of a noble Christian type. She early inculcated in the breasts of her children those sacred principles which lie at the foundations of good society. Until his fifteenth year he was employed as an assistant on the farm, and later was placed to learn the saddlery trade in Jefferson Co., Va., which he pursued for several years. His early education was limited, and was obtained at the common schools, at that time few in number in the "Old Dominion," and short in their terms, and by attentive reading during the leisure hours of his service as a saddler.

In 1835 he moved to Augusta, Ky., and entered the preparatory department of Augusta College, the first Meth-

odist institution of learning established in the United States, and at that time at the height of its prosperity. Its president was the distinguished Rev. Joseph S. Tomlinson, D.D. There he pursued a thorough curriculum of literary study, and graduated with high honors in 1839. During this time he became very proficient in mathematics, both pure and mixed,—a branch of study for which he had early a notable aptitude and talent, and which qualified him to become noted as a surveyor, and which was of incalculable service to him as a land-lawyer in the tedious intricacies of land litigation in after-years. He supported himself in the mean time by working five hours per day at his trade, and thus was enabled to receive a splendid education by his own hard labor. In his youthful days he had proposed to apply his attention to the study of medicine, an intention whose origin is attributable to the fact that in the ranks of the medical profession several members of his family had already acquired distinction. While pursuing a collegiate course, however, he abandoned this design, and resolved to apply himself to the study of law, deeming the legal profession one more in harmony with his tastes and in accordance with his mathematical abilities. Accordingly, in 1839, under the guidance of Hon. Martin Marshall, an accomplished scholar, and one of the most distinguished legal practitioners of Kentucky, and a member of that illustrious family which produced Chief Justice Marshall, he began to prepare himself for the bar. Within one year he qualified himself for admission, and in 1840 established his office in Batavia, Clermont Co., where he has since resided, engaged in the profession most honorably and extensively. He is to-day the Nestor of the Clermont bar, having been in practice longer than any other attorney. From 1842 to 1849 he was associated in his profession with Thomas L. Shields, and the firm of Shields & Howard was retained in nearly every important land-suit at a time when litigation of titles in the Virginia Military Reservation absorbed the best part of the law practice in the courts. Mr. Shields, shortly after the dissolution of that famous law-firm, returned to the large landed possessions at Sewickly, fourteen miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River, in Pennsylvania, which he had inherited from his ancestors, and there died in 1879. Col. Howard has, as an heirloom of that happy partnership and association, a compass which Mr. Shields gave him, and which his maternal grandfather Leet carried when he and George Washington together surveyed thousands upon thousands of acres of land in Western Pennsylvania, and which the Father of his Country, it is thought, often used in these surveying expeditions in the wilds of the then Far West.

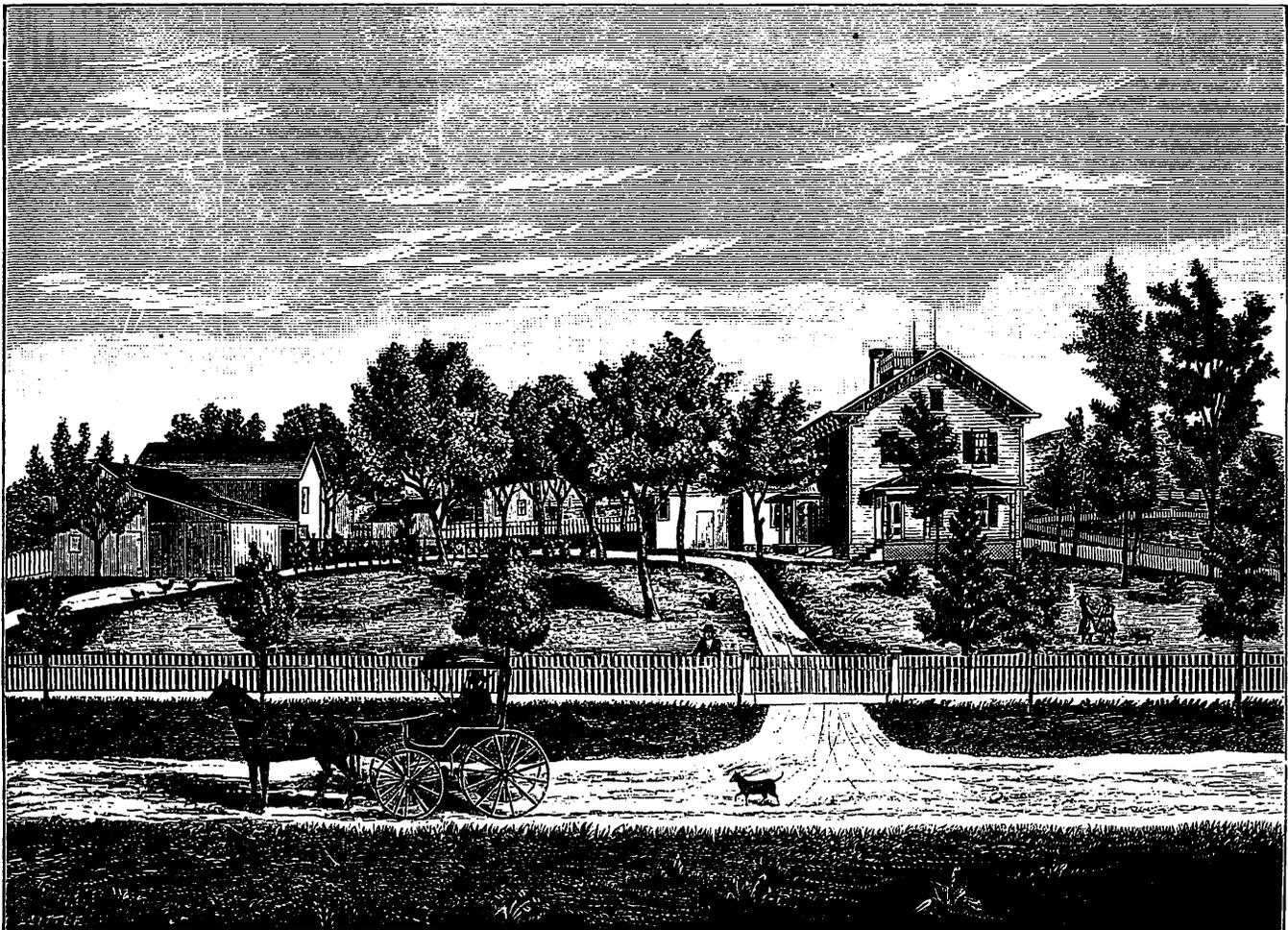
Col. Howard was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1845, and was re-elected in 1847. In 1849 he was elected State senator to the Legislature of Ohio from the district of Brown and Clermont, and served one term, with great honor to himself and with rare fidelity to his constituents. In 1858 he was elected as a representative to Congress, from the district comprising the counties of Clermont, Brown, Highland, and Adams, and took his seat the first Monday of December, 1859, and served one term of two years, the closing part of which witnessed the election of President Lincoln and the secession of the Southern



Photos. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

Louisa W. Bishop

L. W. Bishop



RESIDENCE OF THE HON. L. W. BISHOP, BATAVIA, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

States, which drew upon Congress the eyes of all the American people and of the world at large. At the most critical time of that memorable period, just before Sumter was fired upon, Col. Howard made an eloquent speech in the House in defense of the Union and against secession, and for preserving the unity of the country at all hazards. His speech had a wonderful effect in uniting all the friends of the Union and Constitution to sustain the Federal government, and won him great distinction and the applause of the American people. It was considered by the press the ablest speech of that famous session. In the district the one-term rule then obtaining in the Democratic party, which had elected him, he was not a candidate for re-election, but in 1866 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the district at that time composed of Clermont, Brown, Highland, Fayette, and Clinton, and which being strongly Republican, he was not elected. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Third Congressional District, composed of Clermont, Butler, Clinton, Fayette, and Warren Counties, to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, at which Tilden and Hendricks were the Democratic nominees. At the Ohio Democratic State Convention of 1879 he was one of the principal members of the select committee which reported the famous resolutions of that year.

His first vote for President was cast for James K. Polk, and he has always been intimately identified with the Democratic party, working efficiently to secure its welfare and develop its best interests. On the stump, in exciting political campaigns, for forty years his eloquent voice has been heard in defense of the party to which all his life he has been so warmly attached.

In military matters also he has been prominently and most honorably before the public. In 1847 he accompanied to the scene of operations in Mexico the Second Ohio Regiment of infantry, and as second lieutenant of Co. C, raised in Clermont and Brown Counties, served actively with this body until the termination of the war. During those eventful days he was on the line, under Gen. Winfield Scott, from Vera Cruz to Puebla. In the war of the Rebellion he went to the front, in September, 1861, as major of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service of his country some eighteen months, and in 1862 was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. He was with this gallant regiment in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, and was actively engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Crab Orchard, and Stone River, besides innumerable skirmishes and other minor engagements. In 1863 he resigned his position in the army, his health having become seriously impaired through the trials attending extraordinary efforts necessitated by fatiguing marches and exciting service in the field.

Col. Howard has ever manifested a warm and far-seeing interest in educational matters, and has been greatly instrumental in advancing many public enterprises calculated to benefit the people of his county. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and having at a very early period of his life been converted, has in his daily walk and conversation and in his dealings with mankind ever maintained a high Christian character above all sus-

picion or reproach. He is a man of varied experience in life, a public-spirited citizen, and a lawyer of scholarly attainments, who has won distinction at the bar, both before juries and courts, by his abilities and genius, aided by his suavity of manner and exemplary conduct of life.

He was married Jan. 29, 1852, to Amaryllis C. Botsford, of Columbus, Ohio, a native of Oswego, N. Y. She was a woman of superior natural intelligence, and possessed a highly cultivated and refined mind and extensive information, which, combined with her amiability of manner, kind disposition, and Christian character, made her a favorite in society and the idolized wife and mother in her own household; and whether in public or private life, she was her husband's confidential adviser. She died July 13, 1875, greatly mourned by the community in which she lived. Col. and Amaryllis C. Howard had two children, both sons, of whom William Howard was born Oct. 31, 1852, graduated at Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, in 1873, and died Aug. 31, 1875, in his twenty-third year. He was a young man of rare promise in intellect and strong character, and was cut down by the fell destroyer, consumption, just after the completion of his classical studies and in the flush of bright manhood, only seven weeks after his loved mother had been laid in the silent grave. The other son, John Joliffe Howard, was born June 27, 1855; studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar at the September term of the Clermont District Court in 1877, and in 1878 was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, in which position he is now acting, and is also in partnership with his father in the practice of the law.

Col. Howard was married the second time on Nov. 27, 1877, to Mrs. Harriet A. Broadwell, of Georgetown, Ohio, the widow of Hon. Lewis Broadwell, a distinguished business man of Cincinnati, and who was a senator in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth General Assembly of Ohio from Hamilton County, in the years 1849 and 1850, and at the same time Col. Howard represented the Brown and Clermont district. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Anne (Philips) Penn, early pioneers in Southern Clermont, and is a lady of varied intellectual accomplishments and *belles-lettres*, and to her marked natural genius and talents she has added many treasures by extensive research and travels in Europe. A lady of dignified manners and culture, she presides most elegantly over their beautiful home, and dispenses hospitality in a style worthy of the noble lineage from which she has descended.

DR. L. W. BISHOP.

Leonard Westcott Bishop was born in Cheviot township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, July 25, 1823, of good Revolutionary stock. He was one of a family of ten children, whose parents were of Welsh extraction, and who in 1815 emigrated from Cumberland Co., N. J., to the city of Philadelphia, whence, after a brief stay, they removed to Indiana, and some three years later settled in Hamilton County. Leonard W. was born on his father's farm, where he lived until his sixth year, when his father moved to Cincinnati, and there resided until 1829, when he located in Goshen

township, of this county, where he died in 1864. Leonard W. in his residence in Cincinnati had the advantages of its schools, at that time, however, possessing but meagre facilities for instruction, and it was not until his eighteenth year that he received a good systematic school training, which he obtained under Rev. L. G. Gaines, at Goshen. When nineteen years old he began teaching, at the same time continuing his studies. Afterwards he took a partial course at Miami University, and then began reading medicine with Dr. Colon Spence, of Perin's Mills, with whom his reading occupied some two years. He taught school and pursued his medical studies until about his twenty-fifth year, when he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and then began the practice of his profession at West Woodville, in Wayne township, succeeding Dr. Erastus Hopkins. He remained there a few weeks, and then removed to Mount Carmel, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Frank Parish, and where he remained until the last of June, 1849. At that time the Asiatic cholera was prevailing as an epidemic in the country, and was particularly malignant in the neighborhood of Wineberg, on the Ohio River, and in Anderson township, Hamilton County. Owing to the death and disabilities of the physicians in that vicinity, Dr. Bishop now removed there, and located near Mount Washington, and in that noted cholera district, by his courage, skill, and energy, rapidly gained a large practice and a deserved reputation in his profession. This was the turning-point in his life, and to this day the old settlers of that community speak in grateful terms of the resolute young practitioner who came to their succor. Two years later he located in the beautiful village of Mount Washington, and in 1854 graduated at the Ohio Medical College. At Mount Washington he was one of the projectors of its fine academy, serving for years as secretary of the board of directors of that institution.

During the war of the Rebellion he was secretary of the Anderson Township Relief Society, of which Capt. Bennecville Cline was president, and which by its able and patriotic efforts cleared the township from all drafts, and raised and dispensed large sums of money for alleviating the necessities of the families of soldiers at the front. He also served as one of the township trustees at the same time, and was largely instrumental in procuring the quotas of volunteers that enlisted in his township. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing calls were made upon all the Northern States for surgeons, physicians, and medical stores for the wounded and disabled, and a meeting of the citizens of the township was called at Mount Washington to furnish them for the two companies that had gone from its territory. At the unanimous request of the people assembled, Dr. Bishop was chosen to proceed to the scene of this late battle with the supplies raised, and to bring back the dead bodies of the fallen heroes and the sick and wounded that could be moved. Through the influence of Charles H. Wolf and A. A. Colter, he was appointed a surgeon and physician on the medical staff of Dr. Comegys, of Cincinnati, on board the boat "Monarch," commanded by Capt. Baker, which was about to leave for Pittsburg Landing, and which arrived there Sunday morning follow-

ing the battle. He proceeded first to seek out those of his township requiring aid, to whom he dispensed the stores and medical relief. He was one of twelve doctors on the boat engaged in the noble cause, and one of his colleagues was Dr. N. S. Hill, of Neville. In two weeks his humane and patriotic efforts were finished, when he returned with the dead and wounded soldiers, for whom his townsmen had sent him. On his return, at an immense assemblage of the people, a unanimous vote of thanks, the only compensation he desired or received, was tendered the doctor for his kind and grateful services. He was during the war frequently called to Cincinnati by its provost-marshal to aid and assist the regular surgeons in the various hospitals immediately after battles, when the wounded were pouring in beyond the capacity of the surgeons in charge to care for them.

In 1866-67 he removed to Mount Carmel, and there practiced his profession until 1870, when he located in Batavia, where he has ever since resided. In the summer and fall of 1844 he received in Goshen Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 119, the three symbolical degrees of Masonry, and has remained a member of that order to this day in good standing. He was a charter member of Gerard Lodge, at Newtown, being mainly instrumental in its institution, and its first Worshipful Master, and over that and other lodges for some ten or twelve years he has been Master, and has represented them in the Grand Lodge of Ohio. When about twenty-one years of age he united with the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, under Rev. L. G. Gaines, and is an elder in the church of that denomination in Batavia at this time. He was one of the few persons who organized in 1866 the Clermont Sunday-School Union; was its first secretary, and has ever since continued actively interested in everything tending to the advancement of Sabbath-schools. He belonged to the old Washingtonian Temperance Society, and from that time to the present has been one of the most zealous temperance advocates in the State. He has been twice married, his present wife being a daughter of John and Rachel (Glancy) Williams, by whom he has two daughters, Bertha and Vesta. In 1879 he was elected one of the two representatives of Clermont County in the Sixty-fourth General Assembly of Ohio, and his term will expire on the first Monday of January, 1882. He is on the important House committees of "Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Imbecile Asylums," "Medical Colleges and Societies," also "Fish and Game." He has achieved a State reputation for his introduction and advocacy of the bill known as "Bishop's Local-Option Bill," which is now in the hands of the temperance committee, and will be brought to a vote the ensuing winter. In 1876, accompanied by his wife, he revisited the home of his ancestors in New Jersey, taking that opportunity to witness the Centennial Exhibition, then being held in Philadelphia. After his removal to Batavia he was appointed government examining surgeon for this district, to examine wounded and disabled Union soldiers who applied for pensions, which important position he held until the office was abolished. The doctor was one of the leading spirits in the organization and building of the Cincinnati and Eastern Narrow-Gauge Railway, and is a large stock- and bond-holder in that corporation.

In 1879 he originated and carried out measures by which the stockholders in the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad were made thoroughly conversant with the official proceedings of the management. As a member of the Legislature he secured the passage of a special act authorizing this railway company to issue a second mortgage and bonds by which the final success and completion of the road is made a certainty, as the stockholders, on May 20, 1880, voted in favor of issuing the same. In the autumn of 1879 he was honored with a special invitation to attend the unveiling at Washington City of the statue of Gen. George H. Thomas, and was present at the grand ceremonies attending the same, as the guest of the Army of the Cumberland, and remained two weeks at the national capital, making himself conversant with the workings of the government in the various departments. Dr. Bishop, by his business energy and large dealings in lands, has acquired a goodly share of this world's

goods. His wealth consists mostly in real estate, of which he is an excellent judge.

Dr. Bishop has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who know him; and whether as a physician, a member of society, or a legislator, he has always discharged his whole duty with fidelity and honesty. He is justly sensitive of his honor and integrity, and can never be swerved from the path of duty, nor engaged in anything detrimental to what he esteems to be the interests of the people and good of society; hence he was ever at his post in the Legislature, doing his whole duty, and no more faithful, industrious, or upright member can be found in the present General Assembly than he. At the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Clermont County Medical Society, held at Batavia, May 19, 1880, Dr. Bishop was unanimously elected its president for the ensuing year, an honor only accorded to the oldest and most distinguished practitioners.



H. V. Kerr

Henry V. Kerr, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1819. His parents died when he was quite young, and he labored on a farm until he attained his majority. In 1840 he removed to Ohio, and settled at Newtown, near Cincinnati, where he attended school, and soon engaged in teaching in Hamilton and Clermont Counties. On Jan. 5, 1845, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Harrison, at Newtown, which union was blessed with three children, all of whom are living, viz.: Anna Kerr, wife of John Wayland, editor and proprietor of the *Owen County* (Indiana) *Journal*, published at Spencer; John D. Kerr, publisher of the *Ohio State Register*, printed

at Washington Court-House, Fayette Co.; and Katie Kerr, wife of Willis M. Cowen, of the firm of Dale O. Cowen & Co., editors, publishers, and proprietors of *The Clermont Sun*, printed in Batavia. Mr. Kerr was one of the small band of teachers who in 1848 organized "The Clermont Teachers' Institute," which has become one of the strongest organizations of the kind in Ohio, and to the success of which he has largely contributed. In 1849 he was elected superintendent of the schools of the county, and under his supervision they were greatly improved in system and efficiency. In 1853 he was elected county recorder, and was re-elected in 1856, and held this important office six years.

In 1864 he purchased *The Clermont Sun* of Learner B. Leeds, and edited that journal until 1872. In 1873 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Clermont and Brown; was re-elected in 1875, and during his four years' service in the General Assembly was appointed upon many of the most important committees. During his last term in the Senate he purchased the *Ohio State Register*, at Washington Court-House, rendering valuable aid to the Democracy of Fayette County. On April 10, 1879, he was appointed State librarian by Governor Richard M. Bishop, which position he now holds. In 1847 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to-day is one of its strongest supporters. For twenty-eight years he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, both the Lodge and the Encampment, and in each has passed all the chairs. In the different temperance organizations he has constantly been a member, and to their success has ever added largely by his pen and voice. Early identified with the principles of the Democratic party, he always took a great interest in politics and the discussion of all questions relative to the rights of the people and governmental affairs, and in the counsels of his party his services were eagerly sought, and to his opinions great weight attached in the conducting of political campaigns and adoption of convention platforms.

SAMUEL F. DOWDNEY.

Samuel Francis Dowdney comes of good Revolutionary stock, and was born of English parents on Jan. 18, 1820, in the town of Bethel, Clermont Co., Ohio. His father and mother, William and Eliza (Frances) Dowdney, emigrated from Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and settled in Ohio, coming down from Pittsburgh in an old-fashioned boat on the Ohio River to Smith's Landing, then called the "Mouth of Bullskin," where they landed, and in a few days removed to Bethel, at that time one of the most stirring villages in Southern Ohio. His grandfather, Samuel Dowdney, was born and lived in New Jersey, and served most honorably under Washington in the war for independence, and left five children: Rachel, born Dec. 14, 1785, and who died Jan. 25, 1803; Clayton, born Sept. 21, 1787; William, born Sept. 16, 1789; Mary, born Jan. 11, 1792, and who died the 25th of the same month; and John, born March 4, 1794. On his maternal side,—all New Jersey people, and descended from the first settlers in that State,—his grandfather, Joseph Francis (son of a Revolutionary soldier in the "Jersey troops"), was born Aug. 18, 1767, and was on Nov. 13, 1788, married to Miss Sarah Clifton, who was born Aug. 1, 1766. From their marriage was the following issue: Mary, born Sept. 17, 1789, and who died Aug. 4, 1791; Eliza, born April 29, 1791; Polly, born April 10, 1793, and who died October 4th of succeeding year; Sarah, born July 27, 1796, and who died Feb. 1, 1815; Ann, born Oct. 31, 1798, and married Oct. 12, 1820, to William Bredwell; and Maria, born Jan. 7, 1800, and June 2, 1817, married to George A. Winslow. Of the above, William Dowdney was married to Eliza Frances on Aug. 21, 1813, by William Stoughton, D.D., in the city of Philadelphia, where he

worked at his trade, that of comb-making, and afterwards, as before stated, removed to Ohio. He worked several years at Bethel and in Cincinnati in the manufacture of combs before the invention and introduction of modern machinery superseded labor by hand. William Dowdney afterwards engaged in the mercantile business, and kept hotel in Georgetown, Hamersville, and in other towns in Brown and Clermont Counties, and died at a ripe old age, in Felicity, on Jan. 12, 1870. His wife Eliza departed this life in February, 1871, a year after her husband. When a boy of fourteen years, Samuel F. Dowdney was



S. F. Dowdney

bound out under articles of indenture to James Houston to learn the carpenter's trade; but in a year or two Houston went South with a load of produce and never returned, when Samuel was again apprenticed, this time to the wagon and carriage-making business, which he thoroughly mastered. He followed this avocation several years at Hamersville, but in 1841 he turned his attention to the profession of the law, and gave up his shop and went to Felicity to attend the school at that place, then under the charge of Edward F. W. Ellis, who fell in battle in the late Rebellion gallantly leading an Illinois regiment, of which he was colonel. In 1842 he received a teacher's certificate from the school examiners of Clermont, and taught his first school in the village of Chilo a term of eight months at twenty dollars per month, then considered a large salary for teaching. In the fall of 1843 he went to Georgetown, where he taught in the district school one session, and also kept a select school, during which time he was diligently reading law. In 1844 he entered the law-office of the late Gen. Thomas L. Hamer and his partner, Judge David G.

Devore, where he was a student in a class with Ohio F. Jones, Perry J. Donham, and William Gilliland. On April 4, 1846, he was admitted to the bar, receiving a license to practice as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery in the various courts of Ohio. He then opened an office in Georgetown, of which place he was appointed postmaster by President Polk, filling the office until 1849, when he resigned. In July of that year he removed to Felicity, where the cholera was prevailing, to care for his sister's husband, Dr. J. W. Kennedy, who was attacked with that epidemic. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Felicity, remaining there until February, 1858, when he moved to Batavia to enter upon his duties as probate judge of the county, having been elected to that position the preceding October. He was re-elected in 1860, and acceptably performed the duties of that office for six years. In 1865 he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the Fourth District, composed of Brown and Clermont Counties, over Gen. James Loudon, of Georgetown, who was then filling the office. In 1867 he was re-elected, defeating Paul Mohr, residing on the historic Collins farm, near Bantam. May 7, 1851, he married Miss Eliza Soper, a native of Maine, by which union eight children were born, five of whom are living. Charles, the eldest son, is a farmer at Pierceville, Ind., and Edward T., the second, is reading law with his father in the office of Dowdney & Parrott. In 1841 he joined the Masonic order (of which his father had been at that time a zealous member for over a quarter of a century), and served for two years as Worshipful Master of Felicity Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 102; was prominent in Orion Chapter, No. 41, of Royal Arch Masons, and Connell Council, No. 18, of Royal and Select Masters. Of the two latter he is still a member, but his Blue Lodge membership is now in Batavia Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 109. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Batavia school board; was re-elected in 1873, and served six years, during which time the present elegant school edifice was constructed, the schools reorganized and put into their present prosperous condition. In 1878 he was elected mayor of the town of Batavia, and as such for two years was president of the town council, and under his efficient administration the present commodious council-chamber and mayor's office were erected, and twenty-five acres added to the plat of ground comprising the Citizens' Cemetery, adjoining the town. In 1870 he was one of the principal projectors and incorporators of "The Clermont Saving and Loan Association," with its main office in Batavia. Part of the time since its organization he has filled the office of president, and continually served as one of its attorneys. He has ever been an active politician, and identified himself with the Democratic party, to the success of which he has contributed largely by speeches and serving on the county executive committee, of which he has repeatedly been chairman. He resides in a nice cottage of modern architecture, located on the corner of Spring and Market Streets, in Batavia. Judge Dowdney was a school- and play-mate in his boyhood of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and was a law-student in after-years of that distinguished lawyer and orator who, as Congressman, appointed Ulysses as a cadet to West

Point. In 1864, when Clement Laird Vallandigham visited Batavia to make a speech during the Presidential campaign, his headquarters were at the Dowdney residence; hence Mr. Dowdney has a vast fund of political reminiscences concerning men who have swayed and ruled State and nation. He has been in the practice of the law for thirty-four years, and is one of the senior members of the bar of Clermont, and still continues actively engaged in his profession.

M. J. W. HOLTER.

About the year 1816 several worthy pioneer families emigrated from Maryland and settled in Southern Clermont, among whom were John Holter and his wife, Mary Ann, who located in Washington township. This Christian couple of early settlers had the following children: John, Nelson, Lawson, Hanson, Warren, Daniel, Alfred, and Mary Ann Holter; the latter intermarried with Jesse Hunt. Of these Alfred Holter was married on Nov. 17, 1831, by Rev. Benjamin Lakin, to Rachel Ann Philips, a daughter of Wesley and Harriet Philips, also emigrants from Maryland.

Alfred Holter, born in 1804, was twelve years old when his parents removed to this county, and by his wife, Rachel Ann, now living with him in easy retirement on his elegant homestead near Olive Branch, he has had the following-named children: Harriet A., deceased; Marcellus J. W.; Josephus N., who served in Company F, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, all through the Rebellion, and was after the war closed accidentally killed in Cincinnati by a wagon; Mary Ann, married to Albert Tice, of Boston; Sarah E., married to M. V. McGuire, of Union township; Adaliza, married to Daniel D. March, of Stonelick township; Rufus G., of Company F, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed in battle at New Hope Church, Ga., during the Rebellion; Lizzie A., married to George M. Sinks, of Connersville, Ind.; Sarah E., who died in infancy; and A. H. P., the youngest.

The second in this family of ten children was Marcellus John Wesley Holter, born Jan. 10, 1834. He received the limited common-school education of his neighborhood, and completed his studies by one year's attendance at Farmers' College, then a noted institution near Cincinnati. He worked on the farm and grew up into a robust manhood, but under the watchful care of intelligent and Christian parents found time to supply his mind with intellectual stores, which in after-years proved of great value to him in his brilliant military career and public life. After leaving college he taught school four years in Stonelick, Miami, Batavia, and Union townships. He has served six years on the Batavia township board of education, during two of which he was its president. In 1878 he was elected auditor of Clermont County for a term of three years, and is now filling that important station. For nearly ten years he has been chief marshal of the Clermont County Agricultural Society at its annual exhibitions at Boston, to the success of which in all its departments he has ever largely contributed. He was married by Rev. W. Q. Shannon, on Sept. 24, 1861, to Helen E., a daughter and one of the thirteen children of the late Blair Jeffries and his wife Penelope.

He has four children,—Annie Estella, Frank Banning (named for his old compatriot in arms, Gen. H. B. Banning), George Penn, and Josephus Wright. In 1867 he took the degrees in Batavia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 136, passed all its chairs, and was one of the charter members of Houston Lodge, No. 500, at Olive Branch, and its first Noble Grand. He joined Oleander Encampment, No. 44, at Batavia in 1869-70, and has filled all its chairs. Was a representative of the subordinate lodges in the State Grand Lodge in 1877 and 1878; has served one term as district deputy of lodges and encampments, and assisted in organizing many subordinate lodges. The I. O. O. F. has had in Clermont no more active or zealous member than he. In 1880 he was initiated as an entered apprentice into Batavia Lodge, No. 109, of Free and Accepted Masons. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Olive Branch for six years, and for a long time interested in its Sunday-school, in which, as in the church, he has held many official positions. In the late Rebellion Clermont in its thousands of brave and gallant soldiers furnished no one who excelled him in length of services or brilliancy of military record. He enlisted as a private April 15, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, was promoted to orderly sergeant, and served three months in Western Virginia, participating in the engagements of that memorable campaign. On Sept. 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on October 16th was appointed first lieutenant, and so served until August, 1862, when he was made adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he served until May, 1864, when he was captured at the battle of New Hope Church, Ga. He was held a prisoner of war at Macon, Atlanta, and Savannah in Georgia, and in the jail-yard at Charleston, S. C., where he remained until November 1st, when he was released through the Sherman-Hood exchange. He then rejoined his regiment at Tullahoma, Tenn., and came home, but was mustered out shortly after his regiment. In March, 1865, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (its colonel being Henry B. Banning), and took the regiment to the field in Virginia, commanding it until Christmas, part of which time (six months) he was commandant of the post at Alexandria, seven miles from Washington. In the winter of 1865-66 he was mustered out and brevetted for his gallant services as brigadier-general. He had served four years and five months in the army, having but one leave of absence of thirty days after the fighting was all over, and he never missed a battle or a skirmish in which his regiment was engaged. He served in three regiments, holding all the positions from a private to a brigadier-general, excepting those of corporal, 2d lieutenant, and major.

Gen. Holter was in the fight at Ivy Mountain, Ky.; at the battle of Pittsburg Landing; at Corinth; Perryville, Ky.; the battles preceding and at Stone River; Tullahoma battles; at Chickamauga, the fighting of which by infantry was opened by his (Fifty-ninth) regiment; and Mission Ridge, where, when Thompson the color-bearer was killed, Gen. Holter carried the colors and placed them on the rebel guns. He then went to East Tennessee, where he engaged

in many skirmishes, and the following spring entered on the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in several battles and many minor engagements. The day he was captured by the rebels at New Hope Church, Ga, the Union forces lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners sixteen hundred and nine men out of his division, of whom one hundred and eighty were captured. In April, 1865, he was commanding his regiment, the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was forty miles from Lynchburg, Va., when Lee surrendered. He was a gallant soldier, and is a good citizen, neighbor, and popular public official, a man who in an eminent degree has the esteem and confidence of the community.

LEMUEL TEASDALE.

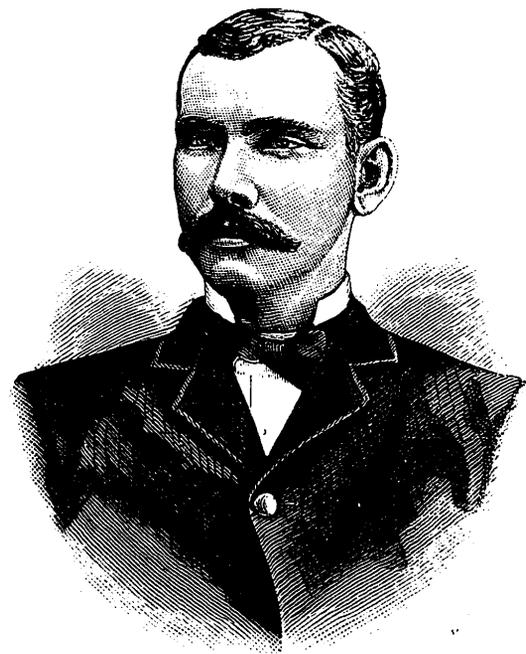
Lemuel Teasdale, the sheriff of Clermont County, was born in New Jersey, April 6, 1838. His father, Sidney F. Teasdale, was born in the same State, April 16, 1816, and Dec. 15, 1837, married Miss Eliza Cassiby, who was born in the same State, May 10, 1817. To them were born three children,—Lemuel; William, born July 22, 1840, who died March 15, 1866; and Cooley, born July 28, 1843, the last born in Virginia, to which State their parents had removed. Eliza (Cassiby) Teasdale, mother of Sheriff Teasdale, died Jan. 15, 1844. She was a lady of estimable character and loved for her many virtues. Sidney F. Teasdale married, Aug. 5, 1844, as his second wife, Susan Peyton, by whom he had the following children, all born in Virginia: Robert, born June 14, 1845; Monroe, Oct. 17, 1847, and died April 20, 1878; Wesley, Nov. 18, 1848; Charles, Jan. 15, 1850; Martha, Oct. 13, 1852, and died July 13, 1853; Simeon F., Oct. 14, 1854, now deputy sheriff of Clermont County; Loretto, Sept. 16, 1857; and John, Nov. 21, 1859. Lemuel Teasdale left his father's house in 1855, in his seventeenth year, going to Arkansas, where for some five years he was engaged with R. M. Brimmer & Co. in the stage business and in carrying the United States mails. Just previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the stage and omnibus business on various routes and in carrying government mails until 1868. On the 18th of May of that year he came to Clermont County. Here, in connection with R. M. Brimmer, he operated the Williamsburgh, Batavia, and Cincinnati 'bus route, as well as that of the Georgetown, Bethel, and Cincinnati road, for one and a half years, carrying the United States mails over both, and he alone conducting the former for two and a half years. From 1872 until the completion of the Cincinnati and Eastern narrow-gauge road, in 1876, he operated the Williamsburgh, Batavia, and Cincinnati 'bus line, connecting most of the time with the Little Miami Railroad at Newtown. In 1873, Mr. Teasdale and W. H. Everhart secured the United States contract for carrying the mails in Cincinnati between all the railroad depots and the post-office, which they operated about a year and then sold out at a large advance. Mr. Teasdale married, April 10, 1866, Miss Maggie Linn, of Washington Co., Pa., daughter of James and Jane (Pollock) Linn, of pioneer families in that part of Pennsylvania. From this marriage there have been



M. A. Wood



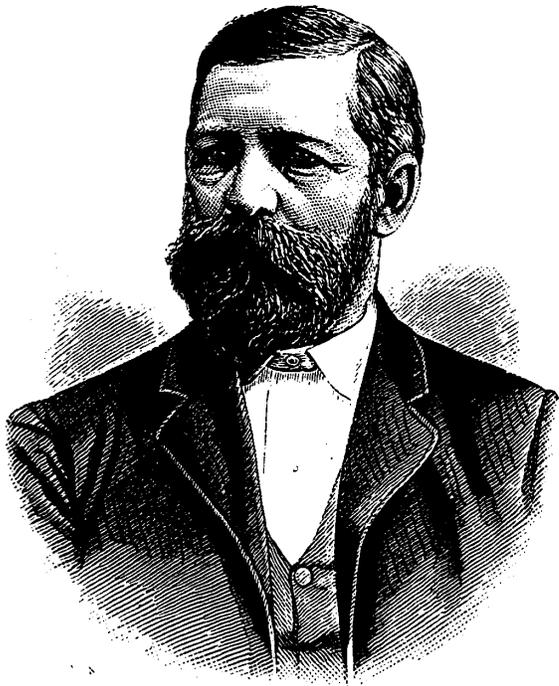
H. B. Malloy



John J. Howard -



Samuel Tinsdale



Mr. J. W. Holter



Joseph Bucking

three children,—Lennie J., born in Pennsylvania, July 5, 1867; Daisy, born Sept. 8, 1870, and died Aug. 26, 1872; Bessie, born Sept. 19, 1872, the last two in Clermont County. Lemuel Teasdale was elected sheriff of the county in 1877 over Ham Allen, another veteran omnibus man, and was re-elected in 1879, over N. B. Ross and E. F. Donley. His term of office will expire the first Monday in January, 1882. He makes a competent official, is very prompt in his business and affable in his official intercourse with all. But few men in the county are more popular than Sheriff Teasdale, who has ever been found a good citizen and true to all trusts committed to his care. On Dec. 31, 1875, he joined Batavia Lodge, No. 55, of Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is one of its prominent members. He resides in the jail building, his own residence being occupied by Judge P. J. Nichols.

JOSEPH BICKING.

Joseph Bicking, son of Samuel and Margaret V. Bicking, was born December 29, 1824, in Brandywine township, Chester Co., Pa., one of the most famous scenes of the Revolutionary era and struggle. He removed to Jackson township, Clermont Co., Ohio, in September, 1839, returned to his native State in the spring of 1841, and again removed to Clermont County in October, 1845. He was married, May 6, 1851, by Rev. Mr. Townley, to Mary, daughter of Aaron Hutchinson, Sr., one of the earliest settlers and pioneers of the county, and first among the emigrants from Mercer Co., N. J. She died in October, 1852, leaving no issue, and Mr. Bicking was afterwards married by Rev. E. Burdsal to Elizabeth J., daughter of Cornelius Harlowe, and granddaughter of Cornelius Washburn, one of the first pioneers of Kentucky, and the noted frontier scout and celebrated Indian-fighter of the Northwest. By his second marriage Mr. Bicking has the following children: Samuel Miles Bicking, Florence S., Margaret C., Esther M., and Grace D. He served in Jackson township as township assessor and clerk, and after his removal to Batavia, in 1858, was deputy county auditor under the term of D. C. Bryan. He also served as deputy county treasurer during the administration of Shadrach Dial, and during the terms of William Nichols and A. M. Dimmitt as county auditor was most of the time their deputy. In October, 1871, he was elected county treasurer for two years, and in 1877 was re-elected to same office, and his last term expires in September, 1880. In all his official positions he has ever been a faithful and urbane officer, true to the trusts committed to his care, and most affable in his intercourse with the public. The county never had his superior as a county treasurer, and its funds were received, kept, and disbursed by him with unswerving honesty and fidelity, and his dealings with taxpayers and all others interested were marked by an urbanity and efficiency worthy of historical recognition and commendation. In politics Mr. Bicking is a Democrat, and his influence in political campaigns has been greatly felt by his party, to whose fortunes and in behalf of whose success his sympathies and voice are ever heard. While not a member of any religious denomination, his views incline to the Presbyterian Church, to which his

family belong and whose services he attends. During the war he was chief clerk in the store of the late Col. Jesse S. Dustin, and after its close was a partner with Judge S. F. Dowdney in operating the Batavia tannery, then in full and successful operation. Subsequently he embarked in the grocery and mercantile business, in which he is now engaged in partnership with his son Miles.

In September, 1854, he joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in Angola Lodge, No. 231, at Williamsburgh, and on removing to Batavia became a member of Batavia Lodge, No. 136, in which he passed all the chairs. He subsequently joined Oleander Encampment, No. 44, held all its chief offices, and was its representative to the Grand Encampment of the State of Ohio. In April, 1877, he received the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason in Batavia Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 109, of which he is a leading member at the present time. Mr. Bicking has always manifested the greatest interest in the public schools, in their advancement to the highest possible grade consistent with the public good, and no citizen has contributed by his influence more to their efficiency and progress than he has done, and his many years of service in the auditor's and treasurer's offices enabled him to have a complete knowledge of the common-school system, and to know its great worth to society and to the State.

HENRY B. MATTOX.

The affable and efficient clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont County, Henry Bonnel Mattox, was born April 1, 1843. Elijah Mattox about the year 1810 emigrated from Virginia, and was the only one of seven brothers who settled in Clermont, the others locating elsewhere in Ohio and in Indiana. Elijah Mattox was born in 1791, and on coming to this State and county settled in what is now Pierce township, where he now resides at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He served in the war of 1812, and is a pensioner for gallant duty rendered in that struggle. On May 7, 1813, he was married by James Ward, justice of the peace, to Elizabeth Medaris, from which union was born Thomas Mattox, at their home at Pleasant Hill. Thomas Mattox was married April 23, 1840, by Rev. S. White, of Batavia, to Miss Nancy Ellis, of that town, and to them were born Henry Bonnel Mattox, William E., James K., Annie E., Edgar, Lida, Charles, and Philora, who died in her infancy. Henry B. Mattox was educated at the district schools, and early displayed an activity of mind that soon developed into a bright promise of a successful future. At eighteen years of age he received a teacher's certificate, after passing a thorough examination, and began teaching, meeting with marked success. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Regiment Volunteers, as a private, was in many skirmishes and minor engagements, and participated in the terrible battle of Chickamauga, in the fall of 1863, where he was, with hundreds of others, taken prisoner by the Confederates. He was then taken to the famous Belle Isle den, thence to the notorious Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., from there to the Danville inclosure, in the same State, and thence to Andersonville Prison,

Georgia; from there he was taken to Florence, S. C., and finally to Charleston, of same State, where, with other Union soldiers, he was for three weeks exposed to the fire of the Federal guns. He was a prisoner in rebel hands fourteen months and twenty-three days, during which time he suffered much at the hands of Confederate keepers; but his good constitution and true grit enabled him to live through all those terrible scenes and come out alive with a renewed feeling of love and devotion to the Union. After the termination of the Rebellion he attended Antioch (Ohio) College, and finished his classical and mathematical studies. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 he resided in Whiteside County, Ill., and was engaged in the grain and coal business, and while there was elected and served one year as township clerk. In 1868, after his return from Illinois, he resumed teaching, and followed that calling up to January, 1879, the last five years of which time he held the office of assistant superintendent of Batavia schools. In the mean time he had read law with Judge George W. Hulick, and had been, at the September term of the Clermont District Court in 1871, admitted to the bar. On June 25, 1874, he was married by Rev. Henry Lockwood to Miss Abbie Porter, daughter of William Porter, Jr., and Asenath (Lane) Porter, of Monroe township, from which union was born one child, a daughter, Edna. In 1871 he took the symbolical degrees in J. B. Covert Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 437, at Withamsville, and soon afterwards received the capitular degrees in Batavia Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 112, of which chapter he was secretary for several years. He was one of the charter members of Batavia Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and after its institution, on Nov. 30, 1875, was for a long time its recorder. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Milton Lodge, No. 99, at Amelia. When released as a prisoner in the Rebellion he received his parole Jan. 1, 1865, and the war was over before he was exchanged. In the exciting political campaign of 1878, in which he took an active part, he was elected clerk of the Clermont County Common Pleas Court, and took his seat in February, 1879; his term will expire in February, 1882. He has made a valuable public official, and by his courtesy and attention to the duties of his office he has won the esteem and confidence of the court, the bar, and the community at large.

M. A. WOOD.

The first settlement made in Southern Clermont, and the second permanent one in the county, was by the Wood family in Washington township. This family is of pure English extraction, coming down from the Revolutionary era with an honorable record for services to the patriot cause in the days of 1776.

David Wood, born and living in Virginia, was a soldier in "The Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment," and his son David Wood married a Miss Smith, descended from the early immigrants to that State from Germany, just before the old French and Indian war. About the year 1791, David and his brother John Wood emigrated to Kentucky and settled at Washington, then the leading town

of the northern part of that State. In the fall of 1795 the two Wood brothers, David and John, accompanied by Elisha, Nathan, and Richard Manning (brothers), who had married respectively three sisters of the two brothers Wood, moved over from Kentucky into what is now Washington township and built what was called "Wood and Mannings' Station," at which time the only other building of any kind in what is now Clermont County was the log cabin of Col. Thomas Paxton, erected a few weeks before, back of the present town of Loveland.

"Wood and Mannings' Station" was built with a stockade, and was partly a fort and partly a double cabin, being used as a dwelling and also for protection against predatory bands of Indians and wild beasts. At its old-fashioned hearth of heaped logs, with its cheerful fire, in the winter of 1795-96 sat many nights Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, and Cornelius Washburn,—who had been Indian-fighters and hunters in Kentucky with the Woods and Mannings,—and recounted their exploits and laid plans for future expeditions. Shortly afterwards the Buchanans, the Sargents, and other settlers came in.

John Wood was one of the three first associate judges of the Common Pleas Court, appointed in 1803, and died while filling judicial office in 1807. David Wood died at a ripe old age about 1848, leaving a son, Dr. David Wood, who had married Mary Day, a daughter of Joseph Day and Deborah (Lambert) Day, married in 1819 and both still living. Mrs. Deborah Day was a daughter of the Mr. Lambert who lived at Williamsburgh at a very early period, and who was one of three English soldiers who settled in America. Dr. David Wood died in 1854, and his widow subsequently married L. D. Page, and by him had one child,—Amanda J. Page. The children of Dr. David and Mary (Day) Wood were Hercelia, married to Thomas M. Padget; Almira, married to Thomas J. Ashley; Marcellus Augustus, the subject of this sketch, born May 14, 1846; George A.; and Sarah C., married to Leonard B. Dixon.

Marcellus A. Wood was educated in the district and at the Felicity schools, and completed his studies at the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School. He received a teacher's certificate at eighteen years of age, and immediately began teaching, following that calling ten successive years in Washington, Franklin, and Pierce townships, acquiring a merited reputation as one of the best educators in Clermont. He was a member all that time of the County Teachers' Institute, prominently connected with its annual sessions, and served on its executive committee and as its secretary for one year. Five years he served as assessor of Washington township, and in 1874 was elected recorder of Clermont County, and in 1877 was re-elected by nearly a thousand majority, leading his ticket by several hundred votes. His second term will expire in January, 1881, and in six years of official duties his administration of this important office has been marked by an efficiency that stamps him as an able and trustworthy official. He was married Dec. 17, 1874, by Rev. H. M. Keck, to Miss Ada H. Richards, daughter of Robert J. and Bena (Smith) Richards, of Franklin township. They have no children, and reside at Glen Este, in Union township, on the noted "Peticolas" fruit-farm of seventy-one acres, which Mr. Wood purchased



JAMES HULICK, SR.



JAMES HULICK.

Photos. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

JAMES HULICK, SR.

The tide of emigration that had been streaming into the new county of Clermont, organized Dec. 6, 1800, was checked if not entirely stopped by the war of 1812; but upon the close of hostilities it began anew, especially from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Among the many worthy emigrants from the last-named State, men of Christian minds and robust physiques, and most generally of means, were the Hulicks, whose descendants at this time are very numerous and comprise many of the best citizens and families of our county. The first to locate was Abraham Hulick, who died Feb. 18, 1871, aged eighty-one years, six months, and twelve days. He was a brother of James Hulick, Sr., who emigrated in the year 1814 and located land, and then returned to New Jersey and brought out his father, John, and his mother, Mary Hulick, from Sussex County, in that State. His father, John Hulick, was of English extraction; served through the Revolutionary war in the army under Washington, and was for years a pensioner of the government for his services in the "Patriot Army." His death occurred at Batavia not quite half a century ago. John Hulick was the father of the following children: James, the subject of this sketch; John and Cornelius, who both remained and died in New Jersey; Abraham; Mary, married to Thomas Tate, and who died in the spring of 1880; Jane, married to James Gest; Sallie, married to Charles Robinson; Martha, twice married, and living in Illinois; and Lot Hulick, who died June 3, 1878, aged seventy-eight years, six months, and three days. James Hulick, Sr., was married by Rev. Jesse Justice, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sept. 12, 1816, to Rebecca Weaver, a daughter of John Weaver, an early settler, who had emigrated from Virginia. Their children were one daughter, married to George R. Wageman, John W. (now deceased), Abraham, William W., Erastus, and James Hulick; the last four being among our best citizens and most successful farmers, while Mrs. Wageman is justly celebrated for her excellence as a housewife and her Christian graces. When James Hulick, Sr., came to Clermont County the town of Batavia had just been laid out into lots by George Ely, its original proprietor, who came from New Jersey, where he had formerly lived in the neighborhood of the Hulicks. Mr. Hulick helped to build the first house in the town,—the Titus Everhart property. He was a carpenter and mill-wright by occupation, and at these trades hardly excelled by any workman of his day. He assisted in the erection of the "Old Stone Church" in Batavia in 1819 (Methodist Episcopal), of which he was a devoted member until his death. In 1827 and 1828 he aided Ezekiel Dimmitt in the construction of the present court-house, and was one of the men largely instrumental in the location of the county-seat at Batavia in the spring of 1824. Abraham Hulick came out in 1811, and bought one hundred acres of George Ely, who had before purchased the Johnson Survey of one thousand acres, the site of the present town of Batavia, and was also the owner of other lands in the neighborhood. In the summer of 1814, James Hulick, Sr., came, in company with George Ely, and assisted the latter in laying out the town of Batavia on Oct. 24, 1814, into lots, and on the 14th of November following Mr. Hulick bought one hundred and ninety-six and one-half acres of Peyton Short, of Kentucky, for three hundred and ninety-three dollars, and on this land his youngest son, James Hulick, now resides. When Mr. Ely and James Hulick came out the former traveled in a wagon ironed by "Dad Tice," then a jour blacksmith in New Jersey, and was until very recently a resident of Batavia, where he worked at his trade even after he had passed fourscore years. In all enterprises for the benefit of religion, education, and the general advancement of society, James Hulick, Sr., was in the foreground, and it is difficult to estimate the results of the labors of such a man; but in the pious raising of good children who have become pillars in the church and exemplary members of society, and in his pioneer work, reclaiming the fertile soil from the forests, we see the impress of his mind and hands, and he is justly remembered as a noble benefactor to his race. He was a grand type

of the pioneer who left his old home and associations in the East to assist in laying the foundations of a new commonwealth in the western wilds; and in his labors he was nobly aided by his good wife, Rebecca, in whom he ever found a loving companion and helpmeet. Born in 1787, he died Nov. 21, 1875, aged eighty-eight years, and his departure was preceded only a short time by his beloved wife.

The memory of the old pioneers who wrought so hard amid difficulties and dangers should ever be kept green by those who reap the reward of their labor.

JAMES HULICK.

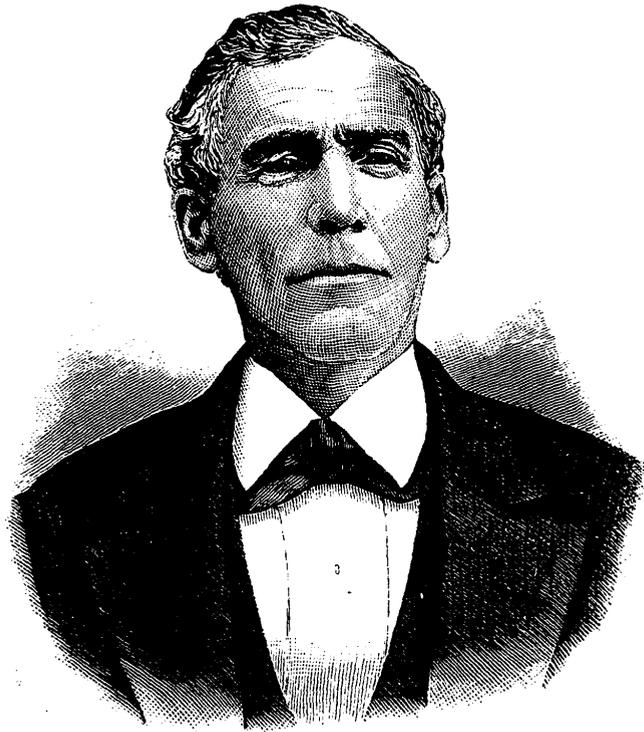
One of the best known citizens and most successful farmers of Clermont County is James Hulick, who was born May 7, 1829, on the old Hulick homestead in Batavia township, and on which he now resides, about one mile from the town of Batavia. His education was similar to that received by all the country children twoscore years ago, when reading, writing, and ciphering to the single rule of three were the chief elementary branches taught. He worked on the farm, and early acquired a knowledge of practical agriculture in all its varied branches. He was married March 21, 1861, by Rev. William Q. Shannon, to Elmira Fuller, daughter of William B. Fuller, by whom he has had the following children, all living: Selona H., William O., Libie, Lot, and Ruena, the youngest. When he arrived at his majority he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Batavia, in which in his infancy he had been baptized by his Christian parents, and of which he is now a leading member, contributing largely to its spiritual and material success. For over twenty years he has been a member of Batavia Lodge, No. 136, I. O. O. F., and in which he has passed all the chairs. He has served a long time in the township board of education, and as clerk of his school sub-district, and has exerted his influence for the advancement of the cause of education. He was one of the projectors of the Cincinnati and Eastern Narrow-Gauge Railway, and has been one of the directors of the company almost from its first organization, and has clung with rare fidelity to its fortunes, and labored most zealously for its final success. In 1880, at the spring election, he was chosen by a large majority as one of the two trustees of the Batavia Township Cemetery. He is a general farmer; is one of the largest and best potato producers in the county, and in 1879 manufactured from the products of his own land over thirty-three hundred gallons of sorghum molasses, in the making of which he is not surpassed in Ohio, and his brand of molasses ranks as the finest in the markets. He owns three hundred and seventy acres of land, three hundred of which is the home farm where he lives surrounded with the comforts of an elegant home, of which his accomplished wife and happy children are the attractions that reward him for his industry and labor. He has been most successful in all his business ventures, to which he has ever brought a critical and prudent judgment, aided by good sense and a profound knowledge of human nature. He was among the first in the county to introduce and sell agricultural implements and machinery of every variety, in which special branch of business his sales were enormous and his profits large, and in which he made the bulk of his handsome fortune. When he began trading in machines the competition was very small and continued so for years; but in the course of time Clermont was overrun with others in the same line of business selling at low rates produced by an unhealthy competition, and thereby reducing the profits. He was the son of James and Rebecca (Weaver) Hulick, his father being English and his mother German. The character of James Hulick stands out in bold relief as that of a Christian gentleman, and it has been the secret of his success in life; and his upright reputation as a man marks him as a noble scion of the old pioneer Hulick family, so long and so honorably known in the bright annals of the county as interwoven with its progress and advancement in all moral, social, and educational matters.



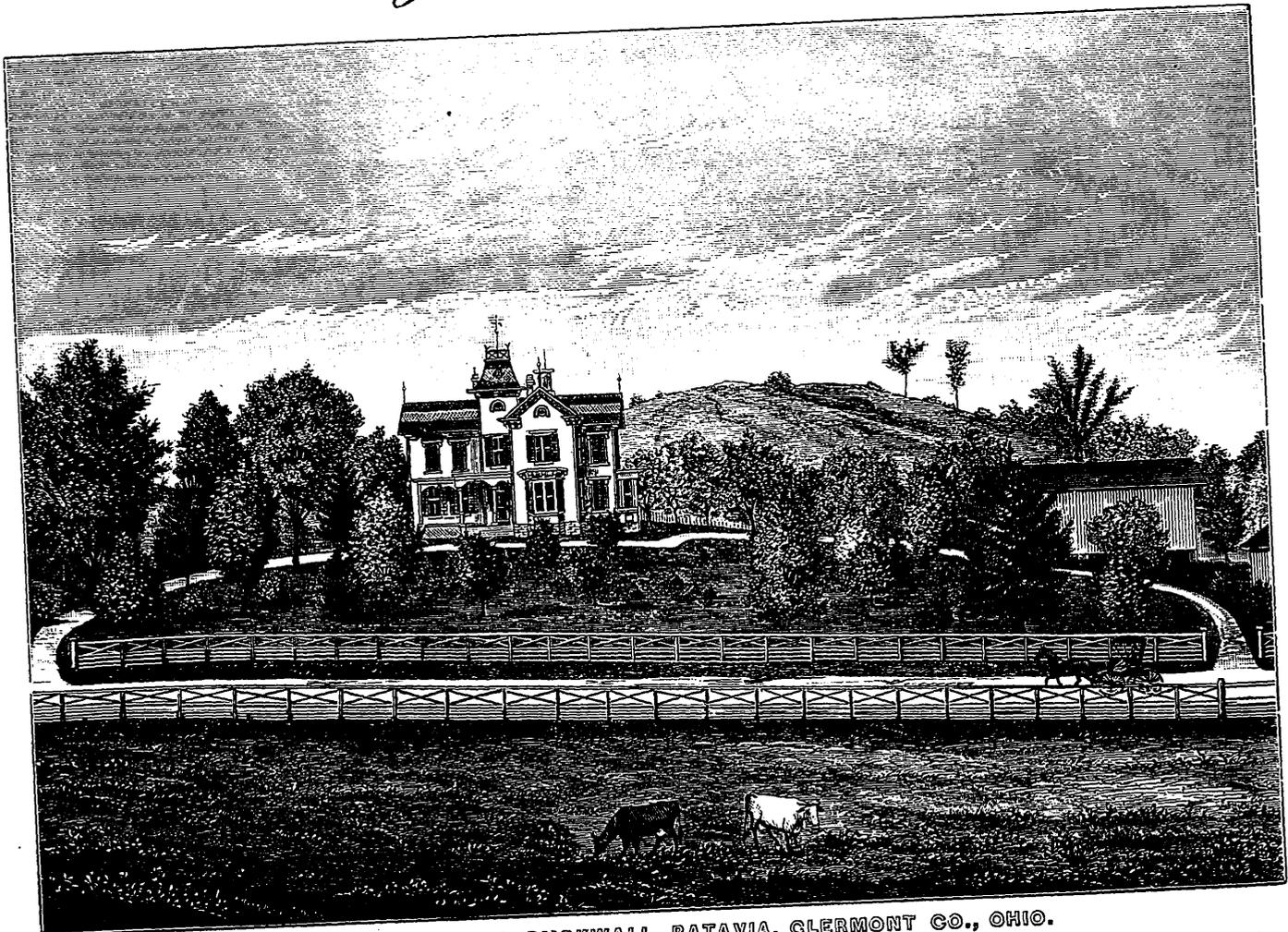
W. W. PERKINS.

William Wesley Perkins was born in Bracken Co., Ky., May 7, 1813, and was the son of William Perkins, who served in the war of 1812, in the 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment of Kentucky militia, from the 26th of August, 1812, to the 18th day of March, 1813. His grandfather on his mother's side, Philip R. Rice, was born Oct. 10, 1757, in the county of King William, Va., and served in the Revolutionary war, and was at Yorktown at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis with his army to Gen. Washington. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch both died in the year 1815, leaving him and his only brother, Levi M. Perkins, both reared by their grandfather, Philip R. Rice. He served his time with J. E. McCormick, in Augusta, Ky., at the tailoring business, and came to Felicity, in this county, Aug. 9, 1837, and there opened his trade, which he carried on successfully for many years, during which time he added much to the improvement of that town by the erection of many substantial buildings. He was married, Oct. 27, 1837, to Miss Frances Moneyhon, of Augusta, Ky. He received the symbolical degrees of Masonry in Felicity Lodge, No. 107, F. and A. M., in 1842, of which he was subsequently Worshipful Master. He took the capitular degrees in Arion Chapter, No. 49, of Felicity, and in Connell Council, No. 19, of same town, was made a Royal and Select Master. He removed to Batavia in October, 1853, and acted for one year as deputy sheriff under Sheriff G. W. Richards. In 1854-55 he kept for a year the noted "Clermont Hotel." In 1855 he was elected sheriff of Clermont County, and was re-elected in 1857, being the only Republican who that year carried the county. His four years' administration as sheriff was never surpassed before or since by any incumbent in that office in the efficiency, promptness, and fidelity with which its duties were discharged. During his two terms as sheriff he purchased the elegant farm he now owns, and which he has greatly improved and beautified in its pleasant surroundings. To W. W. and Frances (Moneyhon) Perkins have been born three children, Edwin, William, and Philip Rice. The first two served in the Union army in the Rebellion, from Sept. 1, 1861, to Nov.

1, 1864, in Company F, commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Lewis, of the 59th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Edwin Perkins was promoted to be first lieutenant, and served as quartermaster of his regiment from March 17, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1864, at which time he and his brother William were both discharged by reason of the expiration of their term of service. Philip Rice Perkins, his youngest son, enlisted Feb. 4, 1865, in the 5th Ohio Cavalry, and was discharged at Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 13, 1865. So it appears as an honorable record that his three sons and only children served their country in the great Rebellion of 1861-65, his father fought in the war of 1812, and his grandfather participated in the seven long years of the Revolutionary struggle, and witnessed the final surrender of the British forces. His sons Edwin and William were both in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, April 5-6, 1862; Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863; Chickamauga; Lookout Mountain; Mission Ridge; at the capture of Atlanta; and other minor fights and skirmishes innumerable. Mr. Perkins served for four years as assistant assessor of the 6th Ohio district of the United States Internal Revenue Department, under Daniel H. Murphy and Col. Carr B. White, and the government never had a more prompt, honest, efficient, and popular officer than he. In 1880 he was elected one of three directors of the Batavia township cemetery, established near Batavia. The Masonic order in Clermont has no member better known than ex-Sheriff Perkins, his thirty-eight years' connection with this ancient fraternity, during nearly all of which time he has acted in important positions in the order, having brought him into contact with almost every one of his craft in the county. He is the present High Priest of Batavia Chapter, No. 112, of Royal Arch Masons. W. W. Perkins, from a poor boy with no advantages, has by his good character, determined will, and industry made an honorable name, accumulated a fair portion of this world's goods, been by the government and his fellow-citizens honored with important positions of rank and profit, and secured for himself a reputation for honesty, public spirit, and charity unsurpassed by any citizen of the county.



J. W. Duckwall



RESIDENCE OF J. W. DUCKWALL, BATAVIA, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

in the spring of 1880 and to which he immediately removed. He belongs to no denomination, but his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1876 he joined Batavia Lodge, No. 136, of I. O. O. F., and has passed all its chairs. He is a Democrat in politics, and has taken the liveliest interest in all political campaigns. By being accidentally thrown from a spirited horse in August, 1867, his left leg was broken so as to require its amputation. Mr. Wood, as a man, neighbor, citizen, and public official, has the confidence and esteem of the community in an eminent degree, and it would be difficult to find in Clermont a man who stands higher in the public estimation than he.

JOHN J. HOWARD.

Associated with his father, Col. William Howard, in the practice of the law, and under the firm-name of Howard & Howard, is John Joliffe, named for that former eminent attorney of the Clermont bar and distinguished agitator in the anti-slavery cause, Joliffe. John J. Howard was born in Batavia, June 27, 1855, and was the second son and child of William and Amaryllis C. (Botsford) Howard. He received his preliminary education in the high school of his native town, was two years at Hanover College in Indiana, in the preparatory department and freshman class, and one year as sophomore at Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio. He then commenced reading medicine under Dr. James C. Kennedy, of Batavia, and attended one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, but on account of a severe accident, crippling his hand, he gave up the medical profession and began the study of law in his father's office, and at the September term of the Clermont County District Court in 1877 was, with James B. Swing, Charles T. Jamieson, and William Britton, admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor-at-law. He was married Oct. 11, 1875, to Miss Delia D. Dustin, a daughter of the late Col. Jesse S. Dustin, of Batavia, by which union he has two children, both sons, William Dustin and Lou Carlton. In December, 1878, he took the degrees in the I. O. O. F., in the Batavia Lodge, No. 136. In October, 1878, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clermont, over Capt. William A. Townsley and Turpin D. Hartman, and was the youngest man ever elected to that office in the county. His father, Col. William Howard, was elected to the same position in 1845 and 1847. John J. Howard's term as prosecutor will expire in January, 1881, and although now a comparatively young man, his administration has been marked by ability, vigor, and energy, and success in his prosecutions has characterized his holding this most important station. An unusual number of criminal cases and several of capital offenses have been tried and prosecuted by him during his term, and with an ability and success that have redounded to his credit as an able, prompt, and painstaking official, and given him the confidence and respect of the public. The firm of Howard & Howard have a very large and lucrative practice, and is one that holds the esteem of the community in an eminent degree for its faithful and conscientious discharge of all business intrusted to it.

JOHN W. DUCKWALL.

In the year 1815, Daniel Duckwall, then in the twenty-fifth year of his age, came from Virginia on horseback, possessing only his horse, saddle, and five hundred dollars in money, and located near Batavia. Here, on Aug. 6, 1816, he was married by Rev. Philip Gatch to Miss Keziah Dimmitt, a daughter of Ezekiel Dimmitt, one of the first three persons who, in the spring of 1795, purchased lands in Clermont County. He bought at that time, by title-bond, the Johnson survey of one thousand acres, adjoining Batavia, and comprising the beautiful farms in the bottom now owned by the four Duckwall brothers. Daniel Duckwall died in 1849, leaving the following children: Phœbe, married to Thomas Marsh; Mary, to Thomas Fletcher; Moses H.; Ezekiel D.; Caroline, married to Dr. J. M. Witham; George W.; John Wesley; and Mattie, married to J. J. Mull. Mrs. Keziah (Dimmitt) Duckwall died some two years ago, but her children are all living.

John Wesley Duckwall was born July 30, 1832, and received the usual education the common schools then afforded. He was married March 8, 1859, by Rev. John W. Fowle, to Lamira Hall, daughter of the late and highly-esteemed Col. John Hall, of Mount Carmel, by which union he has one daughter, Kate. In 1851, in his nineteenth year, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Batavia, then under the pastorship of the Rev. Mr. Meredith, and from that day has been one of the most liberal and prominent members of that denomination in the county. For a very long period he was a trustee of the church, afterwards becoming a steward, which latter position he now fills. He has ever been greatly interested in Sunday-schools, and for some eight years he was the efficient treasurer of the Clermont County Sabbath-School Union. No man in Batavia has been more closely identified than he with the progress and advancement of its schools. For the past fourteen years he has been a member of the school board, during eight years of which he has served as its treasurer, still occupying that position. In 1873, since his connection with the board, the present fine school edifice was erected, and to him in an eminent degree are the people indebted for its construction and adornment. For sixteen years he has been one of the controlling spirits of the Clermont County Agricultural Society, during three of which he was a director, two its vice-president, two its president, and nine its treasurer, which office he yet holds. Mr. Duckwall has a fine farm of some two hundred acres adjoining the town, and is a model farmer, but still finds time to trade annually in large amounts of grain and agricultural products generally. He, with three brothers, George W., Moses H., and Ezekiel D., have some seven hundred acres of the finest bottom-lands in Ohio, including some extending back to the hills, and constituting one of the most beautiful landscapes met with in that part of the country. Mr. Duckwall is one of the best citizens in the county, and is distinguished for his identification with all moral and Christian movements, and all enterprises of a public character conducive to the welfare of society and the public good.



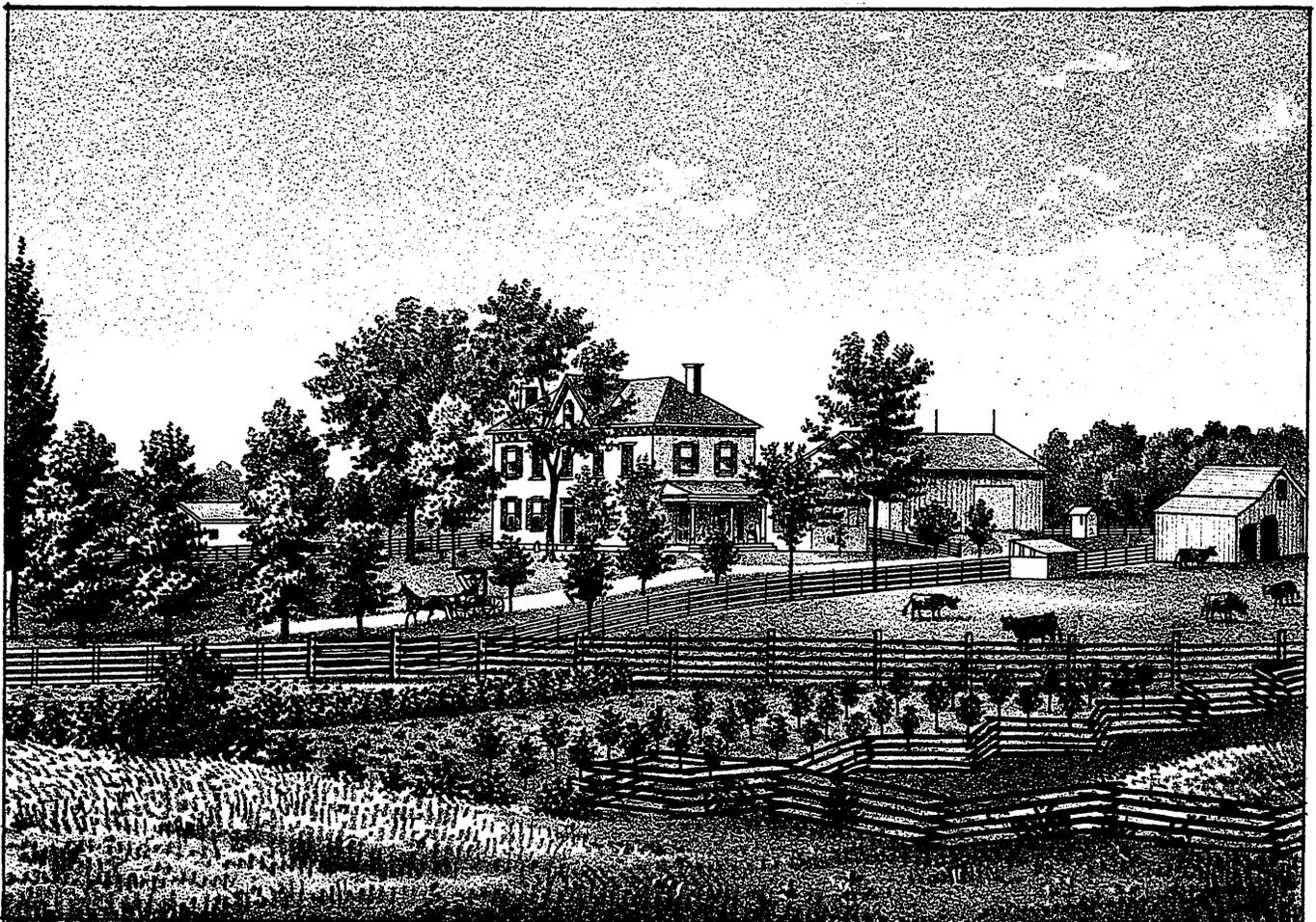
John S Parrott

John Shannon Parrott on his maternal side is of French extraction, and on his paternal, of English, and is descended from the Parrotts who in the seventeenth century emigrated to America from near Stoney, Buckingham Co., England. His father, Edmund Parrott, was born Feb. 22, 1815, in Bedford Co., Pa., in the beautiful Cumberland Valley, and was the son of John and Rachel (Stigers) Parrott, who emigrated in 1827, to Knox Co., Ohio, and settled near Mount Vernon, with their five sons and three daughters. Edmund Parrott married, in 1839, Margaret Lafever, daughter of William and Mary Lafever, of French descent, who settled near Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, in 1806, moving there from Alleghany Co., Pa., but originally coming from New Jersey. Edmund Parrott died July 6, 1863, but his widow still survives, living at Felicity, in this county. They had the following children: John Shannon (named after ex-Governor Wilson Shannon), born Sept. 4, 1840; William Lafever, born Feb. 20, 1842; Thomas Benton, born in 1843; Amanda Lafever, born Jan. 7, 1845; Mary Ellen, born April 18, 1848; Annie, born Sept. 2, 1851; and Elizabeth Rebecca, born Dec. 8, 1854. Of these, Amanda, who married Henry Beckley, is deceased; Mary Ellen married, in 1864, Rev. S. S. Newhouse, of the Christian Church of Felicity, where they reside; Annie married William Shinnaberry, residing near Mount Vernon;

and Elizabeth Rebecca married, in 1878, S. F. Kennedy, of Felicity, where they now live. John Shannon Parrott was brought up on a farm, had a good common-school education, and completed his studies at the high school of Mount Vernon. In 1865 and 1866 he read law in the office of that distinguished statesman, lawyer, and soldier, Gen. George W. Morgan. July 27, 1869, he came to Clermont, and from that year to 1874 was principal of the Felicity schools, which under his able supervision reached a high position of excellence, and second to none in the county. In 1873, at the September term of the Clermont District Court, he was admitted to the bar. In 1875 he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont County, moved to Batavia, entered upon the duties of his office in February, 1876, and held this position three years, making one of the most efficient officers that ever filled that important position. On retiring from the clerkship he formed a partnership in the practice of the law with Judge S. F. Dowdney, under the firm-name of Dowdney & Parrott, and at the present time is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He was married June 20, 1871, by Rev. S. S. Newhouse, to May Kennedy, daughter of Dr. John W. Kennedy, from which union have been born three children, viz.: Edmund Kennedy, Dale Howard; and Louisa Kennedy. He joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows,



A. HULICK.



RESIDENCE OF A. HULICK, BATAVIA TR. CLERMONT CO. OHIO.

Quindara Lodge, No. 316, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, sixteen years ago; passed all the chairs, and joined the Encampment in Felicity, in which order he has enjoyed like distinction. In 1878 he received the symbolical degrees of Masonry in Batavia Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 109, and in 1879 and 1880 was elected its secretary, which station he now fills. His great-grandfathers on both sides were in the patriot army of the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather Parrott being at the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and his great-grandfather Lafever being engaged in the Cowpens battle, under Morgan. His grandfather, John Parrott, served through the war of 1812. Since his removal to Clermont County, in 1869, Mr. Parrott has taken a great interest in educational matters, and for years actively participated in the exercises of the Teachers' Institute, serving one year as its vice-president, also as a member of the executive committee. Like his ancestors, Mr. Parrott is a Democrat of the Jackson and Jeffersonian school, and since 1861 has taken great interest in Ohio politics, with which he has been closely identified. In 1876, 1877, and 1878 he was one of the three Democratic executive committeemen of Clermont, and the warm and successful campaigns of 1876 and 1877 were largely indebted to his executive ability and energy as displayed in the canvass of this county. Mr. Parrott is living in his new residence, on Main Street in Batavia, just below Masonic Hall, and pays the closest attention to his profession, now engrossing his entire time and studies.

ABRAHAM HULICK.

Abraham Hulick was the third in a family of six children, whose parents were James Hulick, Sr., and Rebecca (Weaver) Hulick, and was born in Batavia township, Aug. 26, 1822. He was reared on his father's farm, received a good education in the district schools, and attended several terms of the Batavia school. He was married by Rev. John W. Clark, on May 16, 1844, to Miss Irane G. Stone, who was born July 2, 1824, in the State of Connecticut, and in the same year of his marriage moved upon the elegant farm which he now owns. To Abraham and Irene G. (Stone) Hulick there have been born eleven children, all living, to wit: Jane S., born March 7, 1845, and married Oct. 21, 1868, by Rev. R. K. Deem, to Joseph W.

Ransom; James and Hermon Stone (twins), born March 13, 1845; Herman Stone, married Jan. 9, 1873, to Anna Belle Conklin; James, married March 7, 1874, to Lorrilla Agnes Liggitt; Rebecca, born March 20, 1852, and married May 29, 1872, to Henry W. Davidson; Melle S., born Aug. 27, 1853; George W., born Oct. 10, 1854; Albert, born Jan. 31, 1860; Elmer Ellsworth, born July 28, 1863; Effie Kate, born July 26, 1866; and the youngest, Clifford Grant, born June 24, 1868. Abraham Hulick was converted in 1842, at the celebrated camp-meeting at Olive Branch in the summer of that year, and from that day to the present has been a most zealous and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now connected with that denomination at Boston, whose circuit embraces that town, together with Elmwood and Summit, and is a steward, class-leader, and trustee under its jurisdiction. He is also superintendent of the three Sunday-schools at the points above named, and was one of the originators and projectors of the Clermont County Sabbath-School Union, organized in 1867, and has ever since labored diligently for its success, much of which is due to his good works and untiring industry. The cause of temperance always found in him one of its warmest supporters by his precept and example, and from the "old Washingtonian" movements to the present "Temperance Alliance" he has always been a member of some society laboring for the suppression of intemperance. Greatly interested in educational matters, and believing that a diffusion of knowledge prevents crime, the common schools find in him a strenuous advocate, and for ten years he has been a member of the township board of education, and has actively assisted in raising to a high standard the character and tone of our schools. He resides in the extreme northeast part of the township, on the Deerfield road, midway between Owensville and Batavia, his post-office address being at the former place. He has one hundred and ninety-one acres in his farm, and in practical farming he is hardly surpassed in the county. He is a general farmer and makes a specialty of no particular production, but raises corn, wheat, potatoes, oats, etc., besides fruits of all varieties and of the greatest abundance. He takes all his products to Cincinnati in his own wagons, where they bring the highest market prices.

He has a beautiful residence, pleasantly located in an excellent neighborhood, and with his family enjoys the competence secured by his industry and careful management.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

THIS is one of the townships erected by the Court of Quarter Sessions, at its first meeting in 1801, with an area which has been diminished from time to time by the formation of Tate, Batavia, and Jackson townships, in Clermont, and Brown County, on the east. These divisions constitute the present boundaries of Williamsburgh, in the order named, from south to east, and the reduced territory comprises 18,696 acres of land. The surface is mainly

constituted of upland, whose general level is broken by the East Fork of the Little Miami, which courses through the township near the centre, in an almost southerly direction, and along which are small tracts of bottom-lands. The contiguous lands are in some places too hilly to admit of favorable cultivation, but in general there is but little waste land, and the soil is usually fertile, being to a large extent a light clay, admixed with loam. The township was

originally heavily wooded, and fine belts of timber yet abound. Its manufacture has been one of the principal sources of wealth. The East Fork has tributary streams, the largest being Clover Creek, which forms in part the boundary between Tate. Kain Run, on the west, and Crane Run, on the east, are brooks whose volume has been diminished by the clearing up of the country.

THE PIONEER SETTLERS.

From all accounts, James Kain and his family were the first permanent settlers of the township. James Kain removed from his native place, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1790, stopping at Red Stone Fort, where he raised a crop, and then came to Columbia. In a year or so he removed to Newtown, and in the fall of 1796 to Williamsburgh. The year previous, and the early part of 1796, he had worked at this place, building a cabin in the village and clearing a considerable tract of land for Gen. Lytle on Kain Run, which was long afterwards known as the "big field." He was also the first inn-keeper, and was an active, energetic man. He died April 10, 1815, aged sixty-six years. He had three sons—Daniel, John, and Thomas, the latter born while he was living at Columbia—and three daughters,—Mary, Elizabeth, and Sarah,—all of whom came with their parents, and all being at that time unmarried. Two of the sons, Daniel and John, were in Wayne's army when he defeated the Indians, and Daniel served in the war of 1812. In 1811 he received a captain's commission from Gov. St. Clair, and on the 1st of June, 1804, Governor Tiffin renewed his commission. On the 28th of November, 1809, he was commissioned as major of Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment, First Brigade, First Division of militia; and although he became a colonel in 1820, he was most generally called major to the time of his death, March 11, 1843. He was twice married: the first time to Mary Hutchinson, by whom he had sons named James and Joseph, and a daughter, who was married to Israel Foster, and became the mother of the bishop. For his second wife he had Eleanor Foster, and children named William, Henry, and Thomas (the former two yet living in the township), and daughters who married Samuel Ellis, John Miller, W. G. Gage, and George Davidson.

John Kain married Elizabeth Raper, and in 1815 opened a public-house in the village, which he kept until his death, Feb. 6, 1846. This house is yet kept by his youngest son, John W. His other sons were named Thomas, Samuel, James, George, and Daniel. His four daughters were married to Daniel Smith, Thomas J. Morris, Lewis Ellis, and William Peterson, all sons of well-known pioneers.

Thomas Kain, the youngest of the three brothers, married Mary Herbert and settled at Batavia, where he carried on wool-carding and other enterprises; he died there, leaving sons named James, John W., Jefferson, George, Milton, and Charles H., and several daughters.

Elizabeth Kain married Daniel Campbell, who was killed in the war of 1812, and she subsequently became the wife of Samuel Cade, who removed to the West.

Sarah became the wife of Capt. Stephen Smith; and Mary (or Polly, as she was most generally called), who was

the first white woman in Williamsburgh, of James Perrine. The latter came from Middlesex Co., N. J., in December, 1802, landing at the mouth of Bullskin. In the fall of 1803 he took a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans in a pirogue, loaded with bacon for the Piatt Bros., of Cincinnati, and walked back through the Indian country. On the 4th of July, 1804, he married Polly Kain, and after a few years removed to Batavia, where he served as justice of the peace many years. He died at Williamsburgh, Dec. 7, 1864, in his eighty-fifth year. Mrs. Perrine died at Batavia at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Jamieson. She was born in Pennsylvania, June 13, 1785, and died Dec. 1, 1871. In 1802 she joined the Methodist Church, and preserved a consistent membership until the end of her life, being at that time the oldest member in the county. James Perrine had six sons and two daughters,—Daniel, who removed to Illinois; Joseph A. (commonly called "colonel"), a resident of Bethel since 1827; James and John, who removed to the West; Thomas, who died at Memphis, in 1838; Holly, who died at Williamsburgh, in 1878; Catharine, married John Jamieson in 1821; and Elizabeth, Aaron Leonard. In 1805 the father of James Perrine settled on Barnes' Run, on a farm of 100 acres, which was his home until his death, in 1823. He had served seven years in the struggle for American independence, and was a brave man. Besides James he had sons named Arthur and Ralph, and four daughters, who married, Martha, Isaac Dye; Eleanor, Joseph Holman; Elizabeth, John Gill; and Ann, Andrew Hickey. The latter two were also among the pioneers.

Archibald McLean was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1779. In 1796 he moved with his father, Hugh McLean, to Columbia, Ohio, and a little later in the season to Newtown, from where, three years later, he moved to his final place of abode, a few miles east of Williamsburgh. Here he died, Oct. 19, 1855. He was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsburgh, and served it as an elder forty-seven years. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, named William S., Archibald, Thomas E., Robert N., Jane, and Margaret.

Gen. William Lytle, the proprietor of Williamsburgh village, came from Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., in the summer of 1800, to reside on his farm south of the village and contiguous thereto. He made extensive improvements, and had several hundred acres of land cleared within the next few years. The frame house, which yet occupies a conspicuous place on the farm, was his home, and at that time was the finest in this part of the State. The small stone building was his private office. In 1810 he removed to Cincinnati, where he lived until his death. His family, consisting of sons named John, William, Robert, and Edward, and two daughters, were among the leading citizens of that city. In a general chapter will be found a sketch of the life of this celebrated pioneer.

John Lytle, a brother of the above, assisted him in making surveys in this part of the county, and spent the winter of 1795 at what is now Williamsburgh, leaving for his home in Kentucky in June the following year. Four years later he and his mother returned here to live, and found a home first on the William Lytle place. He soon

after married Dorcas Waring, a sister of R. W. Waring, and the mother went back to Kentucky. John Lytle then moved to and improved what is now called the Dubois farm, east of the village, where he lived until 1817, when he occupied the large brick house on the corner north of the square, which he had erected meantime. Here he lived a number of years, when he again moved, this time to the William Lytle place, which had been occupied after the general's removal by Elijah Hankins. John Lytle died Jan. 30, 1843, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife survived him a number of years. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter, who became the wife of Dr. Erastus C. Sharp, and lived and died in the village.

The oldest son, William, married a daughter of Daniel Everhart, and yet resides near Afton Station; Thomas W., the second son, married a Miss Waters, and died near the village; John W. married a daughter of the Rev. John Wiseman, and lived west of the village until his death, Dec. 8, 1875, which was caused in the following sad manner: It appears that one of his neighbors had borrowed his saddle to ride to Batavia. Returning home late in the evening, Mr. Lytle relieved him of the saddle, saying that as he was going to the barn he could as well hang it in its place. On entering the stable one of the horses became violently frightened, and began kicking and stamping him until life was almost extinct, so that he lived but a short time after he was rescued. His death was deeply deplored, for he was universally esteemed. His family yet occupies the place, and with them lives Joseph Waring, the youngest of the Lytle brothers. Rowan Lytle, the fourth son of John, married a daughter of Daniel Everhart, and since 1843 has lived on the farm which is yet his homestead, on the hill east of the village.

When Gen. Lytle and his brother were engaged, in 1795-96, in laying out Williamsburgh, they had in their employ Adam Bricker, a full account of whose life appears elsewhere, who lived first in a tent near the village, but afterwards erected a cabin, probably the first in the township, which stood near the mill. In 1805 he married Rebecca Hartman, and seven years later moved on a farm of 100 acres, two miles from the village, which is at present occupied by his son, Robert M. Here he died in August, 1843, at an advanced age, and Mrs. Bricker about seven years later. Of their ten children, nine grew to mature years, namely, John, who died near the homestead; Hartman, who removed to Union City; Robert M., already mentioned; William, who lives on the Bethel road; Thomas, who removed to Delaware; Isaac, to Southern Indiana; and daughters, who married Elijah Homan, Nathan Hill, and William Gray.

Adam Snider was one of Bricker's comrades and came to Williamsburgh about the same time, 1795. He was an unmarried man, but usually kept house by himself, and his cabin had a ground floor, while the single room of which it was composed afforded a place for him, his dogs, cats, and chickens, all living happily together. For a long time he lived on the lots now occupied by William S. McLean and was the court-house janitor.

Ebenezer Osborne, the father of Lydia, was a tailor and lived on lot 324. His family consisted of four children:

two daughters—Lydia, aged eleven, and Matilda, seven years—and two younger brothers,—Josiah and John,—the latter probably an infant at the time Lydia was lost. This sad event, the only one in the history of that day invested with tragic interest, occurred on the 13th of July, 1804. It appears that it was customary for the Osborne children, alone or accompanied by some of the neighbors' little girls, to drive up the cows which grazed on the commons around the village. On the afternoon of the above day the two Osborne girls, accompanied by the girls of the McKaslen family, set out on this duty, following the paths which led to the "big field," about a mile from the village, where the cattle were supposed to range. They were guided in their movements by the tinkling of the cow-bells, and were, perhaps, led off by this means from the main path, and in that way the McKaslen girls became separated from the Osborne girls, and struggling to find their way home, finally came upon a blind path, which they followed, and before night reached the house of William Hunter, in Jackson township, more than six miles from Williamsburgh. Not so fortunate the Osborne girls. They became bewildered, separated, and the elder one hopelessly lost. The Rev. James B. Finley, who participated in the search for the child, has left on record such a graphic account of the scenes and events which followed that we produce it to a large extent:

"The elder girl supposed, from the direction the cows took, that they were going from instead of toward home. Fully impressed with this belief, she requested her little sister to stay where she was, and she would run and head them off and turn them in the right direction. But the cows, intent on going home, could not be diverted from their course. What to do she knew not, and fearing that her sister would be lost, she left the cattle and started to go to the place where she thought she had left her. But, alas! how did the young heart ache when, after wandering about for a long time and crying out her name in the woods, she could not find her. Sadly she started, without her sister, in the direction of home, as she supposed; but instead of this, the poor, bewildered child took an opposite direction from her father's cabin. The younger girl followed the sound of the cow-bells and arrived safe at home, but Lydia wandered on and was lost in the wilderness.

"Night came on, casting its darkened shadows over the forest, but she came not to greet the anxious eyes of her parents, which were growing sorrowful and dim with watching. Not a moment of time was to be lost; their child was in the woods exposed to the savages and wild beasts. The neighborhood was aroused with the alarm of 'lost child!' The cry became general, like the cry of fire at night in a country village. Every heart was touched, and soon in every direction torches were seen flashing their lights into the darkness of the forest. Bells were rung, horns were blown, and guns were fired through the woods, if, perchance, the sound might reach the ear of the lost one. The whole night was spent in a fruitless search. The news flew in every direction, and reached the settlement where we resided, and as many as could leave home turned out to seek for the lost child. This day was also spent in vain, though some signs of her tracks in crossing branches and miry places were discovered, all, however, indicating that she was going farther into the wilderness. On the third day the famous backwoodsman and hunter Cornelius Washburn arrived with about five hundred others. Washburn was accompanied by his noted hunting-dog, of which it was said he would follow any scent his master would put him upon. At length the night of the third day arrived, but still no intelligence of the lost child. We were now deep in the wilderness, and we all made preparations for camping out that night. After lighting our fires and taking some refreshment, we retired to rest by lying down upon the ground by our camp-fires. At daybreak we were up again and ready for our search; but as the collection of people was so numerous, we concluded it was best to form ourselves into companies and take different direc-

tions, and meet at night at a place designated, and report in relation to our discoveries. Money was collected and sent to the settlements to buy provisions, to be brought to the place of rendezvous. Every day we received accessions to our numbers, so that on the seventh day it was supposed there were more than a thousand persons gathered from all parts of the country, and many from Kentucky. The seventh night was spent on the headwaters of the East Fork of the Little Miami. Washburn reported that he had discovered where the little girl had slept for several nights. The place she had selected was where one tree had fallen across another, which was lying down, and afforded a good protection. He also saw where she had plucked and eaten some fox-grapes and whortleberries. To this place the whole crowd hurried. Nothing could have restrained them, so eager were they to find the lost child, or some clue that would lead to her discovery.

"In all these journeyings the father was present, and so absorbed in grief at the loss of his dear Lydia that he could neither eat nor sleep. Sorrow drank up his spirits, and he refused to be comforted. When hope was kindled in his heart that his child would be found he seemed like one frantic, and flew in every direction, calling most piteously the name of his child; but she was not there,—her little feet had borne her to some other quarter of the wildwood. It was agreed the next morning that all the company should start out abreast, about three rods apart, with a man in the middle, and one at each end of the line, whose duty it was to blow horns at certain intervals, for the purpose of keeping the line in order. It was an immense line, extending for several miles. Each man was instructed to examine every branch and wet place, and every hollow log and thicket, to see if any traces of her were discoverable.

"Thus, day after day, and night after night, the search went on, till sixteen days were passed away in the fruitless endeavor to find her. In the mean time some of the company, having lost all hope of finding her, returned home, but others came and filled their places, so that on no day were there less than one thousand persons on the search. On the fourteenth day, accompanied by two others, we took across to the north fork of Whiteoak, and carefully searched the banks of that stream for miles. On the morning of the fifteenth day we found where she had crossed, by her footprints in the sand, at the water's edge. These footprints appeared to be fresh, and greatly revived our hopes. We were now distant from the main body of men several miles, and while one of our number was dispatched to communicate the intelligence, we proceed to follow up a fork of the creek which puts in just where her footprints were found. Here there was an opening on the bottom-land, where there was a large blackberry-patch nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Near this patch we found a neat little house, built of sticks nicely adjusted. It was covered with sticks, and over these were placed, in regular layers, pieces of moss taken from the logs and sides of trees in the neighborhood. The cracks were all neatly stopped with moss. In the centre, on one side, was a little door, and in the interior was a bed made of leaves, covered with moss and decorated with wild-flowers. All could see at once that it was the work of a child; and we may have been childish while gazing upon it, for the tears stole freely down our cheeks. Here, away in the wilderness, far from human habitation, had this lost child constructed this miniature house, and thus recalled the scenes of home, and sister, and mother, and father.

"The child must have been here several days, for from her little house to the blackberry patch she had beaten quite a path, and some parts of the patch were picked quite bare. We imagined that we had at last found the place where the little wanderer had fixed her abode; but now that we had got in reach of the prize, how to take it was the question. To make a noise would frighten her away to some hiding-place where she could not be found; for children, when lost, become wild as the antelope in his native forest, and if caught will make every possible resistance, even looking upon their best friends as enemies. Supposing that she was not far off, and would return to her house, we removed to a short distance, where we would be unobserved, and sat down to wait her coming. But there were no signs of her returning, and fearing lest we might be discovered by the lost child, we stole softly under covert, from tree to tree, and cleared the opening. Ascending an eminence, where we had a full view of the blackberry patch, we carefully scanned every part of it, and were satisfied that she was not there. Returning again, and making a more thorough examination, we could discover no fresh signs of her presence, and we concluded to return to the main creek and wait for the com-

pany, and prevent, if possible, the press of the eager crowd from rushing on and destroying what signs might yet remain undiscovered. It is said there were more than a thousand men encamped along the creek that night. The encampment extended for half a mile.

"Fearing the consequences of making a disclosure of what we had seen at the blackberry patch, we kept it a secret till morning, and then taking aside the best woodsmen in the company, we led them to the house of the child. We then returned and formed the whole company into military order, and marched them out into the opening where, flanking out right and left, they surrounded the entire space and formed a hollow square. At the site of the little cabin a scene occurred which it would be impossible to describe. Here were brave, stalwart men, who had been subjected to the perils of the wilderness, contending for every inch with savages and wild beasts, whose hearts were never known to quail with fear, who, at sight of that little cabin, were melted into tears. Some, as if deeming it unmanly to weep, or to be seen manifesting so much human sympathy, turned aside, while others left the ranks to give vent to their feelings in solitude. But when the father came up to the little dwelling his own dear child had built for herself, and exclaimed, 'Oh, Lydia, Lydia, my dear child, are you yet alive?' a thousand hearts broke forth in uncontrollable grief.

"The result of the investigation made by the hunters was, that the signs were three or four days old. Horse-tracks were also found in the grass, supposed to be about the same age. The conjecture was that she had been discovered and taken away by some hunters, or a party of Indians. It was agreed, however, to make another effort. The company was divided, and sent out in different directions, to see if any further signs could be found of hunters or Indians. Two miles from 'Lydia's Camp,' for so it is called to this day, her bonnet was found hanging on a bush, and eight or ten miles farther off an Indian camp was discovered, supposed to have been vacated for five or six days. The conclusion was that the child had been carried off by the Indians, none knew where. Further pursuit being considered useless, the company disbanded, and the men returned to their homes. Not so, however, with the father. The love of his child was to him sweeter than life. He never gave up the search, but penetrated the wildest solitudes and sought for her among the Indians till the day of his death. The lost was never found."

Of the subsequent history of the Osborne family little can be said. The father died of grief in the course of a dozen years, and Mrs. Osborne became the wife of John Charles, a well-known citizen of the northern part of the county. Josiah, the elder son, was a man of some note in his day, and John, the youngest of the family, lived to be an old man in the township of Jackson.

Nicholas Sinks came from Rockingham Co., Va., to Newtown in the fall of 1797, and opened a small tannery at that point. In 1801 he moved to Williamsburgh and purchased, in 1804, the Tom Morris property, where he kept a public-house many years, and also carried on a tannery. He followed John Lytle as the second postmaster in Williamsburgh, and was a prominent man. He died April 9, 1825. His family consisted of seven children that grew to mature years, namely,—Edward, who lived and died in Williamsburgh; Tiffin, who died at Cincinnati at the age of twenty-three years; Nicholas, who was a merchant at Williamsburgh, and died in 1845; Randolph, who removed to Bethel in November, 1829, and still resides there; George W. has been a resident of Texas since 1836; Elizabeth married Dr. Boerstler, a distinguished physician of Lancaster, Ohio; and Margaret was the wife of Samuel Justice, of Bethel.

The Snell family originated in Holland, and in that country Barron was born about 1700. He married an English lady named Elizabeth Stillwell, and emigrating to America settled in South Carolina. In the French and

Indian wars he served in the British army, and was wounded at "Braddock's defeat." His children settled in various parts of the country, as follows: John served in the American army in the Revolution, and settled in Virginia; Elizabeth and Mary married British officers, who emigrated to Nova Scotia after the war, taking the Snell brothers—George, David, and Daniel—with them, and after about seven years the three last named returned to Maryland, where they were married. In 1801, David and Daniel moved to Clermont County, settling on the old Chillicothe road near Williamsburgh. In the war of 1812, David served in Capt. Brady's company, and was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Daniel was married to Edna Mallott, and of his eight children Nancy married Joseph Moorhead, and immigrated to Illinois in 1843; John and Daniel married Jane and Catherine Moorhead, and the latter moved to Illinois in 1851; Eliza married John Porter, and moved to Iowa; David moved to Nebraska; and John, Peter, and Hollander lived in the neighborhood of Williamsburgh.

The Mallott family descended from a representative leader of the French Revolution, commonly called Malleut. Driven from Paris he sought a home in Maryland, and there reared six children. Of these Daniel was well educated and became a surveyor, serving as an assistant to Gen. Lytle in Clermont County before 1800. Upon his return to Maryland his glowing account of the country caused great immigration to that section, among the settlers being Dory, Peter, William, and John Mallott. Some of these settled on the East Fork below Perin's Mills, and the others found homes near Williamsburgh in the Snell neighborhood. Of the descendants of the latter was W. Warren Mallott, a poet who wrote many beautiful lines. He had a fine poetical genius and a memory wonderfully retentive, but his physical strength was so small that he did not survive long. He sank under an attack of consumption before he had reached his twenty-eighth year. "Thus perished one who, though young in years, was old in thought."

One of the earliest and most prominent settlers of the southern part of Williamsburgh was Peter Light, the brother of Jacob and Daniel Light, of Ohio township. They moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky about 1795, and shortly after to Ohio, living first at Columbia. Before 1800, Peter settled on the north side of Clover Creek, on the present Bethel road, which he surveyed in 1801. Together with Jasper Shotwell and John Charles (who afterwards settled in Jackson), he drew up a plan for the first court-house in the county, and did much of the early surveying. He reared three children,—George C., David, and Susanna. The former was a person of more than ordinary note, and was a man of unusual capacity. He became a Methodist minister, and was noted for his fervid eloquence and devotion to the interests of the church whose cause he had espoused. He died at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1860, on his seventy-fifth birthday. His brother, David, married Sarah Strickland, and settled on a farm near his father, where he died more than thirty years ago, but some of his descendants still live in that locality. Susanna married William Smith, and settled on the south side of the creek, near the homestead. She died in 1868 at the home of her deceased husband, whose death preceded hers many years.

No family in Williamsburgh has been more widely or favorably known in the county than the Fosters. In 1804, Thomas, John, Isaac, and Israel Foster, and their sisters, Eleanor and Elizabeth, came to the township and found homes, first in the village. In the war of 1812 Thomas went out as an ensign in Capt. Boerstler's company, and when his commander fell mortally wounded he carried him from the field of battle to prevent the Indians from scalping him, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy's guns. For this brave act he was promoted to a lieutenantcy. After the war Thomas Foster married Sarah Raper, and settled on a farm east of the village, where he died in May, 1875, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He had two sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Joseph R., died near Amelia; and Capt. John S. moved to Washington C. H. The daughters married Samuel A. Pegg, of Williamsburgh; Henry G. Weaver, of Batavia; Elbridge C. Ricker, of Pierce; and Benjamin F. Penn, of Washington.

John Foster was but fourteen years of age when he came to Clermont. He married Catherine Fry, of Kentucky, and settled east of the village, where he died in 1860. Three of his sons, Isaac, William, and John, have deceased; Israel and Thomas yet live near the village, the latter in Brown County. He had also eight daughters, the oldest of whom, the widow of Smith Simpkins, resides near her brother Israel.

Isaac Foster married Margaret McMullen, and after residing some time in the western part of the township, removed to Missouri. The other brother, Israel, married a Miss Kain, and lived for a number of years in Williamsburgh, where he was engaged in trade, and was at one time quite an extensive merchant in Cincinnati. He died at the home of his youngest daughter, in Keokuk, Iowa. The oldest son, Sharp, became a citizen of Kentucky, and Randolph S. a noted bishop in the Methodist Church. A short sketch of his life appears elsewhere. Of the Foster sisters, Eleanor became the wife of Maj. Daniel Kain, and Elizabeth, the youngest, married Daniel Everhart. The latter came from Virginia about 1809, and was in his day one of the most prominent business men of Williamsburgh. Of his eight children, the daughters became the wives of John Gage, William S. McLean, William Lytle, Rowan Lytle, and Enoch Hankins, all well known in the history of the township. One of the sons was accidentally burned to death while a lad. George and William, after being engaged in business a number of years, moved to California.

Titus Everhart, a brother of Daniel, married a daughter of David C. Bryan, and removed to Batavia about 1815.

David C. Bryan was born on Long Island in 1771, and in 1792 married Ruth Bryan. In 1800 they moved to New Jersey, and three years later came to Ohio, settling in Williamsburgh, but in 1825 removed to Batavia, which village he helped lay out in 1814. He held many public trusts. He died in 1829, aged fifty-eight years, and his wife in 1837, at the age of sixty-six. They had four sons and two daughters, whose names were George S., Melancthon A., David C., Thomas S., Nancy W., and Caroline. The latter's son, Thomas S., is yet a resident of Batavia, where he serves as court-crier.

Thomas S. Foote was the son of a Welshman who set-

tled near what is now Ripley in 1798. He was a hatter, and both Thomas and his brother Andrew learned that trade, but not being pleased with the business, they abandoned it on setting out in life. Thomas commenced the study of law, and was admitted in 1806. In 1809 he removed to Williamsburgh, and began practicing his profession, and in 1813 published the first paper in the county. When the county-seat was removed, he moved to Batavia, where he died, Nov. 17, 1827. His wife, whose maiden name was Tweed, survived him many years, and also died in that village.

Andrew Foote was married to Jane Tweed, a sister of the above, and their settlement in Williamsburgh did not take place until 1811. Andrew Foote first engaged in carding and operating an oil-mill, but he afterwards became a merchant, and in 1825 removed his business to Batavia. From that place he went to Cincinnati, but finally made his home at Rockville, Ind., where he died at an advanced age.

The Tweed family above mentioned—Archibald Tweed, his wife, and twelve children—settled near Ripley in 1798, and became among the most influential citizens of that part of old Clermont County. Robert Tweed, one of the sons, married a daughter of Judge John Morris, then living near Bethel, and also settled at Williamsburgh, where he was one of the partners in the publication of the *Political Censor*.

In 1806, Jacob Huber, a native of Pennsylvania (who was married to Anna Maria Boerstler, daughter of Dr. Christian Boerstler, a Bavarian gentleman of much distinction, who came to this country on account of political oppression), accompanied by his brother-in-law, Capt. Boerstler, came to Williamsburgh, bringing with them a stock of goods which they exposed for sale. Jacob Huber was for many years the owner of the mills and tannery at Williamsburgh. He was an educated gentleman and had a fine library, to which the young people had access. His children were John, Mary, Caroline, Matilda (born in Pennsylvania), Charles B., Phoebe, George, Amelia, Harriet, and Francis. Of these, Mary married Henry Hafer; Caroline, the honored Judge Owen T. Fishback; Matilda, Louis Horselman. Charles B., or Boers (as he was commonly called), resided at Williamsburgh until his death, in 1854, at the age of forty-eight years. He was born a reformer and a philanthropist, and was an abolitionist of the type of Salmon P. Chase and men of his stamp, with whom he was on familiar terms. His service in behalf of the fugitive slaves passing through Williamsburgh, on their way to freedom, is well remembered. His radical views were the result of a trip to Mississippi, whither he had gone in response to an advertisement for a foreman in a tannery. On reaching his destination he was told by the proprietor that he had just *bought* a good foreman in the person of a fine black. He returned home an outspoken freeman, and labored day and night to abate the evil of American slavery. Of the other children of Jacob Huber, Phoebe removed to Iowa; Francis also moved to the West; and Amelia and Harriet yet reside in the county, the latter as the widow of Major S. R. S. West, who died a few years ago at Olive Branch.

Capt. Jacob Boerstler married Sallie Robbins, and had three children, all of whom removed from the county. He was mortally wounded at Brownstown in the war of 1812, and was thus in early life cut off from what promised to be a career of great usefulness.

Dr. Ralph Sharp settled in the village in 1814, and died there in March, 1830. In 1850 he married Nancy Whippy, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Delos Chauncey, was born in 1817, and since 1843 has been a physician in the village. Darwin H. is a saddler in the same place, and Melancthon D. a tanner. The daughter is the wife of B. N. Stockton, a well-known merchant of Williamsburgh, whose father, Job Stockton, was also one of the pioneers.

Dr. Erastus C. Sharp had sons named John Harvey and Erastus C.; one of the daughters became the wife of Joseph Boyd of the village. The children of the late Dr. L. T. Pease were a son, Granville, and Mrs. C. H. Thomas, both residing in the village.

In 1812, Jacob Mason bought the R. W. Waring property, and soon after went to the war. In 1826 he became the owner of the home of Capt. Thomas Kain, and lived there until his death, in June, 1875, at the age of eighty-nine years.

John Carter, a pioneer, lived near the village, and died a few years ago at the age of (it is said) one hundred years.

John McAdams was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, May 9, 1737, and his wife, Ann, in Londonderry, in 1750. Of their family of ten children, Ephraim McAdams, the eldest, was born in 1767, and emigrated with his parents to America, settling in Northumberland Co., Pa., where, on the 17th of December, 1793, he married Charity M. Burt. The following year they removed to Columbia, Ohio, and in 1800 settled in Williamsburgh. His final place of abode was two miles north of the village. Ephraim McAdams was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a strong anti-slavery man. He was four times married, and had a family of twenty children, who attained mature years,—twelve sons and eight daughters,—among them Ephraim Hummells, John A., James Thomas, William, Andrew J., Isaac Newton, Joseph, Harvey, Riley, Nancy, Hannah, Julia Ann, Catharine, Delia, Mary, and Francis Manarah. Some of these yet live in the township, and their descendants, in and around Williamsburgh, are very numerous.

George Ellis, a native of Virginia, came about 1806, and married a daughter of Ephraim McAdams, settling in the village. He died after 1862. He had sons named Jacob, Stephen, Hamilton, and four daughters, who became the wives of John Johnson, W. R. Moorehead, Thomas Peterson, and Levi Armacost, all of Clermont County.

Adam Snell came a few years later, from the State of Pennsylvania, settling first on Kain Run, but finally in Jackson township, where he resided until his death. He had sons named Michael and Daniel, and a large family of daughters.

As early as 1807, Stephen, Daniel, and Mahlon Smith settled in Williamsburgh. The former was a millwright by trade. He married Sarah Kain, the daughter of James Kain, the pioneer innkeeper. In the war of 1812, Stephen

Smith was the captain of a company of men that marched from Williamsburgh to the defense of the American frontier, and his company brought a large number of prisoners to Newport, Ky. Capt. Smith died in March, 1861, and Mrs. Smith in 1864. They had nine children; three of whom were sons, named Robert R., Mahlon, and Clinton D., the latter still living at Winchester, Ind. The daughters became the wives of A. S. Walker, Philip Chatterton, R. Boyd, Elijah Dennis, Thomas Foster, and William Walker, all of the eastern part of the county.

Daniel Smith was also in the war of 1812, being just eighteen at the time he entered the service. He was a blacksmith, and carried on a shop on the site of B. N. Stockston's store. For his first wife he had a daughter of John Kain, and for his second a Miss West. They reared a family of nine children, the sons being George, William, and Enoch.

Mahlon Smith was a teacher in the village, but died many years ago, and none of his family remain.

Jacob Smith, of another family, was the first settler on Crane Run, locating there some time before 1800, and died in the township. Of a large family none survive. He had sons named Amos, William, Samuel, John Houton, and Fletcher, whose names are familiar to old settlers. In the same neighborhood Absalom Day was one of the earliest settlers.

A little later came Shadrach Tribble, but after living in the township a number of years returned to Kentucky. Anna Tribble became the wife of Jesse Stevens, whose family were also among the pioneers in this part of the township.

Elkanah B. Holmes is the son of Lycurgus Holmes, who immigrated from New York to Columbia, in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1798, and there followed his profession, that of medicine. In 1805 the family moved to the eastern part of Williamsburgh, where the father died about 1813. Of his family, Mary married Isaac Colthar, also a pioneer settler; Amelia became the wife of John Richardson; Ebenezer, died while a youth; and Elkanah B. is yet living, in his eighty-first year, near Henning's Mills. The latter reared four sons—Lycurgus, Allen, Cornelius, and E. B.—and two daughters,—Sarah (Harris) and Nancy (Taylor), all but one of whom live in Clermont County.

Among other settlers coming from New Jersey to Williamsburgh after the war of 1812 was Jonas Burnett, who located on the farm at present owned by Wesley Burnett, his son. Other sons were John, William, Joseph, Reuben, and Josiah. The latter died in 1849. John Burnett was a marksman of unerring aim, and in early times, when squirrels were so numerous as to be a pest in this part of the county, won a premium of 60 bushels of corn, which had been offered by the farmers to the person securing the greatest number of scalps.

The daughters of Jonas Burnett were married: Hannah, to Orson Young; Elizabeth, to Wm. H. Raper; and Sarah Ann, to Allen Tribble; all well known in the early history of the township.

John and Jasper Shotwell were among the earliest settlers of the township, and lived first at the village. Later they cleared up farms in the southern part of the township, and

for a time had distilleries there. John Shotwell was a very fleshy man, and a great hunter. He died about 1835. His son William also died in the township; John removed to Oregon, and Jasper to Missouri. Jasper Shotwell was the elder of the brothers, and lived and died near Henning's Mills, and soon after the family removed.

In 1814, James McNutt came from Pennsylvania and located on the Bethel road, several miles from the village. He died in 1857; Mrs. McNutt in 1874, at the age of eighty-one years. Five sons grew to manhood,—John, William, James, George, and Simpson,—all living in the eastern part of the county. One of the daughters married James Perry, and the other J. H. Wright, who died in Libby prison. She is at present the wife of Emanuel McKeever.

In 1817, Jacob Chatterton, from Cayuga Co., N. Y., settled in the Shotwell neighborhood and lived there until his death, in 1858. He had six sons,—Philip (yet living in the village), James, Alvin, Erastus B., Aaron, and Horatio. The latter lives at Bantam. Aaron became a minister in the Christian Church. The daughter of Jacob Chatterton married Wm. Naylor, of the southern part of the county.

George Kerns, from Rockingham Co., Va., came to Williamsburgh in November, 1804, with his wife and son, Samuel, then about two years of age. On the 16th of the following December his daughter, Margaret, was born, and is yet living in the village as the widow of George Brintzinghoffer, being the oldest native in the place. George Kerns died in 1856. He was the father of sixteen children, ten of them sons, none of whom are now alive, excepting Thomas, who is the engineer of the new water-works in Cincinnati.

Elijah Robbins, a cooper, was among the early settlers of the township, living in the village until his death. His only child, Sally, married Capt. Jacob Boerstler, who was killed in the war of 1812.

Ramoth Bunton was one of the first settlers of the village, coming a year or so later than the Kains. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His family consisted of a son, James, who lived and died near Concord; Polly (who first came to the village with Polly Kain, and shared with her the honor of being the first white women in Williamsburgh), who married Daniel Kidd, of Batavia; and Hettie, who married Peter Sears and removed.

William McKnight was another Revolutionary soldier and pioneer settler. By trade he was a tailor, and left no family. As early as 1802, William Howard lived on the hill near the East Fork, and a deep place at that point is called Howard's Hole to this day. Samuel Howell was another pioneer, whose residence in the village gave his name to a spring, by which it is yet called. He returned to his native State, Kentucky, where he died.

John Earhart, a German, was the plow-maker of the early settlers. His skill in making wooden mould-boards was very great, and his work was in good demand. He was also a cooper and a handy and useful man generally. His sons—John, George, and Samuel—became well-known citizens.

John Naylor came to the village as a deserter from the

British army, and so warmly espoused the American cause that he went out in the war of 1812, and did valiant service for his adopted country. He married a daughter of the widow Miller and moved to Cincinnati. One of the Miller boys married a daughter of one of the Kains, and distinguished himself as a physician and a minister of the gospel.

Among the very first settlers in the Concord neighborhood were Leonard Raper and his wife, Temperance, whose maiden name was Holly. Leonard Raper served as a soldier in the British army during the Revolution, and was among the men surrendered by Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. After remaining in Virginia several years he migrated to the West, and found a place of abode in Williamsburgh. He was a man of good qualities, and was one of the first teachers in the township. His death occurred March 18, 1833, at the age of eighty-one years, and that of Temperance, his wife, Nov. 28, 1841, at the age of seventy-seven years. Their four daughters married into well-known families: Elizabeth, John Kain; Margaret, John Randall; Sarah, Thomas Foster; and Mary, James Kain. Of the sons, several attained more than ordinary distinction. Holly was a sheriff of the county, and Wm. H. became a Methodist minister of wide celebrity. A sketch of his life appears in another part of this book. The other sons, Samuel and Joseph, lived in the southern part of the township.

At the mouth of Clover Run Samuel Ely, who came from New Jersey in 1805, settled, and died there in 1841. By his first wife he had a family of twelve children, and four by his second, viz.: Benjamin, who lived at Bantam; James, Leeds, Amasa, Samuel, George E., Josiah, Robert, John, Joseph, and Griffith. Of the daughters, some became the wives of Wesley Burnett, David McCullom, and Daniel Long. George Ely has in his possession a powder-horn which has long belonged to the family, being handed down from generation to generation more than one hundred and fifty years.

A year later (1806) Edward Doughty, also from New Jersey, settled in this part of the township. Had sons named Richard, John, Joseph, Levi, Mathew, Edward, and three daughters, some of whom removed, but descendants yet live in the county.

From the fact that Williamsburgh was the first county-seat of Clermont, many people resided there a short time and then found homes in other parts of the county. There, too, at a later day, came many worthy families, whose history would be interesting if space allowed its being detailed here. Many of the sons of Williamsburgh families attained distinction, notably in the ministry. Of these Revs. Foster, Christie, Raper, and Swing are noted in short sketches. Others who became ministers were Enoch G. West and George P. Jenkins, of the Methodist Church; and A. S. Dudley and George Hageman, of the Presbyterian Church.

In the early settlement of the township wild animals were very numerous, especially in the Elklick hills. Bears, panthers, wolves, and deer abounded, and a few buffaloes were seen as late as 1805. James Bunton counted nine bears on one occasion as he was returning to his home from Williamsburgh. Panthers were somewhat dangerous, and committed annoying depredations. About 1825 a panther came close to the house of Samuel Ely. James

Ely, at that time a young boy, persuaded his sister, younger than himself, to go out to kill the animal. They took their father's gun and started out in the darkness to find the animal, and had not gone twenty steps until they came upon him. James fired at the panther, which raised a terrible howl, causing the children to beat a retreat, and the animal fled to the hills. In the township were several bear-wallows and deer-licks, which those animals frequented, and enabled the skillful hunter to kill them in large numbers. After 1830 the bears became very scarce, only a few remaining in the old haunts. The last one was killed by John Peterson, a hunter of skill and daring. He was returning to his home on a moonlight evening, when he saw a large black object sitting in the road not far from his house. He called his dogs and they came at once and had a lively tussle with the bear, which escaped across the East Fork. Nothing more was seen or heard of the animal until the fall of the following year, when Mr. Peterson was hunting wild turkeys in the Elklick Hills, when his dogs started up a bear, which made a sudden attack on the hunter. He aimed at him, but his rifle missed fire, and to escape the onslaught of the dogs the bear ran up a tree. Again Peterson fired, wounding the animal, which slid down the tree and attacked him. The dogs fought him off, and Bruin once more escaped. About a year later the tracks of a bear were seen, and a party of men was organized to hunt him down. An exciting chase followed for five or six miles, when the bear was killed by Mr. Peterson, who saw from the marks it bore that it was the same animal that he had tried to kill on two previous occasions.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

In the appended list appear the names of citizens of Williamsburgh who held real and personal property in 1826. To the names of those who paid no tax on personal property is prefixed an asterisk, to indicate that they were probably non-residents of the township at that period.

Atehley, Joshua, No. 5252; Jas. Johnson, orig. prop.	*Bridges, John, No. 3229; James Johnson, orig. prop.
Atehley, John.	*Butler, Lawrence, No. 5258. Lawrence Butler, original proprietor.
*Armstrong, Sarah, No. 2950; Martin Hawkins, orig. prop.	*Brooks, Absalom, No. 3333; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
*Avery, Henry, No. 2588; John Parker, original proprietor.	Christie, Francis.
*Allston, Wallace, No. 4858; John Brown, orig. prop.	Curlis, Timothy, No. 3229; Jas. Johnson, orig. prop.
*Allston, Thomas, No. 4858; John Brown, orig. prop.	Curlis, Asher, No. 585; William Parsons, orig. prop.
Bricker, Adam, No. 705; William Whittaker, orig. prop.	Christie, John.
Bunton, Ramoth.	Carter, John.
Bound, Daniel.	Christie, Andrew.
Burnett, Jonas, No. 2437; Thos. Overton, original proprietor.	Curlis, Timothy, Sr., No. 3229; James Johnson, orig. prop.
Boyd, William, No. 910; Fred. Paskey, original proprietor.	Chambers, James, No. 5252; Jas. Johnson, orig. prop.
Brewer, Peter, No. 2950; Martin Hawkins, orig. prop.	Curlis, Peter, No. 3229; James Johnson, orig. prop.
Brewer, Adam.	Chatterton, Jacob.
Beebe, Joseph, No. 8289; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.	Christie, Robert.
Bunton, James.	Clark, Joshua.
Burnett, Joshua.	Conover, Eliakim.
Bryan, Azel.	Cade, Samuel.
	Church, Asa.

- *Chapman, Zachariah, No. 4782; William Lytle, orig. prop.
- *Cordrey, Joseph, No. 705; Wm. Whittaker, orig. prop.
- *Cordrey, Elizabeth, No. 8289; William Lytle, orig. prop.
- *Colthar, Jasper, No. 2942; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- *Cox, Thomas, No. 2436; Thos. Overton, orig. prop.
- *Chichester, Eleazer, No. 954; Timothy Peyton, orig. prop.
- *Cleveland, Stephen B., No. 4442; John Donnell, orig. prop.
- Day, William.
- Dowdney, William.
- Dennis, Lucy.
- Dickey, John.
- Day, Jesse, No. 2949; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Davis, Lewis, No. 5252; James Johnson, orig. prop.
- Doughty, Edwin, No. 4802; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Dillon, William, No. 4250; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Dawson, William.
- Durrough, Robert.
- Davis, Joshua.
- Daly, Washington.
- *Dickey, Robert, No. 3331; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- *Dickey, Martha; William Lytle, original proprietor.
- *Davis, William, No. 5252; Jas. Johnson, orig. prop.
- *Debenneville, Daniel, No. 2810; Daniel Debenneville, original proprietor.
- *Deal, James, No. 705; William Whittaker, orig. prop.
- Ellis, George, No. 2810; Daniel Debenneville, orig. prop.
- Earhart, John.
- Ellis, Benjamin.
- Everhart, Daniel, No. 2810; Daniel Debenneville, orig. prop.
- Ely, Samuel, No. 585; William Parsons, orig. prop.
- Earhart, David, No. 2939; William Lytle, orig. prop.
- Ellis, Waters & Co.
- Eicher, John, No. 705; William Whittaker, orig. prop.
- Foster, Isaac, No. 5252; James Johnson, orig. prop.
- Fry, Lewis.
- Fitzwater, David, No. 1242; Jas. Gray, original proprietor.
- Fields, Benjamin.
- Foster, Thomas, No. 5252; James Johnson, orig. prop.
- Foster, John, No. 2947; William Chambers, orig. prop.
- Frambes, Peter, No. 572; Peter Casey, original proprietor.
- Fry, John.
- Fryman, Nicholas.
- *Flick, Peter, No. 4247; William Lytle, original proprietor.
- *Foote, Thos. S., No. 2946; Alexander Humphries, orig. prop.
- Gosna, William.
- Grim, Jacob.
- Gorbet, Henry.
- *Gibson, Thos. G., No. 954; Timothy Peyton, orig. prop.
- *Gatts, Martin, No. 954; Timothy Peyton, orig. prop.
- *Graves, William, No. 950; William Smith, orig. prop.
- Howell, William.
- Harry, Andrew.
- Huber, Jacob, No. 2810; Daniel Debenneville, orig. prop.
- Hunter, William, No. 3331; William Lytle, orig. prop.
- Hutchinson, Aaron.
- Hartman, Isaac, No. 2000; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
- Hankins, John, No. 957; William Lawson, orig. prop.
- Hutchinson, Ezekiel, No. 957; William Lawson, original proprietor.
- Hartman, Christopher, No. 4448; Wm. Lytle, original prop.
- Harden, Peter, No. 5252; James Johnson, original proprietor.
- Hartman, Wm., No. 4780; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Hunter, Robert, No. 4442; John Donnell, original proprietor.
- Harlow, Cornelius, No. 949; Wm. Mosley, original proprietor.
- Homan, Thomas, No. 705; Wm. Whittaker, original prop.
- Holman, Frank.
- Huchinson, Aaron, Jr., No. 957; Wm. Lawson, original prop.
- Hadley, Zenas.
- Hunter, David, No. 4442; John Donnell, original proprietor.
- Harry, Jacob.
- Hays, John.
- Holmes, Elkanah, No. 2950; Martin Hawkins, original prop.
- *Hight, Jacob, No. 949; William Mosley, original proprietor.
- *Hartman, Samuel, No. 957; Wm. Lawson, original proprietor.
- *Hickey, Andrew, No. 2950; Martin Hawkins, original prop.
- *Hopkins, Thomas, No. 585; Wm. Parsons, original proprietor.
- *Hise, Frederick, No. 3333; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- *Hutchinson, Jacob, No. 4800; James Morrison, orig. prop.
- Ireton, Obadiah, No. 4250; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Ichor, John.
- *Irwin, Esther, No. 4247; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Johnson, Wm., No. 585; William Parsons, original proprietor.
- Jamieson, John.
- Johnson, Isaiah, No. 910; Fred. Paskey, original proprietor.
- Johnson, Joseph.
- Johnson, John.
- Johnson, Charles.
- Jenkins, Thomas.
- Jeffreys, William.
- *Jones, Henry, No. 910; Fred. Paskey, original proprietor.
- *Johnson, George, No. 3436; Thomas Overton, orig. prop.
- *Johnson, James, No. 3229; Jas. Johnson, original proprietor.
- *Johnston, Jonathan, No. 2945; James Thompson, orig. prop.
- Kerns, George, No. 910; Wm. Zimmerman, original prop.
- Kain, Thomas, Jr., No. 2946; Alex. Humphries, orig. prop.
- Kain, Daniel, No. 705; William Whittaker, original prop.
- King, Wm., No. 2528; Ambrose Gordon, original proprietor.
- Kain, John, No. 910; Fred Paskey, original proprietor.
- *Keith, Isham, No. 7701; Isham Keith, original proprietor.
- *Kirby, Timothy, No. 4249; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Lytle, John, No. 2528; Ambrose Gordon, original proprietor.
- Lewis, John.
- Laughlin, James, No. 2947; Wm. Chambers, original prop.
- Leeds, Timothy, No. 910; Fred Paskey, original proprietor.
- Leeds, John, No. 8289; Thomas Overton, original proprietor.
- Lambert, Joshua, No. 2949; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Light, David, No. 3333; William Lytle, original proprietor.
- Lukemires, John, No. 3329; Jas. Johnson, original proprietor.
- Long, Thomas, No. 2436; Thos. Overton, original proprietor.
- Laughlin, Mathew.
- Long, Christian, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
- Lane, William.
- *Light, George C., No. 3333; Wm. Lytle, original prop.
- *Lieby, George, No. 3329; James Johnson, original proprietor.
- *Leflingwell, Samuel, No. 948; Joseph Jones, original prop.
- *Lytle, William, No. 3345; John Harvie, original proprietor.
- *Latham, Barzilla, No. 12,531; Barzilla Latham, orig. prop.
- McAdams, Ephraim, No. 2810; Daniel Debenneville, original proprietor.
- McIntyre, Samuel.
- McIntyre, James.
- Maloy, Hugh.
- McMillen, George.
- Morris, David.
- Mason, Jacob.
- McMillen, James.
- Mason, Joseph.
- McKnight, John.
- Maham, John, No. 1242; James Gray, original proprietor.
- Miller, Elizabeth.
- Maham, Samuel, No. 3229; James Johnson, original proprietor.
- McNutt, James, No. 3345; John Harvie, original proprietor.
- McAdams, Samuel.
- Moorhead, Elizabeth, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
- Mallott, David.
- Mallott, Daniel, No. 4247; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- McCune, Samuel.
- Moss, Robert, No. 954; Timothy Peyton, original proprietor.
- Morgan, Thomas S., No. 2949; William Lytle, orig. prop.
- Morris, Thomas J.
- *Mallott, Theodore, No. 4247; Wm. Peyton, orig. prop.
- *Moorhead, Patrick, No. 4780; Wm. Lytle, orig. prop.
- *McAdams, John, No. 2810; Daniel Debenneville, original proprietor.
- Needham, John, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
- Needham, John, Jr., No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
- Naylor, John.
- Neal, Margaret.
- Needham, William, No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
- *Osborne, Josiah, No. 3329; James Johnson, orig. prop.
- Page, Thomas.
- Perrine, James.
- Patterson, Thomas.
- Patton, Andrew, No. 3345; John Harvie, original proprietor.
- Pine, William, No. 2057; Nathaniel Darby, orig. prop.
- Parker, William.
- Perrine, Arthur, No. 2950; Martin Hawkins, orig. prop.
- Perrine, Ralph, No. 2950; Martin Hawkins, orig. prop.
- Patterson, David, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
- Poole, Benjamin, No. 2942; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Phillips, Thomas, Jr.
- Phillips, Thomas, Sr., No. 2949; William Lytle, orig. prop.
- Penn, Joel.
- Pemberton, Richard.
- *Peterson, John, No. 910; Fred. Paskey, original proprietor.
- *Parker, James, No. 5252; James Johnson, original proprietor.
- *Poage, James, No. 639; William Robertson, orig. prop.
- *Porter, William, No. 8290; William Porter, orig. prop.
- Raper, Samuel, No. 2436; Thos. Overton, original proprietor.
- Raper, Joseph.
- Rallings, John, No. 8171; Wallace and Yancy, orig. props.
- Robbins, Israel.
- Ross, John T.
- Raper, Holly, No. 8171; Wallace and Yancy, original proprietors.
- Saxton, David.
- Stevens, Allen.
- Sweet, Nathaniel.
- Stark, Alexander.
- Sharp, Ralph, No. 5252; James Johnson, original proprietor.
- Smith, Stephen.
- Smith, Jedediah.
- Stockton, Job.
- Snider, Adam.
- Smith, Ephraim, No. 957; William Lawson, orig. prop.
- Snell, Daniel S., No. 2944; Samuel Coleman, orig. prop.
- Smith, William, No. 957; William Lawson, original proprietor.

Shotwell, John, No. 2950; Martin Hawkins, orig. prop.
 Smith, Amos, No. 2949; William Lytle, original proprietor.
 Smith, Israel.
 Sinks, Widow, No. 2944; Samuel Coleman, orig. prop.
 Smith, John, No. 949; William Mosely, original proprietor.
 Smith, Wesley.
 Sherer, Frederick.
 Smith, Abram.
 Smith, John, Jr.
 Smith, Obadiah.
 Shinn, Caleb, No. 2057; Nathaniel Darby, orig. prop.
 Sweet, Elizabeth.
 Sherer, Michael.
 Sprague, Jacob, No. 2436; Thos. Overton, orig. prop.
 *Shotwell, David, No. 3345; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 *Smith, Absalom, No. 4247; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 *Sprague, Timothy, No. 2436; Thomas Overton, orig. prop.
 *Smith, Burrows, No. 3329; Jas. Johnson, original proprietor.
 Tribble, Alanson, No. 2950; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 Tribble, Cornelius, No. 2950; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 Thornburg, Thomas.
 Thomas, Phineas.
 Tweed, Robert, No. 910; William Zimmerman, orig. prop.
 Thomas, Aaron.
 Thomas, Reuben, No. 2436; Thomas Overton, orig. prop.
 Thomson, Caleb.
 Townsley, Robert.
 *Taylor, W. and B., No. 995; Wm. B. Wallace, orig. prop.

At this period (1826) the owners of village lots in Williamsburgh were as follows:

Armstrong, Samuel.
 Armstrong, John.
 Alley, Amos.
 Boyd, Samuel.
 Burleigh, David.
 Bunton, Ramoth.
 Brown, Thomas.
 Boyd, William.
 Bryan, George S.
 Bryan, Azel.
 Christie, Francis.
 Colthar, John.
 Carter, John.
 Dennis, Charles.
 Dennis, John.
 Debenneville, Daniel.
 Dinmitt, Ezekiel.
 Earhart, John.
 Everhart, Daniel.
 Ellis, Benjamin.
 Foote, Andrew.
 Foote, Thomas S.
 Foster, Israel.
 Foster, Isaac.
 Grimm, Jacob.
 Gibson, David.
 Gibson, Thomas G.
 Harry, Andrew.

*Taylor, James, No. 4800; James Morrison, orig. proprietor.
 Temple, John.
 Van Osdol, Robert, No. 1242; James Gray, orig. prop.
 Van Eaton, David, No. 705; Wm. Whittaker, orig. prop.
 Wainwright, Vincent, No. 5253; John Watts, orig. prop.
 Waters, William, No. 2944; Samuel Coleman, orig. prop.
 Winters, James, No. 4249; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Wilson, John, No. 585; William Parsons, original proprietor.
 Wood, Joseph, No. 2950; M. Hawkins, orig. proprietor.
 White, John, No. 8171; Wallace and Yaney, orig. prop.
 Wells, Isaiah.
 Waits, Charles, No. 705; William Whittaker, orig. proprietor.
 Washburn, John, No. 949; Wm. Mosley, orig. proprietor.
 Waits, Richard, No. 1247; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Wheeler, Joshua.
 Whorrell, David.
 Whorrell, Richard.
 *Wallace, Cadwallader, No. 961; Ambrose Gordon, orig. prop.
 *Wardlow, James, No. 4247; Wm. Lytle, orig. proprietor.
 *Washburn, Cornelius, No. 949; Wm. Mosley, orig. prop.
 *White, Wm., No. 954; Timothy Peyton, original proprietor.
 *Willis, Ichabod, No. 957; Wm. Lawson, original proprietor.
 *Walker, Wm., No. 3329; James Johnson, orig. proprietor.
 *Wainwright, Wm., No. 4801; Wm. Lytle, orig. proprietor.

Herbert, James.
 Howell, William.
 Howell, Samuel.
 Herbert, Obadiah.
 Huber, Jacob.
 Higbee, Isaac.
 Hutchinson, Aaron.
 Hansom, William.
 Hankins, Daniel.
 Hankins, Nancy.
 Jamieson, John.
 James, Joseph.
 Kain, Thomas.
 Kain, Daniel.
 Kain, John.
 Lytle, John.
 Lytle, William.
 Line, Isaac.
 Lindsey, Oliver.
 Morris, David.
 Mason, Jacob.
 Martin, James.
 McClure, Archibald.
 Moorhead (heirs).
 McMillen, James.
 McKnight, John.
 Miller, Betsey.
 McAdams, Samuel.

Mehaffin, John.
 Mallott, Theodore.
 Naylor, John.
 Osborne, John.
 Perrine, James.
 Phillips, Thomas.
 Palmer, Thomas.
 Raper, Holly.
 Robbins, Israel.
 Ross, John T.
 Royce, Vere.
 Snider, Adam.
 Smith, Stephen.

Smith, Daniel.
 Smith, Obadiah.
 Smith, Israel.
 Stockton, Job.
 Sharp, Ralph.
 Sinks, Nicholas (heirs).
 Tweed, Robert.
 Tucker, John.
 Taylor, James.
 West, Stanley, and Grant.
 Waters, William.
 Warring, Barzilla.

The valuation of the lots was reported at \$13,569, on which a tax of \$79.72 was paid. The number of acres of land in the township was 35,737, valued at \$91,494, and which were taxed for State purposes, \$182.98; for county purposes, \$320.22; and for township purposes, \$34.31. The number of horses in the township was 286, and the head of cattle 451. The personal tax for all purposes was \$106.02.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The principal records of the township from its organization in 1801 to 1818 have been lost. On the 6th of April of the last-named year, at the regular township-meeting, Thomas S. Foote was chosen chairman, Jacob Huber and Holly Raper, judges, and Daniel Kain, clerk; whereupon the following persons were elected: Nicholas Sinks, William Hunter, and Thomas Kain, Trustees; Daniel Kain, Township Clerk; John Earhart, Lister and Appraiser; John Earhart, Treasurer; Isaac Foster, Vere Royce, George Ellis, and David Earhart, Constables; Job Stockton and Robert Tweed, Overseers of the Poor; Ramoth Bunton and Jacob Mason, Fence-Viewers; Phineas Thomas and Samuel Moorhead, Road Supervisors.

At that time David Morris was one of the justices of the peace of the township.

Since 1818 the principal officers of the township have been the following:

TRUSTEES.

1819-22.—Nicholas Sinks, William Hunter, John T. Ross.
 1823-24.—William Waters, William Hartman, Daniel S. Smith.
 1825.—David Morris, William Hartman, Benjamin Ellis.
 1826.—David Morris, William Hartman, A. J. Patton.
 1827-32.—Daniel S. Smith, William Hartman, A. J. Patton.
 1833-34.—John Peterson, William Hartman, A. J. Patton.
 1835.—James McNutt, William S. McLean, A. J. Patton.
 1836-37.—James McNutt, William S. McLean, Daniel Kain.
 1838.—Jesse E. Dozier, William S. McLean, Daniel Kain.
 1839-41.—Sidney S. Leffingwell, Andrew J. Patton, Daniel Kain.
 1842.—Daniel S. Smith, Andrew J. Patton, Daniel Kain.
 1843-44.—Daniel S. Smith, John Peterson, Jonathan Johnson.
 1845.—Daniel S. Smith, A. J. Patton, J. N. Johnson.
 1846.—George Earhart, James Perrine, Robert Vanosdol.
 1847.—George Earhart, James Perrine, Daniel S. Smith.
 1848.—Timothy Leeds, Marcus Pompella, Moses Beckwith.
 1849.—A. J. Patton, Marcus Pompella, R. R. McClung.
 1850-51.—A. J. Patton, D. S. Smith, R. R. McClung.
 1852.—S. G. Peterson, H. B. Hoose, R. R. McClung.
 1853.—S. G. Peterson, John W. Lytle, B. H. South.
 1854.—H. C. Kain, H. R. Perrine, B. H. South.
 1855.—Absalom Day, H. R. Perrine, William West.
 1856-59.—H. C. Kain, O. Dudley, Jr., S. S. Leffingwell.
 1860.—A. S. Walker, O. Dudley, Jr., J. N. Henning.
 1861.—A. S. Walker, D. S. Smith, Philip Chatterton.
 1862-63.—Otis Dudley, Jr., D. S. Smith, Philip Chatterton.
 1864.—H. C. Kain, David McClung, Collins Vanosdol.

1865-66.—G. A. McNutt, Otis Dudley, Jr., Collins Vanosdol.
 1867.—Isaac Ferree, Otis Dudley, Jr., A. S. Walker.
 1868-69.—Collins Vanosdol, Otis Dudley, Jr., A. S. Walker.
 1870.—P. Chatterton, Otis Dudley, Jr., G. A. McNutt.
 1871.—Collins Vanosdol, Otis Dudley, Jr., G. A. McNutt.
 1872.—P. Chatterton, Otis Dudley, Jr., Isaac Vanosdol.
 1873.—S. M. Ferguson, Otis Dudley, Jr., G. A. McNutt.
 1874.—J. D. McKeever, Otis Dudley, Jr., G. A. McNutt.
 1875.—O. H. Harden, E. Weaver, J. W. Glancy.
 1876.—D. H. Sharp, Philip Chatterton, J. W. Glancy.
 1877.—D. H. Sharp, Otis Dudley, Jr., Joseph Smith.
 1878.—D. H. Sharp, Otis Dudley, Jr., G. B. Beacham.
 1879.—G. A. McNutt, Otis Dudley, Jr., G. B. Beacham.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

1819-22, John Earhart; 1823-24, John M. Tucker; 1825-32, William Waters; 1833-45, Nicholas Sinks; 1846-47, Otis Dudley; 1848, William H. Frazier; 1849-52, L. D. Salt; 1853-63, John H. Sharp; 1864-65, J. I. Peterson; 1866-67, E. S. Sinks; 1868, J. I. Peterson; 1869-72, E. S. Sinks; 1873, D. K. Peterson; 1874-77, J. H. Sharp; 1878, A. Beall; 1879, D. K. Peterson.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1819-31, Daniel Kain; 1832, Nicholas Sinks; 1833-37, Azel Bryan; 1838, Otis Dudley; 1839, Robert Tweed; 1840-41, Otis Dudley; 1842-45, M. A. Bryan; 1846-54, B. N. Stockton; 1855-65, D. H. Sharp; 1866, M. R. Sinks; 1867-70, O. E. Walker; 1871-74, S. D. McMillen; 1875, C. A. Smith; 1876, M. F. Peterson; 1877, Charles Rose; 1878, R. D. Sharp; 1879, Corwin Smith.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

1843-44, John Jenkins; 1845, William Dennis; 1846, John W. Lytle; 1847, John I. Peterson; 1848-51, Vere Royce; 1852, D. S. Smith; 1853, M. A. Bryan; 1854, S. Graves; 1855, Daniel McMillen; 1856-57, S. G. Peterson; 1858, M. A. Bryan; 1859, P. C. Cheseldine; 1860-64, Timothy M. Leeds; 1865, Joseph Deel; 1866, H. C. Kane; 1867, D. S. Smith; 1868-70, W. H. Everhart; 1871, W. D. Courts; 1872, George West; 1873, D. Earhart; 1874, W. C. Rhodes; 1875, J. D. Willis; 1876-77, Christ. A. Homan; 1878, James Burnett; 1879, O. B. McAdams.

Grand jurors were set aside by the township authorities from 1819 to 1825, as follows: Phineas Thomas, John Lytle, Robert Dickey, John Shotwell, Benjamin Ellis, John Leeds, John Wright, Amos Smith, Samuel Raper, Ezekiel Hartman, David Light, William Royce, David Patterson, Ephraim McAdams, John Earhart, Isaac Foster, Thomas Foster, Daniel Snell, Edward Sinks, Job Stockton, Daniel Kain, Jacob Huber, John M. Tucker, John Jamieson, John Foster, James Perrine.

The petit jurors for the same period were chosen from the following: Jasper Shotwell, Israel Foster, John Moorhead, George Ellis, Samuel Moorhead, Abel D. Chase, John Robbins, Isaac Hartman, John Leeds, Aaron Hutchinson, David Patterson, William Smith, Daniel Everhart, William Boyd, William Waters, Samuel Maham, Daniel S. Smith, Samuel Ely, John Dickey, Edward Sinks, and eight or ten others named in the foregoing list. The loss of the earlier records precludes the giving of many interesting items of pioneer local legislation which would give the present generation an idea how business was done in those days; and, notwithstanding the larger degree of fellow-feeling which then abounded, would show that charity was not all-prevalent.

In view of the full and free liberty the people of our common country now enjoy to make and unmake their homes, wherever it will be to their interest, it is interesting to note what supervision was formerly exercised over those

who did not possess a superabundance of this world's goods. A "quit notice" or warrant to leave, in substance and form like the following, which we here produce from the township records, was served on sundry persons as late as 1850:

"STATE OF OHIO, CLERMONT COUNTY.

"The overseers of the poor of the township of Williamsburgh, in said county, to George Kerns, Constable, greeting: Whereas information hath been given to us by Oliver Lindsey, a householder of said township, that William Cook and Polly, his wife, have come within the limits of the township of Williamsburgh aforesaid, and are likely to become a township charge, you are commanded forthwith to warn the said William and Polly Cook to depart from this township."

"Given under our hands and seals at Williamsburgh, this Second day of August, Anno Domino 1808.

"ROGER W. WARING,
 "DAVID C. BRYAN."

The warrant was endorsed:

"Served the within by reading it in the presence of William and Polly Cook, this 2nd day of Aug., 1808.

"GEORGE KERNS, Constable."

No doubt the great influx of settlers brought many to every community whom it was not desirable to possess as citizens, but it has been stated on credible authority that in a number of instances, owing to some personal feeling on the part of the informant, deserving poor people were forced from the township who afterwards became very useful citizens in other localities. As the evidences of prosperity increased, and the people generally became well-to-do, much more discrimination was exercised before "quit notices" were served; and it is said that in later years only those whose pauperism was evident at the time of their coming were ordered to leave.

THE HIGHWAYS AND CEMETERIES.

Prior to the organization of the county a road was surveyed from Newtown to Williamsburgh by John Donnell, assisted by Daniel Kain and Robert McKinney; and on the 24th of November, 1797, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Hamilton County ordered that it be established as a highway. James Kain was appointed the first supervisor, February, 1799, and again appointed Feb. 4, 1800. The location of subsequent roads is given in a general chapter, and to avoid repetition no mention of them is here made. Usually the course of these early roads remains unchanged, and most of them now, as then, are the main thoroughfares. In 1839, a few years after the final division of the township, the supervisors were Charles Cox, George Everhart, Joseph Johnson, Joseph Raper, Delos Stockton, William Ashton, John L. Snell, George Fry, and Henry Moyer. The township has a good turnpike, and railway communication is afforded by the narrow-gauge line,—the Cincinnati and Eastern,—which was completed in 1876. Stations have been provided at Afton, in the western part of the township, and at Williamsburgh village. At the latter point the East Fork is crossed on a substantial bridge. In early times this stream had to be crossed by fording it when the stages of water would permit, and by rudely-constructed ferries. At a later period a rope-ferry was employed a little above Gay Street. The first bridge at the village was built in two parts, in 1845, near the foot of Main Street, the east end of the larger bridge resting on the island and the other bridge spanning the bayou. It was destroyed by

a flood in 1859. The following year a very handsome single bridge was erected on the foundations of the present structure, which was destroyed by the rebel Morgan's raiders on the morning of July 14, 1863. The bridge at present here is a wooden covered structure, and appears to be firmly built. At the foot of Fourth Street a very fine iron bridge has just been constructed, which will prove a great convenience to the people of the northern part of the township.

The principal cemetery in the township is at the village, occupying a number of acres of well-adapted ground, and contains many handsome monuments. Here are interred the early pioneers of Williamsburgh and the surrounding country. In other localities small burying-grounds have been established.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Although the manufacturing interests of Williamsburgh have never been extensive or greatly diversified, the township may lay claim to having had the first mill in the county erected within her bounds, and thus have honor as being the oldest manufacturing point. In July, 1797, Peter Wilson, of Kentucky (who afterwards became a celebrated millwright in Southern Ohio), was employed by Gens. Lytle and Taylor to come to the newly laid-out town to build a small grist-mill. This structure was composed of logs, and stood a short distance above the present mill and immediately below the dam across the stream, at a point where some of the timbers used in its construction may yet be seen. No race was employed, but the power was directly communicated to the wheel from the dam. For erecting this mill Wilson received \$50 in money and a tract of land, the quantity of which is not now remembered. But little more can be said concerning this mill. It doubtless failed to serve the purposes of the proprietors, for not many years after Gen. William Lytle began the construction of a dam across the East Fork above the new bridge, and dug a race more than a third of a mile long to a point where he built the present mill, which, at the time it was gotten into operation (soon after 1800), was certainly a most creditable affair, and furnished all the conveniences of a good mill for the people living far and near. Year after year the power of the once powerful stream grew less, and ultimately failed to perform its work. The dam was allowed to go to decay and about 1854, while the property belonged to Sidney S. Leffingwell, steam became the motor, and is yet the operating agent. The mill has had many owners, passing from Lytle to Jacob Huber, and from him to the below named: Daniel Everhart, George Peterson, S. S. Leffingwell, Ferguson & Lytle, Ferguson & Brooks, Huxam, Warden & Co., and many others. It is at present the property of P. Chatterton & Son, and is in good working order. It has three runs of stone, and is capacitated to grind 100 bushels of corn and 125 bushels of wheat per day. In early times a distillery was carried on below the mill, generally by the mill-owners, but which was long ago abandoned as the sentiment of the community was opposed to the manufacture of liquor.

A few miles above the foregoing mill on the same stream is a grist-mill belonging to the Dennis Brothers, which has

been idle for several years. The power was improved and the building erected for a chair-factory more than twenty-five years ago by Ross & Guyer, of Cincinnati, who operated it a few years. Subsequently Varney Stockton, John Peterson, George Everhart, Reuben Rue, and Abram Clark occupied the building, and the latter owners supplied mill machinery.

About the same distance below the village, at a very marked bend of the East Fork, are the "Tunnel Mills," owned by the Barnes Brothers. As early as 1836 this property belonged to Thomas L. Shields, who proposed to establish a power by cutting a raceway through the high ridge at this point, at the lower end of which a moderate fall might be secured. The project was soon abandoned, and for several years nothing was done. About 1840, Elijah and James Dennis became the owners of the property and began building a mill. Instead of cutting through the ridge, a tunnel several hundred feet long was made between firm layers of rock about four feet apart, and which form the roof and floor of the tunnel without any other support. A power having a fall of about twenty-five feet is thus secured in this short distance, while from the mouth of the tunnel to the mill by the course of the river the distance is nearly two miles. The mill has three runs of stone and good machinery in a three-story frame building. Besides the parties named it has also been owned by Reuben Rue and Enoch Dunn.

What is known as the Snider mill was first erected in Williamsburgh by a man named Danberry, but before it was gotten in running condition it was found that the site would not afford enough power, and the frame was taken down and put upon the Tate side a short distance below the mouth of Clover Creek, where Cornelius McCalla and Isaac Higby had a saw-mill. Subsequently Isaac Higby removed the frame to where it now stands in Tate township, on the East Fork. At each of the foregoing places saw-mills were early built and kept in successful operation, while upon the smaller streams were also lumber-mills, which were worked when there was sufficient volume of water by Thomas Lytle, John Burnett, John Peterson, Samuel Raper, Benjamin Ross, and others, but most of them have long since been discontinued.

James Kain brought a small hand-mill with him from Pennsylvania, which did good service at Williamsburgh, at an early day, in grinding small quantities of corn. Subsequently it became the property of John Kain, and the buhrstones are yet lying near his old residence. About 1804 Oliver Lindsey had a horse-mill near the place where he lived, which in the course of time also became the property of John Kain, but both have long since passed away. In the southern part of the township Adam Bricker constructed an ingenious horse-mill which was much patronized about 1820, and around which the neighbors gathered as the slow process of grinding went on for social converse and to learn the news current at the houses of the patrons, who sometimes lived many miles away. The ruins of this mill have but recently been removed from where it stood on the farm now owned by Robert M. Bricker.

In 1811, Andrew Foote established a wool-carding machine and oil-mill in the village of Williamsburgh, on the

site of Curry's shop on Main Street. They were operated first by the old-fashioned sweep-power, and later by a tread-power. Enoch and John Hankins succeeded Foote, and, after 1840, Thomas Hull owned and operated the establishment many years. The manufacture of cut nails was carried on before 1820, by Benjamin Ellis, near the present Pettit place; and Daniel Smith burned charcoal on the site of B. N. Stockton's store.

The manufacture of splint-seated chairs was begun as early as 1820, in the village of Williamsburgh, by Andrew Smith, Samuel McAdams, Vincent Stevens, and Jacob and Andrew Boulware, the latter as partners. All manufactured by hand, and the product was sold to parties living near the place. About 1848, Volney Stockton began the manufacture of chairs by machinery, making from 10 to 12 dozen per week, and employing 4 or 5 hands.

In 1849, Otis Dudley & Sons erected a factory on Fourth Street, where they carried on chair-making, using horse-power until 1853, when they put in an engine, and were the first to employ steam-power in Williamsburgh. By this means they were enabled to increase their products from 15 to 75 dozen per week. The business now began to increase rapidly, and a number of persons engaged in the manufacture of chairs. Snell & McAdams erected an extensive shop in the lower part of the village, and Boulware & Wright, Smith & Bryan, W. H. Hull, William Walker, and T. W. Lytle each had shops, in some of which steam was employed and large quantities of chairs were manufactured.

At the time the business enjoyed its greatest prosperity not less than 1000 dozen of chairs were made per week and transported to Cincinnati and other points by wagon. Nearly 500 persons found occupation in the shops, many women and children being employed in seating the chairs. At first the timber used was split by hand and shaved in the woods, but after steam was employed the timber was delivered in the bolt at the factory and sawed to the required shape, and a limited quantity of chair-stuff shipped. About 1867 this important industry began to decline, and when the panic of 1873 came on it was almost entirely suspended. Since then it has again attained some of its former proportions, and the business at present gives occupation to many people of the village, while the products are scattered all over the State. David McClung and George Stevens each have small factories, making some of the finer grades of chairs and chair-splints.

S. D. Mount's Chair-Factory, in the northern part of the village, occupies a building in which Myers & Mount were formerly engaged in the business. In 1879 a fine ware-room, 30 by 90 feet and two stories high, was built to accommodate the increasing business of the firm. Steam-power is used, and all the stock required, except cane-splints, is manufactured from the rough log. The pattern-list embraces 14 different kinds of dining-room and office-chairs and rockers. Much of the work is shipped as "knock-downs," and 100 persons are employed.

Charles H. Boulware & Brothers' Factory, on Fourth Street, occupies the building in which were formerly Boulware & Ellis and A. V. Boulware, one of the veteran chair-manufacturers. The present firm has carried on business

since April 15, 1875, and at present employs 14 men in the manufacture of fifteen kinds of chairs, about one-half of which have double woven cane-seats. The firm manufactures Volney Stockton's patent chair, and has its heavy machinery in the old Hull, Warden & Co.'s shop adjoining the grist-mill. In the upper story of the same building is located

Snell & Williams' Factory, for the manufacture of variety goods in wood. This business was established, in 1874, by Oscar Snell, in a building which was in part occupied by A. P. Frazier & Bro. as a chair-factory, and which was destroyed in the fall of 1874 by fire. On the 1st of May, 1879, Byron Williams became associated with Mr. Snell, and since then the business has been much extended. The products of the factory are a large variety of step-ladders, clothes-dryers, lap-tables, rustic picture-frames, and other novel work in wood. In connection are operated a planing-mill, and machinery for the manufacture of scroll work and moulding. The senior member of the firm has produced many useful devices, and has received patents for more than a dozen inventions, among them being a fire-arm, which has been highly commended by United States officials for its superior qualities and many excellencies. Another useful invention which emanated from Williamsburgh was a patent pruning-knife, manufactured by Park & Williams, and which had a wide sale in all parts of the country.

Williamsburgh Tannery.—Nicholas Sinks had the first tannery in the village, soon after his settlement, about 1802. The yard was north of the present school-house, and was at first small. It was enlarged from time to time, until it contained about 20 vats. After the death of Mr. Sinks, in 1825, Henry Sweet and others carried on the business, until the interest was merged into the Huber tannery, below the mill. This tannery was sold in 1854 to the present proprietor, M. D. Sharp, and has been carried on all the intervening years by him. It contains 24 vats, and gives employment to 4 men. About 1000 pieces of leather are oak-tanned and finished yearly. Formerly a small tannery was carried on in the southern part of the township by John Shotwell.

Williamsburgh Pork-Packing House.—This enterprise was begun, in 1844, by Nicholas Sinks & Co., in a house built for that purpose, 40 by 50 feet, and supplied with the necessary conveniences. L. D. Salt & Co., Sinks & Kain, Sinks & Peterson, John I. Peterson, and others have been the successive packers. Since 1870, W. L. & W. A. Kain have been the proprietors, and pack about 500 hogs yearly. Formerly the establishment disposed of as many as 1300 hogs per year, and this industry was one of the most important in the place.

Lately attention has been directed to the culture of tobacco, and since 1875 the large warehouse of Brooks, Waterfield & Co. has been occupied by W. C. Warden, Amos Ellis, and others in preparing tobacco for the market. As many as 130 hogsheads, containing from 900 to 1500 pounds each, have been shipped in a single year.

The warehouse is 50 by 100 feet, and was built in 1870 by Stockton & Co. for a chair-factory, but was never completed for that purpose.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

Afton, in the western part of the township, is a post-office and station on the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad. It received its name at the suggestion of Sarah Lytle, daughter of William Lytle, one of the first settlers in this locality. The hamlet contains but a few houses, a store, a Methodist church, and a good school-house.

The post-office in this part of the county was first established in 1849, with the name of California, and R. W. Jenkins was the postmaster. In 1853, Robert J. Vanosdol was appointed, and a few years after it was discontinued. It was revived with the name of Afton, and William Luke-mires as postmaster. In 1869, W. W. Archer was appointed, and in 1873 the present, George Bradley.

About 1848, Thomas Shields got in operation a saw-mill and turning-shop at this point, which were discontinued in 1856; and near the same time Edward Hoes opened a store, which he kept until 1854, when he was succeeded by his brother, Hiram B. Hoes. This building is now used for a stable. In 1867 a store, which stood on the site of the church, and belonging to J. Archer, was destroyed by fire. Other merchants have been Alfred Morgan, Holt Brunnon, and George Bradley.

CONCORD.

This hamlet was first settled in 1815 by Robert Vanosdol, who built a cabin that year, and raised a crop of corn, which he cribbed in the fall and left to spend the winter elsewhere. On his return, the following spring, he was surprised to find that the squirrels had eaten up all his corn. For many years the settlers were not numerous in this locality; but, about 1836, John and Edward Compton started a blacksmith-shop in connection with the wheelwright business, and other houses and a Methodist church were soon after built. In 1840, Holly Raper opened a store, in which trade has been carried on since by Thompson & Woods, Ezekiel Slade, Benjamin Barton, George T. Layfield, and Wright Sprague, who is at present engaged in merchandising.

In 1854 a post-office was here established, with the name of Angola, which was discontinued in 1868, but again re-established, and after a short time fully given up. The successive postmasters were Ezekiel Slade, John S. Slade, Benjamin Barton, and Wright Sprague.

CLOVER

was the name applied to a post-office which was established near the Clover church in 1849, with Nelson A. Hitch as the postmaster. Subsequently Heman Houk, A. Tribble, A. C. Dentram, and H. G. Hammond were the postmasters. The office was abolished Jan. 17, 1863. At this place Seth Maker had a store as early as 1840, and later, Hitch and Hammond carried on a large trade. These interests have been diverted by the hamlet of

HENNING'S MILLS.

At this point, about 1836, William Lines established a cabinet-shop and turning-works, which were operated a number of years. Other houses were built about the time of the Harrison campaign, and as the people in this locality

were mostly Whigs, they gave expression to their sentiments by building a log cabin, surmounted by the typical coon, and from this fact the place was first called "Coontown." It received its present name in compliment to the real founder of the hamlet, J. N. Henning, at the time the Henning's Mills post-office was established, in 1858. Mr. Henning was also the first postmaster, and was succeeded, in 1873, by James Glancy, and in 1875 by the present, Isaac Vanosdol.

About 1840, the first store at Henning's Mills was opened by Wm. Slye, and several years later a shoe-shop was started by Nelson Applegate. At one time Henning was largely engaged in merchandising, but sold his interests to James Glancy. The store is at present carried on by Vanosdol and Floyd.

In 1852 the manufacture of chairs was here begun on a small scale by J. N. Henning, who established a good reputation for his work, and soon required better facilities for manufacturing. He now became the owner of a steam-factory, which was being built by Philip Chatterton, and operated it until it was destroyed by fire. Subsequently three other factories shared the fate of the first. The last one was started in 1868, in connection with a woolen-mill, and both were burned in 1872. Thereafter no effort was made to revive these industries, and the place no longer possesses its former animated appearance. At one time the mills gave employment to more than fifty persons.

WILLIAMSBURGII.

This pleasant and thriving village has a healthy location on an elevated tract of land lying in a bend of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and on the southwest side of that stream. It is on the De Benneville Survey, No. 2810, and was laid out in 1795 by Gen. William Lytle, and after the custom of that day was called Lytlestown. The present name, also showing ownership, is probably the only one bestowed by the proprietor. At the period named Gen. Lytle, as a deputy land-surveyor, was engaged in locating military warrants in this section of the country, and foreseeing the eligibility of this point as the site for the future capital of the new county, which would doubtless soon be formed, he platted the village even before the survey of the land on this side of the river, the survey of the village antedating the De Benneville survey just about a year. In this work Gen. Lytle was assisted by his brother, John, and John Donnell, and it is said that before the termination of the survey the ground became frozen so hard that stakes could not be driven into it, causing a suspension of the survey, which was completed the following spring. This statement is made on the authority of Wm. S. McLean, an old resident of the village, who received the account from John Lytle. The plat of the village embraced about 500 in-lots, 6 poles wide and 12 poles deep; and 140 out-lots of 4 acres each, located on the west side of the village proper. A public square, of the quantity of 12 lots,—about 5½ acres,—on a beautiful elevation, was set aside for the reception of the county buildings. This was fronted by a street called Broadway, four rods in width. Other parallel streets towards the river received the names of Fourth, Third, Second, and Front, all of which cross

Main Street at right angles. The latter street forms the northern boundary of the public square, which the proprietor "provided for county purposes,—that is, for the erection of the public edifices thereon for the use of the county, and such other improvements of taste and utility as the legal authorities (in such cases) of said county shall deem expedient to the use of said county for the purposes aforesaid, their legal officers and successors in office forever."

Provision was made that in case the county-seat should be removed the land should revert to the original proprietor or his representatives.

The language quoted appears in an article recording the village plat, made by Gen. Lytle, on the 24th of October, 1815, in which he says, further, by way of explanation, "That the plat of the town has before been recorded in due season and agreeable to law, but it having been suggested by some meddling person that the first record was vague and unsatisfactory, the above is placed on record to remove all doubt or ambiguity."

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged by Wm. Lytle in the presence of Thomas Danby and Philip Gatch, the latter as a justice of the peace.

After the county-seat was permanently located at Batavia, Feb. 21, 1824, the people of Williamsburgh took unrestrained possession of the square and public buildings thereon, and held undisturbed possession several years, using them for the general good of the community, when Gen. Lytle claimed the property under the terms of the dedication above given, and conveyed it to the United States Bank. That institution served a writ of ejectment, and, having obtained possession, sold it, in 1846, to Sayers Gazley and Adam S. Walker. But the village, bent on the recovery of the property for public uses, brought suit in the name of Charles B. Huber and others against the above parties, and after several years of litigation the Supreme Court of Ohio, at the December term in 1849, decreed that the title to the use of the property rested in the village forever. Part of the square now constitutes the public park, and the rest of the land has been set aside for school purposes.

On the 28th of March, 1799, De Benneville received a patent from the government for Survey No. 2810, and on the 30th of June, 1800, conveyed the land to Wm. Lytle, who thus became sole proprietor of the village site. In the sale Daniel De Benneville reserved a number of choice lots in Williamsburgh, but never came here to live. He had served as a surgeon in the Revolution, and after the war became a resident of Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. Lytle, having now the absolute right to convey the village lots, began selling them in July, 1800, one of the first to purchase being his friend, Wm. Hansom, of Lexington, Ky., who secured in-lot 324 and out-lot 60 for \$28, current money of Kentucky, receiving his deed July 28, 1800. At this time Gen. Lytle was also a resident of Lexington, Ky., but some time in the latter part of August, 1800, he moved to Williamsburgh, and thereafter the sales of property were very brisk. Among other early purchasers of village lots were Daniel Kain, Wm. Campbell, Elizabeth and Nancy Kelly, Leonard Raper, James Carothers, Wm. Perry, David Gibson, Ann and Ephraim

McAdams, Amos Smith, Isaac Miller, Thomas Kain, Polly Kain,* Polly Bunton,* John Cordrey, Archibald McLean, Robert Dickey, Nicholas Sinks, Thomas Brown, John Kain, David Teal, and Owen Todd.

The settlement of the place, however, was made prior to the above date, and was among the earliest in the county. In the summer of 1796 James Kain came here from Newtown, where he had settled several years previously, to build the first cabin, which was erected on lot 43, where is now the residence of Adam S. Walker. He was accompanied by his daughter Mary, a young girl of a dozen years, and her companion, Mary Bunton, who did the cooking for the workmen employed on the cabin; and these, it is claimed, were the first white women who came to reside in the eastern part of the present county of Clermont. The Kain and Bunton families are noted at greater length in the pioneer history of the township. James Kain occupied his house in the fall of 1796, and his family was moved from Newtown in an old-fashioned Conestoga wagon, by Archibald McLean, who followed mere bridle-paths, which often made it necessary to form wider roads, so that the trip occupied several days. The king-bolt of this wagon, probably the first that was ever used in the county, is yet in the possession of the McLean family.

Before the Kains became firmly established, a family by the name of McKaslen began building a cabin on lot 51, where James D. McNutt now lives. It is said that Gen. Lytle had offered a lot as a bonus to the first family that would locate permanently, and that the McKaslens had come to claim the reward; but beyond this knowledge, and the belief that the children of the family were with Lydia Osborne when she was lost, no further account of them exists. Other settlers came in, and when Williamsburgh became the county-seat, in 1801, the future of the place seemed to be assured. The early lot-owners found a residence and the county officials thronged hither. Among the latter were Roger W. Waring, the son of an eminent Kentucky judge; Oliver Lindsey, an early sheriff, who lived near the present mill; Thomas Morris, in his after-life a United States senator, who lived north of the present school-house, in a building which served as a home, jail, and court-room. In 1804 he removed to Bethel, and when questioned as to the reasons which caused him to change his place of abode, said, "I would rather be a king among fools than a fool among kings." In this house was born, Dec. 16, 1804, Margaret Kerns,—Mrs. Brintzinhoffer,—at present the oldest native born in this part of the county; and here, too, lived the well-known Nicholas Sinks, with whom Israel Foster resided when his son, Randolph Sinks Foster, the eminent bishop, was born. In a modified form the house yet stands, and is the home of John A. McAdams. About the same time the stone house on Front Street, south of Main, was built by Col. Samuel W. Davis, and yet bears tribute to the good workmanship bestowed upon its walls, being in a well-preserved condition. In former days it served as the headquarters in times of military gatherings, and its main room was set aside for use in trying those who had violated the code of that period.

* Received deeds for their lots because they were the first women in Williamsburgh.

In "Browne's Western Calendar," for the year 1809, appears this account of Williamsburgh :

"The road from Newtown to Williamsburgh is hilly, and near the town swampy. In the neighborhood of this road there are a number of Episcopalian Methodists. Williamsburgh is the county-town of Clermont, situated on the Little Miami, 30 miles from Cincinnati and 68 from Chillicothe. The elegant frame house, the residence of Gen. William Lytle, on an elevated spot, has a happy effect, and makes the town look pleasant. There are in the town three or four taverns, a post-office, two stores, about forty or fifty dwellings, a stone commodious court-house, and a log prison. The Presbyterians are united in a society under the charge of Rev. — Dobbins."

The log jail was afterwards displaced by a stone building, and both it and the court-house stood until 1858, when they were removed to make a place for the present handsome school edifice. After the formation of Brown County it became evident that Williamsburgh would not long remain the seat of justice of Clermont County. Its geographical situation doomed it to give that honor to another place, and from that time its prosperity waned, so that about 1827 whoever could dispose of his property left the place. There was a stagnation of business, and real estate had depreciated to ridiculously low figures. It is said scores of village lots were forfeited to pay taxes, and at the public outcry brought only about 30 cents a lot. About this period the persons of family living in the village were Daniel Everhart, Jacob Mason, James Perrine, John Peterson, George McMillen, Andrew Harry, D. S. Smith, Wm. Waters, the Park family, John Moorhead, the Hankins family, Daniel Kain, the Huber family, George Peterson, Stephen Smith, John Kain, Robert Tweed, Job Stockton, Thomas S. Barker, John T. Ross, Wm. Howell, E. C. Sharp, Azel Bryan, Israel Smith, Hugh Maloy, Andrew Christie, Andrew Smith, Samuel McAdams, Samuel Cade, Nicholas Sinks, John McKnight, John Carter, Ralph Sharp, John Naylor, John Miller, Lewis Ellis, John Dennis, and John Earhart.

The latter was a carpenter; and among other tradesmen of that period, and an earlier day, were Job Stockton, cabinet-maker; Samuel Howell, saddler; George Kerns, shoemaker; Ebenezer Osborne and William McKnight, tailors; Samuel Ivens, blacksmith; Elijah Robbins, cooper; Jacob Harry and Benj. South, hatters; and John Charles, Thomas Hoagland, and John Dennis, stone-masons.

In 1840 the population of the village was only 385, and ten years later it remained about the same. The next decade witnessed the return of prosperity. Population increased and property appreciated. An era of enterprise dawned upon Williamsburgh, and new life coursed through its streets. The old gave place to the new, and once more the village took a leading place among towns characterized for their industry and enterprise. In 1870 the population was 773, and the census of 1880 will not fall much short of 1000 inhabitants. It contains a Methodist and a Presbyterian church, and the interests noted in the following pages.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village was incorporated by an act which was passed Feb. 5, 1847, and which provided that "so much of the township of Williamsburgh, in the county of Clermont, as is included in the in-lots of the recorded plat of said town

of Williamsburgh, together with the fraction between Front Street and low-water mark, upon the north side of the East Fork of the Little Miami River, is henceforth declared a town corporate by the name of the Town of Williamsburgh."

At an election for village officers, held on Saturday, Aug. 21, 1847, at the brick school-house, M. A. Bryan and Robert Bricker were elected judges, and H. V. Kerr clerk. Fifty-six votes were polled, and the following elected: C. B. Huber, Mayor; Otis Dudley, Recorder; M. A. Bryan, E. C. Sharp, L. D. Salt, L. T. Pease, and Peter M. Snell, Trustees.

Subsequently R. R. McClung was appointed Treasurer, and John F. Peterson Marshal.

Since 1847 the principal officers of the village have been the following :

MAYORS.

- 1848, M. A. Bryan; 1849-50, Otis Dudley; 1851-53, L. D. Salt; 1854-57, S. G. Peterson; 1858, S. S. Leffingwell; 1859-65, W. M. Fryman; 1866, Edward Collins; 1867, John E. Offutt; 1868, A. Clark; 1869, W. M. Fryman; 1870, McLean Boulware; 1871, Sidney Rue; 1872-73, W. M. Fryman; 1874-75, S. G. Peterson; 1876-79, Homer McLean.

COUNCILMEN.

- 1848.—L. D. Salt, C. B. Huber, John Park, B. N. South, and Robert McClung.
 1849.—R. R. McClung, C. B. Huber, Mahlon Smith, Daniel S. Smith, L. T. Pease.
 1850.—L. D. Salt, C. B. Huber, J. Park, P. Cheseldine, and Samuel Peterson.
 1851-52.—C. B. Huber, S. G. Peterson, John Park, D. McClung, P. Cheseldine.
 1853.—H. R. Perrine, B. N. South, C. B. Huber, J. Park, P. Cheseldine.
 1854.—M. A. Bryan, D. S. Smith, A. Day, D. McClung, C. B. Huber.
 1855.—L. T. Pease, P. Cheseldine, A. Day, S. McClung, M. A. Bryan.
 1856.—M. D. Sharp, V. Stockton, M. A. Bryan, Samuel McClung, L. D. Salt.
 1857.—L. D. Salt, M. D. Sharp, M. A. Bryan, Samuel McClung, V. Stockton.
 1858.—S. G. Peterson, G. A. Peterson, H. Ferguson, J. Park, George McNutt.
 1859.—P. Cheseldine, G. A. Peterson, S. G. Peterson, G. A. McNutt, J. Park.
 1860-61.—S. N. Ferguson, G. A. Peterson, G. A. McNutt, John Park, John I. Peterson.
 1862-63.—D. McClung, G. A. McNutt, G. A. Peterson, John I. Peterson, S. N. Ferguson.
 1864.—V. Stockton, John Williams, S. N. Ferguson, S. D. McMillen, G. A. McNutt.
 1865.—J. H. Sharp, D. McClung, John Williams, S. D. McMillen, V. Stockton.
 1866.—John Park, J. H. Doyle, W. L. Kain, W. A. Dudley, E. Zimmerman.
 1867.—A. P. Frazier, S. D. McMillen, A. S. Walker, A. Beall, G. L. McAdams.
 1868.—A. S. Walker, F. A. Warden, W. H. White, M. F. Hull, J. H. Doyle.
 1869.—O. Dudley, Jr., J. H. Doyle, A. Beall, D. H. Sharp, A. S. Walker.
 1870.—W. M. Fryman, W. A. Kain, J. B. Read, D. C. Sharp, N. McMillen, W. R. Moorhead.
 1871.—S. Pettit, J. H. Ellis, A. Clark, G. M. Whittaker, Robert Blair.
 1872.—A. P. Frazier, G. M. Whittaker, John Myers.
 1873.—A. Clark, J. Boyd, A. Beall.
 1874.—S. D. Mount, W. A. Dudley, John Archer.
 1875.—A. Clark, F. J. Boyd, G. A. McNutt.
 1876.—W. H. White, G. B. Beacham, Joseph Smith.
 1877.—W. M. Fryman, Byron Williams, Leroy Zimmerman.
 1878.—S. D. Mount, George B. Beacham, Joseph Smith.
 1879.—W. M. Fryman, Byron Williams, L. H. Zimmerman.

RECORDERS.

1848-51, Henry Kain; 1852-53, Edward Sinks; 1854, J. H. Sharp; 1855-59, Otis Dudley, Jr.; 1860-61, S. D. McMillen; 1862, C. B. Huber; 1863, S. D. McMillen; 1864-65, O. E. Walker; 1866-67, David McClung; 1868-69, W. R. Moorhead; 1870-71, Byron Williams; 1872, M. F. Peterson; 1873, George W. Jack; 1874-75, Charles Rose; 1876-78, R. D. Sharp; 1879, J. D. Moorhead.

TREASURERS.

1848-55, D. H. Sharp; 1856-64, J. H. Sharp; 1865, J. I. Peterson; 1866, A. V. Boulware; 1867, E. S. Sinks; 1868-71, J. I. Peterson; 1872-79, E. B. Holmes.

The village council has taken a positive position on the question of temperance. On the 2d of August, 1858, an ordinance was passed "to prevent the sale of liquors and intoxicating drinks, and to prevent drunkards within the corporate limits of the village"; and at subsequent periods other preventive measures were adopted. One of the most notable of later years was an ordinance, enacted Sept. 18, 1879, which requires every place where malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors are sold to be closed from six o'clock in the evening of every Saturday to seven o'clock the following Monday morning. A decided opposition was awakened to this measure, and its legality was passed upon by the courts of the county, which sustained the council in its efforts to repress the disorder arising from the unrestrained traffic in liquor.

Williamsburgh has been much benefited by the possession of corporate privileges, and by their judicious exercise the appearance and character of the place have been greatly changed. All the principal streets have been reduced to easy grades, curbed, and macadamized or coated with gravel, with good provision to secure their drainage. Substantial sidewalks have been constructed and street lamps erected. The public square, or park, has been planted with trees and embellished to make it an attractive place of resort.

The public improvements in general and the moral tone of the village as modified by the corporation commend those who have been called upon to direct its affairs, and place Williamsburgh in favorable comparison with other villages in the county.

STORES, HOTELS, AND THE POST-OFFICE.

James Burleigh was the first to engage in the sale of merchandise in the village of Williamsburgh, soon after 1800. He first carried his goods on his back, going from house to house, and afterwards extended his trade by employing a horse, on which he rode to the more remote settlers. As he prospered his stock was increased and opened out in a building which stood on the lot owned by Dr. J. H. Doyle. This was the first store, and, if current accounts can be credited, his manner of doing business would hardly meet with approval nowadays. No order or system was observed, and as he had a large family, all at one time or other serving as clerks, whichever article was last called for was always thrown on the top of a promiscuous heap, representing his stock in trade. Burleigh himself is represented as having been grossly fat and sluggish in his movements, so that the saying went "as big as Burleigh." The second store was opened by Isaac Lines on the Walker lot, opposite the school-house;

and as Lines was more of a hunter than a merchant, his place of business was not much of an improvement on the first. Here, too, order was set at defiance, and everything was now here, now there. Yet it is said that for those days he had a good stock of goods and lacked only the tact to make a successful merchant. Another of the early stores was kept by Benjamin White some time after 1802.

After 1812, Benjamin Ellis and William Waters engaged in trade, and were about the first to own what would now be called a store. Both were successful business men. The latter died in the village in 1835, and the former removed to Cincinnati. While he resided at Williamsburgh, his son, Washington, at present one of the leading bankers of New York City, was born. At that time John M. Tucker, Daniel Hankins, and others were contemporary merchants. The village was a good trading-point, and from about 1825 to the present many persons have followed merchandising, among the most prominent firms having been Israel Foster, Andrew Foote, Robert Tweed, Job Stockton, Peterson & Waters, George & John Peterson, Nicholas Sinks and L. D. Salts, Edward Sinks and Henry Kain, Daniel Everhart, Otis Dudley and Sidney S. Leffingwell, William Everhart, Posey Cheseldine, John H. Sharp, John I. Peterson, and B. N. Stockton. The two last named have been in trade since 1836; and there are besides, as general merchants, Atchley & Holmes and Foster & McNutt. Among the grocers, A. Beall, yet in trade, is remembered as the first. William Atchley, M. F. Peterson, Joseph Knight, Ed. Clark, D. K. Peterson, Ellis & Mount have also been grocers, the latter firms being at present in that line of trade.

Adam S. Walker opened the first drug-store. The present druggists are F. W. Walker, A. Beall, and O. E. Walker. Other druggists have been James Walker, Ellis & Sharp, and Charles Hoffman. D. A. Rees and Mead Stockton are dealers in tin and hardware goods; D. H. Sharp and George Beacham, in harness and saddlers' goods; John Myers and William H. Fryman, in cabinet-ware; J. P. Curry, in agricultural implements; C. A. Benn and Homer McLean, watchmakers; and John Park, gunsmith and proprietor of novelty-shop.

The first public-house in the village was kept by James Kain. As early as August, 1799, he was a regularly licensed tavern-keeper, and entertained after the hospitable manner of those times in a log cabin which stood on Front Street. On the 6th of August, 1801, the Hamilton County Court again renewed his license; and on the 25th of August, 1801, the Clermont County Court granted him for the first time this privilege. Meantime, an opposition tavern had been started on Broadway, north of the school-house, by no less a personage than Thomas Morris, afterwards United States senator; and to him was granted, May 26, 1801, the first license by the Clermont County Court, which charged therefor \$8. This building has been described as consisting of three parts or connected cabins, two of which Morris leased to the county for a court-room and jail. In 1803 he was succeeded as a tavern-keeper by Nicholas Sinks, who kept the house until it was discontinued. At that time the road from Newtown to Chilli-cothe passed by the Sinks tavern and crossed the East Fork

below the new bridge, and thence passed over the hills, which were hard to ascend. With an eye to the custom which might be secured by constructing a better road, James Kain employed a force of men to cut out the present Chillicothe road, and made a crossing near his tavern. Travel was soon diverted from the old road, and the principal thoroughfare was established by Kain's foresight on a line which was ever afterwards kept. Greater accommodations being demanded, Kain, in 1802, built a new house or additions to his old one, and for many years it was a most noted hostelry, at which were entertained all the distinguished travelers who came that way. In 1806, Aaron Burr was there lodged, much to the chagrin of some patriots of the Revolutionary war, who formed themselves into a company commanded by George W. Stall (John McKnight fifer, and Samuel Howell drummer), and parading along the street before the house played the "Rogues' March." It is said that Burr appeared at the door and looked on with silent contempt, and with a manner that suggested beyond a doubt that he would not be trifled with, whereupon the company marched a little distance away from the tavern, and, after indulging in some expressions not at all complimentary to Burr, quietly dispersed. Daniel Everhart afterwards kept a tavern here.

In 1816, John Kain built a large frame hotel on the northwest corner of Main and Third Streets, which he kept until his death, in 1846. Since that period it has been kept by his son, J. W. Kain. It was at this house the rebel Gen. Morgan made his headquarters on the night of July 13, 1863, and with his officers examined the United States mails which had been captured on the raid. Mr. Kain entertained more than a hundred people that night, and was rewarded by having all his wearing apparel and horses stolen. Morgan breakfasted at half-past three in the morning, and soon after left. This house is now one of the oldest taverns in the county. The present "Atchley House" was changed from a residence for hotel purposes a number of years ago by John Atchley. It stands near the site of the old Kain tavern. Thomas Cade, John T. Ross, and Job Stockton were former tavern-keepers in Williamsburgh in buildings which have long since passed away.

An account of the first post-office is based on tradition, as the knowledge concerning it is not a matter of record. It is said that John Lytle first discharged the functions of a postmaster, distributing what little mail there was received from his residence. Then came Nicholas Sinks, who was followed by Benjamin Ellis. William Waters was subsequently appointed, and held the office until 1831, when Job Stockton succeeded him, serving until 1839. That year Daniel Kain became the postmaster, and subsequently the following: 1843, Samuel G. Peterson; 1847, George W. McMillen; 1851, John H. Sharp; 1857, J. McMillen; 1863, A. S. Walker; 1869, J. E. Offutt; 1871, Francis A. Warden; 1873, Alexander Beall, who yet holds the office.

On the 1st of July, 1874, Williamsburgh was designated as a postal money-order office. The mail supply is daily by railroad. Previously for many years the stages brought the mails, and a large amount of matter has always here been distributed.

THE PRESS AND THE PROFESSIONS.

The first paper in the county was published at Williamsburgh. On Friday, Jan. 15, 1813, Thomas S. Foote and Robert Tweed as proprietors, the former as editor, and Charles D. McMannam as typo, issued the first number of the *Political Censor*, a weekly paper, devoted to the current news of the day. The sheet was small, measuring only 9½ by 15½ inches. The publication office was on lot No. 40.

In 1814, David Morris began the publication of *The Western American*, the publication office being on the lot at present occupied by Volney Stockton. This was the second paper in the county. The subsequent history of the press is given in a general chapter.

Dr. Levi Rogers is credited with having been the first physician in the village, but the exact time when he came cannot be determined. His first cabin stood on the lot now occupied by the Masonic Hall, and was made of round poles with doors so low that one had to stoop when entering. The roof consisted of clapboards fastened down with poles; the floor was simply mother earth trodden down hard; and what light the cabin had was admitted through an oiled sheet of paper. Dr. Rogers was not only a good practitioner but a learned man, and was greatly esteemed by his neighbors. He was the father of the veteran, Dr. J. G. Rogers, of New Richmond, whose medical skill was called into requisition when Gen. Grant was born. Dr. Rogers removed some time about 1812, and about the same time a Dr. Unleavy came here to practice.

In 1815, Dr. Ralph Sharp established himself at Williamsburgh, but in 1819 moved to Milford, at which place he remained only two years, when he returned to Williamsburgh, where he died in 1830. His practice was very large, often extending miles into the country, and his visits were as frequently made at night as in daytime. On several occasions he was pursued by wolves and barely escaped with his life. Once the wolves were so close that they sprang at him, leaving the print of their teeth on his riding-boots. In 1824, Dr. Erastus Sharp, Sr., at that time a youth of seventeen, came to live with his uncle Ralph, and was educated for the profession by him, beginning the practice of medicine in 1828. At the death of Ralph Sharp he was associated with him, and thereafter continued the practice alone, remaining until his death in 1867. His son, Dr. Erastus C., then assumed his practice, and is yet located in the village as a physician.

Dr. Leavitt Thaxter Pease was a physician at Williamsburgh from February, 1835, until May 24, 1874, when death ended his useful career. He was one of the most successful physicians in the county, and was especially noted for his skill in surgery. Three of his students became eminent in the profession, viz., Dr. Enos Fee, of Georgetown; Dr. G. O. Butler; and Dr. Felix Leeds, who fell a victim to the cholera in 1847.

Dr. Andrew F. McCall, after leaving Batavia, was located in the village a few years, when he removed to the southern part of the township, on the Bethel road, where he lived until his death.

In 1843, Dr. Delos Chauncey Sharp, a son of Dr. Ralph Sharp, established himself as a practitioner in Williamsburgh, and yet continues.

Dr. Isaac Redrow has been here the past twelve years, and Dr. Henry Brown the past year.

As dentists, Drs. W. C. Homan, J. H. Doyle, and S. S. Walker are at Williamsburgh.

Thomas S. Foote was among the first, if not the first, resident attorneys at Williamsburgh; and among the last to leave on the removal of the county-seat were David Morris and O. T. Fishback, all moving to Batavia. For many years the village had no attorney, but in later days B. Britton has practiced law in the township, his home being east of the village. Jonathan Johnson, although not a regular attorney at that period, transacted the law business before Mr. Britton's settlement. The attorneys at the village at present are Charles W. Rishworth, William Britton, and Corwin Smith, all of them but recently admitted. A further account of attorneys who have been at Williamsburgh may be found in a general chapter of this book.

CLERMONT SOCIAL LODGE, No. 29, F. AND A. M.*

Among the results of the "Second War for Independence" the student of the early history of Clermont County should consider the social effects of the common interest and unity of purpose by which that struggle was attended. The first pioneers, under the influence of the dreaded savage, had the keen incentive of personal safety and mutual need to prompt instant reply to every call of distress. As that danger ceased with the sullen retreat of the Indian, sorrowing, before the march of the white man's prosperity, a time came when untamed self-reliance and hardy resentment to wholesome restraint did not sufficiently value the amenities of humanizing arts. The war of 1812, as a strife coming from the forefathers, called upon a new generation to learn the tactics of combinations, and taught the scattered founders of the new-born States to admire that direction of their individual forces into a mass which brought victory and liberty.

In no place did a brighter devotion to the public welfare glow than in the old county-seat. Again and again companies went to the front, until it seemed that the post of duty was rather to provide in the field of toil at home than to stand ward in the field of battle abroad. In unity they found strength, through strength they obtained peace, and after that came plenty.

The occasion was now ripe for the introduction of the disciplined benevolence of Freemasonry. A tradition, of easy belief, relates that the subject was much discussed and encouraged by those desiring membership, and that many informal meetings were held by the casual strange brethren and those few that were resident.

The first authentic record states that in Williamsburgh, on the first day of June, 1815, on the production of the dispensation of Henry Brush, Grand Master of the State of Ohio, Edwin Matthews, Master of Nova Caesaria Lodge, No. 2, by special commission of the Grand Master, did install the following brethren as officers of Clermont Social Lodge, No. 27: Amos Haines, W. M.; Wm. Waters, S. W.; Obadiah Smith, J. W.; George Ely, S. D.; Robert Haines, J. D.; Jacob Huber, Sec.; and Thomas S. Foote, Treas.

Amos Haines, the first Master, and holding the office for three terms, was a member of a Quaker family that removed from Frederick Co., Va., and settled in New Richmond. He was a surveyor and dealer in lands, and died in 1820. Robert Haines, his brother, though but twenty-five years old at this time, had raised and commanded a company that marched to the relief of Fort Meigs, and for that service his widow now draws a pension. He was one of the associate judges of the county. George Ely was an extensive dealer in lands, and subsequently founded Batavia.

Thomas S. Foote, the second Master, held the office two terms. He was a lawyer, surveyor, prosecuting attorney, editor, and a man of much note.

William Waters, the third Master, held the office for eight terms. He was a keen, bright, and upright man. He had a fair education, and was one of the early merchants of Williamsburgh, and died in 1835. Obadiah Smith, a shoemaker, was an ancestral relative of the family of the Hon. L. B. Leeds. Jacob Huber was the mill-owner, a farmer, and transacted much business.

The lodge received its charter on Jan. 4, 1816, its number having been changed to 29. This time-stained and much-prized document, owing to the loss, destruction, and forfeiture of those which preceded it, is perhaps within ten or twelve numbers of being the oldest of its kind in the entire old Northwest Territory.

The charter bears the names of Amos Haines, Thomas S. Foote, N. Sinks, J. Huber, Daniel Kain, George Ely, and Robert Haines.

Thus was Masonry introduced into a region where it has prospered exceedingly. The lodges bounding the jurisdiction of Clermont Social were Nova Caesaria, No. 2, at Cincinnati; No. 26, at Lebanon; No. 13, at Dayton; No. 27, at Springfield; No. 30, at Columbus; and No. 6, at Chillicothe. As a kind parent divides a rich inheritance among a numerous posterity, so has Clermont Social given of this domain until her former jurisdiction is now shared by thirty-seven sister lodges. From the beginning, the gavel was constantly calling to labor, and in the latter half of 1815 the following persons entered the lodge on the left of the Senior Warden: Mills Stevenson, Nicholas Sinks (the first tanner in Williamsburgh), Robert Brinton (a storekeeper), Thomas L. Morris, Job Stockton (a cabinet-maker, and the pioneer ancestor of that family), Ralph Sharp (a physician), Fergus Moorhead (a wheelwright), George J. Trautwine (a store- and tavern-keeper in Bethel), Daniel Kain (a major, farmer, and magistrate), Firman White, and Robert Tweed.

In 1816, Benjamin Ellis (a merchant, and partner with William Waters), George S. Bryan (a clerk in the county offices, and the fourth Master of the lodge for one term), Ephraim McAdams (the ancestor of a numerous posterity), Mahlon Smith, John Earhart (tax-collector), Levi Pigman, of Neville; Gideon Minor, Hiram Bennett, Benjamin Tingley, Wm. White, Col. Thomas Kain, and Wm. W. Clark.

In 1817, John Hankins, John Rollins, Joseph Peden, Jonathan S. Denham, William S. Miller, Sylvanus Everts.

In 1818, David Duckwall, of Batavia; Henry Higgins, Houten Clarke (of Bethel, and father of the Hon. R. W. Clarke), Israel Foster (father of Bishop R. S. Foster).

* Prepared by Byron Williams.

In 1819, Abram Miley, of Amelia; Samuel Dearborn, John M. Brown, of Batavia; John M. Tucker (a storekeeper in Williamsburgh), John Kain (a brother of Maj. Daniel and Col. Thomas Kain), John G. Rogers, George Mitchell, Joshua Clark, Abraham Connery, Conrad Harsh, of Owensville; William McAdams, Elias Fisher, John Schnee, Samuel B. Kyle, Samuel Perin, of Perin's Mills; Samuel Bennett, Joseph Stockton, and Edward Sinks (who was elected fifth Master of the lodge in 1821, and served four terms, after which he removed to Bethel, but returning, was Master again in 1858).

In 1820, Isaac South, John A. Smith, and Edward Salt, all three of Bethel; James McClelland, of Goshen; Thomas Glisson, Daniel Hankins, John Jamieson, Archibald I. Higgins, Michael Roseberry, Hon. Jonathan D. Morris, and Andrew J. Patten (who was the tenth Master, and served seven terms).

In 1821, William A. Camron (editor of the *Farmers' Friend*), James Kain, Jonas Taliafaro, and Henry Hankins.

In 1822, Eleazer Williams and the Hon. Judge Owen T. Fishback, who was the sixth Master; and in 1824, John O'Hara, who is still living near Bethel.

The old Revolutionary hero, Capt. Hugh Maloy, was admitted by diploma in 1825. From this date until 1845 the work was lighter, but regular. During that period fifty-seven applicants received their degrees. There were, however, many withdrawals to unite with the younger lodges that were forming near, especially at Bethel, Milford, and Batavia. In 1824 an unsuccessful attempt was made to move the lodge to New Richmond. In the twelve years succeeding 1845 over one hundred candidates passed through its doors. Financial embarrassment then seemed to have paralyzed its strength until the great civil war called it to labor more actively than ever.

From its constitution to the present the lodge has conferred more than one thousand degrees.

Nicholas Sinks, the seventh Master, served as such nine terms. He was a most worthy man, as, indeed, were they all.

Henry D. Gorbitt, the eighth Master, served two terms. Jonathan Johnson, the ninth Master, served five terms.

John Peterson, Jr., the eleventh, Eliakim Zimmerman, the twelfth, and H. C. Kain, the fourteenth Master, each served two terms; and Mortimer A. Bryan, the thirteenth Master, three terms. The last three are still living.

John Williams, the fifteenth Master, served seven consecutive terms, during and succeeding the civil war. His mature thought, ready sympathy, and kindly dignity peculiarly fitted him for the place in those troubled times. At the commencement of his administration the fortunes of the lodge had reached their lowest ebb. He left it at the greatest prosperity it had yet attained, to a worthy successor, Samuel G. Peterson, who served seven years.

Captain Edward S. Sinks, the seventeenth Master, and a most gallant gentleman, died about one month after his second election.

The eighteenth Master, Byron Williams, is now serving his fourth term.

The records of the lodge are entire from the first meeting to the present time, and having been well kept, they

contain many interesting means of identifying past events. The social customs of a by-gone age are not without a witness in their pages. The questions growing out of convivialities peculiar to that age are nowhere more plainly set forth than in the motions to restrict, define, and, at last to suppress, that appear in the records of the first five or six years. John Jamieson, of Batavia, was initiated Friday evening, April 23, 1820, and is now the only link that joins that day with this.

On the records of that night two resolutions appear. The first not being strong enough a second was made to declare that the lodge would dispense with spirituous liquors, which is doubtless one of the first temperance votes recorded in the county.

Considering the age and its habits, it is no wonder that they kept a demijohn that was often empty. They frequently met at eight A.M., at one P.M., and six P.M. of the same day. The time they gave to the work seems very strange now, but tradition affirms that they were all "bright."

The lodge held its meetings from the beginning in the southeast room of the upper story of the old stone courthouse until, in 1818, arrangements were made with the school trustees to put a second story on the contemplated brick school-house on lot No. 265. This was put into effect the following year, and on St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1819, the new hall was dedicated by a procession, with an oration by the Rev. William Burk, at the court-house, and a sumptuous dinner at Brother John Kain's tavern. The hall was roomy, well furnished, warmed by a large fireplace, and, for that day, first class. Here the lodge held its meetings for thirty-five years. In 1854 the lot on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets was secured, and in 1855 the three-story brick building was completed. On June 23, 1855, the new hall was dedicated, R. W. Clarke presiding as Deputy Grand Master. The craft then repaired to the Methodist Episcopal church, where an oration was delivered by the Rev. William G. Morrow, after which the out-door dinner at John Atchley's hotel was interrupted by a furious storm. But the more furious financial storm of 1857 found the lodge in debt, and swept their property to a forced sale, that, at the depreciated values, left them homeless, with large liabilities unanswered. In this condition they sought shelter in the old Presbyterian church. In 1860 the lodge rented the hall in the new building for its meetings, and gathering courage, met its obligations, and finally, in 1870, purchased the third-story room and approaches, where it now resides in peace and harmony.

The Worshipful Masters, Senior Wardens, and Secretaries, in the order named, from 1815 to 1880 have been as follows:

- 1815.—Amos Haines, William Waters, Jacob Huber.
Amos Haines, Thomas S. Foote, Jacob Huber.
- 1816.—Amos Haines, Thomas S. Foote, Jacob Huber.
Thomas S. Foote, Ralph Sharp, George S. Bryan.
- 1817.—Thomas S. Foote, Ralph Sharp, Daniel Kain.
William Waters, Jacob Huber, John Earhart.
- 1818.—William Waters, George S. Bryan, George J. Trautwine.
- 1819.—William Waters, George S. Bryan, George J. Trautwine.
George S. Bryan, John Earhart, John M. Tucker.
- 1820.—William Waters, George J. Trautwine, John M. Tucker.
William Waters, John Earhart, Edward Sinks.

- 1821.—William Waters, George S. Bryan, Edward Sinks.
Edward Sinks, John Earhart, John M. Tucker.
- 1822.—Edward Sinks, John Earhart, John M. Tucker.
- 1823.—Edward Sinks, Owen T. Fishback, Robert Tweed.
- 1824.—Edward Sinks, Owen T. Fishback, James Kain.
- 1825.—Owen T. Fishback, Edward Sinks, Andrew J. Patten.
- 1826.—William Waters, Jonathan Johnson, Andrew J. Patten.
- 1827-28.—Nicholas Sinks, Jr., Jonathan Johnson, Andrew J. Patten.
- 1829.—Nicholas Sinks, Jr., William Waters, Andrew J. Patten.
- 1830.—Jonathan Johnson, Nicholas Sinks, Andrew J. Patten.
- 1831-32.—Henry D. Gorbit, Jonathan Johnson, Andrew J. Patten.
- 1833-34.—Nicholas Sinks, Jonathan Johnson, Andrew J. Patten.
- 1835.—Nicholas Sinks, Jonathan Johnson, Daniel Kain.
- 1836.—Jonathan Johnson, Nicholas Sinks, Daniel Kain.
- 1837-39.—Nicholas Sinks, Jonathan Johnson, Daniel Kain,
- 1840-41.—Jonathan Johnson, Andrew J. Patten, Daniel Kain.
- 1842.—Andrew J. Patten, John A. McAdams, Daniel Kain.
- 1843.—Andrew J. Patten, Jonathan Johnson, Nicholas Sinks.
- 1844.—Andrew J. Patten, James S. B. Frazier, Nicholas Sinks.
- 1845.—Andrew J. Patten, James S. B. Frazier, Louis Goldman.
- 1846.—Jonathan Johnson, Peter M. Snell, V. Royce.
- 1847.—Andrew J. Patten, John Peterson, W. H. Frazier.
- 1848.—John Peterson, Jr., Mortimer A. Bryan, A. Day.
- 1849.—Jonathan Johnson, Andrew J. Patten, Firman Boulware.
- 1850.—Andrew J. Patten, Henry C. Kain, Ed. C. Hartman.
- 1851.—John Peterson, Jr., Henry C. Kain, Absalom Day.
- 1852.—Eliakim Zimmerman, W. H. Frazier, H. B. Hoes.
- 1853.—Mortimer A. Bryan, H. B. Hoes, Ezekiel Slade.
- 1854.—Mortimer A. Bryan, H. B. Hoes, W. D. Thomas.
- 1855.—Mortimer A. Bryan, Henry C. Kain, Absalom Day.
- 1856.—Henry C. Kain, Samuel G. Peterson, H. B. Hoes.
- 1857.—Henry C. Kain, Samuel G. Peterson, John H. Sharp.
- 1858.—Edward Sinks, Samuel G. Peterson, John H. Sharp.
- 1859.—Eliakim Zimmerman, Samuel G. Peterson, John H. Sharp.
- 1860-61.—John Williams, John Q. Hutchinson, John H. Sharp.
- 1862.—John Williams, Mortimer A. Bryan, Samuel G. Peterson.
- 1863.—John Williams, George A. McNutt, Mortimer A. Bryan.
- 1864.—John Williams, Samuel G. Peterson, Byron Williams.
- 1865.—John Williams, George A. McNutt, H. S. Reynolds.
- 1866.—John Williams, Samuel G. Peterson, H. S. Reynolds.
- 1867.—Samuel G. Peterson, Henry C. Kain, William S. Atchley.
- 1868.—Samuel G. Peterson, Henry C. Kain, Samuel N. Ferguson.
- 1869.—Samuel G. Peterson, Byron Williams, Samuel N. Ferguson.
- 1870.—Samuel G. Peterson, William S. Atchley, Frank A. Warden.
- 1871.—Samuel G. Peterson, Edward S. Sinks, William S. Atchley.
- 1872.—Edward S. Sinks, William Tribble, William S. Atchley.
- 1873.—Edward S. Sinks, Byron Williams, William S. Atchley.
- 1874.—Byron Williams, William Tribble, Charles H. Boulware.
- 1875-76.—Samuel G. Peterson, Byron Williams, Charles H. Boulware.
- 1877.—Byron Williams, Charles E. Beall, Charles H. Boulware.
- 1878-79.—Byron Williams, Charles H. Boulware, William Tribble.

ANGOLA LODGE, No. 231, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted March 27, 1854, with J. H. Sharp, S. D. McMillan, B. F. Penn, W. G. Patton, and E. Slade as charter members. At the first meeting David S. Smith, Thompson Smith, Hiram P. Simonton, Norman McMillan, F. M. McAdams, Otis Dudley, and James Waits were initiated as members, and W. G. Patton was elected Noble Grand, and J. H. Sharp, Vice-Grand. For the past eleven years W. R. Moorhead has been the permanent secretary of Angola Lodge, and in 1879 the trustees were C. Vanosdol, W. H. Hull, N. R. Schooley, David McClung, and Otis Dudley.

The lodge has had an aggregate membership of 124 persons belonging, and the present number of members are 34. It is free from debt, and holds its meetings in a fine hall in the Beall Block. Appended is a list of the Noble Grands for each term since the lodge was instituted:

1855, B. F. Penn, S. D. McMillan; 1856, E. Slade,

Otis Dudley; 1857, D. McClung, H. J. Walker; 1858, S. Gravis, C. H. Thomas; 1859, S. N. Ferguson, J. I. Peterson; 1860, A. S. Walker, William Feeney; 1861, William West, Thompson Smith; 1862, F. McAdams, J. S. Slade; 1863, Otis Dudley, D. McClung; 1864, S. N. Ferguson, S. D. McMillan; 1865, D. McClung, A. Clark; 1866, F. M. McAdams, A. P. Frazier; 1867, Frank White, W. R. Moorhead; 1868, H. J. Walker, O. E. Walker; 1869, W. H. White, T. G. Smith; 1870, A. P. Frazier, T. D. Still; 1871, G. M. Whittaker, G. L. McAdams; 1872, G. N. De Witt, John Thompson; 1873, J. B. Reed, T. K. Ellis; 1874, S. D. McMillan, W. D. Courts; 1875, M. C. Boulware, J. H. Ellis; 1876, Charles Rose, C. Vanosdol; 1877, L. G. Danbury, C. Vanosdol; 1878, E. W. Smith, C. H. Thomas; 1879, J. B. Reed, C. H. Thomas.

At Williamsburgh have been a number of secret temperance organizations, which have been extinct so long that no authentic account of them can here be given. The interest the people of the village and vicinity have taken in temperance is shown in the following pages.

WILLIAMSBURGH TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

The township can justly claim the honor of being the first to take an advanced position in the cause of temperance. As early as Feb. 17, 1830, a dozen men, and about the same number of women, formed themselves into a society "from a sense of duty and philanthropy," associating themselves for the purpose "of casting the weight of our influence into the scale of temperance; and, as far as possible, put a stop to the wide-spreading evil of intemperance, which has been ruining so many of our citizens for years past." They pledged themselves not to traffic in liquor, nor to use it, except for medicinal purposes; and adopted a strict constitution for the government of the society. Thomas E. Poage was elected the first President; Daniel Kain, Vice-President; Robert B. Dobbins, Secretary; and John Foster, Treasurer.

The society flourished, not without opposition, but as it started out with the best citizens as members, it soon had enrolled several hundred men and women of the village and the surrounding country, who labored zealously for the then not very popular principles of total abstinence until a short time before the Washingtonian movement swept the country. Ready to co-operate in every good work, a large meeting was held at the brick school-house, Dec. 18, 1841, to form an auxiliary Washington society. Forty-nine persons pledged themselves in membership at this meeting, and soon the number was swelled to upwards of 300, comprising, as before, the leading citizens of the township. The society did a noble work, until the Sons of Temperance and kindred orders claimed the support of the people. Soon after its formation every bar in the township was closed until 1853, when liquor was sold at a wayside tavern on the Chillicothe road, east of the village. Thither some of the young men resorted for the ardent, causing the anxious temperance mothers much trouble, and finally their solicitude induced them to inaugurate a crusade against this citadel of bodily ruin. They met as a praying band, and procuring a wagon proceeded to the inn of the offender of the

moral sentiments of Williamsburgh, which they besieged so effectually that he soon capitulated in form as follows:

"I, ———, do hereby pledge myself, my word and honor, that I will neither buy, sell, nor give away spirituous liquors of any kind to friend or foe while I live. So help me God."

The liquor was emptied upon the highway, and the little band of praying mothers returned in triumph with their new convert, who was seated upon the empty cask and expressed contrition for what he had done; while the first temperance crusaders devoutly thanked the Lord for their victory, the rain meantime pouring down in torrent.

Half a dozen years elapsed before this fine moral sentiment was again violated. In defiance of the wishes of the best people, John Bools opened a brewery and a small saloon in the western part of the village, which threatened to despoil the quiet of many a home. He listened to neither entreaty or persuasion to stop the traffic, nor would he engage to sell his business to the temperance people. Becoming boldly defiant of the popular will, he plied his trade to the ruin of many promising young men. In this strait the women of the township resolved to vindicate the right by executing the law according to their own construction. Accordingly, on the 17th of November, 1859, about 40 women, armed with axes and hatchets, walked into Bools' brewery and emptied out the contents of the casks, demolished the apparatus used in brewing, and created havoc generally in the establishment. This spoilation resulted in a case at law which has been widely quoted, and which is noted at some length in our book.* A judgment of \$400 was obtained against five of the ladies, and although Bools has continued his brewery in the township his business has become comparatively insignificant. The temperance sentiment has been assailed and overtly defied again and again, its advocates have had trials and tribulations without number, but it prevails to-day, and Williamsburgh is yet the banner temperance township of Clermont County.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The history of the early schools of the township is not a matter of record and the names of most of the early teachers have passed out of recollection, some of the most prominent ones only being recalled. Leonard Raper is remembered as a worthy and beloved instructor of the pioneer youth, and in the village Peter Patterson, William Tingley, Ed. F. Armstrong, Andrew J. Patten, John Wright, and a man named Thomas rendered good service as teachers. The later schools were taught in a large log building, which stood on the site of the Masonic Hall until 1817, when the old brick school-house, which stood in William S. McLean's cherry orchard, was ready for occupancy. The movement to erect this house, which was put up by voluntary subscriptions, was instituted as early as 1814, but three years elapsed before the project was consummated. It was an excellent house for those times, for many years the best in the county. The upper story constituted the Masonic Hall until the present one was provided, and the expense of building that part of the house was borne by the Order.

* See chapter on Courts.

Under the old school law a number of districts were formed, and in each one a comfortable but rather rude house provided, but no statistics of value appear before 1845. That year's report was as follows:

No. 1 maintained nine months' school per year, six being taught by two males, and the remaining three by a female. The amount paid for teaching was \$166. The district had enrolled as children of school age 102 males and 105 females, from whom an average attendance of 58 pupils was secured.

No. 2 had 14 boys and 13 girls enrolled as pupils for a term of three months, and had employed a male teacher, who received for his services \$47.

No. 3 maintained school four and a half months, paying the teacher—a male—\$60; 42 boys and 32 girls were enrolled as pupils, and the average attendance was 41.

No. 4 supported two terms of school that year, both taught by male teachers,—the aggregate number of months being seven and a half. There were of school age 52 male and 44 female children, and the amount paid for their instruction was \$127.

No. 5 also had two terms of school,—six months in all,—and paid its male teacher \$102; 48 male and 38 female pupils were enrolled, and the attendance averaged 38.

No. 6 maintained no school that year.

No. 7.—No report.

No. 8 had five and a half months of school, taught by two teachers at an expense of \$86. The average attendance was 23, and the entire enrollment 48 pupils.

No. 9 was a fractional district, which reported an enrollment of 18 male and 15 female pupils, and an average attendance of 20. A school of six months' duration was taught at a cost of \$84.

Under the acts of 1852-53 a meeting of the several clerks of the sub-districts was held May 28, 1853, for the purpose of organizing the board of education. The members present were G. P. Riley, Philip Chatterton, E. Slade, William Dennis, Elijah Dennis, R. R. McClung, Moses Beckwith, and Thomas Colvin. Philip Chatterton was appointed chairman, and B. N. Stockton, clerk *officio*. It was voted that the sum of \$600 be raised for school purposes, and that a contingent fund of \$150 be provided.

The full assent of the board was given, October, 1856, to district No. 1 to be a separate district, providing that the persons living outside of the corporation of the village of Williamsburgh in said district would agree to be taxed to build a school-house in the village, and that the school funds on hand should be expended under the old organization.

In 1879 seven sub-districts (outside of the village) were reported in the township, in each of which schools had been maintained twenty-six weeks.

The teachers were paid \$1729.66, and the contingent expenses amounted to \$299.15 more. The average salary of male teachers was \$41 per month; that of females, \$34. Of the pupils, 320 pursued the common branches; 22 studied algebra; 3 philosophy; 1 geometry; and 1 trigonometry. Most of the districts contain good houses, and the general character of the schools has been greatly elevated since the system came in force.

WILLIAMSBURGH UNION SCHOOL.

The schools in the village were early organized under the Akron law. A meeting for the purpose of adopting the provisions of the law was held Aug. 28, 1850, when of 26 votes cast, 15 favored the change provided by the law. Sept. 14, 1850, Benjamin Boulware, D. S. Smith, S. S. Leffingwell, E. Sinks, L. T. Pease, and R. R. McClung were chosen directors. The board was duly organized by electing E. Sink president, and S. S. Leffingwell clerk. Rev. Spofford, Otis Dudley, Sr., and L. D. Salt were appointed the first examining committee.

Since that period the following have served the board as presidents and secretaries:

Presidents.—1851, E. Sinks; 1852-54, Otis Dudley; 1855-56, P. M. Snell; 1857-58, S. Gravis; 1859, S. S. Leffingwell; 1860-61, L. T. Pease; 1862, M. A. Bryan; 1863-69, David McClung; 1870, M. D. Sharp; 1871-72, Otis Dudley, Jr.; 1873-74, John Atchley; 1875-76, William Peterson; 1877-78, A. Clark; 1879, William M. Fryman.

Secretaries.—1851, S. S. Leffingwell; 1852-54, M. A. Bryan; 1855-56, S. Gravis; 1857-58, E. Sinks; 1859, Otis Dudley, Jr.; 1860, S. Gravis; 1861-62, A. V. Boulware; 1863-68, A. Beall; 1869, Otis Dudley; 1870-72, A. Beall; 1873-74, F. A. Worden; 1875-76, Byron Williams; 1877-78, S. D. McMillen; 1878, Byron Williams; 1879, Homer McLean.

The Union school first held its sessions in the old brick school-house, but in the early part of 1859 measures were taken to erect a new edifice. On the 9th of March, 1859, the voters of the district decided by 40 majority to have the wall built of brick, upon a foundation of stone which had been laid by George H. Peterson. The plans for the building were adopted Feb. 22, 1858, and S. Gravis, L. T. Pease, and E. Sinks selected as a building committee. The plans for the building provided that it be 45 feet wide and 83 feet long, and 28 feet in height, to be divided into two stories. On top of the building is a cupola 10 feet square and 20 feet high. The brick-work of the house was done by H. Lewis; the carpenter-work, by H. Ferguson; and the plaster-work, by H. W. Lewis. The house was completed in the fall of 1860, and was at that time the finest school edifice in the county. It has a commanding location near the site formerly occupied by the old court-house. On the 10th of December, 1860, the schools were transferred to the new house, and the teachers were E. T. Ware, Miss H. M. Dudley, and Miss O. C. Bryan. The exercises were begun with religious services in each room, conducted by the Revs. M. P. Zink, S. Gazley, and T. Cortelyon, in presence of parents, guardians, and the board of education.

Mr. Ware was principal of the school until 1863, when George Chichester took charge for two years. Then came Byron Williams, principal for two years, followed in 1868 by F. M. Robinson. He remained two years, and in 1870 came D. W. Brewer, and a year later L. D. Scott; in 1872, G. F. Meade; from 1873 to 1877, C. M. Riggs; and 1878, Byron Williams. The latter is still principal, and is assisted by Anna Jenkins, Jennie Lytle, Lida Harris, and John Moorhead, who has charge of the colored school.

The schools are maintained at a yearly expense of nearly \$2000 for thirty-two weeks. As primary scholars there were enrolled, boys, 83; girls, 60; giving an average attendance of 79. In the high school there were enrolled, boys, 22; girls, 32; and the attendance was 34, most of whom pursued the ordinary higher English branches.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.*

The records of this church are lost and mutilated to such an extent as to afford little aid in giving its history. In the earliest day religious services were held according to season, either in nature's leafy temples or at some convenient settler's house. In the year 1808 the Rev. Dr. Hoge organized the first Presbyterian Church, which held its meetings in the court-house for more than twenty years, under the care of Rev. R. B. Dobbins. Among its original members were Archibald McLean, Ephraim McAdams and wife, Robert Townsley, Mrs. Nicholas Sinks, Mrs. Dorcas Lytle, Mrs. Sarah Smith, and Mrs. Eleanor Kain.

On June 6, 1820, Gen. William Lytle, in consideration of one dollar, conveyed to the trustees of this church and their successors in office a certain tract of land adjoining the town, for the purpose of burying the dead therein. On the 15th day of January, 1829, the church purchased of Gen. Lytle for twenty dollars two fractional lots on the northeast corner of Front and Gay Streets, and erected thereon, the following year, a brick building about forty feet square, the distinguishing features of which were its steep roof and the two-storied windows, externally, and the broad, three-sided gallery of the interior, with a high narrow pulpit, from which the preacher could with equal ease beam with gladness upon the righteous who sat at the foot of the sanctuary, or glance indignation at the godless who affected the galleries.

In 1845, under the pastorate of the Rev. Ludwell G. Gaines, the present commodious brick edifice was erected on the same lots. After this the old building fell into disrepute. The yawning abyss between the galleries was bridged over with a floor which converted the building into two rooms. These were used for a time as school-rooms, under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Gaines, Miss Lizzie Spofford, and Rev. Mr. Wiseman.

Afterwards it was a place of resort for public meetings. During the period of their misfortunes the Masons found a home in its upper story. The Sons and Daughters of Temperance held their meetings in the same place for several years. After its abandonment by the societies it was for a time occupied by a band of jolly youths known as the K. R. T.'s (Knights of Round Table), whose innocent diversions frequently caused sober sides to ache with laughter. The old building is a thing of the past, having been removed in 1864. Amid the recollections of many whose years are now stretching towards the shady vale of life, there are few memories more pleasant than those which recall the scenes that were enacted beneath the stately sycamores that adorned the church-yard lawn.

Father Dobbins continued in charge of the church until 1833. He was an eccentric man, strong in his affections

* By Byron Williams.

and positive in his hatreds. He was succeeded for a few months by the Rev. Robert Rankin. The pulpit heretofore had been frequently occupied by his brother, the Rev. John Rankin, a noted abolitionist. In the fall of 1833 the Rev. Sayers Gazley succeeded to the charge of the church. He was from New England, a man of much learning and the author of several books, among them an extensive Biblical Commentary. He was a man of many striking peculiarities, among them a strange abhorrence for whistling (which mischievous boys were not slow to practice upon) and an utter intolerance for the Free-soil views of Rev. John Rankin. He was an uncle on the maternal side to the distinguished Professor David Swing.

In 1841 the Rev. Ludwell G. Gaines was called to the pastorate. He was a man of liberal education, and to his clerical calling added the duties of a teacher, giving special attention to academic studies and the fitting of young men for college and the professions. In 1849 he was succeeded by the Rev. Luke Ainsworth Spofford, a characteristic New Englander and the father of a noted family, among whom are Ainsworth Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Judge Spofford, noted in Kellogg-Spofford United States Senatorial contest, from Louisiana; and Mrs. Lizzie Spofford Ware, now residing in Clermont County.

The Rev. John Wiseman was in charge of the church from 1853 to 1857. He was born and educated in Scotland, and was a man of great force of character, and, like Mr. Gaines, was a schoolmaster. Then the Rev. Thomas F. Cortelyou was pastor until 1862. Rev. Charles French was then minister for a few months. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Chestnut until 1865, when the Rev. R. B. Herron was in charge from 1866 until 1870, after which came the Revs. B. F. De Witt and John Mills for short periods each. Until 1873 the pulpit was supplied by students from Lane Seminary.

Rev. John B. Smith commenced his services with the church in December, 1873, and continued until July, 1877, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Ohio Farmers' College. In 1876 the church received a legacy of \$2000, in trust, from one of its members, H. J. Walker. Rev. S. M. Crissman became pastor of the church in October, 1877, and so continues to the present. The church consists of 125 members, and after passing through many vicissitudes, is in a fairly prosperous condition. The Sunday-school has about 150 pupils, with George B. Beacham for superintendent.

The present officers of the church are Elders A. S. Walker, Israel Foster, Thomas Moorhead, and John A. Juukin; Deacons Israel Foster and James Hageman.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early history of this body is somewhat obscure, but among the members were the Kain, Foster, Peterson, and other families, whose descendants are yet prominent members of the church. The first meetings were held in the courthouse, but about 1825 a frame house of worship was erected in the northern part of the village, which since 1845 has been used for other purposes, and is at present the residence of James McAdams. The first action relative to the present edifice was taken in March, 1839, when Jesse

E. Dozier, Nicholas Sinks, and George Peterson were appointed to select a site for the new house. Lot No. 213 was chosen, but the church building was not erected until 1845, and was consecrated the following year. It is a substantial brick building, and among those who were active in building it are given the names of John and George Peterson, L. T. Pease, Nicholas Sinks, S. S. Leffingwell, L. D. Salt, Jonathan Johnson, and W. L. Kain. The house is valued at \$4000 and the parsonage in the village at \$600. In the main the church at Williamsburgh has been prosperous, and its present membership approximates 300. These form classes, which are led by G. A. McNutt, O. Dudley, William L. Kain, S. G. Peterson, James Ashton, E. B. Holmes, and W. A. Kain. The latter is also the superintendent of the excellent Sunday-school maintained by the church, numbering at present 186 scholars.

The church has ever occupied an emphatic and decided position on the question of temperance, and in 1853 passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That as conscientious men and Christians, we feel called upon to use our best efforts in the cause of temperance; therefore, we will not vote for any candidate for either branch of the Legislature who is unwilling to use his influence to procure the Maine Liquor Law, or one similar in force thereto."

Since that period it has not suffered this important work to be divorced from its other duties, and has always been radical on questions of reform.

Until 1838, the church, in common with others in the northern part of the county, belonged to Miami and Milford Circuits, and had their ministerial service. From 1838 until September, 1851, it belonged to Batavia Circuit, and the names of the ministers appear in a history of that church, but since the latter date Williamsburgh has been a separate charge, with or without other appointments.

The ministers have been as follows: 1851, L. P. Miller; 1852, B. P. Wheat; 1853, A. Murphy, John Smith; 1854, A. Murphy, Levi Thomas; 1855, W. E. Hines, James H. Middleton; 1856, W. E. Hines, E. P. James; 1857-58, E. C. Merrick, James Kendall; 1859, M. P. Zink, N. Green; 1860, M. P. Zink, S. G. Griffith; 1861, W. E. Hines, S. G. Griffith; 1862, W. E. Hines, N. Green; 1863, David Kemper, W. H. Reed; 1864, David Kemper, Henry M. Keck; 1865, Wm. Runyan, Edward Birkett; 1866, Wm. Runyan, James Armstrong; 1867, R. K. Deem; 1868-69, Charles Kalbfus; 1870-72, F. G. Mitchell; 1873-75, Henry Miller; 1876-77, N. W. Darlington; 1877-79, W. M. Boyer.

• CLOVER CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 29th of August, 1804, William Winters and Peter Light executed a deed for a lot for church purposes at Clover to Amos Smith, Joshua Lambert, Wm. Smith, Moses Rumsey, Ephraim Duke, Samuel Nelson, Samuel Nutt, Augustus Clark, and Thomas Lemon as trustees. These began a hewed log house in the course of a few years, which was never wholly finished, yet preaching was held there several years; and ever since 1804 Methodist preaching has been maintained with more or less regularity in the Clover neighborhood. The next place of preaching was in the school-house, but about 1840 the present Clover chapel

was erected. This is at present controlled by trustees Henry Moyer, John McNutt, David Long, Wm. Bricker, Lycurgus Holmes, George W. Moyer, Wm. Colthar, Joseph K. Ely, and Joseph G. Sherman.

In addition to the first board of trustees, there were among the early members Benjamin Pool, Elizabeth Winters, Susan Smith, and others whose names cannot be recollected. Amos Smith was the first class-leader, and other leaders were John Smith, E. B. Holmes, Lycurgus Holmes, William Colthar, etc. Clover is at present a part of Bethel Circuit, and previously belonged to the Moscow and White Oak Circuits.

THE CONCORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At this point the first church organization was effected about 1819, which had among its members Robert Vanosdol, the Raper, the Ely, the Jenkins, the Bunton, and other families, who met stately for worship at Jonas Burnett's, and in the school-house. In 1839 the present church building was erected, the trustees at that time being John Leeds, Samuel Raper, James Bunton, Samuel Cordrey, Thomas Jenkins, Thomas Foster, John Burnett, Robert Vanosdol, and Joseph Raper, all now deceased except John Burnett. The present trustees are J. P. Widmeyer, E. M. Reed, William Raper, Wesley Burnett, T. Parker, F. O. Richards, and William Trout.

The first class-leader was John Leeds; next in order were Samuel Raper, Joseph Raper, Thomas Jenkins, Andrew Thompson, F. O. Richards, Wesley Burnett, William Raper, George Jenkins, Benjamin Wilson, and Joseph Widmeyer. The members at present belong to Bantam Circuit, but formerly had their connection with Laurel and other circuits, to which the reader is referred for the names of ministers.

In addition to the foregoing religious bodies, the Baptists maintained an organization in Williamsburgh before 1810, which was auxiliary to the Baptist Church at Bethel, which at a later day absorbed whatever interests remained. Among the members were the Brinker, Roos, Hutchinson, and other families, the number belonging never being very large.

Northeast from Williamsburgh the colored Baptists had an organization, whose existence was not maintained beyond a few years. The building which served as a house of worship has been transformed into a dwelling, and now worship is elsewhere held by the colored people of Williamsburgh.

MILITARY NOTES.*

Among the early settlers there were several soldiers of the Revolution. Of these we have the names of Capt. (more properly major) Hugh Maloy, Fife-Maj. John McKnight, Ramoth Bunton, Dory Mallott, Adam Snider, James Chambers, James Waits, Charles Waits, Absalom Smith, and Adam Bricker.

In former times a liberty-pole was an indispensable part of all celebrations of the Fourth of July, and in this place it was the undisputed prerogative of the above-named heroes to cut the pole. On one of these occasions, about fifty years ago, Fife-Maj. McKnight, a brisk, bustling little man, seized

the axe and attempted to strike the first blow, whereupon Maj. Maloy struck him with his cane, nearly felling him to the ground, saying that *he would allow no little whistler to go ahead of him in these matters.*

So Maj. Maloy maintained his dignity and got the first stroke. But there was much argument on the spot and afterwards among the old Seventy-Sixers, who immediately divided and joined the issue; one side maintaining that McKnight was properly punished for disrespectful conduct to his old commander, while the other party loudly affirmed and stoutly defended the principle that now and here all men are free and equal, and possessed of certain inalienable rights, among which are life, the pursuit of happiness, and the privilege of cutting liberty-poles when and wheresoever they pleased.

However burlesque the affair now seems, the parties were very serious. But it may never recur, for that little band and all their comrades in that mighty struggle, together with their haughty foe,—the red-coat Briton, the hireling Hessian, the allied savage, the prowling Tory,—the wearer of Continental blue, with the gay and friendly chivalry of France, all, all have gone their way to lonely death.

In the second war for independence the militia of Williamsburgh turned out almost to the man. Col. Thomas Kain and his brother, Maj. Daniel Kain, answered, and an entire company, under the command of Capt. Jacob Boerstler, marched through swamp and wildwood to meet a wilder foe in the savage allies of British warfare, and every page of their history records a noble heroism. Capt. Boerstler lived on lot 269, where John Park now lives, and when his company left, his wife, with a presentiment that he would never return, with tottering steps left a sick-bed to watch him from a window as he marched away looking so brave and grand. He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Brownstown, and was carried from the field by Lieut. Thomas Foster, who has already been mentioned.

The brilliant and successful bravery of the militia in the war of 1812, together with a lively recollection of imminent danger so happily averted, and a secret apprehension of further trouble, kindled and supported an intensely martial spirit throughout the Northwest. This spirit found relief and gloried in frequent musterings. Williamsburgh was the field for the musterings of all accessible points round about, even for years after the removal of the county-seat. For company drill, Front Street and the adjacent river-bank was considered the proper place, but when everybody came from far and near, the parade was made in the open field between the public square and Yellow Hill.

With confidence inspired by the prodigious progress of the great Northwest the reason for these things passed away.

The prevailing politics of the community did not accord with the promoters of the Mexican war, and as a consequence there were but few volunteers for that service. We can only write in this connection the names of Thomas O. West, Robert Stills, John Grant, and Charles Peterson, the latter being accidentally killed while in Mexico.

The scenes in Williamsburgh during the great civil war were such as history will record of the whole wide Northland: "There were hurrys to and fro, there were gath-

* Byron Williams.

ering tears; there was trembling distress and cheeks all pale and choking sighs; there was mounting in hot haste, and mustering squadrons swiftly joined in ranks of war; and there was grief for the unreturning brave, for there was none but had some friend or brother there."

Few soldiers saw harder service than Capt. Edward Sinks' company, in the 59th Ohio. Capt. Feeney's company had the honor to belong to that regiment, the 27th Ohio, which broke the victorious rebel charges and saved the Union army that important field, the second battle of Corinth. Capt. Townsley's company, in the 89th Ohio, suffered severely by capture and starvation. J. Q. Park went out a beardless drummer-boy, and returned a brevetted captain in Sheridan's cavalry, the reward for gallantry on more than half a hundred fields. No drafted soldiers went from Williamsburgh.

On the afternoon of the 13th of July, 1863, and during the following night, the rebel cavalry, 2000 strong, under command of Gen. John Morgan, fled through our streets, bivouacking in the village and adjacent fields, and for a time our village stars and stripes were trailed in the dust. Food was imperatively demanded; their jaded horses were exchanged for every fresh one to be found. Stores were pillaged and a fine bridge burned, but further than this let it be said, to the honor of the American name, that no barbarism disgraced their presence. On the following day the Union forces, 9000 strong, swept after them to victory and capture. Our town has seen no prouder hour than when its flag was again unfurled.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Among the Puritans who came to New England in the seventeenth century was Matthew Williams, a native of Wales. He transmitted in an unusual measure his rugged strength, hardy nature, and independent spirit to a numerous and worthy posterity. He lived to be one hundred and three years old, and founded an American family that from first to last, in all its branches, so far as can be known, have been Baptists, or inclined to that faith, haters of ceremonies, and uncompromising advocates of freedom and the great doctrines of perfect religious liberty and the equal rights of all men. His son Thomas lacked but one year of reaching the same age as his father.

The next in line was Timothy, who also lived nearly a century. He and his wife, Hester, reared nine children, the eldest of whom was Jonas, born 26th of December, 1751. He married Eleanor Ward, of the noted Ward family, and reared six sons. They moved to the frontier of that day on the Susquehanna. Here, in old Northumberland County, on the 23d of May, 1776, their oldest son, Zebina, was born, and on the 19th of June, 1778, Robert was born. Just at this time the fearful events burst upon that happy valley that terminated in the massacre of Wyoming.

When Robert was but three days old a horseman sped by

before the earliest dawn crying, "Fly! Fly! The Indians are coming!"

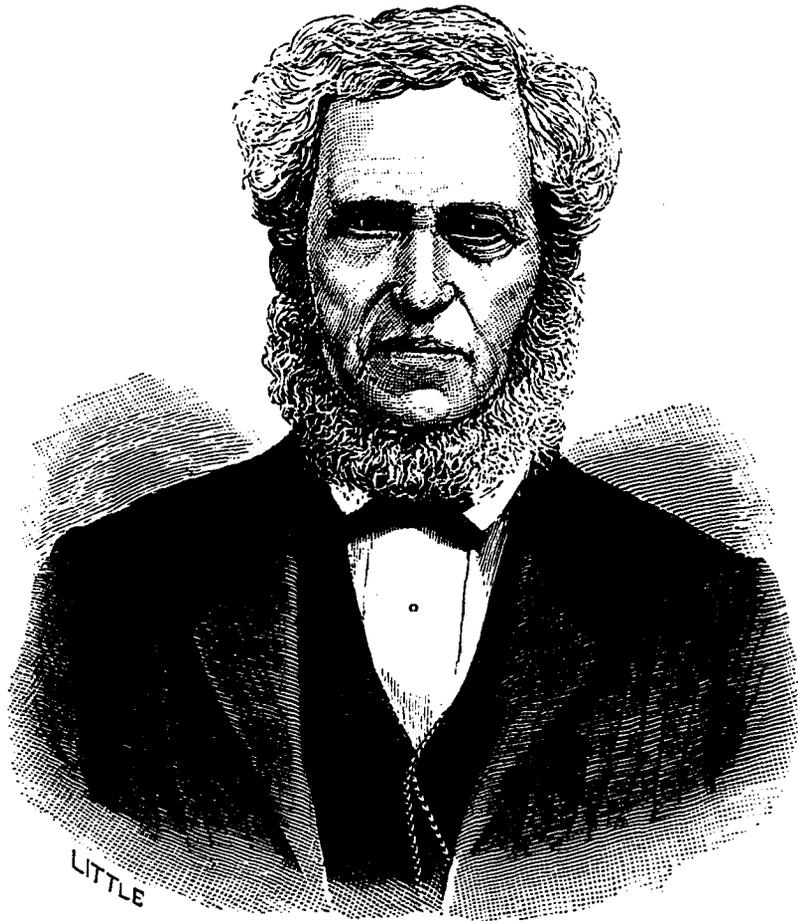
The father was strong and active, but badly crippled in his feet, which made him despair of reaching the fort, and caused him to seek safety in what proved to be the best way. Sweeping the food in the cupboard into a sack and wrapping it in the bedding, where the mother was clasping the babe, he carried her and the boy Zebina to his canoe, and pushed out into the river. While yet in sight the flames rose from his home. Thus, hiding in the bushy banks by day and fleeing by night, they escaped. On the retreat of the savage foe he returned to find his stock driven away or killed, his house and mill laid waste, and himself penniless. Other members of the family were soldiers in the Revolution, sharing perils no greater, but which scattered them beyond knowledge. He drifted with the tide of civilization and finally settled in Fayette Co., Ind., where he gave his name to the principal branch of the Whitewater, and died in his ninety-fifth year. Of his sons, James and Isaac died in early manhood, the latter leaving one daughter. The others were each the head of large and much-respected families, and for a time lived in this county. Robert settled in Louisa Co., Iowa, and died there in 1851. Jonas Williams, Jr., settled in Wayne Co., Ind., and died in his ninety-third year. Charles Williams settled in Fayette Co., Ind. Charles was in Gen. Van Rensselaer's unfortunate attack on Queenstown, in 1812. Being in that part of the command that was massacred after the surrender, he was of those who attempted to swim the Niagara River, and was one of the three who accomplished that surprising feat.

Zebina Williams married Mary Cooley, a daughter of Col. John Cooley, an officer of the Revolutionary army, who was a descendant of one of three brothers who came over from Scotland in the armies during the French wars and afterwards settled in Connecticut. She was born in Lower Salem, N. Y., 29th of September, 1781.

Their eldest child was born in Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 24th of August, 1800, and named for his grandfather, John Cooley Williams, although he himself invariably used but the first name. In the spring of 1810, Zebina Williams and John Perin, with their families, floated down the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers on a raft made by their own hands. On arriving at Columbia, Zebina found himself on the wharf with his wife and five children, his chest of carpenter's tools, strong arms, a clean conscience, a brave purpose, and twelve and a half cents in money. He soon found employment in superintending the erection of mills and barns, in which he was considered quite skillful.

As this called him from home, the elder son took his place in the management of home affairs. This early training developed a character for promptness in performance of duty that is as rare as it was admirable.

In 1814 the family moved into Clermont County, and settled on the East Fork, a short distance below the mouth of Stonelick. Here the boys toiled in "clearing up the farm." In 1815, Zebina Williams and Samuel Perin built a dam and mill at Perintown in partnership, which was terminated by Perin purchasing the entire interest. In September and October, 1827, Zebina framed and built the cupola of the present court-house, for which he received



John Williams

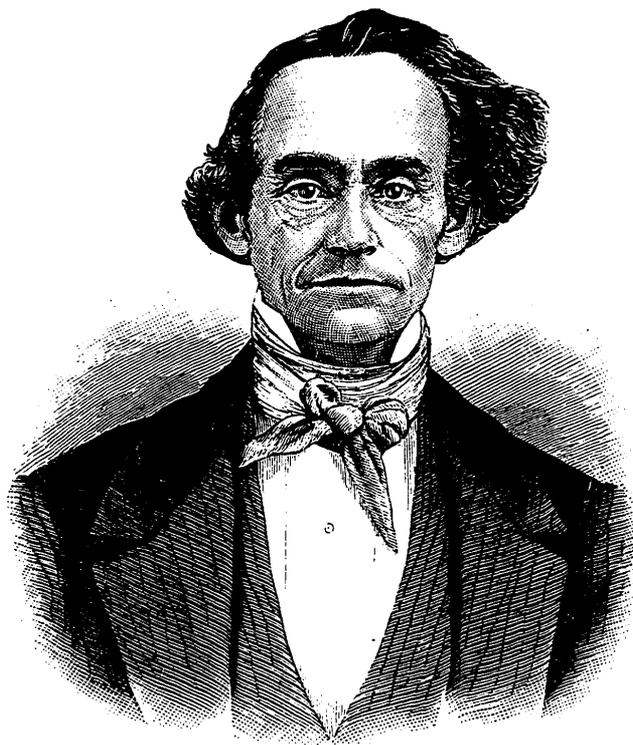


Photo. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

L. T. Pease

LEAVITT THAXTER PEASE was born April 20, 1809, in Edgartown, Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. He was the youngest son of Capt. Martin and Deborah Butler Pease, both natives of Massachusetts, and of Scotch and Welsh descent.

Capt. Pease, father of the subject of this sketch, went on board of an American privateer in 1776, when eleven years of age; was captured by the British, and taken to New York; afterwards commanded a whaling and merchant ship for many years; was in France seven months during the Revolution of 1793; witnessed the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, and brought some of the nobility in disguise to the United States. He also represented Duke's County in the Massachusetts Legislature; moved to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Amelia, Clermont Co.

Dr. Pease read medicine with Dr. William Thompson, of Bethel, and began practice with him during the cholera epidemic of 1832. On the 8th day of May, 1834, he was united in marriage to Nancy Ann Fee, who survives him, youngest daughter of Thomas Fee, one of the early settlers of Washington township.

In February, 1835, he removed to Williamsburgh, continuing an extensive and laborious practice to the time of his death, a period of over forty years.

Four children were the result of his marriage, two of whom died in childhood; of the remaining ones, M. G. Pease was married, in 1858, to Fanny Louisa Keeler, of Delaware Co., Ohio, and has two

children,—Charles Leavitt and Georgiana. The daughter, Meredith Ardelia, was married, in 1865, to Charles H. Thomas, of Warren Co., Ohio, by whom he had children as follows: Anna Louise, Laura M., Nellie, Clara, Ida May, and Georgia Fee.

Dr. Pease was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College; his attainments in his profession were varied and extensive. A man of broad views and keen discernment, he took extended outlooks; was always emphatic in his opinions, and bold in their advocacy. He was for several years president of the County Medical Society, and for a series of years was its delegate in the Ohio State Medical Society; was also its delegate to the American Medical Association. As a successful practitioner, he enjoyed throughout the county the reputation of standing among the first of the profession, of which he was an ornament. He was a firm believer in Christianity; united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, and remained a consistent member to the time of his death. In politics he was an anti-slavery Whig, an early advocate of human freedom and the rights of man, and lived to see slavery abolished and the Union restored.

Always of a feeble and delicate constitution, the labor performed and hardships endured seriously affected his health, and during the latter years of his life he suffered much physical pain. He died May 24, 1874, of heart disease, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

twenty-seven dollars. About this time the family moved to the northern part of Stonelick township, on a farm that is now owned by his son Charles. He died in 1845, of an acute fever, and his wife in 1852.

He is remembered as a very excellent man, of fine appearance, good judgment, and pure thoughts. His election as justice of the peace for twelve years, and county commissioner, when his political opinions were opposed by large and bitter majorities, shows the high esteem with which he was regarded by his neighbors.

Before he had reached his twentieth birthday John Williams was employed by Isaiah Vail to take charge of the crew of a flat-boat and valuable cargo of produce and "trade down the river." The expedition was unfortunate because of a sickly season. He returned with the proceeds, but was an invalid for more than a year. One of his companions, Aleck Houston, never recovered. Houston was a young man of fine ability, and scholarly in his tastes. Some unpublished stanzas, given to his younger friend and still in existence, show him to be worthy of remembrance. He appears to have had much influence over his young captain, and to have encouraged in him a taste for higher literature that never after failed.

In his twenty-second and again in his twenty-third year he was employed by Samuel Perin as supercargo for large amounts of produce sent down the Mississippi in flat-boats. In 1824, in company with his brothers Ambrose and Ezra, he went on a venture of their own. After this he again took charge of Perin's flat-boats on the Ohio and Mississippi, and actively participated in the laborious and hazardous river life of those days. In these voyages he handled sums of money that for the times appeared prodigious with a prudence and fidelity that were never reproached. The only money considered safe in that trade was specie, which was secured in a trunk that was sedulously watched, and upon which he slept. In the midst of these busy scenes, by his own diligence, he attained a fair English education, became a good penman, a very correct speller, an exact accountant, and cultivated a course of historical and general reading. The only issue of his first marriage was Mrs. Salina Ferris, now living at Linwood, Ohio. In 1830 he was elected a justice of the peace for Stonelick township, and so continued for three years.

On the 14th of November, 1830, he was united in marriage to Rachel, the eldest of the ten children of John Glancy. She was born on the 6th of January, 1813. Her mother's name was Elizabeth, the youngest of the ten children of Thomas Shields and Elizabeth Clark, and was born in Maryland on the 12th of November, 1794. During the following spring this family came to Ohio, and later to Clermont County, of which they were among the earliest settlers.

John Glancy's father, Jesse, was born in 1756, and his father came from Ireland. Jesse Glancy was a soldier of the Revolution, after which he married Rachel Copeland, a Quakeress, who belonged to an English family that suffered confiscation of considerable wealth for adherence to King George. They had five children,—William, born in 1784; John, in 1786; Elizabeth, who married Judge John Pollock; and Mary and Joseph, who died unmarried. In

1804, Jesse Glancy with his family emigrated from York Co., Pa., in good style in two large wagons, and arrived in Williamsburgh in December of the same year. He at once bought eleven hundred acres of land of Gen. Lytle in what is now Stonelick township, and which his posterity still own. He was a large, robust man, unusually active and strong, which served him in good stead in a desperate fight with a bear, which he killed with the aid of his dog and knife only, as is narrated in the history of Stonelick township. He died in 1831. His son John, after living on the home-farm seventy years, died on the 29th of December, 1874. The other son, William, lived till the 7th of May, 1878.

The personal appearance of John Williams was prepossessing. In his youth his hair was black, his eyes a light-blue or gray, and beaming with benevolence and intelligence. He was quite six feet in height, and weighed about two hundred. In those times the military spirit ran high, and a man with such a physique, with a spirit adorned with chivalric courtesy, would of necessity attract the attention and regard of his comrades.

While but a boy he was chosen captain of a company, and by regular promotion obtained the title of colonel in the cavalry regiment of the district of which this county was a part. In the athletic sports that characterized the musterings of that regiment he had no rival. One feat was to stand erect under a cord that was held steady by two assistants, so that it just touched the top of his head, and then, stepping backward one full pace, to jump over the cord without touching, and with no help but his agility. Yet with such strength and activity, to his honor be it said, he never used these fine powers in a single instance to mar or injure his fellows.

On the 25th of September, 1832, his daughter Louisa was born. She was educated at College Hill, Ohio, and in 1865 was married to the Hon. L. W. Bishop, of Batavia, Ohio, concerning whom more appears elsewhere. In his thirty-third year he resigned his commission in the militia, and gave his attention for the rest of his life to a business that was alike useful and profitable,—improving and dealing in real estate. He was employed in teaching several years, and was almost continuously a director of local schools, but he ever after refused to contest for political positions.

The 4th of November, 1836, was the birthday of his son Leander, who died on the 29th of March, 1842.

In 1837 he joined the Milford Lodge of the Masonic fraternity. At Goshen and Williamsburgh he was—by election, frequently unanimous—"oft honored wⁱ supreme command." He presided over the order with a grace, dignity, and accuracy seldom equaled or excelled. It is the testimony of his brethren that he never inculcated a maxim or gave a precept that he did not himself honestly try to observe and practice.

In 1840 he became a member of the Baptist Church, in which he continued till his death. In his faith there was nothing narrow. His whole life was moral and upright. Even when on the river his conversation was never disgraced by profanity.

Near East Liberty, on the 22d of April, 1843, his son

Byron was born, who received a collegiate education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, since which he has been a diligent student of classical reading, besides being engaged in manufacturing interests in Williamsburgh. Byron took an active part in forwarding the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad enterprise. He was one of the incorporators of that company, and was the author of many arguments in its favor that found ready publication, and was a liberal subscriber to its stock. He has been employed five years as principal of the Williamsburgh schools, and is at present Master of Clermont Social Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M. He has been an active member of the board of education of Williamsburgh, and of the board of councilmen. He has inherited a fair share of his father's public spirit, and possesses abilities fitting him for a high position in life. In 1866 he married Kate Park, second daughter of John Park and Elizabeth Wright, whose ancestors on both sides came from Virginia. She was born on the 15th of September, 1846. Their daughter Ella was born on the 21st of December, 1867, and their son Dion was born on the 15th of December, 1869.

In 1846, John Williams moved to Goshen, Ohio, and in 1847 he erected the fine brick farm-house, one mile north-east of that town on the pike, at the junction of the Blanche road.

Here his daughter Luella was born, Oct. 18, 1851, and died Feb. 17, 1853, and here he became identified with the affairs of that locality, and lived as became a man of his means until 1859, when he removed to Williamsburgh township. In 1862-63 he completed the substantial residence on the northwest corner of Front and Gay Streets, in Williamsburgh, where he ended his days, and where his widow and son's family now reside.

During the civil war he was generally called upon to preside over the meetings of the citizens. He was chairman of the township relief committee, to which he contributed most liberally. He also presided over the deliberations for clearing the township of the draft, towards which he gave more than any other in the township. He was charitable in feeling and act, but he did not sound it abroad. The predominant trait of his character was benevolence. A close observer, who knew him well, says, "I always considered him the best liver I ever knew. By that I mean that he enjoyed life and the good things that belong to it, such as home and friendships, and plenty to make both agreeable, without envy or bitterness towards any one, but with a satisfaction that was glad and pleasing." He possessed a good memory and a fund of anecdotes that made him an entertaining companion. While quick in repartee, he was always careful to avoid painful reflections.

He was scrupulously exact in all his dealings with his fellows. As a creditor he was always lenient, though asking no favors for himself. One thing he always spoke of with gratitude,—that he was never asked for a dollar he owed that he was not able at once to pay.

Thus with honor, love, and friends he was cheerfully passing into a beautiful old age, with form erect and step still elastic, when the end came. His daughter Louisa and family, with the home inmates, had spent several delightful hours with him on the afternoon of March 21, 1876. In

a few minutes after her departure, while seated in his easy-chair, just as the sun set, an attack of neuralgia of the heart forever stilled its throbbings.

He was buried with the gone-before of his family in the Stonelick township cemetery, where a monument like his character—firm and enduring—bears this epitaph:

"Esteemed for integrity, beloved for generous friendship, and endeared to all by his constant charity, he lived long as a useful citizen, a loving husband, a tender father, and at last met sudden death with Christian faith."

ABBIE C. McKEEVER.

Of the many stars that Clermont County has added to the political, theological, educational, and poetical firmaments of the country none have shown with greater brilliancy in the latter than Abbie C. McKeever, the acknowledged successor of Phoebe Carey. She was born near Withamsville, Clermont Co., Ohio, Dec. 12, 1852, and is the elder of a family of two children,—one daughter and a son. Her ancestors on the paternal side were Scotch-Irish, who settled in Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century, and have been noted ever since for their integrity, industry, and hospitality.

In 1833, Paul McKeever, her grandfather, settled near Withamsville. No family in the county has risen higher in the agricultural scale than his. To this their broad acres, the manner in which they are tilled, the fine stock found grazing in their pastures, and the neat and tasteful buildings are living witnesses. On the maternal side they are the historical Temple family, a portion of which came from England in 1634, and settled near Bath, in Maine, of which she is a direct descendant. Probably no family in the United States, certainly none in England, has produced so many prominent men and women. The proposition that the mother moulds the mind of the child is certainly exemplified in her.

She is the daughter of John D. McKeever and Clarinda (Temple) McKeever, and granddaughter, on the maternal side, of Nathaniel and Mary (Bradbury) Temple.

In early youth she gave evidence of poetical ability, writing at the age of thirteen "Little Willie," a poem of merit, which was published in the county papers at that time. From 1865 till 1876 she contributed many poems to the county papers, which were well received by the public. In 1876 she attended the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, where she established an enviable reputation as a writer of prose and poetry. In 1877, "Hidden Wings," an epic poem of great beauty and strength, appeared in one of the prominent magazines, and placed her among its leading poets. Soon after "An Old Maid," "Drift Away," and "Runaway Ted" were published in the leading magazines and papers of the country. She has also written a great many lyrical poems, which have been set to music and have appeared in many of the song-books now published. She is author in manuscript of "Hidden Wings and Other Poems," which will be published during the coming year by a large house in the West.

Her rich imagery, simplicity of style, chaste language, and knowledge of rural life has given her poems an attrac-

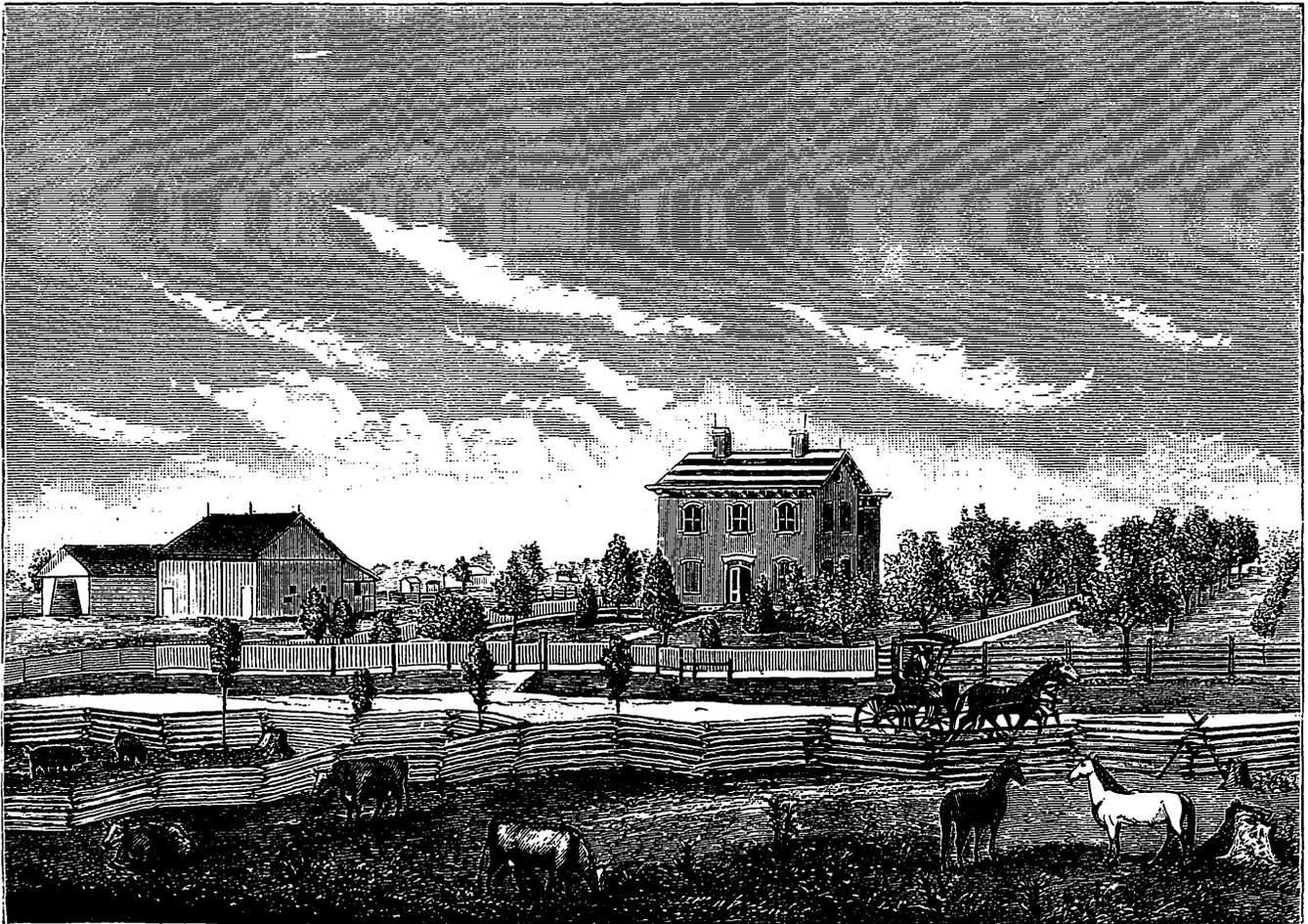


Abbie C. McKeever.



Lewis McKeever

MRS. EMMA McKEEVER.



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS McKEEVER, DEC'D, WILLIAMSBURGH TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

tiveness not excelled by those of Phoebe or Alice Carey. Not content with her achievements in poesy, she turned her attention to fiction in 1879.

The following is a partial list of serials, which were published in the *Modern Argo*, *National Monthly*, *Fireside Companion*, *Star Journal*, *New York Weekly*, and *Ohio Home and Trade Journal*, viz., "Pennies and Dimes," "Cast Out," "Uncrowned King," and "The Teacher's Trial," together with a number of sketches, and are now among their published contributions. In this department of literature her knowledge of human nature, power of delineating character, facility of expression in good language, large sympathy, and ideality make her a success. In person she is of medium size, with fair complexion, brown hair and eyes, which sparkle with native genius, and a semi-aquiline nose, with thin nostrils and lips, makes her personal appearance prepossessing. In addition to her preliminary education in the district school of her father's neighborhood and the Williamsburgh Academy, she attended the famous "Parker's Academy," at Clermontville, the most thorough training institution in the West for mental discipline. Her brother William's genius inclines as much to music as hers does to poetry, and his musical powers are wonderful. For three years past she has been a regular contributor to the *Fireside Companion*, published in New York by George Munro, and for the *Saturday Journal*, of Beadle & Adams, of New York, as well as the *Public School Journal* and *Saturday Herald* of Indianapolis, and *Lebanon Gazette*. Many of her best writings have graced the columns of the Cincinnati press, and attracted most favorable attention and criticism. Her sweet songs, written for Professor W. H. Burgett, the noted music composer, have greatly added to her celebrity as a poetess. One of the grandest of her lyrics, which has won her a golden reputation in the literary world, was "Drift Away," which we give:

"Drift away, oh clouds of amber,
Crimson-lined, in billowy mass;
Drift away in silent footsteps;
I shall watch you as you pass.
I shall watch you—yes, and love you—
For the beauty that you gave,—
Beauty dying in the twilight,
Like the lilies on his grave.

"Drift away to unknown heavens,
Crimson clouds along the west,
But remember that you're bearing
In your downy amber breast
Hopes that whisper softly to him
Of a love that never dies,—
Love that tires of waiting lonely
Ere the call to other skies.

"Drift away, oh clouds of sunset,
Purple with the later light;
See! the stars are all about you,—
Diamond eyes of early night.
Drift away; but while you're passing
Bear this message up to him,
That the earthly skies that fold me
Soon shall part and let me in."

Another beautiful gem of hers which added to the many laurels she gathered at the hands of our brightest critics, and gave her a distinguished name in America's galaxy of poetic writers, is "Only":

"Only a golden token,
Tied with ribbon blue;
Only a promise broken,
Darling, by you.

"Only a life made dark
All the weary way;
Only an aching heart
Throbbing to-day.

"Only a happy dream
In the early light;
Only a bitter stream
Flowing by night.

"Only a touching prayer
For the strength that lies
Far from the world and care,
Far beyond the skies."

In her "Drift Away" a very delicate fancy is expressed, in which there breathes the subtle prescience of the wider life to which her womanhood would be given. Her poems are full of exquisite beauty, and indicate rich natural power, and stimulated as she is by careful culture, her rank will be high among our poets. No writer of little tender songs in Ohio has given us lines that in pathos are more delicate, imaginative, and responsive than Miss Abbie McKeever, of Clermont. Full of tender feeling, her writings are graceful and laden with perfume and melody. Her rhymed pictures are true to nature and the heart, are very fine and spiritual, indicative of the delicate power of the woman. Characterized by fine taste and high sentiment, she strikes chords of lyric power that beat in sweet unison with the longings of the heart, and absorb something of the sunshiny beauty of her own fair State, and give it out in song. Touched with the sacred fire, her verses breathe poetic sensibility, and her rhythmic outpourings have sunk deep into the hearts and affections of the people. Miss McKeever is a woman of genius, and we do not pay her a compliment, but do her justice. A striking instance of genius in the poet is the intense compression of his style; and in her writings there is no laborious detail, nothing of the agony of inefficient art. She has ordained thought to be an expression, and this is the imperial altitude of genius. Hence her pictures are drawn with few strokes, and her book of poems and prose works, yet to be published, will be warmly received by the public, and add much to American literature.

LEWIS McKEEVER.

The name of McKeever for the past quarter of a century in Clermont County has been associated with farming, stock-raising, and stock- and grain-trading to a large extent, and the four brothers of this family were not only well and favorably known in this county, but also on 'Change and among the business men of Cincinnati and Southern Ohio generally. Owning broad acres of splendid lands, with handsome residences, and trading in real estate, horses, hogs, and grain, their dealings were very extensive, and characterized by that sense of honor and propriety for which they are noted, and which, with their ability and cool judgment, formed the basis of the success that has attended their career. About the year 1833, Paul McKeever emigrated from Virginia, where he was born, with his wife,

whose maiden name was Nancy Duckwall, and located at Batavia, stopping with his wife's brother, Daniel Duckwall, who had settled there eighteen years before, and who was the father of the four Duckwall brothers,—Moses H., Ezekiel D., George W., and John W., now living near the county-seat. To Paul and Nancy (Duckwall) McKeever were born ten children, to wit, four sons—Lewis, John D., Isaac, Emanuel—and six daughters,—Virginia, married to James T. Nash; Amanda, married to George Smith; Martha, married to John McNutt; Lucy, married to John Hutchins; Cynthia, married to John C. Curry; and Rachel, married to William Hall. Paul McKeever was a man of strong common sense and good judgment, while his wife, with the noted characteristics of her (Duckwall) family, was a noble help-mate to him in the battle of life, and from such a worthy couple sprang children of iron wills and resolute purpose. Lewis McKeever was born Oct. 4, 1820, in Virginia, and was married Nov. 28, 1853, near Parkersburg, Montgomery Co., Ind., by Rev. Cornelius Swank, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Emily Nicholas, daughter of Charles and Ruth Nicholas. Mr. McKeever died Sept. 2, 1877, in the fifty-seventh year of his age; his widow, born July 16, 1840, still survives him and resides on the estate. The children born to Lewis and Emily (Nicholas) McKeever are Charles P., born Sept. 4, 1855; James E., born Feb. 18, 1856; William E., born Oct. 9, 1857; and Erastus C., born June 18, 1861. Of these, Charles P. McKeever was married to Jannie Creager, Dec. 29, 1878, and James E. McKeever was married Sept. 4, 1879, to Annie Stewart. His splendid farm, occupied now by his widow and children, lies on the waters of the East Fork of the Little Miami River, one and three-fourths miles from the old and enterprising town of Williamsburgh, and is situated in Jones' original survey, one thousand acres, entry No. 948. This beautiful farm comprises some two hundred and seventy-seven acres, and, like the adjoining lands of the brothers of the deceased, is among the best and choicest in the county, rich in fertility, and adapted to all productions. Mr. McKeever in 1871 erected a spacious and commodious residence, and this mansion-house, with fine surroundings, attracts the eye of the passer-by, and denotes the taste of its former owner and of his excellent wife, who, as his life companion, presided over it with true dignity and courtesy. Mr. McKeever was a dutiful son, a confiding brother, a loving husband, a kind father, and a business man, like his brothers, of unimpeachable integrity. A good citizen and a respected neighbor, he was alive to all public enterprises, and in him the poor and distressed found succor in their adversity. He and his three brothers lived in perfect harmony, and their extensive business relations were never marred by discord. Their unity

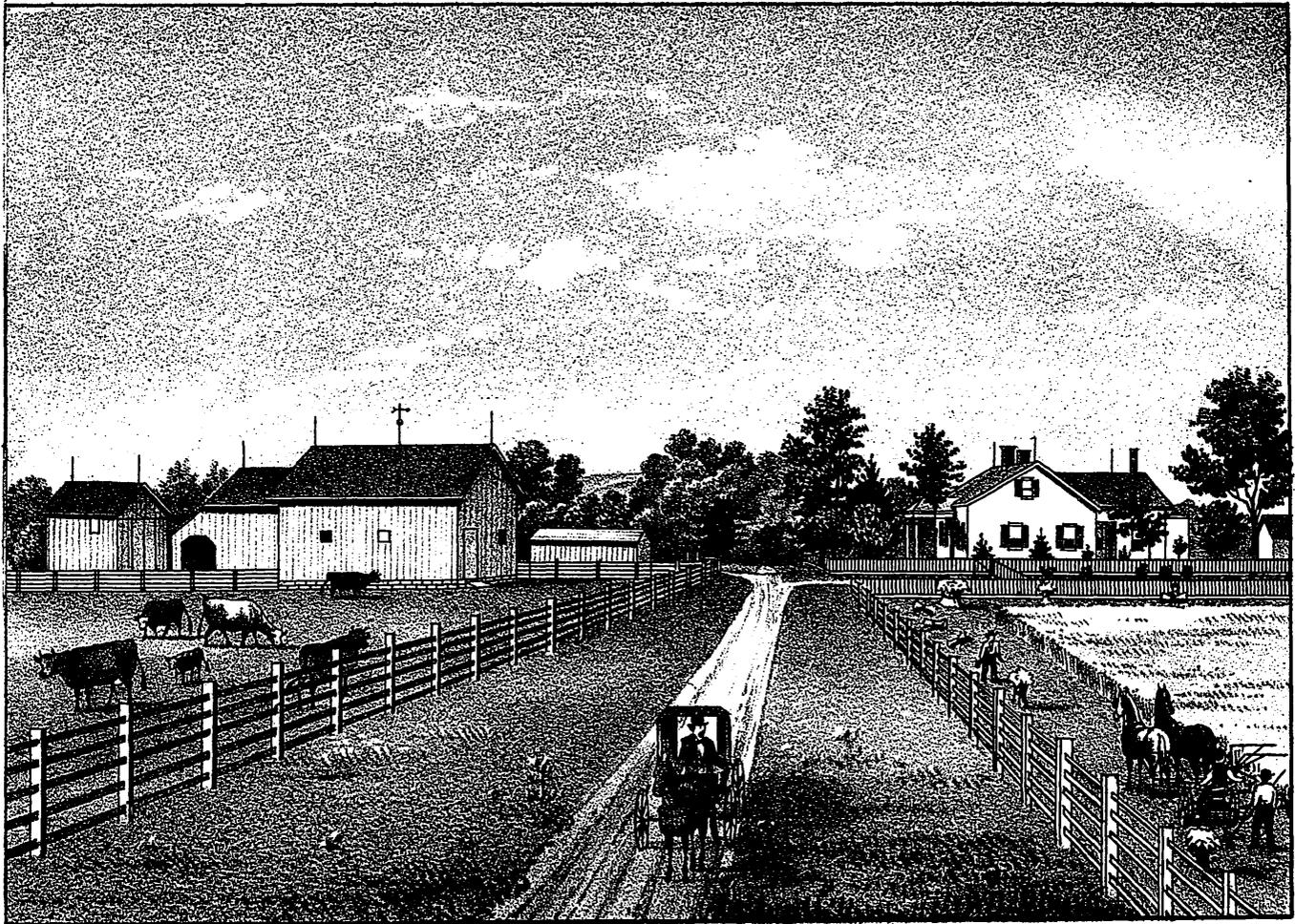
of feeling and thought became a matter of public notoriety, and the word of either was held in as good repute as his written bond. There are but few families in the county in which such concord prevails as in that of Lewis McKeever. His sons, Charles P., James E., William E., and Erastus C., with their families, all reside at the homestead and conduct the farm and the general business in the most filial manner and with great success.

O. H. HARDEN.

Orlando Hopkins Harden, of Williamsburgh township, was born March 24, 1832, and was the son of John and Mary (Dole) Harden. His parents had the following children: Elliott S. (deceased), Alice (married first to Van Rose Cox, and second time to John Dickinson, of Iowa), Algernon, Milton V., Orlando Hopkins, John M., George W., Joseph H., Mary E. (died aged eight years). About the beginning of the century John Harden, father of the subject of this sketch, came with his father, Peter Harden, from New Jersey and settled near Maywood Station, and were among the first settlers in that vicinity. John Harden died in 1840, and his wife, Mary (Dole) Harden, in March, 1857. She was the daughter of Joseph Dole, one of the first and most respected pioneers, also an emigrant from New Jersey. O. H. Harden was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of this county, among the best in the State. He was married Nov. 8, 1857, by Rev. James Armstrong, to Miss Eliza Jane Duckwall, daughter of John Duckwall, and granddaughter of Rev. Lewis Duckwall, an early settler and emigrant from Virginia. The fruits of this union are the following children: Irene G., Myrtie K., Vellie A., Livingston, and Wray. About 1854, Mr. Harden received the first three degrees of Masonry in Clermont Social Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 29, of which he is still a member, and subsequently the capitular degrees of Mark, Past, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason in Batavia Chapter, No. 112, to which he yet belongs. In 1870 he was elected land-appraiser of Williamsburgh township; in 1877 he was chosen magistrate, and re-elected in spring of 1880, in which capacity he is still acting. He has also filled other township offices, and has been some twelve years a member of the township school board. He was one of the incorporators of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railway, and has been one of its directors from its organization. In it he is a large stockholder, and was largely instrumental in soliciting stock and securing the road. Mr. Harden is one of the principal farmers in his township, and his residence is two miles south of Williamsburgh, on the East Fork of Little Miami River.



O. H. Harden.



RESIDENCE OF O. H. HARDEN, WILLIAMSBURGH, CLERMONT CO. OHIO.

T A T E.

TATE is one of the border townships, Brown County being its eastern boundary; on the south are Franklin and Washington townships; on the west Monroe and Batavia; and on the north is Williamsburgh. Tate was erected from the latter township in 1805, and embraces at present 28,961 acres of land,—an area larger than any other township in the county. The general surface is table-land, but slightly broken along the streams, except in the northwestern part of the township, where are some abrupt hills along the water-courses. The surface was originally heavily timbered with dense forests of white-oak, maple, beech, and poplar, the former being the most prevalent wood. Much of the forest growth has been removed, and more than two-thirds of the land has been brought under cultivation. The soil is variable and somewhat light in some localities, but is usually fertile enough to produce the staple crops, and appears to be well adapted for fruit and tobacco culture, to which considerable attention has been directed of late. Tate is well watered by numerous springs which form small streams, most of them tributary to the East Fork of the Little Miami, which washes part of the northern soil of the township. The principal streams are Clover and Poplar Creeks, and Town, Sugar-Tree, and Ulrey's Runs, all having a general northerly course. On some of them were formerly good mill-sites, but as the country was cleared up the volume of water became too small to render them longer profitable; along them are also fertile little meadows, which rendered them attractive in the eyes of the early settlers, and here, in most cases, the

TATE PIONEERS

began to rear their humble dwellings and hew out small garden-patches. It is difficult to determine, from the meagre and contradictory accounts available, who was the first settler of Tate; but it is probable that the beginning of the work of transforming the forest wilds into what should be its present fruitful condition was at and around Bethel, and we here give short sketches of the pioneers of that and other localities of the township.

At Bethel Obed Denham purchased a tract of land, 1500 acres in extent, on which he settled on the year 1797. He was a native of Virginia, but came here directly from Kentucky. He was a man of strong convictions, and disliking slavery, came to the then newly-consecrated territory of freedom with his family and kin, and having considerable means, was one of the prominent figures of the early history of the county. His home was just beyond the northwest limits of Bethel, where he died in 1817; his wife, Mary, deceased the following year, at the age of sixty-six years. They had sons named Timothy, who died in the township; John, who was a mill-owner; James, who lived

a mile northwest of the village, but moved to Illinois many years ago; Obed E., who lived north of the village until his death. Of his daughters, Charity married Jeremiah Beck, and Sarah, Davis Crane. Rev. John Denham, a brother of Obed, lived on the same survey (No. 2373), in the eastern part. He was a Baptist preacher and a very old man when he came here, dying not many years after. His history, consequently, is poorly recollected. One of his sons was also called James, and from the fact of his being a very tall man was usually called "Long Jim." Rebecca, a daughter of Rev. John Denham, became the wife of Levi Beck. At one time the Denhams were very numerous in Tate, but by death and removal the number of the descendants has become very few, and the name now seldom occurs.

Jeremiah Beck came from Kentucky about the same time as the Denhams, and lived east of Bethel. He was also an aged man at the time of his settlement, and was the father of John Beck, who was killed by the Indians in Kentucky; of Jeremiah, Samuel, Levi, and Stephen Beck; of Hannah Beck, the wife of Stephen Frazee; Ruth, the wife of William Goble; and Sarah, the wife of Kelley Burke. The oldest son, Jeremiah, was widely known as 'Squire Beck. He was married to Charity Denham, and lived on the present McMurchy farm, south of Bethel. He had sons,—John, who died on the homestead; Calvin, who still resides in that neighborhood; Hiram, who lived north of Bethel; and Dr. Oliver, who died in Iowa. His daughters became the wives of Richard Pemberton and Headley. Samuel Beck, the second son, lived one mile west of Bethel, until his removal to Indiana. He was the father of Dr. Morris Beck, of Samuel, Joseph, Dianah, Ruth, and Emily Beck. Levi, the third son, was a weaver by trade, but afterwards engaged in carpentry. He was the husband of Rebecca Denham, and lived at Bethel until 1808, when he settled on the New Richmond road, two miles from the village. Of his sons, John D. has deceased; and William S. and Jeremiah M. yet live south of Bethel. Stephen, the fourth son, married Hannah West, and many years ago removed to Iowa. His place of settlement was west of Bethel.

The Crane brothers—Davis, Luther, and Sears—and their sister Sarah came from New Jersey before 1800, and settled on the present Grange farm. Davis served in the war of 1812, and after his return married Sarah Denham. He sold the old farm to Rev. Timothy Edwards, and cleared out another just west of Bethel, where he died in 1872, at the age of eighty-four years, and his son, George W., now occupies the homestead. Other sons were Barton and Lafayette, deceased or removed. Sears Crane, after living in the township a number of years, moved to

Illinois; and Luther Crane lived on Poplar Creek until his death, when his family moved to the same State. Sarah Crane became the wife of James Denham. Abner Crane, a half-brother of the above, came to Tate at a later day, and settled on Poplar Creek, where he died. He had sons named Benjamin, Oliver, and John, the latter yet residing in the township; a daughter married Samuel Sims, but both have deceased.

Kelley Burke was married to Sarah Beck, Aug. 22, 1794, in Mason Co., Ky., and three years later immigrated to Bethel, settling near the old cemetery, in what was at that time a fine sugar-bush. He was in his day a prominent business man, and died Oct. 16, 1830. Mrs. Burke survived until Nov. 25, 1869, when she departed this life, in her ninety-fourth year, seventy-three of which she was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and was one of the original members at Bethel, where her husband was one of the first deacons. Of their twelve children, eleven grew to mature years, namely: John, married Katie Bennett in 1815, and lived two miles north of the village; James M., married Catherine Edwards, and died Oct. 21, 1834; Kelley D., married Emily Hill, and died Nov. 19, 1848; Elam, died 1839; Hubert D., moved to Brown County, where he died; Dr. Hillas Burke, died May 24, 1848; Margaret became the wife of Judge David Hillas, of Indiana; Abi, of John Hillas, of California; Hannah, the second wife of Randolph Sinks, and yet lives at Bethel; and Sarah, of J. C. Harmon, of Georgetown. Capt. Orville Burke is a grandson of Kelley Burke, and is at present an attorney at Bethel. For meritorious service as a volunteer in the Rebellion he was promoted to a captaincy, and at the close of the war became a captain in the regular army, first of infantry and later of cavalry, his last commission being issued by President Grant. Under the order reducing the army, in 1871, he received an honorable muster-out.

Houton Clarke, a native of Yorkshire, England, but subsequently a resident of Kentucky, came to Tate before 1800, and two years later opened the first licensed tavern in Bethel. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and in his time a prominent man. He died in 1834. Of his family of seven children, Reader Wright* was the most prominent, Smith G. died at Bethel, and Joseph M. resides at Jefferson, Mo. The daughters married: Frances, Dr. S. Y. Thornton; Eleanor H., Randolph Sinks; Sarah A., Charles H. Hunt; and Minerva, Dr. D. M. Frazer, all well-known men in the county.

Moses Warden, a saddler by trade and a Methodist local preacher, was one of the earliest citizens of Bethel, near which place he died in 1859. He had sons named Anderson, Salathiel, Frank, and William; also several daughters. He was the son-in-law of Samuel Nelson, one of the earliest settlers in the northern part of Tate, on the farm now owned by Wm. Iden. Nelson also occasionally preached, but never took a circuit. He removed to Illinois about 1830.

No family in Tate was better or more favorably known than the Morris brothers. Their father was the Rev. Isaac Morris, a Baptist minister, who was one of the early settlers at Columbia, Ohio. He had nine sons and three

daughters: namely, John, Thomas, Benjamin, David, Daniel, Isaac, James, Joseph, Houton, Mary, Hannah, and Hester. The three first named became citizens of Tate, and David a physician of note in Warren County.

John Morris was born at Reading, Pa., April 14, 1767. In 1800 he came from Columbia to a farm two miles south of Bethel, on which he lived until his death, Oct. 5, 1855. In 1807 he was appointed associate judge, and was generally called Judge Morris. He had three sons and three daughters, who married: Ann, Robert Tweed; Mary, Edward Frazier; and Eunice, Dr. Enoch Ellsberry. Of his sons, David was the editor of the second paper published in the county, and his life was spent chiefly in Williamsburgh and Batavia as an editor or an attorney. The second son, John K., was born at Columbia, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1792, and his boyhood days were chiefly spent on his father's farm in Tate. After he had attained manhood he became a merchant, and in 1825 was sent to the Legislature. In 1828 he united with the Bethel Baptist Church, and for more than forty years was a minister in that denomination. He died Aug. 27, 1871, greatly esteemed. The third son of Judge Morris, Thomas, died Sept. 21, 1822, aged twenty-three years.

Benjamin Morris did not take up his residence in Tate so early, coming in 1804. He was an attorney by profession, but was never very active in practice. He died Sept. 22, 1861, aged seventy-five years and eleven months.

Thomas Morris, the most illustrious of the three brothers, became a resident of Tate the same year (1804), moving here from Williamsburgh, to which place he went from Columbia in 1800. There he was married in the twenty-first year of his age. His life and services are detailed elsewhere in this book. Senator Morris died on his farm near Bantam, Dec. 7, 1844, and Rachel, his wife, Jan. 16, 1852. They both quietly repose in the old cemetery at Bethel. They had five sons and six daughters, as follows: Jonathan D., born at Columbia in 1798, and died at Connersville, Ind., in 1875, who was a member of Congress from 1847 to 1851; Thomas J., a long-time postmaster and justice of the peace at Bethel; Rev. Benjamin F., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman; Isaac, lawyer and ex-Congressman, at Quincy, Ill.; Lucien B., died in 1862, aged twenty-three years; Lydia, married to Daniel Hankins, merchant at Williamsburgh, and died in 1823; Julia, married to the venerable John G. Rogers, of New Richmond, and died in 1828; Amanda, married to Charles White, and died at Georgetown, in 1834; Sidney, married to Dr. W. B. Chipley, of Missouri; Rachel, married to Lawyer J. T. Crapsey, of Cincinnati; and Viola, married to C. A. Warren, of Quincy, Ill., and died in 1842. But few of the immediate descendants of Thomas Morris now reside in Tate.

Benjamin Frazee came from Kentucky about 1800, and settled first in the village, but afterwards moved to the Little Indian Creek settlement, where he died at an advanced age. He had sons named Stephen, Jacob, John, and Abel, and two daughters. One was the Widow Musgrove, who came to the county with her father, bringing two sons, James R. (at that time two years of age, and who has since resided in the township, being now one of the oldest citizens) and

* See sketch elsewhere.

Joshua, who removed to Illinois. The other daughter of Frazee married William South.

Aaron Osborne moved to Tate from Pennsylvania in 1799, settling just inside the village of Bethel. He moved to Indiana, where he died in 1874, at the age of ninety-six years. In the war of 1812 he served in Capt. Brady's company. Of his three sons and five daughters, Nathan died in Indiana; David still resides at Bethel, where he was born in 1807, and where, since 1827, he has followed the undertaker's trade, interring in that period more than 4000 persons; Frazee was killed by lightning in Illinois in 1852. The daughters married William Wind, John Hillis, William Tompkins, George W. Elrod, and T. L. Tinsley.

Barzilla Osborne, a brother of Aaron, was a laborer in the village. In his family occurred the first birth in Bethel,—Mary,—who received from Obed Denham a gift of a town lot, which is now owned by J. A. Perrine. Osborne moved to the West at an early day,

In the family of the Rev. Moses Hutchins, who was among the early pioneers of Tate as the Baptist minister, occurred the birth of the first male child in Bethel. He received the name of James, and his village lot is at present the property of Chris. Zugg.

Michael Ellsberry, a native of North Carolina, came to Tate in 1805, settling two miles southwest of Bethel, to which place he moved in 1815, and where he died about twenty years ago. He reared a family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—as follows: John, yet living in the village; Dr. William, for more than forty years a physician at Bethel; Dr. Andrew M., yet living at Georgetown; and Franklin, died at Xenia. One of the daughters, Sarah, became the wife of William Fee, of Monroe township.

Dr. Enoch Ellsberry, a brother of Michael, came to Tate the same time, but moved to Brown County, where he died. They had two sisters, one of whom, Nancy, married George West, of Williamsburgh, and Polly, William Young, of Kentucky.

The same year Jacob Boulware, a native of Pennsylvania, settled near Bethel, where he died in 1833. His sons, named John, James, Jacob, William, Benjamin, Abram, Joseph, Hiram, Andrew, and Firman, lived in Tate and Williamsburgh, but at present none survive, although many descendants remain. John Boulware met his death accidentally by the falling of a tree, and was interred in a grave which he himself had dug a few days before for a person in the eastern part of the township, whose friends decided not to bury at Bethel, thus leaving the grave unoccupied.

In 1800, James South, from New Jersey, settled on the Felicity road, a mile south of Bethel, where he died some time about 1840. He had sons,—William, who died on the homestead; Benjamin, who was a tanner, and returned to New Jersey; Isaac, who was a hatter at Bethel until his death; David removed to the West; John was killed by a falling tree; Elijah, a brickmaker, removed to the West; James, the youngest son, died in Franklin township; Keziah married Hutchings Allen; Hannah, Nelson R. Bell; Charlotte, John Quinlan; and Polly, Jesse Frazier.

On the farm now occupied by his grandson, Henry,

Henry Willis settled before 1800, coming from Kentucky. He was a handy worker in wood, and made many of the wooden mould-boards used by the early settlers. His son Jacob was a tanner and shoemaker at Bethel; Thomas died on the homestead; John was a carpenter, and died at Williamsburgh; Dean removed to Indiana; and his daughters married George West, John Davis, Thomas Bredwell, Mathew Laughlin, and Lemanda Parks. Henry Willis died about 1830.

About the same year Levi Hunt settled in this neighborhood. His youngest son, Charles, was born in 1800, in a deserted Indian camp, which the family occupied until better accommodations could be provided. This son removed to Illinois. Thomas, another son, was a gunsmith of good reputation two and a half miles from Bethel; George was a farmer in the same locality; and the daughters married Moses Bradbury and Wm. Crouch.

The latter was of Holland descent, but lived in Virginia until 1795, when he went to Cincinnati. A few years later he moved to Miami, and about 1800 to Tate, settling on Poplar Creek. Here he died in 1849, at the age of seventy-two years. William Crouch had five sons and four daughters, namely: Wilson B. and Thomas D., who died at Georgetown, and Charles, yet living at that place; George M., who married a daughter of Samuel Raper, and yet lives in the southern part of Tate; Orlando H. died in 1851. The daughters were married,—Martha to Isaac Vanosdol, of Tate; Rachel to David Hannah, of New Richmond; Lydia to Isaac Frazier, of Tate; and Olive to Rev. Wright Riley, who moved to Illinois.

One mile north from Bethel John and William Brown settled about the beginning of the present century. Wm. was a single man, and a millwright by trade; John, although married, never had a family. Both were very worthy citizens, and their place was one of the familiar landmarks in pioneer times.

In the same neighborhood the Reed family were among the first settlers.

Yelventon Bredwell, a native of Virginia, moved to Tate from Kentucky in 1806, settling on the old Augusta road, more than a mile from Bethel, where he died in 1814. Of a large family, a son, John, removed to Illinois; William, a shoemaker by trade, yet lives near Bethel, in his eighty-first year; Thomas, living on the homestead; Collins removed to Illinois; and Hawkins died in the township. The daughters married,—Elizabeth, Thomas Hunt; Sarah, Robert Vanosdol (yet living, eighty-eight years old); Polly, Jacob Willis; Levica, Brazier Higbee; and Fanny, John Bricker.

Oakey Vanosdol, who served in the Revolutionary war and was for several years on the pension-list in Tate, came from New Jersey in 1804 and settled on Poplar Creek. His sons were Oakey and Robert (who served in the war of 1812), James, Isaac, and Wright, and their descendants are quite numerous in Tate and Williamsburgh.

In the same neighborhood, the same year, settled Levi Tingley, also a Revolutionary soldier. In 1806 he commenced a small tanning business, and carried it on until his death, in 1832. His sons were Jacob and Benjamin. The former died at sea. The latter served in the war of 1812,

and for many years lived near Bantam, where he carried on a tannery. In 1836 he moved to Indiana.

John Riley, a Baptist preacher, moved to Tate from Kentucky in 1806, and after a number of years moved to Illinois, where he died. Zachariah Riley, a wheelwright at Bethel, came the same time. He died in March, 1877, aged eighty-one years.

William and Garrard Riley came to Tate at a later date, and moved to Indiana many years ago. The sisters of the above married,—Elizabeth, Abraham Connery, and Mary, Oakey Vanosdol, both early settlers.

Another early settler from New Jersey was George Swing. He secured a fine tract of land on the Ohio turnpike, west of Bethel, and lived on the farm now owned by M. J. Swing until his death, when he was interred in the Swing cemetery, on part of the homestead. He had sons named Samuel, who lived in Tate until his death, when his family removed to the West; Lawrence, who married the daughter of David Light, and died in Tate on the farm yet owned by the family (he was the father of Judge George L. Swing, of Batavia); Michael, who married a daughter of Philip Gatch and moved to Miami township, where he became the father of Judge Philip B. Swing; Wesley, who married Nancy Crane, and living on the homestead until his death, reared five children, among them George W. and M. J., of Bethel. George Swing had one daughter, Mary, who married Zachariah Riley, but both have deceased.

Thomas West, from Virginia, came to Tate soon after 1801, and bought a large tract southwest of Bethel, which he divided among his children, and died there an old man. Of his sons, George died in Williamsburgh, John in Tate; Hugh lived near Bantam, William on the homestead, and James died in Pierce township. He was in the war of 1812, and was included among the men surrendered by Gen. Hull, but effected his escape and reached the American lines after much hardship. The daughters of Thomas West married Samuel Bennett and Stephen Burke.

In this part of the township Richard Pemberton was a pioneer and reared sons Lewis, George, and William, and five daughters, all yet living.

In the southern part of Tate, Robert Carr, a Virginian, settled in 1808, and died there in 1836, at the age of sixty-six years. He had sons named Thomas, John, Hiram, and Alexander, and daughters who married Michael Gray, of Franklin; Jared Brush, of the same township; Wm. South, of Tate; T. W. Page, and A. N. Page.

Thomas Davis came from North Carolina to this part of Tate in 1800, or soon after, and after his death his family removed to the West. Joshua Davis came several years later, and lived on the present Wm. Halse farm until his removal to Indiana.

John Hill, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Kentucky at an early day, but some time about 1800 removed to that part of Brown County which is called the New Hope neighborhood. One of his sons, James, has lived in Tate since 1823, and is now in his eighty-fourth year; and one of the daughters, Sarah, became the wife of Dr. Wm. Thompson, of Bethel.

On the 23d of June, 1771, John Boggess was born in Burton Co., Va. In 1802 he removed to Tate, settling in

what is known as the Pin-Hook neighborhood, where he died in 1840. He was a surveyor, and held many public trusts. Of his family, Samuel died in 1832, and John in 1869; Jane married George Hunt, of Tate; Elizabeth, Wm. Frazier, of the same section; and Ann, David Altman, of Tate, and is the only surviving member of the family, but many descendants remain.

Wilhelm Altman, of Westmoreland Co., Pa., came to Tate in 1815, and died near Mount Olive in 1850. Mrs. Altman (Barbara Ann Swope) died about five years later. Of their children, George P. removed to Indiana; Daniel yet resides in Tate, near Wigginsville; Michael died in Washington township; John at Felicity; Joseph at Nicholasville; Dr. Nicholas S. near Mount Olive; William removed to Indiana. The daughters married,—Christiana, John Gray; Eva, Dr. Alvin Corley; Polly, Lewis Morgan; Sarah, John Gibbs; and Barbara Ann, Ira Dillman.

Near the Altman place, on the farm now owned by his son Stephen, Jared Parrish settled about 1800, and also had a family of thirteen members,—sons named (besides Stephen) Benjamin, Jared, Samuel, William, and John, the latter four dying in Tate. The daughters were named Kittie, Nancy, Miranda, Matilda, Susanna, Polly, and Rachel.

The Wharton family, in the adjoining township of Washington, also had thirteen members, making this in some respects a peculiar neighborhood.

Wm. Frazier removed from Kentucky to Tate soon after 1800, and settled near John Boggess, in the Wigginsville neighborhood, where some of the descendants yet live. He had sons named Edward, who was a saddler at Bethel, but after being elected sheriff moved to Batavia; John was a trader on the river, but died on the homestead, where, also, William and Jesse deceased; James was a trader on the Ohio, but finally lived at Williamsburgh; Isaac and Thompson removed to the West. Polly became the wife of James Hill, of Wigginsville; Nellie of Merrick McLain; Sarah of Garrard Riley; and Ann of John Kennedy.

In 1788, James Callon left his native State, Pennsylvania, to become a citizen of Kentucky. In 1808 he came to Franklin township, and two years later to his final settlement in the southern part of Tate, where he departed this life in 1857, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was with Mad Anthony in his campaign, serving as a spy, and was one of the hundred men sent out to divert the attention of the Indians, who followed this small detachment five miles, killing but eight men. Callon was an associate of Kenton, and often accompanied him in his forays against the Indians, always being brave and intrepid. Of his family of five sons and five daughters, William and Robert removed to Indiana; James and John died in Tate; and Samuel, the youngest, yet lives in the township; Rachel married Robert Carr; Keziah, Christ. Zimmerman; and Jemima, Morgan Ford.

Robert Wells came from Kentucky in 1807, and settled in the southern part of Tate, dying on the farm now owned by William Wells more than forty years ago, at the age of eighty-four years. He had served in the war for American independence. He reared a large family, all the members

having deceased. The sons were Aaron, Solomon, Isaac, Nathan, and Jesse, who removed to Indiana; John died in Williamsburgh, and Robert and Eli on the homestead. One of the daughters, Anna, became the wife of James Callon.

Mordecai Winters, a native of Virginia, after living a few years at Lexington, Ky., settled in the southern part of Williamsburgh before 1800; but shortly afterwards located in the southern part of Tate, where he died at the residence of his son William, who secured a tract of 800 acres of land here. The latter died in 1862, and the place is now occupied by his son Wesley, who has lived here nearly seventy-five years. Other sons of William Winters were John, Robert, Washington, and William, all deceased. The daughters married Garland Anderson, Rev. Henry Wharton, Henry Harvey, and William Black. James Winters, a brother of William, lived on Clover Creek, where he reared a large family.

Near 1800, Jacob H. Stultz, from Pottsville, Pa., settled in the southern part of Tate, where he died about 1828. His wife was a native of Virginia, and survived him until 1848, dying at the age of ninety-one years. They had sons,—Henry removed to Brown County, where he died at the age of eighty-four; Adam, killed at Fort Meigs, in the war of 1812; John, also in the American army in 1812 and at Lundy's Lane, settled near his father, and at his decease left two children; Jacob died on attaining manhood; George died in Indiana at the age of sixty-three years. Two of his sons, Levi and Henry F., yet live in Tate, and two died in the army in the late war.

In the extreme southwest of Tate the settlements were made not very early. The most prominent settlers there were members of the Salt family,—John and Edward,—whose history is given in Franklin township.

George J. Trautwine, a native of Virginia, came with his grandfather, Col. Higgins, of Higginsport, to Ohio in 1811, and in 1813 settled at Bethel, where he engaged in merchandising. He died June 5, 1832, leaving an only child, Laura, who became the wife of Col. Joseph A. Perrine, of Bethel. He had brothers, Nimrod and Hannibal Trautwine, who were also pioneers, and their sister Mary became the wife of John K. Morris.

George Halse, a native of Devonshire, England, emigrated to America in 1818, landing at Philadelphia after a voyage of nearly three months. In 1819 he came to Neville, and the following year to Tate, to the farm now owned by their son, William. He was a carpenter by trade, and helped finish the first brick buildings in Felicity and, devoting his earnings to the purchase of land, became a large real-estate owner. He divided his land among his son William, his grandson, George W. Halse, and his three daughters, Mrs. Aaron Kennedy, Mrs. William S. Beck, and Mrs. J. M. Beck. He died in 1865, in his eighty-fifth year, greatly respected for his many good qualities.

Jesse Justice, of New Jersey, who had rendered good service in the Revolution, purchased a tract of 700 acres of land in the western part of Tate, on which he settled in 1806. He lived here until his death, in 1826, leaving a family of five children settled around him. The eldest son,

John, lived on the present William Thomas place until his removal to the South; the second son, Sabil, married Ruhama Blackman, and lived on the farm now occupied by his widow until April 23, 1873, when he deceased; Samuel, the third son, lived and died at Bethel, where he was a merchant. The youngest son, Robert, lived on the homestead until his death, a few years ago. Other members of the Justice family were Jesse and Catherine. A number of the younger members of the Justice family yet reside in Tate. James Blackman, the father of Ruhama Justice, was a brother of Mrs. John Collins. He came to the "Jersey Settlement" in 1816, but five years later removed to Cincinnati.

The "Jersey Settlement" was founded by the Rev. John Collins. As is elsewhere related,* he purchased a large tract of land on the East Fork, in the northwest corner of the present township of Tate, but part of which is now in Batavia, on which he settled in 1803. In the spring of that year the families of Collins, Cornelius McCulloch, Isaac Higbee, and Edward Doughty started from New Jersey in large wagons, crossing the mountains, and at Pittsburgh bought a large boat, in which they descended the Ohio, while the teams were sent overland in charge of the hired men,—Robert Doughty, Peter and Joseph Frambes, and Lucas Lake. After a tedious journey the boat landed at Columbia in June, and they came up by Newtown and the Witham settlement on a blazed path of a road to their new lands, then an unbroken forest of magnificence and beauty. There they found a cabin without a floor some hunters had built, and in it they camped for a few days until they erected their own cabins on their lands running from the mouth of Clover Creek down the East Fork nearly four miles. Mr. Collins got the lower division, including the bend of the river making the grand, historic "Horse-shoe." Here he resided the greater part of his life, dying at Maysville, Ky., in 1845. Of the sons of John Collins, David, Learner, and Richard, the latter was the most noted, and erected the large mansion which now stands on the Collins place in Batavia. There were also daughters named Elizabeth, Alice, and Electa, the latter being the only surviving member of the family, living in Tate as Mrs. Col. William Thomas, who was sheriff of the county from 1833 to 1837. In the course of the next ten years a dozen or more families came from New Jersey and settled south of the Collins farm, chiefly in Monroe, and for many years the "New Jersey Settlement" was one of the most widely known in the county, nearly all of its members being characterized for their thrift and general intelligence.

On the farm settled by one of them (Thomas Page) occurred an event which had much to do with the destiny of the nation,—the marriage of the parents of Gen. U. S. Grant. In the fall of 1818, John Simpson moved from Montgomery Co., Pa., and settled on the Page place (which he had purchased the year before), moving into a brick house, part of which was erected in 1807 and fully completed in 1811, and which yet stands in a good condition. Mr. Simpson was a man of intelligence, and bore an excellent reputation among his neighbors. He died Jan. 20,

* See sketch of Rev. John Collins.

1837, in his seventieth year. His family consisted of Mary, who married James Griffith, Jan. 29, 1813, in Pennsylvania, and moved to Bethel in 1817, where he carried on his trade, blacksmithing, until his death. He was the father of John S., Thomas, William L., R. McK., O. P., L. W., and A. R. Griffith, and of daughters who married George B. Johnson and T. Q. Ashburn, of Batavia.

The second daughter of John Simpson, Hannah, married Jesse R. Grant, June 24, 1821, at the Simpson homestead in Tate, the Rev. Moses Edwards, a Baptist minister, performing the ceremony. The fruits of this union were Hiram Ulysses (later called Ulysses Simpson*), born April 27, 1822, Samuel Simpson, Orville L., Rachel C. (died single), Virginia Payne (Mrs. A. L. Corbin), and Mary Frances (Mrs. M. J. Cramer). Jesse R. Grant died at Covington, Ky., but Mrs. Grant still lives with her daughter, Mrs. Corbin, at Jersey City, N. J.

The fourth daughter of John Simpson, Ann, married James Ross, also a Pennsylvanian, who came to Clermont County in 1818, and who lived at Bethel until his death in 1849. Their children were Helen, Orlando H., and Marcellus. The former married W. T. Burke (now of Portsmouth, Ohio), and at the breaking out of the war, in 1861, U. S. Grant, Orlando H. Ross, and W. T. Burke were all serving as clerks in Grant & Co.'s leather-store, at Galena, Ill.; and Ross, after holding many positions in the army, was assigned to a position in the Treasury Department, which he still holds.

The only son of John Simpson is Samuel Simpson, who married Elizabeth Griffith, and yet lives near Bantam, in Tate, nearly eighty-four years of age. He reared two sons, Robert B., living in Cincinnati, and John, a captain in the United States army, in New York. Of his five daughters, Harriet E. is single; the others married William Elrod, George S. Gatch, Benj. Winans, and Walter E. Burroughs.

About 1800 a fine tract of land on the west of Ulrey's Run was slightly improved by Daniel Teegarden, who sold out to Andrew Pinkham, a sea-captain from Nantucket, Mass., who came to Clermont during the war of 1812. Captain Pinkham purchased 400 acres of land, and in 1824 erected thereon a spacious brick residence, which has been a conspicuous landmark ever since. He died in 1840, having reared a family of four sons, namely: Alexander, who became a naval officer, and while in command of the ship-yard at Portsmouth died about 1842; Reuben was a lieutenant in the navy, and died on board a frigate near Valparaiso, S. A. Dr. Thomas, the third son, is a well-known physician, living on the homestead at Bantam; and William, the youngest son, lives near Loveland, in Miami township.

Soon after the settlement of Captain Pinkham, Timothy and Richard Folger, also from Nantucket, located in this neighborhood. The former was an old man when he came to the county, and the latter removed to Cincinnati after a few years. Many other settlers found homes in the western part of Tate, about this period, whose names appear in the appended list of property-holders; and the names of others appear in the different church histories and society sketches.

* See a sketch in this book of the life of Gen. Grant.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

In the following carefully-prepared list may be found the names of those who paid taxes on real and personal property in the township in 1826. Prefixed to the names of those who paid no personal taxes are asterisks, to indicate that they were probably non-residents at that period. In many instances persons thus marked found homes in Tate soon after that date:

Altman, William, No. 761; Henry Moss, original proprietor.	Cornwell, William, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. pr.
Altman, Samuel, No. 762; John Burton, original proprietor.	Cornwell, Daniel.
Anthony, William.	Crane, Davis, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
Anthony, James.	Crane, Luther, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
Allen, Hutchings.	Carr, Robert, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
Abraham, George.	Curlis, Asher.
*Abraham, John, No. 1762; James Innes, orig. prop.	Crouch, William, No. 2952; Ambrose Dudley, orig. prop.
Beck, Levi, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.	Callan, James, No. 762; Henry Moss, original proprietor.
Beck, Stephen, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.	Cornwell, David, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
Bredwell, John.	Cordre, Jesse.
Barr, William.	Cordre, Sylvanus.
Bennett, Samuel.	Conover, John, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
Brinton, Samuel, No. 926; Richard C. Waters, orig. prop.	Cook, Robert F., No. 928; Thos. Pierson, original proprietor.
Brown, John.	Carter, John S., No. 926; Richard C. Waters, orig. prop.
Beck, Samuel, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.	Chapman, Benj.
Beck, Charity, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.	Carter, Henry, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
Burke, Kelley, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.	Cordrey, Samuel.
Bredwell, Thomas, No. 2952; Ambrose Dudley, orig. prop.	Clarke, Houton, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
Blackman, James, No. 926; Richard C. Waters, orig. prop.	*Carter, Joseph, No. 2938; Geo. F. Strap, orig. prop.
Boulware, Jacob.	*Carter, Thomas, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
Beebe, Josiah.	*Crane, Abner, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
Beebe, Samuel.	*Conn, Rebecca, No. 928; Thos. Pierson, original proprietor.
Bredwell, Hawkins.	*Coffman, Abraham, No. 1726; James Innes, orig. prop.
Brewer, Peter.	*Chapman, Naaman, No. 366; James Knox, orig. prop.
Blair, John.	*Chapman, Zachariah, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
Blair, Robert, No. 926; Richard C. Waters, orig. prop.	Davis, Joshua.
Burke, James, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.	Denham, James, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
Burke, John.	Dailey, Benjamin, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. pr.
Boggess, Samuel, No. 762; Henry Moss, original proprietor.	Dorrell, Redman.
Blackwood, James, No. 928; Thomas Parsons, orig. prop.	Donnelly, Wright.
Barton, Edwards, Jr.	Dale, Alexander, No. 3778; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
Breslen, James.	Daugherty, Joseph, No. 762; Henry Moss, orig. prop.
Barton, Benjamin, No. 926; Richard C. Waters, orig. prop.	Davis, Paine, No. 4460; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
Boggess, John, No. 3206; Wm. Sewell, orig. prop.	Davis, Nathan.
Ballenger, James.	Denham, Obed E., No. 964; Nathaniel Gest, orig. prop.
*Brown, Wm., No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.	Delap, James.
*Blair, Alexander, No. 926; Richard C. Waters, orig. prop.	Delap, Samuel.
*Bohne, Charles L., No. 946; Baylor Hill, orig. prop.	Davis, Thomas, No. 2951; Matthew Rea, orig. prop.
*Breslen, Archibald, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. pr.	
Coffman, John, No. 1826; Jas. Innes, original proprietor.	
Collins, John, No. 581; Philip Clayton, original proprietor.	

- Davis, Philip, No. 761; John Benton, original proprietor.
- Donnelly, Thomas, No. 761; John Benton, original proprietor.
- Drummond, John, No. 926; Rich. C. Waters, orig. prop.
- David, John.
- Denham, Daniel, No. 4458; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Davis, James, No. 3513; Rich. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- Denham, John, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Deal, James.
- *Davis, John H., No. 2938; Geo. F. Strop, original proprietor.
- *Davis, Joshua, No. 2951; Matthew Rhea, orig. prop.
- *Denham, William, No. 2373; J. Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Ellsberry, Michael.
- Everhart, John.
- Edwards, Timothy, No. 2373; J. Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Edwards, Thomas, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
- Edwards, Moses, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Edwards, Caleb, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Elrod, Robert, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- Elrod, Thomas.
- Elrod, John, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- Edwards, Lewis, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
- Elrod, William, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- Elrod, Philip, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- Fuller, Samuel.
- Frazier, Jesse.
- Frazee, Jacob, No. 762; Henry Moss, original proprietor.
- Frambes, Joseph, No. 4458; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
- Frazier, William, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
- Fountain, John.
- Frazier, Innocent, No. 3206; Wm. Sewell, original proprietor.
- Frazee, Abel, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- Foster, Israel.
- *Frazee, Stephen, No. 3206; Wm. Sewell, original proprietor.
- Gray, Christian, No. 366; James Knox, original proprietor.
- Gaskins, Thomas, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Gibbs, Hugh, No. 762; Henry Moss, original proprietor.
- Griffith, James, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- Grapevine, Hutson, No. 2373; J. Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Gravitt, John C.
- Gosnay, William, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- Hopkins, A. V.
- Hunt, Levi, No. 2938; George F. Strop, original proprietor.
- Halfhill, John.
- Hulings, Isaac, No. 939; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
- Hunt, Thomas, No. 2951; Matthew Ray, orig. prop.
- Hammett, John, No. 581; Philip Clayton, original proprietor.
- Henderson, James.
- Hunt, George.
- Hutchings, Moses.
- Halse, George, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Hutchings, John.
- Homan, David.
- Harris, Archibald.
- Higbee, Brazier.
- Henderson, David.
- Hedger, Zachariah.
- Huntington, Silas, No. 2952; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Huntington, Silas, Jr.
- Huntington, Nancy.
- Hill, Isaiah.
- Higbee, Elias, No. 9375; Miley King, original proprietor.
- Higbee, Amasa, No. 5882; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
- Hewitt, Joseph, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- *Harris, Jordan, No. 2951; Matthew Rhea, orig. prop.
- *Harris, Archibald, No. 2952; Ambrose Dudley, orig. prop.
- *Henderson, Charles, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
- *Higbee, Isaac, Jr., No. 8904; George C. Light, orig. prop.
- *Hill, Margaret, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- *Harvey, John, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Hyland, Wm., No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Higginbotham, James, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, original proprietor.
- *Harvey, Henry, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Iler, Henry.
- Iler, Margaret, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- Jenkins, Joseph.
- Justice, Jesse, Sr.
- Justice, Jesse, Jr., No. 926; R. C. Waters, orig. prop.
- Justice, Saville, No. 926; R. C. Waters, orig. prop.
- Justice, John.
- Joslyn, Ezekiel, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Kindle, John.
- Kellum, William.
- Kellum, James, No. 581; Philip Clayton, orig. prop.
- Kennedy, Dennis, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Kain, Thomas, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Kirby, Timothy, No. 2938; George F. Strop, orig. prop.
- Logan, Benjamin, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Leeds, Peter T.
- Lytle, William, No. 2938; George F. Strop, orig. prop.
- Leeds, Robert, Sr., No. 928; Thomas Pierson, orig. prop.
- Leeds, Josiah.
- Leeds, Robert, Jr.
- *Light, George C., No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Morris, John, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Morris, John K., No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- McCullom, Cornelius, No. 581; William Parsons, orig. prop.
- McCullom, Hugh.
- Morse, Nehemiah, No. 2436; Thomas Overton, orig. prop.
- Merrill, Richard.
- Mead, George, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
- McHilsey, Joseph.
- Morse, Nehemiah, Jr.
- McAfee, James.
- McLain, Joseph.
- Musgrove, James, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original proprietor.
- Morgan, Dozer.
- Morris, Thomas, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Meeker, Jonas, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- McIntosh, James, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- Miller, Aaron.
- *McChesney, Joseph, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *McLain, Peter, No. 3206; Wm. Sewell, original proprietor.
- *Meary, Robert, No. 2938; Geo. F. Strop, orig. prop.
- *Marsh, Thomas L., No. 1199; L. Butler, orig. prop.
- *McDougal, Samuel, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Malott, —, No. 3778; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
- Newberry, William.
- Newberry, Daniel.
- Newberry, Elias.
- Nelson, Samuel, Sr., No. 2949; Wm. Lytle, orig. prop.
- Nelson, Samuel, Jr.
- Noble, Esther.
- *Nicholas, George, No. 561; Henry Whiting, orig. prop.
- Owens, Thomas, No. 366; James Knox, original proprietor.
- Osborne, Nathan.
- Osborne, Aaron, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Ogden, Simeon, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
- Ogden, Swain.
- Prather, Thomas.
- Patchell, James, No. 3778; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
- Porter, John.
- Patterson, Mary.
- Parrish, Benjamin.
- Parrish, Jared, No. 761; John Burton, original proprietor.
- Pinkham, Andrew, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, orig. prop.
- Poe, Edward.
- Poe, Jesse, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, original proprietor.
- Parrish, Stephen, No. 761; John Burton, original proprietor.
- *Patterson, John, No. 761; John Burton, original proprietor.
- *Penn, Benj., No. 2955; John Hawkins, orig. prop.
- *Peterson, Robert, No. 572; Peter Casey, orig. prop.
- Ross, Reuben, No. 572; Peter Casey, orig. prop.
- Reed, John.
- Riggs, Zachariah.
- Riley, John, No. 4458; William Lytle, original proprietor.
- Rader, George, No. 762; Henry Moss, original proprietor.
- Riley, Zachariah, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, original prop.
- Reed, Christianna.
- *Reed, Catherine, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.
- *Robinson, William, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original proprietor.
- *Rogers, Levi E., No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.
- *Rutherford, Thomas, No. 768; William Richardson, original proprietor.
- Sargent, Aaron, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.
- South, James, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.
- Shaw, Elijah.
- Stultz, Henry, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.
- South, William, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, original prop.
- Swing, Laurence, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
- Swing, George, No. 4460; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
- Simpkins, John.
- Simpson, John, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- Strickland, Michael, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original prop.
- Sprague, William.
- Strickland, Paul, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- Sweet, Stephen.
- Swope, George, No. 761; John Burton, original proprietor.
- Shotwell, James, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- String, Thomas, No. 581; Philip Clayton, original proprietor.
- Smith, Enos.
- Smith, John.
- Sims, Samuel.
- Smith, William, No. 572; Peter Casey, original proprietor.
- Sims, George.
- Stultz, George, No. 572; Peter Casey, original proprietor.
- Salt, John.
- Swing, Wesley, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
- Swing, Samuel, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, original prop rietor.
- Sanders, Isaac.
- South, Isaac, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, original prop.
- *South, Elijah, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.

*Stultz, Jacob H.
 *Swing, Michael, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
 *Strickland, Daniel, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original prop.
 *Schell, John H., No. 1239; Oliver Towles, original prop.
 *Smith, Esther, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.
 *Stout, Oliver H., No. 2954; John Clay, original proprietor.
 Truitt, Samuel, No. 366; James Knox, original prop.
 Thornley, Reuben, No. 4458; William Lytle, original prop.
 Trees, Peter, No. 1726; James Innis, original proprietor.
 Taylor, John.
 Trautwine, George J., No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original proprietor.
 Tingley, Jonathan, No. 2952; Ambrose Dudley, orig. prop.
 Test, James.
 Test, Joseph.
 Tarr, Samuel, No. 762; Henry Moss, original proprietor.
 Thomas, Edward.
 Thompson, David, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, original prop.
 Test, Sarah, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
 Tilton, William.
 Taylor, Henry.
 Thompson, William.
 *Tinton, Theophilus, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 *Thompson, Samuel, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 *Tingley, Benj., No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.
 *Tweed, Robert, No. 3513; John Breckenridge, original prop.
 *Temple, Benjamin, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original prop.
 *Towles, Oliver, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, original proprietor.
 *Taylor, James, No. 5297; John Green, original proprietor.
 Ulrey, George, No. 572; Peter Casey, original proprietor.
 *Ulrey, Jacob, No. 928; Thomas Pierson, original proprietor.
 Vanosdol, Oakey, Sr., No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original proprietor.
 Vanosdol, Oakey, Jr.

Watson, Abraham.
 Wilson, Isaac.
 Winters, Robert.
 West, James.
 West, Thomas, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, original prop.
 Walker, William.
 Watson, Simpson.
 Wells, Nathan, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, original prop.
 Wells, Ruel.
 Wells, Aaron, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, original prop.
 Willis, Thomas, No. 2938; Geo. F. Strop, original prop.
 Willis, Jacob, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, original prop.
 Wells, Eli.
 Wells, Nelson.
 Wells, Solomon, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. proprietor.
 Wells, Jesse, No. 3551; R. C. Anderson, orig. proprietor.
 Watson, Isaac, No. 1726; James Innis, original proprietor.
 Walker, Nicholas, Jr., No. 2938; George F. Strop, orig. prop.
 Willis, John, No. 2938; George F. Strop, orig. proprietor.
 West, George.
 Webster, Burman.
 Ware, Samuel.
 West, John.
 West, William, No. 964; Nath. Gest, original proprietor.
 Wood, Samuel.
 Winters, Elijah.
 West, William, Jr.
 Wallace, Nicholas.
 Williams, William.
 *Williams, Amos, No. 3513; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 *Williams, Silas, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
 *Williams, Obadiah, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
 *Watson, John, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
 *Watkins, Joseph, No. 564; Robert Dandridge, orig. prop.
 *Wilson, Samuel, No. 926; R. C. Waters, original proprietor.
 *White, William, No. 581; Philip Clayton, original proprietor.
 *Walker, Moses, No. 2373; John Breckenridge, orig. prop.

Musgrove, James.
 Noble, Esther.
 Noble, Sally.
 Ogden, Simeon.
 Pemberton, Richard.
 Rogers, Ann.
 South, Isaac.
 Strickland, Hope.

Stewart, Thomas.
 Sargent, Aaron.
 Test, Joseph.
 Tice, John R.
 Trautwine, G. J.
 Wayland, William.
 Warden, Moses.

The village lots were valued at \$14,375, and paid a tax of \$93.44. The taxes for all purposes in the township were only \$650.39. The 336 head of horses were reputed worth \$13,440, and the 594 cattle \$4752. The capital invested in merchandising was \$3040, and was controlled by I. Foster & Co., John Salt, and George J. Trautwine.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The records from the organization of the township in 1805 until 1812 have been mislaid or destroyed.

On the 6th of April, 1812, the officers elected were the following: Trustees, Alexander Blair, Jeremiah Beck, Jr., and William Brown; Clerk, John Boggess; Treasurer, Houton Clarke; Lister, Samuel Beck; Appraiser, Kelly Burke; Constables, Samuel Beck, Jacob Frazee, and John Blair; Overseers of the Poor, Obed Denham and James South; Fence-Viewers, John Brown and Isaac C. Reed.

Since this meeting the following have been the principal officers of the township:

TRUSTEES.

1813-14.—Alexander Blair, Jeremiah Beck, William Brown.
 1815.—John Morris, George J. Trautwine, Levi Rodgers.
 1816.—John Morris, Benjamin Morris, Levi Beck.
 1817.—John K. Morris, John Stewart, Levi Beck.
 1818.—Benjamin Morris, Thomas West, Levi Beck.
 1819.—John K. Morris, William Denham, Levi Beck.
 1820.—John K. Morris, A. V. Hopkins, John A. Smith.
 1821-22.—Solomon Wells, Abram Conrey, Levi Beck.
 1823.—Thomas West, Isaac South, Edward Frazier.
 1824.—H. V. Hopkins, Isaac South, Davis Crane.
 1825.—Alexander Blair, Isaac South, Edward Frazier.
 1826.—Wm. Thompson, Isaac South, Robert Blair.
 1827.—Wm. Thompson, John R. Tice, James Griffith.
 1828.—Wm. Thompson, John R. Tice, Aaron Sargent.
 1829.—Wm. Thompson, Davis Crane, Aaron Sargent.
 1830.—John S. Canter, Davis Crane, Aaron Sargent.
 1831-32.—John Quinlan, James Musgrove, Aaron Sargent.
 1833.—George R. Noble, James Musgrove, John Willis.
 1834.—George R. Noble, Edward Salt, Benjamin Quinlan.
 1835.—Wm. Frazier, James Musgrove, John Ellsberry.
 1836.—Wm. Frazier, Daniel Altman, John Ellsberry.
 1837.—John R. Tice, Daniel Altman, Garrard Riley.
 1838.—Thomas Sheldon, Daniel Altman, James Musgrove.
 1839.—John R. Morris, Daniel Altman, George Ulrey.
 1840.—John R. Morris, Artus Peppers, George Ulrey.
 1841.—Paul McKeever, Isaac Vanosdol, George Ulrey.
 1842.—Benjamin Boggess, Samuel Simpson, Temple C. Sargent.
 1843.—John S. Carter, Samuel Simpson, Isaac Vanosdol.
 1844.—James Musgrove, Samuel Simpson, Isaac Vanosdol.
 1845.—E. B. Thompson, Samuel Simpson, Wm. Beck.
 1846.—George W. Swing, E. B. Thompson, George Ulrey.
 1847.—James Musgrove, C. S. Beck, John McMurchy.
 1848.—James Musgrove, C. S. Beck, J. A. Perrine.
 1849.—James Musgrove, George W. Swing, John McMurchy.
 1850.—James Griffith, George W. Swing, J. A. Perrine.
 1851-54.—James Griffith, Benjamin Jenkins, J. A. Perrine.
 1855.—James Griffith, Thomas Elrod, G. W. Swing.
 1856.—W. C. Slade, Thomas Elrod, G. W. Crane.
 1857.—W. C. Slade, S. W. Eder, G. W. Crane.
 1858.—W. P. Thornton, S. W. Eder, C. S. Beck.

The same year (1826) the owners of village lots in Bethel (on survey No. 2373) were as follows:

Abrams, George.
 Allen, Thomas E.
 Bell, Nelson R.
 Boulware, Jacob.
 Beck, Charity.
 Crane, Davis.
 Clarke, Houton.
 Cook, Sarah.
 Chalfant, Robert.
 Cornwell, Joel G.
 Dowdney, William.
 Denham, James.
 Denham, William.
 Denham, John.

Edwards, Isaac.
 Ellsberry, Michael.
 Frazier, Edward.
 Foster and Peterson.
 Gibson, John.
 Hopkins, A. V.
 Halfhill, John.
 Hill, Margaret.
 Light, David.
 Morris, John K.
 Merrill, John S.
 McCoy, James.
 Morris, Thomas.
 Morris, John.

1859.—J. A. Perrine, S. W. Eder, G. W. Crane.
 1860.—M. Clark, S. W. Ulrey, L. O. Potts.
 1861-62.—W. W. Smith, S. W. Ulrey, B. F. Hitch.
 1863.—W. W. Smith, S. W. Ulrey, W. R. Thompson.
 1864.—S. W. Eder, L. O. Potts, A. J. McGohan.
 1865-67.—S. W. Eder, S. W. Ulrey, A. J. McGohan.
 1868.—S. W. Eder, S. W. Ulrey, J. A. Perrine.
 1869.—N. B. Morris, Isaac Vanosdol, J. A. Perrine.
 1870.—N. B. Morris, H. G. Somermier, L. S. Frazier.
 1871.—N. B. Morris, John Ellsberry, Samuel Callon.
 1872.—N. B. Morris, John Ellsberry, W. W. Smith.
 1873.—N. B. Morris, John Ellsberry, J. C. Riley.
 1874.—L. S. Frazier, John Ellsberry, J. C. Riley.
 1875-77.—L. S. Frazier, A. R. Scott, J. C. Riley.
 1878.—L. S. Frazier, W. A. Lockwood, J. C. Riley.
 1879.—G. W. Elrod, W. A. Lockwood, J. A. Perrine.

CLERKS.

1813-24, John Boggess; 1825-26, John K. Morris; 1827, Samuel Medary; 1828, Nelson Beall; 1829, John K. Morris; 1830, G. J. Trautwine; 1831-33, Jacob Metzgar; 1834, James Ross; 1835-36, Jacob Metzgar; 1837, G. W. Condit; 1838, Samuel Martin; 1839, Jacob Metzgar; 1840, Philip Drum; 1841, John W. Carter; 1842, Philip Drum; 1843, T. J. Morris; 1844, J. F. Richards; 1845-50, Philip Drum; 1851-58, T. J. Morris; 1859, D. M. Frazier; 1860-63, T. J. Morris; 1864, Charles Green; 1865-73, T. J. Morris; 1874-78, J. N. Altman; 1879, R. M. Griffith.

TREASURERS.

1813-14, Houton Clarke; 1815, George J. Trautwine; 1816, Houton Clarke; 1817, George J. Trautwine; 1818-19, John Morris; 1820, A. V. Hopkins; 1821, John Morris; 1822, Houton Clarke; 1823, George J. Trautwine; 1824-28, John Morris; 1829, Elam Young; 1830-32, John Morris; 1833-40, John Quinlan; 1841, Samuel Swing; 1842-58, John Quinlan; 1859-60, Wm. Canter; 1861, N. A. Hitch; 1862, Thomas Elrod; 1863-66, George T. Salt; 1867, A. C. Salt; 1868-70, G. T. Salt; 1871-72, Joseph Clare; 1873, J. S. Musgrove; 1874-79, Joseph Clare.

ASSESSORS.

Solomon Wells, William South, Richard Faulkner, and William Dowdney, listers.
 1841-43, Thomas J. Morris; 1844-52, Richard Pemberton; 1853-54, Benjamin I. Tice; 1855, M. T. Burke; 1856-57, Alexander Carr; 1858, Benjamin I. Tice; 1859-62, S. L. Warden; 1863, John Smith; 1864-66, H. S. Conrey; 1867-68, Josiah Harris; 1869-70, Joseph Doughty.

Since that period the assessors have been John L. Fisher, William McChesney, C. W. Swing, S. W. Eder, W. F. Landon, Archibald McNair, H. S. Conrey, and A. E. McKibben.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

"STATE OF OHIO,
 CLERMONT COUNTY. }

"To any Constable of Tate Township, Greeting:

"You are hereby commanded to warn Thomas Moore to Depart forthwith out of Tate Township aforesaid, who is, from correct information, as we believe, likely to be chargeable to said Township.

"Given under our hands and seals this 19th day of April, 1841.

"OBED DENHAM,

"JAMES SOUTH,

"Overseers of the Poor."

Similar notices were served in the following half-a-dozen years upon Sarah Smith, Deborah Gibbs, Benjamin Holton, Sarah Mahan, Elizabeth Mahan, Eleanor Pagan, Charles Moore and Nancy, his wife, Lydia Williams, Sarah Noble and her children. It was probably a settled policy not to allow those incapable of supporting themselves to obtain a habitation in the township, for the poor-fund many years in the early history of Tate was a mere pittance, amounting in

1832 to only \$65. In later periods, however, the action of the township towards dependent persons has been characterized by charity and liberality.

THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

Mention is made of the early roads in a chapter relating to the proceedings of the county commissioners, to which the reader is referred. The old State road, at present known as the Ohio turnpike, which passes through the township from east to west, has from the first been the principal thoroughfare, its importance being shared only by the Williamsburgh road, which intersects it, in its southerly course, at the village of Bethel, through which it is known as Main Street. The latter road was located in 1801, and the part from Bethel to Felicity became a free turnpike in 1870. With a course almost parallel with the Ohio turnpike is the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad, whose road-bed has been graded through the township, and which will, no doubt, soon be completed to permit the running of trains. Its completion will give the people of this part of the county easy communication to Cincinnati. A station will be provided at Bethel and another at Bantam.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the improvement of the highways of Tate, a large amount of work being annually bestowed upon the roads. In 1815 the township was divided into ten districts for highway purposes, as follows:

No. 1.—Beginning at Thomas E. Allen's, on Clover Creek; thence on a direct line to include Ephraim East-bridge, Ensign Mitchel, and Aaron Leonard.

No. 2.—Beginning at Thomas E. Allen's; thence including John Davis on Poplar and Thomas Ogden on Bullskin Creeks.

No. 3.—Beginning at John Davis'; thence including Oakey Vanosdol, Sr., and Oakey Vanosdol, Jr., William Crouch, and all the Wells'.

No. 4.—Beginning at William Crouch's; thence, including James Davis, Silas Huntington, and John Boggess, south to the township line.

No. 5.—Beginning at John Boggess'; thence to Levi Beck's, Michael Ellsberry's, and James Noble's to Sugar-Tree Run, and up that stream to the township-line.

No. 6.—Beginning at Bethel, on the Twelve-Mile road; thence, to include John West, James Noble, Michael Ellsberry, Levi Beck, in a direct line to the place of beginning.

No. 7.—Beginning at the Sixth District at Bethel; thence to John West and James Noble, and down Sugar-Tree Run to its mouth; thence to the northwest corner of the township, including David Harper and James Denham.

No. 8.—Beginning at Thomas E. Allen's; thence in a direct line to the Spring Branch; thence to Oakey Vanosdol's; thence to William Crouch, James David, Silas Huntington, etc.; thence north to the township-line and to the place of beginning.

No. 9.—Beginning where the State road crosses Sugar-Tree-Run; thence to include William Simonds'; thence to include David White, James B. Wood, and Joseph Conn; thence, with the township-line, southward to the head of Sugar-Tree Run; thence down said run to the place of beginning.

No. 10.—Beginning with the Ninth District, and running with the same to Joseph Conu's; thence northward and eastward with the township-lines until a due-north line from the mouth of Sugar-Tree Run; thence, with said line, to the place of beginning.

John Morris, Thomas West, Garland Anderson, Solomon Wells, Richard Lemaster, George Swing, Joseph Henderson, John Drummond, William Simonds, and Isaac Colthar were the supervisors for the above districts.

In 1879 the township had eleven road districts, ten outside of the corporation of Bethel, which had as supervisors James Mace, W. H. Brown, J. G. Compton, Lee Iler, William Swick, A. Simkins, J. L. Fisher, Jacob Wallace, D. M. Bredwell, and G. W. Trissler.

TATE CEMETERIES.

The principal cemeteries of Tate are at Bethel. In the old burying-ground, set apart in the dedication of the village, are the graves of some of the earliest dead in the township. There, also, repose the remains of many honored citizens who passed from this life at a later day. In that humble lot is the grave of Senator Thomas Morris, whose earthly career was closed in December, 1844. It is marked by a plain marble shaft about 10 feet high, on which is engraven an inverted torch, as if still lighting the way for the oppressed and enslaved whose eyes are turned towards freedom and larger liberty. In the southern part of Bethel is the new cemetery, purchased and controlled by the village and township authorities. It is a fine piece of ground, and is yearly growing handsomer. In various parts of the township, in connection with the different churches, are also burying-grounds, some of them in indifferent condition, showing a lack of respect for the dead.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufacturing interests of the township are not numerous nor greatly diversified. In general, only the ordinary industries have been carried on. Probably the first machinery operated in Tate was Houton Clarke's horse-mill, at Bethel. A sweep-power was first employed, but as business increased a tread-power was substituted. At one period of its history Abram Conrey was in charge of this mill, which is described at another place in this book. Obed and John Denham had the first water-power mills,—saw and grist,—about 1804, on the Poplar Creek, at a place which was afterwards called Macedonia. From the Denhams the mills passed into the hands of Kelly Burke, and were afterwards operated by other members of the family,—Joseph H. Fisher, David Osborne, etc. The water-power failing, Garrard Riley supplied steam-power, and while belonging to him the mills burned down. At one time there were two distilleries at this point, in one of which a small tannery was afterwards carried on by Benjamin Denham. Half a mile below Timothy Sprague had saw- and grist-mills, a fulling-mill, and, for a short time, machinery for extracting oil from the castor bean; and still lower down Capt. Davis put up saw- and grist-mills, which were afterwards known as Deal's mills. On Poplar Creek, above the State road, the Clarke family and others had mills, but all

these industries on this stream have passed away. The mills on Clover Creek, known as Riley's, John Thompson's, and Temple Sargent's, have shared a similar fate; and Haine's tub-mill, on Ulrey's Run, has been discontinued so long that its existence is scarcely remembered. The old Higbie or Snider mill, on the East Fork, is the only water-power mill in the township which has been kept in operation.

In various points of Tate steam saw-mills have been erected to manufacture the lumber which the immediate forests afforded, and in some localities they have been operated a number of years. The mill in the Salt neighborhood, owned by Wilse & Salt, belonged to this class, and at Wigginsville is a saw-mill which has been operated almost continuously for the past twenty-seven years, owned at present by Conrey & Fisher.

At Bethel John M. Goodwin erected a steam saw-mill in 1852, and added a grist-mill two years later. In the fall of 1858 they were destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$9000. Work was immediately begun on the present mills, which were built the same season. The grist-mill is 40 by 50 feet, 3 stories high, and is supplied with 3 runs of stone, giving it a good grinding capacity. Attached is a good lumber-mill, 36 by 100 feet, in which the manufacture of lumber and builders' material is carried on extensively. These mills have been owned by the present proprietor, John M. Goodwin, and others, as partners, since they were first built in 1852, and are an important industry.

William Denham began operating carding-machinery in the village, near the Methodist church, about 1815, but sold out his interests to John S. Carter, who also carried on the manufacture of linsced oil when carding was out of season. The business of carding has been carried on in the village the past thirty years or more by Charles Davis, using a tread-power. He had previously operated carding-machinery by water-power on Poplar Creek.

After William Denham quit the carding business, he began the manufacture of chairs in a shop which stood near David Osborne's, and in which a number of men were employed eight or ten years.

Combs were manufactured at Bethel about 1825, by William Dowdney, the father of Mayor Dowdney, of Batavia.

Isaac South first began making hats in Bethel, having from three to five men employed. In 1827, John Quinlan took up the business in the same building—the one now used by W. L. Swing for a grocery—and carried it on about twenty years.

Several small tanneries were carried on north of the village by Daniel Lindsey and James Musgrove. At Bethel Jacob Willis was the first tanner, beginning on a small scale in the present yard. He was followed, in 1827, by James Musgrove, who sold out to Eli Collins, and continued to operate a tannery of 40 vats in the rear of the present Allen House, which was discontinued more than twenty years ago. Collins took in Jesse R. Grant as a partner about 1845, and that firm carried on the tanning business at Bethel until about 1856. In the mean time their business had been much extended, the products of other tanneries were secured and new tanneries established,

and a leather- and finding-store opened at Galena, Ill., to which leather from this section of the country was shipped. In this store of Grant & Collins' Capt. Ulysses S. Grant was a clerk at the commencement of the civil war in 1861. To better serve the interests of their business, the firm left Bethel for Covington, Ky., and the old tannery has since had various owners. It is at present operated by Thomas Clarke.

South of the village is a small tannery operated by Thomas Dent, an Englishman, who served his apprenticeship with Grant & Collins.

In the spring of 1831, John Thornton and his seven sons located at Bethel, and soon after engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, not only for the surrounding country, but for the Southern trade, which soon amounted to \$12,000 per year. The firms of C. Thornton & Co. and Thornton Bros. became widely and favorably known, and in 1850 a large factory was erected to accommodate their business, which increased yearly, and gave employment to many men. At the breaking out of the Rebellion the works were operated on government wagons, which were produced at the rate of a wagon per day. Ambulances and other vehicles for the United States service were also built. In 1863 the shops were sold to Joseph Clare, and the Thorntons moved to Brown County, where they engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Clare occupied the building for the manufacture of saddle-trees, which was perhaps the most important industry ever carried on in Bethel. The trade was brought to the village in 1847 by Jehu S. Tice, who carried on a small shop in the eastern part of the village, where he had a number of apprentices, among them Samuel Eder, Theodore Hill, and Joseph Carter, and made his trees by hand. After Joseph Clare became interested in this branch of business, machinery and steam-power were employed, and the manufacture proportionately extended; and in the early years of the war the capacity was still further increased, in order to supply the demands made upon the works by the government, which necessitated the production of 250 trees per day and the employment of more than 50 men. In the conduct of the saddle-tree business, Mr. Clare has been associated with the Thornton Bros., Samuel Eder, Perkins, Hughes, and others, but since 1877 has carried on the works alone, the business having declined so much that but few men are now employed, and the building will soon be converted into a chair-factory by Clare & Frazier, who will employ 30 persons.

Since 1865, James Boulware has carried on a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of Spanish saddle-trees, and at present employs from four to six men. The manufacture of wooden stirrups has been carried on to a considerable extent in Bethel by John Q. Tice, Albert Griffith, M. W. Fagaley, and others, but at present little of that work is done.

The manufacture of plows, wagons, cradles, and general work has been carried on at Bethel by H. G. Somermier since 1861, employment being given to from four to seven men; and at Pin Hook, two miles from Bethel, the Bog-gess Bros. have long been engaged in carrying on a general plow-, wagon-, and repair-shop, in which several men are employed and steam-power is used.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

BANTAM.

Bantam is a small but pleasant village on the Ohio turn-pike, in the northwestern part of the township, four miles from Bethel. The place was never regularly laid out, and the village has only grown up as a cluster of houses and a few shops around a store, which was opened here many years ago by Benjamin Ely, and who was appointed postmaster of an office established in 1837. It was at this time that the name of Bantam was applied to the place, at the suggestion of Dr. Pinkham, and the office and village have borne it ever since. In 1869, Mr. Ely was succeeded by the present postmaster, George W. Hays. The office is supplied with a daily mail.

Benjamin Ely was here engaged in merchandising about forty years, and had for a time as a neighbor in trade F. C. Smith. The present merchants are G. W. Hays and B. F. Hitch & Son.

Below the village William Slade opened a tavern about 1848, which was a prominent landmark in those days. Jeremiah Abbott and others followed him as landlords. The place is at present kept by Fred. Rapp. On the turn-pike above the village of Bantam John Shotwell had an old-time tavern, which has given place to a farm-house. At Bantam carriage-making on an extensive scale was formerly carried on by Levi White, who engaged in this business in 1845. At one time more than a dozen men were employed, but lately the business has been allowed to decline, although some work is yet here done by Mr. White. There are also several other mechanic-shops in the place.

The Bantam, or District No. 10, school-house is a fine two-story brick house, erected at a cost of \$2800, and was first occupied in the fall of 1878. It contains two schools. The fine Presbyterian church at Bantam was erected in 1865.

Dr. Thomas M. Pinkham was the first physician at Bantam. He followed his profession there from 1828 until 1877, when he retired. Since that time Dr. John Richardson has been the practitioner; and Dr. Ernest Bragdon lives there, retired from active practice. Other physicians at this place have been Drs. A. C. and John Moore, and Drs. Collins, Hopkins, Marsh, and Kellum, all for short periods.

Marcellus H. Leeds formerly resided here as an attorney-at-law.

WIGGINSVILLE

is a small hamlet on the Felicity turnpike, about two miles south from Bethel. The name was applied to this locality in jest about forty years ago, from a nickname given to Benjamin South, a hatter (called by his associates Ben Wiggins), who had a small shop there. Other mechanic trades have been carried on at this point ever since, there being at present a few shops. A store was opened many years ago by Edward Frazier, and subsequently were in trade McLain & Frazier, Whittaker & Talley, Samuel Hayford, William T. Warden, and the present J. M. Milner, who is also the postmaster of the Wigginsville post-office, established in the summer of 1879.

A little more than half a mile northwest from Wigginsville is a locality called PIN HOOK, where are the carriage-

works of the Boggess Brothers. Here stores have been kept by Jacob Frazier, David Barber, John R. Altman, J. R. H. Simmons, and David Boggess, but at present no one is in trade.

In the southwestern corner of Tate is a small hamlet called SALT AIR, so named from the Salt family, which owns much real property in this part of the township. The post-office was established in 1878, with William Page as postmaster, who yet continues, and is also the proprietor of the store. The first to engage in the sale of goods here was John Ely, some time about 1859.

On the Brown County line is a small hamlet (chiefly in Brown County) locally called POE TOWN, after the Poe family, which settled there at an early day. The post-office bears the name of MAPLE, and was established Aug. 5, 1848, with John Hendrixon as postmaster. In 1853 he was succeeded by James Trissler, who in turn gave place, two years later, to William N. Conover. From 1873 till 1875 the office was in charge of Mrs. Sarah Conover, and in 1877, D. B. Joslyn took charge of the mails. The hamlet has stores, the usual mechanic-shops, and several churches, elsewhere noted.

BETHEL.

This is the largest village in the township, next to the oldest in the county, and ranks among the most important business places in Clermont. Its location on the Ohio turnpike, twelve miles from Batavia, north of the centre of Tate, for beauty and healthfulness is not surpassed in this part of Ohio. Within the village bounds are many springs, which furnish an abundance of water for domestic use and manufacturing purposes. In this respect Bethel enjoys unusual advantages. The village is located on John Breckenridge's survey, No. 2373, which was entered by Gen. William Lytle, March 28, 1794. Not long after 1500 acres of the choicest land of this survey were purchased by Obed Denham, of Kentucky, who in 1798 here platted a village, which he called Plainfield, but which for years was scarcely known by another name than Denhamstown. On the 26th of April, 1802, the plat of the village was duly recorded with the name of Bethel, which title in legal instruments the place has ever since borne, although Denhamstown (never the proper name) long after attached to the village. The deed for the village specifies that Obed Denham, of the county of Clermont, and territory northwest of the Ohio River, has laid out the village of Bethel, on the waters of Cloverlick Creek,

"Beginning at the southwest corner of said town, at a beech-tree and a black-walnut stake, running thence north two hundred and forty-nine poles to a stake; thence east one hundred and thirteen poles to a stake; thence south two hundred and forty-nine poles to a stake; thence west one hundred and thirteen poles to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres and one hundred and thirty-seven poles, including streets and alleys; also, the several donations which I give for the use of the public, and which are as follows, to wit: Two in-lots in said town of Bethel, Nos. 120 and 147, which are to be added to the long square north of said lots, which contains one acre of ground (when added contains two acres), making a square for the purpose of building a court-house and jail, and no other purpose. I also give one in-lot No. 122, for the use of an English school, to be kept in the bounds of said town; I also give two in-lots Nos. 80 and 108, for the use of the regular Baptist Church, who do not hold slaves nor commune at the Lord's table with those

that do practice such tyranny over their fellow-creatures, for to build a house for the worship of Almighty God and to bury the dead, and no other use; I also give one in-lot No. 257 to the first-born in the town, Mary Osborne, her heirs and assigns forever."

There were also reserved from sale five springs, with a few rods of ground around each, one near the square, one near Kelly Burke's house, one near Barzilla Osborne's, etc.

The in-lots were laid out of uniform size, four to a block, and numbered from 1 to 178. Forty-eight out-lots, each containing 5 acres, were laid off in the east of the above lots at the same time. Some of the out-lots were subdivided by the Tice family; and additions to Bethel have been made, April 10, 1875, by Mrs. Margaret C. Sargent,—36 lots, lying between the Felicity and Augusta roads,—and Oct. 12, 1877, by James McMurchy, 12 lots east of the projected railroad. The streets of the village intersect each other at right angles, and their direction is almost with the points of the compass. Those running east and west are Plane (which is the principal business street), Water, Cherry, Ball, Osborne and Circus. The intersecting streets are West, Ash, Main, Union, Charity, and East.

The proprietor of Bethel was also the first to settle there. Obed Denham was a native of Virginia, but immigrated to this place from Kentucky in 1797, on account of his abhorrence of the institution of slavery. At first the family camped under a large beech-tree near the tannery spring, but soon after permanently located on Town Run, a little west of the limits of the village. He offered liberal inducements to settlers, and a number of families soon followed him from Kentucky and the East, among them being the Becks, Burkes, Osbornes, Clarkes, Frazees, and Morrisises, so that, at that early period, Bethel bade fair to prove a formidable rival of Williamsburgh, notwithstanding the latter had just been selected as the county-seat. Most of those were rather a superior class of people, but there were also living in the village at this time a few families not so highly favored in mental ability, and who unfortunately believed in the presence and power of evil spirits and witches. Of this latter class are remembered the Evans and Hildebrand families, the former residing on the lot at present occupied by Dr. McLain, the latter on the Dr. William Ellsberry lot. It appears the Hildebrand family especially imagined itself under the influence of witches, the older daughters, who were young women grown, giving unmistakable evidence that they were possessed by some evil spirits. On the approach of night they would scream, and at times become perfectly frantic from fright of the hideous objects which they professed to see, and which maintained such a spell over them that they were unfitted for their duties. Various devices were resorted to in order to exorcise these spirits. A large bag of linsey-woolsey was made and held by a member of the family, while the other members went through some ceremony, at the conclusion of which it was supposed the witch had been forced to take refuge in the bag, which was quickly closed, and after being firmly tied was carefully laid on the porch of the house, where it was cut into a thousand pieces with a sharp axe. The fragments were then gathered together and burned; and one would surely suppose that if the witch had perchance escaped death while the bag which confined it was cut into fine

shreds, the fire would put an end to its existence. Not so, however; the influence over the young women remained undisputed, and the witches continued to revel in the Hildebrand house. Soon the spirits assumed a material form, and appeared, as the young women averred, in the person of their neighbor, Nancy Evans; and from this time on it was not long until they believed that Nancy Evans herself was the witch, and that all their troubles had been caused by that unfortunate woman. She was shunned, and all intercourse with the family avoided; but the trouble remained. At last the justice of the peace was importuned to take the matter in hand, and if the woman, Nancy Evans, were really a witch expel her from the presence of the afflicted family. The statutes of the Territory had made no provision for a case of this nature, the legislators evidently thinking that witchcraft would not flourish on Ohio soil; so the case had to be disposed of in another way. A tradition prevailed that if a witch were weighed against the Holy Writ, so great would be the overpowering influence of the Bible that the witch would be compelled to tip the beam. Accordingly, a rude pair of scales was constructed to decide this momentous matter, and all the interested parties having been called, as well as the neighbors, who were to witness the propriety of the proceedings, Nancy Evans was placed on one end of the scales and the Bible on the other, when she was thus adjured: "Nancy Evans, thou art weighed against the Bible, to try thee against all witchcraft and diabolical practices." This being done in the name of the law, and with a profound respect for the Word of God, seems to have had a solemn and conclusive effect. Nancy Evans was heavier, very much heavier, than the book, and was thenceforth relieved from all suspicion of being more than a simple old woman, who willingly submitted to this novel process in order to bring peace of mind to her neighbors, whom she sincerely pitied. In the course of a few years the Evans family removed to Brown County, where the old lady died respected by all who knew her. The Hildebrand family also removed, and since their departure witches have no more flourished at Bethel than at any other place, and the village became noted for the general intelligence of its inhabitants and the neighborly relations which existed among them, and continue to this day.

In 1804, Thomas Morris, who afterwards became a United States senator, moved to Bethel from Williamsburgh, and lived first near the Dr. Ellsberry place. In 1813 he built a large brick house on the southeast corner of Plane and Charity Streets, which was known as the Morris homestead until 1836, when the senator moved to Cincinnati, but in a few years returned to Tate, living on a farm a little west of Bantam until his death, Dec. 7, 1844. His village home became the property of Holly Raper, in 1836; and about 1845, of Jesse R. Grant (the father of Gen. U. S. Grant), who remodeled it and occupied it as a residence ten or twelve years. While living there the general, at that time just from the academy at West Point, and later from the Mexican campaign, visited his father, and spent a number of months in this quiet village. On one of these occasions his daughter, Nellie, was born at Bethel. The greater part of the old house has been destroyed by fire, and but little remains to show its former comfortable proportions.

Closely associated with the events which brought Gen. Grant into prominence was Thomas L. Hamer. In 1818 he came to Bethel a poor, friendless boy, and found a home in the family of Thomas Morris, with whom he studied law, and three years later was admitted to the bar. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Georgetown, and attained such eminence that he was elected to Congress in 1832, triumphing even over his old preceptor. While in Congress he secured a cadetship for the son of his old neighbor, Jesse R. Grant (who lived at Georgetown at that time), and the boy, Ulysses, was thus enabled to obtain a military education, which was turned to good account in saving the life of the nation. Of almost equal importance with the foregoing events was the influence which another former citizen of Bethel exerted upon the country, and especially upon the political affairs of Ohio. In 1825, Samuel Medary came from Maryland; where he had shortly before removed from Berks Co., Pa., with his wife and child, in an almost destitute condition, his cash capital consisting of but twenty-five cents. With the assistance of the Simpson, Griffith, and Morris families, he opened a school, which he taught with so much success that he followed this avocation three years, engaging also the latter year in journalism, which opened him a career which is elsewhere detailed in this book. The names of other important personages in the history of Bethel appear in the account of the pioneers which precedes these pages. In 1837 there were living in Bethel as property-owners J. D. Burk, William Bredwell, Collins Bredwell, Jacob Boulware, J. M. Burke, William N. Beall, John S. Carter, Houton-Clarke heirs, John Conrey, R. W. Clarke, Christian Drumm, Isaac Edwards, John Ellsberry, Michael Ellsberry, G. W. Elrod, J. W. Fisher, Henry Garrison, Richard Graham, John Halfhill, Margaret Hill, Benjamin Israel, Samuel Justice, David Light, Thomas J. Morris, John K. Morris, Jacob Metzgar, James Musgrove, J. R. Musgrove, Elisha Meeker, Sarah Noble, David Osborne, Simeon Ogden, Joseph A. Perrine, John Quinlan, James Ross, Garrard Riley, Isaac H. Smith, Aaron Sargent, Salt & Sinks, Hope Strickland, John R. Tice, McKendree Thompson, John Thompson, Caleb Thompson, William Thompson, George J. Trautwine heirs, John Willis, Jacob Willis, Moses Warden, and Frederick Zugg.

In 1840 the population was 366, and at present there are about double that number of persons living within the corporate limits of Bethel. The village contains a number of substantial residences, Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, Christian, and Baptist churches, a very fine Union school, and the several interests noted in the following pages.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Bethel was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed March 20, 1851, which provided "That so much of the township of Tate, in the County of Clermont, as is included within the following boundaries, to wit, beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Bethel, opposite inlot No. 1; thence north with the west line of said town to the northwest corner, opposite lot No. 28; thence east with the north line of said town to the northeast corner, opposite lot No. 278; thence south on East Street to the northwest corner of out-lot No. 5; thence with the north line of said

range of lots to the northeast corner of out-lot No. 44; thence west with the south line of said range of lots to the southwest corner of lot No. 4, at East Street; thence with East Street south to the southeast corner of the point at lot No. 251; thence west with the south line of the town to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared to be a town corporate, with the name of the town of Bethel, and by that name shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession; and as such shall have all the privileges, and be subject to all the limitations, provisions, and restrictions of an act for the regulation of incorporated villages, passed Feb. 16, 1839, and the amendatory acts thereto, except where the same may be altered by this act."

Under the above act an election of village officers was held at the school-house May 26, 1851, when Jesse R. Grant was chosen mayor; Thomas Elrod, Samuel Y. Thornton, John Quinlan, John Ellsberry, and Joseph A. Perrine trustees; and Thomas J. Morris, recorder.

The following year, Jesse R. Grant (the father of Gen. U. S. Grant) was again elected mayor, receiving thirty-one of the thirty-seven votes cast; and it is said that his administration was signally successful. As the office combined magisterial duties, one of his first acts after having been inducted into office was to try several men charged with fighting. The event awakened much interest in the village, and a large crowd of men and boys gathered in the finishing-room of Grant's tannery to see the outcome of the trial. Several of the smaller boys had taken a position on a pile of leather to get a better view of the proceedings, and one of them became so much absorbed that he lost his balance and landed precipitately in a tub of oil near by. This act created almost as much of a diversion among the spectators as the fight or the trial of the malcontents.

Andrew Sentney was appointed the first marshal, and J. N. Sims the first treasurer.

June 10, 1851, the council created the office of street commissioner, and defined his duties. William S. Sims was appointed to this office until the regular election.

Sept. 6, 1851, an ordinance was passed regulating shows, circuses, etc., in the village.

June 21, 1853, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village of Bethel; with a penalty for each offense of from \$5 to \$20.

July 5, 1853, an ordinance was enacted to prohibit the shooting of firearms in the village of Bethel, under penalty of fines from \$1 to \$30, or confinement in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Aug. 5, 1853, the village, represented by J. R. Tice, S. S. Scoville, R. M. Sinks, W. L. Griffith, and S. W. Eder, purchased the old Baptist church from John D. Beck, David Osborne, and Andrew Sentney, trustees, for \$150, for use as a village hall. Subsequently \$110 were appropriated to repair the hall.

Aug. 27, 1855, H. Munger introduced a resolution "That a meeting of the citizens be called the first Tuesday night in September, for the purpose of establishing a beginning-corner in said town of Bethel." This matter gave rise to much discussion, and was the means of producing a

special act of the General Assembly, March 19, 1857, which authorized the village to establish a corner or point from which to make future surveys; and on the 11th of May following the corporation empowered the marshal to warrant the attendance of the following persons in deciding matters of controversy arising from making a new survey: Benjamin Morris, Davis Crane, R. M. Sinks, J. K. Morris, and John Ellsberry.

The resurvey was made at a cost of more than \$100, but the villagers, with few exceptions, adhered to the old landmarks.

Nov. 28, 1857, an ordinance was passed to prohibit the traffic in liquors, and Feb. 3, 1858, on account of the presence of mad dogs, all canines were to be restrained or muzzled.

June 5, 1861, the running at large of geese and ducks was prohibited, under a penalty of ten cents per head for every goose or duck over six weeks of age committing such an offense.

May 29, 1872, an ordinance was passed creating a board of health, to be composed of seven members, to be elected or appointed annually. The first board was composed of the mayor, G. T. Layfield, S. W. Eder, A. F. McCall, A. R. Scott, John Ellsberry, Alexander Armor, and W. L. Swing.

March 14, 1873, the office of street commissioner was again created, and such an officer ordered to be elected at the following annual election. At the successive meetings the principal streets were ordered to be improved, and since 1873 much work has been done in this direction, the streets at present presenting a favorable appearance.

Feb. 9, 1878, the office of solicitor for the village of Bethel was created, the appointment to be made by the Common Council.

April 1, 1878, the ordinance creating the office of street commissioner was repealed, but May 11, 1878, the office with modified powers was re-established, and yet exists.

March 17, 1879, an ordinance was passed to punish intoxicated persons and disturbers of the public peace, and empowering the court to inflict fines or confinement in the watch-house for periods varying from one to forty-eight hours.

March 19, 1879, the office of cemetery trustee was created, and at the annual election, the ensuing April, the following were elected: John Ellsberry, N. B. Morris, and James Frazee.

July 14, 1879, an ordinance was passed prohibiting any person from driving on the streets or alleys of the village faster than a gait of seven miles per hour.

The levies for tax purposes on the valuation of the village property were as follows: for a cemetery fund one-fourth of a mill; for a salary fund one and three-fourths of a mill; and for a general fund one and a half mills; making the taxation light and leaving the finances of the village in good condition.

The village officers in 1879 were: Mayor, G. B. Ulrey; Clerk, C. H. Calkins; Trustees, H. U. Reed, Ham Allen, Robert M. Town, J. A. Perrine, J. C. Riley, H. J. Beck; Treasurer, H. G. Somermier; Street Commissioner, James Carter; Marshal, J. H. Sims.

Since the incorporation of the village the following have been the principal officers:

MAYORS.

1851-52, Jesse R. Grant; 1853-54, A. Carr; 1855, B. J. Tice; 1856, S. W. Eder; 1857, David Osborne; 1858, A. N. Hines; 1859, J. R. Stills; 1860-61, A. Carr; 1862, C. Green; 1863, John M. Goodwin; 1864, Nelson Gibson; 1865, A. N. Hines; 1866, W. E. Thompson;* 1867-68, G. T. Layfield; 1869, S. F. Townsley; 1870-75, G. T. Layfield; 1876, G. W. Elrod; 1877, W. H. Ulrey; 1878, James Dye; 1879, George B. Ulrey.

RECORDERS.

1851-53, T. J. Morris; 1854, Joseph Thornton; 1855, E. C. Stiles; 1856-57, J. C. Morris; 1858, R. M. Sinks; 1859-60, J. C. Morris; 1861-62, G. T. Salt; 1863, H. J. Beck; 1864-67, Horace J. Beck; 1868, Phil South; 1869-70, H. J. Beck; 1871-73, Winthrop Frazier; 1874, S. R. Williams; 1875-78, J. N. Altman; 1879, C. H. Calkins.

TREASURERS.

1851-57, J. W. Sims; 1858-60, W. W. Fee; 1861-62, N. A. Hitch; 1863, W. R. South; 1864, B. F. South; 1865-66, R. M. Sinks; 1867, C. Davis; 1868, R. M. Sinks; 1869, E. A. South; 1870-79, H. G. Somermier.

THE HOTELS AND STORES.

In November, 1802, Houton Clarke was licensed as the first tavern-keeper in Bethel. His place of entertainment was a small log house which stood on the site of Joseph Clare's store, and was used a number of years by Clarke, when he built the brick house, now the residence of Gen. R. M. Sinks, and kept a hotel there until his death. In 1817, John R. Tice, who had come from New Jersey the year before, built a part of the present "Allen House," where he and his son James kept hotel until 1844. Others followed, and for a time the house was used as a residence, but since 1877 it has again been kept as a hotel by Ham Allen. On Main Street Benjamin Morris kept a public-house a few years from 1821 on, which was noted for its cleanliness. It is said that Mr. Morris became disgusted with the business and quit it because his guests would persist in spitting on the floor and otherwise offended his ideas of propriety. In the eastern part of the village, after 1840, W. H. Noble kept a good tavern several years, and about 1847 William Bredwell opened a public-house in the Y. B. Willis residence, which was continued five or six years. The present "Perrine House" has been continuously kept since 1833 by Col. Joseph A. Perrine, who is undoubtedly the oldest landlord in the county, and the house itself is perhaps more widely known than any other in Southern Ohio. In the good old times of four- and six-horse stages the Perrine corner presented a scene of animation which it will take many years to efface from the memory of the old citizens of Bethel, and to which they fondly recur as the halcyon days of their village life.

It is not positively known who first engaged in merchandising, although it is generally believed that Bethuel F. Morris sold the first goods. His stay here was not long continued, and George J. Trautwine may properly be called the first permanent merchant. In 1813 he opened a store on Main Street, in a building which has been re-

moved. Subsequently he erected the present "Perrine House," in which he was engaged in trade until his death in 1832. The next to open a store was Daniel Hankins, some time about 1821, on the corner at present occupied by M. J. Swing. There also were as merchants John Salt, Israel Foster (largely in trade for six or seven years), John Peterson, Samuel Justice, Edward Sinks, Edward Salt, Smith G. Clarke, Charles H. Hunt, and Randolph M. Sinks, either as principals or associated as partners. With little interruption, the latter has been a merchant at Bethel from 1836 till 1874. In the present Joseph Clare stand T. J. Morris was for many years in trade; and among other merchants in Bethel may be named Sargent & Griffith, J. S. Johnson & Son, John K. Morris, George T. Salt, and W. T. Warden. Besides the general stores of M. J. Swing and Joseph Clare, H. U. Reid, G. W. Elrod, and W. L. Swing are grocers; Clare & Sims and E. A. South dealers in shoes; R. M. Griffith and A. F. McCall, druggists; W. B. Lloyd, harness-maker; J. C. Riley and David Osborne, dealers in cabinet-ware; and B. C. Livingston and John Armor dealers in tin-ware.

THE POST-OFFICE, PRESS, AND THE PROFESSIONS.

The Bethel post-office was established before 1816, with Moses Warden as postmaster. His salary was \$6.31 per year, but as his duties were comparatively easy, it was deemed a proper remuneration. In 1825, Houton Clarke was appointed. From 1829 to 1849, T. J. Morris was the postmaster, and was followed by W. L. Griffith, who was succeeded in 1851 by T. J. Morris, who was the postmaster for a period of four years, when A. R. Fay was appointed. The latter was the first to introduce letter-boxes. He was succeeded in 1859 by Alexander Carr; and since 1865 the present postmaster, E. A. South, has administered the affairs of the office, which receives three mails per day. Since July, 1875, it has been a postal money-order office.

In 1828, Sam Medary, assisted by Thomas Morris, established the *Ohio Sun* at Bethel, and after being published here about a year it was removed to Batavia, where the paper is yet published as the *Clermont County Sun*. It is said that Medary performed his editorial work after school hours as long as he was engaged as a teacher, and that after the paper was printed he mounted his horse and delivered it in person to the patrons living around Bethel. The office of publication was in the second story of the Clare building, which was erected in 1828 by Thomas Morris for this purpose.

As an attorney, Thomas Morris commenced his career at Bethel in 1804, and continued nearly forty years. He had a number of students, among the number being Thomas L. Hamer and Sam Medary. Several of his sons and other members of the Morris family were educated for the law, and may have followed it a short time at Bethel. R. W. Clarke also first engaged in his profession here, but for a number of years the place was destitute of legal acumen. The present attorneys are the firm of South & Townsley and Orville Burke.

In medicine the first practitioner was Dr. Loofborough, who was in the village five or six years, from 1805 on. In

* W. E. Thompson and Charles Green each received 63 votes for mayor. Thompson selected by lot.

1812, Dr. Levi Rogers moved here from Williamsburgh, and continued until his death, in 1815. His home was on the lot where is now the residence of Dr. D. A. McLain, who has been here since 1841. Drs. Ralph Sharp, Wm. Wayland, and Andrew O. Hopkins were each here for periods of from three to ten years, from 1815 on. In 1823, Dr. Wm. Thompson located at Bethel, and remained until his death, May 9, 1840. Since that period, Dr. Wm. Ellsberry has been in practice, his son, Dr. W. S. Ellsberry, being associated with him since 1873. Dr. Wm. E. Thompson has been a practitioner at Bethel since 1860, Dr. Julius D. Abbott since 1874, and Dr. Quincy A. Brown since 1877. At sundry times since 1825 have also been as physicians at Bethel, Drs. B. Thompson, W. B. Chipley, Andrew F. McCall, S. Y. Thornton, L. T. Pease, S. H. Chase, H. Munger, S. S. Scoville, Dr. Hubbell, Dr. Ronain, and a few others whose names cannot be recalled.

About 1840, Dr. D. M. Frazee, a dental surgeon, began the practice of his profession at Bethel, and with little interruption continued until his death, in 1871.

SECRET ORDERS.

The township has the honor of having within her bounds one of the oldest secret societies in the county. On the 15th of December, 1820, a dispensation was granted to organize a lodge of Masons at Bethel, and on the 12th of December, 1821, a charter was duly granted to

BETHEL LODGE, No. 61, F. AND A. M.

The members named in the charter were George J. Trautwine, the Master; Jonathan D. Morris, the Senior Warden; John A. Smith, the Junior Warden; John G. Rogers, Benjamin J. Tingley, Houton Clarke, Isaac South, Gideon Minor, and John Molyneaux.

The first initiates of the lodge were John Quinlan and Jonathan Vandike, who were admitted to membership April 11, 1821. Among other members received prior to 1835 were Abram Conrey, James Dunkinson, Walter Knowles, Alfred Weed, Lemuel John, Luther Case, William Clarke, W. L. Thompson, John Hess, E. A. Woods, Seneca Palmer, Moses Larkin, John R. Tice, William Ross, Joseph McKee, Paine Davis, Timothy Sprague, James Ross, John K. Morris, Silas M. Wheeler, William Downey, Richard Pemberton, Joshua Lambert, John Chapman, Myers Seaton, Martin Gates, Peter H. Cookus, A. V. Hopkins, Richard H. Swain, William N. Beall, Reuben S. Searl, George R. Noble, Smith G. Clarke, Joseph A. Perrine, Randolph M. Sinks, John Irwin, Jesse P. Myers, Robert Fee, Daniel Munn, Hiram Fagin, R. W. Clarke, G. W. Salt, and James Thomas.

The aggregate membership of the lodge has been very large, but death and removals have reduced it until at present there are but 42 belonging. The officers for 1880 were George N. Winder, M.; Joseph A. Perrine, S. W.; John Sims, J. W.; John Tribble, S. D.; Henry Winder, J. D.; George Thornton, Treas.; R. M. Town, Sec.; James Frazee, Tyler; George Elrod and Ham Allen, Stewards. For many years John Quinlan was the honored treasurer of the lodge. Another of the early members, Joseph A. Perrine, has taken all the degrees of American Masonry, and has

ever taken an active interest in the affairs of the Order, to which he has belonged fifty years.

Since 1821 the following have been the lodge's Masters and Secretaries:

Masters.—1822–23, George J. Trautwine; 1824, Jonathan Vandike; 1825, John Quinlan; 1826–27, George J. Trautwine; 1828, N. R. Beall; 1829–33, John Quinlan; 1834, J. K. Morris; 1835, Joseph A. Perrine; 1836–38, R. M. Sinks; 1839, J. A. Perrine; 1840–46, R. M. Sinks; 1847, A. Glasgow; 1848–52, J. A. Perrine; 1853–56, R. M. Sinks; 1857, J. J. Norris; 1858, John Quinlan; 1859–60, George W. Winder; 1861, John Quinlan; 1862–63, George W. Winder; 1864, R. M. Sinks; 1865–66, George W. Winder; 1867–68, W. P. Thornton; 1869, J. A. Perrine; 1870–74, George W. Winder; 1875, John E. Tribble; 1876, H. S. Reynolds; 1877–78, George W. Winder.

Secretaries.—1822–23, Jonathan Vandike; 1824–25, J. K. Morris; 1826, N. R. Beall; 1827, Paine Davis; 1828, A. V. Hopkins; 1829–31, George J. Trautwine; 1832–34, R. M. Sinks; 1835–40, J. K. Morris; 1841, James Wasson; 1842, J. W. Kennedy; 1843, James Wasson; 1844–47, D. A. McLain; 1848–49, R. M. Griffith; 1850–51, James R. Musgrove; 1852, Jesse R. Grant; 1853, J. A. Perrine; 1854–55, M. F. Burke; 1856–59, J. C. Morris; 1860–61, G. B. Johnson; 1862–63, J. M. Leeds; 1864, N. Johnson; 1865, Peter Dean; 1866–71, R. M. Griffith; 1872, George W. Elrod; 1873, S. R. Williams; 1874, W. C. Frazee; 1875, George W. Winder; 1876–78, S. R. Canter.

The first meetings of the lodge were held in an upper room of the old Senator Morris residence, and afterwards in John Quinlan's house. In 1828 an arrangement was made with the school directors of district No. 1, whereby the Masons were allowed to add an additional story to the school-house, which was then being built, for a lodge-room; and when the old house was taken down and enlarged in 1853 the same arrangement was continued, and the room at that time provided yet forms the hall for the use of the Masons in Bethel.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 220, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted at Masonic Hall, March 30, 1853, with the following charter members: H. V. Kerr, N. G.; William C. Slade, V. G.; James J. Swing, Rec. Sec.; D. M. Frazee, Per. Sec.; and Josiah Beebe, Treas. Among the early initiates of the lodge were B. F. Penn, Theodore Hill, T. M. Leeds, Samuel W. Eder, Isaac Quinlan, Ham Allen, Jesse Peterson, A. C. Moore, C. W. Swing, E. S. Cowell, Francis Locknit, and G. W. Crane. The lodge entered upon a career of prosperity which has continued to this day, and although it has contributed many members to form neighboring lodges, yet it has 69 belonging.

The meetings continued to be held in Masonic Hall until the present Odd-Fellow's building was erected. It was occupied by the order first March 22, 1867. For the purpose of erecting this building and to enable it to legally hold other property, the lodge became an incorporate body April 28, 1865, with the following trustees: W. W. Burke, John Studer, A. R. Griffith, and G. S. Salt, clerk. Mr. Burke

is yet a member of the board, and has for his associates W. A. Frambes, Charles Swing, and James Dye. The other officers for the first term in 1880 were W. W. Caldwell, N. G.; George Clare, V. G.; Daniel Finney, Sec.; D. E. Carter, Per. Sec.; and H. G. Somermier, Treas.

From the institution of the lodge until the present time the following have been the Noble Grands: 1853, H. V. Kerr, W. C. Slade; 1854, J. J. Swing, I. S. Quinlan; 1855, W. C. Slade, G. W. Crane; 1856, C. W. Swing, S. W. Eder; 1857, A. D. Homan, J. M. Goodwin; 1858, W. W. Burke, S. S. Scoville; 1859, F. Locknit, J. R. Still; 1860, C. A. Elrod, A. Thompson; 1861, I. S. Quinlan, T. P. Holland; 1862, N. Johnson, J. P. Beck; 1863, H. J. McGohan, H. Allen; 1864, J. Studer, A. R. Griffith; 1865, D. E. Carter, William Ellsbefry; 1866, G. T. Salt, A. J. McGohan; 1867, Joseph Clare, J. F. Israel; 1868, B. C. Fewell, W. A. Frambes; 1869, no record; 1870, Levi Doughty, Joseph Parker; 1871, George H. Rader, ———; 1872, S. R. Williams, F. M. Frazier; 1873, Charles Green, John McNeal; 1874, L. S. Frazier, W. H. Ulrey; 1875, W. H. Brown, L. A. South; 1876, Ed. Elrod, W. C. Thorp; 1877, M. W. Fagaley, J. D. Phillips; 1878, J. C. Riley, J. D. Willis; 1879, A. Simpkins, James McMurchy.

EDUCATIONAL.

The records pertaining to the early schools of the township have not been preserved. Under the act of 1825 there were organized six whole and two fractional districts, District No. 1 being composed of Bethel and the northeastern part of Tate, and having 71 householders; the Bantam district had 59 householders, and the district in the southern part of the township 41 householders. Not including Bethel, there were, in 1879, twelve sub-districts, and the members of the board of education were H. F. Gray, president, C. W. Page, W. W. Burke, J. L. Kochenaur, George G. Coom, Edward Elrod, W. A. Altman, S. B. Smith, T. E. Beck, S. Parrish, M. M. Edwards, and Joseph Clare. Sixteen weeks of school are maintained per year at an expense of a little more than \$3000. The total number of pupils enrolled was (for 1879) 519. The value of the school buildings was not reported.

The first school in the township was at Bethel, and among the early teachers were Benjamin Morris and Ormskirk Boulware. Later other members of the Morris family and Samuel Medary taught excellent schools.

BETHEL UNION SCHOOL.

The minutes of the meeting which led to the organization of the special district of the incorporated village of Bethel have not been preserved; but on the 23d of April, 1859, the first board of education was chosen and was composed of W. L. Griffith, Joseph Thornton, S. S. Scoville, N. A. Hitch, W. W. Fee, and Thomas Elrod. The latter was chosen president, Joseph Thornton secretary, and W. W. Fee treasurer. On the 13th of June, 1859, the board of education adopted rules and regulations for the government of the school, and laid down a comprehensive course of study which required ten years to complete. Dr. S. S. Scoville, Dr. D. Frazer, and J. C. Morris were appointed a

board of examiners, and, with the appointment of J. C. Morris as principal, and Miss E. Headley and Miss H. L. Cook as assistant teachers, for the year beginning the third Monday in September, 1859, the school was fairly organized, and opened under favorable auspices.

The enumeration of youth at this period showed 133 white male and 106 white female children, living in the district, and 6 children of color. The presence of the latter caused much discussion as to their right to attend school. It was finally resolved, Feb. 1, 1860, "That, in the opinion of this board of education, children of less than one-half white blood are not entitled to attend the public school, and that the superintendent be instructed to notify the parents or guardians of the following children, that they are excluded, viz.: William Brown, Moses Brown, Andrew Brown, Emily Brown, and ——— Blackwood."

Having passed safely over this reef the school was not materially distracted by any foreign element for many years, and its general conduct has been harmonious and prosperous. It has enjoyed the labors of the following principals: J. C. Morris, Z. Riley, Z. W. Fagin, W. O. Hopkins, O. P. Cook, F. C. Harvey, Thomas D. Scott, W. H. Ulrey, and W. R. Page. The latter became connected with the school in 1878, and, assisted by L. S. Thompson, Kate Altman, and Lizzie Richards, is yet in charge.

The board of education in 1880 was composed of Albert A. Crane, president; Jerome Behymer, secretary; H. U. Reed, treasurer; and Daniel E. Carter, M. J. Swing, and A. C. McKibben, associate members.

The Union School was opened in the house erected by district No. 1 in 1853, and which is most generally known as Masonic Hall, from the fact that the Masons added the third story and have since occupied it for their meetings. Its construction cost the district \$1600, and Alexander Carr did the brick-work. With the growth of the village and the success of the Union School came a demand for a building of more spacious accommodations. The proposition to erect a larger house was submitted as early as March 16, 1867, but of a total vote of 95 only 19 favored the project. For eight years the question was agitated, and on the 17th of May, 1875, it was brought to a final issue, 69 voting to build a new house and 66 opposing such a measure. J. M. Goodwin and W. E. Thompson, two of the most active promoters of the enterprise, were authorized to prepare plans for the new building, and soon work went on apace on the edifice. It is a two-story brick, 51 by 69 feet, with the front and rear walls slightly recessed the width of the main hall, and the centre of the house is surmounted by a light belfry. Internally are six rooms and a fine hall, 28 by 51 feet. The building presents a very creditable appearance, and cost about \$7000. It was first occupied for school purposes in the fall of 1877. Since it has been taught in the new house the Union School has taken a merited place among the many excellent schools of the county. In 1879 it was attended by 106 boys and 103 girls, graded as primary scholars, and instructed at a cost of nearly \$1200.

The following have been the principal officers of the board of education since 1859:

Presidents.—1860, W. L. Griffith; 1861–62, Thomas Elrod; 1863–64, B. F. South; 1865, D. M. Frazer; 1866–

68, Charles Green; 1869-71, H. C. Goodwin; 1872-75, J. M. Goodwin; 1876-78, H. C. Goodwin.

Secretaries.—1860, Joseph Thornton; 1861-64, Charles Green; 1865-75, W. E. Thompson; 1876, W. L. Swing; 1877, W. H. Ulrey; 1878, Jerome Behymer.

Treasurers.—1860-61, W. W. Fee; 1862, A. C. Salt; 1863, D. M. Frazer; 1865, E. A. South; 1866, H. C. Goodwin; 1869-73, H. G. Somerimer; 1874-76, A. R. Salt; 1877, H. G. Somerimer; 1878, H. U. Reed.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Tate was settled by a class of people whose religious convictions were strongly developed, and who early made provision to observe the forms of public worship. The first meetings were held in the rude cabins of the pioneers, or, if the weather permitted, in the leafy temples which the Giver of all bounties provided. Yet at an early day the Methodists built one of the first meeting-houses in the county in the Collins neighborhood, and the lot on which it stands has been consecrated ground ever since. But the first organized religious body in Tate was

THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF BETHEL,

whose beginning dated from 1799, if not earlier. The original members numbered but 6, and were Jeremiah Beck, Sr., Jeremiah Beck, Jr., Obed Denham, Mary Denham, Charity Beck, and Kelly Burke. The church does not seem to have been supplied with a pastor prior to 1805, at which time the Rev. Moses Hutchings assumed this relation, and with the settlement of the country came a large number of members who were heartily in sympathy with the avowed tenets of the church, and especially with the position it took upon the slavery question. No fellowship was allowed with any one who had an interest in slavery or who regarded the institution as just, and consequently, while the church prospered because it had taken this decided position in favor of the right, it also drew upon itself the reproach of many bitter enemies. In general, however, its career has been one of prosperity. Among the members belonging prior to 1828, in addition to the above, were the following: Anna Lewis, Sears Crane, Sarah Crane, Levi Beck, John Frazee, Luther Crane, Debby Hutchings, Daniel Osborne, Mary Brown, Peter Smith, Rebecca Hewitt, Moses C. Edwards, Obed E. Denham, Sarah Denham, Isaac A. Morris, James Burke, Mary Halse, Rachel Stultz, Sarah Gibbs, John K. Morris, Laura Trautwine, Ruth Goble, H. Frazee, Moses Edwards, John Denham, Benjamin Osborne, Susan Osborne, Chris. Hartman, Mary Hartman, Elizabeth Robbins, Rebecca Bricker, Samuel Beck, Timothy Edwards, Nancy Boulware, Thomas West, Hannah Elrod.

On the 27th of July, 1806, Jeremiah Beck was ordained to the office of deacon, the first of which we have any account, and on the 6th of August, 1808, the church, to accommodate its members living in Williamsburgh, held a meeting there, celebrating the communion the following day.

May 27, 1809, "Sears Crane was licensed to preach whenever the Lord in his providence shall call him." At various times the church also ordained the following to the

office of the ministry: Rev. J. K. Morris, May 5, 1840; Rev. Aaron K. Sargent, Aug. 30, 1845; Rev. Richard King, April 21, 1855.

In 1814 the church first took action in regard to building a house of worship, and appointed John Denham to draw up a subscription-list to secure the necessary funds, but it was not until April 27, 1816, that a final resolution was made to build a meeting-house on lot 176, which had been set aside for this purpose by the proprietor of the village, Obed Denham. The following year the first trustees were elected, namely, Kelly Burke, Timothy Edwards, Levi Beck, and Jeremiah Beck, clerk.

On the 25th of September, 1819, the ordination of Jonathan Tingley to the office of deacon is noted, and a few years later appears a minute relating to the church on Clover Creek, which was granted liberty to worship in the new meeting-house, providing the society at that place would unite in completing it. The house was not completed until several years later, and was used for the meetings of the church until 1853, when the village purchased it for a town hall, and later it was removed to the old tan-yard, where it is yet used as an adjunct of that business. The present house was built, after much exertion, the same year, but was not consecrated until August, 1854. It is a neat brick edifice, and well affords a spiritual home for the society. The present trustees are H. U. Reed, David Osborne, and Charles Davis.

The pastors of the church have been the following reverend gentlemen: Moses Hutchings, Moses Edwards, Aaron Sargent, James Sargent, Aaron K. Sargent, George Sapp, M. Jones, G. W. Taylor, J. K. Morris, E. S. Riley, Richard King, Wm. Spoldon, W. H. Dolby, E. R. Hera, and since May 4, 1879, G. W. Churchill. A membership of 157 is reported, with W. W. Smith, David Osborne, Loran Pool, and Charles Davis as deacons. Timothy E. Beck is the church clerk. A flourishing Sunday-school, having more than 100 members, is maintained by the church.

THE POPLAR FORK BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized May 6, 1842, with the following members: J. S. Boggess, Nancy Boggess, Levi Beck, Abigail Beck, Jordan Harris, Margaret Harris, Joseph Dorrell, Margaret Dorrell, J. W. Riley, A. J. Riley, F. C. Riley, Eli Riley, George Stultz, Susannah Canter, Abram Coffman, George Halse, and Mary Halse. The following year a small but neat frame meeting-house was built on the Felicity pike, near Higginsville, by a building committee composed of Jordan Harris, J. S. Boggess, Levi Beck, George Halse, and J. C. Gravitt. The official organization has not been closely kept up, and William Halse is at present the only member of the board of trustees. For a time the church flourished, but a number of causes tended to reduce the membership to but a few persons. The deacons in the order of the service have been John S. Boggess, Jordan Harris, James Canter, M. Tribble, Thomas Canter, Daniel Altman, and William Halse; and the church has had the ministry of the following reverend gentlemen: Josiah Denham, George Sapp, A. K. Sargent, J. K. Morris, Thomas Elrod, William H. Dolby, J. D. Hatfield, W. D. Spoldon, Joseph Hawkins, and W. L. Jermane.



COL. WILLIAM THOMAS.

Col. William Thomas was born Aug. 16, 1801, in Redstone Fort, Washington Co., Pa. His father, James Thomas, was born near Annapolis, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in 1779, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Lyons Clark, and of Holland Dutch descent, was born in 1775, in Monmouth County, N. J., and was a little girl when Washington fought the battle of Trenton. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was William Thomas, born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; while his great-grandfather was John Thomas, who came to America from Wales about the year 1680, was a very large planter, and served for years as high sheriff in the Maryland Colony. James Thomas, in the year 1805, accompanied by Joseph Smith, moved with their families to Ohio and landed at Columbia. He located in Hamilton County, where Madisonville now stands, and where he purchased fifty acres of land. There he lived ten years, and there his wife died. In 1815 he removed to Clermont County in the Witham settlement, where he had bought a farm in 1807. Col. Thomas was the eldest of his parents' eighteen children,—nine boys and nine girls. James Thomas had six children by his first wife, of whom five are yet living, and twelve by his second wife, Levina Walworth. William was raised on a farm, attended the district school in a log cabin two or three months of winters, and was eight years old before he ever wore a hat. His father died in 1859, in his eightieth year. Col. Thomas was married in November, 1825, to Eliza Doan, sister of Dr. William Doan, of Withamsville, a Congressman from this district from 1839 to 1843. To them were born the following children: Rebecca, married to William Iden; William D.; Harriet, married to Samuel Atchley; Eliza; and De Witt Clinton. The second time he was married to Lucinda Doan, a sister of his first wife (deceased). His third marriage was to Mrs. Electra S. Bragdon, widow of Dr. George B. Bragdon, and daughter of Rev. John Collins, the famous and eloquent pioneer preacher who led and established the noted Jersey settlement in Clermont by locating himself, in 1803, on the East Fork at the historic "Horse-Shoe Bottom," afterwards the well-known residence of his distinguished son, Gen. Richard Collins. Col. Thomas lived at Withamsville until 1833, when he was elected sheriff of the county and moved to Batavia. He was re-elected to this office in 1835 with no opposition, so great was his efficiency and popularity. Upon the expiration of his two terms as sheriff he began merchandising in the building or on the site in Batavia where Sutton's store now is, and in this trade

continued for several years. During this time, Hon. James Ferguson having retired from the publication of the *Clermont Sun*, the Democratic organ, Col. Thomas controlled and operated the paper for two or three weeks, employing for a time a Mr. Gobright, from Washington City, as its editor. After the disastrous defeat of 1837 to the Democratic party in the county the paper was kept alive, mainly by the colonel's efforts, and the party, largely by his labors, was in a few years enabled to gain the ascendancy again. In 1839 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1841, serving in all four years, and making, as he had when sheriff, a faithful and popular officer. He then moved to Elk Lick Mills, where for several years he was in business keeping store and running the mills. In 1866 he moved to the fine farm near Bantam, in Tate township, where he has ever since resided. While living at Withamsville he was a trustee of Union township. He held the office of lieutenant in the Ohio militia before he was eighteen years of age, was afterwards captain, and from 1825 to 1833 colonel of his regiment, which used to drill and muster at 'Squire Chapman Archer's place. When he was sheriff he used to take his prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary by horseback to Columbus, and it required a week to make the round trip. The colonel is now in his eightieth year, but is very hale and hearty, and comes of an old Revolutionary stock long lived and famous in the early annals of the country. His grandfather, William Thomas, of Bladensburg, District of Columbia, was captain of a troop of horse Minute-Men in the Revolution, and served under "Light-Horse Harry Lee." In after-years the celebrated Thomas family divided on the slavery question, and some members of it, large planters and slaveholders, sold or emancipated their slaves, mostly the latter. The colonel's father's uncle, James Thomas, settled in Butler Co., Ohio, but afterwards in Greene Co., Ky., in which State also located Evan Thomas. William, a cousin of the colonel, settled at Waverly, Mo., was an old bachelor, owned fifteen thousand acres of land, and vast personal property of which the Rebellion stripped him. Col. Thomas' only son, William Doan Thomas, lives in Nebraska, where he is one of the wealthiest men in that young State. But few men in this county have been better or more favorably known than Col. Thomas, who for a third of a century was a controlling man in its affairs, political, military, and financial, and in his advanced age, surrounded with a pleasant home, he can with honor and satisfaction look over his long life spent in usefulness to the public and his fellow-men.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT BETHEL had among its pioneer members Moses Warden (the class-leader and local preacher), Samuel Nelson, Abner and Luther Crane, Michael Ellsberry, John S. Carter, Mrs. Benjamin Morris, and others whose names are not now remembered. The preaching which this class had at that time (about 1808) was held at the house of Michael Ellsberry every four weeks; but in 1814 the class had increased to such an extent that larger accommodations were demanded, and the same year a brick meeting-house was built by Michael Ellsberry, which was used for church and school purposes until 1830, when a larger church edifice was erected on the same street, about opposite the present school building. This was so poorly constructed that a new house was necessary before the society had outgrown the old one, and in 1860 the present edifice was erected, much of the material of the old house entering into its construction. The work was superintended by William Fee and William Ellsberry, and this house, though plain, affords a comfortable place of worship. Adjoining is a comfortable parsonage, which was secured in 1848, when Jesse R. Grant, an active member of the church, was on the board of trustees. The present trustees of the property are William Ellsberry, John Durham, Daniel Carter, H. C. Goodwin, W. A. Ellsberry, Joseph Raper, and H. G. Somermier.

The church at Bethel has enjoyed the ministerial services furnished by the Miami, White Oak, West White Oak, Moscow, and Bethel Circuits, belonging at present to the latter division. The charge embraces appointments at Clover, Bethel, Lakin, Point Isabel, and Mount Olive Churches, and is at present served by Rev. J. H. Middleton. The resident local preachers are the Revs. John Durham, George W. Swing, and Thomas Grange. The entire membership of the Circuit at the last annual Conference was reported at 450, which was divided into the following classes: Clover (2), Lycurgus Holmes and William Colthar, leaders; Bethel (3), E. A. South, Daniel Carter, and H. G. Somermier, leaders; Clermont, George M. Pemberton, leader; Lakin (2), E. R. Salt and Philip Milner, leaders; Point Isabel (3), Daniel Fee, Abijah Armacost, and George Thompson, leaders; Mount Olive (2), Wesley McKenzie and William Black, leaders. The recording steward of the Bethel Circuit in 1880 was E. R. Salt. At Bethel is a good Methodist Sunday-school, which is superintended by William Richards.

The ministers of Bethel Circuit and the territory which it now embraces have been the following, the names of the presiding elders being omitted:

Miami Circuit.—1799–1800, Henry Smith; 1801, E. Bowman, Benjamin Young; 1802, E. Bowman; 1803, John Sale, Joseph Oglesby; 1804, John Meek, Abraham Amos; 1805, Benjamin Lakin, Joshua Reggin; 1806, Benjamin Lakin, John Collins; 1807, Samuel Parker, Hector Sanford.

White Oak Circuit.—1808, David Young; 1809, John Johnson; 1810, Isaac Pavey; 1811, Benjamin Lakin, Eli Trentt; 1812, W. Griffith, Reuben Rowe; 1813, Robert W. Finley, D. Sharp; 1815, John Strange, S. Chenoweth; 1816, John Strange, Isaac Pavey; 1817, W. Griffith, James Simmons; 1818, B. Westlake, S. T. Wells; 1819,

F. Landrum; 1820, William Page, L. Swormstedt; 1821, A. W. Elliott, Z. Connell; 1822, William Page, Benjamin Lawrence; 1823, D. D. Davidson, Samuel West; 1824, G. W. Maley, J. Everhart; 1825, G. R. Jones, W. J. Thompson; 1826, G. R. Jones, Levi White; 1827, A. W. Elliott, Levi White; 1828, A. W. Elliott, A. F. Baxter, James Smith; 1829, B. Westlake, A. F. Baxter, J. W. Finley; 1830, B. Westlake, James Baxter, J. W. Finley; 1831, William D. Barrett, Joseph Leedrum, B. Frazee; 1832, William Simmons, John M. Goshorn; 1833, G. W. Maley, H. E. Pitcher; 1834, G. W. Maley, James Parcels; 1835, J. W. Clarke, William Rowe; 1836, John Collins, W. T. Hand; 1837, Ebenezer B. Chase, Alfred Hance; 1838, Ebenezer B. Chase, John Stewart; 1839, William J. Ellsworth, Edward Estill; 1840, Wesley Rowe, Edward Estill; 1841, William Parrish, J. G. Dimmitt; 1842, Isaac Ebbert, J. G. Dimmitt; 1843, G. R. Jones, James G. Blair; 1844–45, William S. Morrow, Joseph Gassner; 1846–51, no minutes.

West White Oak Circuit.—1852, A. Murphy, H. Baker; 1853, L. P. Miller, Michael Bitler; 1854, L. P. Miller, William E. Hines; 1855, C. R. Lowell, Joseph Blackburn.

Moscow Circuit.—1856, J. Fitch, J. Shea, T. S. Dunn; 1857, J. Fitch, P. Glasscock; 1858, J. Armstrong, P. Glasscock; 1859, J. Armstrong, D. Callahan; 1860, J. C. Maddy, J. P. Shultz; 1861, J. C. Maddy, J. L. Gregg; 1862–63, William Q. Shannon, T. Head; 1864, W. W. Ramsey, J. Armstrong; 1865, S. W. Edmiston, J. Armstrong; 1866, S. W. Edmiston, H. M. Curry; 1867, E. P. James, H. M. Curry.

Bethel Circuit.—1868–69, T. E. Fidler; 1870–72, R. E. Smith; 1873, W. E. Hines; 1874, D. D. Cheney; 1875, W. F. Mappin; 1876–78, A. D. Maddox; 1879, J. H. Middleton.

THE CLERMONT CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

forming a part of the Bethel Circuit, is one and a half miles southwest from Bethel, and was built before 1858 to afford a place of meeting for a class of Methodists living in that locality. Among the pioneer members were George West, leader; George Swing, Samuel Bennett, Richard Pemberton, William Frazier, and others, who worshiped in the West school-house until the chapel was built. The chapel is no longer regarded as a regular appointment, the members attending church at Bethel.

LAKIN CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This house of worship was built in 1849–50, on a lot which was donated for this purpose by James Hill, west of Wigginsville, by a building committee composed of Edward Salt, George W. Salt, James Hill, Daniel O'Hara, and Daniel Altman. The church was dedicated by Father John Meek, and the class which then occupied it changed its place of meeting from the old log school-house in this locality. Besides the building committee mentioned, the early members were James and Daniel McLain, and Joseph Saunders. The present trustees are John N. and John L. Fisher, John H. Boggess, John O'Hara, John W. Thompson, Daniel Altman, and James Hill. The chapel belongs to Bethel Circuit, as does, also,

THE MOUNT OLIVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the southern part of Tate. Previous to 1840 the Methodists in that neighborhood held their meetings in the Goodwin school-house in Franklin township; but that year, through the efforts of Wesley Winters and George Swope, funds were raised to erect a meeting-house on the farm of Wesley Winters, on the Felicity Pike. In the organization of the society which followed, Wesley Winters, George Swope, James F. Sargent, Simeon Goodwin, Warren Richards, John Horton, and Robert Winters were chosen trustees. The house was dedicated in 1841, by Benjamin Lakin. It cost originally \$1200, and has since been repaired, being at present in fair condition. Wesley Winters has been a trustee of the church continuously since the year 1840.

In the Bantam neighborhood Methodism has flourished since 1803, when it was introduced there by the Rev. John Collins, and at his house the first meetings were held. Among the early members of the class were persons belonging to the Collins, Higbee, McCullom, Justice, Drummound, Clark, and other families, living along the East Fork. About 1807 a log meeting-house was erected by the society, which was called

THE BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH,

which was on a lot of ground given by John Collins. A dozen years later a larger house was demanded by the growing membership, and in 1819, James Blackman erected the frame of the present church, which has been brought to its present condition by several repairs. For many years the members of this church belonged to Laurel, but in 1876 a new circuit was formed with the name of Bantam (which embraces the "Bethel" Church, Concord, in Williamsburgh, and Mount Pisgah, in Ohio township, and which had Rev. J. F. McCole as preacher in charge. He was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. George W. Fee. In the Collins neighborhood are two classes, having Frank Dunlap and Robert Blair as leaders; at Concord one, Benjamin Wilson, leader; and at Mount Pisgah four, John Terwilliger, James Dillon, John Wilson, and Arthur Wyatt, leaders. The aggregate membership is about 300. John W. Lindsey is the recording steward, and Nathaniel Daly a local preacher.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT BETHEL.

Prior to 1820, Mathew Gardner, George Fisher, David Hathaway, and George Vandament held occasional meetings at private houses, at which were preached the simple doctrines of the Christian Church, and which, in successive years, were proclaimed by Samuel Rogers, Peter Shick, J. T. Powell, and Alonzo Knowles. Following these early meetings was the organization of the church at Bethel, Nov. 3, 1821, by Elder Mathew Gardner, the members agreeing to take the "Scriptures for our rule in faith and practice."

The covenanting members were Nathan Oliver, Rebecca Oliver, Shadrach Tribble, Alanson Tribble, Amelia Tribble, Nancy Tribble, Samuel Thompson, Anna Thompson, Joseph McChesney, Sarah McChesney, Mary Towusley, Lydia Varley, Jacob Chatterton, Lucinda Chatterton, Charity

Beck, Elizabeth Vanosdol, John Conover, Jemima Conover, Davis Crane, Sarah Crane, Isaac South, Elisha B. Thompson, Mary Thompson, George Ulrey, Lydia Ulrey, and a few others.

Among the early trustees were Davis Crane, Luther Crane, Joseph McChesney, Isaac South, George Ulrey, E. B. Thompson, David Thompson, Jacob Chatterton, and it was some years before the first meeting-house was built which is now occupied by Mr. Tice, the society having provided itself with a new house of worship, which it yet uses.

From 1826 till 1836 an aggregate of 160 persons belonged to the church, which, the latter year, dissolved its connection with the Southern Ohio Conference, and became connected with those Christians who accepted the teachings of Walter Scott and Alexander Campbell; and the church has since adhered to that branch of Christians, having no creed but the Bible.

E. B. Thompson was one of the first elders of the church, and served most acceptably and faithfully until his removal. His associate was John Pierce, who, in March, 1852, was ordained to his office, and Ezekiel Lockwood, Samuel M. Cook, and E. E. Turner to the deaconship, Elder J. T. Powell officiating. He was for many years the preacher of the church, being most devout and faithful, and had as co-laborers Elder Otho Pearre, Elder David Thompson, Jr., Wm. Pinkerton, J. B. Lucas, Wm. Patterson, George Campbell, and H. R. Pritchard. In the fall of 1851, Elder J. H. Lockwood began his pastoral labors with this church, preaching in connection with some of the above named, and this was his first engagement as a preacher. He remained with the church until 1854, when he moved to Madison, Ind., and Otho Pearre was employed to preach one-fourth of his time. Subsequently, Elders J. M. White, Josephus Blair, J. D. Mathews, T. J. Murdock, and others were the preachers until 1862, when Elder J. H. Lockwood again became the pastor, and has since served as such, his labors occupying one-half of his time.

The new chapel was built in 1867, and at the dedication Elder William Pinkerton and Dr. James Hopple assisted the pastor. Its cost was \$4100, and the building committee were W. T. Cook, Samuel Ulrey, Samuel M. Cook, William Ulrey, and J. H. Lockwood. The house is of brick, 34 by 58 feet, and has accommodations for 350 persons. The present trustees are Samuel Ulrey, A. J. McGohan, and William Swing. Other official members of the church are J. H. Lockwood, Pastor; Samuel M. Cook and M. G. Thompson, Elders; Redmond Hanley, Samuel Ulrey, W. A. Lockwood, and Amos B. Cook, Deacons; A. R. Scott, Clerk; Amos B. Cook, Treasurer; and W. A. Lockwood, Sunday-school Superintendent.

Both the church and Sunday-school have been fairly prosperous, the former having had 550 members, with 180 belonging at present; to the latter from 50 to 100 belong. David Thompson, Jr., Aaron Chatterton, Sterling E. Pearre, and J. H. Lockwood originated from the church as ministers, and the society at Bethel has always exerted a marked influence in the councils of the church, promoting and directing its various enterprises.



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS FAGALY, TATE TR. CLERMONT CO OHIO.

THE ANTIOCH CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The constituent members of this body were Jonas and Samuel Trissler, John Shinkle, Joseph Jones, their wives, and John Trissler,—nine in all,—who worshiped in the school-house at Poe Town until the meeting-house was built, about 1853, on a lot of land donated by James Davis. The church has greatly prospered, and has at present 182 members, under the pastoral direction of the Rev. James Lowell, who also preaches for the Boat Run Church and the newly organized Christian Church in Pierce township. The first minister and the organizer of the church was Peter Devore. Other ministers serving the church were Charles Manchester, George Mefford, S. S. Morris, A. J. Abbott, and Rufus McDaniels. The sole clerk of the church has been Samuel Trissler. The first deacons were John Shinkle and Joseph Jones, and these, with Wesley Boner, yet serve. For many years Hiram Trissler has been superintendent of a Sunday-school maintained in the summer season.

THE SUGAR-TREE RUN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This was the first church of that denomination organized in the county. It was formed by the Rev. S. H. Chase, in the Presbyterian Church at Nicholasville, in April, 1845, of six persons. At the next meeting 13 more joined, and ere long a large class was constituted, of which Isaac H. Brown was the leader. Among the early members were Catherine Brown, James Bunton, Sarah Bunton, Robert Doughty, William Doane, Jedediah Doane, G. P. Riley, Sarah Riley, Benjamin Rice, Jane Rice, Oliver Crane, Eliza Crane, Henry Tracy, Richard Brandriff, Rhoda Brandriff, Martha Tracy, Alfred Jackson, Levi Hopkins, Daniel Fee, Matilda Fee, Elizabeth Rogers, William Clingler, Diana Clingler, Mathew Moses, Charlotte Moses, Mary Hance, John Frazer, Rebecca Frazer, Peter Hastings, John F. Rogers, Delilah Rogers, Richard Mace, Nancy Mace, Frank Taylor, Abigail Lane, William Frazer, Sr., Sarah Frazer, O. W. Vanosdol, Francis Vanosdol, Jephtha Jones, Charlotte Jones, and William Riley.

In the spring of 1848 a board of trustees was chosen, which was composed of Daniel Fee, O. Crane, G. P. Riley, Benjamin Rice, and I. H. Brown, who erected a meeting-house the same season, on a lot of ground donated for this purpose by I. H. Brown, two miles southwest from Bethel. The house was dedicated free of debt by the Rev. P. A. Ogden, and afforded a comfortable place of worship as long as the society had an existence. It is yet standing, but has been transferred to the trustees of the township for use on funeral occasions. The removal of some of the most active members of the church, and the formation of other churches at more central points, impaired the strength of the society to such an extent that it was not deemed advisable to continue its organization, and it was allowed to go down about ten years ago.

Among the ministers who served the church were the Revs. S. H. Chase, L. Pettijohn, M. Harker, Thomas McNeilan, John W. Chalfant, Daniel Worth, Walter Yancy, John O'Neil, G. P. Riley, Joshua Boucher, Z. Fagan, John L. Fall, J. W. Hyatt, and a few others for short periods, who also served other Wesleyan Churches.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF BETHEL

was organized in the winter of 1853. In February of that year the Revs. D. Worth and W. C. Yancy, Wesleyan ministers, and Rev. T. D. Jay, a local preacher, co-operated with the Methodist Church of Bethel in holding revival meetings, which were attended with unusual interest, and which produced many conversions. After a short time the use of the house by the Wesleyans was forbidden, and their meetings were then held in the school-house, which was also closed against them in the course of a few months. The old Baptist church, and later, the town hall, were then used, rent being required at the rate of 25 cents per sermon. At a still later day the society held its meetings in Temperance Hall. But the church prospered to such an extent that, on the 29th of May, 1853, it was voted that a church edifice be erected. Accordingly, Isaac H. Brown, Benjamin Rice, and H. Munger were appointed a building committee to put up a brick house, 40 by 50 feet, on a lot of ground on Main Street, purchased of Walter Burke. Nelson Gibson, William Wilkerson, Thomas Corbet, H. Munger, and James Bunton were also elected the first trustees, and after a year's work the church was dedicated May 21, 1854, by Rev. Noah Hough. At this time there were 58 members, and on the day of dedication six more joined. These constituted two classes, led by Nelson Gibson and T. J. Morris. The aggregate membership of the church has been more than 200, and at present numbers 75.

The official board at this time (January, 1880) is composed of John Frazer, O. W. Vanosdol, Isaac H. Brown, G. W. Clare, Levi Pemberton, Trustees, and Frank Smith, Thomas Callon, and Q. A. Brown, Stewards. The church was formerly connected with Felicity and Laurel in forming a circuit, and had about the same pastors as the Sugar-Tree Run Church. The present minister is the Rev. J. L. Fall. A successful Sunday-school has long been maintained by the church, and for the seven years has been superintended by Joseph Clare. An average attendance of 75 members is reported.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY AT BETHEL

was organized about 1840, and embraced among its original members William Griffith, Lafayette Crane, Philip Elrod, James Denham, Benjamin Denham, Joseph Thornton, George Brown, Samuel Eder, etc. An old store-room on Plane Street was purchased and fitted up for a house of worship while the society had an existence, about a dozen years, when it was removed and converted into a shop. Among the ministers who preached here are remembered the Revs. Pingrey, Emmett, Gurley, and others from Cincinnati.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BANTAM

originated from the old Presbyterian Church in Monroe, in consequence of a division into Old and New Schools, the members of the New School transferring their interests to Bantam in 1861, where the meetings were first held in the old school-house. On the 28th of August, 1864, the society became an incorporated body, with Samuel Simpson, William Porter, Sr., and John C. Reddish as a board of

trustees. The present church edifice at Bantam was begun the same year and completed the next, and is an inviting and substantial place of worship. It was dedicated Aug. 27, 1865. At that time Rev. J. L. French was the pastor, and was followed by the Rev. H. A. Ketchum, who was connected with the church in 1872, when the members of the session were George W. Hays, William Porter, Alexander Porter, Job Malsberry, and Samuel Simpson, Elders; and L. W. Hitch and A. J. Justice, Deacons. In 1874 Rev. W. C. West became the pastor, and the church was re-organized, the following being elected as official members: Alexander Porter, F. E. H. Kemper, William Porter, Job Malsberry, Elders; David White and Charles Malsberry, Deacons; M. M. Edwards, George Swanson, Sr., George Swanson, Jr., and L. R. White, Trustees; and Miss Hattie Simpson, Treasurer. In the main these officers yet serve, and since January, 1875, the Rev. William Carson has been the pastor of the church. The aggregate number of members has been 103, and at present 75 belong. A good Sabbath-school is maintained the year throughout, which has F. E. H. Kemper for superintendent. A further account of the early history of the church may be found in the pages devoted to the history of the township of Monroe.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

S. B. SMITH.

Samuel Brown Smith was born Feb. 10, 1811, on the banks of Bullskin Creek, near Feesburg, Brown Co., Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary Richardson, born Oct. 16, 1789, and reared in Brown County, on Bullskin Creek. She is still living in her ninety-first year, and often tells of the privations of the pioneer days, and the Indian outrages that preceded the victory of Wayne in 1794. In her sixteenth year she was married to William Smith, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America at an early day, and settled near Feesburg. After their marriage they located on Cherry Fork of Brush Creek, in Adams Co., Ohio, where she yet lives. They had four girls, Sarah, Luciinda, Mary Ann, Nancy, and one son, Samuel Brown, the subject of this sketch. William Smith served throughout the war of 1812, and died in 1817, leaving his wife with five small children to care for and but limited means at her command,—only a piece of land lying in the woods. In 1819 she married Nathan Plummer, who owned no property, but was a good worker and a kind stepfather, and with him the children lived until they married and settled down in life. The country being sparsely settled, the schools were few and inferior, but Samuel B. obtained a good education, and subsequently taught district school, singing-school, and writing-school, being an excellent penman, and highly proficient. In 1839 he went to Indiana and taught at Walnut Grove, Montgomery Co., of that State, and in the spring of 1840 entered one hundred and twenty acres of land in Owen County of the same State. In 1842 he returned to Ohio, and traded for the old Sarah Gray farm of one hundred acres, one-half mile southwest of Poe Town, in

Tate township, of this county. Oct. 19, 1843, he was married to Keziah Jane Wilson, who was born Nov. 16, 1815, near Jacksonville, Adams Co., Ohio, on Ohio Brush Creek, and was the daughter of Ralph and Martha Wilson. Her father was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and her parents came from Kentucky to Adams County. On Oct. 26, 1843, the week following their marriage, Samuel B. Smith and his wife moved to the farm he had purchased in Clermont. They had no money and but little property, but they struggled on and paid for the place for which he had given his notes. Thus Mr. Smith worked on with



S. B. Smith

tact and judgment until he had eight hundred and fifty acres in his different farms. His five eldest children married, and he divided his lands, giving each of them a good place of from one hundred to one hundred and thirty-five acres, which with the other outfit he gave them made his donation to each at least five thousand dollars. He still retains the homestead farm of two hundred and thirty-eight acres for himself, wife, and youngest child. Thus from a poor boy he became a wealthy farmer, not by speculation but by careful management and investing his earnings from time to time in lands. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace of Tate township, and re-elected six times, making seven successive terms as magistrate, continuing in office twenty-one years. In the many cases appealed from his docket to the Common Pleas Court his decision was never reversed. In 1872 he was elected county commissioner over Robert Jeremiah, the Republican candidate, and in 1875 was re-elected over the Republican nominee, Mr. Weaver. Mr. Smith's six years' administration as a county commissioner was characterized by inflexible honesty, the severest economy, and that cautious management displayed in his own private business. His long experience as magistrate enabled him to save the taxpayers large sums of money in cutting down justices' and

mayors' transcripts where more fees had been taxed than allowed by law. The county with its many valued and tried public servants never had one more honest and true to the public interests than Samuel B. Smith. Affable in his manners, of sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity, his public career is a monument more enduring than marble or brass. Within five days of the expiration of his second term he was thrown from his vehicle near

Felicity, and had both of his legs broken. In the course of a year he recovered sufficiently to get about, but is a cripple for life. A Democrat in politics, a leading farmer by avocation, and a man justly esteemed by the community, he has made a character and record worthy of recognition, and left the impress of an honorable and successful life, one highly useful to the day and generation in which he has been a most conspicuous actor.

FRANKLIN.

THIS township occupies the southeast corner of the county, its southern bounds being washed by the Ohio River; on the west is the township of Monroe and on the north is Tate. In shape Franklin is almost rectangular, with one of the ends resting on the Ohio. The length of the township is about eight miles. The central part forms an elevated plateau, whose general level is only slightly broken along the water-courses. Bordering the fertile bottoms along the river are high hills, some of them too steep for cultivation, and the surface here and in the eastern part is very irregular and presents a rough aspect. In the latter part is the Bullskin Creek, and its main affluent Painter's Fork,—turbulent and troublesome streams,—along which is a narrow valley. Flowing southwest through the northwestern and southwestern parts of the township are Big Indian and Bear Creeks, at present having but a small volume of water, but formerly much larger streams, and along which are some fine lands. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a darkish loam, and possesses different degrees of fertility, but is generally productive and especially favorable for the cultivation of the various fruits and tobacco. The township is well improved and contains many well-tilled farms, on which are substantial and often elegant residences, with fine orchards and attractive improvements.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

There is a tradition that a man by the name of Logston was the first white settler in the township. He kept a ferry at the mouth of the Bullskin as early as 1795, and it is supposed that he was the first settler between Marietta and Columbia. When the permanent settlers came in he passed away, leaving no further history.

Probably Edward Salt was the next to occupy this place. He was a native of Berkshire, England, and marrying against the wishes of his parents, left them, and with his Irish bride came to America, settling in Berkeley Co., Va. Here his three daughters and two sons were born. In 1790 he moved to Crab Orchard, Ky., and six years later to the mouth of the Bullskin, where he had charge of a ferry and where he died in 1812. His eldest daughter, Innocent, married John Frazer, of Tate township; Nelly married John Wharton, of Washington township, and one

of her sons, Henry, became a distinguished Methodist minister. John Salt was but a lad when the family settled in Franklin, and at the age of fourteen he foolishly contended with another boy to see which could drink the greatest quantity of cold water. He drank two quarts and was thrown into spasms, which continued one after the other, without a moment's rest, to the number of more than three hundred. When he was relieved it was found that his memory had been so much impaired that his education was entirely gone, and he had to go back to his letters and relearn as a child. His health was also affected by the recurrence of these spasms, and as his physical strength was feeble he determined to secure a good education. In this he was successful, and he became a school-teacher in Kentucky. While engaged in teaching he became acquainted with Miss Mary Donovan, and soon after a mutual attachment sprang up between them, which resulted in an engagement to marry. But his spasms still afflicting him he was unwilling to involve others in his misfortunes, and postponing the affair for a time, he heard of a man in North Carolina who could cure such cases. So eager was he to be restored to health that he prepared to pay him a visit, undertaking the long journey even upon such slight and doubtful evidence. He selected a companion and proceeded on the way, on horseback, having, after several days, one of his spells. Yet he had sufficient warning to dismount before it came on, and although it left him weak and feeble, he was able to continue his journey. When he arrived at the place he found the man they sought in jail for debt. They went to the jail, made known their business, and in a few hours were ready to return with their prescription and medicine (two small vials of tasteless and colorless liquids), which the doctor said would cure him after he had two more spells. He followed the directions, and after having two more spasms was thereafter totally cured of this sickness. He married Miss Donovan, and, after periods of residence in Washington and Kentucky, purchased a large tract of land in Tate, where he moved in 1826 and where he resided until his death, Oct. 13, 1859. He became an extensive trader on the river, loading his flat-boats at Point Pleasant, and made in all fifty-two trips to New Orleans, returning on foot thirteen times, coming

through the perilous Indian country with the proceeds of his voyages. He was active in other business enterprises and amassed considerable wealth. John Salt was an excellent citizen and a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He was the father of L. D. Salt, of Williamsburgh, and his brothers, Gustavus, Daniel, Wilser, and Francis Marion. The other son of Edward Salt was named Edward, and also became a resident of Tate township, where he died some time before 1870. He was the father of sons named George W. and Abraham, the latter living in Cincinnati. At the mouth of the Bullskin other pioneers came at an early day, and made temporary settlements until more favorable locations could be secured.

The first notable permanent settlement was made in 1798, by James Sargent. He was born in Montgomery Co., Md., Jan. 25, 1748, and in 1773 married Philena Pigman. In 1796 they immigrated to Kentucky, and having purchased a large tract of land in the southwestern part of Franklin and the southeastern part of Washington, on the Bear Creek, he made his home there two years later. His homestead was the farm now owned by Dr. Allen Woods. Before leaving Maryland he freed all his slaves, and determined to live where he could escape the influence of that pernicious system. For this act he was selected to form the first constitution of the State of Ohio, his associate member from Clermont being Philip Gatch. He was an active business man and held important public trusts. He died Dec. 13, 1826, leaving a family of two sons and four daughters. Of these Silas lived on an adjoining farm, and had sons John, James A., Griffith, Joshua, and Wesley; and daughters who married Joshua Pigman, Samuel Prather, and Wesley Dole. The second son, James, reared no family. The eldest daughter, Mary, married John G. Prather, and after the death of her husband, more than sixty years ago, became the second wife of Wm. Fee, the founder of Felicity, and who was the first representative from the county; Sally married Samuel Walraven; Nelly, John Joumey, of Kentucky; and on the 5th of November, 1805, Anna, the youngest daughter, married her cousin, Edward Sargent, the Rev. George Brown performing the ceremony. The following year she began housekeeping in a building which yet forms a part of the homestead residence, and where she has resided ever since, being now ninety-four years of age, living with her daughter, Mrs. Jesse McLain.

John Sargent, a brother of James, came the same year, and lived first on the Bullskin, but about 1800 he settled on Indian Creek, on the present Johnson farm, where he died in 1836 at the age of eighty-three years. He had five sons and three daughters, namely, Thomas, who became a Methodist minister, and died in the pulpit of Wesley Chapel, in Cincinnati, in 1833; John and Joseph, removed; Edward, who married the before-named Anna Sargent, and who died in 1841; and James F., who died in Columbus while attending the Legislature; Nellie married Joseph Frambes, of Felicity; Rebecca, Joseph Parrish, of the same place; and Betsey, Benj. Thresher.

Elijah Sargent, a third brother of James and John, also came to Franklin before 1800; but of his subsequent history but little is recollected.

John G. and Erasmus Prather, natives of Maryland, came to Franklin about the same time as the Sargents, and John G. settled on the river-bottom at Chilo, on the Waterfield farm, where he died before 1830. His family consisted of sons named James, who died at Chilo, about 1854; Samuel, who died on the homestead near the same time; Ignatius P., who died near Felicity in 1828; John O., a merchant, who died at Newport, Ky.; and Silas, Walter, Griffith, and Wesley, who lived at Chilo. The daughters were married to Samuel Slye, Wyatt Owens, Zadok Tucker, Capt. James Walls, and Capt. Graften Molen. Not a single member of this family survives. Erasmus Prather made his settlement north from Chilo, on the farm yet occupied by his son Garrett. Other sons were Joseph and Erasmus. The five daughters married Elijah Lanham, John Slye, Wm. Wedding, John Pangburn, and Joseph Schofield.

Samuel Walraven settled north of his father-in-law, James Sargent, in 1799, on a farm bordering on Bear Creek. He died in 1848, aged seventy-nine years. Of his family, Samuel died at New Richmond, and Joshua removed to Missouri. His daughters married,—Philena, Elijah T. Penn; Ann, Reuben Thoruly; Jemima, Emanuel Grubb; Mary Ellen, James A. Sargent; Rebecca, John Wilmarth; Eliza, Alex. Argo; and Susan, Joseph Frambes.

About the same time Joshua Pigman settled in the same neighborhood. He had two sons—Joshua and Levi—and a daughter,—Sarah,—who married Rev. Walter Griffith, a Methodist minister, who lived a long time at Neville, but who died while on a visit to Urbana fifty years ago. Joshua Pigman, Jr., was for many years a merchant at Sargent's Mills and at Neville. His brother Levi was a trader on the river, and died on his return home, about fifty years ago.

Soon after the defeat of the Indians by "Mad Anthony," Daniel Judd and his family came from their temporary home in Kentucky, where they had lived since 1792, when they came from Maryland, to the mouth of the Bullskin, where Daniel died many years ago. His son, William, afterwards occupied the farm which his father had somewhat improved, and lived there until his death, in 1824, at which time he had fifteen children living. Of these, Stephen Judd, now living in Batavia township, is the only survivor. He was born in Franklin, June 21, 1809, and had for his first wife a daughter of the Rev. Joshua Sargent, by whom he had four children, three surviving. For his second wife he married a daughter of Daniel Apple. He is one of the foremost farmers of the county, and was not only one of the original Abolitionists, but was an active member of the "Underground Railroad" in ante-bellum days. John Judd, who lived many years near Felicity, had in his family sons named William, James, and Alexander. All removed to the West.

Joseph Utter, from Pennsylvania, settled in Franklin about 1798, moving here directly from Kentucky. He was born in 1766, and died in 1839. His homestead was the place now occupied by James Moore. Of his family, Dowty was the oldest, and a sketch of his life appears elsewhere. Joseph and William removed to Indiana; Reuben died as a physician at Felicity; and James, John, and Washington all lived and died in the township. The

daughters married John Muir, B. Barrett, E. Barrett, Henry Hicks, and Rudolph Cook.

Hugh McKibben was also a native of Pennsylvania, and his settlement on the farm now owned by Randolph Tucker was prior to 1800. It was on his place that "Hopewell," the first church in the township, was built. Of his fourteen children, the Widow Frambes, of Felicity, aged eighty-two years, and Samuel Parker McKibben, the youngest, are yet living in the township. All the rest have removed or deceased. Some of the other daughters were married to Michael and Noah Richards and Mathew Mullen. Also among the pioneers of this part of the county, Joseph McKibben, a brother of Hugh, lived on the present Moscow pike, a mile from Felicity, where he died. He had several children, none of whom retained their settlement in the township. Here, too, among the early settlers were the Tatmans, and one of these—Joseph—was a Methodist minister; and later Ralph and John Wedding were added to the substantial citizens of western Franklin, and their daughters married into the Prather, Boner, Patterson, Watson, Wheeler, and other well-known families.

"Zadok Watson settled in July, 1801, on what is now part of the Garret Prather farm, and raised a very large family of children, and one of his sons, John, an eccentric old bachelor, died in 1865, possessed of large landed estates and thousands of dollars in gold and silver. This money he had miserly saved, and had buried under the out-buildings of his brother's place in coffee-pots and crocks, and the writer of this, who helped his administrator exhume it, found among the quaint old coin the first silver sixpence he had earned when a little boy before the war of 1812."*

John Day, a native of Maryland, in 1803 settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Joseph B., in the northern part of Franklin, where he died in 1817. Mathew, his eldest son, settled not far from the mouth of the Bullskin, where he died, in 1819. Several of the other members of the family removed to Indiana, to which State also immigrated David Day, an early settler near Felicity. Joseph Day, another brother, settled on the James Wells place about 1803, and deceased soon after this period. The father of James Wells—Joseph—settled in 1805, coming from New Jersey. The same year Jacob Joslin settled the farm now occupied by Henry Shinkle, and died there in the course of four or five years. One of his sons, Enoch, died on this place, and the others removed. Jeremiah Joslin, a nephew of the above, with his mother and two sisters, settled on an adjoining farm. Of his sons, Jeremiah is yet living near the village of Felicity. Among others who came to this part of the township, about 1805, were Reuben Bourne, Matthew Perkins, and Abram and Benjamin Sills, all of whom sooner or later removed; the latter to the headwaters of the Bullskin, in Brown County.

Carl Shinkle and his wife, Julia Ann, immigrated from Pennsylvania in 1796, and settled in Brown County, near Feesburgh, where he lived until his death. In 1797 one of his sons—Peter—settled in Franklin on the farm now owned by Henry Bolander, where he died more than forty years ago. His son, Peter, is yet living in Franklin, at an

advanced age, and Martin died in this locality a few years ago. Other sons of Carl Shinkle settled in Brown County at that early period, and later found homes in Clermont.

Jacob Shinkle, the pioneer living near the Benton church, was of another family. His son, Joseph, yet occupies the homestead, and Solomon lives near Rural; Daniel died a short time ago; John and Stephen removed to Illinois, and Thomas to another part of the West.

Stephen Bolander came from his native State, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and settled in Brown County, near Franklin, where he reared sons named Henry, John, Jacob, Christian, Stephen, Joseph, William, Daniel, Peter, and six daughters, who married Peter Shinkle, William Judd, and John Jacob Shinkle, of Franklin, and F. Fuller, George Woods, and William Kellum, of Brown County. Henry Bolander married Catharine Shinkle, and settled near the Brown County line, in Franklin, where he lived until 1839, when he moved to Illinois. Jacob Bolander settled on the farm now owned by his son, Henry, where he died in 1860. Of his other sons, Daniel removed to Illinois in 1839; Joel resides in the northern part of the township; Elias lives in Brown County; and David H. is yet living on the homestead.

The Miller brothers, Martin, John, Abram, Jacob, and David, came from Pennsylvania about 1800, and settled along the Bullskin in Franklin. John lived and died near Chilo, and his three sons, George, John, and Henry, died in the southeastern part of Franklin. Abram Miller lived on the upper part of Bullskin until his death, but his sons, Abram, Jacob, and Joseph, removed to Illinois. Jacob Miller, Sr., lived east from Felicity, on the Elijah Metzgar place. He had sons named David and Philip. One of his daughters married John Lesslie, and was almost a hundred years old when she died. David Miller lived on the present John Miller farm. His sons were Lewis, who died in the township, and Andrew, who died at Neville. Of his daughters, Sophia married William Richie; Polly, Abram Moyer; Susan, Thomas Brunson; and Catharine, James Parker. The descendants of the Millers became very numerous, and were useful citizens.

Philip Moyer came from Centre Co., Pa., in 1800, and settled one and a half miles southeast from Felicity, on the farm now occupied by David McGraw. He died in 1856, at the age of seventy-nine years. Of his children fourteen attained mature years, namely, Samuel, died in the township; John P., yet living at Felicity; Joseph, Levi, Michael, George, and Isaac removed to the West; the daughters married James Cook, James Houser, Samuel Gibson, William Motier, William Metzgar, and David Brunson.

Another family of Moyers lived on the Bullskin, farther up towards the Tate line, among the members being Abraham, Jacob, John, and George, and a daughter, who married Charles Baum.

In 1807, John Hoover immigrated from Maryland to the southeastern part of Franklin, and resided there until his death, in 1835, aged about eighty years. Five of his six children came with him to Clermont,—David, who settled near his father, living there until his death, in 1843, leaving twelve children; Emanuel, who settled southwest of the old home, where he died, in 1874, having had eleven

* R. J. Bancroft.

children; Joel, who married Anna Houser, and has occupied the homestead, being the oldest man in the township,—he was born July 19, 1794, and had ten children; John R., resided near the homestead until 1850, when he moved to Illinois, having ten children; Elizabeth, the youngest, married Christopher Houser, and yet lives near the family home, at the age of eighty years,—her husband died in 1859, and they had ten children.

The Houser family also came from Maryland, but made its first settlement in Kentucky; yet, after 1808, they intermarried with the Hoovers and came to Franklin to live among them. Christopher located on the State road, south of Felicity, where he died in 1859, aged seventy-six years. His brother David came a few years later and settled near Cedron, but about 1872 removed to Illinois. Isaac Houser came still later, and settled on the Charles Love farm, where he died more than twenty years ago. A mile south of Hoover's, Jacob Huffer was a pioneer, maintaining his residence until 1835, when he removed to Indiana, accompanied by his family. About the same time John Rohrer took up his abode here, but also removed to Indiana.

John McGraw located on the Brush place in 1805, and in 1814 went with Capt. Thomas Jones to the defense of the northern frontier, but at Dayton received orders to return home. He kept the first tavern in Felicity, and died at Cedron in 1855. Of his family, John yet resides at Felicity, and Nelson in Missouri. David and Joseph died in the township. The daughters married into the Hoover family and Joshua Smart. In this neighborhood, among the pioneers, were Charles and Michael Baum, but the former moved to Illinois and Michael to Washington township, where he died nearly a hundred years old.

Another aged pioneer was William Bradley, who died in 1868, aged ninety years. He was a native of London, England, and came to Franklin as early as 1802, and was well known as one of the early teachers. His son, Wellington, died a young man, and Nelson and William removed to Indiana. Harvey Bradley, another son, is a distinguished physician at Felicity.

John Conrey, who had served in the Revolution and was wounded in the leg, moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1790, and ten years later to the northwestern part of Franklin township, on the farm now owned by John Trees. He removed to Illinois about 1830, but one of his sons, Stephen, lived in Washington, where he had twenty-two children.

In the Mount Olive neighborhood Thomas Jones settled some time after 1800. He was a captain in the war of 1812. His death occurred in 1865, but his widow still resides here, at the extreme age of eighty-seven years. She was a daughter of Jacob Constant, also one of Franklin's earliest pioneers.

Jeremiah Smith, a native of Massachusetts, came to Franklin in 1800, and, after serving in 1812, settled at Felicity, where he was the first chairmaker.

John Van Briggles, a native of Virginia, came to Franklin some time after 1812, and was one of the early settlers at Felicity, where he was a furniture-maker and merchant. He had sons named Samuel, John W., Darlington, Thomas, Lafayette, and Edgar.

Lewis Lanham, a native of Maryland, came in 1812, settling southwest from Felicity, where he died many years ago. He had sons named Clement, Robert, Elias, Elijah, and Benjamin, some of whom yet live in the township. Of the daughters two were married to John Boner and William Miller.

Before 1800, Peter Goslin immigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, settling in Bracken County; but, about 1810, he found a home in Franklin township, where he died about 1828. Of his large family several of his sons came with him, while others followed boating on the river. Among the former was Benjamin, who remained on the homestead until his death, about twelve years ago. Of his family he left sons named Peter H., Joseph, Nathaniel, and John. Some time about 1818, Nathaniel Goslin, another son of Peter, came from Kentucky, and purchasing a part of the Obannon survey, lived there until his death, forty years ago. He followed boating a number of years, and walked back from New Orleans nine times, and was at that city the time of Jackson's victory. He also served three months in Harrison's campaign against the Indians. He had four sons, Peter, James J., Asher, and Samuel; and daughters who married Mahlon Broadwell and William Shinkle.

William Richey, a native of Ireland, settled early on the farm now owned by his son Lewis. He died, in 1851, in the State of Iowa. Another son, William, lives on an adjoining farm, in Eastern Franklin, and David and John in Brown County. George and Perry died in Franklin.

The Carver family came from Vermont in 1815, and located in the northwestern part of Franklin, but in 1850 removed to Wisconsin, to which State one of the sons of Ralph Carver, also named Ralph, went while it yet was a Territory, and was elected to the Legislature. Another son, Oliver, died of the yellow fever at New Orleans in 1821, and his son, Capt. L. W. Carver, is yet a resident of Felicity. The Goodwins, James and Simeon, were also from New England, their settlement in Franklin dating from 1818, and descendants of both families yet remain in the county. The Cousins, Lakin, Hicks, and Cockeral families settled early in the southern part of Franklin, and some of their descendants yet reside there, one of these, Daniel Cousins, living at Rural, being upwards of eighty-four years old. After the declaration of the peace which followed the war of 1812, so many settlers came to Franklin that it is impossible to particularize any further. The names of many pioneers appear in the history of Washington township, from which Franklin was formed, and in the appended list of

PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

In the following list appear the names of those who held real and personal property in the township in 1826, with the number of the entry and the names of the original proprietors. An asterisk prefixed indicates that no tax was paid on personal property, and that the owner was at that time, in all probability, a non-resident of Franklin.

Apple, Henry.
Adams, Jacob.
Arnold, George.
Adams, Timothy.

Ayres, James.
Anderson, Richard C., No. 1653;
Reuben Taylor, orig. pro.
Barber, James.

- Brannon, David, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Barber, Sally, No. 1102; Benj. Mosley, original proprietor.
- Barber, Robert.
- Barrett, Isaiah B.
- Brunson, Thomas R., No. 1654; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
- Boude, Thomas.
- Baum, Samuel.
- Baum, Michael.
- Brush, Jared.
- Bolander, Jacob, No. 1657; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
- Bolander, Henry, No. 1658; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
- Bradley, William, No. 1658; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
- Bagby, Sterling.
- Brush, Joseph.
- Bowen, Stephen.
- Bartley, Martha.
- Botts, George, No. 1651; John Armstrong, orig. prop.
- Barrett, Ezekiel.
- Broadwell, Josiah, No. 3616; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- Botts, Wm. P., No. 2961; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- Bagby, Nathaniel.
- Brown, John.
- Berry, William.
- *Brush, Mary, No. 1651; John Armstrong, orig. prop.
- *Baum, Charles, No. 1655; James Innis, original proprietor.
- *Baum, Michael, No. 1656; Jas. Innis, original proprietor.
- *Bonser, Nathaniel, No. 1656; James Innis, orig. prop.
- *Bagby, Betsey, No. 3616; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- *Boude and Owens, No. 1669; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
- *Beasley, Benjamin, No. 9446; Benj. Beasley, orig. prop.
- Conrey, John, No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
- Conrey, Stephen, No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
- Constant, John, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Clark, George, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Camerer, Henry, Jr.
- Chandler, Irenas.
- Chalfant, Robert.
- Chandler, Hill, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Cooper, Andrew.
- Coffman, Mary.
- Case, Alexander.
- Chapman, Henry.
- Chapman, Jacob, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Cook, Rudolph, No. 2379; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- Cousins, Rudolph.
- Collins, Henry.
- Cousins, Richard, No. 1730; Richard Allison, original proprietor.
- Camerer, Joseph.
- Cook, James, No. 2379; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- *Constant, Jacob, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- *Carver, Elizabeth, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- *Cousins, Wm., No. 4847; John Neville, orig. prop.
- *Chapman, Zachariah, No. 3616; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- *Conley, John, No. 1658; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
- Day, Thomas.
- Dill, Benjamin, No. 1080; J. Miller, original proprietor.
- Demaris, Edward.
- Dewitt, Peter, No. 1656; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Duncan, Joshua.
- Dickinson, Thomas.
- Dillman, George, No. 366; James Knox, original proprietor.
- Dorough, John, No. 1725; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Day, Joseph B.
- Day, Abigail, No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, original proprietor.
- Day, Mathew.
- *Dickey, Thomas, No. 1725; James Innis, orig. prop.
- Evans, Henry H.
- *Early, David, No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Fee, William, No. 1724; Morgan Bryan, original proprietor.
- Fee, Thomas.
- Fee, Jesse.
- Fagin, David.
- Fee, James, Jr.
- Fee, Thomas.
- Fee, James, No. 1285; Nicholas Carter, original proprietor.
- Fassett, John.
- Fassett, William.
- Fee, Arthur, No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, original proprietor.
- Gray, Henry, No. 761; John Burton, original proprietor.
- Goodwin, Simeon.
- Greer, Alexander.
- Gibson, Samuel.
- Greggor, George.
- Goodwin, John.
- Goslin, Benjamin.
- Galihar, John.
- Goslin, Nathaniel, No. 4847; John Neville, orig. prop.
- *Griffith, Sarah, No. 892; Robert Craddock, orig. prop.
- *Goslin, Peter (heirs), No. 4847; John Neville, orig. prop.
- *Gray, Peter (heirs), No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- *Gilbreath, James, No. 3616; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- *Gray, Michael, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Harman, John.
- Hastings, Peter, No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, original prop.
- Hoover, Joel, No. 1655; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Hoover, David, No. 1655; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Huffer, Jacob, No. 1656; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Hoover, John.
- Houser, Christopher.
- Huffer, Samuel, No. 1656; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Hedrick, John, No. 1669; Ed. Stephens, orig. prop.
- Halfhill, Mat.
- Hastings, John.
- Harman, Michael.
- Hicks, Joshua, No. 4847; John Neville, orig. prop.
- Hicks, Elijah.
- Hastings, Samuel.
- Herron, Jacob.
- Hopkins, Levi.
- *Hill, Alexander, No. 3066; Rich. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Hanson, Jacob, No. 2379; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- *Harmon, Catherine, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- *Hoover, Emanuel, No. 1655; Jas. Innis, original proprietor.
- *Hoover, Christopher, No. 1655; James Innis, orig. prop.
- Jones, Thomas, No. 1726; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Joslin, Demaris, No. 1102; Benj. Morley, original proprietor.
- Joslin, Jeremiah, No. 1658; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
- Joslin, Sarah, No. 1064; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
- Jones, William, No. 1726; James Innis, original proprietor.
- Judd, John, No. 2379; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- Judd, William, No. 2379; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- Judd, Catherine, No. 1647; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- Jordan, Elisha.
- Johnson, James.
- Jennings, Israel.
- *Johnson, Joseph, No. 1726; James Innis, orig. prop.
- *Johnson, James, No. 1726; James Innis, orig. prop.
- Knowles, Alonzo.
- Knowles, Gideon B.
- Kinney, George, No. 1066; William Taliaferro, orig. prop.
- Lakin, Benjamin, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Lanham, Elijah.
- Lanham, Rachel, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- Larkin, Moses.
- Lester, John.
- Leach, Walter.
- Lakin, William.
- Long, Richard.
- Leach, William.
- Lakin, Joseph, No. 1730; Richard Allison, original prop.
- Legget, John.
- Lanham, Robert.
- Lanham, Lewis, No. 508; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
- Lanham, Clement.
- *Long, Nancy, No. 1656; James Innis, original proprietor.
- *Layman, John, No. 1646; Davis & Obannon, original prop.
- Manning, John, No. 3512; Richard C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Minor, Gideon, No. 1102; Benj. Morley, original proprietor.
- Manning, Elisha.
- Manning, Elisha, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
- McKibben, Joseph, No. 1080; Jovin Miller, original prop.
- McKibben, Andrew L.
- Miller, Ann, No. 1730; Richard Allison, original proprietor.
- Mullen, Thomas, No. 1102; Benj. Morley, original proprietor.
- McDuffie, Gabriel.
- McKibben, Hugh, No. 1080; Jovin Miller, original prop.
- Mullen, Mathew.
- McKinney, Jeremiah.
- Miller, Lewis, No. 1654; Francis Taylor, original proprietor.
- Moyer, Abraham, No. 1654; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
- Moyer, Jacob, No. 1669; Ed. Stephens, original prop.
- Moyer, John, No. 1669; Ed. Stephens, original prop.
- Moyer, Philip, No. 1654; Francis Taylor, original proprietor.
- Metzgar, Leonard, No. 1656; James Innis, original prop.
- Mitchell, John.
- Metzgar, David.
- Miller, John, No. 1066; William Taliaferro, original prop.
- Moyer, George.
- Moyer, Philip.
- Michel, John.
- Metzger, Samuel, No. 1654; Francis Taylor, original prop.
- Miller, John, No. 1670; Ed. Stephens, original prop.
- Moyer, George, No. 1669; Ed. Stephens, original prop.
- Moyer, John S.
- Miller, David, No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, original proprietor.
- Mullen, John.
- Miller, Andrew, No. 1654; Francis Taylor, original prop.
- McConnell, John.
- Miller, Abraham, No. 1658; Francis Taylor, original prop.
- McGowen, John G.
- McLefresh, Elijah.
- McLefresh, Jesse.
- Murphy, Elizabeth.
- McNeal, Sampson S.
- Miller, George.
- Muir, John, No. 4847; John Neville, original prop.
- Moore, Henderson.
- McGraw, John, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, original proprietor.
- McGriff, Richard.
- *McKibben, William (heirs).
- *Miller, Henry, No. 508; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
- *Metzgar, Conrad, No. 1668; James Innis, original prop.
- *Newcomer, Jonathan, No. 1655; James Innis, original prop.
- Owens & Boud.
- *Owens, Wyatt, No. 1080; Jovin Miller, original prop.
- *O'Neal, Henry, No. 366; James Knox, original prop.

*Obannon, John (heirs), No. 2378; John Obannon, orig. prop.
 Parrish, Joseph.
 Plummer, Benjamin.
 Plummer, Tabitha, No. 1658; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
 Plummer, Jeremiah, No. 366; James Knox, original prop.
 Perkins, Mathew, No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
 Pearre, Otho, No. 1655; James Innis, original proprietor.
 Pearre, Charles W., No. 1668; James Innis, original prop.
 Perkins, Isaac.
 Prather, James.
 Poole, Ignatius.
 Prather, Marion.
 Pyle, John, No. 1060; William Taliaferro, original prop.
 Prather, Samuel.
 Prather, John O.
 Prather, Joseph.
 Prather, Erasmus, No. 1651; John Armstrong, original proprietor.
 Prather, Ignatius, No. 1285; Nicholas Carter, orig. prop.
 Plummer, William C.
 *Parrish, Benjamin, No. 761; John Burton, original prop.
 *Payne, John, No. 1726; James Innis, original prop.
 *Prather, John G., No. 1067; Henry Boyer, orig. prop.
 Richards, Michael.
 Riley, Levi.
 Richards, John, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
 Reed, Thomas.
 Robinson, Thomas R.
 Ritehey, Wm., No. 1654; Francis Taylor, original proprietor.
 Riley, William.
 Riley, John.
 Rohrer, John, No. 1656; James James, original proprietor.
 Robinson, Robert T.
 Richards, John, Sr.
 *Robertson, Robert.
 Smith, Phoebe.
 Sargent, John, No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
 Sargent, Erasmus, No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
 Salt, Edward, No. 12,408; P. P. Mays, original proprietor.
 Smith, David, No. 1652; Reuben Taylor, original proprietor.
 Smith, Sarah.
 Stephenson, Lemuel, No. 1102; Benjamin Morley, original proprietor.
 Styres, Ralph.
 Spee, George.
 Sallee, James H., No. 1654; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
 Shinkle, John J., No. 1659; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
 Sargent, Edward, No. 834; Alex. Parker, orig. prop.
 Sargent, James, No. 905; John Hackley, original proprietor.
 Sargent, Snowden, No. 905; John Hackley, orig. prop.

Sargent, Samuel W.
 Sargent, Nelson.
 Sargent, Elijah.
 Sargent, Joshua, No. 892; Robert Craddock, orig. prop.
 Sanders, William.
 Smith, Jeremiah.
 Shannon, John.
 Slye, William, No. 1730; Richard Allison, original proprietor.
 *Summey, Adam, No. 1657; Francis Taylor, original proprietor.
 *Shinkle, Peter, No. 1654; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.
 Summers, Adam.
 Tucker, Richard, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
 Trisler, Abraham.
 Trisler, Leonard.
 Trisler, Jacob, No. 1656; James Innis, original proprietor.
 Tatman, Jesse.
 Tatman, John.
 Tucker, Zadok.
 Taylor, Joseph.
 *Taylor, John P., No. 4847; John Neville, orig. prop.
 *Thrasher, Rebecca, No. 1653; Reuben Taylor, orig. prop.
 *Tucker, Richard.
 *Trisler, Joseph, No. 1656; James Innis, original proprietor.
 Utter, Joseph, Jr., No. 4847; John Neville, orig. prop.
 Utter, Joseph, Sr., No. 834; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
 Vickroy, Geo., No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
 Vickroy, Eli.
 Van Osdol, James.
 Van Briggie, John, No. 1656; James Innis, orig. prop.
 Van Degriff, James, No. 1669; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
 Winters, John, No. 3066; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 Weaver, Mason.
 Wharton, Henry.
 Wharton, John, No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
 Wiley, Elisha, No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
 Wheeler, Jason.
 Watson, Jonathan.
 Wedding, Ralph.
 Warbington, John.
 Wheeler, Jason.
 Wood, Elisha A.
 Webber, Jacob.
 Wheeler, Silas N.
 Wright, Thomas.
 Wells, Joseph, No. 1725; James Innis, original proprietor.
 Watson, William.
 Watson, Zedekiah, No. 508; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
 Watson, John, No. 508; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
 Watson, Ezekiel.
 Walraven, Samuel, No. 905; John Hackley, original proprietor.
 Worley, William.
 Wharton, Isaiah.

Wood, William, No. 1102; Benjamin Mosley, orig. prop.
 Whitman, Doreas, No. 1658; Francis Taylor, orig. prop.

At this time (1826) the owners of village lots in Chilo were:

Broadwell, J.	Prather, Samuel.
Boulware, James.	Quinn, A.
Bagby, Betsey.	Ricker, Ebenezer S.
Denham, John.	Sullivan, William.
Evans, Griffith.	Sargent, William.
Hall, Abel.	Scudder, Charles.
Kain, John.	Shaw, Elijah.
Kuddlebaugh, Jacob E.	Tucker, Zadok.
Melvin, John.	Utter, Joseph.
McGraw, Francis.	Whitney, Lemuel.
Pool, Ignatius A.	Winters, William.
Prather, John.	Webber, Jacob.
Pearre, Charles W.	

Those holding real estate in Felicity the same year were as follows:

Baum, Charles.	McKinney, Jeremiah.
Dart, Job.	Mullen, Mathew.
Dill, Henry.	Mucher, Henry.
Fee, William.	Patterson, Honor.
Fee, Jesse.	Parrish, Joseph.
Fee, Thomas, Jr.	Sargent, William.
Fee, Thomas.	Spee, George.
Fee, Arthur.	Sargent, Nelson.
Greer, Alexander.	Shearer, William.
Hastings, Peter.	Smith, Jeremiah.
Irwin, Hugh.	Van Briggie, John.
Jordan, Jeremiah.	Wheeler, Silas M.
Kennedy, Dennis.	Wood, Elisha A.
Larkins, Moses.	

All the village lots were valued at \$8315, and the taxes for all purposes were only \$51.97. The number of acres in the township was reported as 24,340, on which were levied taxes to the amount of \$602.40. The number of horses were 396, valued at \$15,840, and 595 cattle, worth \$4760. The capital invested in merchandise was \$1910, and the merchants were John Brown, Robert Chalfant, and Elizabeth Murphy.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

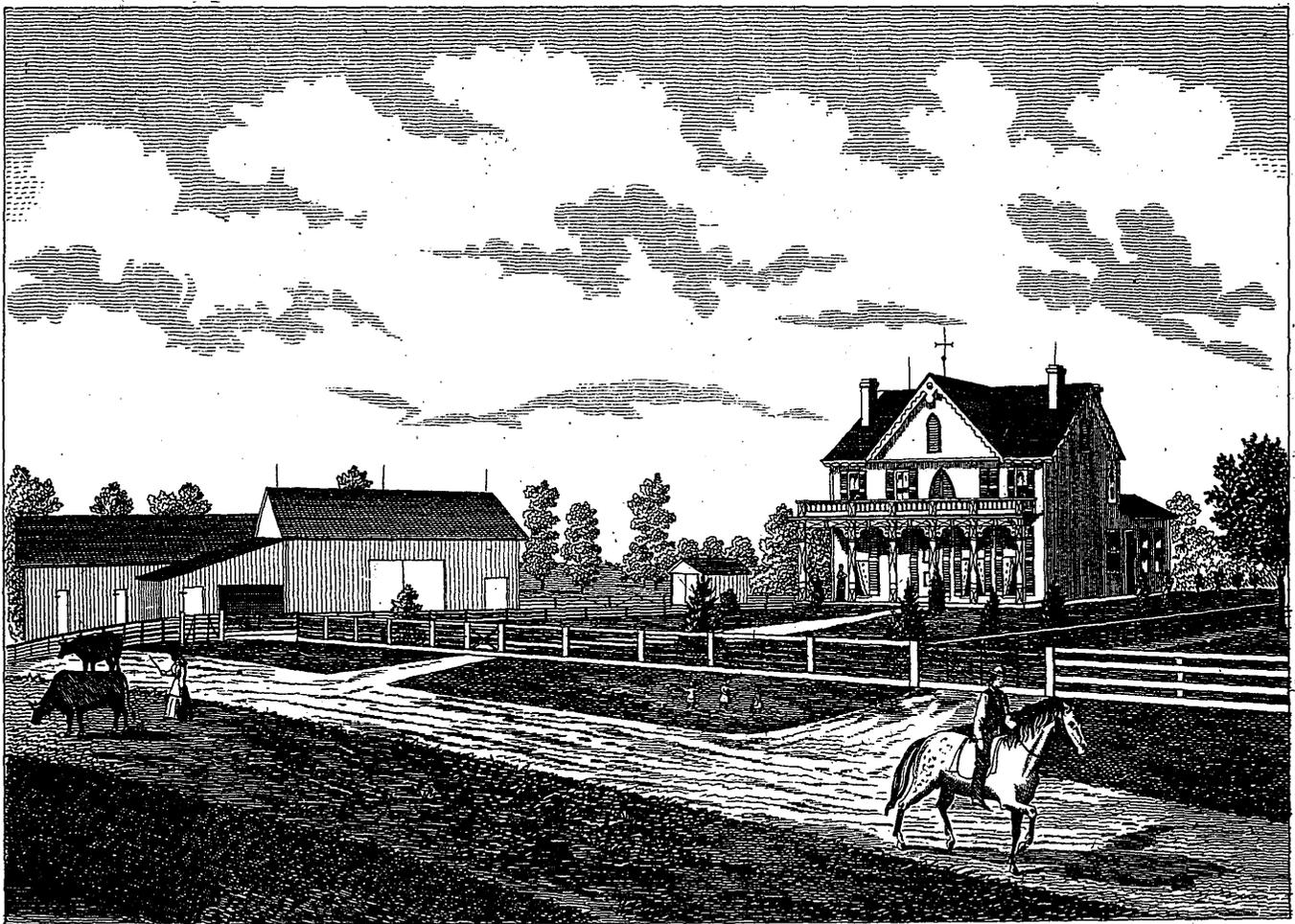
The township was organized for civil purposes from the township of Washington, May 23, 1818, and the following were elected as the first officers: Trustees, Joseph McKibbin, John Sargent, and William Fee; Township Clerk, Lemuel Stephenson; Treasurer, Joseph Wells; Constables of Franklin, Thomas Jones, James Fee, and Van N. Swerengen; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Utter and William Shearer; Fence-Viewers, John Aldrich and Charles Baum; Lister, Thomas Jones; Appraiser, V. N. Swerengen; Road Supervisors, John Sargent, Lemuel Whitney, Joseph Utter, Thomas Yates, Gideon Minor, Lewis Miller, Arthur Fee, and Thomas Jones.

The first justices of the peace were elected Aug. 22, 1818, and were Nathaniel Bonsor, Wm. Fee, and Adam Miller.

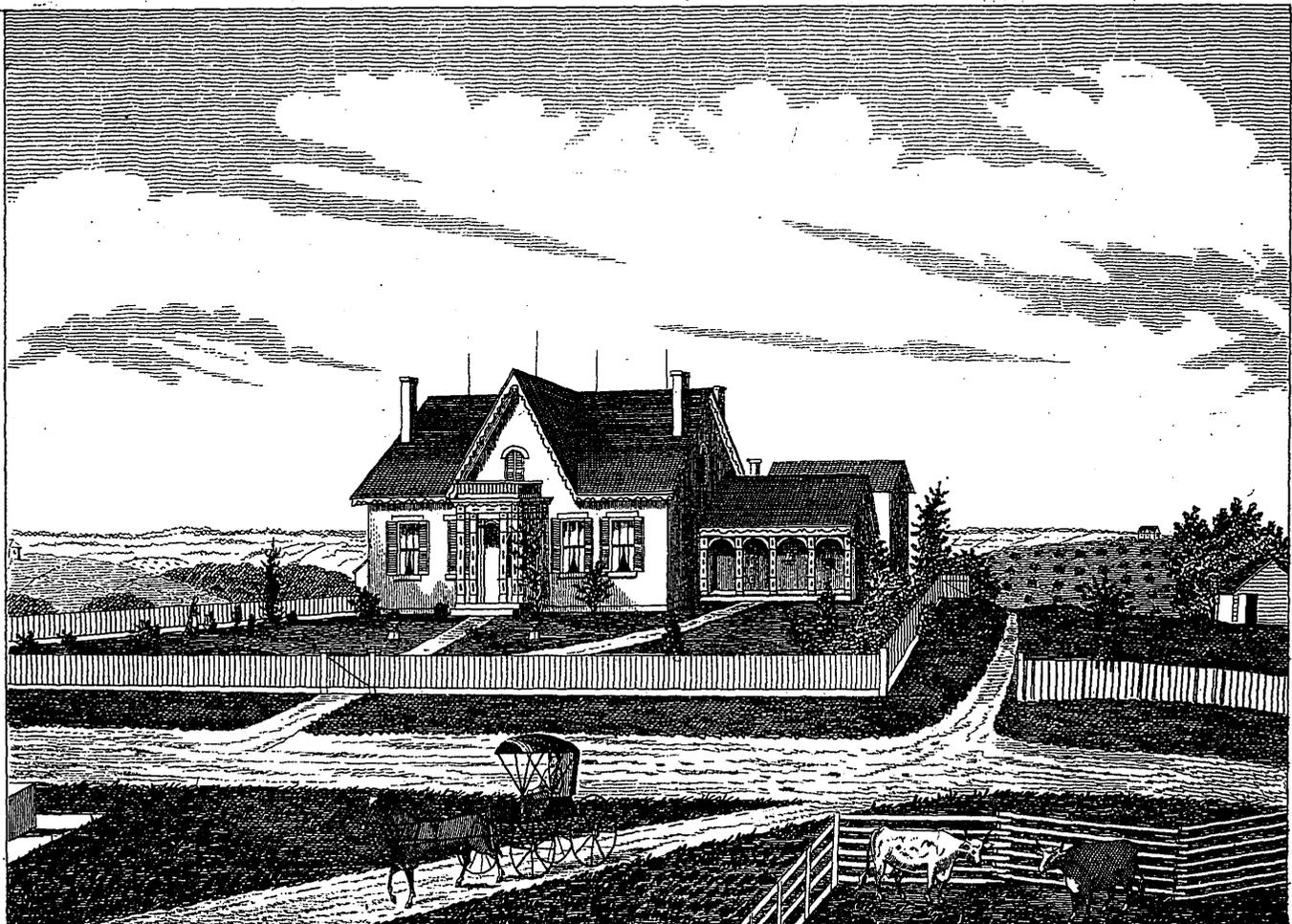
Since 1818 the following have been the principal officers of the township:

TRUSTEES.

1819-20.—Joseph McKibbin, Joseph Utter, Wm. Fee.
 1821.—Wyatt Owens, Joseph Utter, Wm. Fee.
 1822.—Wyatt Owens, Hugh McKibbin, Jacob Constant.
 1823.—Philip Moyers, Peter Hastings, Jacob Constant.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS LOGAN, FRANKLIN TP. CLERMONT CO. OHIO.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN KINNEY, FRANKLIN TP. CLERMONT CO. OHIO.

1824.—Joseph McKibben, Joseph Utter, Wyatt Owens.
 1825.—Joseph McKibben, Joseph Utter, Simeon Goodwin.
 1826.—Joseph McKibben, Wyatt Owens, Simeon Goodwin.
 1827.—Gideon Minor, Wm. P. Pott, Simeon Goodwin.
 1828.—Gideon Minor, Robert Chalfant, Wyatt Owens.
 1829-30.—Gideon Minor, David Hoover, Otho Pearre.
 1831.—Gideon Minor, David Hoover, Joseph Utter.
 1832-34.—Henry H. Evans, David Hoover, Thomas Mullen.
 1835-36.—Thomas Jones, David Hoover, Thomas Mullen.
 1837.—Joseph Woodmansee, Jacob Bolander, Bothuel Reynolds.
 1838.—John A. McKibben, David Hoover, Thomas Mullen.
 1839.—Lindley Broadwell, David Hoover, Nathaniel Bagby.
 1840.—George Crossley, Simeon Goodwin, Thomas Mullen.
 1841.—David Hoover, Simeon Goodwin, George Crossley.
 1842.—David Hoover, Robert Smith, George Crossley.
 1843.—Michael Gray, Robert Smith, George Crossley.
 1844.—George McLefresh, Robert Smith, George Crossley.
 1845.—George McLefresh, Joel Hoover, Henry Chapman.
 1846.—George McLefresh, Michael Richards, Henry Chapman.
 1847.—Simeon Goodwin, Michael Richards, Henry Chapman.
 1848.—M. S. Dimmitt, George McLefresh, Henry Chapman.
 1849.—M. S. Dimmitt, George McLefresh, Jacob Bolander.
 1850-51.—Joseph Watson, George McLefresh, Jacob Bolander.
 1852.—Joseph Watson, W. McLain, L. W. Carver.
 1853.—Joseph Watson, M. S. Dimmitt, Jesse W. Hollister.
 1854.—Henry Bolander, J. P. Molen, Jesse W. Hollister.
 1855-56.—Alex. Armstrong, J. P. Molen, Samuel Van Briggie.
 1857.—Samuel Van Briggie, Joseph Watson, David Reed.
 1858.—John H. Chapman, J. P. Molen, Marcus Fee.
 1859.—John H. Chapman, Alex. Armstrong, Marcus Fee.
 1860.—William McMurchy, Joseph Jones, A. Broadwell.
 1861.—E. J. Prather, Joseph Jones, Samuel Van Briggie.
 1862.—E. J. Prather, J. W. Van Briggie, John H. Chapman.
 1863.—E. J. Prather, J. W. Van Briggie, William Love.
 1864-65.—E. J. Prather, J. W. Van Briggie, Enoch Reed.
 1866.—W. W. Fronk, R. Lanham, O. P. Miller.
 1867.—W. W. Fronk, E. J. Prather, J. W. Van Briggie.
 1868.—Louis Richey, Samuel N. Morgan, Stanley Sherwood.
 1869.—Louis Richey, W. W. Fronk, Stanley Sherwood.
 1870.—John H. Chapman, E. J. Prather, Stanley Sherwood.
 1871.—L. W. Ware, E. J. Prather, Samuel Bolander.
 1872.—L. W. Ware, David Armacost, Samuel McKinney.
 1873.—L. W. Ware, David Armacost, A. T. Kirkpatrick.
 1874.—Peter Goslin, Volney Kenyon, Charles Love.
 1875.—W. W. Prather, Volney Kenyon, G. J. McKibben.
 1876.—Louis Richey, W. S. Fishback, G. J. McKibben.
 1877.—E. D. Prather, W. H. Wells, J. K. Gray.
 1878.—E. D. Prather, W. H. Wells, W. J. Helvering.
 1879.—O. P. Fishback, W. H. Wells, W. J. Helvering.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1819-24, Lemuel Stephenson; 1825-30, Henry Hicks; 1831, Oliver Minor; 1832-38, Otho Pearre; 1839, James T. Sargent; 1840-42, F. J. Phillips; 1843, David Barber; 1844-45, E. F. W. Ellis; 1846, Joseph Stiers; 1847, J. C. Stevens; 1848-50, W. T. Prather; 1851-52, D. E. Fee; 1853, A. L. Knowles; 1854-56, W. T. Prather; 1857-61, D. E. Fee; 1862, J. D. Hill; 1863-64, J. H. Laycock; 1865, D. E. Fee; 1866-67, A. M. Dimmitt; 1868-70, Chant. Bryant; 1871-72, A. H. Sweringen; 1873-76, John Walker; 1877-78, A. J. Barr; 1879, B. F. Trees.

TREASURERS.

1819-41, Joseph Wells; 1842-44, John S. Fallin; 1845-46, Andrew L. Powell; 1847-50, George Crossley; 1851-53, A. L. Powell; 1854-56, John B. Goodwin; 1857-63, A. L. Powell; 1864-68, Frank W. Knowles; 1869-71, J. W. Kennedy; 1872-75, M. T. Fee; 1877-78, S. F. Kennedy; 1879, S. F. Waterfield.

ASSESSORS.

1843, Gideon Minor; 1843-44, Ralph Stiers; 1845, Noah Bagby; 1846-53, David Barber; 1854-55, J. M. Ginnings; 1856, David Barber; 1857, Jeremiah Arnold; 1858, David Barber; 1859, George Kleckner; 1860-61, Henry Bolander; 1862, J. J. Muir; 1863-65, James L. McKibben; 1866-77, Richard Lanham; 1878, David Bolander; 1879, W. F. Wedding.

The township has made generous provision for the improvement of its highways, and under the acts enabling them to build free turnpikes, as is elsewhere related, more than twenty miles of improved roads have been constructed, and Franklin is, in this respect, in advance of any of her sister townships. The people also expressed their willingness to build a railroad through the township, on the 18th of December, 1872, voting, by 370 to 184, to levy a tax of \$5000 per mile for that purpose. Although without a railroad, transit by steamboat is afforded from Smith's Landing and Chilo, where many packets touch daily.

On the 30th of August, 1873, the township purchased the Wesleyan church at Felicity for a public hall, issuing its bonds for the payment of the same to the amount of \$2000. Provision has been made for the support of the cemeteries located in different parts of the township, but no new cemetery has been laid out by township authority. The principal places of interment are at Chilo, the Odd-Fellows' Cemetery, at Felicity, dedicated May 15, 1875, Hopewell, and Smyrna, although many other small graveyards abound.

EARLY MILLS AND GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

James Sargent had a hand-mill in operation before 1800 at his place below the present residence of E. Richards. He brought the mill-irons from Maryland, and was enabled to do a good deal of grinding for his neighbors. In a few years his mill was changed to use water-power, and after a short space of time a large mill was erected near by, which was employed on merchant milling. In subsequent years it was owned by various members of the Sargent family and others, and as many as 1000 barrels per year were shipped from the landing at Chilo, the flour being carried there over a road which led by the house of Dr. Woods, right over the hills, and long since vacated. The fame of the old mill still remains, although the mill was allowed to go to decay many years ago. Near Sargent's mills George Richards had saw- and grist-mills. Other small mills were put up and operated for short periods on Bear and Indian Creeks. On the Bullskin, David Miller got in operation a saw-mill, about 1816, and later put up the saw-mill which Wyatt Owens afterwards owned, and where he also put up the grist-mill which is now operated by Lewis Richey. On the Samuel Ross place William Plummer had a small tub grist-mill before 1812, which went down half a century ago. Here, afterwards, Thomas Plummer long operated a saw-mill. In the northern part of the township Simeon Goodwin had mills operated by steam, which had an excellent reputation and were largely patronized. Among others who had small distilleries in the township were Richard Cousins and Philip Moyers. Other mills and manufacturing interests are noted in connection with the villages in which they were located.

The most general and important industry of the township of Franklin is the culture of tobacco. The soil produces a fine leaf, which cures with a rich color and fine flavor, giving it an enviable reputation in the markets of Cincinnati and the East, and making it the most profitable product of the husbandman. The yield has been steadily increased until it approximates 2,000,000 pounds annually,

and Franklin, for its area, ranks as the first tobacco-growing district in the United States. The pioneer in this enterprise was Jacob Waterfield's son. At the age of ten he came with his stepfather, James Johnston, and settled north of Chilo, but removed to Higginsport, where he died. Among his children was James Waterfield, who returned to Chilo after he had attained his age, and there, in 1842, cultivated the first tobacco for the market. He grew about 3000 pounds, which he delivered in bulk at Augusta, Ky., where it made a favorable comparison with the tobacco of that State. Mr. Waterfield continued a leading tobacco grower until April, 1879, and part of the time was also an extensive shipper from his warehouse at Chilo. In this warehouse G. W. Rice and others are now engaged as dealers, the amounts prepared for market ranging from 100,000 to 400,000 pounds per year; and at Chilo J. G. Prather has a tobacco warehouse, whose dimensions are 38 by 62 feet, his shipments from this point and Neville amounting to 300,000 pounds per year.

The first tobacco warehouse was erected at Rural, in 1849, by the Broadwell family, near the river, and was used until 1864, when the present brick warehouse took its place. From 125 to 400 hogsheads of tobacco per year are shipped from that point. At Smith's Landing is also an extensive warehouse, and at Felicity the Waterfield Brothers handle from 200,000 pounds to a half a million pounds per year. Among other dealers in Franklin are William Prather, William Dixon, L. W. Ware, B. F. Holter, and Amos Shinkle. William Waterfield, a brother of James, was associated with him in the tobacco business at Chilo until 1872, when he moved to Cincinnati, where, in company with John S. Fallin, I. C. Westfall, and L. H. Brooks, he opened the popular "Globe Warehouse," of which Waterfield & Brooks are the present proprietors. The reputation of this firm extends over the entire Ohio Valley, and Clermont County justly takes pride in this enterprise of her former citizens.

The principal tobacco growers in Franklin the past few years were the Broadwells, A. Hewton, A. Smith, E. N. Vermillion, Joseph Reed, the McClannahans, the Woodmances, D. C. Heyl, M. L. Robinson, William Jones, Henry Frederick, Emerson Evans, Wesley Prather, William Kohler, George Gregg, William Waterfield, S. W. & Henry Kinney, W. N. Kinney, John Kinney, G. W. Day, James Moore, Elijah Merritt, Joseph Watson, Samuel Swope, the Goslins, Delos Trees, E. J. Prather, Daniel Shinkle, M. D. Ross, B. H. Gregg, William Conn, J. P. Constant, Samuel Miller, Wesley and John Prather, Enoch Reed, Alexander Smith, William Shinkle, and Zadok Watson.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

In the northern part of Franklin, near the State township line, is the MOUNT OLIVE post-office, which was established in 1848 with Samuel Ely as postmaster. About the same time he opened a store which he yet continues, and has also been postmaster ever since, except for a short period from 1855 on, when Hiram Carr was the postmaster. Beyond these two interests, nothing of note has existed at Mount Olive.

The hamlet of CEDRON was laid out Jan. 16, 1851, by

Zachariah M. Lansdown, on the waters of the Bullskin, several miles above its mouth, and near the Brown County line. The plat consisted of 11 lots, and Jared Brush was the surveyor. A store was opened here the same year by Mr. Lansdown, which was afterwards kept by James Hyatt, Finley Winters, Wm. C. Moyer, John Richards, Park & Hoover, Hoover & Bavis, Fishback & Staton, and at present by Waterfield & Tucker.

The Cedron post-office was established in 1851, with Z. M. Lansdown as postmaster. In 1857, John Park received the appointment, and two years later J. W. Allen. In 1867 the postmaster was J. R. Richards; in 1869, W. G. Bradford; in 1871, Daniel E. Bavis; in 1877, G. S. Staton; and two years later the office was discontinued.

At Cedron are about a dozen houses, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and the ordinary mechanic shops. A short distance below the hamlet Nathaniel Bouser put up saw- and grist-mills on the Bullskin, which were successively owned by Charles Pearre, John McGraw, and Joshua Smart, but they have gone down more than ten years ago. Still lower on the same stream, Stephen Judd and others had a saw-mill, which has also long since passed away.

The hamlet of RURAL, at the mouth of the Bullskin, on the Ohio River, was laid out on the 24th and 25th of November, 1845, by Lindley Broadwell and Abraham Durrell, the surveyor being William S. McLean. The lots were numbered from 1 to 60, and were of variable size. The streets running parallel with the river were named Front, Broadway, and Third; and the intersecting streets received the names of Water, Pine, and Western Row. For a short time the place had a promising growth and was the centre of a great deal of business, but other points have taken the lead, and the hamlet at present shows a decayed appearance. It contains about twenty houses, a store, tobacco warehouse, and a few mechanic shops.

Lindley Broadwell came to Ohio from Indian Hill, Md., about the beginning of the present century, but did not take up his residence in Franklin until 1833. That year he purchased 700 acres of land at the mouth of the Bullskin, on part of which he subsequently laid out Rural. When he took up his abode here there was only one hewed log house, and the ferry was kept by a man named Hastings. Subsequently the Broadwell family operated the ferry, but since 1861 it has not been kept up. Where Rural now is a man by the name of Logston had one of the first ferries in the county, some time about 1794, and here, for short periods, many of the early settlers sojourned. Steamboats used to land, but only an occasional landing is now made.

In 1833, L. Broadwell and William Nelson put up and operated a steam saw-mill at Rural, which had a number of owners, but which was allowed to go down after about twenty-five years' operation. Four or five years later the same parties opened a store in a building which stood near the river. In after-years, among the persons here in trade were John Chalfant, Edwards Brothers, Kennedy & Mains, Bartlow & Wells, T. B. Loyd, George Clark, Mannen & Broadwell, and at present A. J. Broadwell.

The Rural post-office was established in 1846, with George McLefresh as postmaster. The next year Leman Stockwell secured the appointment; but from 1849 for two

years George McLefresh was again the postmaster. In 1851, Alexander Smith was appointed, and in 1856, T. B. Loyd was appointed postmaster of the office, which now received the name of SMITH'S LANDING. In 1867, J. M. Fletcher became the postmaster; 1869, H. M. Hicks; 1871, Alexander Smith; 1874, A. T. Kirkpatrick; and 1875, William Jernegan. SMITH'S LANDING was established by Capt. Alexander Smith, on the Ohio, about a mile above Rural, soon after he settled here, some time about 1844. He erected a store and warehouse on the banks of the river, which were swept away by the flood of 1847, and in 1861 the place of business was transferred to the second bank, where several large buildings are occupied. Here J. T. Mannen & Co. are at present engaged in business, and also keep the post-office, which is supplied with a daily mail by steam-packet. Besides Capt. Smith and the present firm, the merchants at this point have been J. T. Sullivan & Co. and A. T. Kirkpatrick. Ever since 1861 a ferry has been run from Smith's Landing to the Kentucky shore by Capt. Smith and his family, who have been very enterprising in promoting the business interests of this part of the county. Above this place a short distance, on the fertile lowlands of the Ohio, were the main possessions of

THE FOURIERITE ASSOCIATION OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

In 1844, Judge Wade Loofborough purchased of George W. Jones 1140 acres of land in this locality for the sum of \$20,000, on which were to be carried out the singular notions of the association, and which at that time had so many advocates in the East, where many similar associations were formed. More than a dozen families agreed to form the association, to sink their personal identity and individual interests for the general good of the community. Composing the first Phalanx were Wade Loofborough, President; George Sampson, Secretary; Joseph Kirkup, Treasurer; and nine additional councilmen, having among the members Henry Jernegan, Uriah Hemphill, Daniel Prescott, E. G. Cubberly, George Rogers, John Patton, John Holbrook, Martin Poor, Samuel Shuard, — Case, and — Hill, who owned one or more shares in the association, paying \$25 per share in yearly installments. Agriculture was to be the principal occupation of the association, although the various trades—blacksmithing, shoemaking, carpentry, brushmaking, and some of the lighter trades—were encouraged, and shops provided for those who were so engaged. Each member was assigned some congenial occupation by the council, and was expected to labor cheerfully to increase the common wealth. The land which the association had purchased constituted three tracts, fronting on the Ohio. The lower was below Rural, the upper was where Utopia now is, and the third tract occupied an intermediate position, the better parts now forming the farm of L. M. Robinson. Upon this was erected a large story and a half frame house, containing a room for each family of the phalanx, which lived under a common roof and ate at a common table, the idea being to reduce the expense of living to the least possible figure, in order to proportionately increase the association's fund. This house stood on the bank of the river, and, in connection with a knowledge of the pur-

pose of the occupants, was a conspicuous object to the people on board the boats of that stream.

The membership of the association increasing, larger accommodations were demanded, and about 1844 a two-story brick building, with 30 rooms, was erected some little distance from the river, on a higher piece of ground, which the Phalanx occupied as long as it had an existence. In addition to the main building of brick there were frame dining-rooms and a kitchen, and the general arrangement of the buildings was very complete. But, meantime, while these improvements were so faithfully carried on by the projectors of the enterprise, the debt of the association was increasing, with no immediate prospect of being liquidated, and disaffection arose among the members, who began to see that communism had not bettered their lot in life. They gave no response to the demand for the payment of the yearly installments, and tardily performed their daily duties. The council saw that the only hope for saving any of the property of the association lay in its speedy dissolution, and closing up the affairs of the unfortunate enterprise. Accordingly, in 1846, the property was sold or a *pro rata* division made among the members, most of whom removed.

In this disposition the tract containing the buildings became the property of a Spiritualistic community, at the head of which was John O. Wattles, with a following of nearly 100 persons. Their association was based on principles of business and religion, aiming, so far as the former was concerned, to engage in light manufacturing and make and dispose of their products in common, while the expense of production and the cost of living, it was thought, would be materially reduced by a system of communism. In order to better carry out their plans the large brick building which the Phalanx had erected was taken down and rebuilt on the river-bank, near the site of the wooden building, but with unfortunate results, as we shall soon see. The house was built three stories high with a basement, around which was an area to admit light and air. The walls were rather light and pierced with many windows, and the whole structure was insecurely built, the work being hastened in order to admit of its occupation in the fall of 1847. By the middle of December the house was so far completed that a number of persons, who had been living in temporary buildings until this time, began to move in. At the same time occurred the disastrous flood of 1847. The rain and snow had been falling for several days, and on the 12th of December the banks of the river were full to overflowing, while the area of the building was steadily filling with water. Notwithstanding these dangerous appearances the moving continued (as the temporary buildings were uncomfortable), even after boats were necessary to reach the new house; but late in the afternoon of December 13th this work was suspended, and so far as is known 34 persons were at that time sheltered under the roof of the new building. Among these were a number of young people, not members of the community, who had been attracted by the moving, and it was proposed to while away the evening with a dance. While this was in progress, about eight o'clock, the walls of the building fell, crushing many to death, and others in the confusion were drowned. Seven-

teen lives were lost, many being strangers in the neighborhood, having but recently joined the community. A Mr. Cornell and his family of five were all killed; and Lottie and John Hemphill were of those killed who did not belong to the community. This disaster, occurring at night in a terrible storm, struck terror to the hearts of the people; and the history of the community from its inception to its calamitous close is the most tragic event that has ever occurred in the county. The blow was fatal to the community; one of its leaders had perished and the others had no heart to resume the interrupted work. The enterprise was allowed to decline, the members were scattered to various points, and now, after the lapse of these many years, but few remain to tell the sad story of crushed hopes and untimely death. Of the original Phalanx composing the Fourierite Association, Henry Jernegan and E. G. Cubberly yet reside at Utopia, and from them the writer has gleaned the above facts.

UTOPIA

owes its origin to the dissolution of the Fourierite Association. In the division of the property Henry Jernegan received several hundred acres of land along the Brown County line, extending from the river to the hills, which are here a little distance from the water's edge. The location is fine, and as Mr. Jernegan was led to believe that a manufacturing village could be supported by the trade of Cincinnati, distant only about thirty-five miles and of easy communication by river, he laid out (Aug. 3, 1847) 84 quarter-acre lots on the east side of First Street, which were sold at the nominal price of \$15. To induce settlement Thomas Vator, Martin Poor, and Daniel Prescott were appointed trustees of the affairs of the new village, which should be founded on Utopian principles (hence its name) to bring hither a class of good mechanics and citizens, and to dispose of the manufactured wares in cases where the mechanic wished this service done. In every other respect the citizen was to be a free agent, except that there was an implied agreement among the property-holders that they would, so far as lay in their power, exchange the products of their labor, each of his kind, for what they would want of the other, giving their due-bills therefor. This plan, it was thought, while insuring a mutual dependence would also prove a bond of union, and be, in the end, more satisfactory than the Fourierite system. Many of the old members of the Phalanx moved to Utopia and carried on the various avocations. Josiah Warren was the printer, and had a good job-office; E. G. Cubberly was the shoemaker; John Hardy and C. W. Carlton were the store-keepers; Daniel Prescott was the miller (owning the mill which Henry Jernegan had moved to the Fourierite farm, and which in the division became the property of Prescott); and all the ordinary trades were carried on. For a time Utopia was a happy, beautiful place; the people had few wants, and these were supplied at home. But this condition did not continue beyond a few years. The people became restless, and longed for larger and more independent spheres of action. Some of the better class of citizens removed, and their places were taken by others not in harmony with the purposes of the proprietor and the trustees,

and the project was abandoned an almost complete failure. Its effect upon Utopia seems to have been permanent. The place did not grow beyond the size of a small village, which it yet remains; and it has never been distinguished as a business point. David Jernegan has a small store, and the most important industry is the vineyard of Henry Ehrenfels (comprising 25 acres) and the fruit distillery connected therewith. At Utopia is a good landing, but little shipping is done, and boats seldom land.

CHILO.

This is the oldest village in the township, and was for many years known as Mechanicsburgh. It has a fine location on the Ohio near the southwestern corner of the township, and has always been an important shipping-point. In consequence of the hilly nature of the contiguous country the village has never attained great size, and, although a large mercantile business is transacted, the chief significance of Chilo arises from its being the shipping-port of Felicity and the northeastern country.

Chilo was laid out May 1, 1816, by Robert Bagby, and the plat was duly recorded in the office of the county recorder. It contained 208 lots, and its general shape was a rectangle, the sides being parallel with the Ohio, with streets three poles in width, named Water, Washington, Warren, Montgomery, Knox, and Mercer. Crossing these at right angles are Stark, Sullivan, Market, Gates, Hamilton, and Greene, nearly all named after Revolutionary heroes. On the edge of the river was reserved a public landing four rods wide, and in another part of the village a public square for a market-house and a public parade. To the original plat an addition was made, June 19, 1817, by John G. Prather of 24 lots, with an additional street, named Wayne. The same year, September 30th, Samuel Prather made a further addition of 36 lots, numbered from 328 to 363, with a new street, called Pleasant. And the third and last recorded addition was made by James Galbreath, James Forsythe, and Thomas W. Hale, Oct. 14, 1817. It consisted of 110 lots located on the west side of the original plat, with appropriate streets.

Robert Bagby, the founder of Chilo, was one of the first to live there. He came to Franklin soon after 1800, but lived for a time at the mouth of Bullsken, where he kept a sort of a public-house, which was continued after his removal by John Miller. In Chilo he also kept a public-house, but died in 1800, soon after the town was laid out. His sons, Sterling and Nathaniel, moved to Felicity at an early day, and Bannister and William both died at Chilo of the cholera in 1832. His daughters, Melissa and Phoebe, married Otho Pearre and Henry Miller, both of Franklin.

Alexander Case, a carpenter, was another of the early citizens of Chilo, living there until his death, in 1837. He had five sons, named Nelson, Lloyd, John, George, and Joseph; and daughters who married Jesse, Elijah, and Zadok McLefresh, and Capt. Samuel Hildreath. Other early citizens of Chilo were Josiah Broadwell, hatter; Thomas Hampton, tavern-keeper; Theo. Briggs, miller; Jacob Cradlebaugh, potter; William Lynn, brick-mason; Abijah Floro, river trader; Samuel Whitney, pilot; John Forsythe, weaver; I. A. Pool, strop-maker; Jedediah Hunt-

ington, laborer; and James Wall and C. W. Pearre, merchants. In 1837 those that owned houses and shops in Chilo were John Bailey, Betsey Bagby, Andrew Campbell, James Dennison, Aaron C. Day, James Evans, Abel Hall, Asahel Hays, Thomas Owens, Samuel Prather, I. A. Pool, James Prather, John Ross, Joseph Smith, John Thompson, Zadok Tucker, Daniel Whiteman, and Lafayette Watkins. The population at present is about 500, and its chief interests are noted below.

MERCANTILE, HOTEL, AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Among the first in trade were Alexander and William Crawford, but the precise time cannot be determined; probably soon after the village was laid out. But near Chilo, at Sargeant's Mills, Joshua Pigman had a store as early as 1806. Following the Crawfords was a Dr. Ewing, James Walls, Otho and Charles W. Pearre, and Zadok Tucker. In 1843, William Prather had a good store on Front Street, which in those days was the principal street, and whose width had not been encroached upon by the waves, being at that time more than four rods wide. Then came as merchants Charles Cooper, G. B. Noland, Charles Foote, Jedediah Hunt, R. J. Bancroft, P. B. Heizer, A. Hamilton, Wesley & William Prather, Sherman Brothers, S. F. Waterfield, Waterfield & Tucker, Josephus Donley, C. L. Meade, and Keen & Rice. The two last named are the present merchants, occupying large and well-filled stores, much of their trade coming from Kentucky. The lumber business on an extensive scale is carried on by J. G. Prather, and R. Brown is a coal-dealer.

Robert Bagby had the first public-house at Chilo. Then came Jedediah Hunt and Thomas Hampton, the former in the building now occupied by William Brown. Philip Lewis had a public-house in the present hotel-stand, where for some years was L. H. Smith, but which is now kept by F. P. Noland.

But little manufacturing has been done at Chilo. Besides the minor mechanics mentioned above, Samuel English made bellows, and later, N. Myers was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco hogsheads, employing half a dozen hands. A quarter of a century ago, Riley & Bros. had steam saw- and grist-mills, which were operated a dozen years, when the machinery was removed and the buildings converted into a barn by Capt. Jack. The Howe family has carried on blacksmithing since 1843.

RIVER INTERESTS.

At Chilo, Capt. James Walls had a dock for building steamboats, and here, about 1833, he built "The Spartan," a shapely boat of medium capacity. She made a trial-trip from Cincinnati after she was supplied with her machinery, running about as fast as a man could walk, which so elated the captain that he said her speed was too great to ply between Chilo and Cincinnati. She was taken to the Mississippi, and nothing more of her history is recollected. The first boat that made Chilo a terminus was the "Post Boy," and among other boats on this line were the "Mary Ament," "Free-Stone," "Mountain Belle," "Mountain Boy," "John Morgan," "Mollie Norton," "Jennie Brown," "Tallaugh," and the present "City of Portsmouth." Until

1836 the landing was at the lower end of Chilo, but since that period the present place has served. Some of the old citizens of Chilo recollect when it was almost impossible to see more than one steamer from a point of observation at the village, but recently 14 steamers were in sight on the river. A good ferry has generally been maintained from Chilo to Bradford, in Kentucky, and for some years past it has been in charge of Thomas W. Clark.

THE POST-OFFICE AND PHYSICIANS.

The first record of a regularly appointed postmaster appears in 1825, when Ignatius A. Poole was appointed postmaster. The successive appointees were as follows: 1835, Andrew Campbell; 1837, John O. Prather; 1845, Jesse Healy; 1846, Sterling Bagby; 1847, Jedediah Hunt, Jr.; 1853, David A. Bannister; 1855, C. D. Foote; 1857, Jedediah Hunt; 1862, John Howe, who yet continues, and has, since 1876, also been the agent of the Adams' Express Company.

Among the physicians at Chilo appear the names of Drs. Eaton, Kincaid, Shepard, Dart, Richards, and the present Drs. Davis and Allen Woods. The latter here engaged in active practice in 1851, and achieved a reputation which has given him rank among the best physicians of the county.

FELICITY.

In population and business importance this is the second village in the county. It has a fine location on an elevated plateau forming a portion of the high table-lands of this part of Clermont, near the centre of the township, being about four miles from the Ohio, at Rural, and five from Chilo. To these places and three other points lead good free turnpikes, making the village the centre of a densely populated country, filled with thriving and intelligent farmers. Originally the village site was heavily wooded and the surface was somewhat wet, but as the timber was removed the ground became dry, and the general salubrity of the place will compare with other points in the county. The village is on the Bryan and Carter surveys, which were surveyed Dec. 25, 1787, by John Obannon and his assistants for Capt. Morgan Bryan and Maj. Nicholas Carter, both soldiers of the Continental Line. The two surveys embrace 600 acres of choice land, whose fertility is rarely surpassed.

On the 17th of October, 1805, Thomas Fee purchased the survey of 200 acres, belonging to Capt. Bryan, for \$500, and Sept. 15, 1806, William Fee secured the 400 acres constituting the Carter survey for \$360, a part of which he subsequently conveyed to Peter Hastings. In 1818, William Fee also became owner of the 200 acres which, until this time, had belonged to Thomas Fee, and for many years he was the largest land-owner in this part of the township. On part of this extensive tract was laid out, April 19, 1817, the village of Felicity, by William Fee and Peter Hastings, forming a plat of 72 lots and embracing 22½ acres. The streets were laid out to run with the points of the compass, and received the names of Walnut, Main, Light, Union, Market, and West. On the edge of Light Street was a well which was reserved by one of the proprietors. May 28, 1819, William Fee platted an addition

of lots, numbered from 73 to 104, with new streets, named Minor and Coffee. The second addition was made by William Fee and Peter Hastings, Jan. 21, 1836, and consisted of 34½ acres, forming lots numbered from 105 to 216, and streets called Mulberry, Sycamore, and Neville; and May 5, 1846, another addition of lots was recorded in behalf of William Fee. These additions were made on all sides of the original plat, and the village at present has a very irregular shape, owing to its extended growth along some of the principal highways on lots which were not regularly laid out.

The proprietors of the village were also the first actual settlers, and from this circumstance, and after the manner of that day, the place was called by many Feestown. Felicity also owes its derivation to the name of Wm. Fee. His cabin stood on what is now known as the Hayden corner, and was a building 15 by 20 feet, of logs, with a ground floor and a large rock set up for a chimney. Later, a two-story log house, with a long front porch, took the place of this humble cabin, and was occupied by Mr. Fee until he could erect a fine brick residence. He had three sons,—Thomas, Arthur, and Jesse,—who also lived many years at Felicity, one of them until his death, a short time ago. Jesse Fee was married to Maria Knowles in 1822, and was the father of O. P. S., Dart E., Mart T., and Luther K. Fee, who became widely known in the county and the southern part of Ohio. Arthur Fee married Sally Miller, and their children were Marcus, Arthur M., Thomas, Price T., William I., and two daughters, who also identified themselves with the interests of Clermont and Felicity. The other proprietor—Peter Hastings—was an Irishman and a local Methodist minister, who was wonderfully gifted in exhortation and prayer. In his passage to America he suffered shipwreck and other calamity, making his life full of vicissitudes. He was the ancestor of Peter H. Hastings, an attorney of note in Cincinnati. His house on Main Street was not far from Mr. Fee's.

In 1818 there was a public sale of village lots at Felicity, in front of the residence of Wm. Fee, when the first choice was sold to John McGraw for \$60. He selected the southwest corner of Main and Market, and the following year erected on it a large house for hotel purposes. At this time Mathew Day and Joseph Parrish also purchased lots, and soon erected buildings thereon. The increase of population was steady, but not remarkable; but the inhabitants were generally an excellent class of citizens. In 1837 there were living at Felicity John Artus, merchant; Thomas Boude, merchant; Sterling and Nathaniel Bagby; John C. Cramer, tailor; Robert Chalfant, merchant; George Crossley, wagon-maker; John Dimmitt, hatter; Joseph Frambes, Wm. Thomas, and Arthur Fee, Samuel Goodwin, Wm. Hitch, Peter Hastings, Reason Hooten, Michael Hughes, blacksmith; J. H. Hastings; David House, shoemaker; Jeremiah Joslin; J. C. Kennedy, physician; Alonzo Knowles, merchant; James Meeker, shoemaker; J. H. Merritt, saddler; James Mullen, merchant; Moses McWealthy; Joseph Parrish, saddler; C. W. Pearre, cabinet-maker; Bethuel Reynolds, tailor; Jeremiah Smith, chair-maker; James T. Sargent, carpenter; James and M. Sargent, carders; Erasmus Sargent, merchant; John Shannon,

blacksmith; and John Van Briggles, chairmaker and merchant.

After 1850 a number of colored people took up their residence at Felicity, and at present constitute a fourth of the population. The village has about 1200 inhabitants and the interests noted in the following pages.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Felicity was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 14, 1836, which provided "That so much of the township of Franklin as is included in the plat of Felicity, or which should hereafter be recorded as a plat or addition to Felicity, should be constituted a town corporate by the name of Felicity." It was also provided that the elective officers consist of a mayor, recorder, and five trustees, five of whom should constitute a quorum to do business, and the first election was to be held May 2, 1836. These were to constitute the "Town Council of Felicity," and were empowered to hold property and to sue and be sued; to regulate and improve the streets; to levy taxes (not to exceed one-half per centum); to appoint a marshal, collector, and treasurer; "and to make all necessary appropriations and improvements which may conduce to the health and comfort of said town."

The mayor was to be the conservator of the peace within the corporation, and the marshal the principal ministerial officer, with fees the same as those received by constables, and the use of the county jail was granted to confine offenders or transgressors of village laws.

Feb. 4, 1842, an amendment to the act of incorporation was passed, granting the right to vote for all town officers and giving the franchise to such as were entitled to vote for Governor.

May 16, 1853, the town council was reorganized under the general act regulating the incorporation of villages, passed May 3, 1852, and was thereafter to be known as the "village trustees of the village of Felicity." All ordinances passed prior to the reorganization were repealed and new ordinances were enacted for the welfare of the village.

The records of the council under the original charter have not been preserved, but from other sources it is shown that in 1841 David Fagin was mayor and Alonzo Knowles recorder; in 1845, Moses Larkin mayor and E. F. W. Ellis recorder; 1850, A. Knowles mayor and George McLefresh recorder; 1850-52, P. H. Hastings mayor, O. P. S. Fee recorder, Josiah McFarland, J. H. Simmonds, Jared Brush, J. H. Higgins, and W. R. Sargent councilmen.

Among the more important ordinances passed under the new régime were, May 23, 1853, and later periods, to define the duties of the marshal and to protect him in the discharge of the same; "to restrain the running at large of animals;" "to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors;" "to regulate shows and exhibitions;" "to prevent the desecration of the first day of the week and to restrain improper conduct;" "to prevent nuisances and to promote the public health;" and, later, "to prevent the spread of smallpox or varioloid;" "to provide for the appointment of police and night watchmen;" "to regulate ale-, beer-, and porter-houses and shops;" "to prevent noise, indecent

conduct, and disorderly assemblages, and to preserve the good order of the village of Felicity;" "to enforce the collection of fines;" and "to create a board of health and define the duties of the members."

In the main the ordinances have proved salutary measures and conduced to the welfare of the village, benefiting it on account of its having corporate privileges. About \$600 are annually expended by the village authorities in improving the streets and regulating the affairs of Felicity, and the taxation always having been light, the financial condition of the village is sound.

The village officers since the reorganization have been the following:

- 1853.—Mayor, A. L. Knowles; Recorder, O. P. S. Fee; Council, Alexander Armstrong, J. W. Van Briggie, M. L. Day, David Barber, and J. W. Richards; Treasurer, D. E. Fee; Marshal, Joseph Hayden.
- 1854.—Mayor, S. F. Dowdney; Recorder, A. L. Knowles; Council, L. W. Carver, M. L. Day, M. Richards, Joseph Watson, and Robert Bryant.
- 1855.—Mayor, L. W. Carver; Recorder, D. M. Sargent; Council, J. W. South, O. J. Norris, John Pattison, M. Richards, and J. H. Higgins; Treasurer, D. E. Fee; Marshal, D. S. Waits.
- 1856.—Mayor, A. W. Hines; Recorder, D. M. Sargent; Council, S. F. Dowdney, W. H. Richards, Marcus Fee, O. J. Norris, and J. H. Higgins.
- 1857.—Mayor, Marcus Fee; Recorder, O. J. Norris; Council, J. P. Molen, J. H. Higgins, L. W. Carver, A. E. Armacost, S. F. Dowdney; Treasurer, O. P. S. Fee; Marshal, Joseph Frambes.
- 1858.—Mayor, J. J. Norris; Recorder, O. J. Norris; Council, R. Lanham, G. W. Hurley, J. W. Van Briggie, J. H. Higgins, H. Bradley; Treasurer, O. P. S. Fee; Marshal, John Hurdle.
- 1859.—Mayor, W. J. Reese; Recorder, F. W. Knowles; Council, M. S. Dimmitt, W. H. Wood, H. Bradley, A. E. Armacost, A. L. Powell; Treasurer, O. P. S. Fee; Marshal, S. O. Goodwin.
- 1860.—Mayor, W. J. Reese; Recorder, F. W. Knowles; Council, M. S. Dimmitt, M. O. Frost, S. Van Briggie, John Walker, and M. L. Day; Treasurer, O. P. S. Fee; Marshal, J. M. Miller.
- 1861.—Mayor, W. J. Reese; Recorder, M. N. Sargent; Council, J. L. Day, John Pattison, L. W. Carver, Alexander Armstrong, J. P. Molen; Treasurer, O. P. S. Fee; Marshal, S. O. Goodwin.
- 1862.—Mayor, George Kleckner; Recorder, M. N. Sargent; Council, L. W. Carver, M. S. Dimmitt, James McClune, David Barber, and W. J. Reese; Treasurer, A. E. Armacost; Marshal, John Robb.
- 1863.—Mayor, George Kleckner; Recorder, S. Sherwood; Council, S. Van Briggie, J. S. Fallin, Nelson Tucker, E. Lanham, Joseph Watson; Treasurer, A. E. Armacost; Marshal, G. L. Lewis.
- 1864.—Mayor, L. R. Day; Recorder, Henry Miller; Council, John Higgins, William Moffitt, R. H. Grimes, A. Green, and Alexander Armstrong; Treasurer, A. L. Powell; Marshal, S. O. Goodwin.
- 1865.—Mayor, L. W. Carver; Recorder, W. J. Reese; Council, D. S. Waits, S. C. Grimes, William Moffitt, J. H. Higgins, J. H. Cruse; Treasurer, J. L. Day; Marshal, T. A. Hurdle.
- 1866.—Mayor, T. A. Frazier; Recorder, John W. Reese; Council, Marcus Fee, William Saint, L. W. Carver, W. T. Prather, H. Babbitt; Treasurer, J. L. Day; Marshal, Joseph Hayden.
- 1867.—Mayor, J. H. Simmons; Recorder, S. F. Kennedy; Council, Marcus Fee, H. Babbitt, L. W. Carver, William Waterfield, G. A. Frazier; Treasurer, J. L. Day; Marshal, Quincy Stillman; Street Commissioner, A. L. Powell.
- 1868.—Mayor, J. H. Simmons; Recorder, S. F. Kennedy; Council, H. Soper, N. Broadwell, G. W. Fenwick, W. W. Waterfield, James Metzgar; Treasurer, L. W. Ware; Marshal, Joseph Hayden.

- 1869.—Mayor, J. L. Day; Recorder, A. H. Swearingin; Council, J. S. Fallin, J. H. Simmons, N. Broadwell, William Waterfield, G. A. Frazier; Treasurer, L. W. Ware; Marshal, Joseph Hayden; Street Commissioner, A. B. McKee.
- 1870.—Mayor, J. L. Day; Recorder, W. P. South; Council, L. W. Carver, E. F. Donley, H. Bradley (for two years), M. S. Dimmitt, S. W. Hoover, B. F. Holter (for one year); Treasurer, W. W. Quinn; Marshal, Joseph Hayden; Street Commissioner, J. H. Cruse.
- 1871.—Mayor, J. L. Day; Recorder, W. T. Prather; Council, M. S. Dimmitt, A. B. McKee, E. F. Donley, L. W. Carver, S. W. Hoover, H. Bradley; Treasurer, L. W. Ware; Marshal, Joseph Hayden; Street Commissioner, John Cruse.
- 1872.—Mayor, George P. Clark; Recorder, W. T. Prather; Council, W. W. Waterfield, Curry Cattell, Samuel Dixon, A. B. McKee, J. H. Higgins, L. W. Carver; Treasurer, S. F. Kennedy; Marshal, Joseph Frambes; Street Commissioner, Willis Levi.
- 1873.—Mayor, L. W. Carver; Recorder, W. B. Crouch; Council, M. S. Dimmitt, Curry Cattell, W. W. Waterfield, J. H. Higgins, E. M. Sargent, J. L. Watson; Treasurer, S. F. Kennedy; Marshal, Joseph Frambes; Street Commissioner, Willis Levi.
- 1874.—Mayor, L. W. Carver; Recorder, W. B. Crouch; Council, J. H. Higgins, E. M. Sargent, J. L. Watson, R. W. Buchanan, W. J. Reese, M. S. Dimmitt; Treasurer, R. F. Day; Marshal, Notley Lanham; Street Commissioner, Willis Levi.
- 1875.—Mayor, L. W. Carver; Recorder, B. F. Holter; Council, L. P. Holter, W. J. Reese, A. B. McKee, R. W. Buchanan, J. H. Higgins, E. F. Donley; Marshal, James Mullen; Treasurer, R. T. Day; Street Commissioner, Willis Levi; Solicitor, J. S. Parrott.
- 1876.—Mayor, W. B. Crouch; Recorder, A. J. Barr; Council, E. R. Wells, J. B. Goodwin, L. W. Carver, W. J. Reese, A. B. McKee, J. H. Higgins; Treasurer, R. F. Day; Marshal, Joseph Hayden; Street Commissioner, Notley Lanham; Solicitor, G. A. Frazier.
- 1877.—Mayor, W. B. Crouch; Recorder, A. J. Barr; Council, James Metzger, William Abbott, Jr., O. P. Walker, E. R. Wells, J. B. Goodwin, M. S. Dimmitt; Treasurer, B. F. Day; Marshal, Joseph Hayden; Street Commissioner, Notley Lanham; Solicitor, G. A. Frazier.
- 1878.—Mayor, L. W. Carver; Recorder, A. J. Barr; Council, B. F. Trees, B. F. Holter, A. Floro, James Metzger, O. P. Walker, M. S. Dimmitt; Treasurer, R. F. Day; Marshal, Joseph Hayden; Street Commissioner, Notley Lanham; Solicitor, G. A. Frazier.
- 1879.—Mayor, L. W. Carver; Recorder, A. J. Barr; Council, B. F. Holter, J. L. Day, S. A. Madison, O. F. Silcott, R. W. Buchanan, B. F. Trees; Treasurer, R. F. Day; Marshal, Joseph Hayden; Solicitor, John Walker; Street Commissioner, George Louderback; Board of Health, J. W. Kennedy, M. S. Dimmitt, J. H. Higgins, W. P. South, A. E. Armacost, and John Walker.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS

of Felicity have given that village an enviable reputation abroad. Here have been some of the best and most extensive stores in the county, and here certain branches of manufacture have attained a pre-eminent position.

It is believed that the first goods were sold by William Fee, in his building which stood on the Hayden corner, probably only in a small way. Then came Alonzo Knowles, and later Parrish & Cleaveland, Parrish & Frambes, and those already named in the foregoing pages. About 1825, Robert Chalfant came to this place, from Point Pleasant, and for more than twenty years carried on a business whose magnitude was almost equal to John Kugler's, at Milford. He had various associates, among them the gallant Ellis. His son, Frank, was also in trade, and upon their retirement the business was continued by W. H. Richards.

Chalfant amassed a fortune at Felicity, but subsequently engaging in business at Cincinnati with Israel Foster (also from Clermont County) they lost nearly all their accumulations. His contemporary merchants were Thomas and Gideon Minor, John B. Goodwin, E. & W. R. Sargent, John S. Fallin, Andrew Powell, Knowles & Powell, Van Briggles, Ware & Co., and Dimmitt & Fee. Later came David Houser, Brush & Dillman, A. Fee & Sons, D. E. Fee, Marcus Fee, A. L. Powell, Clark & Longworth, J. G. Richards & Co., House & Edwards, and the widely-known firm of O. P. S. Fee & Co. At present an extensive trade is transacted by the Waterfield Brothers (W. W. & S. F.) in the old Chalfant building; W. P. & T. L. South, and H. Fridman, all having general stores; J. L. Day & Son, and W. B. Crouch, grocers; A. E. Armacost, G. W. Hayden, and Thomas Hayden, boots and shoes; and H. F. Struve, jeweler. The first to engage in the hardware trade were A. & William F. Schriver, who sold to L. W. Carver in 1857, and the trade has since been continued by him. Among the early druggists were Lee Tatman (about 1845), James Frizzell, W. A. Frizzell, G. & J. P. Molen, Norris & Fee, William Waterfield, and J. W. Kennedy (for the past fifteen years), J. H. Simmons & Co., in 1856, and since 1858 Simmons & Knowles, both having large and well-stocked stores. In 1879 the pork packers of the village were Waterfield & Brother, B. F. Holter, and H. Fridman.

The first public-house was kept by John McGraw, in 1819, in a double log house which stood on the lot now occupied by the store of the South Bros. It was kept by him about four years, when he was succeeded by William Shearer. Then came Waite Knowles. Alonzo Knowles had an early tavern on the lot now occupied by Joseph Day, on Main Street. In the upper rooms of this building the Masons held their first meetings. It was discontinued about 1840. Then came Jeremiah McKinney, John Miller, Moses Larkin, and Nathaniel Bagby. The latter kept in the present "Ellsworth House," which was built for a residence by John Dimmitt, and which was converted into a hotel by Bagby. After him came Samuel Goodwin, who also kept a public-house on the corner below this stand. Among other keepers of public-houses were John P. Moyer, J. H. Simmons, G. A. Frazier, Sr., Michael Richards, and Mrs. Frances Dixon. At present there are four public-houses.

Formerly many hatters carried on their trade at Felicity. Among the first were Peter Hastings and Alexander Green. John Dimmitt for many years gave employment to a number of persons in this industry. George Kleckner, John Dobbin, and Michael Barr were also hatters, the latter making all kinds of hats, including silks, and was the last thus engaged.

Gideon B. Knowles had the first tannery in the village, and Wyatt Owens had one on the Bullskin, which was afterwards operated by John Miller. Isaiah Quinn, Wesley McKenzie, and Fergus Baker were also tanners at Felicity. Joseph M. Ginnings and Lemuel Young were among the first shoemakers. Michael Richards and Nelson Sargent have followed this trade many years in the village. Joseph Parrish had a large saddlery establishment, which produced

wares for the Southern market, and J. H. Merritt and Hugh McCoskey made saddle-trees, while the manufacture of wooden stirrups was carried on by William Moffitt, and is yet continued by William Hollister. Among the wheelwrights and blacksmiths were George Crossley, A. F. Pollard, Joseph Frambes, James Souers, Abraham Laypole, W. H. Morgan, H. N. Abbott & Sons, L. H. Smith, Rice & Madison, some continuing to the present.

Jeremiah and John Smith made splint-chairs as early as 1830, and John Van Briggles, Ithuel Stevens, and others were also pioneers in this industry. S. Van Briggles carried on chair-making on a more extensive scale from 1850 for ten years, employing a dozen hands. Pattison & Higgins were also chair-makers. J. F. McKinney, Nathaniel Bagby, S. Bagby, South & Bryan, and J. H. Simmons were among the early furniture-makers. R. W. Buchanan engaged in this work in 1866, and yet continues, having a shop in which the wares are made throughout, from the rough lumber. In the fall of 1873, Gray & White began manufacturing furniture by steam, and soon after the "Felicity Furniture Company" was formed. Its interests are at present in charge of C. Gray, who employs a number of hands in a well-appointed shop. "The Excelsior Furniture and Chair Company" has had a number of persons interested, John Pattison being the principal member of the different firms; steam-power is employed. The manufacture of furniture was for many years the principal industry of Felicity.

In the early history of the village Thomas and Nelson Sargent had a carding-machine and fulling-mill, operated by tread-power, and also made linseed oil. In 1832, Jesse Hess started a similar establishment farther down Main Street, and was succeeded by Stephen Judd and John Melvin.

Joseph Frambes had a horse-mill in the northern part of the village, and about 1845 he and Wesley McLain got in operation a steam saw- and grist-mill on the western part of Main Street. The present mills were built in 1844-45, by Joseph Frambes and John Pattison. They have been rebuilt, and now rank among the best in the county. The present owners are W. J. Quarry and O. F. Silcott. South of the village Houser & Fagin had steam saw-mills about 1850, which have long since been discontinued. Other manufacturing interests were for a time maintained in the village, but as they have been allowed to decline no mention of them is here made.

THE PROFESSIONS AND OTHER INTERESTS.

Alonzo Knowles read law with Thomas Morris, and about 1828 engaged in the practice of his profession at Felicity, although not giving it his exclusive attention, and continued until his death, in 1852. E. F. W. Ellis was a student of Knowles, but removed to Rockford, Ill., and in the Rebellion fell, as the colonel of an Illinois regiment, at Pittsburg Landing. William McHugh, an attorney, died in 1849. P. H. Hastings, a contemporary, in later years removed to Cincinnati. George McLefresh was for many years an attorney at Felicity, but removed to the South, and at present resides at Chilo. Jonathan Palmer, after several years of successful practice, removed to Illinois, and S. F.

Dowdney to Batavia. Alonzo L. Knowles, a member of the Franklin bar, died in 1857. Prior to this date, the attorneys were George S. Lee and David Thomas. Reuben Utter, after following the profession at Felicity, removed to Neville; and John S. Parrott, after 1874, to Batavia; and possibly other attorneys may have been in the village.

In 1845, L. W. Carver was admitted to the bar, and with the exception of a few years has resided at Felicity, although not always following his profession. G. A. Frazier was admitted in 1864, and since 1868 has had an office at Felicity. John Walker read law under Mr. Frazier's instruction, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has maintained an office at Felicity. He was born in 1831, in the State of Kentucky, and after teaching and engaging in mechanical pursuits took up the law as a profession, and in 1819 was elected a justice of the peace.

In the medical profession, among the earliest to locate at Felicity was Dr. J. C. Kennedy, now of Batavia. Dr. Thomas Boude also removed to Batavia. Dr. Allen Woods, of Chilo, was here many years. From 1842 till 1862 Dr. J. N. Kennedy was in practice. Then came the Doctors Utter,—R. and W. B.,—the former dying in 1857. Dr. Harvey Bradley graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1855, and has been in practice ever since, being now the senior physician at Felicity; and other physicians here in practice are Doctors M. Gibson, W. E. Tucker, William Lucas, A. B. McKee, B. F. Mitchell, and T. G. Dennis, dentist. A number of physicians were located at Felicity for short periods, but their names cannot be here produced.

About 1873, J. L. Watson opened a private bank at Felicity, and a year later associated E. M. Sargent with him in carrying on the business, which was discontinued in March, 1879. The office was in a building on the northwest corner of Market and Walnut Streets.

The Felicity post-office was established in 1823, with Moses Larkin as postmaster. In 1825, Elisha A. Woods was appointed; in 1829, Robert Chalfant; 1833, Thomas H. Minor; 1835, Robert Chalfant; 1841, Alonzo Knowles; 1851, Amos Larkin; 1853, O. P. S. Fee; 1863, Marcus Fee; 1871, W. P. South; 1875, L. S. Molen. The office distributes a large amount of mail daily, being the terminus of several routes, and since July 1, 1869, has been a postal money-order office.

The Felicity Building and Loan Association was incorporated Feb. 21, 1872, with a capital stock of \$100,000, in shares of \$200 each. The incorporators were M. S. Dimmitt, J. W. Kennedy, E. M. Sargent, H. B. Crouch, L. W. Carver, T. W. Knowles, H. McCaskey, M. T. Fee, and W. W. Quinn. In April following the association elected its first officers, J. W. Kennedy being selected as president; M. S. Dimmitt, secretary (both of whom have served ever since); and E. M. Sargent was elected treasurer, serving until 1879, when he was succeeded by L. W. Carver. The capital of the association remains unchanged, and its affairs have been creditably managed.

The Felicity Library and Reading-Room Association was organized June 2, 1879, when a board of directors was chosen, as follows: J. W. Kennedy, J. H. Simmons, G. A. Frazier, W. W. Waterfield, W. B. Crouch, L. W. Carver,

A. B. McKee, W. J. Helmer, and W. H. Ulrey, from among whom were also chosen the first officers.

The payment of \$1 constitutes a person a member, and entitles him to the privileges of the library, which contains at present more than one hundred standard books. The library has a home in Fee's Block; and is in charge of Capt. L. W. Carver. The association is in a flourishing condition, and if its aims are carried out will do much to advance the literary interests of the village, which are already in a fine condition.

SECRET ORDERS.

The Masonic fraternity were the first to institute a lodge in the township of Franklin, which has been maintained with varying interest, but general prosperity, until the present time.

UNION LODGE, No. 102,

was chartered Oct. 17, 1839, with George Crossley, Master; Moses Larkin, S. W.; and John F. McKinney, J. W.

No records of the lodge for the first three years have been preserved, but in 1842 the members were Reuben Young, W. R. Sinks, E. F. W. Ellis, M. S. Dimmitt, W. B. Utter, John Dobbins, Azariah Quinn, Shadrach Dimmitt, Hugh S. McKibben, J. C. Kennedy, J. F. McKinney, David Fagin, John Willis, Ormon Tatman, Hugh McCaskey, John S. Fallin, George Crossley, Wm. T. North, James F. Chalfant, J. F. Phillips, J. W. Kennedy, A. Knowles, E. McFarland, A. L. Powell, Nathan Keyt, W. W. Perkins, W. P. English, B. F. Thrasher, M. Selby, Joseph Tatman, W. H. Prather, J. M. Bartlett, and W. F. Richards. In 1879 there were 55 members.

Since 1848 the lodge has occupied the present hall, on the southern part of Union Street, in Felicity, and in which are also held the meetings of the chapter and council.

The Masters and Secretaries of the lodge have been the following:

Masters.—1841, David Fagin; 1842, M. S. Dimmitt; 1843-44, George Crossley; 1845, W. B. Utter; 1846, John S. Fallin; 1847, David Fagin; 1848, E. F. W. Ellis; 1849, George Crossley; 1850, A. L. Powell; 1851, W. W. Perkins; 1852, A. H. Cassatt; 1853, Joseph P. Molen; 1854, L. W. Carver; 1855, J. P. Molen; 1856-57, S. F. Dowdney; 1858, J. P. Molen; 1859-61, H. Bradley; 1862, R. Lanham; 1863-64, A. L. Powell; 1865, H. Bradley; 1866, R. Lanham; 1867, L. W. Carver; 1868, R. Lanham; 1869, L. S. Molen; 1870, L. W. Carver; 1871, H. Bradley; 1872, A. B. McKee; 1873, H. McCaskey; 1874, W. W. Quinn; 1875-76, H. Bradley; 1877, L. S. Molen; 1878, W. H. Straight; 1879, L. S. Molen.

Secretaries.—1841, A. Knowles; 1842-44, E. F. W. Ellis; 1845-47, F. J. Phillips; 1848-49, M. S. Dimmitt; 1850, George Kleckner; 1851, G. W. Richards; 1852-53, M. S. Dimmitt; 1854, S. F. Dowdney; 1855, M. S. Dimmitt; 1856, D. M. Sargent; 1857, A. Goslin; 1858, L. W. Carver; 1859-66, M. S. Dimmitt; 1867, James Metzgar; 1868-79, M. S. Dimmitt.

ORION CHAPTER, No. 41, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, was instituted Sept. 29, 1849, on the petition of Daniel H. Murphy, P. L. Wilson, Joseph A. Perrine, E. F. W. Ellis,

M. S. Dimmitt, R. M. Dolby, John D. White, Robert Allen, and John J. Higgins. Other early members were John S. Fallin, A. L. Powell, Joseph L. Powell, David Barr, Reason Tivis, Rev. Wesley Rowe, James Kain, Joseph Watson, etc.

Since 1849 the High Priests and Secretaries have been :

High Priests.—1849, E. F. W. Ellis; 1850, George Crossley; 1851, John S. Fallin; 1852, George Crossley; 1853–55, J. P. Molen; 1856–57, A. L. Powell; 1858–62, M. S. Dimmitt; 1863, J. S. Fallin; 1864–67, H. Bradley; 1868–70, M. S. Dimmitt; 1871–72, L. W. Carver; 1873, H. McCaskey; 1874–80, M. S. Dimmitt.

Secretaries.—1849, P. L. Wilson; 1850, S. F. Dowdney; 1851, J. W. Kennedy; 1852, M. S. Dimmitt; 1853, J. C. Kennedy; 1854–56, S. F. Dowdney; 1857–66, J. H. Simmons; 1867, M. S. Dimmitt; 1868–70, O. P. S. Fee; 1871–80, J. H. Simmons.

The chapter has contributed members to the New Richmond and Georgetown chapters, which has diminished its membership, so that only 25 belong at present.

CONNELL COUNCIL, No. 18, R. AND S. M.

Preliminary meetings for the institution of the council were held, and on the 26th of April, 1851, a petition was prepared and signed by M. S. Dimmitt, J. W. Kennedy, J. P. Molen, Z. Connell, W. W. Perkins, J. F. McCann, W. H. Woodrow, J. W. Woollis, and Joseph Marley, and in due time the council was chartered, and the meetings have since been regularly held. The members belonging to this council, the only one in the county, have been the following: M. S. Dimmitt, J. W. Kennedy, J. P. Molen, George Crossley, John S. Fallin, A. L. Powell, Joseph Watson, S. F. Dowdney, George Abrams, John Dimmitt, Robert Bryan, Reason Tivis, J. C. Kennedy, Wesley Rowe, A. H. Cassatt, W. B. McCormick, George W. Richards, James Kain, John T. Powell, B. F. Sallee, E. W. Humphries, J. H. Simmons, E. F. W. Ellis, James Stewart, A. Johnston, J. A. Perrine, Francis Locknitt, Zachariah Connell, W. A. Frizell, W. P. Kincaid, P. L. Wilson, John Allen, David Barr, Joseph L. Powell, Edward Hughes, L. W. Carver, O. P. S. Fee, Jonathan Heitzman, J. D. King, I. P. Biehn, R. C. Sallee, S. G. Boyd, Samuel Martin, Charles Browning, N. S. Hill, H. McCaskey, W. W. Perkins, Frank Davis, David E. Roberts, J. C. Weaver, James S. Brunaugh, George Fridman, Daniel Hillin, S. W. McKinney, Charles Stephens, W. R. Sinks, Samuel Wilmath, Peter Camerer, Henry Jenks, John Gunn, Robert Fulton, Andrew Mahaffey, William Fee, William Johnston, A. B. McKee, James I. Selby, George Hawkins, Enoch Reed, R. J. Bancroft, A. T. Cowen, E. L. House, Daniel Kidd, A. N. Robinson, A. C. Spahr, W. A. Watkins, H. Bradley, Edgar C. Beall.

SEWANIE LODGE, No. 95, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted at Georgetown, in Brown County, Sept. 17, 1847, but it was soon allowed to go down, and the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of the State. Upon petition the lodge was reinstated at Felicity, Jan. 22, 1852, the petitioners being A. B. Heterick, William Stapleton, Charles W. Blair, N. S. Devore, and M.

Woods. Among the early initiates were Asher Goslin, M. S. Dimmitt, Charles W. Blair, M. Mathews, B. F. Gardner, James J. Goslin, E. J. Prather, Henry Shinkle, Stephen C. Bolander, John B. Goodwin, A. L. Knowles, James W. South, William Shinkle, Joseph Prather, Dr. Reuben Utter, Thomas F. Parrish, John H. Higgins, W. J. Rees, William E. Ames, D. S. Waits, A. H. Dorland, William W. Brush, F. W. Knowles, David D. Brush, Eri Daly, Granville A. Frambes, John G. Prather, William S. Moore, L. P. Holter, M. T. Fee, P. C. Smith, H. F. Gray, F. M. Dimmitt, and J. C. McKibben.

At present the membership of the lodge is only 35, many of the former members having become connected with other lodges. The hall was built in 1858, forming the third story of the Fee Block, and was provided at a cost of \$1400. In April, 1874, Sewanie Lodge laid out a fine cemetery of a little more than eight acres, just outside the village of Felicity, about one-half of which has been improved, forming 198 large blocks. The trustees in 1819 were N. Matthews, W. R. Sells, and W. J. Rees.

The officers of the lodge for the first term in 1880 were T. C. Hardy, N. G.; T. W. Jones, V. G.; M. S. Dimmitt, R. S.; J. W. Wedding, P. S.; and W. J. Rees, T.

For periods not before named the Noble Grands have been: 1852, A. Goslin, M. S. Dimmitt; 1853, James J. Goslin, E. J. Prather; 1854, N. Mathews, S. C. Bolander; 1855, D. E. Fee, J. W. South; 1856, A. L. Knowles, John B. Goodwin; 1857, Marcus Fee, W. J. Rees; 1858, N. Mathews, J. J. Derrough; 1859, M. S. Dimmitt, A. M. Fee; 1860, F. W. Knowles, ———; 1861, R. H. Grimes, W. S. Moore; 1862, M. N. Sargent, D. S. Waits; 1863, J. H. Chapman, M. T. Fee; 1864, S. P. Kibben, John W. Robb; 1865, W. W. Fronk, James M. Watkins; 1866, Peter C. Smith, John H. Laycock; 1867, S. C. Grimes, James W. Wedding; 1868, B. L. Bredwell, F. M. Dimmitt; 1869, G. A. Frazier, T. C. Pierce; 1870, A. H. Swerengen, E. F. Donnelly; 1871, H. F. Gray, J. C. McKibben; 1872, Joseph Hollister, S. P. Shinkle; 1873, S. A. Altman, Stephen Kramer; 1874, L. P. Holter, J. F. White; 1875, W. R. Sells, J. Woodson; 1876, John F. Boggess, F. H. Abbott; 1877, S. W. McKinney, James K. Gray; 1878, James I. McKibben, W. A. Page; 1879, D. P. Helvering, G. M. Reddin.

FELICITY ENCAMPMENT, No. 80, I. O. O. F.,

had as charter members Darlington E. Fee, Asher Goslin, John B. Goodwin, Thomas Parish, H. Allen, W. W. Perkins, Isaac S. Quinlan, Cyrus W. McFarland, and A. B. Jones, and was instituted May 5, 1858. Soon after, M. S. Dimmitt, J. W. South, F. W. Knowles, N. Mathews, W. J. Rees, D. McGraw, James Stewart, Marcus Fee, E. Utter, A. M. Fee, James Goodwin, E. J. Prather, John Higgins, M. N. Sargent, Joseph Clare, J. S. Parrott, Stephen Cramer, Samuel Demaris, J. W. Elliott, Charles Kohler, James R. Gray, E. J. Manning, and W. A. Page became members of the encampment, which has been fairly prosperous, and whose present officers are E. F. Donley, C. P.; E. J. Prather, H. P.; W. R. Sells, S. W.; J. W. Wedding, J. W.; M. S. Dimmitt, Sec.; and Thomas W. Clark, Treas.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY KINNEY, FRANKLIN, Twp. CLERMONT Co., OHIO.

CHILO LODGE, No. 642, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted July 11, 1876, with J. G. Prather, N. G.; C. C. Hancock, V. G.; L. H. Smith, Treas.; J. J. Warbinton, Per. Sec.; and C. B. Warbinton, Rec. Sec., and 8 associate members. At present the lodge has 28 members, and S. W. Kinney, N. G.; G. W. Rice, V. G.; E. G. Prather, Rec. Sec.; T. W. Clark, Per. Sec.; and J. G. Prather, Treas. The Noble Grands since the institution of the lodge have been: 1877, C. C. Hancock and L. H. Smith; 1878, E. M. Line and T. W. Clark; 1879, J. J. Warbinton and E. W. Dixon.

In the spring of 1876 a company was formed, called the "Chilo Odd-Fellow Building Company," which erected a two-story building, 24 by 48 feet, in the upper part of which the lodge has since held its meetings. In the fall of 1879 the lodge became the owner of the hall, the lower story becoming the property of J. G. Prather.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

No authentic account of the schools of the township is afforded prior to May 11, 1838. At that time the township was divided in districts with the following bounds:

District No. 1.—Beginning on the township-line, near Michael Richards', thence north with said line to the corner of Franklin township; thence with the line of Tate township to the widow Patterson, excluding her; thence to Hugh Gibbs, excluding him; thence to John Boggess, Jr., on the Bullskin road, excluding him; thence a southerly course with said road to James Canters', at the forks of the road, including him; thence to the house opposite William Winter's stone house, including it; thence to Daniel Keethler, including him; thence into Franklin township to Thomas Jones, including him; thence to Edward Salt, including him; thence down Indian Creek to Robert Smith's, excluding him; thence to the place of beginning.

District No. 2.—Beginning at Ralph Stiers', excluding him, thence to Ralph Wedding's, excluding him; thence to Hugh McKibben's, excluding him; thence to Nancy Miller's, excluding her; thence to John Boner's, including him; thence to John L. Powell's, including him; thence to James Hines', excluding him; thence to Robert Smith's, including him; thence to Silsby Stevens', including him; thence to Zachariah West's, including him; thence to Richard Tucker's; thence, with the road, to Thomas Fee's; and from thence to Ralph Stiers', the place of beginning.

District No. 3.—Beginning at Edward Sargent's, excluding him, thence to Samuel Prather's, including him; thence to Nathaniel Bagby's farm-house, including him; thence to Nancy Cousins, excluding her; thence to John W. Ginning's old shop; thence north, with the State road, to Thomas Ansley and A. Armstrong's, including them; thence to the widow Prather, excluding her; thence to Ralph Stiers', excluding him; thence to the widow Miller's, including her; thence west to the township line; thence south, with the township line, to the beginning.

District No. 4.—Beginning on the Ohio River, at the corner of Washington and Franklin townships, thence north, with the township line, to William P. Botts', excluding him; thence to Edward Sargent, including him; thence to Samuel Prather, excluding him; thence to Na-

thaniel Bagby's farm-house, including it; thence, on a straight line to Nancy Cousins, to the head of Sycamore Branch; thence down said branch to Crooked Run; thence down said run to the Ohio; thence to the place of beginning.

District No. 5.—Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River, at Broadwell's Corner above the mouth of Bullskin, thence with the line to the widow Judd; thence with the line between her and the said Broadwell to Bullskin Creek; thence on Obannon's back line; thence, with the line, to Zadok Watson's place, excluding it; thence to Woodmansee's, including him; thence north, with the road leading from the mouth of Bullskin to Clark's mill, to Smart's mill-dam; thence east, with the Augusta road, to the county-line; thence south with said line to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

District No. 6.—Beginning at the cross-roads at Otho Pearre's, thence east, with the Neville road, to Joel Hoover, excluding him; thence the same course to John Lesslie's; thence to Samuel Barr's, near the road from Clark's mill to the mouth of Bullskin; thence south with said road to Shepard Woodmansee's, excluding him; thence to William Watson's, excluding him; thence to Zadok Watson's place, excluding it; thence, with the road, to J. W. Ginning's old shop, and to the place of beginning.

District No. 7.—Beginning at the county-line at John J. Shinkle's, excluding him, thence south on said line to John Lesslie's; thence west to Joel Hoover's; thence with the road to the cross-roads at O. Péarre's; thence north with the Bullskin road to Thomas Ansley's and Alexander Armstrong's, excluding them; thence to Jesse Fee's farm-house, excluding it; thence to Hiram Gregg's, excluding him; thence to Arthur Fee's, excluding him; thence north with the road to where John Demaris used to live, on said Fee's place; thence to L. Chandler's old place, excluding it; thence to the mouth of Stonelick; thence down the creek to the mouth of Bluelick; thence to William Richie's, excluding him; thence to John J. Shinkle's, the place of beginning.

District No. 8.—Beginning at the mouth of Stonelick, thence down Bullskin Creek to the mouth of Blue Lick; thence to William Richie's, including H. Bolander; thence to John J. Shinkle's, including him; thence with the county to Tate township; thence with the township-line to the east fork of Stonelick; thence down said run to the place of beginning.

District No. 9.—Beginning at Daniel Keethler's, on the township-line, thence to Thomas Jones, excluding him; thence to Edward Salt, excluding him; thence down Indian Creek to the mouth of Bain Run; thence to Silsby Stevens', excluding him; thence to Isaac Houser's, excluding him; thence to Zachariah West's, excluding him; thence to Richard Tucker's, including him; thence with the road to Thomas Fee's, excluding him; thence to John Demaris' former residence, including it; thence to L. Chandler's old place, including it; thence to the mouth of Stonelick; thence up the east fork of the same to the township-line; thence west to the place of beginning.

District No. 10.—Beginning at Arthur Fee's, thence to Hiram D. Gregg's, including him; thence to Jesse Fee's

farm-house, including it; thence to the widow Prather's, excluding Thomas Ansley and A. Armstrong; thence to Ralph Stiers', including him; thence to Thomas Fee's, including him; thence to the place of beginning, including A. Fee and the widow Prather.

District No. 11.—Beginning at the Ohio River at the mouth of Crooked Run, thence up said run to the mouth of Sycamore branch, to the line between Chilo district No. 4 and district No. 3; thence to Nancy Cousins, including her; thence to the shops formerly occupied by J. W. Ginnings; thence with the State road south to the place of Zedekiah Watson, excluding it; thence with the line between G. W. Jones and Zedekiah Watson, Sr., to the Ohio River; thence down the river to the place of beginning.

District No. 12.—Beginning at Jones' and Watson's corner, on the Ohio River, thence with their line to the place occupied by Zadok Watson, Jr., excluding it; thence to William Watson's, including him; thence to the place of Zadok Watson and to Obannon's back line; thence with said line to Bullskin Creek; thence down the creek to Broadwell's and the widow Judd's corner; thence with their line east to their upper corner; thence with said Broadwell's line to the Ohio River; thence down the Ohio River to the place of beginning.

No statistics of the schools under the old law have been preserved in the township. Under the acts of 1852-53, the first directors of the several sub-districts were the following: the first named in each district being the member of the Franklin Board of Education,—No. 1, R. M. Johnson, John Trees, and John Swope; No. 2, Lewis A. Logan, E. T. Penn, and John Wedding; No. 3, Enos Richards, David Reed, E. Turtin; No. 4, John Utter, David A. Bannister, W. H. Prather; No. 5, James McClanahan, John W. Robertson, Samuel Craig; No. 6, J. W. Hollister, David G. Hoover, Isaac Bartlow; No. 7, William Love, John B. Crouch, Martin Shinkle; No. 8, mostly in Brown County; No. 9, L. T. Pearce, N. W. Tompkins, Joseph Jones; No. 10, in Felicity; No. 11, Samuel Miller, P. H. Goslin, James Goslin; No. 12, John D. Hoover, William Shinkle, William Sorron; No. 13, John B. Thomas, William H. Wells, George Perry; No. 14, in Tate township; No. 15, A. H. Glenn, William Metzgar, Thomas Hurley. John Utter was chosen chairman of the Board of Education, and D. E. Fee clerk. The number of children of school age in the township (exclusive of Felicity) was reported as 996, and \$1398.60 was paid for their instruction. Among the teachers of this period were A. H. Glenn, J. J. Arnold, Nancy Wiley, Melissa Ginnings, Henry Pangburn, Helena Powell, Matilda Moyer, Caroline Armstrong, Nancy G. Abrams, W. W. Robinson, Andrew Early, Z. W. Fagin, S. A. Fitch, W. G. Richards, J. C. Miller, A. M. McLain, and Elizabeth Barber.

The increase of the colored element in the population of Franklin township induced the trustees to establish a special district, to embrace the entire township, for the education of black and mulatto persons, on the 20th of April, 1852, and since that time a colored school has been taught in the township. In 1874 a building was erected just outside of the limits of Felicity for the accommodation of this school, which, in 1879, was taught by James L. Cole.

In 1879 the members of the Board of Education were P. C. Smith, Eugene Turton, Thomas Clark, G. W. Shinkle, Samuel W. Houser, William Davis, W. K. Shinkle, Solomon Bolander, E. Reed, S. W. Shinkle, Enoch Henderson, John T. Boggess, Joseph S. Marriott, M. D. Ross. S. W. Houser was the chairman of the Board, and B. F. Trees, clerk. The amount paid teachers was \$3750.31, and the number of pupils in attendance was 498, while the 16 school buildings were valued at \$18,000.

FELICITY UNION SCHOOL.

In 1812 a school was taught a little south of the village by William Bradley, father of Dr. H. Bradley, which is the first school in this part of Franklin of which we have any account. Next was erected a log building in the western part of the village, in which both schools and meetings were held. Then came a frame and the brick house which was sold to the colored Baptists for a place of worship. From 1845, for about ten years, a Mrs. Fletcher taught a school which was locally known as "The Felicity Young Ladies' Seminary." It was well patronized, and had a good reputation. The house in which it was kept was a two-story brick, surrounded with spacious grounds, and the property was provided by a joint-stock company. Ultimately, Mrs. Fletcher became the owner of this property, and sold it to the Felicity Board of Education, which used it for the union school until the present edifice took its place. This house it was decided to build May 12, 1874, and the committee to draft the plan was composed of B. F. Holter, E. M. Sargent, and F. W. Knowles; at the same time Joseph L. Day and Lewis Ware were appointed to select a site for the colored school-house. The contract for building both was awarded to W. W. Waterfield for \$5200 and the material of the old houses. The main edifice has four rooms, which are neatly finished and well supplied with good furniture.

In 1854 the members of the Felicity Board of Education were J. W. Kennedy, O. P. S. Fee, but three, which constituted the full number until 1874, when six members were chosen. The records have been so poorly preserved that but little besides the names of those elected yearly to serve as members can be given. These were: 1855 and thereafter until 1874, Michael Richard, O. P. S. Fee, J. W. Kennedy, Robert Bryant, M. S. Dimmitt, M. L. Day, H. Bradley, Marcus Fee, A. E. Armacost, F. W. Knowles, L. W. Ware, and O. P. S. Fee, the latter serving continuously.

In April, 1874, the Board of Education was constituted of George P. Clark, President; F. W. Knowles, Secretary; E. M. Sargent, B. F. Holter, J. L. Day, and A. E. Armacost. In 1875 the members elected were H. Bradley, J. K. Gray; 1876, W. W. Waterfield, S. S. Newhouse; 1877, J. H. Simmons, E. M. Sargent; 1878, H. Bradley, James K. Gray; 1879, W. W. Waterfield, B. F. Holter; 1880, J. H. Simmons, President; H. Bradley, Clerk; W. W. Waterfield, B. F. Holter, M. S. Dimmitt, and J. Longworth.

In the high school are 34 boys and 24 girls, and in the other grades an attendance of 116 boys and 100 girls was reported, and the schools were in a flourishing condition.



Wm Waterfield

ABOUT the year 1788 the Waterfield and Watson families emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky, where, near Lexington, Jacob Waterfield was born, March 7, 1790. In 1798 his mother, who was a sister of Zadock Watson, an early pioneer near Felicity, removed with her child Jacob, after the death of her husband, to Ohio, and settled in what is now Franklin township of this county. Jacob Waterfield was a poor boy, and it is related of him that one severe winter, when a little lad, he went barefooted to see the Ohio River frozen over, and such were the privations and hardships of the early pioneers from 1800 to 1805. From a poor boy, with a widowed mother, he arose by toil and prudent management to become a solid farmer with broad acres. He was married twice, to two Metzgar sisters, of an honorable pioneer family on Bullsken Creek, and his third marriage was to Rachel Ramey. He was the father of fourteen children,—six boys and eight girls,—and his sons ranked among the best farmers and most wealthy citizens of Clermont and Brown Counties, while the girls were all married to prominent men and won high social positions. Jacob Waterfield was a hard-working farmer, honest and true, and possessed an infinite fund of humor, and carried his youthful feelings into his honored manhood and venerable old age. He was a noted athlete in his young days, and at log-rollings, house-raising, etc., excelled all in boxing and wrestling. He died in affluent circumstances, in Brown County, July 23, 1860, and his wife Mary (Metzgar), the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1837.

William Waterfield, son of Jacob and Mary (Metzgar) Waterfield, was born in Lewis township, Brown Co., Ohio, April 12, 1822. He was brought up on the farm, and received the usual country district school education customary for the boys of his day. In 1847 he took a boat-load of produce to New Orleans, and traded on the lower river. He went to California, at the time of the great emigration to that Eldorado State, in the spring of 1850, by way of the Isthmus, and returned late in the fall of 1851. He worked in the mines and was successful, bringing home a goodly sum of the golden metal. On March 23, 1852, he was married by Rev. L. D. Jay to Minerva I. Hill, daughter of James and Mary (Frazier) Hill, of Tate township. His wife's mother was a Frazier and her grandmother a Salt, among the earliest pioneers and largest farmers of Tate township. Her uncle, Edward Frazier, was the popular and efficient sheriff of Clermont from 1837 to 1841, and her brother, Capt. James W. Hill, a gallant officer of the Union army in the late Rebellion, was also sheriff from 1864 to 1866. This marriage has been extremely felicitous to her and her husband, although they have never been blessed with children. Of an old pioneer family, she is a lady of marked accomplishments, of singularly refined temperament, and her social graces add to her high Christian character the dignity of elevated social rank. After his marriage he moved on the river-farm he had purchased near Rural, and in 1853 to the Carley farm at Chilo which he had bought, and which, with additions making it over three hundred acres, he still owns. In 1862 he was engaged in the drug and grocery business in Felicity, and in 1863 moved to that town, purchased the noted Chalfant property, and embarked largely in the packing of pork, buying, prizing

and shipping of tobacco, and then, in addition, engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business. The Waterfield family was among the first persons in Brown County to raise leaf tobacco, and William Waterfield, with his older brother James, was the first in Clermont to raise tobacco, and shipped the first hogshhead that ever went from the county. Before his removal to Felicity he handled tobacco for years at Chilo, and in the past fifteen years the average annual crop raised on his farm near Chilo has been from forty-five to fifty thousand pounds. In August, 1872, he removed to Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1873 built the "Globe Tobacco Warehouse," in connection with his partners, Lee H. Brooks, T. C. Westfall, and John S. Fallin, under the firm-name of Brooks, Waterfield & Co. This firm continued till December, 1873, when Messrs. Westfall and Fallin retired, and Mr. Brooks and Mr. Waterfield now control it under the same firm-name as before. This noted firm sells tobacco on commission, at the auction brakes, to manufacturers, exporters, and speculators. Their first year's sales (1873) amounted to two thousand six hundred hogshheads, but their business has constantly increased until in 1879 it was eight thousand hogshheads, being more than any other one of the five warehouses in Cincinnati. Their sales this year (1880) will probably reach ten thousand hogshheads, making it the largest house in the tobacco trade of Cincinnati, and selling more dollars' worth of leaf tobacco than any other auction and inspection warehouse in the United States. Their sales reach annually from one to two million dollars, and their receipts of the weed and leaf come mostly from the tobacco-cutting districts of Kentucky, Southern Ohio, West Virginia, and Indiana. Their warehouse is at Nos. 95, 97, and 99 Front Street, Cincinnati, and is a mammoth building, while Mr. Waterfield's residence is at No. 63 Front Street, Covington, Ky., one of the finest residences in that beautiful city. Mr. Waterfield is a model business man, prompt, honest, and most critical in his discerning judgment.

From small or no means, but a capital of energy and integrity, he has risen to the head of the Cincinnati tobacco trade, amassed a large fortune, and to-day is one of the solid men of the Ohio Valley. From a boy he has been handling tobacco, from setting out the plants on the hillside, through its different steps in raising, prizing, shipping, etc., up to selling it by the thousands of hogshheads. He is a public-spirited citizen, and when living on his splendid farm he built, by contract, the Felicity and Chilo turnpike, in 1867-68, for a distance of two and a half miles. Genial in his social characteristics, he is the very personification of honor and business integrity, and probably as a judge of leaf tobacco, in which his family have been so noted for their raising, handling, and shipping of it, he has no superior in the country.

He is a member of no religious denomination, but contributes most liberally to the support of the Methodist, of which his most estimable wife is a devoted and prominent member.

He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought and has always refused office, giving his sole attention to his business, in which he has met with deserved success.

Prior to the formation of the union school, among the popular teachers of Felicity were E. F. W. Ellis, A. Hines, and H. F. Soper. William Carter was the first teacher of the union school, and continued until 1862. Then came, for periods of from one to two years, J. S. Campbell, John Stiles, A. S. N. Dobson, John Akels, John Laycock, James R. Connor, L. G. Hoover, and since 1878, W. H. Ulrey, assisted by Emma South, Eva Hoover, and Stella G. Knowles, with James L. Cole, teacher of colored school.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Many of the early settlers of Franklin township were Methodists, and at once began to hold meetings, perhaps before having a regular organization. These meetings were attended by people coming from a great distance, and, indeed, the first Methodist church in this part of the county was erected to accommodate the people of what now constitutes four townships. The "Old Hopewell Church," remembered only in memory, was built on the land of Hugh McKibben, a little more than a mile southwest from Felicity, about 1805. It was rather a superior log house, provided with a spacious gallery, giving it large accommodations for the church-going people of that day. Among the members who worshiped here were the Fees, Sargents, Prathers, Walravens, McGraws, McKibbens, Minors, Dills, Kennedys, and others to a goodly number. The development of other parts of the county caused a diversion of the interests here concentrated for nearly a quarter of a century, and divers societies were elsewhere formed, causing Hopewell to be used only as an occasional place of worship, and later only when interments occurred in the grave-yard which was established in connection with the meeting-house. Chief among these new organizations was

THE FELICITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

whose origin dates from about 1825. Its constituent members belonged to the William Fee family, Simeon Goodwin's, Peter Hastings', the Baums', Minors, and others, a few score in number. As related in the foregoing pages, a union house was erected at Felicity about 1825, in which worship was maintained and schools taught until 1832, when the Methodists erected their own church edifice. This house, in a repaired and beautified condition, is yet in use, and in 1879 was in charge of A. E. Armacost, T. Hayden, L. S. Molen, J. H. Gregg, and H. Bradley as trustees. The church at Felicity has been, in the main, prosperous from its organization, and at present has 230 members, forming four classes, led by James E. Moore, W. W. Tucker, L. R. Day, and Thomas D. Fee.

Since 1853, Felicity has had its own circuit relations, embracing also the churches at Chilo and Cedron. The names of the ministers who have preached prior to that date can be seen in a list of appointments of the White Oak Circuit, in the history of Tate. Since Felicity has been a circuit the ministers have been as follows: 1853-54, Rev. Michael Bitler; 1855-56, Rev. William Routledge; 1857-58, Rev. W. L. Hypes; 1859-60, Rev. T. S. Cowden; 1861, Rev. W. Q. Shannon; 1862, Rev. A. P. Dunlap; 1863-64, Rev. Edward McHugh; 1865-67, Rev. S. Bennett; 1868-69, Rev. A. N. Spahr; 1870-72, Rev. Syl-

vester Weeks; 1873-75, Rev. H. M. Keek; 1876-78, Rev. W. J. Quarry; 1879, Rev. H. C. Middleton. The church belongs to Ripley District, of which Rev. William I. Fee is presiding elder, and the local preachers are F. Abbott, J. H. Armacost, L. R. Day, and J. E. Mooré.

THE CHILO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The present house of worship was built some time about 1837, under the superintendence of members of the Sargent and Prather families, who also formerly belonged to the "Old Hopewell Church." The church is of brick, and remains in its essentials as built nearly fifty years ago. Before that period the meetings were held in private houses, groves, and school-houses. The present trustees are John Howe, Wm. Brown, P. B. Heizer, J. C. Waterfield, and Nicholas Myers. About 100 persons belong as members, and the church and the

CHURCH AT CEDRON

form a part of Felicity Circuit. This house was built in 1851, by John McGraw, Joshua Smart, and Hayden Coleman, as a building committee, at a cost of \$2000. It is of brick, of fair proportions, and presents a fine appearance. Six or eight years after the building of the church it was partially destroyed by a storm, but was again placed in good repair. Russell Park, Wm. Trissler, David McFarland, I. N. Tollan, and John Boggess are the present trustees. A membership of nearly 50 is reported, and the church is in a healthy condition.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FELICITY.

This society was organized about the beginning of the present century as the "Smyrna Presbyterian Church," and some time about 1808 a small log meeting-house was built a mile east of Felicity, in which the congregation worshiped many years. A grave-yard was opened by the church, and both the meeting-house and the burial-ground were widely known as Smyrna. In that house the Rev. Robert B. Dobbins, who was also the pastor of the Williamsburgh Church, preached for more than twenty years, and was followed by the Rev. John Rankin. Among the early members were James Garrett and family, Philip Moyer and family, Mrs. Richie, Jane Holmes, David Miller and family, Abraham Moyer and wife, Joseph McKibben and family, James Barber, and others. Joseph McKibben and James Garrett were the ruling elders, the latter being charged with the duty of lining the hymns after the fashion of that day. The old log church having become unfit for use, meetings began to be held at Felicity about 1828. At first the congregation assembled in the school-house, but the membership was increased to such an extent that a more capacious room was demanded. Among those who joined here were Wyatt Owens, John T. McKibben, Sarah Watson, Wm. McMurchy, W. G. Gage, Thomas Boude, John Merrill, James Dobbins, Henry Wise, Joseph Wells, James Barber, and John Logan. About 1830 the congregation erected a small brick church in the western part of Felicity, which was the first church edifice in the village. In this house a portion of the Presbyterians (those adhering to the old school) worshipped until the union of the two congregations, Nov. 28,

1869, when the building was given over to other uses, and is at present a blacksmith-shop.

In 1847 a number of members of the above congregation, who embraced the doctrines of the new school of Presbyterians, dissolved their connection, and formed themselves into a new society at Felicity. In 1854 the members erected the meeting-house at present occupied by the Presbyterians, and which, though a plain edifice, is a comfortable place of worship for the 40 odd members which compose the congregation.

The elders of the church have been Joseph McKibben, James Garrett, John Mullen, Wyatt Owens, W. G. Gage, Thomas Boude, John Logan, Lewis Miller, John P. Moyer (since 1842), David Barber, B. Reynolds, A. H. Glenn, Wm. Carter, J. C. Wells, and Wm. McMurchy, the two last named also serving at present.

As before stated, the Rev. Robert B. Dobbins was the minister of the church until 1828, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Rankin, who appears to have remained only a year. Then came Rev. Charles Phillips, and in 1830 Rev. A. T. Rankin. In 1840 the Rev. J. T. Irwin succeeded to the pastorate, and in a few years Rev. David Gould is noted as the minister. Rev. John McCormick came in 1845, and died while pastor of the church, about a year later. In 1847 the Rev. J. S. Poage became the pastor, and it was in his administration that the division of the church took place. Rev. Aaron Thompson preached in 1852, and since that period there have been as ministers Revs. James S. Campbell, H. P. Welton, Isaac Delameter, J. A. I. Lowes, and since July, 1879, the Rev. James Mitchell.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CEDRON

owes its origin to the division of the Presbyterians into the old and new schools. In consequence of that sentiment a number of persons who formerly belonged to the old Lewis Church, in Brown County, connected themselves with the New School Presbyterian Church at Felicity, but before that congregation had erected its new house withdrew to form the church at Cedron, that locality affording them a more convenient point at which to worship. Among these members were Samuel Wise, William Wise, John Van Dike, William Fallin, and others, living in Brown County, who erected a neat brick meeting-house, about 1851, which the society yet occupies. The church has about 50 members, and the ruling elders are George Wise, William Wise, and William Hyser. The minister of the church is the Rev. Mr. Delameter.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized Dec. 28, 1839, as the Olive Church, in union with the Southern Ohio Christian Conference, the ministers in attendance being Mathew Gardner, Charles S. Manchester, and Robert Nelson. The constituent and other early members were John R. Hoover, Abraham R. Houser, James Crosswell, Sarah J. Barrett, Mary A. Watson, Mary Bryson, Eliza Hicks, Melissa Miller, Nancy McLefresh, Octave Reid, Susanna Owens, Elizabeth Hoover, Anna Hoover, Andrew Henninger, Elizabeth Houser, Rebecca Brown, Perry Judd, Nancy Judd, David Houser,

John Moyer, George Miller, David Miller, Nancy Hamilton, Leonard Metzgar, Henry R. Houser, David Adams, Martha R. Hamilton, Jane Saunders, Solomon Bruner, Emanuel Hoover, Maria Walker, Hiram Lockwood, and William Houser. A meeting-house was soon after erected about a mile south of Felicity, in which worship was statedly maintained, and which was known as the Olive Church. In April, 1848, in consequence of the withdrawal of a number of members, who accepted the teachings of Alexander Campbell, a reorganization was effected, the title to the church property secured to the present organization, and a board of deacons elected, composed of Ephraim Johnson, Samuel Miller, Jonathan N. Houser, and Andrew Henninger. The trustees elected were Elijah Lanham, Andrew Boys, and Samuel Miller.

The church has enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity, and at present has a membership reaching nearly 300. In 1862 the present house of worship was erected by a building committee composed of E. N. Vermillion, E. Hendrixson, Abram Hoover, Joseph Watson, and J. J. Goslin. It is a plain but comfortable house, near the site of the old church, and the property is at present cared for by trustees J. J. Goslin, Samuel Miller, and E. N. Vermillion. The latter, David G. Hoover, Samuel Miller, W. McKinney, James S. Crosswell, and Solomon Shinkle are the present deacons. J. J. Goslin is also clerk of the church. Other deacons have been Joseph Watson, Isaac Bartlow, A. Henninger, R. Lanham, E. J. Prather, Enoch Reed, Henry Kinney, and Abraham Hoover. Since 1866 the Rev. S. S. Newhouse has been the pastor of the church, and it is owing largely to his faithful labors that the congregation has been so prosperous. Others who have been ministers of the church were, from 1851 on, Revs. E. W. Humphreys, C. S. Manchester, C. C. Phillips, O. J. Wait, C. Hutchinson, P. Devore, and A. J. Wait.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF FELICITY.

Early in the spring of 1845 a few members of the foregoing church, who entertained the religious belief of Alexander Campbell, began to raise funds for the purpose of building a house of worship in Felicity in which their meetings might be held. On the 21st of April, 1845, A. Knowles, George Crossley, and Michael Gray were elected trustees of a society which had just been formed, and let the contract to build the church to A. L. Powell for \$450. The house was completed in December, 1845, and on the 3d of January, 1846, the members assembled in the church, when they were addressed by Elder John T. Powell, and Michael Gray and Thomas Miller elected trustees; John Pangburn and Michael Gray, elders; George Crossley and Benjamin Goslin, deacons, who were ordained on the 8th of February following. The meeting-house was erected on a lot donated by William Fee, and Alonzo Knowles, John Pangburn, and Michael Gray each gave \$100 to put up the building, which, with some repairs, remains to this day.

The church adopted the Bible as its only rule of faith and practice, and Elder John T. Powell was for many years the regular preacher. During his ministry Alonzo Knowles often preached in the cause of primitive Christianity, and was an acceptable minister. Other ministers who have

preached for the church have been Revs. Otho Pearre, Frank Sallee, William Patterson, James Morgan, P. W. Shirk, and J. H. Lockwood, the latter being the present preacher. Meetings have also been held by evangelists and others,—by Elders James Challen, George Fisher, J. J. Moss, George Campbell, T. J. Murdock, J. M. Henry, A. B. Henry, J. D. Moore, J. M. White, David Mathews, Dr. Sterling Pearre, James L. Thornberry, I. I. West, O. H. Derry, and L. L. Carpenter.

For some time the church has had but irregular preaching, and the interest had declined to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to reorganize the church, which, on May 28, 1877, became incorporated as

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN FELICITY,

with W. H. Straight, Nathan Abbott, and S. A. Madison as trustees; John Walker, clerk; Volney Kenyon, elder; W. H. Straight and Nathaniel Abbott, deacons. The church has a membership of 69, and supports a good Sabbath-school.

A Christian or Disciple society was organized at Rural about 1863, which had at one time from 40 to 60 members. An old warehouse was transformed into a place of worship, in which the society met four or five years, when the organization disbanded. Among the ministers were the Revs. J. H. Lockwood and William Patterson.

THE FELICITY WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The Felicity Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in 1847, among the constituent members being Mathew Gibson, Nelson Gibson, Joshua Sargent and his sons, John and William Sargent. In 1851 the agitation of the slavery question at Felicity induced the withdrawal of Joseph Parrish and about 40 others from the Methodist Episcopal Church, who connected themselves with the Wesleys, who now had a large and flourishing society.

In 1848 the small brick church, which is at present occupied by the African Methodists, was erected for a place of worship, but in consequence of the above and other accessions a larger house was demanded. But it was not until the spring of 1856 that the Wesleyan church edifice was begun, and completed the following season, at a cost of about \$9000. The building is one of the largest and most elegant of the kind in the county, having a tower more than one hundred feet high, in which is a clock, supplied at a cost of about \$500. One of the most active agents in securing this house was Joseph Parrish, who spent much time and means in furthering the enterprise. Until the society occupied the new house of worship it had essentially the same ministers as the Bethel Wesleyan Church, but from 1856 to 1858 Dr. Luther Lee was the pastor, and during his connection the church enjoyed a great degree of prosperity. Other successive ministers were the Revs. J. W. Warrington, J. W. Chalfant, S. H. Chase, and John L. Fall, who was the last that preached with any regularity. The removal of members and the settlement by the war of those questions which gave rise to the society caused it to forego its organization, and some time before 1870 the meetings were discontinued. The church building stood unoccupied for a few years, but in 1873 the township

trustees purchased it and fitted it up for a public hall, owned by the township of Franklin.

FELICITY AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class of members of this denomination was formed in 1859, which had among its members Perry Payne, Jacob Greason, Benjamin Logan, and a few others. A number of years afterwards the society purchased the old Wesleyan meeting-house, which was repaired at an outlay of several hundred dollars, and dedicated by Bishop Payne. This house the society yet occupies, and the trustees are Posey Robinson, Perry Payne, and Frederick Senior. The members number about 70, and maintain a Sunday-school which has an attendance of 40 scholars. Among the ministers the church has had were the Revs. Andrews, Lewis, Eads, Cooper, Dillon, Lynch, Stewart, Green, Wright, Coleman, Cole, and Toney, the last named being the present minister.

ZION'S BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED)

had its origin at Felicity about 1865, although a few members were here as early as 1862. In the year last named William Fry purchased the old school-house, which served as a place of worship until 1871, when it was rebuilt and consecrated by Elders Newsom and Ferguson. The present trustees are Charles Bennett and Leroy Logan. The first deacon was William Fry, who yet serves and has as fellow-deacons Leroy Logan, L. Barnaby, Charles Bennett, and Parker Artwell. Other deacons have been Henry Bledson, William Dudley, Dennis Scott, and Willis Bright. Rev. James Fry was the first pastor, and remained until 1877. Since that time those in the pastoral office have been Vance Anderson, L. Hawkins, and D. B. Green. The church has a membership of 60, and maintains a good Sunday-school.

THE BENTON CHURCH OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

This body was incorporated Feb. 13, 1866, with Joel Bolander, K. M. Johnson, J. H. Shinkle, Jesse W. Day, and Johnson Beach as trustees. These erected, the same season, in behalf of the society, a plain meeting-house, in the eastern part of the township, on a lot of land which had been secured from the farm of Philip J. Shinkle, and which is yet used as the place of worship.

The Union is an independent organization, based on the simple principles of the Bible, and has no Conference or Association relations. It has been prosperous, and its membership numbers 100, including many substantial men of the eastern part of Clermont and the western part of Brown Counties. The present minister is the Rev. R. A. M. Johnson; and other ministers have been the Revs. Vanderment, Hatfield, and Wolf.

In the early settlement of the county the Dunkards maintained public worship in the eastern part of Franklin for a time in a log house which stood on the Hoover farm. Among the members were the Hoovers, Housers, Rohrs, and others who came from points outside the township. Abraham Houser was one of the early ministers, coming from Kentucky at stated times. After the death of the older members and the removal of some families the meetings were discontinued.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. MATTHEW GIBSON.

Dr. Matthew Gibson was born in Scott County, Va., Sept. 27, 1815, and was the son of George and Margaret (Nelson) Gibson, being the eldest of seven children. He was raised on his father's farm, prepared for college at the famous Estleville Academy, and went to the Greenville and Tusculum College at Greenville, Tenn. (home of ex-President Andrew Johnson), at which he graduated with the highest honors in the classical course in the year 1841.



Matthew Gibson.

He then continued his medical studies, and in 1842 received his diploma in the medical department of the same institution, one of the best in the South, and of which his brother-in-law, Rev. William S. Doak, D.D., is now president. He married, in 1837, Miss Eliza F. R., daughter of Rev. S. W. Doak, then president of this celebrated college. Dr. Gibson remained at this college for three years after his graduation as its vice-president and as professor of mathematics, civil engineering, and botany. He then went to Madisonville, Tenn., and was for three years president of Hiawasse College at that place, from which Judge David M. Key, late postmaster-general, graduated, and who was a student under Dr. Gibson. Judge Temple, chancellor of the Court of East Tennessee, and who was one of the commissioners to locate the boundary-line between Mexico and the United States, was, with many other distinguished men, a student under Dr. Gibson. In 1847, Dr. Gibson came to Felicity, in this county, and began the practice of his profession and has remained there ever since. He had six children by his first wife, who died in 1866. He subsequently married Caroline Harrington, of Glendale, near Cincinnati, who died in 1876. His grandfather on the maternal side, Johnson Nelson, served in the Revolutionary

war, and was shot through the lungs at King's Mountain, but lived for several years,—finally dying from his wound. Several of his father's brothers were in the war of 1812. Dr. Gibson is of Scotch descent, and his great-grandfather came to America long before the Revolution, settled a short time in Philadelphia City, and then located in Augusta Co., Va. Several of his ancestors and relatives have been eminent physicians, one of whom, Dr. William Gibson, of Philadelphia, is the author of the celebrated work on "Institutes and Practice of Surgery; being Outlines of a Course of Lectures." Dr. Gibson has been thirty-three years in Felicity, and has a large and lucrative practice. He has always made use of electricity in his practice, and kept the finest electrical instruments in Ohio. In the treatment of female complaints he is unexcelled in the State, in which he was the second doctor to use the speculum, which has since proven so effectual in relieving suffering humanity. People come to him for treatment from all parts of the country, from New Orleans, Boston, San Francisco, Washington, Montreal, and other distant points. As indicative of his practice, his patients in his immediate vicinity embrace the wealthiest and most intelligent of our citizens. The doctor is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a Republican in politics, and always a strong anti-slavery man, which fact led to his coming North and giving up posts of honor and profit in Tennessee. Dr. Gibson is said to be one of the most learned and scientific men in the county, and when at the head of the Greenville and Tusculum College he made a telescope of fifteen feet focal distance, six inches aperture, and magnifying five hundred times. He has made many other medical, astronomical, and mathematical instruments, in which many new inventions were the products of his genius. He is a most genial and humane man, kind and warm-hearted, and has done much for the poor, for humanity generally, and for the cause of science, and that, too, in a quiet, unobtrusive way.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

Capt. Alexander Smith was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Dec. 28, 1811. When he was seven years old his father removed with his entire family to America, and settled in Belmont Co., Ohio. At the age of nineteen he became an apprentice in Wheeling, Va., "to be made as perfect in the art and mystery of a chair and ornamental painter as possible," according to the quaint old indenture. He served his master faithfully, and exhibited talents for designing and painting which led him to excel in the trade, and proved him to be in after-years a connoisseur in the higher branches of art. He united with the Presbyterian Church, and walked two miles on the Sabbath to superintend a Sunday-school. He was active in assisting to nurse cholera patients when that scourge visited Wheeling, in 1832. At the age of twenty-two he married Margaretta Alexander, of Belmont Co., Ohio, who only lived seven months after their marriage. He kept for some time a paint-store in Wheeling, Va., and afterwards became a steamboatman, following this business for nine years. He assisted his brother, Capt. Joseph Smith, in building the steamers "Harrisburg" and "Mountaineer," which ran from Pitts-

burgh to Louisville and points below as far as New Orleans. He was afterwards made superintendent of the Maysville and Big Sandy Packet Company, and a stockholder in the "Caledonia" and "Magnolia." While actively engaged on the river he became acquainted with Capt. John McClain, of Neville, Ohio, and married his daughter, Rachel McClain, Oct. 18, 1842. He then bought a farm on the Ohio River, near the mouth of Bullskin Creek, and later established the post-office and landing there known as "Smith's Landing." After leaving the river he engaged in merchandising at Smith's Landing for several years with



A. Smith

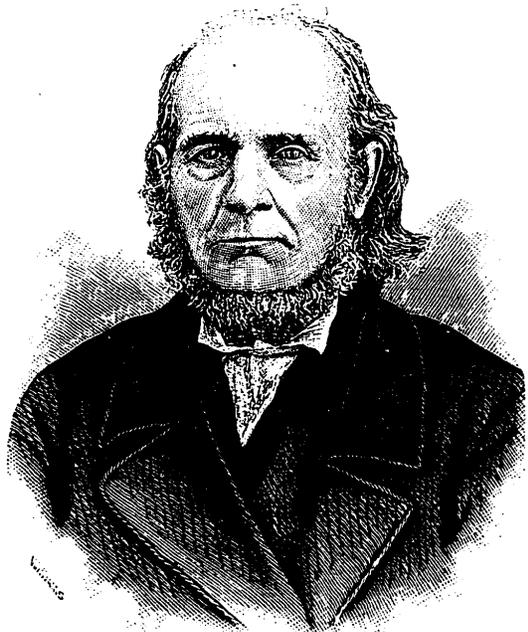
success. He then turned his attention to grape culture, and at one time had thirty acres of vineyard, mostly of rare varieties. He then speculated in Western lands, traded in leaf tobacco, and managed his several large farms in Franklin and Washington townships, on the Ohio River. He was fond of traveling, and nearly every year took his family a long trip. In the winter of 1874 he went to Florida, where he purchased a home on the seashore at the mouth of St. John's River, and also invested in a large plantation near by. On this he planted an orange-grove and intended to return every winter to it, merely to escape the rigors of the Northern climate. In 1876, however, he removed to Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, where he resided for two years. In the autumn of 1878 he was taken ill and suffered with an intensity and patience beyond description for sixteen months. In the spring of 1879 he returned to the old homestead at "Smith's Landing," but his disease increasing, towards fall he thought the Florida climate was his only hope. Accordingly his family acceded to his wishes and took him to his beloved Southern seaside home. There he lived only four weeks, breathing his last on Dec. 9, 1879, at seven o'clock P.M. His body was

brought North and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery. He died of Bright's disease, from which for years he was a terrible sufferer. Capt. Smith was a staunch Republican and always an active worker, but never accepted a public office, although asked by President Lincoln and succeeding Presidents to do so for important services rendered the government in the dark hours of the Rebellion, in 1863 and 1864. He was very liberal, and it is now known that his charity extended far and near, although he never permitted his name to be published when subscribing to public good or charities. Of a large fortune, he was extremely generous, of unimpeachable honesty, and ever exercised a strong influence for the good of the community. To Capt. Alexander Smith and his wife Rachel were born five children,—John McClain, drowned in 1862, and Alexander William, who died in infancy; and three yet living,—one son, Alexander Smith, Jr.; Rachel, the wife of Hon. N. P. Wheeler, of East Hickory, Forest Co., Pa., a member of the Legislature of that State, and a wealthy lumber merchant; and Miss Belle Smith, the celebrated painter, whose works of art have been the recipients of so much favorable criticism from the American press. This lady spent several years in Europe, and part of the time in Rome, and in Dresden, Saxony, pursuing her studies. Her specialties are in portraits, and the one of the great "War Secretary," Hon. E. M. Stanton, gave her a national reputation. Among her works are "Christian Seibold," a pre-Raphaelite; a copy of Rubens; portrait of her father, Capt. Smith, and a crayon of her sister, Mrs. Hon. N. P. Wheeler; Roman Flower Girl, original; portrait of Gen. Grant's sister, Mary Grant Cramer, wife of Hon. M. J. Cramer, minister to Denmark; "Carlo Dolce;" "Correggio Magdalene," copied in Dresden, Saxony. Mrs. Capt. Smith, with her daughter Belle and son Alexander, reside at the Smith mansion, at Smith's Landing, one of the finest country-seats in the Ohio Valley.

MOSES LARKIN.

The Larkin families were very prominent in the early history of the county, particularly in that relating to religious and political matters, and were largely instrumental in the growth and development of Washington and Franklin townships. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Dublin, Ireland, and emigrated to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, settling in Maryland colony, where he married. He raised a large family, of whom John Larkin was born October 12, 1745, and married February 23, 1773, being the father of the following children: John, born Jan. 20, 1774; Nelly, Jan. 6, 1776; Elijah, Oct. 14, 1778; Elisha, July 28, 1781; Paul and Silas (twins), Nov. 4, 1785; Joseph and Samuel (twins), Feb. 13, 1788; Mary, June 14, 1790; Moses, the subject of this sketch, Jan. 24, 1793. John Larkin, with his family, emigrated to Kentucky about 1791, and settled near Washington, then the principal town in the northern part of that State. In 1811 he moved to Clermont County, and located near the old "Hopewell meeting-house," in Franklin township, where he died, Oct. 12, 1814, but his wife lived until Dec. 23, 1851. Joseph Larkin married Nelly Sargent; and Elijah Larkin

married Sarah Ogden, and was justice of the peace for a long time (eighteen years), the first postmaster of Neville, holding that office forty years, and was fourteen years an associate judge of the Common Pleas Court. Moses Larkin, the youngest of his father's children, was born in Washington, Ky., Jan. 24, 1793, and when a boy learned the wagon-making trade with his older brother, Joseph, and worked for him some time. He was married May 29, 1820, by Rev. Robert B. Dobbins, to Mary Fagin, whose family was one of the most numerous in southern Clermont



MOSES LARKIN.

at that time. Their children were eight,—Joseph Franklin Larkin, the well-known banker of Cincinnati; Eliza Ellen, wife of William F. Shriver, of Pittsfield, Ill.; Euphrasia Caroline, wife of Mr. Williams, of Walnut Hill, Ohio; David Maley, died at Mound City, Ill., in 1857; Sarah A., wife of James M. Goodwin, of Ogden, Utah Territory; Francis Marion Larkin, died in September, 1879, at Perna (Indian) village, in Arizona Territory; Mary Emily, wife of John W. Sargent, and Clara Eveline, wife of Gamael B. Wilson, of Clarksville, Tenn. Moses Larkin carried on the wagon-making business for many years in Felicity, and was the first postmaster of that town when it was called Fee's Town, holding the office several years until Robert Chalfant opened his large store, and was appointed in his place as postmaster of Felicity. He was elected mayor of Felicity in the years 1836, 1844, and 1846, and enforced the municipal laws with promptness. He was elected justice of the peace of Franklin township in 1842, and made a most efficient magistrate. He built the Methodist Episcopal church in Felicity in 1829, and his son, J. F. Larkin, of Cincinnati, carried the brick for its erection. He carried on the saddle-tree and carpenter business in 1834-36, in which his son, Joseph F., assisted him. He was a zealous Henry Clay Whig, but of strong anti-slavery principles, and in 1844, with Joseph Parrish, Mr. Fagin, and other prominent men, separated from the Methodist Episcopal

Church on account of the slavery question, and formed the Wesleyan Church in Felicity, erecting the fine church edifice now occupied as the township hall. Moses Larkin died in 1866, and his wife Mary (Fagin) three years previous. They were devoted Christians, and labored zealously for all moral reforms. His brother, Judge Elijah Larkin, died Dec. 25, 1862, and his wife, Sarah (Ogden), June 8, 1875. The Larkin brothers, Moses, Elijah, Elisha, and Joseph, were men of original thought, decided convictions, and had great influence in shaping the tone and character of the community. The cause of justice and virtue ever found champions in them, and they clung tenaciously to the truth and the side of public morals. Moses Larkin's children were religiously trained at the fireside. Their eldest son, J. F. Larkin, went to Cincinnati in 1839, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1854, when he commenced the banking business, in which he has been successfully employed to this day, being at present the senior member of the banking firm of J. F. Larkin & Co., 23 West Third Street.

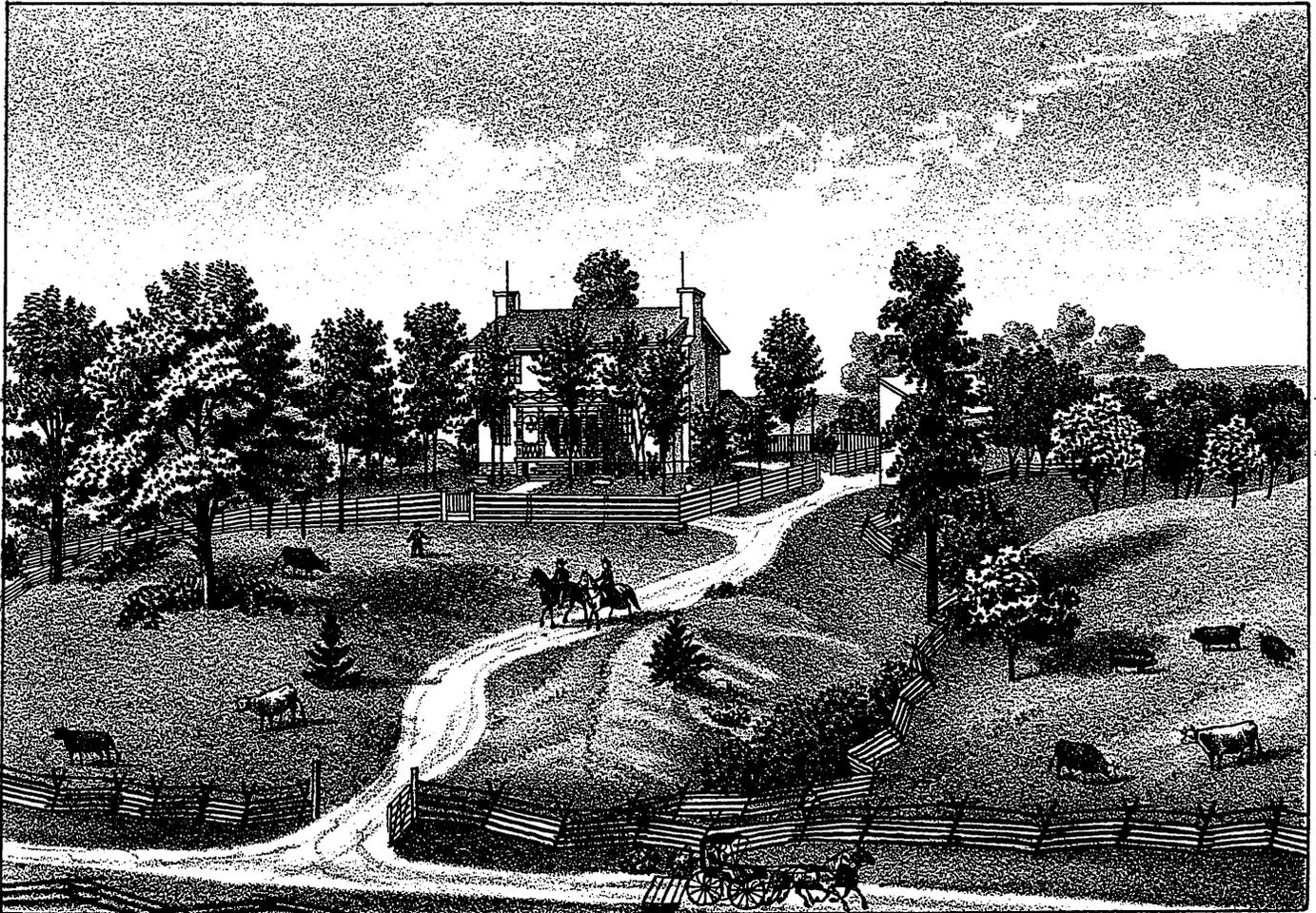
He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has made an enviable reputation by his earnest labors. He is of Irish extraction on the paternal and of English on the maternal side, and combines the best characteristics of the two races. His father, Moses Larkin, was for over half a century respected and esteemed by the people of southern Clermont, and died universally lamented and mourned.

JARED BRUSH.

Jared Brush was born in the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1798, and removed with his parents when quite young to Kentucky. He served in the war of 1812 as a private in Capt. Logan's company of Kentucky militia, participating in several battles with the British and their Indian allies in the Northwest. He emigrated after that war to Ohio, in 1818, and settled in Clermont County. He was married, Oct. 4, 1844, by Rev. John Vincent, to Mary A. Carr, daughter of Robert and Mary (Barnet) Carr, who at an early period in the county's history emigrated from Virginia. Mr. Brush became a noted surveyor, and assisted in locating the five free turnpikes that centre in the town of Felicity. When about twenty-one years of age he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the "Old Hope-well Meeting-House," near Felicity, the third one erected in Ohio. Originally a Whig, he afterwards became a Republican, and took a deep interest in the politics of his country, but never was an aspirant for office. He was an exact man in his business, and by his industry and careful management accumulated a nice estate. He was a pious, upright man, honest with his God and his fellows. A man of superior judgment and strong intellect, he had many traits of noble character. The poor and needy could approach him knowing that the deserving would find a true friend and counselor, as well as a sympathizer in word and deed. Money-making was not his great object in life, but to be a true citizen and do good. He died Dec. 20, 1869, universally esteemed in the community for his pure character and philanthropic acts. For many years he served as a notary public, doing an extensive business in



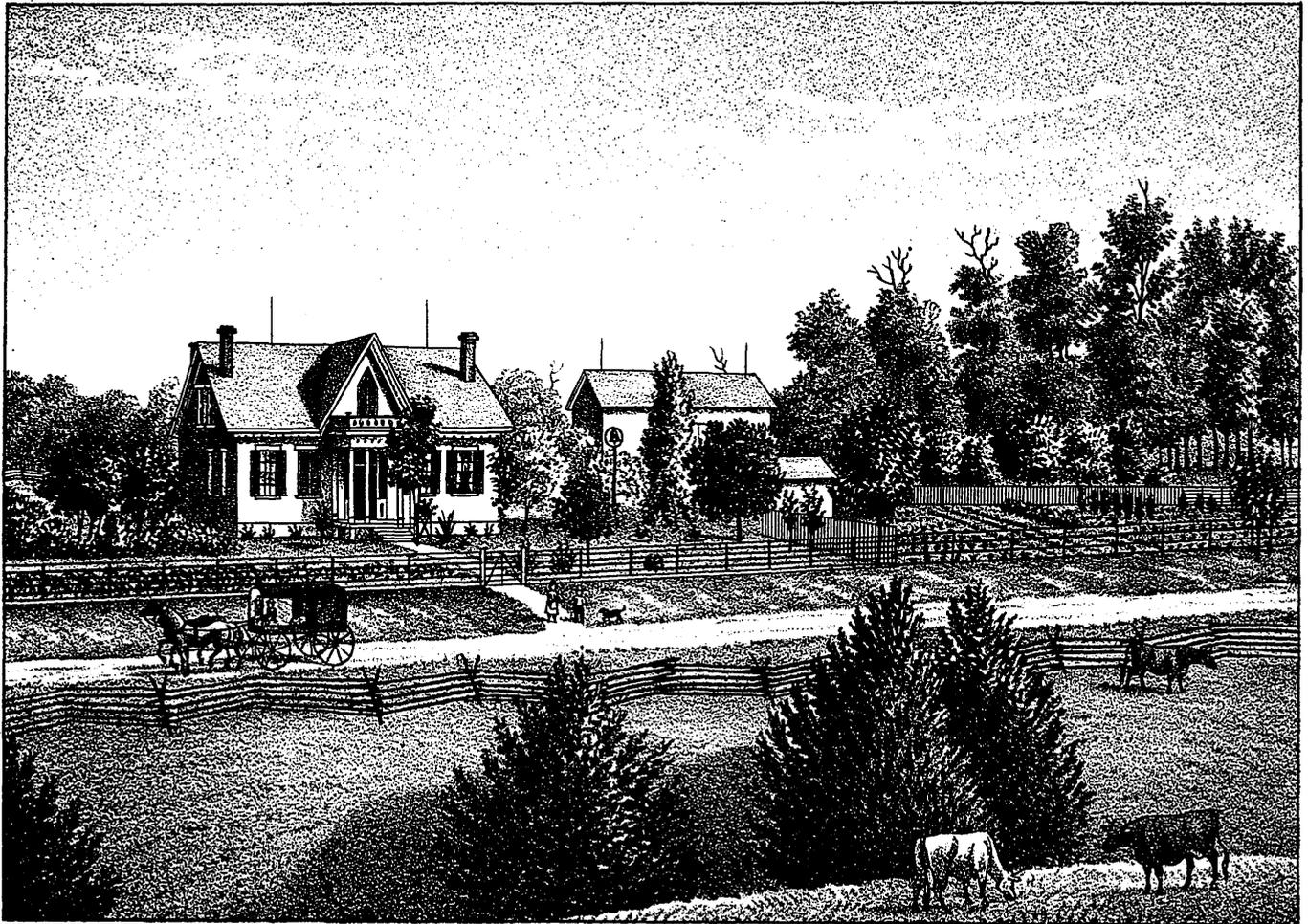
Lewis Richey



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS RICHEY. FRANKLIN TR CLERMONT Co. OHIO.



Mr. William R. Richey.



RESIDENCE OF W. R. RICHEY, FRANKLIN TWP. CLERMONT CO. OHIO.

that line. In his life he bought and sold many tracts of land, and in real estate but few better judges were found than Jared Brush. His widow, Mary A. (Carr) Brush, survives him, and resides in the comfortable dwelling he erected in 1861-62 on the Felicity and Bethel pike, a mile and a quarter from the former town. Jared Brush was an



Jared Brush

unobtrusive man, and in his quiet way did much good in the world. While he had not the ostentation of some who were his inferiors in intellect and moral worth, he performed with faithfulness the trusts and duties in life allotted to him, and died at the advanced age of over threescore years and ten.

LEWIS RICHEY.

In 1792, George Richey and his wife Isabella, with their children, emigrated from Ireland to America and settled in Pennsylvania. About the year 1800 he removed to Clermont County, and purchased land on Bullskin Creek, where he settled and died in 1820. William Richey, a son of George, was born in 1785 in Ireland, and was but seven years old when his parents came to the United States. One of his sisters, Ada, married Samuel Wood, and another, Elizabeth, married Michael Baum, an early pioneer, who lived to be over one hundred years old. He was married by William Fee, justice of the peace, on Jan. 2, 1806, to Sophia Miller, a daughter of David Miller, one of the earliest and largest land-owners on Bullskin Creek. The fruits of this marriage were thirteen children, to wit: George; David; Otho Pearre; John; William; Lewis (the subject of this sketch); Susan, married to Samuel Sells; Mary Ann, married to Aaron G. Perkins; Jane, married to Eleven Tatman; Martha, married first to Daniel Bolender, and after his death to Abram

Grigger; Isabella, married to John Fenton; Eliza, married to Samuel Sowards; and Sophia, married to John Wesley Bolender.

Lewis Richey, one of the above children, was born Dec. 12, 1829, in the house in which he now lives. He was reared on the farm and attended the district schools, in which he received the rudiments of a good common English education. He was married, July 12, 1854, to Martha, daughter of William and Martha (Houston) Turner, by John H. Simmons, justice of the peace, being the first marriage solemnized by this magistrate. To them have been born four children: William G., Elnora, who died aged four years, Jennie, and Chilton Vallandigham, who died in his fourth year. Mr. Richey is an ardent Democrat in politics, as his father and grandfather were before him. He has served as township trustee and as a member of the township school board. He was the twelfth child of his parents, and was born on the twelfth day of the twelfth month. He began growing tobacco when eighteen years old, and has ever since been engaged in its culture, and for the past fifteen years his annual crop of leaf tobacco has averaged ten thousand pounds. He owns three hundred and sixty-two acres of choice land on Bullskin Creek, the first settled part of the county. He resides in the brick house (a substantial structure) in which he was born, and on the farm his father purchased in 1812 of his father-in-law, David Miller, who owned all of Taylor's survey, No. 1654. His father, William, served in the war of 1812, and has been dead many years. The section of Franklin township where Mr. Richey lives is called "Egypt," and is populated by wealthy farmers, mostly strong Democrats in politics, and large growers of tobacco. The Richey family is one of the largest in Clermont and Brown Counties, and has a very extensive blood and marriage relationship.

Mr. Richey is a warm-hearted gentleman of inflexible integrity, and possesses in the fullest degree the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and of all with whom he is associated in business. His family are members of the Christian Union Church at Benton Chapel, to which he is a generous contributor.

WILLIAM RICHEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin township, of this county, Jan. 11, 1828, and was next to the youngest son of his parents. He was the son of William Richey by his wife Sophia, a daughter of David Miller, and his parents were married Jan. 2, 1806, by William Fee, justice of the peace. His father and mother had thirteen children, to wit: George, David, Otho Pearre, John, William, Lewis, Susan, married to Samuel Sells; Mary Ann, married to Aaron G. Perkins; Jane, married to Eleven Tatman; Martha, married the first time to Daniel Bolender, and after his death to Abram Grigger; Isabella, married to John Fenton; Eliza, married to Samuel Sowards; and Sophia, married to John Wesley Bolender. His father, William, was born in Ireland in 1785, and in 1792 came, when a little lad of seven years, with his parents, George

and Isabella Richey, to America. He served in the war of 1812, and died a few years ago. One of his sisters, Ada, married Samuel Wood, and another, Elizabeth, married Michael Baum, one of the earliest pioneers of Washington township, and who died a few years ago, having reached over fivescore years of age. George Richey, father of William, and grandfather of the subject of this article, died in 1820, and was born in Ireland, but settled in Clermont about the year 1800. William Richey was raised to work on his father's farm, and received a good common education in the district school. He was married by Andrew L. Powell, Esq., justice of the peace, on May 26, 1853, to Susan Miller, daughter of John and Cynthia Ann (Day) Miller, and who was born Nov. 13, 1834. They have had the following children: Martha Ann, born on June 26, 1854, and who died in her seventeenth year on Sept. 14, 1870; Sarah Adaline, born Dec. 6, 1855, and married March 1, 1877, to Franklin Bolender; Flora Annettie, born Sept. 27, 1857, and married Dec. 29, 1875, to Joseph W. Hayden; John William, born July 26, 1861; Joseph Hatfield, born Oct. 15, 1864; and Eve Alice, born Oct. 7, 1869. William Richey's wife's father was John Miller, a son of John L. Miller, one of the first settlers on Bullsken Creek. Mr. Richey moved to his present farm in March, 1854, and built his comfortable residence in 1868. He owns three hundred and sixty-nine and three-quarter acres of land in the counties of Brown and Clermont, and is very largely engaged in the culture of tobacco and has been since a small boy. He is a member of the Democratic party, and an active worker in all campaigns. He with his family are members of the Christian Union Church, and attend religious services at Benton chapel. He is a successful farmer, and last year raised fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco on his lands, which, with those of his brother Lewis, are unsurpassed in the county for the cultivation of this plant. His pleasant home place is a part of the old Miller grant, the thousand-acre survey of Taylor, No. 1654, owned once by his grandfather, David Miller. Mr. Richey is a generous, hospitable man, of public spirit, and his honesty and upright character have made him popular in his township and esteemed by his neighbors.

SAMUEL MILLER.

John Miller, one of the pioneers of Clermont County, emigrated from Pennsylvania about the beginning of the present century, and settled near Felicity, where he purchased large tracts of land. His wife, Susan, was born Sept. 14, 1792, and died Nov. 11, 1876. She has children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren living to the number of one hundred and sixty-four. One of his children was George Miller, born Oct. 14, 1788, and who came to Ohio when a boy with his parents. He married, Aug. 14, 1808, Susan Moyers, in Bracken Co., Ky., daughter of Philip Moyers, born in York Co., Pa., and who died May 28, 1869. His wife was the youngest of her family; her mother died when she was six years old, and her father never married again, but himself reared his large family of children and saw them comfortably settled in life. The

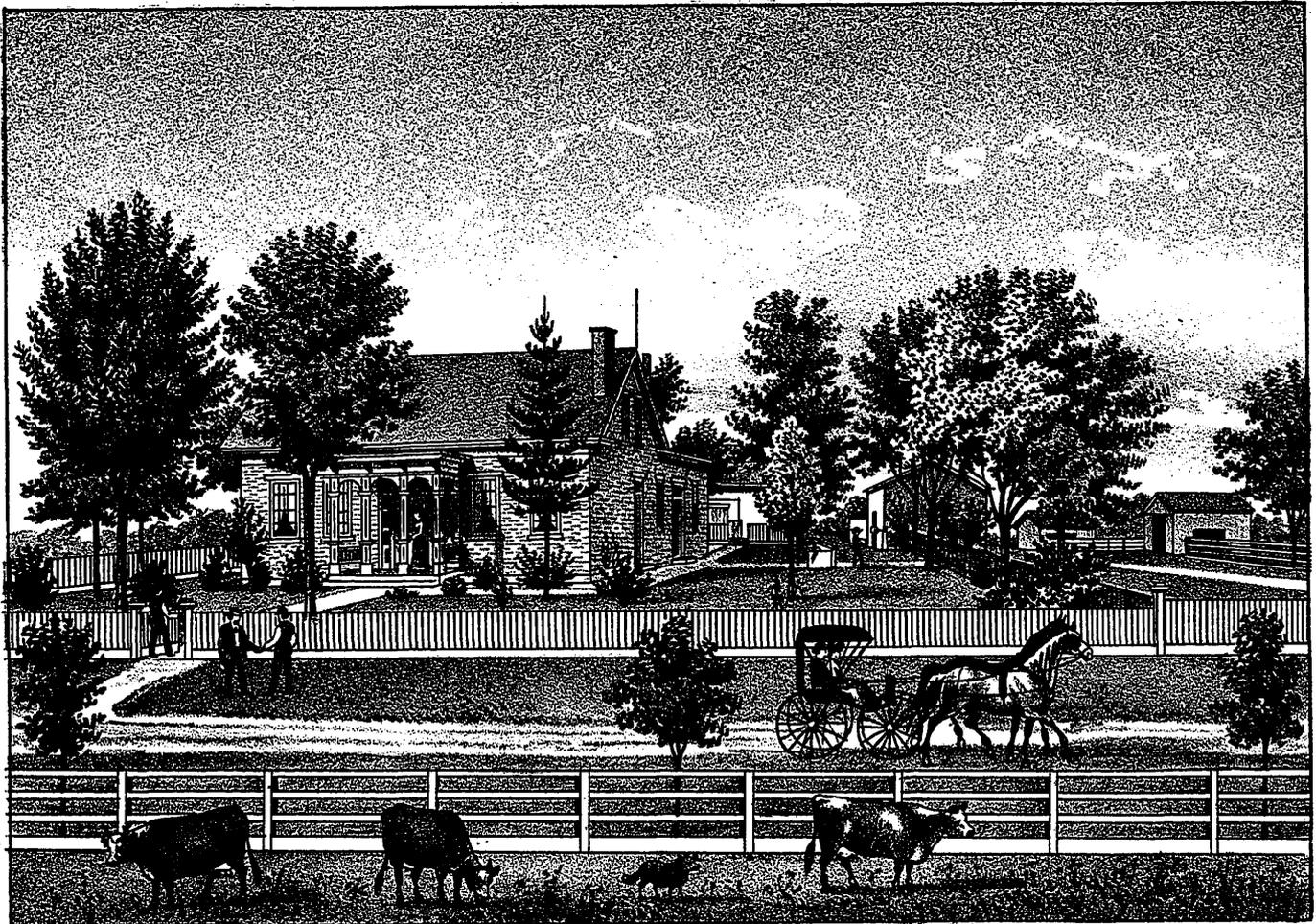
children of John Miller were John; Martin; George; Henry; Joseph, a river captain for many years in the steamboat trade; Susie, married to John McGraw; Katie, married to John Harman; Sallie, married to Arthur Fee; Polly, married to George Reddick; and ——— to Nathaniel Bagby. To George and Susan (Moyers) Miller were born the following children: Polly, married to Zadock Watson; William; Arthur (deceased); Walter Griffith; Eliza, married to Isaac Armacost; Josiah; Samuel; Melissa, married to James Metzgar; George (deceased); Melinda W., married to James Watson; John (deceased); Rebecca W., married to John Cook; and four who died in infancy. Samuel Miller, one of the above, was born Oct. 27, 1820, brought up on his father's farm and educated at the district schools. He was married March 25, 1847, by Rev. Zachariah Wharton, to Miss Julia Ann Gue, daughter of George and Nancy (Daughters) Gue, who was born Nov. 25, 1820. Her parents were early emigrants from Maryland to Kentucky, where they resided about a year and then removed to near Neville, in this county. Her mother was a sister of the late Turpin Daughters, of Neville, one of the leading business men of Clermont for many years. The Millers, originally of German extraction, were among the early settlers who laid the foundation of Clermont's future prosperity. To Samuel and Julia Ann (Gue) Miller have been born the following children: Kilby Daughters, born Feb. 21, 1848, and married March 18, 1877, by Rev. James Black, to Laura Howell; John Lawson, born May 23, 1849, and died aged fourteen months; George Austin and Arthur Clayton, twins, born June 25, 1821, of whom the latter died in his fifth year, and the former was married in March, 1876, by Rev. S. S. Newhouse, to Susannah Preble; James Wesley, born Oct. 23, 1853, and married by Rev. J. P. Daugherty, in April, 1876, to Anna McMurchy, of Felicity; Emma Belle, born Oct. 25, 1855, and married in October, 1877, to Hanson Day, by Rev. S. S. Newhouse; and William Walter, born July 25, 1859. Of the above, John Lawson died Aug. 17, 1850, aged fourteen months and twenty-five days, and Arthur Clayton died July 8, 1856, aged five years and twelve days; Kilby D. and George Austin live near Point Pleasant; James Wesley, near Felicity; and Emma Belle Day, at Mount Orab, Brown Co., Ohio.

Samuel Miller has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres, including part of his father's homestead, and on it is a neat residence, one of the first fine dwellings erected in Franklin township. Mr. Miller was the second man in the township to raise tobacco, and has been largely engaged in its culture since 1842, hauling in the first few years his crops to Augusta, Ky., to be prised. He is a Republican in politics, and warmly sustained the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. He belongs with his family to the Christian Church at Mount Pleasant, to which he is a liberal contributor, and for thirty-eight years has been a church member, zealous and consistent, during thirty of which he has held the office of deacon. He has frequently served on the township school board, and been closely identified with the Sunday-schools. While a general farmer he makes a specialty of tobacco and fruits, in the culture of which he is very prominent and successful. He is a man of most

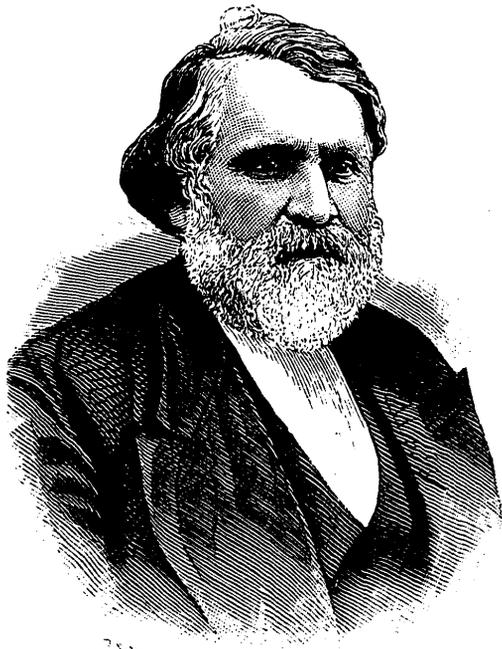


Julia A. D. Miller

Samuel Miller



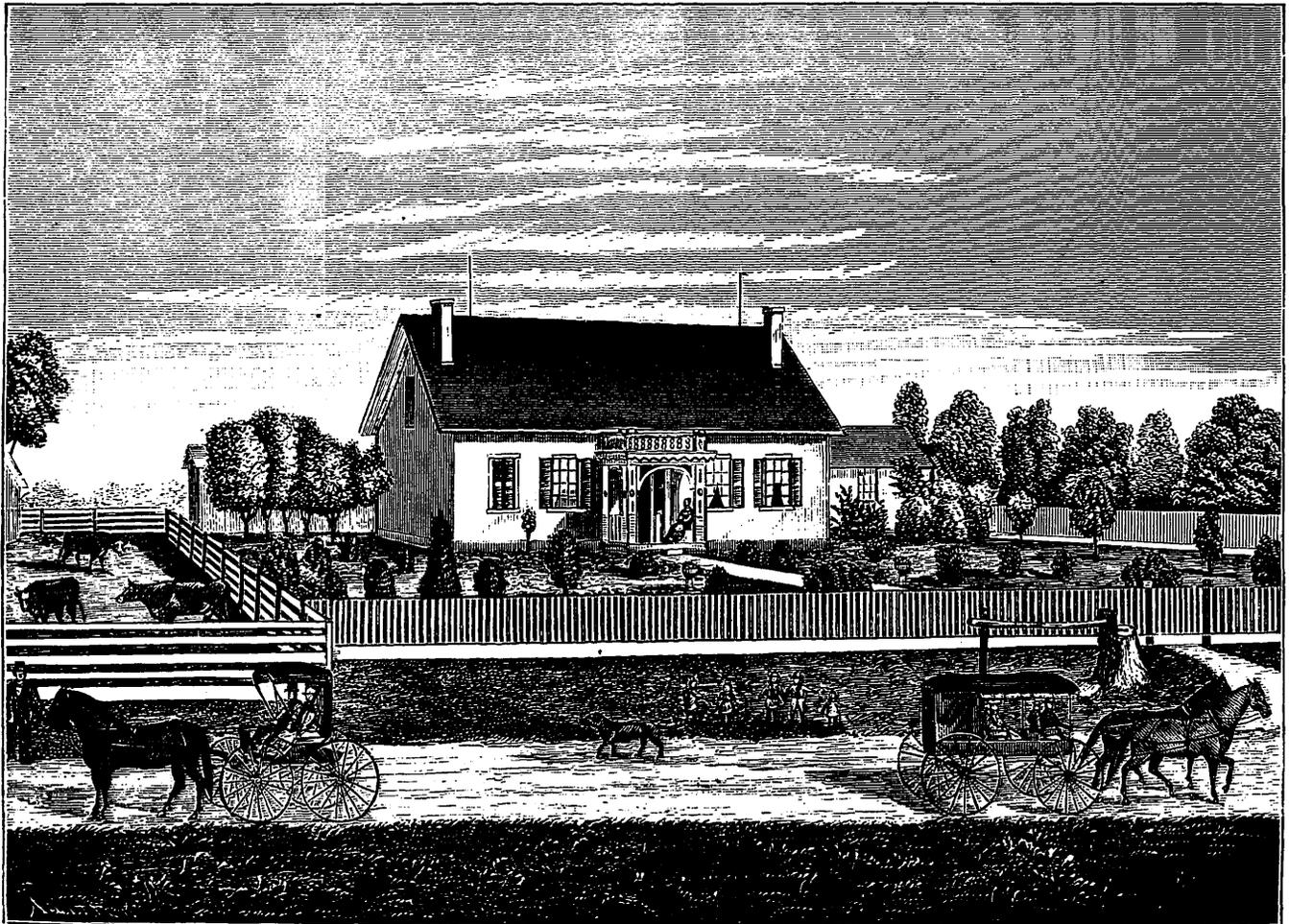
RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL MILLER, FRANKLIN TWP. CLERMONT CO. OHIO.



Photos. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

Henry Bolender

Anna Bolender



RESIDENCE OF HENRY BOLENDER, FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

exemplary character, and possesses in the fullest degree the esteem and confidence of the community.

To George and Nancy Gue were born the following children: Julia Ann Gue, John Wesley Gue, Elizabeth H. (married to Isaac Bingham), and James Daughters Gue. George Gue dying, his widow married Mr. Badgley, by whom she had two children, George W. and J. F. Badgely.

Mr. Miller's beautiful home, one of the finest in Franklin township, commands a splendid view of the Ohio River, and is surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences to make it one of the pleasantest in Clermont. He began life with no capital but his own industry and resolute will, but by untiring energy and good business tact, assisted by his good wife, a model housekeeper, he has reared for himself an honorable name and secured one of the best farms and houses in Clermont.

B. F. HOLTER.

Benjamin Franklin Holter, son of Lawson and Theresa A. (Hines) Holter, was born March 11, 1835, in Washington township, near Point Isabel. His brothers were Thomas and Augustus; and his sisters were Elizabeth, married to John Miller, and deceased; Eliza, married to William Saint; and one who died in infancy. He was raised on a farm and liberally educated in the district school of his neighborhood, one of the best in the county. He was married, April 28, 1857, by Rev. John O'Neal, to Eliza M. Brown, daughter of John and Sarah (Brannen) Brown, by whom he had the following children: Clara, Lizzie, Willie, and Eliza Ellen,—the last two dying young. His first wife died June 26, 1865, and Dec. 12, 1867, he was married by Rev. Silas Bennett to Olive G. Van Briggles, daughter of Samuel and Charity Van Briggles. Her father was one of the pioneers of Felicity, and for a long time in business in that enterprising town. By this marriage two children were born,—Charlie, who died aged two and a half years, and Gaylord Fletcher. When about seventeen years old Mr. Holter learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his twenty-fifth year. In 1862 he went into the dry goods business in Felicity with B. F. Trees, in which he continued two years. He was then engaged about a year in manufacturing wood stirrups, a very successful business, and an important branch of industry during the war. He then was associated a year with William Waterfield in the grocery trade, and for about the same length of time in the general mercantile business. In 1871 he was in partnership with W. W. Waterfield in merchandising and dealing in leaf tobacco, hogs, and pork-packing, and was thus connected until 1875. In 1876 he sold out and dealt largely in tobacco and hogs. From the fall of 1876 to 1878 he was in the commission business in Cincinnati, and then removed back to Felicity, where he has since resided, engaged extensively in the tobacco and pork trade. In 1878 he bought, prized, and shipped one hundred and fifty hogsheads of tobacco; in 1879, one hundred and fifty-two; and during the present year (1880) he will have handled over two hundred. He is a Republican in politics, and an active worker for his party in political

campaigns. He has been for years a member of the town council and school board, and is foremost in all public improvements and undertakings; but his shrewd business sense and cool judgment prevents his being visionary or fanatical on any question. He built the Christian and



B. F. Holter

Methodist churches at Point Isabel, and with W. W. Waterfield erected the school edifice in Felicity. He is a fine business man, possesses that high-toned honor and liberality that has ever distinguished the Holter family in this county, and his uprightness of character and affability of manners have made him a popular citizen. He resides in one of the finest residences in Felicity,—known as the Parrish property. Here, with the hospitality so characteristic of his family, he lives in comfort and ease, surrounded by a happy family and enjoying the esteem and confidence of the community.

HENRY BOLENDER.

Stephen Bolender was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1756, and his father was an emigrant from Germany. Stephen was twice married and reared a large family of children,—nine boys and six girls,—of whom three still live. He emigrated to Ohio in the year 1800, landing at Boude's Ferry, on the Ohio River. He bought on his arrival one thousand acres of land on Bullskin Creek, and died in 1820, leaving each of his children a good farm. He was the first Bolender in Ohio, and was one of those honest, thrifty pioneers who opened up Clermont County to civilization. His son, Jacob Bolender, was born in Pennsylvania in 1793, and came when but seven years old with his parents to Bullskin. He was first married, Feb. 14, 1813, by W. S. Jump, J. P., to Anna Hoss, a daughter of Christian Hoss,

an early emigrant from North Carolina, who came to Ohio and settled on Bullsken in 1808. By this union were born Daniel, married Martha Richey; Sarah, married to Elijah Demaris; Margaret, married to Nathaniel Woods; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Joel, married Melissa Trisler; and William, who died unmarried. Anna (Hoss) Bolender died in 1826, and her husband, Jacob, was married the second time to Sarah Joslin, widow of Enoch Joslin, and originally Sarah Jeffries. By this marriage were born four children: Elias, married Nancy Hannah; Anna, married to William H. Baird; David H., first married Sementha Jane Hannah, and the second time Mary Shinkle; and Sophia, married to Lewis Love. Jacob died in 1860, respected and esteemed by the community.

Henry Bolender, son of Jacob and Anna (Hoss) Bolender, was born on the land he now owns March 13, 1821, reared on the farm, and educated at the district schools. He was married, May 20, 1847, by Rev. John Vincent, to Miss Anna Turner, born Dec. 10, 1823, and daughter of William and Martha (Houston) Turner. To them have been born the following children: Martha Ann, born March 19, 1848, and married, Feb. 5, 1871, to Otho Pearre Stevenson; Franklin, born Dec. 29, 1849, and married, March 1, 1877, to Sarah Adaline Richey; Cynthia Jane, born Feb. 28, 1852, and married, Jan. 17, 1872, to Josiah Hannah. Henry Bolender began teaching when about twenty years of age and taught school several of the summers and nearly all the winters up to within ten years of the present time, and four years of that period were passed

in his own district. He is a Democrat in politics, of the Jeffersonian school, and with his family is a member of the Christian Union Church, attending services at Benton chapel, a neat church edifice in his neighborhood. He has frequently served as township trustee and assessor, and has been a member of the township school board. No man stands higher in Franklin township in integrity and uprightness of character than Henry Bolender, who possesses in a high degree the attributes of true citizenship. For fourscore years the Bolender family has occupied a very high standing in the county, and from it have come many of our wealthiest and best farmers.

Mr. Bolender built his fine residence in 1866, and the next year moved upon the farm where he now resides. He has five hundred and thirty-eight acres of land in Clermont and Brown Counties, including what he has donated to his children, and this embraces some of the most fertile soil in Southern Ohio. He is a general farmer, but makes a specialty of tobacco, as his and the contiguous lands on Bullsken produce the finest and best-cutting leaf tobacco in Ohio. He has taken great interest in Sabbath-schools, having been a teacher in them for the past forty years. He is a prominent member of the "Clermont County Sunday-School Union," and has been for four years a delegate at its annual sessions. The Bolender family in its descendants and by marriage is connected with many of the principal households of the county, and the mother of Stephen Judd, a noted farmer near Batavia, was a sister of Henry's father, Jacob.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON lies on the Ohio, east of the southern central part of the county. It was one of the original townships, and its area has been reduced by the formation of Franklin and Monroe townships on the east and the west respectively. On the north is the township of Tate. The general shape of Washington is rectangular, the southern end being much wider than the northern. The surface is varied, embracing fine bottom-lands along the Ohio, high and broken hilly lands along the creek, and fine table-lands, with soils of corresponding characteristics, but whose fertility is generally good. Fine forests originally abounded, and a considerable acreage of timber yet remains. The principal stream of the township is Big Indian Creek,—with its chief tributaries, the North Fork and the Stony Fork, both draining the northwestern part of the township,—which flows from the northeast to the southwest, crossing the Monroe township line a few miles above the mouth of the stream at Point Pleasant. Entering the township from Franklin, near the southeast corner, is Bear Creek, a small stream, whose volume was very much greater in former days, forming many valuable mill-sites. In this part of the

township is also Maple Creek, and in other parts are smaller streams and numerous springs.

THE PIONEERS.

The first attempt at settlement was made at Neville, on the survey which was the first located in the county, if not in the State,* in the summer of 1795, by John Gregg, William Buchanan and his wife Jane, and a man whose name is not recollected, who had served as a spy along the river. They came from Kentucky, where they had lived since 1792, when they came from Pennsylvania. John Gregg had purchased a large tract of land in Ohio, which he came on to improve, and to cultivate a crop of corn and potatoes for others of the Pennsylvania immigrants in Kentucky, who purposed following them in the fall if the conditions for settlement were found favorable. Having several small children in his family, he left it in charge of friends, and brought the persons mentioned with him to help bear the burdens of a pioneer's life. They crossed the

* See chapter on Surveys.

Ohio at Logston's ferry, at the mouth of the Bullskin Creek, and wending their way down the river, finally settled upon the beautiful bottom-lands at Neville, as the purchase of Mr. Gregg. A half faced cabin was erected, which had a bark roof and the openings between the logs filled out with moss. The cooking was done by the side of a large stump in front of the cabin, and their mode of life was very primitive indeed. A few acres of trees were deadened or cleared away, the corn and vegetables planted, when it was found that they had located on the Neville survey instead of on the Anderson, which was to contain his land. This discouraged him greatly, and an examination of the latter survey convinced him that the land was so inferior that he did not care to improve it. He returned to Kentucky, and soon after went to the Mad River country, where he purchased another tract of land, and while he was engaged in putting up a cabin he contracted a sickness from which he died shortly after he had reached his home, opposite the present village of Moscow. For a number of years his family remained in Kentucky, but about 1809 one of the sons—Samuel—came to the Indian Creek neighborhood, and there learned the tanner's trade with a man named Smedley, but died within two years. After this another brother—George—came and also learned the tanner's trade, in time becoming the owner of the tannery, which he carried on until 1848, when he moved to Moscow, where he died in January, 1862. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Thomas Fee, and died in 1872. Of their family, William S. yet resides in Moscow; George W. died in Batavia in 1879; and four of the daughters were the wives of F. J. Phillips, David Fenwick, John Johnston, and R. Kinsell.

After Mr. Gregg had vacated his improvements at Neville, William Buchanan concluded to find another home near by, if a location could be found that would suit him. Working his way through the forests to the table-lands south of Indian Creek, he selected a fine tract of 300 acres, on which he settled in the fall of 1795. About the same time John, David, and Jeriah Wood and Elisha and John Manning, brothers-in-law of the former (the Woods), with their families, came from Kentucky, and after some difficulty succeeded in reaching a fine spring about a mile from the cabin of William Buchanan, where they determined to locate temporarily. After the pioneer manner in Kentucky, they erected a stockade of heavy timbers around their buildings and a small clearing for protection against possible attack by the Indians, who had not yet entirely left the country. This was known to the settlers as Mannings' Station, and later, from the owner, as Miller's Station. The station was never attacked, but it gave the occupants and the people in that part of the county a sense of security which they could not have felt without its existence. It is related that the station was a general resort for the incoming settlers, and that Simon Kenton and Daniel Boone sometimes sojourned there. On many occasions William Buchanan would take his family and cattle to the stockade and abide there until the presence of Indians was no longer reported by the scouts. For the first few years the Woods and Mannings occupied themselves in clearing up the land around the station, and some time before 1800 were rewarded for their labors by Nathaniel Massey, the agent of the owner of the Buckner

survey, who gave them title-bonds for lands in neighboring surveys, on which they afterwards made their homes. The station and the surrounding improvements became the property of Martin Miller, and the timbers used in the construction of the stockade walls were early removed and used for other purposes.

William Buchanan died in 1805. He was married in 1789 to Jane Abrams, and had a family of four children,—Enoch, James, Margaret, and Jane. Both the sons moved to Illinois before 1836. Margaret married John Wood, and Jane became the wife of Samuel Richards. The widow Buchanan maintained that relation six years, when she married Absalom Wood, being twelve years his senior. She died in 1854, aged eighty-four years, and for the last fifty years of her life had lived on the Joseph Barkley place. The original Buchanan farm is now occupied by J. R. Brown, at the Calvary meeting-house. The widow Buchanan was the possessor of more than ordinary courage, and well calculated to endure the hardships through which she passed as the first woman in Washington, if not, indeed, in the county. In 1801, in the company of her brother and others, she made a trip to her old home in Pennsylvania, going up the Ohio in a small boat, doing the cooking for the men as they landed, and completing the remainder of the journey from Pittsburgh on horseback. By her marriage with Absalom Wood she had three children,—Florella C., who married Joseph Barkley, and died on the homestead; John H., who married Mary Barkley, and yet resides in the township near Neville; and William H., who married a daughter of Dowty Utter, and died in Washington in the fall of 1879.

John Wood, the eldest of the brothers that came to Mannings' Station, was one of the early associate judges, and while attending court at Williamsburgh fell ill, dying the next day after he was brought to his home north of Neville. He had five sons and two daughters,—Joseph, who married Mary Hodge and died in Tate sixty years ago; Absalom, the husband of the widow Buchanan; William removed to Illinois, as did also John and David; one of the daughters married David Jones, and the other Peter Collins, of Highland County.

David Wood, the second of the brothers, died on the Smith survey, at the age of eighty-four years. His children were John S., who married Elizabeth Camerer, and moved to Indiana; George married Sarah Fee, and moved to the same State; Joseph married Margaret Bennett, and died in Washington in 1878; Absalom married Phoebe McGohan, and lives in Tate; Dr. David married Mary Day, and died at Point Isabel, where he followed his profession; Bazel G. died at Vicksburg, Miss., and Alfred in the township. The daughters married, William Barkley, Robert Badgley, Joseph Dole, and James Buchanan.

The third of the Wood brothers, Jeriah, died soon after 1800, and left three children,—Abraham, Elizabeth, and Rachel.

Of the Mannings, John was the husband of Elizabeth Wood, and after living on the Indian Creek until he had reared his family, he removed to Iowa. One of his daughters was married to Jabez Harris, of Washington. In the family of Elisha Manning, who died on the Indian Creek,

were two sons, John and Elisha, who also lived in the township until their death, a few years later; but before 1800, Nathaniel, Richard, and Isaac Manning, brothers of the above, moved from Kentucky and settled in Washington. Nathaniel located on the Big Indian, in the western part of the township, where his sons, Squire and William, yet live; another son, James, deceased; and in the family were also a number of daughters. Richard Manning settled north of Neville, where he died in 1852. Of his children, Mary became the wife of Alexander Phillips, and Ann, of Mathew Wilson. A son, Aaron, married Sarah Smith, and died in Washington about 1848.

About 1799, Alexander Buchanan, the father of William Buchanan, the first permanent settler of Washington, and his sons, Robert, Alexander, James, John, and Andrew (the latter two single), and his son-in-law, William Dixon, and Thomas Phillips, came from Kentucky, where they had lived a few years after their immigration from Pennsylvania, and found homes in various parts of Washington. Alexander Buchanan, Sr., died in 1802, and his consort survived him ten years. Robert, the eldest son, was married to a sister of George Gregg, and located about a mile from Moscow, where he died in the fall of 1825. Of his sons, John G. married Catherine Sargent, and lived many years on the headwaters of Maple Creek, but died in Goshen. Alexander lived at Moscow until his death, caused by falling from a boat; Samuel and William D. died in the township; and Robert yet resides at Felicity. The daughters married Robert Fee, John Hall, John Barkley, and William P. Daughters.

The second son, Alexander, Jr., had served as a spy while the family lived at Limestone, Ky., and was present at the treaty of Greenville. He lived in the Calvary neighborhood, and died in 1820, from the effects of an injury received while assisting William Dixon in raising his horse-mill. He had eleven children. One of the sons, Samuel, yet occupies the homestead, and other sons, John and Hiram, deceased in the township. The daughters became the wives of John Donley, Ephraim and Thomas Boran, Lee Cassiday, Dr. Washington Utter, John Snider, and Alonzo Swayne.

James Buchanan located east of Calvary meeting-house, on the farm now occupied by his son James, where he died, about 1814.

John Buchanan married Margaret Fee, and settled two miles north of Moscow, on the farm where now resides his son Robert. Other sons of this family were William, who died in the township; Thomas J., who married a sister of Governor Samuel Medary, and lived in Batavia; and John, who died a young man. The daughters married Joseph Page, John Gilfillin, William and Harrison Norris, all of Washington township.

Andrew Buchanan married Margaret Donley, and settled north of Moscow, where he died. He had but one son, James, who lived in Tate. His daughters married William Byrns, William Welch, Isaac Bainum, Henry Green, and Thomas Green.

In 1798, William Barkley immigrated from Kentucky, and settled on Maple Creek, below McKendree Chapel, where he died, in 1833. Of his family, James married

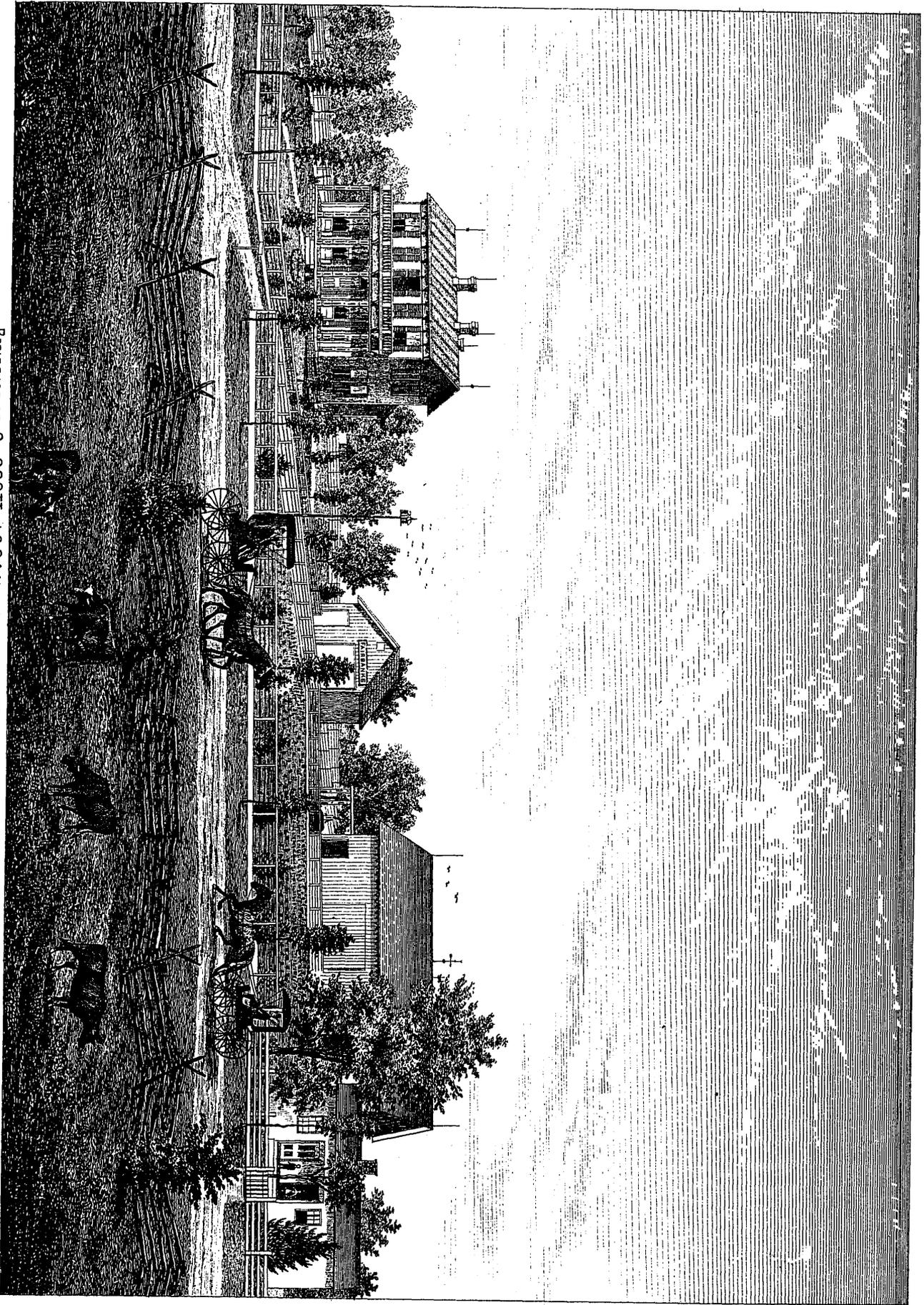
Elizabeth Carter, and settled in Monroe; Henry, Sarah Brown, and settled in the same township; John and Joseph died in Washington; Catherine became the wife of John F. McKinney, of Franklin; and Mary B. of J. H. Wood, of Washington. Joseph and George Barkley, brothers of William Barkley, came about 1805, and after living some time on Maple Creek moved to Monroe, and from there to Illinois.

On the same stream, before 1800, Joseph and Samuel Jackson and Abraham Newkirk lived among the pioneers. The latter reared a large family, and died in the township. Samuel Jackson finally removed to Monroe, where one of his sons yet resides. He had a tannery in operation early in Washington, being one of the first in the county to engage at that trade. Joseph Jackson and his family removed to Indiana. This place was afterwards occupied by James Daughters, who resided there until his death, at the age of ninety-two years. He had sons named James O., Turpin, Kilby, and William P., and four daughters. Among other pioneers in this part of the township was Benjamin Hess, a man of marked traits of character, but who, unfortunately, in the course of years, became involved with a band of lawless men, and left the country at an early day.

In 1796, Thomas Fee, his wife Nancy, and family moved from Mason Co., Ky., to the mouth of the Bullskin, in Clermont County. They were natives of Green Co., Pa., and had gone to Kentucky with the tide of immigration which set thither from the Eastern States about 1792. But when it became possible to do so with safety, they took up their residence in the then "land of promise,"—the Northwestern Territory. In 1799 a final settlement was made in Washington township, along the Indian Creek, on the present David Moreton farm. Here both died some time about 1820, greatly respected for their many amiable qualities, and for the zeal and devotion which they displayed towards the church of their adoption,—the Methodist Episcopal,—the meetings of which, in the southern part of the county, were first held at his house. About the same time, or a few years later, the brothers of Thomas Fee—William, Samuel, Jesse, Elijah, and Elias—also became citizens of Clermont, the former settling in Franklin, where he became the founder of Felicity.

Thomas Fee had children named William and John, both of whom served in the war of 1812, the former dying on his way home from the army and the latter on the homestead; Robert, who married Sarah Buchanan, and was for many years a merchant at Moscow, where he died October, 1879, aged eighty-three years (he was probably the most avowed and outspoken anti-slavery man in the county, and withal a man of most generous traits of character); Thomas, who married Helen Penn; and Enos, Louisa Pigman, both of whom were merchants in the county. The daughters of Thomas Fee married,—Margaret, John Buchanan; Sarah, George Gregg; Elizabeth, Dr. A. V. Hopkins; and Nancy, Dr. L. T. Pease.

The brothers of Thomas Fee lived,—Samuel, on Indian Creek until his removal to Indiana, after 1830; Jesse, farther below, on the same stream, and removed to the same State; Elias lived on the Indian Creek, and died there,



RESIDENCE OF G. SCOTT LOGAN, WASHINGTON TWP., CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO.

leaving three sons; William, who became a Methodist minister, and died in Monroe; Daniel, who lived in the same township; and Elias, on the homestead. The other brother, Elijah, married a daughter of Thomas Jones, and lived on the north side of Indian Creek until his death. His eldest son, Jacob, yet resides in Monroe; David lives in Illinois; and George W. is a resident of Tate.

Soon after 1800, Adam Fisher, a native of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, settled on the Indian Creek, where both he and his wife died. Of their family, Henry became a prominent Methodist minister in Indiana; George became equally prominent as a minister in the Christian Church; John settled near Laurel, in Monroe; Jacob removed to Indiana; Samuel, Daniel, and Peter died in Washington; and David became an editor of note and a Congressman, and yet resides near Amelia. The daughters married Thomas Slater, of Monroe, and Hezekiah Lindsley, of Ohio.

Thomas Jones, a brother-in-law of Adam Fisher, came with him, settling on an adjoining farm, where he died about 1827. His sons, George and Henry, died in the township; Anthony lived in Felicity; and David and John removed to Indiana. Thomas Jones was a Revolutionary soldier, and David and George served in the war of 1812.

Another Pennsylvanian, George Brown, settled on the Big Indian about 1799. He was a local Methodist minister and an energetic man. He built the first mill in the township soon after his settlement, and died about six years later. He had two sons,—David, who married Margaret Abraham, and settled near Laurel, and Robert, who removed to Hamilton County.

John Abraham came a few years earlier, living north of the Buchanans until his death. His son, William, lived and died in this neighborhood. About the same time the Camerer brothers came from Pennsylvania, and located in various parts of the township. John located near Moscow, where he remained until his death. He had sons named John, Daniel, Samuel, and Lewis, the latter yet living at Moscow. Henry Camerer settled on the north side of the Big Indian, where he reared sons named Daniel, William, and Peter, the latter living on the homestead. His daughters married John S. Wood, Israel Smith, John Constaat, John Wheeler, and John Miller. The third of the brothers, John Camerer, lived on the farm now owned by William Penn, removing to Illinois about 1831. The same year Lewis Camerer, another brother, who had improved the John Logan farm, moved to Illinois.

In 1802, or about that time, Lemuel Stephenson, of Delaware, settled above the Camerers, and afterwards lived in Franklin, where he was the first township clerk. He died about 1838. His sons lived in Tate or removed to Illinois, and his daughters married William Abraham, James Barber, Sterling Bagby, William Wood, Nicholas Tompkins, Johnson Wyatt, and Joseph Powell.

Near this time Philip Means, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, settled north of Neville, on a part of the J. H. Wood place. He became quite wealthy, and in 1831 was robbed of \$1800 in cash, the robbers failing to find a large amount concealed in the house. They were apprehended and properly punished, as is elsewhere related. Earlier than this

was the settlement of Wm. McCarter, who, after living several years at the mouth of Bullsken, came to the Buchanan settlement and died there. His son Henry died near Neville, and John and William moved to Indiana.

John Trees, a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1801 came to Miller's Station, but in a few years purchased a tract of land west of Point Isabel, on which he settled and where he died—about eighty years of age. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and his eldest son, John, served in the war of 1812. He lived on an adjoining farm, and died in 1866, aged eighty-two years. He had a family of twelve children, nine of whom yet live in the county. Adam, the second son of John Trees, Sr., and his brothers, Jacob and Peter, removed at an early day to Indiana. The daughters married John Jones and Jacob Rader, of Indiana; John Hodges and Abner Huntington, of Monroe; and John Davis and Michael Purkiser, of Washington. The Purkiser family settled in this part of the township about the same time, and descendants yet live in the southern part of the county. Several of the sons became Methodist ministers.

Maj. John Logan, who received his title from his service in 1812, settled early on the Indian Creek, on the farm now occupied by his son John. Another son, Ashby, resides in Cincinnati; and the daughters married Samuel Watson, John Pangburn, Enos Richards, and Robert Porter, the three last named living in the southern part of Clermont.

Frederick Sapp, the father of Richard Sapp, settled on the Big Indian about the beginning of the present century. He, John Sapp, Edward Sapp, Robert Brown, George Brown, and George West purchased the Brownlee survey of 1000 acres for \$2 per acre. Several of Frederick Sapp's daughters married members of the Trees family.

From the State of Maryland came Christopher Armacost, and in 1801 located on a farm two miles west from Point Isabel, where he died at the age of ninety-three years. Of his family of sixteen children, eight sons and four daughters grew to mature years, namely: Levi lived in Monroe; Christopher, in Franklin; Marcus, in Monroe; John yet lives in that township, near Point Pleasant; Isaac resides at Laurel; Abijah at Point Isabel; and Elon on the homestead in Washington.

On the farm now owned by Joseph Barlow, north of Moscow, settled John Garrett, about 1800. He was one of the first elders of the Smyrna Presbyterian Church in Franklin. He died in Washington, as did also his sons James, John, and William. Patrick Bennett and his sons James, Stephen, Jesse, and John were among the early settlers on the Big Indian; and on the Bear Creek settled Thomas, John, and William Fletcher, natives of Western Pennsylvania. They purchased 600 acres about 1815, and all resided in the township until their death.

At Neville, Elijah Larkin was one of the oldest and best-known citizens. He was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1778, and after living for a period in Virginia moved to Ohio, being among the earliest settlers of southern Clermont. He was a pioneer school-teacher, but later engaged as a clerk in the store of Joshua Pigman, at Neville, where he died in 1862. For fifteen years he was associate

judge, and postmaster at Neville a long period of time. Moses Larkin, his brother, came the same time. He was a carpenter and spent the greater part of his life at Felicity, where he, also, held the position of postmaster.

Benjamin Penn, at the age of seventy years, came with eleven of his children from the State of Maryland, in 1809, and settled at Bear Creek, where he died at an extreme age. Two of these eleven children were sons, Benjamin and Elijah. The former lived first in Franklin, on Indian Creek, but later purchased the Brown mills in Washington, which he operated a number of years, when he sold to his brother Elijah and removed to Georgetown. He was the father of Mrs. Col. John Howard, of Batavia, and Dr. Samuel Penn. Elijah, at the age of twenty-three, married Philena Walraven, and after living at Neville,—where he had a small nail-factory, and from where he traded on the Ohio and Mississippi, often walking back from New Orleans, five hundred miles of the way being through the Indian country,—located on a farm in Washington for a few years.

In 1841 he purchased the mills on Indian Creek, which he carried on, and had also other important business interests. He died in 1877, aged eighty-five years. His children were Maj. Julius A., of Batavia; Benjamin F., of Washington; Joseph W., of Pierce; Elijah G., of the same township; John D., of New Richmond; Samuel M. died in Ross County in 1877; and George W. died in the service of his country in 1863, while a member of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Of the daughters, Anna S. married John D. Holter, and Sally W. was the first wife of Judge T. Q. Ashburn.

The daughters of Benjamin Penn, Sr., were married to Nathaniel Hines, George Richards, Richard Tucker, Joshua Pigman, R. C. Lanham, Benjamin Thrasher, and James Prather. The Penns became very numerous, and on the occasion of the interment of Benjamin Penn one hundred and sixty-five immediate descendants attended the funeral services.

At Penn's Mills, in 1816, Wesley Phillips settled, coming from Maryland, and died in 1839. One of his sons, T. A. G., was a Methodist minister more than thirty years; another son, F. J., yet lives at Moscow. The daughters married Alfred Holter, David Meek, and Erastus Turtin. In 1818, Wesley Phillips opened a store at Penn's Mills, which he continued several years. About 1826, B. Penn and his son William opened a store on an adjoining farm, which they called "Indian Springs," a name which is sometimes yet applied to the locality. John Phillips, a brother of Wesley, was an auctioneer and school-teacher. One of his sons, Thomas H., yet lives in Monroe township. About the same time Richard M. Taylor settled north from Point Isabel, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. He was the father of Franklin Taylor, of Monroe, and step-father of Wm. H. Beall, of Washington. Earlier by ten years was the settlement in this part of the township of the Rev. Wm. J. Thompson. He was born in Maryland in 1767, but removed to North Carolina in 1775. In 1787 he came to Kentucky, joining the Methodist Church the same year. In 1791 he was licensed to preach, and after being an active itinerant many years he continued to

proclaim the gospel as a local preacher until a short time before his death, in 1862, being at that time the oldest pioneer preacher in the West, and had labored in that sphere seventy-one years. In his last will he remembered the church of his choice, giving it a benefaction of \$2000. As a debater the Rev. Thompson had few superiors, and the protracted series of debates between him and Elder Mathew Gardner (sometimes called the seven years' war) is recollected by some of the old citizens as a feast of intellectual and theological food. Of his eleven children nine were sons, and four became physicians of note: Dr. William, of Bethel; Dr. Burke, of Cincinnati; and Drs. Sale and Garrett, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The latter was also a Whig politician of prominence and a candidate for Congress in 1848, when he died. The other sons were teachers and mechanics.

John Holter came from Frederick, Md., about 1817, and bought a farm, which had been improved by John Brown, north of the Big Indian. Of his eight children but one was a daughter, who married Jesse Hunt, of Union. Of the sons, Alfred yet resides at Olive Branch, John D. in Ross County, Nelson and Wm. H. at Point Isabel, Daniel at Olive Branch, and George W. and Lawson died in Washington.

George Richards came from the same locality in Maryland, and settled in the Buchanan neighborhood. He died about 1844. He had sons named Noah, Samuel, Hanson, John, and Enos, the latter yet residing near the Washington line in Franklin. One of the daughters married Thomas Hitch, of Tate, and the other John Richards, of Washington, whose family were also among the pioneers.

In 1820, William McMath came from Brownsville, Pa., and located three miles from Moscow, but in 1833 moved to Neville, and finally to Kentucky, where he died. His sons, Samuel and John, yet reside at Neville; Daniel at Foster, Ky.; and the Rev. James at Moscow.

Washington early filled up with a vigorous, thrifty class of people, many of whom removed when the Western States invited settlement. Their names and many others appear in the appended list of

PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

In the following carefully-prepared list appear the names of all the property-owners in the township in 1826. To indicate who were probably non-residents at that period an asterisk is used to preface their names, such persons having paid no personal tax.

Armocost, Christopher, Jr.	Behymer, Aaron, No. 765; L.
Armocost, Levi, No. 765; L.	Norwell, original proprietor.
Norwell, original proprietor.	Bennett, Patrick, No. 714; Cad-
Abbott, Aaron.	wallader Jones, orig. prop.
Abrams, Abraham.	Buchanan, James, No. 715; Lewis
Abrams, Lot.	Stark, original proprietor.
Abrams, John.	Buchanan, Mary, No. 1064; Bev-
Armocost, Mark, No. 765; L.	erly Roy, original prop.
Norwell, original proprietor.	Buchanan, Andrew, No. 1064;
Armocost, Christopher, Sr., No.	Beverly Roy, original prop.
1357; Lawrence Butler, orig-	Baxter, John.
inal proprietor.	Buchanan, Margaret.
*Abraham, John, No. 1087; Thos.	Buchanan, Alexander.
Buckner, original prop.	Buchanan, John G., No. 1064;
Bartlett, Andrew.	Beverly Roy, original prop.



John Buchanan

THE Buchanan family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and of Revolutionary stock. The first Buchanan who came to America was from the north of Ireland, and settled very early in Pennsylvania, and from him descended ex-President James Buchanan. Alexander Buchanan, a cousin of the ex-President's father, emigrated to America in 1764, and settled in Washington Co., Pa., where he married. His children were William; Alexander; Robert; James; John; Andrew; Jane, married to William Dixon; Martha, married to Thomas Phillips; and a third daughter, married to a Mr. Wilson. About the year 1790, Alexander Buchanan, with his family, emigrated to Limestone (now Maysville), Ky., and then to Germantown, which was called "Buchanan's Station." In the year 1796 they removed to the mouth of Bullskin Creek, on the Ohio side, and the same season came to Beverly Roy's survey, in what is now Washington township, where they purchased lands of Philip Buckner, of Kentucky. This was very early called "Buchanan's Settlements," so well known in the pioneer annals of the county. Before this time, in the spring of 1793 or 1794, William Buchanan, oldest son of Alexander, with John Gregg, came over from Kentucky, and built a log cabin on the site of the present village of Neville, but there being some trouble about the exact location of the survey for the purchase of which they had contracted, they left in the following year and returned to Kentucky. John Buchanan, the next to the youngest son of Alexander, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1778, and was married to Margaret Fee, a daughter of Thomas Fee, one of the first settlers at Felicity, where he purchased Bryan's survey of four hundred acres. John's wife was a sister to the wives of Drs. Leavitt T. Pease and A. V. Hopkins, and of Mrs. George Gregg, and also of the six Fee brothers, Capt. William, John, Elisha, Thomas, Robert, and Enos. The children born to John and Margaret (Fee) Buchanan were Nancy, married to Joseph Page; William; Thomas J., the eminent lawyer and orator, who married a daughter of Governor Samuel Medary, was a representative from Clermont in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies of Ohio, and speaker of the House of the latter, and a member subsequently of the State Board of Equalization from the Clermont and Brown district; Sarah, married to ex-county commissioner John G. Gilfillen; Robert; Jane, married to Harrison Norris; Eliza, married to William Norris; and John, who died in 1844. Of these, one son, Robert, and three daughters, Sarah, Jane, and Eliza, are living.

John Buchanan was a good farmer, a member of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, an active Democrat in politics, a good citizen, and universally esteemed for the purity of his character and his high standing as an honest, upright man. He was appointed an associate judge of the Clermont Common Pleas Court in 1850, and served a little over a year, with Judges Elijah Larkin and Jonathan Johnson as colleagues, until 1851, when the new constitution went into effect, and this office was abolished. He was out some sixty days in the war of 1812 in a cavalry company which was disbanded, owing to an overplus of volunteers, before it reached the scene of hostilities.

He died in 1861, in his eighty-third year, lamented and respected by the whole county as one of God's noblemen.

His only surviving son, Robert Buchanan, resides on part of the old Buchanan tract, and is one of the most intelligent and largest farmers of the county,—a worthy descendant of this family, than which, agriculturally, politically, and socially, none have been more prominent or respected in Clermont. William Buchanan, the eldest son of Alexander, and a brother of the subject of this sketch, was with six others, in December, 1800, appointed by Governor St. Clair the seven justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions that convened at Williamsburgh the fourth Tuesday of February, 1801. He was elected in October, 1802, the first representative from Clermont to the Fourth Territorial Legislature of the Northwest, which was to have met on the fourth Monday of November following, but which never convened, as the first constitution of Ohio, adopted Nov. 29, 1802, did away with the territorial government. He, however, was the first senator from Clermont in the first General Assembly of Ohio, that convened at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803.

Andrew Buchanan, another brother of John, was coroner of the county from 1845 to 1853, four successive terms of two years each. The "Buchanan Settlements" were perhaps the best known of any in the county during pioneer days, but in later times considerable and protracted litigation grew out of the title to Beverly Roy's survey, and the Buchanans, with other purchasers under Buckner, were put to great expense and trouble in perfecting their titles. Alexander, the grandfather of Robert and father of John, was a Revolutionary soldier, and in peace or war the Buchanan family has been always closely identified with the country's history, as it was early and honorably associated with the first settlement of Clermont.

John Buchanan's father, Alexander, died in 1803, and his mother, Margaret, in 1814,—both buried at Calvary Meeting-house.

- Bennett, James, No. 1684; John McDougal, original prop.
- Baum, Michael.
- Boner, Tyer.
- Boner, Mathew, No. 834; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.
- Boner, John, No. 834; Alexander Parker, original prop.
- Boyce, Richard.
- Buchanan, Catherine, No. 866; John Campbell, orig. prop.
- Bennett, John.
- Barkley, William, Jr.
- Barker, Jeremiah.
- Behymer, William.
- Barkley, William, No. 834; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.
- *Buchanan, Robert (heirs), No. 1683; John McDougal, orig. prop.
- *Boyce, John, No. 1156; John Woodford, original prop.
- *Bennett, Stephen, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
- *Boyce, James (heirs), No. 723; Thomas Brown, orig. prop.
- Carter, Henry.
- Clark, Isaac, No. 765; L. Norwell, original proprietor.
- Clutter, John.
- Curry, William, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Camerer, John, No. 1064; Beverly Roy, original prop.
- Cozatt, Peter.
- Clark, Charles.
- Camerer, Daniel, No. 1102; Benj. Mosley, original proprietor.
- Camerer, Lewis.
- Cozatt, Francis.
- Camerer, Henry, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- Cox, Samuel.
- Clark, Thomas.
- *Carr, Greenberry (heirs), No. 391; Richard C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Cotton, George T. (heirs), No. 765; L. Norwell, orig. prop.
- Downey, John.
- Donley, James, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Donley, John.
- Dixon, William, Nos. 1683, 1684; John McDougal, orig. prop.
- Davis, Elizabeth.
- Donley, William, No. 1383; Daniel Flowers, orig. prop.
- Dixon, Joseph, No. 1102; Benj. Mosley, orig. prop.
- Davis, John.
- Dill, Sarah, No. 832; Alexander Parker, original proprietor.
- Davis, John.
- Davis, Stephen.
- Daughters, Turpin.
- Dunn, Elijah.
- Doane, Henry.
- Duvall, Lamach.
- Daughters, James, No. 832; Alex. Parker, orig. prop.
- *Debruler, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
- *Davis, Thomas M., No. 1383; Daniel Flowers, orig. prop.
- *Dunn, Walter, executor of John Graham, No. 723; Thomas Brown, original proprietor.
- Ellsberry, Wesley.
- Eskham, John, No. 1616; Henry Bayless, orig. prop.
- Eads, Austin.
- Evans, James, No. 892; Robert Craddock, orig. prop.
- *Erskine, Thomas, No. 1318; Daniel Flowers, orig. prop.
- Frizell, Evan.
- Fee, Elijah, No. 732; Thomas Brown, original proprietor.
- Fee, Jesse, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Fee, Samuel.
- Fee, Elizabeth, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Fee, Thomas, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Fee, Thomas, Jr., No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Fuller, William.
- Fisher, Daniel.
- Fisher, Adam, No. 1064; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
- Fisher, Peter.
- Fletcher, John, No. 391; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Fletcher, Thomas.
- Fletcher, Daniel.
- Fancher, Richard, No. 1357; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
- Flack, John.
- *Fee, Elisha, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Gilfillan, John.
- Garrett, James, No. 1318; Daniel Flowers, orig. prop.
- Gwinn, Joseph, No. 1683; John McDougal, orig. prop.
- Garrett, Eleanor, No. 1684; John McDougal, orig. prop.
- Garret, John.
- Gregg, George, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Gilbert, Micah.
- Griffith, Sarah.
- Galbreath, Robert, No. 659; Daniel Morgan, orig. prop.
- Garrison, Reeves.
- Glasgow, Nathaniel.
- German, Azariah.
- *Gelvin, James, No. 659; Daniel Morgan, original proprietor.
- Hays, William.
- Higgins, Westley.
- Hampton, Thomas G.
- Hess, John, No. 1087; Thomas Buckner, original prop.
- Higgins, Charles, No. 761; John Burton, original proprietor.
- Higgins, Nathaniel, No. 761; John Burton, orig. prop.
- Higgins, William, No. 761; John Burton, orig. prop.
- Hodges, James, No. 1357; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
- Holter, Mary, No. 725; William Brownlee, orig. prop.
- Holland, Samuel, No. 832; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
- Hess, Benjamin, No. 832; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
- Hood, William.
- Holmes, William.
- Hobbs, Laban.
- Hobbs, Lancelot, No. 391; Rich. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Hill, Daniel, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- *Higgins, Wesley, No. 1683; John McDougal, orig. prop.
- *Hoke, Philip H., No. 1318; Danl. Flowers, orig. prop.
- Igo, Samuel.
- Iler, George.
- Iler, Jacob (a tanner), No. 866; John Hamilton, orig. prop.
- Irwin, John.
- Jones, Elijah.
- Jones, Anthony.
- Judd, Aquilla.
- Jones, John.
- Jones, Henry, No. 866; John Hamilton, orig. prop.
- Johnston, William.
- Johnson, Joseph.
- Kirkpatrick, Wm., No. 1357; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
- Kennedy, Saml.
- Light, David, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
- Little, Noah.
- Lanham, Wm.
- Loree, Nancy.
- Lanham, Mercy.
- Larkin, Elijah.
- Lanham, Wm.
- Lowe, Samuel.
- Leggitt, James.
- *Larkin, Elisha, No. 834; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.
- *Lynn, William, No. 1087; Thos. Buckner, original proprietor.
- *Low, Barton, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- Morgan, Enoch.
- Manning, Nathan.
- Morgan, Nathan, No. 391; Rich. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Minor, Oliver.
- Means, Philip, No. 1318; Danl. Flowers, orig. prop.
- McKinley, Thos.
- McMakin, John.
- Manning, Richard, No. 4400; John McDougal, orig. prop.
- Miller, John.
- Miller, Martin, No. 1087; Thos. Buckner, original proprietor.
- McKinley, Elizabeth, No. 725; Wm. Brownlee, orig. prop.
- Morgan, Charles, No. 725; Wm. Brownlee, orig. prop.
- McKibben, John.
- Moorhead, Fergus.
- Murphy, John.
- Morford, John, No. 834; Alex. Parker, orig. prop.
- McKinney, John.
- McWilliams, John, No. 1064; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
- Matts, Isaac, No. 1684; John McDougal, orig. prop.
- Melvin, Wm.
- Means, George.
- Means, Henry.
- McMath, Wm.
- Naylor, Wm. M.
- Newkirk, John.
- Newkirk, George.
- *Newkirk, Catherine, No. 834; Alex. Parker, orig. prop.
- *Neville, Morgan, No. 659; Danl. Morgan, original proprietor.
- Owens, Amasa.
- Ogden, John.
- Ogden, James.
- Ogden, Mary, No. 351; Jacob Smoock, original proprietor.
- Penn, Elijah T.
- Purkiser, Henry, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- Page, John, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
- Pugh and Teater.
- Padd, Abner, No. 3552; John Graham, original proprietor.
- Palmer, Jacob.
- Philips, Alex., No. 1318; Danl. Flowers, orig. prop.
- Philips, Wesley, No. 725; Wm. Brownlee, orig. prop.
- Pigman, Joshua R., No. 892; Robt. Craddock, orig. prop.
- Prather, Thomas.
- Pigman, Joshua, No. 2961; John Obannon, orig. prop.
- Penn, Benjamin, No. 866; John Hamilton, orig. prop.
- Pursley, James, No. 7088; Abner Bowman, original prop.
- Peters, Jacob.
- Purkiser, Michael, No. 1357; Lawrence Butler, original proprietor.
- *Peppard and Teater, No. 391; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- *Pigman, Jane, No. 892; Robt. Craddock, orig. prop.
- *Pigman, Levi (admsr.), No. 892; Robert Craddock, original proprietor.
- *Payne, John, No. 391; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
- Richards, George, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- Richards, Noah.
- Reddick, Richard.
- Redman, Wm.
- Robinson, George.
- Redman, Alex.
- Rogers, Charles.
- Richards, Samuel, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- Simmons, Adam, No. 769; George Lewis, original proprietor.
- Simmons, Adam, Jr.
- Stophelt, David.
- Smith, Caleb.
- Seaton, Ebenezer, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Sapp, Frederick, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
- Stephenson, Jonathan.
- Smith, Adam, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, original proprietor.
- Snider, Abraham.
- Swope, Nicholas, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- Swope, Henry, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
- Smith, Wm.

Scott, John, No. 391; Rich. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 Scott, George, No. 391; Rich. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 Scott, Edward, No. 1683; John McDougal, orig. prop.
 Seeneey, Joshua.
 Sargent, James.
 Stark, John.
 Stark, Asa.
 Sargent, William.
 Stoner, Andrew.
 *Salt, John, No. 735; Robert Kirk, original proprietor.
 *Seaton, Thomas, No. 715; Lewis Stark, original proprietor.
 *Salt, Edward, No. 725; Wm. Brownlee, orig. prop.
 Tompkins, Jonathan, No. 1357; Lawrence Butler, original proprietor.
 Travis, Robert.
 Tivis, Reason.
 Tubman, Tull.
 Taylor, Thomas, No. 391; Richard C. Anderson, original proprietor.
 Thomas, Evan, No. 659; Daniel Morgan, original proprietor.
 Trees, John, No. 1357; Lawrence Butler, original proprietor.
 Taylor, Aquilla, No. 761; John Burton, original proprietor.
 Trees, John N., No. 1357; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
 Thompson, Benjamin.

Thompson, Wm. J., No. 7088; Abraham Bowman, original proprietor.
 Tucker, Stephen, No. 851; Jacob Smock, original proprietor.
 *Tucker, Zadok, No. 851; Jacob Smock, original proprietor.
 Utter, Dowty.
 Verres, William.
 Weaver, William.
 Wilson, Thomas, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
 Wilson, John.
 Wilson, Samuel, No. 714; Cadwallader Jones, orig. prop.
 Wilson, Benjamin.
 Wood, John.
 Wood, David, No. 1064; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
 Wood, Jane, No. 1064; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
 Wood, Abraham.
 Wilson, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Wood, William, No. 659; Daniel Morgan, orig. prop.
 Wheeler, Benj., No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.
 Whitney, Lemuel.
 Wood, Jeremiah.
 Wood, Wilson.
 Walker, Richard.
 Wulm, Shem, No. 659; Daniel Morgan, original proprietor.
 Wallace, Cadwallader, No. 728; Lawrence Traut, orig. prop.

The same year the owners of real estate (village lots) in Neville were

Booth, George.
 Camerer, R. A.
 Chalfant, Robert.
 Cassett, D. C.
 Daughters, Turpin.
 Daughters, James M.
 Dougherty, Charles.
 Dart, Wilson.
 Daughters, James.
 Duval, Otho.
 Flack, John.
 Fletcher, John.
 Fisher, Adam.
 Gibson, Thomas G.

Griffith, Sarah.
 Iler, Jacob.
 Larkin, Elijah.
 Morgan, Enoch.
 McCarty, John.
 McLain, Andrew.
 Melvin, William.
 Penn, Elijah T.
 Pigman, Joshua.
 Pollard, Nancy.
 Sargent, James.
 Strader, Charles M.
 Wentzle, William.
 Wulm, Shem.

And in Moscow, the same period, the owners of village lots were

Clark, Joshua.
 Dunaven, John.
 Dickson, William.
 Ely, Samuel.
 Fay, Fred.
 German, Azariah.
 Holloway, Samuel W.
 Judd, Aquilla.
 Johnston, William.
 Lowe, Samuel.
 Leeds, John.

Lanham, John.
 Matts, Isaac, Jr.
 McHugh, John.
 Naylor, William.
 Peppard and Teater.
 Phillips, Alexander.
 Payne, James B.
 Reese, Jacob.
 Snider, Widow.
 Scott, George.
 Wilcox, Rufus.

The total value of village lots was \$12,817, and of the 23,791 acres of land in the township, \$100,114. On this the tax was only \$588.17, while on the village property the tax was \$75.30. The capital invested in merchandise was \$2600.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Washington is one of the original townships of the county, and the first election was held in 1802; but the records pertaining to the annual meetings which were held prior to 1809 have not been preserved. On the 3d of April, that year, the officers elected were John Conrey, John Sargent, and Nathan Morgan, Trustees; Lemuel Stephenson, Clerk; William Fee, Treasurer; Israel Joslin and Edward Sapp, Constables; Alexander Seaton and John Debruler, Overseers of the Poor; Adam Fisher and Alexander Buchanan, Fence-Viewers; Israel Joslin, Lister and House Appraiser; Edward Sapp, House Appraiser; and William Dickson and John Aldridge, Road Supervisors.

One of the records of former years has been transcribed into this book, as follows:

“STATE OF OHIO, }
 CLERMONT Co. }

“To any constable in the township of Washington, Greeting:

“You are hereby commanded to warn Andrew Trees, Jr., to leave the township and remove to his last place of residence, for we are determined not to give him any support in this township.

“Given under our hands, as Overseers of the Poor, this 30th day of September, 1805.

“THOMAS JONES. [L.S.]
 A German name. [L.S.]

“N. B.—Of this warrant make legal service and duly return to the clerk.”

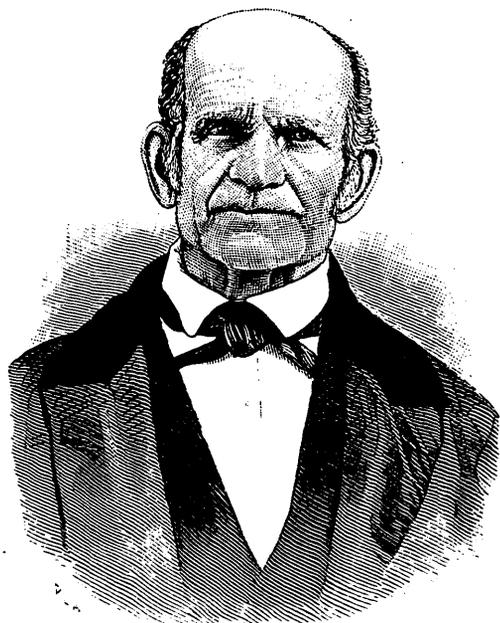
For the next twenty years a number of similar notices were served, among the parties warned being several colored men. From 1810, for the next dozen years, is given a list of names of those selected as jurors. Prior to 1812 these were grand jurors: William Fee, Joseph McKibben, James Simmons, Richard Manning, John Lowe, Joshua Pigman, Richard Lemaster, Martin Miller, Israel Joslin, Lemuel Stephenson, Edward Scott, and Daniel Camerer.

The petit jurors were Patrick Bennett, L. Day, Richard Fanchard, Lawrence Burns, John Snow, Francis McGraw, David Jones, Barton Lowe, James Bidwell, James Donley, Christopher Armacost, John Camerer, Samuel Lowe, James Sargent, John Miller, Jr., Jesse Fee, John Keyt, Washington Brown, Elijah Sargent, Richard Tucker, John Richards, Jacob Iler, John Wharton, Henry Camerer, Henry McCarter, and William Watson.

From 1828 to 1848 the records of Washington have not been preserved, but for the remaining years a list of officers has been compiled, as follows:

TRUSTEES.

1810.—John Sargent, Israel Joslin, William Dickson.
 1811.—Samuel Ogden, Israel Joslin, Samuel Snow.
 1812-13.—James Barber, Joseph McKibben, Henry Brown.
 1814.—John Sapp, Joseph McKibben, James Barber.
 1815.—Israel Joslin, John Sargent, James Barber.
 1816.—Joseph McKibben, Ephraim Dukes, James Barber.
 1817.—Joseph McKibben, John Sargent, Thomas Lindsey.
 1818.—Edward Salt, John Buchanan, Thomas Lindsey.
 1819.—James Bennett, James Daughters, Thomas Lindsey.
 1820.—James Bennett, William P. Botts, Thomas Lindsey.
 1821-22.—Absalom Wood, Henry Jones, William P. Botts.
 1823.—Henry Doane, Wesley Phillips, Isaac Mitchell.
 1824.—Joshua Pigman, Andrew Phillips, Isaac Mitchell.
 1825.—Joshua Pigman, Andrew Phillips, John Buchanan.
 1826.—Elijah Larkin, Elijah Fee, John Buchanan.
 1827.—James Bennett, John Davis, John Buchanan.
 1828.—Alexander Phillips, John Davis, John Buchanan.



George Gregg

GEORGE GREGG.

The Gregg family, so historic in the annals of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, is of Quaker ancestry, and go back to a splendid lineage in England. About the year 1792, John Gregg and his wife Sarah, whose maiden name was also Gregg; moved from their home in Greene Co., Pa., to Kentucky. Their children were four sons,—Aaron, Samuel, John, and George,—and five daughters,—Ann Ruth, married to Felty Harmon; one married to John Harlan, near Lebanon, Ohio; Margaret, married to Robert Buchanan; Sarah, married to John Fee; and Hannah, married to Col. John O. Hamilton, of Gallatin Co., Ky. In the spring of 1793 or '94, John Gregg, with William Buchanan, came over from Kentucky and built a log cabin on what is now the site of Neville, the first erected in Clermont. These two pioneers had contracted for a thousand-acre tract of land, but in the next or succeeding year, finding that they had put up their cabin and located on a different survey from the one they had actually bargained for, in order to avoid trouble they gave up their claim and returned to Kentucky. Shortly after this John Gregg died, but his wife remained in Kentucky with her children, and lived to a good old age. She was a beautiful woman, of light frame, weighing only about ninety pounds, and would come from Kentucky on horseback, and travel alone through the blazed woods to Lebanon and see her children, and return unaccompanied by any one.

Samuel Gregg, son of John, came over from Kentucky to learn the tannery business with Mr. Smedley, who operated a large establishment on Indian Creek as early as the year 1802. Samuel died about eighteen months after his arrival, when his brother George came over in 1808, took his place, learned the trade, took an interest in the tannery, and soon after bought out Mr. Smedley's whole concern.

George Gregg was born in Greene Co., Pa., near Brownsville, March 25, 1790. He came to Washington township a poor boy. With no patrimony, he worked, bought first three acres, and even when he purchased the tannery, about the year 1812, he gave his notes for most of the purchase price. He married Sarah Fee, daughter of Thomas Fee, one of the earliest pioneers of Felicity. From this union were born Win. S. Gregg, of Moscow; Sarah Ann, who died in her youth; Caroline N., who died young; Elizabeth, married to F. J. Phillips; Eliza M., married to David Fenwick; Lamira, married to Hon. John Johnston, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati; Laura F., married to R. Kinsell; Jose E., unmarried; and the late George W. Gregg, an attorney of Batavia, Ohio, who was the seventh child. George Gregg died Jan. 12, 1862, and his wife, Sarah, Jan. 1, 1872. He was out in the war of 1812 for over two months, and until his company was disbanded owing to an overplus of recruits at that particular time. He operated his famous tannery for forty-three years and up to 1855. People brought from all parts of the country their hides to his establishment to be tanned; from White Oak, Georgetown, Withamsville, and other distant points, and from White Oak especially, many deer-skins came. The custom was to give half of a hide or skin for tanning the other half. George Gregg was a very systematic business man, of rare critical judgment, and untiring energy. He would work hard all day and then ride horseback to Batavia of nights to transact business, return before morning, and work all the next day.

He was an honest, Christian man in all his intercourse with his fellow-men, and his labors for the Methodist Episcopal Church were unexcelled by those of any other layman in the county. About 1823 or '24 the first "Gregg camp-meeting" was established on his place, and they were held for many years thereafter. His stables, his pastures, his fields, and feed were always open free of all charge for those meetings, and for over half a century his fireside and home was the hospitable place where the itinerant circuit rider and preacher always tarried. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church after his marriage, and labored with unceasing devotion in it till his death. He removed to Moscow in 1848, but continued active in business as long as he lived. While a thorough business man of unflagging industry he possessed a happy vein of humor, and carried his boyish feelings of sympathy and kindness into his old age. Home was a sweet place to him, and there in his happy family he appeared in his noble Christian character and manhood. He began life poor; he accumulated a large estate in personal and real property, but in all his life of sharp business contact with the world he ever maintained his honor, and his life was as perfect and blameless as ever falls to man to enjoy. The impress of his good work in his sojourn on earth lives in the community, and has largely aided in shaping the



SARAH GREGG.

high moral tone of Clermont, but it also lives in his immediate family, in his children and grandchildren, found among our leading people in the front ranks of our best society. For the half-century from 1810 to 1862 no man lived in this county who occupied a more prominent business position, or was more zealous in religious labors and works than George Gregg, whose hallowed memory will ever be enshrined in the affections of a people who knew him only to love and revere.

SARAH GREGG.

Sarah (Fee) Gregg, a noble Christian pioneer mother, was born June 25, 1789, in Greene Co., Pa. She was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Reinart) Fee, who in 1795 emigrated to near Augusta, Ky. In 1796 her father, Thomas, came over to Bullskin Creek, where he lived temporarily, and in 1799 removed to Washington, Ky., but in 1800 located near Felicity, where he had purchased the Bryan survey of four hundred acres, on part of which that town is situated. He had two sisters and six brothers: William, who laid out Felicity, and was early in the Legislature; Elijah; Elisha; Elias; Jesse; and James. His father's name was also Thomas. These seven Fee brothers were all men of note, and from them have descended many of the leading professional and business men of the county. To Thomas and Nancy (Reinart) Fee were born six sons: William, a captain in the war of 1812, and who died at Urbana on his way home; John, also in that war, and who died at home after his return, from disease contracted in the service; Elisha, who died under age; Thomas; Robert; and Enos. To them were also born four girls: Margaret, married to John Buchanan; Sarah, married to George Gregg; Elizabeth, married to Dr. A. V. Hopkins; and Nancy, married to Dr. Leavitt T. Pease. No four women were better or more widely known in Clermont than these four sisters, who stood in the highest social positions of the county. Their brother, Robert Fee, was known throughout the country as one of the earliest and boldest of the abolitionist pioneers, and on whose head a price was laid by the minions of the slave power, then at the zenith of despotic sway. Mrs. Sarah (Fee) Gregg united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Collins camp-meeting, near the old Bethel log church in the vicinity of Bantam, in 1807, when and where she was joyfully converted. This pioneer and great camp-meeting ground was more famous in those days than all other places of a similar character in America, on account of the wonderful outpourings of God's spirit upon the listening thousands that would annually congregate in its peaceful groves. This noble woman was a regular communicant in the church sixty-five years, and died in great peace and comfort Jan. 1, 1872, having lived over fourscore years a life of rare Christian excellence. She was a devoted helpmate to her husband, and her sainted character exercised a powerful influence for good in society. Her hospitable house was the constant home of the itinerants, and on her husband's farm was the "Gregg camp-meeting grounds," in two different sites and two different eras, where for many years thousands were brought to repentance. She was a remarkable woman in her force of character, had decided convictions, and performed great good in the vineyard of her maker. She loved the church, but not in a bigoted sense, believing it to be one of the chief instrumentalities under Divine direction in making the world happier and better. Most happy was her home, and most dearly was she loved by dutiful children who were reared and grew up under her benign and sweet precepts. The oldest child and son, William S. Gregg, educated at Augusta College, and a man of brilliant attainments, scholastic culture, and deserved popularity in the community, resides in the old Gregg mansion in Moscow, with two of his sisters. Sarah (Fee) Gregg came of a family that was early and honorably associated with Clermont's history, and married into one of equal renown. She lived to see religion assume the lead in the civilization of the world, and the county she came to when a little girl became great in population and dotted all over with beautiful edifices where her loved Saviour could be praised and worshipped. Her marriage with George Gregg was most fortunate and happy; the couple were peculiarly adapted to each other, and their union was singularly blissful. In many a household the pious memory of this precious and good woman is held in almost sacred veneration, and many sweet associations are treasured up connecting her as the link between the past and present century, and as the sainted pioneer mother in Israel, whose remembrance cheers the heart and refreshes the inner spirit.

- 1848.—Joseph Barkley, Peter Buntin, Dowty Utter.
 1849.—William McMurchy, Hiram McRowan, Dowty Utter.
 1850.—William McMurchy, Joseph Barkley, Peter Buntin.
 1851.—Robert Smith, Joseph Barkley, Dowty Utter.
 1852.—Robert Smith, Peter Buntin, Joseph Wood.
 1853.—Lewis A. Logan, Robert Shaw, Robert Buchanan.
 1854.—Lewis A. Logan, Joseph Baum, Robert Buchanan.
 1855.—Aaron Beckelheimer, Enos L. Fee, Richard Frazee.
 1856.—J. J. Snider, W. H. Wood, William Padgett.
 1857.—J. J. Snider, Samuel Lemon, William Padgett.
 1858.—Joseph Barkley, Samuel L. Garrett, Daniel McMillan.
 1859.—Joseph Barkley, Thomas Fletcher, Andrew Galbreath.
 1860.—J. J. Snider, N. Y. Bacon, W. N. Beall.
 1861.—William Padgett, James I. Selby, Jared Lemar.
 1862.—Joseph Page, James I. Selby, N. Y. Bacon.
 1863.—James H. Gates, James I. Selby, N. Y. Bacon.
 1864.—Isaiah Johnston, Stephen Conrey, James Trees.
 1865.—Joseph Barkley, N. Y. Bacon, S. L. Garrett.
 1866-67.—J. J. Snider, William Padgett, S. L. Garrett.
 1868.—J. J. Snider, James H. Gates, John H. Wood.
 1869.—Thomas Fletcher, James H. Gates, John H. Wood.
 1870.—Thomas Fletcher, N. S. Delano, W. H. Holter.
 1871.—James I. Selby, N. S. Delano, Daniel McMillan.
 1872.—James H. Gates, C. E. Debruler, Daniel McMillan.
 1873.—James H. Gates, J. P. Bronson, Daniel McMillan.
 1874.—James H. Gates, Joseph R. Wiley, Daniel McMillan.
 1875.—James I. Selby, N. S. Delano, John Trees.
 1876.—J. H. Gates, N. S. Delano, J. R. Wiley.
 1877.—Josiah Woodruff, N. S. Delano, Nathan Erskine.
 1878.—J. R. Wiley, John Trees, Nathan Erskine.
 1879.—J. H. Gates, J. H. Wood, Nathan Erskine.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

- 1810-11, Lemuel Stephenson; 1812-13, Samuel Fee; 1814-17, Henry H. Evans; 1818, Henry Gwynne; 1819-22, Isaac Matts; 1823, James M. Daughters; 1824-25, George Scott; 1826-27, Thomas Fee; 1828, Joseph Gwynne; 1848, William S. Gregg; 1849, John H. Abrams; 1850-51, Elijah Utter; 1852, Robert Buchanan; 1853, John M. Buntin; 1854, Z. P. Barber; 1855, J. H. Rust; 1856-57, Jacob Trees; 1858, John M. Buntin; 1859, W. H. Holter; 1860, Jacob Trees; 1861-64, James Trissler; 1865, G. S. Turtin; 1866, James Trissler; 1867, John M. Buntin; 1868, Thomas L. Padgett; 1869, John M. Buntin; 1870, J. L. Dawson; 1871, James Trissler; 1872, William H. Buchanan; 1873, Charles McMath; 1874, John M. Buntin; 1875, E. L. Moore; 1876-77, R. W. Shinkle; 1878-79, William S. Gregg.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

- 1810-11, William Fee; 1812-13, Israel Joslin; 1814-17, John Abrams; 1818, Henry H. Evans; 1819, David Stophelt; 1820-22, John McWilliams; 1823-25, Turpin Daughters; 1826, Henry Jones; 1827-28, Isaac Matts; 1848-52, William P. Daughters; 1853-55, David Moreton; 1856, W. P. Daughters; 1857, S. L. Garrett; 1858-61, John G. Gillfillin; 1862, D. McMillan; 1863-68, Robert Buchanan; 1869-72, James Trees; 1873, Thomas Fletcher; 1874-77, Robert Buchanan; 1878, Daniel McMillan; 1879, G. W. Gillfillin.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

- 1848-54, Fergus Morehead; 1855, William Barkley; 1856-57, S. A. Gelvin; 1858, John M. Buntin; 1859, E. A. Utter; 1860, Joseph Gwynne; 1861, N. G. Buntin; 1862-66, Joseph Gwynne; 1867, A. J. Trees; 1868, D. P. Lancaster; 1869, N. Y. Bacon; 1870-75, M. A. Wood; 1876, John W. Dixon; 1877, A. R. Williams; 1878-79, James Ingram.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

In the chapters on the general history of the county an account of some of the early roads is given, from which it will be seen that the principal highways remain essentially as they were then laid out. For the improvement of the roads, in 1809, appropriations were made, and the following

year the eight supervisors of the original township reported that they had expended: Dowty Utter, \$8.95; Elnathan Sherwin, \$65.11; Hugh McKibben, \$7.05; John Richards, \$10.90; James Simmons, \$22.00; David Wood, \$11.75; Samuel Walraven, \$40.72; Henry H. Dill, \$74.63,—or a total of \$241.11.

In 1879, with the township reduced to less than one-half its original area, the same number of supervisors are maintained, and about \$1000 expended annually. The roads, consequently, are generally in good condition. Washington has nearly twenty miles of improved roads or free pikes, which were in charge of special superintendents from 1870 to 1873. These were George Wiley, Stephen Conrey, Nathan Erskine, and Josiah Woodruff. There are no toll-roads or railways, although the township voted \$30,000 to build a line through its territory. At Neville and Moscow good shipping facilities are afforded.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The mill erected by George Brown on Indian Creek, in 1802, was probably the first industry in the township which employed water-power. It was a well-known mill in early times, and passed from Brown into the hands of Benjamin and later of Elijah Penn, who also had a store near by. Subsequent owners were Aaron Behymer and A. Logan, and the present proprietor is William Luck. The water-power has become so feeble that but little has here been done lately until steam-power was supplied. On the same stream, near the Monroe township line, Jesse Fee got in operation mills about 1815, which were continued many years. Here is now a saw-mill by J. C. Placard. On an intermediate site Thomas W. Stephens had a saw-mill, the machinery of which was transferred to Point Isabel. Some time later Aaron Beckelheimer successfully operated saw- and grist-mills on the north fork of Indian, which afterwards became the property of James A. Sargent. Still farther up this stream were Robb's mills.

On Bear Creek, about 1810, Josiah Pigman put up saw- and grist-mills, which became the property of John McGraw and others. The mills were burned down, but another large frame was put up, which yet stands, but which was never supplied with machinery.

On Maple Run Robert Buchanan put up a saw-mill, after 1820, to which a grist-mill was added by W. Beckelheimer. It was last operated by Alexander Hanna, some time about 1870. Farther up this stream Levi Sprinkle had a saw-mill, which was afterwards carried on by John Starks. In 1837, Richard Tucker had a mill on survey No. 892, Thornton Rush one on No. 714, besides the foregoing named.

In the eastern part of the township the tanning business was carried on by the Jacksons soon after the settlement of the township, and about the same time was established the Gregg tannery on Indian Creek. It was carried on by George Gregg until 1848, and at one time had forty vats. On Bear Creek James Evans had a small tannery, and back of Neville Jacob T. Iler had a well-known tannery. Other industries abounded, some of which are noted in connection with the village histories.

POINT ISABEL

is the smallest village in Washington. It is located on the rich uplands of the northern part of the township, six miles from Moscow, and a less distance from Felicity, being connected with the former place by one of the best-improved roads in the county. The original land-owners here were the Swope family and Adam Smith. The latter sold his interests to Michael E. Baum, the founder of the village, and who died here nearly a hundred years of age. Prior to the laying out of the lots the place was known as Pekin, and it is yet so called locally. The present and the proper name was suggested by the intersecting roads here forming a point of land on which the village had its beginning. Here, in the summer of 1845, Michael E. Baum laid out 28 lots and a street called Mill, running parallel with the county road of Main Street. Point Isabel has two churches, three stores, good mills, a number of mechanic-shops, and about 150 inhabitants. The first house on the village site was built about 1838, by Shepard Woodmansee, a blacksmith, who had also a shop, in which he carried on his trade. John P. Constant, who had the first store, built the second house, and the upper part of this building is now occupied by the Odd-Fellows for a hall. Constant was in trade about fifteen years, and was succeeded by Reason Tivis, Wesley McLain, A. J. Trees, and others. At another stand William Elrod & Bros. opened a store more than thirty years ago. Then came Terwilliger and McWilliams, and other merchants have been H. and J. Holter, Holter & Penn, A. B. McKee, W. W. Manning, Joseph Page, E. G. Lane, Hans Holter, and, since 1847, G. F. McCullough. The latter has at present associated with him N. S. Stevens. L. S. Kinkead & Co. also deal in general goods, and E. A. Hines in furniture.

Some time about 1849 Michael E. Baum put up the present steam saw-mill, and three years later a grist mill was added by Baum & Conrey. The present owners are Mark and John Stephens, and that family has had control of them many years. The grist-mill is supplied with three runs of stones, and the establishment is one of the best in this part of the county. Steam is the motive-power.

In 1841, W. N. Beall engaged here at cabinet-making, and continued until 1878. For almost the same length of time Joseph Baum and his family have carried on blacksmithing, and Wilford Reddick wagon-making. Daniel Fee, Gideon Miller, and Thomas Ashley have also been mechanics in these trades.

Dr. Thomas Swaney was the first physician; the present are Dr. I. H. Day, eclectic, and Dr. Asbury Canter, allopathic. Dr. David Wood died here in practice, and other physicians have been Drs. B. White, Lewis White, A. B. McKee, and George Harvey. Nelson S. Stevens resides here as an attorney.

The Point Isabel post-office was established in 1848, with Jesse Pearce postmaster. Since 1865 S. F. McCullough has been in charge of the office, which has a daily mail from Felicity. Other postmasters have been Hiram McKown, John P. Constant, Reason Tivis, A. J. Trees, H. S. Conrey, W. N. Beall, and J. W. McLain.

For ten years from 1849 the Pleasant Grove post-office had an existence in Washington township. Joseph L.

Powell was the first postmaster, and J. T. Scott the last. The intermediate postmasters were John J. Powell and William Young.

NEVILLE.

This is the oldest village in the township and one of the oldest in the county. It is located on the Ohio, near the southeastern part of Washington, and was formerly a place of much more importance than at present. The building up of the village of Fostoria, almost directly opposite, in Kentucky, and Moscow, on the river below, have diverted the trade which formerly centered at Neville, and the village is now dependent for its existence on a few miles of the outlying country. It presents, in consequence, a somewhat decayed and neglected appearance, yet there are a number of substantial residences, several good churches, good dry streets, and half a thousand inhabitants.

Neville received its name from its founder, Gen. Presley Neville, who owned the entire survey on which it is located. It was laid out in the spring of 1808, through his agent, Jonathan Taylor, and originally contained a little more than 45 acres, 1 acre of which was reserved for a public square. The lots contained one-fourth of an acre and were numbered from 1 to 120. The streets were to be 5 poles in width, and those running with the river were called Water and Main, while the cross-streets were called Walnut, Neville, Market, Morgan, and Coffee. Provision was made for a public landing, and formerly the bar at Neville was less of an obstruction than at present, it being now very difficult for boats to land at low stages of water.

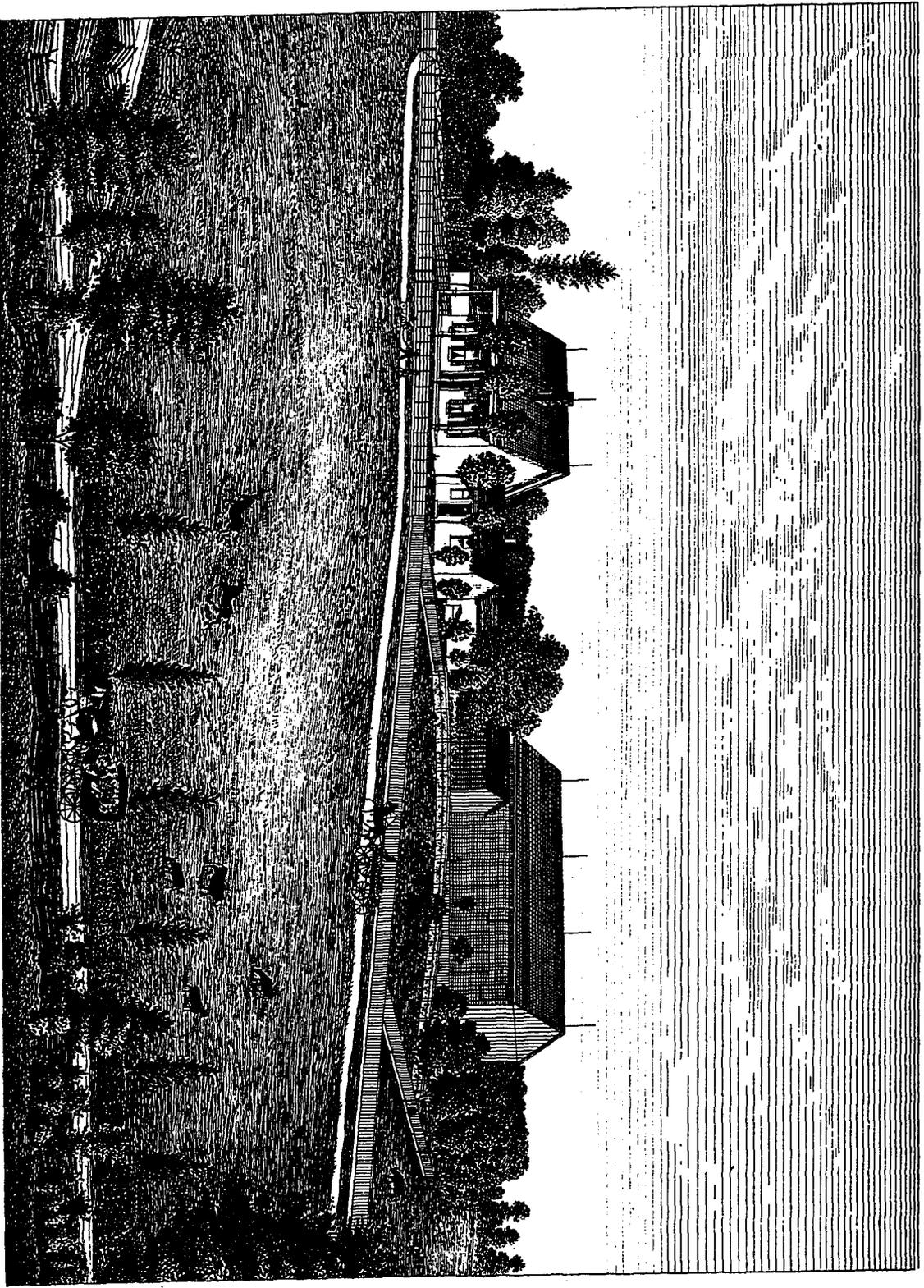
An addition of 20 in-lots and 56 out-lots was made by Gen. Neville in 1812, and subsequently the area of the village was extended by building along the main road, on lots not regularly platted.

Gen. Neville himself became a resident of the village some time about the time the addition was made, living in a large double hewed-log house, and his presence did much to attract immigrants to this place. He had served with great distinction in the Revolution, and was a man of many fine points of character. Although a Virginian, he came to the village from Alleghany Co., Pa., and thither after his death was his body carried, it is said, to appear in evidence in a case which affected the Neville estate; and that this testimony of the dead relieved the heirs from great loss. Several of his daughters, also, died at Neville, and others married William Byrns and Nathaniel Wilkins. One of his sons, Presley, entered the navy, and another, Morgan, became a citizen of Cincinnati, where he was a banker.

In 1837 the village of Neville contained houses, stores, and ware-rooms, owned by William F. Borrodaile, Samuel Bisphan, Nancy Bagby, Turpin Daughters, Stephen Davis, J. K. Daughters, John Eskern, Israel Foster, John Fletcher, Sarah Griffith, Charles H. Gould, Amos Hill, James Hughes, Mathew Hastings, Elijah Larkin, Elisha Manning, James I. and William Melvin, Morgan Neville, Jemima Pigman, W. C. Plummer, John Swayne, Ludovico Wild, and William Wentzell.

NEVILLE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Although invested with corporate privileges by a special charter, granted many years ago, the organization of the



RESIDENCE OF C. C. MYERS, WASHINGTON TWP. CLEMONT CO. OHIO.

present village government dates from 1854. Whatever records were made prior to that date have been destroyed; and for many years but little more has been done by the board of village officers than to keep up its organization by going through the forms of an annual election. Nothing more than the names of these officers is deemed worthy of reproduction here. These were:

MAYORS.

1854, Elijah Larkin; 1855, John W. Larkin; 1856-57, E. Buvinger; 1858, John Shinkle; 1859, N. G. Buntin; 1860, H. Henderson; 1861, J. P. Bronson; 1862, E. McFarland; 1863, James T. Melvin; 1864, Robert McLaughlan; 1865, James T. Melvin; 1866-67, N. Y. Bacon; 1868, James H. Smead; 1869, William Drake; 1870, John P. Shinkle; 1871-72, Austin Woods; 1873, James T. Melvin; 1874-77, S. A. Gelvin; 1878-79, N. Y. Bacon.

RECORDERS.

1854, E. Utter; 1855, J. W. Parker; 1856, Daniel McMillan; 1857, Harvey Borrodaile; 1858-60, A. S. Pigman; 1861, A. J. Abbott; 1862, S. M. Wilmarth; 1863-66, E. Etter; 1867, Robert McLaughlan; 1868, J. O. Daughters; 1869, A. A. Dorsey; 1870-71, J. O. Daughters; 1872-73, G. S. Farley; 1874-75, J. O. Daughters; 1876-77, R. Utter; 1878-79, R. H. Askern.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES.

1854.—Robert Wardlow, R. S. Pigman, Jacob Houts, M. G. McCarter, Samuel McMath.
 1855.—M. G. McCarter, P. E. Rust, W. R. Smith, A. S. Pigman, N. Y. Bacon.
 1856.—John Cord, John Drake, R. Wardlow, J. P. Bronson, W. H. Wood.
 1857.—Daniel McMath, James McVay, O. Primmer, A. J. Kennedy, J. J. Houts.
 1858.—Daniel McMath, John Drake, John Gunn, O. Primmer, J. B. Wheeler.
 1859.—John Drake, John Cord, A. J. Abbott, Daniel McMath, E. Buvinger.
 1860.—Daniel McMath, E. Buvinger, James Smead, Andrew Miller, P. B. Heizer.
 1861.—Henry Finnegan, John W. Redmond, John Heiser, J. H. Smead, J. H. Kain.
 1862.—J. H. Smead, J. H. Kain, J. Heiser, H. H. Ferguson, J. W. Redman.
 1863.—John Wilmarth, A. Redmond, F. Buvinger, John McMath, George Schock.
 1864.—N. Y. Bacon, A. Redmond, E. A. Utter, John McMath, James F. Melvin.
 1865.—N. Y. Bacon, Alex. Redmond, George Shock, F. H. Blair, A. Schlotterbeck.
 1866.—John McMath, E. A. Utter, William B. McKee, George Schock, A. Schlotterbeck.
 1867.—William R. McKee, John McMath, A. Schlotterbeck, John K. Brown, W. H. Ferguson.
 1868.—John Drake, R. L. Johnson, Samuel McMath, John Camerer, J. G. Case.
 1869.—J. M. Johnson, Edward Buvinger, William Camerer, A. Schlotterbeck, Daniel McMillan.
 1870.—John Drake, J. H. Smead, John Camerer, Samuel Hastings, John K. Brown, James P. Bronson.
 1871.—W. L. Drake, William Redmond, William L. Camerer.
 1872.—E. V. Downs, J. P. Bronson, John Camerer.
 1873.—N. S. Hill, William C. Nash, Richard Askren.
 1874.—E. V. Downs, Thomas Jones, S. H. Melvin.
 1875.—Richard Askren, William C. Nash, Alex. Redmond.
 1876.—E. V. Downs, George Schock, S. H. Melvin.
 1877.—A. Redmond, R. H. Askren, S. McMath.
 1878.—T. Jones, W. Kirkpatrick, George Schock.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Tradition says that Arthur Stewart had the first store at Neville some time about 1812, and that William Doane was a merchant not long after. Levi and Joshua Pigman

were extensive merchants before 1820, transacting a heavy river trade. Of no less importance was the business of Israel Foster and his partner, John Miller. They owned a large warehouse, and loaded many boats with the produce of the country, which was brought from remote points in Clermont and Kentucky. He afterwards founded the village of Fostoria, and as that place had a good landing it soon became a rival of Neville. Before this Neville usually supported three good stores, and among other merchants were Daniel McMillan (for twenty years), William Parker, T. D. Rosser, Redmond & Co., William F. Burdell, James E. Parker, John Fletcher, Abbott & Bro., Wardlow & McMath, Johnson & McCarter, and the present merchants are McMath & Son and John G. Fischer.

William Wenzell kept a public-house from 1823 to 1865, Edward Buvinger had a house of entertainment from 1860 for a few years, and since 1868, J. G. Fischer has kept a public-house.

At the east end of the village was, in the early history of Neville, an ox-mill for grinding grain. About 1830 the property passed into the hands of Hunt & Pratt, who built the brick buildings in that locality, designing the larger one for a hotel, but it was never occupied for that purpose. The mill was also enlarged, and steam-power applied, giving it a good capacity. Then Carlos Gould and Turpin Daughters became the proprietors, and procuring a larger engine, also commenced the business of distilling grain. They sold to William Davis & Co., who doubled the capacity and added a saw-mill. In 1848 that firm failed, and David Gibson & Co. became the proprietors, who again greatly increased the capacity, until 1000 bushels per day might be distilled. Orr & Lewis conducted the business next, and the last was John P. Levis, the distillery burning down soon after 1870. The business occupied large buildings, and while it was carried on employment was given to many men, and much activity was displayed at Neville.

Among the minor industries were a cut-nail factory by Elijah Penn, about 1816, and later, a castor-oil mill by Wheeler & Hayford, who cultivated about 10 acres of beans but soon abandoned the experiment. Turpin Daughters had, about 1830, a large shop for the manufacture of furniture, which was carried on after 1840 by John K. Daughters fifteen or twenty years longer. From 1834 to 1847, Daniel McMillan had a wagon-factory, which gave employment to 8 or 10 hands. The work was sent to the Southern market. From 1865 to 1870, Edward Buvinger had a shop for the manufacture of wooden stirrups, in which half a dozen hands were engaged, and since that period the manufacture of barrels has been the chief industry.

Among the early physicians were Drs. Meigs and Fenn, both able practitioners. Dr. W. P. Kincaid was here many years, and his successor was the present Dr. N. S. Hill. R. Utter is an attorney at Neville.

In 1819, Elijah Larkin took charge of the Neville post-office, and served until 1845, when William P. Kincaid was appointed. Two years later Daniel McMillan was appointed, and in 1851, Elijah Larkins again became post-master. Since that time the appointees were: 1855, Robert Wardlow; 1857, W. F. Borrodaile; 1869, Mrs. H. Borro-

daile; 1871, N. S. Hill; 1877, J. W. McFarland. The office is supplied with a daily mail.

MOSCOW.

This is the largest village in the township, and one of the most thriving in the county. It was laid out on the Anderson survey, No. 391, on the second bank of the Ohio, where Ray's Run empties into that stream, and the plat was recorded July 30, 1816, by Owen Davis, through his attorney-in-fact, John Payne. It embraced 160 lots, each 32 perches in size, and 16 out-lots, each containing 1 acre. A tract of land, equal to 8 lots, was set apart for the use of a court-house and jail, and such other public buildings as the commissioners of the county might see fit to erect. Out-lot No. 1 was expressly set aside for a meeting-house and burying-ground for the use of that sect of Christians which should think proper to build upon it first. In-lot No. 125 was set aside for a school-house. The first and the second banks of the river were to constitute commons for the people, but the proprietor reserved to himself the right to establish ferries across the Ohio within the village bounds. The streets running parallel with the river were called Water, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and intersecting streets were named Wells, Elizabeth, Walnut, and Broadway.

On the 7th of May, 1849, C. W. Grames and D. De Forest laid out an addition of lots, numbered from 169 to 328, and streets named Elm and Maine; and July 5, 1875, George Harvey subdivided out-lots Nos. 3 and 4. The area of the village has been further increased by suburban extensions.

In 1817, John Payne caused to be erected two large brick houses, on the corner of Main and Front Streets, for hotel and store purposes, and a third house on the square above for a residence. These it was thought would give the place some importance in the eyes of those who were asked to invest in village lots. At intervals that year boats brought prospective buyers from Cincinnati, many of whom purchased lots. But even with the prospect of having successful manufactories the growth of the village was so unpromising that a number of lots were forfeited for taxes, and the Moscow of to-day has been built up within the last thirty years. In that period of time a number of substantial business blocks have been erected, an elegant school edifice and fine churches provided, and here are now hundreds of contented people, noted for their enterprise and love of law and order, characteristics which have given Moscow pre-eminence among the villages of Southern Ohio. In 1837 the owners of houses and shops at Moscow were Edward Beald, J. H. Parker, L. C. Duncan, Thomas Fee, Daniel Fletcher, Jesse Fee, John Gilfillin, Lane Wright, Philip Mains, Edward McFarland, William M. Naylor, John Perin, David Welch, and A. J. Shelley.

MOSCOW MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village was incorporated by a special act of the General Assembly, but prior to 1855 little of this part of its history has been preserved. In the meagre records at hand appear the names, in 1847, of Mayor James H. Whittaker and Recorder John C. Robinson; in 1852,

Mayor J. Stewart and Recorder F. C. Smith; in 1853, Mayor James McMath and Recorder J. H. Moore.

In 1855 a reorganization of the village government followed under the terms of the new constitution and the general law relating to this subject; the street corners were fixed and the village resurveyed. That year and at subsequent periods ordinances for the welfare of the village were enacted: to afford protection against fire; to provide simple apparatus; to provide public scales; to preserve order and to protect the marshal in the discharge of his duties; to regulate the ferry, to improve and regulate the wharf, and to provide a boat for the same; to improve the streets and build sidewalks; to license shows, dealers in merchandise, and to regulate the sale of liquors.

The public good has been materially promoted since the village has been incorporated, and the place, in consequence, yearly assumes a more substantial appearance.

The village officers from 1855 to the present time (1879) have been the following:

1855.—Mayor, Henry Walker; Recorder, A. C. Moore; Trustees, William Johnston, John Fletcher, James Hopple, John W. Hood, and E. L. Fee; Treasurer, William M. Fee; Marshal, James Debruler.

1856.—Mayor, David Becker; Recorder, W. S. Gregg; Trustees, Hiram Kelch, Joseph Dickson, Perry Lancaster, William Gilfillin, and Edward Hughes; Treasurer, Nathan Keyt; Marshal, William Dobson.

1857.—Mayor, James McMath; Recorder, William Johnston; Trustees, Harrison Pigman, P. E. Rust, William Gilfillin, B. F. Fisher, Samuel Gwynne; Treasurer, Nathan Keyt; Marshal, David Welsh.

1858.—Mayor, D. P. Lancaster; Recorder, James McMath; Trustees, William Fossett, William Cushard, John Hood, B. F. Fisher, and James E. Moore; Treasurer, Nathan Keyt; Marshal, S. Green.

1859.—Mayor, B. F. Fisher; Recorder, William Johnston; Trustees, John H. Wood, William M. Fee, Joseph Powell, Samuel Garrett, and A. J. Shelley; Treasurer, Nathan Keyt; Marshal, Elijah Armacost.

1860.—Mayor, John Fletcher; Recorder, George W. Penn; Trustees, Hiram Kelch, Lewis Camry, Samuel Gwynne, E. Armacost, and A. J. Shelley; Treasurer, Nathan Keyt; Marshal, Jacob Phillips.

1861.—Mayor, Nathan Keyt; Recorder, J. E. Moore; Trustees, James McMath, J. W. Fee, G. W. Penn, J. Garrett, John Fletcher; Treasurer, T. Fletcher; Marshal, William Fossett.

1862.—Mayor, Nathan Keyt; Recorder, W. S. Gregg; Trustees, Thomas Fletcher, George W. Penn, William Cushard, A. T. Shelley, and P. E. Rust; Treasurer, T. Fletcher; Marshal, James S. Debruler.

1863.—Mayor, John W. Fee; Recorder, W. S. Gregg; Trustees, A. E. Motier, James Leonard, David Welsh, John Glazier, and James McMath; Treasurer, P. E. Rust; Marshal, James S. Debruler.

1864.—Mayor, James McMath; Recorder, W. M. Fee; Trustees, James Garrett, J. W. Penn, J. W. Hood, W. H. Cushard, and John Glazer; Treasurer, P. E. Rust; Marshal, E. C. Debruler.

1865.—Mayor, W. S. Gregg; Recorder, J. W. Fee; Trustees, W. H. Cushard, James Garrett, B. F. Penn, William Fossett, and James McMath; Marshal, James Day.

1866.—Mayor, B. F. Penn; Recorder, E. Hughes; Trustees, B. F. Fisher, J. W. Penn, Louis Camry, James McCune, George Harvey; Marshal, Joseph Day.

1867.—Mayor, James McMath; Recorder, W. S. Gregg; Trustees, George Harvey, B. F. Penn, David Fenwick, Louis Camry; Treasurer, John W. Fee; Marshal, Joseph Day.

1868.—Mayor, James McMath; Recorder, W. S. Gregg; Trustees, George Harvey, A. J. Shelley, Louis Camry, David Fenwick; Marshal, Joseph Day.

- 1869.—Mayor, Jared Lemar; Recorder, W. S. Gregg; Trustees, Josiah Woodruff, William Irwin, E. C. Debruler, J. W. Penn, and Wm. Cushard; Treasurer, B. F. Fisher; Marshal, Joseph Barker.
- 1870.—Mayor, D. P. Lancaster; Recorder, Edward Hughes; Trustees, Peter Buntin,* E. C. Debruler,* J. W. Penn,* William Irwin, A. J. Shelley, and E. L. Moore; Treasurer, B. F. Fisher; Marshal, Jacob Houta.
- 1871.—Mayor, D. P. Lancaster; Recorder, W. S. Gregg; Trustees, James McMath, J. W. Fee, William Johnston, Josiah Woodruff.
- 1872.—Mayor, John W. Dixon; Recorder, Wm. Johnston; Trustees, Charles E. Cushard, Frederick Hirling, James Ingram, Peter Buntin; Treasurer, B. F. Fisher; Marshal, M. Demaris; Solicitor, James C. McMath.
- 1873.—Mayor, W. M. Fee; Recorder, Robert L. Johnston; Trustees, W. S. Gregg, Louis Camry, and A. A. Dorsey; Treasurer, B. F. Fisher; Marshal, James S. Debruler.
- 1874.—Mayor, W. M. Fee; Recorder, R. L. Johnston; Trustees, A. J. Shelley, S. W. Green, and Charles Cushard.
- 1875.—Mayor, D. P. Lancaster; Recorder, R. L. Johnston; Trustees, G. S. Manning, E. C. Debruler, and G. M. Hughes; Treasurer, B. F. Fisher; Marshal, John N. Fee.
- 1876.—Mayor, D. P. Lancaster; Recorder, R. L. Johnston; Trustees, C. E. Cushard, L. Green, and A. J. Shelley; Treasurer, B. F. Fisher; Marshal, John Rose.
- 1877.—Mayor, D. P. Lancaster; Recorder, R. L. Johnston; Trustees, A. A. Dorsey, J. W. Fee, and C. P. McKibben.
- 1878.—Mayor, Robert L. Johnston; Recorder, S. H. Grimes; Trustees, W. D. Cole, J. W. Webb, and C. E. Cushard; Treasurer, B. F. Fisher; Marshal, G. W. Purkiser; Street Commissioner, Joseph Barker.
- 1879.—The trustees or councilmen elected were A. A. Dorsey, John W. Fee, and E. C. Debruler, the other officers being those elected in 1878.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The most important manufacturing interest the place ever had was the glass-works, established in July, 1823, by the firm of Pugh & Teater, the former being the father of Senator George E. Pugh. The factory was on the south side of Ray's Run, on the farm now owned by L. German. Here a large tract of land had been purchased by Henry Teater and Lot Pugh, which was densely timbered, the wood being utilized in the manufacture of glass. It was cut into two-foot lengths, called "shyders," and had to be kiln-dried before it could be used, and was burned in connection with coal brought from Pittsburgh. The sand was brought from a point nine miles above Cincinnati, and was conveyed hither in flat-boats to a landing near the factory. The building was of stone, of large dimensions, and was two stories in height. The principal product was window-glass, although a limited quantity of hollow-ware was made. In the various branches of the business about fifty men were employed, and James Hartshorn, of Moscow, was one of the men employed in the factory. For the accommodation of the men twelve log buildings were erected on the river-bank near the works, but the proprietors and William Hood, the box-maker, lived in the village of Moscow. The works were carried on till about 1830, when Henry Teater, who had become sole proprietor, removed them to Wheeling. The building was converted into a distillery by James Metcalf, and was operated by various parties until its destruction by fire. Part of the walls have been made to do service for a farm-house. For the past three years A. Kaiser & Co.

* For two years.

have carried on the distilling business, occupying several large buildings in the eastern part of the village.

In 1843, Hicks & Lemar got in operation a steam saw-mill at Moscow, which had a capacity of 8000 feet per day. In the course of a few years it became the property of John, William, and Alexander Gilfillin, who erected, in connection, a grist-mill with three runs of stones. It was destroyed by fire, and another mill built by Webb & Buvinger, first as a saw-mill, and a grist-mill subsequently added. The combined mills are yet operated by Capt. William Irwin. The common mechanic trades are well represented at Moscow, and to them the manufacturing interests are at present limited, with the exceptions noted.

THE GENERAL BUSINESS

of Moscow began with a small store, which was kept by Pugh & Teater, in 1823, and the half-dozen years following, in one of the corner buildings erected by John Payne. Here afterwards Thomas Fee was in trade many years, and afterwards Robert and Enos Fee, who were extensively engaged in merchandising. Nathan Keyt was also a pioneer merchant, and the firm of Keyt & Thrasher were favorably known as merchants, being engaged in trade about 1837. Near the same time John Gilfillin had a store on the upper part of Front Street. Among other mercantile firms were B. P. Thrasher, Keyt & Scott, James McMath, Downs & Fee, Fee & Smith, Joseph Powell, James E. Moore, and Penn Brothers. In 1879 the business firms were B. F. Fisher, W. M. Fee (each for a quarter of a century), McMath & Grimes; Fred. Hirling and Barney Wolf, general merchants; R. L. Johnston, drugs; J. P. Marvin, hardware; J. A. Metcalf, harness; A. A. Dorsey, shoes; L. Wentzell, grocer; A. J. Shelley, merchant tailor (since 1836); McMath & Grimes, B. F. Fisher, pork-packers; A. D. Hopkins, Morgan & Pattison, Carnes & Lively, D. P. Moreton & Brother, tobacco dealers; J. W. Webb, coal dealer.

Aquilla Judd was a hatter at Moscow as early as 1823, and the same family of Judds have always kept the ferry from Moscow to the Kentucky shore. One of the earliest hotels was kept by Wright Lane, some time about 1830, in the corner building opposite the Fee store. Daniel Perrine, Martin Frazier, John Dick, William Fossett, James Hartshorn, Fred Ahrens, and J. G. Dick were also among the hotel-keepers, the latter keeping the present Moscow House.

The Deposit Bank of Lemar & McMath was established in May, 1875, by Jared Lemar and James McMath, and the banking business has since been carried on by them. The firm has a good reputation, and the business is yearly increasing. The *Moscow Reporter*, an occasional advertising sheet, is issued by Marvin & Metcalf, and is the only paper that has ever been issued in the village.

Nathan Keyt was the first postmaster of the Moscow office, established in 1827 or about that time. Since that time the officials of the office have been: 1829, William K. Byrns; 1831, Joseph Gwynn; 1835, Samuel Kennedy; 1837, Martin Bayard; 1841, L. M. Wilcoxon; 1849, Thomas Fee; 1857, J. E. Moore; and 1865, James McMath.

Moscow has never had any regular attorney resident there for any length of time, but much of the legal business was early transacted by Nathan Keyt, and of late years by W. S. Gregg. Among the physicians were Drs. James Warren and E. L. Moore, at an early day; Dr. William Johnson, from 1838 till his death in December, 1876; Drs. L. N. Wilcoxon, John Moore, A. C. Moore, W. E. Tucker, etc.; and the present physicians are Drs. C. T. McKibben, J. L. Moore, W. D. Cole, and Dr. Allerdice, dentist. Dr. James Hopple resided at this place many years, not in active practice; and at present Drs. George Harvey and William C. Irwin reside here, retired.

SECRET ORDERS.

The oldest society of this nature was instituted at New Richmond in the latter part of 1843, as the **NEW RICHMOND LODGE, F. and A. M.**, and as such was chartered Oct. 25, 1844, on the petition of R. Whitcomb, Milton Kennedy, Thomas B. Young, Thomas Glisson, A. D. Wilson, Edward Damarin, W. H. Moss, Edward Goudy, Robert Fee, Martin Frazier, and Thomas Sallee. For several years the meetings of the lodge were held at New Richmond, but by resolution of the Grand Lodge of the State, October, 1845, the name was changed to **WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 122, F. and A. M.**, and after December the meetings were to be held at Moscow. Jan. 8, 1846, the first regular communication under this order was held with R. Whitcomb, Master; Thomas B. Young, Senior Warden; and Robert Fee, Junior Warden. John Bell was the first person initiated at Moscow. On the 16th of June, 1853, the name of the lodge was again changed, this time to its present title, **MOSCOW LODGE, No. 122, F. and A. M.** For some years the meetings were held in the old school-house, over Edward Hughes' shop, and other places, until the present hall was provided. April 22, 1854, the lodge decided to erect a hall, and appointed Dr. William Johnston, E. L. Fee, and John W. Fee a building committee, who were instructed, May 11th of the same year, to add 11 feet as the third story to the seminary building, which had just come into the possession of the school board of Moscow. This hall was dedicated Dec. 27, 1854, and has since been the home of the lodge. It has an attractive appearance and is a credit to the lodge which, since it has occupied it, has enjoyed remarkable prosperity. For many years Dr. William Johnston and W. S. Gregg were the secretaries of the lodge, and since 1877, Dr. C. F. McKibben has served in that capacity. Other officers, in 1880, were James I. Selby, W. M.; J. M. Kinzie, S. W.; W. E. Fisher, J. W.; and Charles Kaiser, Treas.

Since the institution of the lodge the following have been the Masters: 1843-46, R. Witcomb; 1847, Nathan Keyt; 1848, Oliver Tatman; 1849, William Johnston; 1850, B. P. Thrasher; 1851, J. W. Whittaker; 1852-53, James Stewart; 1854-55, Edward Hughes, Jr.; 1856, William Johnston; 1857, Edward Hughes, Jr.; 1858, Henry Walker; 1859, William P. Hughes; 1860-65, Henry Walker; 1866, Edward Hughes; 1867-68, B. F. Fisher; 1869-70, Edward Hughes; 1871-72, D. P. Lancaster; 1873-75, James I. Selby; 1876, Edward Hughes; 1877-

78, W. S. Trout; 1879, Edward Hughes; 1880, James I. Selby.

A chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted at Moscow, which was transferred to New Richmond, and its history is given in the township of Ohio.

VESPER LODGE, No. 131, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted April 11, 1849, at Neville, with W. P. Kincaid, W. E. Davis, Thomas McGuire, D. McMillen, and L. W. Fee as charter members; but at the first few meetings S. W. Kincaid, D. A. Bannister, D. C. McLaughlan, George Fagan, Edward Davis, James Miller, David McMath, Nicholas Miller, Newton Racord, William R. Steward, Philip Means, John Whipple, Augustus Robbins, John McMath, James McGuire, John Cord, John Gunn, George Whipple, William McCoy, William L. Tatman, M. G. McCarter, Robert Wardlow, Joseph Mahan, John A. Wall, Thomas Jones, J. K. Daughters, Asher Goslin, Samuel McMath, Benjamin Cooper, James Stewart, Charles Iler, J. H. Wood, S. A. Gelvin, E. Utter, and J. R. Pigman became members. The lodge has at present a membership of 29, but has initiated 104 members, the decrease being due to the formation of lodges in neighboring villages. The lodge owns a very fine hall and a cemetery of 3½ acres of land, forming 270 lots, located on a beautiful slope of the river-hills north of the village. It was dedicated Sept. 18, 1875, with appropriate exercises, the address being by the Rev. E. R. Hera, and a reading by Miss Rachel Smith. The first interment was Dec. 1, 1875,—a young girl, Cora A. Roush. The present trustees are D. McMillan, M. G. McCarter, and N. S. Hill.

The Noble Grands from the organization of the lodge to the present time have been the following:

1849, W. P. Kincaid, Thomas McGuire; 1850, D. McMillan; 1851, S. W. Kincaid, D. C. McLaughlan; 1852, Philip Mains, J. W. Whipple; 1853, D. A. Bannister, M. G. McCarter; 1854, Elijah Utter, Robert Wardlow; 1855, A. S. Pigman, J. B. Wheeler; 1856, John Cord, D. McMillan; 1857, J. J. Houts, J. P. Brunson; 1858, M. J. Bacon, S. McMath; 1859, John McMath, Daniel McMath; 1860, Samuel Wilmarth, P. B. Heizer; 1861, J. H. Wood, W. N. Hendrickson; 1862, N. Y. Bacon, John McMath; 1863, Hamer Blair, Charles Iler; 1864, A. Redmond, J. W. McFarland; 1865, John P. Levis, George Schock; 1866, L. W. Camerer, Andrew Schlotterbeck; 1867, O. M. Primmer, E. V. Downs; 1868, N. S. Hill, J. K. Brown; 1869, J. G. Case, Z. Connell; 1870, Charles Keizer, F. Heiman; 1871, R. H. Askren, T. J. Gallagher; 1872, J. P. Brunson; 1873, A. B. Dawson, McLain Garrett; 1874, B. G. Wood, Henry Ehrensels; 1875, J. G. Fischer, John Wells; 1876, E. Buvinger, George Schock; 1877, N. S. Hill, J. P. Brunson; 1878, Henry Stookard, Charles Rice; 1879, John Roehm, C. W. Glaser; 1880, Lafayette Roush.

POINT ISABEL LODGE, No. 555, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Aug. 7, 1873, and was duly incorporated Aug. 20, 1874. Among the early members were C. W. Page, J. F. Jane, E. J. Prather, J. H. Gates, F. A. Johnson, O. P. Tatman, J. Baum, J. W. Donley, George Lane,

T. L. Conrey, O. M. Swope, L. F. Swope, F. J. Miller, William Luck, J. H. Peters, J. Hildebrandt, H. Fitzpatrick, C. L. Smith, S. F. Smith, and William A. Pool. At present there are 36 members, and W. W. Ford, Noble Grand. Other Noble Grands from the organization of the lodge have been J. H. Gates, F. A. Johnson, O. M. Swope, J. Baum, J. H. Gates, Jr., L. F. Swope, John Hildebrand, J. H. Patterson, John W. Smith, William McQuitty, T. L. Conrey, and F. M. Ellis. The lodge is doing a good work, and is generally prosperous.

MOŚCOW LODGE, No. 511, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted May 16, 1872, on the petition of Charles Kaiser, F. Hirling, L. Wentzle, J. H. Hartshorn, F. Birkey, F. Armes, J. Boos, H. Stuckert, G. Reinhart, P. T. Cox, John Keller, and soon after this the following became members: Eugene Moore, Charles McMath, Sylvester Shelley, Luther Scott, E. O. Demaris, E. J. Manning, Jesse Bennett, Elijah Armacost, Thomas Purdy, John W. Moorhead, John B. Trees, William Luck, L. A. Kinkead, A. W. Gilfillin, A. A. Trees, A. A. Dorsey, C. L. Harding, William Pool, T. M. Hughes, and James Lemar. Fifty-five persons have been initiated, and at present 46 members belong. On the 9th of June, 1874, the lodge was incorporated under the laws of the State with John Manning, A. Gilfillin, and Thomas Fletcher, trustees. The first meetings were held in the Boos Block, but subsequently a very fine hall in the new addition to the school edifice was secured. The main room is 26 by 53 feet, and the usual anterooms are 12 by 13 feet. In its spaciousness and comfortable surroundings the hall is not excelled in the county. The present Noble Grand is James Ingram, and others who have filled this office have been Charles Kaiser, George Reinhard, Joseph Boos, P. T. Cox, Charles Manning, Sylvester Shelley, A. A. Trees, L. S. Kinkead, A. W. Gilfillin, Charles McMath, T. M. Hughes, Thomas Fletcher, W. D. Cole, and James Lemar.

GLOBE ENCAMPMENT, No. 215, I. O. O. F.

This society was instituted at Moscow, June 10, 1878, with James H. Kinkead, Robert H. Grimes, Aug. W. Gilfillin, P. T. Cox, James W. Ingram, Charles McMath, and E. J. Manning as charter members.

Since that time have joined W. D. Cole, James E. Shelley, Frank B. Watson, Homer Howe, James W. Coons, James H. Hartshorn, and H. H. Wetzell.

A. W. Gilfillin was the first Chief Patriarch, and Charles McMath at present fills that office.

CLERMONT LODGE, No. 14, A. O. U. W.,

was organized at Moscow, Oct. 24, 1873, with the following officers: E. L. Moore, P. M. W.; Charles Kaiser, M. W.; Joseph Boos, G. F.; E. J. Manning, R.; P. T. Cox, F.; Fred. Hirling, Rec.; Jesse Bennett, O.; George Peterson, G.; George Pigman, S.; Hiram Carnes, Anthony Sylvester, and Thomas Fletcher, Trustees. There were besides 16 associate members. At one time the lodge had 43 members, but the present number is only 14. In April, 1878, Philip Reisinger, one of the members, died, and his assurance of \$2000 was paid Aug. 2, 1878. Although

the membership has decreased, the general interest of the lodge has been well maintained. Joseph Boos has been the Recorder almost continuously, and the Master Workmen have been Charles Kaiser, Joseph Boos, P. T. Cox, S. L. Garrett, George Pigman, Herman Roedesheimer, Thomas Fletcher, Charles Schmidt, A. Sylvester, Fred. Hirling, and Frank Denkinger.

EDUCATIONAL.

Under the first school law the trustees of the township of Washington drafted a plan of the township, to consist of eight districts, to be bounded and numbered as follows:

No. 1.—To begin at the lower corner of said township, on the Ohio River, running thence up the river to the mouth of Bear Creek; thence to Alexander Phillips', including him; thence to Joseph Gwynne's, excluding him; thence, including Nathan Morgan's, to Monroe township.

No. 2.—To begin at the mouth of Bear Creek to the mouth of Willow Creek; thence, including the same, to Morgan Neville's upper line; thence, with the same, to the top of the river-hill; thence, with as straight a line as may be, to include Evan Thomas and Squire Frazee; thence to Alexander Phillips'.

No. 3.—To begin at the mouth of Willow Creek, running up the river to Franklin township line; thence with the line to the crossing of Willow Creek; thence down said creek to the upper line of district No. 3.

No. 4.—To begin at the crossing of Willow Creek on the Franklin township line, running thence with said line to Daniel Camerer's, to exclude him; thence with the Cincinnati road to Catharine Buchanan's, excluding her; thence passing John McMacklin's place, excluding it, and including George Maines'; thence to intersect the back line of No. 2.

No. 5.—To begin at Catherine Buchanan's, including her; thence to George Richard's, including him, to Seaton's saw-mill; thence to William Curry's, including him; thence to Monroe township line; thence with said line to No. 1.

No. 6.—To begin at Seaton's saw-mill; thence to Richard Sapp, including him; thence passing and excluding Beckleheimer's mill; thence to Monroe township line, including Isaac Clark; thence with Monroe township line to the line of No. 5; thence with the same to the beginning.

No. 7.—To begin at Seaton's saw-mill; thence to Mary Ann Holter, including her; thence to Nathaniel Glasgow, including him; thence to Henry Swope, excluding him; thence on the Franklin township line to David Camerer; thence with a line of No. 4 to George Richards' land; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 8.—To begin at Henry Swope's; thence with the Franklin township line to the northeast corner of Washington township; thence with the back-line of Washington township to Monroe township, to the corner of No. 6; thence with the lines of Nos. 6 and 7 to the place of beginning.

Drafted April 29, 1826, by Elijah Larkin, Elijah Fee, and John Buchanan, trustees, and Thomas Fee, clerk.

The first school in the township; and probably the first

in the county, was taught in the house of Judge John Wood, from 1805 to 1810, by Charles Humphries, an Irishman, who afterwards became Governor of Louisiana. Among those who attended were Jonathan D. Morris, J. G. Rogers, Robert Fee, and David Wood. He was an excellent teacher, and inspired his young pupils with an ambition which caused them all to become useful men. Other pioneer teachers were Nathan Keyt, Thomas Fee, Thomas Erskine, O. C. Evans, and John McWilliams.

In 1879 the Washington board of education was composed of N. S. Delano, President; W. S. Gregg, Secretary; James E. Slack, Frank Zugg, James M. Cruse, Samuel Garrett, Darius Littleton, John J. Mears, James Ward, George F. McCullough, James H. Gates, and F. M. Trees.

In the township, not including Neville and Moscow, \$2564.07 were paid to teachers as salary for the twenty-six weeks of school taught, the average salary being \$30 per month. The number of pupils attending the different schools were 434 whites and 27 colored, the latter being provided with a school-house near the Calvary church.

THE MOSCOW UNION SCHOOL.

The first school-house in Moscow was a log building which was put up in 1823, and which was abandoned in 1839, when the brick house, which is yet used by Fred Hirling as a bakery, was erected for school purposes. About 1845, Francis Hamlin, of Maine, established the Moscow Seminary in a building which the Moscow school board secured in 1854, and on which the Masons placed the third story soon after. This then became the school building, and continued to be used until 1875, when the fine front to the old house was erected, and which has since been occupied by the four schools of the village. The village decided, June 4, 1875, by a vote of 59 to 11, to erect this addition, giving the Odd-Fellows the privilege to occupy the third story, if they should decide to erect one. In its general appearance the house compares favorably with other school edifices in the county, and has ample capacity to meet a possible demand for more room as the system of the village expands. In 1879 the teachers were paid \$1435 for their services, the principal being Professor H. E. Holton, who has occupied that position since 1873. Other principals since 1859 have been Professors Frambes, Tome, McNeal, Dobson, Laycock, Woods, Irwin, and Neal, as well as Miss Lida Keyt.

Regarding the organization of the Moscow union school, but little can be said. No records are available prior to 1873, when the board of education was composed of E. J. Manning, President; J. H. Hartshorn, Clerk; B. F. Fisher, Treasurer; and Frederick Hirling, William Cushard, and Josiah Woodruff. In 1879 the board was composed of James I. Selby, President; R. L. Johnston, Clerk; J. H. Hartshorn, Treasurer; C. T. McKibben, E. L. Moore, and Edward Hughes.

NEVILLE VILLAGE SPECIAL DISTRICT

has records from April 14, 1862, when C. W. Short, S. A. Gelvin, and S. M. Wilmarth composed the board of education, the latter serving as clerk. The board has never had more than three members, and the following persons were

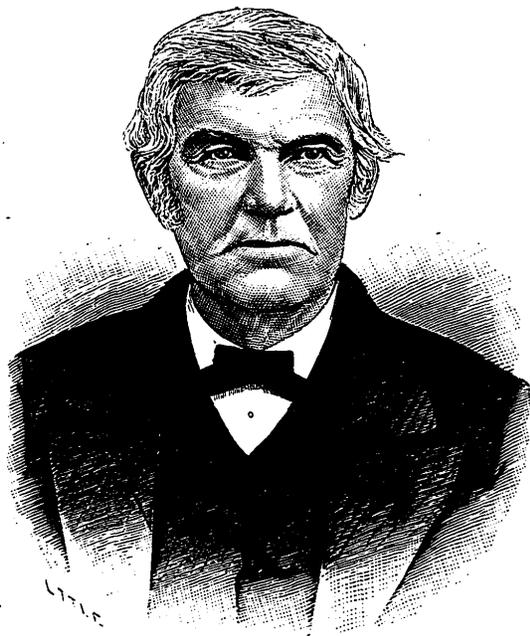
yearly elected to a place in the board, in the order named from 1863: C. W. Short, E. A. Utter, John P. Levis, N. Y. Bacon, J. M. Johnson, George Schock, Samuel McMath, John Drake, George Short, Thomas Jones, J. O. Daughters, N. S. Hill, N. Y. Bacon, E. V. Downs, N. S. Hill, John Brophy, E. V. Downs, W. L. Drake. The district maintains two schools in separate buildings, and pays about \$600 yearly for instruction. In 1879 thirty weeks of school were maintained, attended by 104 pupils. Among the teachers are recollected the names of J. P. Norris, Austin Woods, T. M. Barton, Mattie Simons, A. S. Dunn, J. F. Bennett, and Anna Bennett.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Methodists were the first to maintain regular public worship in the township. The earliest settlers entertained that faith, and at the house of one of them, Thomas Fee, the pioneer meetings were held as early as 1800. Although regular preaching was maintained at this place and in the beautiful forests near by, in the summer season, it was some years before a consecrated house of worship was provided, the members attending, as a general thing, the services at the "Old Hopewell Church," in the present township of Franklin, for those times not very remote. Before many years the neighbors united in building a log meeting-house on the farm of William Buchanan, which became known as

THE CALVARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

although at first the name of the neighborhood—Indian Creek—attached to the house. A flourishing society now sprang up, the members belonging to the Fee, Fisher, Buchanan, Iler, Gregg, Baum, Richards, Penn, and Phillips families, and in 1830 the old house gave place to a neat brick edifice, both standing on the south side of the public road in the grave-yard which had been located a few years before the first house was built. The wood work of the second house was done by Samuel Buchanan and James Goodwin, and the noted Thomas J. Buchanan helped make the brick in a yard near by. In 1872 the present house of worship was begun on the opposite side of the road, on a lot secured from the farm of J. R. Brown. It was completed the following year, and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Cincinnati. The house presents a fine appearance, and the church is yet, as in former years, an important one in the chain of Methodism. The present trustees are J. J. Mears, J. R. Brown, Wm. Padgett, D. B. Moreton, W. H. Buchanan, George Lester, and Wm. Penn. The church is at present a part of Moscow Circuit, and has had the same ministerial supply as the other Methodist Churches of the township. On the farm of George Gregg, in the same neighborhood, a camp-ground was opened in 1822, where for many years were maintained camp-meetings of great interest and unusual attendance, many of the most distinguished ministers often being present. These and others from abroad were entertained with unbounded hospitality by Mr. Gregg. In 1855 the old ground was forsaken and a new one opened in a beautiful woodland near David Moreton's, which was used a dozen years or more, while camp-meetings continued to be held in this part of the county.



JACOB FEE.



W. M. Fee

Few names are more familiar or more closely identified with the early history of Southern Clermont than that of the Fee family. Thomas Fee, Sr., so far as has been ascertained, was the progenitor of all bearing the name in Clermont County, with few, if any, exceptions.

A descendant of English parentage, he was born in the early part of the year 1763. At this remote day scant means remain for going into particulars regarding the family. No records have been preserved. Tradition which has come down to the present time has preserved a dim and shadowy outline of their origin, but little more. In the social and religious disruptions of Europe during the seventeenth century many broken fortunes were transplanted in America, and the names of settlements here became a touching record of the wrecks of European homes. What seemed then only an adverse stroke of fortune to those upon whom it fell, proved the establishment of many prosperous families, the seed scattered by the storm bearing a hundred-fold on the rich soil of a New World. Thomas Fee, though a member of the Church of England, was possessed with a desire for greater liberty in matters of religious worship and doctrine, and of worshipping God in a manner more simple than was observed in the established church. The persecuted of every creed and clime were invited to the New World, to which he decided to remove, where the lives, liberties, and properties of his people might be rendered secure, and a foundation laid for the tranquillity and happiness of future generations. The exact time of his arrival in this country is not positively known, but from all accounts it must have been soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. The earliest definite traces we have of him (1790) he was an inmate of the old fort at Redstone, now Brownsville, Pa. The great West at that time was an inviting field for every young man who felt stirring within him an ambition to develop with the growing culture of the new country. Yielding to this natural and popular impulse, young Fee removed with his family, consisting of wife and two or three small children, to Bracken Co., Ky., about the year 1798. He remained here until after the "treaty of Greenville," in 1795, when he removed to what is now Washington township, Clermont Co., Ohio. Here he purchased a tract of wild land, and commenced its improvement by building a house in which, with little alteration, he lived until his death in 1831. Thomas Fee had a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, viz.: William, James, Thomas, Elias, Samuel, Elijah, Elisha, Jesse, Sarah, and Rachael.

The sons of Thomas Fee were distinguished for good character,

sound sense and judgment, and unimpeachable integrity. Entertaining a contempt for the bauble which the world calls ambition, they coveted neither power, office, nor wealth, their aim being to render everybody around them contented and happy, and contribute to the general prosperity of the community in which they lived. Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they were earnest laborers, sincere and humble worshippers. We will not dwell upon the excellencies of any one of these, but with truth affirm that, as a type, they were noble specimens of manhood, and those who knew the great labors of these pioneers must venerate their memory. They have all, like most of their associates, long since "entered that port a quiet home." One by one has passed away that noble race of pioneers, to whose industry and enterprise we are mainly indebted for the early and rapid settlement of the western wilds, and whose perseverance, steady habits, and good example have contributed so much toward the formation of the high moral tone and upright character for which the people of our county are so justly distinguished.

Jacob Fee, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Washington township, Clermont Co., Ohio, March 3, 1804. Elijah Fee, his father, located in this township, on the waters of Indian Creek, about the beginning of the present century, and remained there until his death in 1844. He was a local preacher and a prominent member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife's maiden name was Mary Jones, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The family consisted of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, viz.: Jacob, Sarah, Polly, Elizabeth, Nancy, Katy, Martha, Rachael, David, Thomas, William, Elijah, and George, all of whom arrived at the age of maturity except two (Rachael and Elijah), and were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, George being a minister of some note. The educational advantages of Jacob Fee were limited, being such as could be obtained at the old log school-house during a few months in the winter season. His first attendance at school was one taught in a small log house on his father's farm by a man named Hayman, who taught there during a part of two winters. He subsequently attended schools taught at Carmel school-house by Andrew Hopkins, Augustus Eddy, and Pollard Simmons, and was also a pupil in schools taught by William Holmes, William Simmons, and John Tevis, on Indian Creek. Schools in those days were necessarily very primitive. The teachers were neither educated in normal schools nor trained in institutes, but were of the rough pioneer sort. The rod was often and freely used. The branches usually taught were reading, writing, and arithmetic.

If a pupil mastered the primary and compound rules of arithmetic, and understood the "single rule of three," he was quite an adept at calculation, and if he should go through "vulgar fractions" and master the "square root" he was a prodigy indeed. The inclinations of our subject from boyhood were those of a farmer. He remained with his father until he arrived at the age of nineteen years, at which time he was married to Elizabeth Cameron, a native of Clermont County, and started out to hew his way to fortune on his own account. His first venture at farming was on land rented from Nathan Manning. He continued renting and farming for a period of eight years, when he was enabled to buy a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in the vicinity of Moscow, and, by frugal management and the exercise of his good judgment, acquired a competence in reward of his energetic and persistent labors. In 1837 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Calvary, under the ministry of the Rev. Christy, and for more than forty years has been an active member of the church, exerting an influence for good over his surroundings. His wife, who died in the year 1861, was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family of Jacob Fee consisted of twelve children, ten of whom are living, viz.: Eliza, William, John, Daniel, Elijah, Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah, Wesley R., and Jacob D., nearly all of whom are prominent members of the church. Politically, Mr. Fee was originally a "Jackson Democrat," acting with the Democrat party until 1832. Then, unable to indorse the actions of his party, he embraced the principles of the Whig party, with which he was identified until the formation of the Republican party, of which he and his sons have always been cordial supporters. He was married a second time, in 1864, to Phœbe Sentney. In 1864 he sold his farm in Washington township and purchased a home near Laurel, where he still resides, having passed the age of "threescore years and ten," enjoying the respect and admiration of a host of friends. Health good, with face ruddy and full of good humor. He is quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, just in his dealings, and faithful to his engagements, and if he lacks that education which is deemed indispensable in these times, he possesses a fund of practical wisdom, the fruit of long experience and close observation, which gives weight and value to his opinions. Strictly temperate himself, he is a zealous advocate of the temperance cause, using every effort to induce total abstinence on the part of others. He has never sought public notoriety, and desires no higher title than that of an honest man.

W. M. FEE.

The subject of this sketch is an example of that class of men who, by earnest and honest industry, have achieved success in the battle of life. Without the aid of advantageous circumstances, such as fortune and influential friends, he has arisen from the humbler walks of life not only to an honorable position in society, but also in the commercial arena. W. M. Fee was born in Washington township, Clermont Co., Ohio, on the 9th day of November, 1825. His first view of life was upon a farm among the yeomanry of the country, and upon which his childhood and youth were spent. His was the life of the ordinary farm lad, working on the farm in the milder weather, and attending the district school in the winter. His first earnings saved were from chopping cord-wood. At length the critical period in his life arrived. He was twenty-one years of age and a free man. He must now make a decision which would affect his whole future,—he must choose the vocation of his life. His inclinations from boyhood were for merchandising: Farming offered but little inducement to him, a short experience in which, had already proved unsuccessful. He came to Moscow in the spring of 1843, where he was employed as clerk in the store of Nathan Keyt until October, 1849, when he embarked in the mercantile business in company with J. R. Downs. From that time until 1857 he conducted a successful business with different partners, viz., J. W. Fee, B. F. Fisher, and Robert Smith, at which time he purchased the interest of his partner, and has

since continued the business with like success. In 1851, our subject having formed an acquaintance with and attachment for Miss Emeliza E. Pinney, they concluded it was not best to be alone, and therefore resolved to enter into copartnership as man and wife for the rest of their days. The lady is a daughter of the Hon. H. N. Pinney, and a native of Windsor, Vt. In 1848 he received his first degree in Masonry, from which he passed to the Middle Chamber, and was raised to the Sanctum Sanctorum. He was soon known as an ardent and devoted student of Masonry, and has frequently held important positions in the lodge. Having a desire within him to unravel the hidden mysteries of the ancient craft, and for "further light," he became a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Felicity, Ohio. A chapter being subsequently organized in Moscow, he was elected "High Priest," and represented the chapter in the session at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869. He has also represented Moscow Lodge in the Grand Lodge sessions at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio. Masonry to him is more than a mere name: it has a spirit and a power. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Moscow, during a revival meeting, under the ministry of the Revs. Edward Estell and Wesley Roe, in April, 1841. His wife was formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church, but after their marriage united, by letter, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is an active member, energetic, industrious, and ever ready to lend a helping hand where her services are needed, her health permitting. Both have been long connected with and useful members of the Sabbath-school, and have often united in deeds of charity and the relief of the distressed. Politically, Mr. Fee was a Whig during the days of that party. His generous and sympathizing nature led him instinctively to espouse the cause of the oppressed, and from the beginning of the anti-slavery struggle he was one of its firmest adherents and steadfast defenders. With such feelings, he naturally associated with the Republican party upon its organization. He regards this as the great party of truth and patriotic duty, the party of principles, and the only one that has the ability and integrity successfully to administer a republican government. He keeps himself thoroughly acquainted with the questions and issues of the day, and votes as he talks, intelligently and consistently. During the days of the Rebellion in our land he was a cordial supporter of the Union cause; and, though he was unable to take an active part in defense of the nation's honor, he rendered substantial aid to the government by his assistance in procuring men and liberal donations from his private means.

He has been connected with the general merchandising business for nearly thirty-one years. He has also, in addition to his commercial business, been engaged in agricultural pursuits during his later years, being the possessor of a considerable quantity of land. The instructions received in the science of farming during his youth have thus been of practical benefit to him in the later years of his life, and his labors have been substantially rewarded. He has been an active participant in the development and progress of the town with which he has linked his fortunes, and has added to its beauty by the erection recently of a substantial business house and a handsome residence. In company with his wife he has visited important places in nearly one-half of the States of the Union and Canada, including Boston, New York, and the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In a lifetime of business activity and commercial enterprise he has been uniformly successful, and has in the aggregate secured a competency satisfactory to himself. He seeks wealth only for its uses, and while he allows himself but little time to administer to his own personal enjoyment, he neglects none of his domestic duties, nor does he turn an indifferent or impatient ear to the wants of friends or of society.

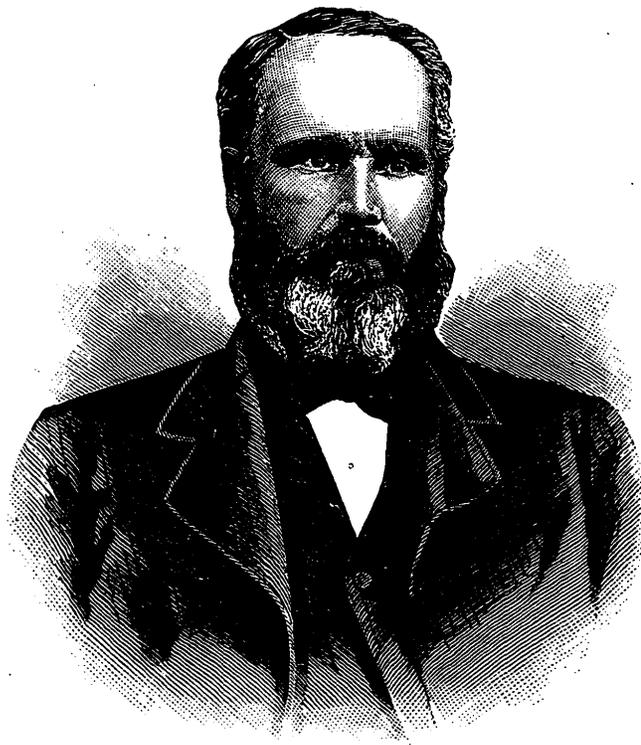
We close this sketch, not because we have exhausted our subject, but because we have said enough to command attention to a man who, by his acts, is entitled to high consideration for what he has done and for what he is doing. He has opened wide paths to industry and enterprise, and extends a helping hand to all honest and well-disposed men who seek labor either for themselves or their families.



James McMath

JAMES McMATH was born two miles and a half east of Moscow, Washington township, in this county, Aug. 21, 1821, at which place he lived until the spring of 1833, when his father, William McMath, moved to Neville. His father was born near Brownsville, Pa., and married Mary McGee, a native of Ireland, by whom he had the following children: Samuel; Daniel; Hannah; Mary, married to John Hobbs; John; Jane, married to John Gilbreath; and James McMath, the subject of this sketch. His father, thinking James was too delicate for the life of a farmer, bound him, in 1836, to Benjamin Quinlan for five years to learn the tailor's trade. In 1838 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church under the labors of Rev. Mr. Hance. Benjamin Quinlan moving to Missouri in 1839, James McMath went to Moscow on April 8th of that year, and finished his trade with A. J. Shelley. In the spring of 1842 he was appointed class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been connected with the quarterly conference of that charge ever since, being its oldest member. In 1845 he was licensed as an exhorter, and has become a popular local preacher in the county. He worked for A. J. Shelley seven years, attending school a portion of the time during the first two years, and working for his board mornings and evenings. Mr. McMath recollects with pleasure the kindness with which Mr. Shelley and his family treated him when a poor boy working for and boarding with them. Mr. McMath was married, April 21, 1846, to Miss Glorvina S. Conrey, and the same summer started a small store in Moscow in connection with his tailor-shop, which was the first merchant tailor-shop in the county. In 1853 he received his license as a local preacher. In 1855 his wife died, and on July 31, 1856, he married again, this time taking as a companion Miss Abigail R. Senteney. He was ordained a deacon in the church Sept. 7, 1862, and an elder Sept. 1, 1872. He never sought honors from the church, but ever willingly obeyed its orders, and performed with his might whatever his hands found to do. He has been an untiring and earnest worker in the Sabbath-schools for thirty-five years,

and was one of the organizers of the Clermont County Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday-School Union, and himself organized the Washington Township Sunday-School Union. At Chilo Mr. McMath supplied the circuit twice as its preacher by the appointment of the presiding elder, and his two years of useful labors at that point are remembered with pleasure by the church members and people generally of that town. For twenty years continuously he has been recording steward of the Moscow Circuit, and was twice president of Clermont County Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School Convention. Probably no man lives in Clermont who in the last third of a century has been so zealous in behalf of the church as Mr. McMath, or contributed so much in time, money, and work for its spiritual and material growth. He has two living children by his first wife, Charles, a merchant, of the firm of McMath & Grimes, of Moscow, and James C. McMath, a prominent attorney of the Clermont bar, residing at Batavia. By his present wife he has one son, William S., and two daughters, Cora B. and Etta McMath. James McMath has served eighteen years as postmaster of Moscow, a long time as a member of the town school board, acting as its president in 1875, and aided largely in the erection of the present fine school edifice. He served several years as mayor of Moscow. For thirty years he engaged profitably in mercantile pursuits, and was succeeded in his business a short time ago by the firm of McMath (his son, Charles) & Grimes. In later years he has been engaged in the banking business with Jared Lemar, under the firm-name of Lemar & McMath. He came to Moscow with no capital but his industry, resolute will, and honesty, and possessing but a limited education obtained in the district school, but in forty-one years he has achieved great financial success, and, what is far better, the name of being an honest, Christian gentleman and business man. The impress of his earnest and able works in the cause of religion and in the interests of good society is plainly perceptible in the growing town of Moscow, the material and moral prosperity of which is largely attributable to his labors and influence.



I. H. Day M.D.

JOHN DAY, a son of Matthew Day, was born Jan. 29, 1755, in Maryland, and married, Aug. 1, 1776, Abigail Poe, born April 16, 1760. Their children were Martha, Matthew, John, Edward, Mark, Thomas, Isaac, Jesse and Mary (twins), and Joseph B. Day. John Day, with his family, moved to Ohio in 1802; and located on the farm where Joseph B. Day now lives. He died in the year 1817, but his wife Abigail (Poe) lived to the age of eighty-five years, and died April 22, 1845. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Clermont, a man of resolute will and strong Christian character. His youngest child, Joseph B. Day, was born June 25, 1800, and was married to Deborah Lambert, born Feb. 12, 1800, and whose father, Joshua Lambert, having been a fifer in the British army, born in England in 1743, settled at an early period at Williamsburgh, in this county.

To Joseph B. and Deborah (Lambert) Day were born ten children, to wit: Anna L., married to W. H. H. Browning and deceased; Mary, married to Dr. David Wood, father of County Recorder M. A. Wood; Joshua L., deceased; Abigail, married to William Poe; Jesse; Martha, married to Henry B. Shinkle; Isaac H.; Lucretia, married to Samuel Salisbury and deceased; Malissa, married to Joseph P. Bolender; and Minerva, married to Daniel F. Trout. Joseph B. and his wife, Deborah (Lambert) Day, both yet live, and each in their eightieth year of age. They were married in 1819, and have lived most happily for sixty-one years as man and wife, and reside on the farm their father, John Day, located in 1802. Dr. Isaac H. Day, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh child of his parents, and was born Sept. 17, 1833. The doctor was married, Oct. 29, 1857, to Nancy E. Wiley, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Richards) Wiley, born in Ohio; but the father of Samuel was an emigrant from New Jersey, and of Mary, from Maryland. By this marriage the doctor had the following children: Mary C., born Oct. 10, 1858; Maggie G., born March 20, 1860; Clara D., born June 13, 1862; Samuel C., born Sept. 3, 1864, and died June 19, 1865. The doctor's wife, Nancy E., died Sept. 19, 1865, and July 7, 1867, he was married to Mary J. Gray, daughter of Michael and Nancy (Carr)

Gray. Michael Gray was born in Kentucky, but his parents were from Pennsylvania, while his wife Nancy (Carr) was born in Ohio, but her parents came from Martinsburg, Va. By this second marriage three children were born,—Walter G., born Nov. 10, 1868; Nancy E., born Dec. 29, 1871, and Dick G., born Aug. 29, 1873. Dr. Isaac H. Day was educated in the district schools, and worked on the farm until the fall of 1852, when he began reading medicine with Dr. David Wood, of Point Isabel, and after the latter's death he completed his studies with Dr. Robinson, of Henning's Mills. He attended his first course of lectures in the winter of 1854-55 at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and graduated at that institution in 1856. In March of that year he located at Point Isabel, where he has ever since resided, and has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. As a practitioner he has met with eminent success. Being of humane and generous impulses, his very presence in a sick-room inspires the patient with confidence, such is his tender care in speech and action. His practice extends to distant townships, and he is a leading member of the Clermont County Eclectic Medical Association, which holds its annual meetings at Amelia. Dr. Day is also one of the most noted horsemen in Clermont, and perhaps in his knowledge and judgment of horse-flesh he is not equaled in the county. At the county fairs he yearly carries off premiums for the best horses, and when not competing for prizes is always selected as a committee-man, owing to his superior qualifications. The Day family has been one of the largest and most favorably known of any in the county, and the doctor is a worthy descendant of a lineage so honorably associated with our annals. His uncle, Thomas Day, was in the war of 1812, under Col. Sumalt, and died at Fort Ball, on the Sandusky River, in 1815, from disease contracted by exposure in the service. Connected with the Poes, Lamberts, Grays, Carrs, Wileys, Richards, Woods, Shinkles, Bolenders, and other leading families of Southern Clermont, the doctor has a very extended relationship, and probably no person in the community stands higher in the public estimation than he, both as a citizen and a physician.



J. I. Selby

JAMES ISRAEL SELBY, son of James W. and Gertrude (Sturges) Selby, was born in Monroe township, of this county, Nov. 29, 1827. His father came with his family from Worcester Co., Md., to Ohio, in 1823. James I. is the second child born in Ohio and the fourth of ten children, of whom seven are living. His father and mother, aged respectively eighty-two and eighty years, are living in easy retirement at their pleasant home at California, Ky., on the Ohio River. James I. Selby was married, Dec. 3, 1849, by the noted circuit rider, Rev. Benjamin Lakin, to Sarah Demaris. By this union were born five children, of whom his son, James Edward Selby, grown to manhood; is the only one living. His first wife died in October, 1860, and March 12, 1861, he was the second time married, by Rev. Mr. Cassett, to Emma Marshal, of New Richmond. Mr. Selby is one of the most distinguished members of the Masonic order in the county, and was initiated, passed, and raised in Moscow Lodge, No. 122, F. and A. M., in the spring of 1849. Subsequently he took the degrees in Orion Chapter, No. 49, of Felicity, and those of Royal and Select Master in Connell Council, No. 19, in the same town. The Knights Templar degrees were conferred upon him in Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, on March 11, 1877. He and his family are attendants upon the Christian Church. He has been for ten years a director of the First National Bank of New Rich-

mond, and is now vice-president of that institution. He has been for several years a township trustee, deputy county treasurer, and is now president of the school board. He is of English extraction, and the first member of his family in America came over from England about the year 1701, and located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Mr. Selby is a Democrat in his political sentiments, and has been quite prominent in the campaigns and caucuses of his party. His farm embraces over two hundred acres of land lying on the Ohio River, half a mile from the pleasant and enterprising town of Moscow. He is the largest fruit-raiser in Clermont County, and a leading member of the Ohio State Horticultural Society. He cultivates principally berries, peaches, grapes, pears, apples, etc., and has a peach-orchard of eighty acres, the finest in the county. He ships his berries and fruits by steamers to Cincinnati, and in their culture has acquired a marked reputation and amassed a nice fortune. His residence, overlooking the beautiful Ohio River, is a nice two-story frame dwelling, handsomely furnished, and its surroundings ornamented with choice flowers and shrubbery. Mr. Selby is a gentleman of high personal worth and purity of character, and enjoys the esteem of his fellow-men. He has been very successful in life, accumulated a fair share of this world's goods, and enjoys in comfort and peace his beautiful home, the result of his own labors.

THE MCKENDREE CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was built some time before 1840, on an acre of ground donated by John G. Buchanan, on the headwaters of Maple Run, by a board of trustees composed of Enos Richards, Joseph Owens, Erastus Turtin, John G. Buchanan, and John Fallan. These and John Kennedy, John and Wm. Sargent, the Daughters, the Hill, and Barkley families, were also among the first members, and previously belonged to Hopewell and Calvary. The house is about 30 by 45 feet, of brick, and the present trustees are Elijah, Joseph, and George Marriott, Enos Richards, Erastus Turtin, P. Evans, and R. L. Richards. This charge forms a part of Moscow Circuit, as does also the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEVILLE.

Before 1820 there was a flourishing class at this point, which had among its members Israel Foster, James Kain, John Miller, Mathew Hastings, Hiram Manning, Elijah Larkin, Jacob Iler, William Primmer, John Drake, Wesley Larkin, James McMath, John Howell, and a number of females, who worshiped in a brick house, which also served as a school building. Connected with the grounds of the house was the first grave-yard of the village. In 1848 the present brick church edifice was erected by Turpin Daughters, in behalf of the society, at a cost of \$2200. It has since been repaired, and is yet in a comfortable condition. The present trustees are John Drake, Harvey Galbreath, Samuel McMath, Ashley Williams, and Lewis Morris. The latter is also superintendent of a Sunday-school which has 140 members.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MOSCOW.

As early as 1823 a class of Methodists was formed at this village, which had James Hartshorn as its leader, and among its members Henry Teater and wife, John Elstun and wife, Mrs. James Hartshorn, James Wilson and wife, and William Hood and wife. The preaching services were held at the houses of some of the members until the fall of 1823, when a log house was built near where the present mill now is, in which the meetings were held for some time; but in 1840 the present meeting-house was begun, and dedicated in April, 1841. Jacob Fee, James Hartshorn, and Thomas Fee were the building committee, and at that time the Revs. Edward Estell and Wesley Rowe were the preachers in charge of White Oak Circuit. On the 8th of April, preceding the consecration of this house by the Rev. Benjamin Lakin, occurred a most remarkable revival, which lasted a score of days, meetings being held day and night, and on the day of dedication 107 persons, nearly all of them heads of families, united with the church. Other revivals occurred, and the church, in the main, has been very prosperous. The meeting-house has been repaired, and yet affords a comfortable place of worship. The present trustees are W. S. Gregg, A. J. Shelley, William Fee, Joseph Dawson, and James McMath. A cemetery is maintained by the society.

The church forms a part of Moscow Circuit, which in 1879 had 425 full and 100 probationary members, constituting eleven classes, and having Rev. James McMath as

recording steward. At the same time the stewards for the different charges were: Moscow, George Manning; Calvary, D. B. Moreton; McKendree, Elijah Marriott; and Neville, Ashley Williams.

The Methodist societies in Washington township have belonged to various circuits, and had a manifold ministerial service, as is shown below, the dates prefixed indicating the time the appointments were made:

MIAMI CIRCUIT.

1799-1800, Henry Smith; 1801-2, E. Bowman, Benjamin Young; 1803, John Sale, Joseph Oglesby; 1804, John Meek, Abraham Amos; 1805, Benjamin Lakin, Joseph Reggin; 1806, Benjamin Lakin, John Collins; 1807, Samuel Parker, Hector Sanford.

WHITE OAK CIRCUIT.

1808, David Young; 1809, John Johnson; 1810, Isaac Pavey; 1811, Benjamin Lakin, Eli Trentt; 1812, W. Griffith, Reuben Rowe; 1813-14, Robert W. Finley, D. Sharp; 1815, John Strange, S. Chenoweth; 1816, John Strange, Isaac Pavey; 1817, W. Griffith, James Simmons; 1818, B. Westlake, S. T. Wells; 1819, F. Landrum; 1820, Wm. Page, L. Swormstedt; 1821, A. W. Elliott, Z. Connell; 1822, Wm. Page, B. Lawrence; 1823, D. D. Davidson, Samuel West; 1824, G. W. Maley, J. Everhart; 1825, G. R. Jones, W. J. Thompson; 1826, G. R. Jones, Levi White; 1827, A. W. Elliott, Levi White; 1828, A. W. Elliott, A. F. Baxter, James Smith; 1829, B. Westlake, A. F. Baxter, J. W. Finley; 1830, B. Westlake, James Baxter, J. W. Finley; 1831, Wm. D. Barrett, Joseph Leedrum, B. Frazee; 1832, Wm. Simmons, John M. Goshorn; 1833, G. W. Maley, H. E. Pitcher; 1834, G. W. Maley, James Parcels; 1835, J. W. Clark, Wm. Rowe; 1836, John Collins, Wm. T. Hand; 1837, Ebenezer B. Chase, Alfred Hance; 1838, Ebenezer B. Chase, John Stewart; 1839, Wm. J. Ellsworth, Edward Estill; 1840, Wesley Rowe, Edward Estill; 1841, Wm. Parrish, J. G. Dimmitt; 1842, Isaac Ebert, J. G. Dimmitt; 1843, G. R. Jones, James G. Blair; 1845, Wm. S. Morrow, Joseph Gassner; 1846-51, no minutes.

WEST WHITE OAK CIRCUIT.

1852, A. Murphy, H. Baker; 1853, L. P. Miller, Michael Bitler; 1854, L. P. Miller, Wm. E. Hines; 1855, C. R. Lowell, Joseph Blackburn.

MOSCOW CIRCUIT.

1856, J. Fitch, J. Shear, T. S. Dunn; 1857, J. Fitch, P. Glasscock; 1858, J. Armstrong, P. Glasscock; 1859, J. Armstrong, D. Callahan; 1860, J. C. Maddy, J. P. Shultz; 1861, J. C. Maddy, J. L. Gregg; 1862-63, Wm. Q. Shannon, T. Head; 1864, W. W. Ramsay, J. Armstrong; 1865, S. W. Edmiston, J. Armstrong; 1866, S. W. Edmiston, H. M. Curry; 1867, E. P. James, H. M. Curry; 1868, L. P. Miller; 1869-70, W. Q. Quarry; 1871-72, J. S. Whitney; 1873-74, E. C. Smith; 1875, T. J. Evans; 1876, H. Stokes; 1877-79, Wm. B. Moler.

Rev. James McMath, local preacher on Moscow Circuit.

THE SALEM CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

After the war of 1812, Elder Mathew Gardner visited the township and preached at the houses of various persons on Indian Creek, and in April, 1819, organized the above church, which had among its constituent members Benjamin Wheeler, Henry Camerer, Thomas and Samuel Mullen, Philip Davis, George Fisher, Otho Pearre, Alonzo Knowles, John T. Powell, and John Trees. Meetings were held every four weeks, and the membership was so much increased that no private house afforded the required room. Accordingly, in 1821, a stone church edifice was erected on a lot given by Henry Camerer; and near by a grave-yard was opened on the land of Benjamin Wheeler. The first trustees of this house were Philip Davis, John Trees, and Thomas Mullen. In the summer it was customary to

hold meetings in the woods near by, which were attended by persons from abroad, who camped out, and much religious interest abounded.

John Trees was the first deacon, and held that office until his death, in 1866. Thomas Mullen was also an early deacon. Under the ministrations of Elders Gardner, Powell, Lansdown, and others, the church was in a flourishing condition, having a large and healthy membership. But the formation of Christian churches in the adjoining townships, and the withdrawal of other members to connect themselves with the Disciples, so much affected the old Salem Church that it was deemed best to transfer the remaining interest to a more central point. Accordingly, in 1866, was formed

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF POINT ISABEL,

and a new house of worship erected about two miles from where the old one stood, under the trusteeship of Isaac Armacost, Jacob Swope, and Oliver P. Trees. Here the church has maintained a flourishing existence ever since, and the present trustees are Aaron B. Armacost, Charles Love, and Marion Trees. In 1860, John Swope and William Armacost were the deacons, and after the death of the latter, in 1867, Charles Love was appointed. In 1875, O. P. Trees and E. J. Prather were appointed additional deacons, there being at present four.

In addition to the pastors named the church has had the pastoral labors of Elders Asa Coan, C. S. Manchester, O. J. Wait, George Mefford, and the present pastor is Rev. J. P. Daugherty. J. L. Trees is clerk of the church, and John Richards treasurer, the latter being also the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT NEVILLE

was organized March 25, 1866, by the Rev. C. S. Manchester, with 54 members. Some of these formerly belonged to the old Salem Church, but more were the fruits of revival at Neville, which continued after the organization of the church, and which brought many more members. The church at Neville agreed to take Christ as the only Master, and the New Testament as the only rule of faith, and practice, and discipline; and the only test of church fellowship was to be a life of Christian character. The church was to be Congregational in her government, as directed by the spirit of God.

The first meetings were held in the Baptist church, which had been repaired for this purpose, but in 1875 a building committee was appointed, consisting of S. Laugh, N. Y. Bacon, and M. G. McCarter, to erect a house of worship on a lot in Neville which had been donated by S. Laugh. This house was dedicated the third Sabbath in July of the same year by Elders McCullough, Manchester, Vermillion, and others. It is a plain frame, and cost \$1200.

On the 29th of April, 1866, M. G. McCarter and N. Y. Bacon were elected the first deacons, and Elijah Utter clerk. The following year J. H. Wood was elected clerk, and has served ever since. The same time Edward McFarland was elected treasurer, and subsequently Enoch N. Bagby was added to the list of deacons. Elder Manchester served the

church nearly four years, and since then the pastoral office has been filled by Elders Mefford, Vermillion, Wait, and Melissa Timmons, the latter being at present in charge of the interests of the church.

THE FIRST REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEVILLE

was organized in 1841, with eight members, namely, Squire Frazee, Abigail Frazee, Evan Thomas, Rebecca Thomas, W. F. Borrodaile, Harriet Borrodaile, Aaron C. Day, and Rachel Day. The membership increased rapidly, and in 1843 numbered 70. The year before the meeting-house was erected, chiefly through the efforts of Deacon Borrodaile, and was at that time a fine house of worship. Twenty years later a tornado partially destroyed the house, which was soon after placed in good condition, and later again repaired by the foregoing society. The house yet remains, although seldom occupied for religious purposes.

Some time before 1850 the church organization was allowed to decline to such an extent that it practically went down; but in 1875 a reorganization followed, with Harriet Borrodaile, Sarah McCoy, and Rebecca Thomas as members. Soon the number was increased to 16, and the Rev. Joseph Hawkins was the pastor for two years. An abated interest ensued, and lately no preaching has been held. The meeting-house remains in charge of James Cruse and George Larkin, trustees.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MOSCOW.

This body was organized Sept. 8, 1849, with James B. Miller, Mary Miller, James Barker, D. W. Ritchie, Wm. Carter, A. B. Longshore, Eleanor Garrett, and Rachel Garrett as members, all of whom had been connected with the Presbyterian Church at other points. D. W. Ritchie, Wm. Carter, and James B. Miller were chosen the first ruling elders, and at the first meeting of the sessions Mrs. Catharine Fee made application to become a member of the church. Other ruling elders were Daniel Mahan and Wm. Gilfillin, and the present are George Harvey, J. P. Marvin, and N. B. Kinkead.

The church has hardly had a prosperous existence. From 1858 to 1870 no regular worship was maintained, and in the fall of the latter year but three male members were reported. At that time the Rev. James Black commenced his labors with the church, and an increase of members and general interest followed. Since July, 1879, the pulpit has been supplied by the Rev. James Mitchell, who also serves the churches at Felicity and Feesburg, preaching every two weeks.

On the 13th of May, 1871, the church became an incorporated body, with J. P. Marvin, W. S. Trout, and F. Neal as trustees; and the two last named, Charles McLean, and Hiram C. McKibben, yet serve in that capacity.

A good Sabbath-school, having Elder J. P. Marvin as superintendent, is maintained in the Presbyterian house of worship, which is an attractive brick edifice.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AT MOSCOW.

This Society of Disciples was formed March 21, 1859, with members as follows: James Hopple, Julia L. Hopple, Joseph L. Powell, Margaret Powell, David Betker, Alex.



Benj Penn

McLean, Ann Scott, Nettie Smith, Messina Briggs, Rachel Garrett, Adaline Baylis, and Jared Lemar.

The Revs. B. Franklin and M. O. Moore held a series of meetings about this time, which produced many additions to the membership, and which gave the church a position among the religious societies of the township, which has since been maintained.

The meetings were first held in a small house which belonged to Dr. James Hopple; but in 1865 Jared Lemar, Alex. McLean, and James Hopple were chosen trustees, and under their direction a brick meeting-house was erected the following year at a cost of \$3000. The size of the house is 34 by 52 feet, and it was consecrated by the Rev. W. T. Moore, of Cincinnati. It is yet in a good state of preservation.

Jared Lemar and James Hopple were chosen the first elders, and Joseph Powell and A. C. Moore the first deacons. The latter office is now held by John E. Motier and W. C. Sargent; and other deacons have been Armstrong Judd, Joseph Powell, and Wm. A. Young. Jared Lemar and H. E. Holton are the elders, and W. C. Irwin and Albert Toon have also served in that capacity.

The church reports 76 members, and has had the ministerial labors of the Revs. J. H. Lockwood, A. A. Knight, L. L. Carpenter, and a number of visiting clergymen.

Since 1876 a Sunday-school has been regularly maintained, and which is at present superintended by E. A. Lockwood.

THE POINT ISABEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

More than fifty years ago the Methodists living in the northern part of the township erected a small brick house of worship, which was called "Wesley Chapel." It stood on ground donated by Aquilla Taylor and N. Higgins, and was occupied by the society until 1866, when the place of meeting was transferred to Point Isabel. Among the pioneer members who used to assemble at the "chapel" were the Thompson, Taylor, Higgins, Holter, Purkiser, Altman, Frazier, Plank, Constant, Salt, Wharton, and Stevens families, and before this house of worship was provided the place of meeting was at the house of the veteran Rev. W. J. Thompson, who was one of the most active Methodists in this part of the county. From this society have also originated several useful ministers, among them Gilbert and Henry Purkiser, sons of Henry Purkiser, and Henry Wharton.

The present church edifice was erected by a building committee, which was composed of W. H. Holter, Marcus Purkiser, Wesley Purkiser, Daniel Fee, and George W. Thompson. It presents a shapely appearance, and was finished at a cost of \$2000. The consecration services were performed by Rev. Langley, of Covington, Ky. The trustees of the church in 1879 were W. H. Holter, D. Fee, J. S. Swope, F. P. Wiley, and Joseph Wiley.

The church at Point Isabel belongs to Bethel Circuit, and its statistics and ministerial appointments appear in a history of Bethel Church, in the township of Tate; and prior to the location of the church at Point Isabel the appointments are the same as those of the Moscow Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN PENN.

Early in the eighteenth century there emigrated from England and settled in Baltimore Co., Md, Edward Penn, of pure English extraction, and a collateral branch of the family of which William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was the most distinguished representative in historic annals. He was a planter and largely identified with the growth and progress of the colony in which he located. One of his sons, Benjamin, the youngest and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1740, and was married in 1774 to Miss Mary Sargent, of Maryland. She belonged to a family not only noted in the history of that State but afterwards most early and honorably associated with the first settlements of Clermont County. From that union three sons and nine daughters were born, of whom but one is now living,—Nackey, residing in Ripley, Ohio, and who was first married to Joshua Pigman, but after his death to Henry Teater, whose widow she still remains at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Benjamin, the second son and subject of this sketch, was born April 16, 1776, in Frederick Co., Md., eleven weeks prior to the declaration of American independence, and was married Jan. 7, 1802, to Anna Philips.

Benjamin Penn, Sr., came to Clermont County in 1808, and died in 1835, at the venerable age of ninety-five years, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Richards, who with her brother, Benjamin Penn, had with loving hands and filial hearts most tenderly and kindly supported and cared for him in his declining years. His wife, Mary (Sargent) Penn, died in 1815, seven years after his removal to Ohio. In the fall of 1811, Benjamin Penn and his wife Anna with their six children, born in Maryland, emigrated to Ohio and settled first on Little Indian Creek, in what is now Franklin township, where on May 12, 1812, he purchased of Gen. Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, two hundred and twenty acres of land in Reuben Taylor's survey, No. 1653, for six hundred and fifty dollars lawful money of the United States. This farm four years subsequently he sold to Jacob Constant, but retained thirty-three and a half acres bought of Gen. Anderson before, and adjoining the lands of Elisha Manning, Benjamin Thrasher, and E. Duke. On Oct. 8, 1814, he purchased of the executors of George Brown one hundred acres, including the famous Brown Mills, the first erected in Southern Clermont, and to which the early settlers came for miles around. Mr. Penn paid three thousand one hundred dollars in cash for this property, an almost fabulous sum for that day, which shows the great value attached to it, at that time in superb condition and reputed the best mills in the Ohio Valley. From that day to the present time the mills have been in successful operation, and are now owned by William Luck, while the farm belongs to the heirs of Stephen Conrey.

Besides running the mills, Benjamin Penn kept a good store, and "Indian Springs," the seat of his extensive milling and merchandising operations, as the place was then called, was one of the best business points in Southern

Ohio. Through an unexpected heavy decline in wheat and flour, caused by a monetary revolution in Great Britain, he failed, but in four years he was able to pay up with interest every dollar he owed of his debts. His failure was not like those too often the case in modern days,—one with hands full, property secreted, and creditors fleeced,—but an honest one, and which in four years he removed by the prompt discharge of every liability, although to accomplish this he worked hard day and night, practicing the severest economy and dressing in homespun.

The children of Benjamin and Anna (Philips) Penn, born in Frederick Co., Md., were William Penn, married to Miss Fisher, of Wheeling, Va., and who was a merchant, succeeding his father in that business until his death in 1842; Dr. Samuel W. Penn, who spent thirty-five years of life in Tennessee, where he married Miss Alexander, his present wife, both now living in Batavia, Ohio; Helen, married to Thomas Fee, both deceased; John H. T. Penn, died in infancy; Ann Augusta, married to D. J. Stewart, and living in Georgetown, Ohio; Mary Ann; Rebecca, deceased. Of the six children born to Benjamin and Anna (Philips) Penn in Clermont County, Hanson L. Penn was born Sept. 16, 1813, on the Constant farm, settled in Georgetown, Ohio, where he married a Miss King, and died June 29, 1857. He became one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, and occupied the very foreground of his profession, achieving extraordinary success in business, and by his discriminating judgment and indomitable energy amassed a large fortune. The other five children were born at the "Old Penn Mansion" at Indian Springs, to wit: Nackey E., married to Milton L. Dilts, of Kentucky, and still living; Caroline Philips, married to R. C. Brasher, deceased; Harriet A., first married to Lewis Broadwell, deceased, and at present wife of Col. William Howard, of Batavia, Ohio; Benjamin M. Penn, lawyer and unmarried, died in California; Thomas Granville Penn, married Miss Morris, was an attorney, and died at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, of which he was elected prosecuting attorney.

Benjamin Penn died May 21, 1862, and is interred beside his beloved wife—who deceased twelve years later—in the cemetery at Georgetown, Ohio. The last years of his long and noble life were sweetened by the smiles and most loving and tender care of his daughter,—Mrs. Stuart, now Mrs. Col. Wm. Howard, who ministered to his every want with most filial and unceasing devotion; and his happy spirit passed away to his Maker in perfect peace and joy, with smiles on his noble countenance for his loving and aged wife and devoted daughters, who never left a kind office unperformed for his solace and comfort.

Mr. Penn having been reared in Maryland, one of the old States, where education had made considerable progress, he became a proficient penman and accountant, and was appointed clerk of the courts of Frederick County. Thus, when quite a young man, he was placed in immediate contact, and was associated with, probably the most famous bar of that day, among whom were many illustrious names, and of whom Reverdy Johnson and Roger B. Taney acquired national fame in the jurisprudence of the land, the latter becoming chief justice of the United States. Mr.

Penn's position as a member of that brilliant court for several years inspired him with those high and enlarged views of human affairs and society which marked his career through life. Though quiet and modest, he possessed all the instincts of a gentleman, and could always rise above the narrow and petty prejudices which frequently disturb the harmony of society. He was for half a century a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in every sense truly a Christian gentleman. After recovering from the pecuniary embarrassments previously alluded to, by prudent management and good judgment, assisted largely in his financial troubles and through life by his very frugal and industrious wife, he acquired a handsome property, which he distributed to his children at different times before his death, thus administering on his own estate, leaving an ample and large support in money and real estate at the disposal of his beloved wife. Following the example of her husband, she also, during life, distributed her property among her children, so that, at her death, the whole estate was settled up as near as could be by her, and to the entire satisfaction of all the heirs. Benjamin Penn was an honest man of humane disposition and of broad Christian principles, and left an enduring monument in a life of industry and integrity. The impress of his character was never forgotten by his children, or by the business world in which he was a prominent actor, or by society of which he was a bright ornament. A Christian in faith and by practice, his dealings with mankind were in perfect accord with the tenets he believed, and which in all his intercourse with the world he scrupulously carried out. Although generous and kind he was methodical in business, and was the most splendid type of the old-school gentlemen and pioneers of active minds and liberal hearts who, at the beginning of the century, contributed so much to civilization in the opening up of the Ohio Valley, and who, after lives of usefulness to humanity, have been gathered at ripe old ages unto their fathers.

ANNA (PHILIPS) PENN.

Anna (Philips) Penn was the youngest daughter of Samuel Philips, of Frederick Co., Md., and was born Feb. 15, 1785, near Frederick City. Her ancestry were English, and among the earliest and best-known families who came to America soon after Lord Baltimore. She was married at Frederick City, Jan. 7, 1802, to Benjamin Penn, a grandson of Edward Penn, an English gentleman of birth and education, who, like her family, had sought a refuge in the Maryland colony for those Quaker principles which were then agitating the English gentry, and which were persecuted as a crime. Annoyed in the exercise of his faith by persecution, he came to America to enjoy his religion under more tolerant and better political and religious tendencies. In the fall of 1811, Anna (Philips) Penn and her husband, Benjamin Penn, with their young family, emigrated to Ohio, crossing the mountains by wagon to Pittsburgh, and descending the Ohio River in a flat-boat, as was then customary, and settled first on Little Indian



Engraved by Currier & Ives, N.Y.

Anna Penn

Creek, in what is now Franklin township, and two years later at Indian Springs, in Washington township.

Indian Springs was the happy home of Mrs. Penn and her husband until 1839, when they removed to Georgetown, where they afterwards resided until their deaths. Here also lived their sons, Hanson L. and Thomas Granville, both attorneys of the Brown County bar, and their daughters, Ann, Augusta Stewart, and Mrs. Harriet A. Broadwell, now Mrs. Col. William Howard, of Batavia. The mothers of both Benjamin Penn and his wife, Anna (Philips) Penn, were descendants of the Sargents, a family eminent both in the political and ecclesiastical history of Maryland and Ohio; in the early settlement of which latter State it took a conspicuous part. When Anna (Philips) Penn settled with her husband, in 1811, at Indian Springs, in this county, the country was new, hardships frequent, and privations many; but she engaged zealously in all the active duties of the time and location, and was a noble helpmate to her husband, who was extensively employed in milling, merchandising, and farming. Mrs. Penn was a frail woman in physical structure, but of unfaltering spirit and orderly habits, and made up in force of will what she lacked in physical ruggedness. She became a useful member of that community, and was a worthy representative of those pioneer matrons who did so much in forming the character of our Western civilization. Although of Quaker ancestry, she and her husband having settled in a community where Methodism prevailed, she united herself with that denomination, and in early days her hospitable home was often visited by the circuit riders and preachers in their pilgrimages through the country. Mrs. Penn was more than an ordinary woman, possessing a mind singularly bright and vigorous. She was an acute and interested observer of the political events of our country from the beginning of the present century, in which, so far as a woman might, she took a warm and active part, and saw during the late Rebellion her grandsons go forth as the embodiment of those convictions which were dearer to her than life. She was a warm personal friend of Gen. Grant, whom she had known from his birth, and whom she had lived to see twice elected to the Presidency.

Having early connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as long as she was able to attend the outward ministrations of religion her place in the church was

never vacant, and her consistent Christian life was a bright example to all about her. Her society was most instructive and entertaining; her memory was an inexhaustible store-house of facts, and her habit of reading, kept up to the last, made her as much at home in discussing the topics of the day as she was in relating the trials and struggles of those hardy men whose brave efforts amid exposure, toils, and dangers rescued our fair State from the wild beasts and the equally cruel savage, and planted the rose and the vine on the site of the wigwam and the torture-stake. Of clear perception, with sound judgment, she was ever found on the side of right and justice. She was the earnest advocate, in word and deed, of enterprises which tended to advance the moral and social welfare of woman, but was unsparing in her opposition to all things that had the opposite tendency. Possessing a firm will, she was yet gentle and sympathetic, but when incited to action was assertive in opinion, yet quiet in manner and most careful not to encroach upon the rights of others in word or action. When, in extreme old age, she could no longer walk or hear well, by reason of the feebleness of physical organs, God preserved to her mental strength, and the clearer vision of the soul to see and know.

Benjamin Penn, her loving husband, died May 21, 1862, in his eighty-sixth year, but she was by Providence spared until Aug. 16, 1874, when, in her eighty-ninth year, her sweet spirit returned to God. Anna (Philips) Penn was in her declining years singularly blessed in the loving care of her daughters. It was pleasant to behold how the pilgrimage of her declining years was cheered, sweetened, and made light by the patient, watchful care of filial love. Whilst each daughter was loving, helpful, and kind, in an especial manner were these duties discharged towards her aged mother by the then Mrs. Harriet A. Broadwell, now Mrs. Col. William Howard, a lady of wealth and culture and one of society's brightest ornaments. Her devotion to her mother was untiring, and rendered with most filial and loyal love in Christian faith.

The death of Mrs. Penn broke one of the most venerable links that connected Southern Ohio with the past, and left the people of Clermont and Brown Counties the hallowed memory of a long, a useful, and blameless life to admire, as well as to adorn their brightest and grandest historic annals.

MONROE.

MONROE is one of the river townships, and is bounded on the east by Tate and Washington, on the west by Ohio and Pierce, and on the north by Batavia and Tate. The surface of the township from the centre northward is generally level, or only slightly broken along the streams of Ten- and Twelve-Mile Creeks and Ulrey's Run, whose sources are in Monroe. Along the streams draining into the Ohio the hills are rugged and often precipitous, so as to unfit them for cultivation. The bottom-lands along the Ohio are small, the river hills extending close to the stream. In many places they are rocky, and from them an excellent quality of stone is procured, there being several fine quarries. The principal stream flowing southward is Indian Creek, whose main branch comes from Washington, a few miles above its mouth. It empties into the Ohio near the southeastern corner of Monroe; in the southwestern corner is the mouth of Boat Run, a fine little stream, flowing from the interior of the township. Other small streams abound, and the water-supply is generally sufficient for ordinary purposes. The soil is adapted for a variety of products, and while generally fertile is much better in some localities, which, in consequence, contain finer improvements than other parts of the township. As an agricultural township Monroe ranks well.

THE PIONEERS.

The first settlement in the township was made at the mouth of Indian Creek, by David Colelazer, as early as 1796, probably in the fall of the previous year. As he removed before 1812, but little is remembered of his history. He spent most of the time hunting, and supplied many of the early settlers of southern Clermont with game, which was no difficult matter at that time, when the woods were full of wild animals, and fowls were along all the streams. One of his neighbors, whose settlement was effected soon after, was Larry Byrns, a Revolutionary soldier, who died at Point Pleasant, near the beginning of the present century. One of his sons, William, married a daughter of Gen. Presley Neville, and another son, George, married a daughter of Andrew Buchanan; and both these men died in Washington township. Other early settlers by the name of Jones and Weldon lived along the Boat Run, but it seemed that they were not permanent, and no account of them can here be given.

Probably next in the order of time was the settlement made in the northern part of the township by Jacob Ulrey. He located on what is now known as Ulrey's Run, near the Bantam fair-grounds, March 11, 1798. He was born near Frederick, Md., Dec. 22, 1768, and when but a boy his father immigrated to Washington Co., Pa. In April, 1790, he was married to Hannah West, an aunt of Judge Wil-

liam West, of Ohio, and a woman of great worth and many strong traits of character. In 1794, Jacob Ulrey built a flat-boat, and, loading it with provisions, implements, horses, and cattle, started down the Ohio for Louisville, Ky. He was accompanied by his wife, one child, and a hired man, and although the voyage was full of peril, on account of the Indians who infested the shores of the river, nothing transpired to alarm them until near their destination, when the descending ice threatened their destruction. After making a number of unsuccessful attempts to land, a man came to their assistance about ten miles above the falls at Louisville. He was in a pirogue, yet on account of the ice he could not reach the boat by twenty feet. It required but a moment for Ulrey to decide what should be done. Hastily removing the roof of the boat, it was shoved across the ice to the pirogue, and over this frail bridge the family passed in safety to their rescuer, who landed them on the Kentucky shore. The flat-boat being now at the mercy of the ice floated down the river, and was found the next day ten miles below the falls, at the mouth of Salt Creek, but little injured. Gathering up his goods, he started for a small village twenty-five miles from Louisville, where he bought a farm and lived until his settlement in Monroe. He also was a great hunter, and spent the first few years he was in Clermont in hunting, killing, it is said, 100 deer in a single year, the meat of which he divided among his few neighbors, and the skins brought him quite an amount of money. Jacob Ulrey was a brave man, and his valor as a soldier and regulator of the evils of frontier life is elsewhere mentioned. He died in 1838, and his consort in 1842.

They had nine children,—George, born in Pennsylvania, in 1792; Jacob, in Kentucky, in 1794; Susan, in Monroe, Sept. 12, 1798; Esther, in 1800; Daniel, in 1802; Stephen, in 1805; Hannah, in 1807; John, in 1809; and William, in 1813. The latter is yet a citizen of Stonelick, and for thirty-five years has been a merchant at Boston. Susan, the first born in Clermont, became the wife of Philip Gatch, and attained a greater age than any other native of the territory now embraced within the limits of the county.

William Slye, a native of Virginia, settled on the headwaters of Bear Creek before 1800, but removed to Monroe township, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. He had been in the Revolution, and lost a leg in the service. His family was composed of four sons and two daughters, viz.,—Samuel Slye, who carried on a saw-mill on Twelve-Mile Creek; Jonathan, a tanner, who removed to Missouri; William removed to Sandusky; Joseph became a boatman on the Ohio, and yet resides at Portsmouth; and one of the daughters married George Harvey, of Monroe.

Samuel Jackson came from Cumberland, Md., to Cler-

mont in 1798, settling on Maple Run, in Washington, where he followed his trade, tanning. About 1810 he moved to Indiana, but in a year returned to Clermont, and settled in Monroe, near Nicholasville, where he died in 1845. He also had a tannery at this place, and about 1820 paid his attention to the nursery business, in which he continued until his death. He was one of the first in this business in the county, and introduced many valuable varieties of fruit. Of his six sons, Jacob is yet a resident of Monroe.

In 1734, John Simmons emigrated from England to Pennsylvania, where Adam Simmons was born in 1747, and where, in 1770, he married Mary Hatton. In 1798 they immigrated to Clermont, living temporarily at the mouth of the Bullskin, in the Fee neighborhood, and the same year they formed a Methodist class there, of which Adam Simmons was the leader. Soon after 1800 he moved to Monroe, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Leonard, west of Laurel, where he died July 23, 1827, at the age of eighty years, and his wife four years later was interred in the same cemetery, Carmel. Their family consisted of children named John, Leonard, James, Adam, Ellen, Margaret, Mary, Nancy, Betsy, and Sally, all of whom attained mature years. John removed from Kentucky to Indiana. James Simmons came with his father to Monroe, and settled on an adjoining farm, but before his death, in 1855, had removed to Laurel. His sons were the Rev. William, a minister among the Methodists for fifty-four years, who died at Xenia in 1874; Hatton, born in the county in 1800, and who yet resides at Laurel; Elisha B., who died in Monroe in 1876; James removed to Missouri; Leonard, living on the Adam Simmons place; Benjamin H., living in Cincinnati; and John died a young man. His daughters married Robert Nichols, of Monroe, and Thomas Hitch, of Tate.

Leonard Simmons, after immigrating from Pennsylvania, lived in Kentucky until 1812, when he moved to Monroe, settling on the farm now owned by John Bainum and others, where he died in 1835. He had sons named Pollard, Wesley, and James B., who removed to Illinois; and Willis, John A., Leonard, and Sanford, who died in the county. His daughters married into the Bettle, Buchanan, and Gates families.

Adam Simmons, the youngest of the Simmons brothers, married Sarah Hitch in 1814, and lived on the homestead until his death, in 1828. He was the father of John H. Simmons, of Felicity, and William Simmons, of Iowa. His four daughters married Joseph P. Molen, and Drs. Small, Ritchie, and Williams.

The daughters of Adam Simmons, Sr., were married, Ellen, to Peter Wolf, of Monroe; Nancy, to John Hitch, of Tate; Mary, to William Debruler, who lived south of Laurel; Margaret, Betsy, and Sally, to Joseph, Benjamin, and Thomas Lakin, who were early settlers in the southern part of Monroe, but who removed to Indiana. Other descendants of the Rev. Benjamin Lakin yet live near Point Pleasant.

The Doles were of Quaker origin and settled in this country in New Jersey. In the spring of 1805, Joseph Dole and his family came to Clermont, settling at Nicholasville the following year. He died in 1846, having had a

family of 16 children, 12 of whom attained mature years. Joshua, who settled in the western part of the county; Joseph, Jonathan, and Learner removed to the West; John was a Methodist minister, and died in Indiana; and Elisha S. is a local minister, residing at Laurel; and of the daughters, Mary married John Hardin, of Williamsburgh, and Anna, Henry Hutson, of Monroe.

Peter McLain, another native of New Jersey, settled two miles south of Nicholasville in 1806. His family consisted of sons named Andrew, who settled north of Laurel, and was for many years an itinerant minister in the Methodist Church, and afterwards held the relation of local preacher; James, the second son, settled on an adjoining farm, where he yet resides at the age of eighty-four years; John lived in the same neighborhood until his death, being also a Methodist preacher; Wesley was a merchant at Nicholasville, and Merriek removed before his death. Of the two daughters, Sarah was the wife of George Brown, of Monroe, and Amy of McKendree Thompson, of Washington.

About the same time the Widow Winans, with her family, who had lived with the Doles, at Bullskin, settled north of Nicholasville. She had two sons, Obadiah, who became very prominent in local affairs and died in Monroe, and William, who became a Methodist minister and joined the Church South, becoming a doctor of divinity and one of the leading spirits of that branch of Methodists. Of her daughters, Asenath and Martha married John and Daniel McCullom, the latter a soldier in 1812.

Peter Frambes immigrated from New Jersey to Monroe township in 1806, settling in the Nicholasville neighborhood. In 1824 he removed to Williamsburgh, where he died in 1873. He was a soldier of 1812, and became a very aged man. One of his sons, Andrew, is yet living at Bethel, and Joseph and James in Illinois.

Later came William Huling, from New Jersey, and settled on Ulrey's Run. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in 1826. Of his sons, Samuel settled on the farm now owned by John Slye; William on part of the home farm; Abraham removed to Indiana; Jacob A., at the age of eighty years, yet lives on the homestead; and Isaac on the Ohio turnpike north of that place. At the same time, or near that period, John McCullom settled on the present McKown place, George Iler in Tate, and Jacob Iler in Washington, all coming from New Jersey. The Shannon family were also natives of that State, but moved to this part of Monroe from Philadelphia in 1813. In 1839, John Shannon removed to New Richmond, and from there to Cincinnati. E. R. Shannon, a son, yet lives at New Richmond, and other sons removed to the West.

The Nichols family came from Virginia to the Miami country some time about the beginning of the present century. In 1807, Nathan Nichols purchased 800 acres of land in the western part of Monroe, which he came on to occupy about that time or soon after. He lived and died on the place now owned by Jonathan B. Nichols, about 1824, aged seventy-five years. His family consisted of sons named Philip, who died on part of the homestead in 1861, and who had sons named Thomas L., Nathan C., Philip A., and Elisha,—all but two yet living in the county; his daughters married Jacob Jackson and Joseph Reed. Wil-

liam, the second son, died on the original purchase, leaving nine children. The third son, John, died a young man at the salt-works at Pomeroy. The fourth son, Elijah, lived in Monroe, where he was born in 1812; his family consisted of sons Jonathan and Thomas B., both living in Monroe; and a daughter married John Ferguson. David, the fifth son, a cabinet-maker, after living on the Big Indian moved to Hamilton County. Of the other sons, Nathan lived and died in the Buchanan settlement in Washington; Robert H. was a Methodist preacher, and lived at Laurel; Thomas J. was a physician, who died at the age of twenty-three; and Jonathan B., the youngest, yet lives on the homestead in Monroe. There were in the family two daughters, who married Hatton and James B. Simmons.

An account of the Ferguson and Shaw families, some of whom settled in this part of Monroe,—the Franklin neighborhood,—is given in the history of Ohio township. South from here the pioneer was Josiah Carnes, who died on the farm yet occupied by his son, Lewis,—a man upwards of eighty years of age; another son, William, lived at New Richmond many years, but removed to Illinois; and Josiah is yet living in Indiana. The daughters married James and Elijah Noble and John M. Browning. John, James, and Nathan Corbin, natives of Maryland, settled in the central part of Monroe after 1812. The latter had sons named Abraham, John, and James; and his daughters married Henry Purkiser, William Bainum, John Hutson, and William W. Gardner. At the house of the latter, in Monroe township, Nathan Corbin died May 7, 1876, aged nearly one hundred years.

Everett Bettle was of Quaker parentage. In 1807 he came from Philadelphia and purchased a thousand acres of land, extending from the Ohio River northward, along the western line of Monroe, which he and his family occupied. Of his sons, John and Josiah became business men at New Richmond; Samuel lived on the place now occupied by Thomas Willis; Everett became a physician, and went South; one of the daughters married Thomas Glisson and another William McDonald.

On a part of the Bettle purchase Absalom Cook settled at a later day, and had sons, who were reared here, named William, Joshua, and George. The daughters married Bennett and Rice. Descendants of William Cook yet live in Monroe.

Some time after 1812, David Moreton, a native of Pennsylvania, purchased a tract of land at the mouth of Boat Run, which he improved, and lived there until his death. He had sons named Mathias, Jonathan, and Isaac. The former two removed to the West. Isaac, in his younger days, was a trader among the Indians, and was taken captive by a hostile tribe. On being released he went back to Pennsylvania, and afterwards came on to live in Monroe. He was a merchant a few years at Point Pleasant, but returned to Boat Run, where he died from the effects of being thrown from a horse. He had three sons,—William, who died in Monroe; Isaac removed to Iowa; and David, yet living on the old Thomas Fee farm, in Washington.

In 1805, James Cooper, a native of Ireland, but who came here from Pennsylvania, settled on the Big Indian, where he lived until 1812, when he moved into Monroe,

but in 1825 went to Dayton. His eldest daughter married Wm. Noble, and his son John has been a resident of southern Monroe almost his entire lifetime, and a merchant at Point Pleasant since 1839.

In this locality W. H. Bushman settled in 1813, and part of his purchase is yet owned by his sons, Isaac, William, and Abraham; other sons were David, Daniel, Lewis, and John, who lived in the township until their decease.

On Boat Run John Flannegan located about 1810, and the farm is yet in possession of his descendants.

Mathew Clark was a pioneer in this section, and lived to be more than ninety-two years of age. Of his two sons, John and William R., the former yet resides near Clermontville.

In 1805, Thomas Page moved from Burlington, N. J., to a farm in Tate, which became known as the Simpson place, and on which he erected a brick house in 1807. In 1815 he moved to Point Pleasant, where he had the first store, and after residing there a number of years moved to Cincinnati, where he died in 1855, aged eighty-three years. His family had among other members a son, John, who married Rachel Hartman, of Jackson, Jan. 9, 1817, and who, after living a few years at Point Pleasant, settled east of Laurel, where they yet reside at extreme ages,—eighty-five and eighty-three years. Abner, the third son of Thomas Page, married a daughter of Levi Pigman, and settled on the Big Indian, a mile above Point Pleasant, where he died in 1827. Living as a neighbor to John Page was John Boys, who settled here about 1815, and was killed by a falling tree. Farther west John Brown was the pioneer, and one of his sons, E. G. Brown, yet lives in the northern part of Monroe. John Fisher, son of Adam Fisher, of Washington, settled about this period on the farm now owned by his son, F. M. Fisher. John L., another son, lives in Tate.

William Pollard came from Kentucky, settling where is now Laurel about 1811. He died about 1858. His sons removed to Kentucky and to Cincinnati.

“About the year 1814 the John Woodford survey, No. 1156, was offered for sale by Maj. Parker, of Lexington, Ky., and George Brown, of Ohio,—Parker selling the west half, and James Simmons acting as his agent. Emigration now set in rapidly, and the following settlers soon bought in the woods and began to clear the land. We will name them as near as we can in the order in which they came: Thomas Hitch, Sr., who came from Kentucky; John Corbin, Sr., who, I believe, came from Maryland, and settled in the Round Bottom road, near where Carmel Cemetery now is, about the year 1815. His brother, Abram Corbin, settled just north of him, where Joseph Turner now lives, and Nathan Corbin, son of John Corbin, settled just across the road from Abram Corbin. John Marsh, from Kentucky, came next, and then William P. Lakin came, and started a potter-shop at a very early day. William Pollard, from Mason Co., Ky., bought the land where Laurel now stands, and started a rope-walk,—first at Leonard Simmons', and then on his farm. He furnished the country around with bed-cords, cables, plow-lines, fishing-lines, and sometimes with traces for the harness. South of William Pollard purchases were made by William Debruler, Thomas

Lakin, and Michael Huling, and farther north were John Fisher and Ralph Naylor. All the above, I think, bought near the same time,—say about the years 1814 and 1815. A little later, John Hitch, Hamilton Reed, Nathan Corbin, Sr., and Wesley Simmons bought in the woods and commenced clearing their farms. Samuel Pollard, who came from Kentucky with my father, and purchased land on the McDougal survey, soon after sold to Hezekiah Bainum, and moved back to Kentucky. William and Chambers Stewart, of Cynthiana, Ky., bought and cleared land just north of where Laurel now stands, but never moved over; but Thomas L. Stewart and Chambers Stewart, Jr., came over and occupied the land.

“These all bought land on Parker's part of Woodford's survey. Those who bought of George Brown, who sold the east half of the survey in this neighborhood, were Stephen Bennett, John Boys, Sr., and John McCarty, who was the first blacksmith in that region. The father of John Rogers bought where Dr. Kennedy now lives, and a Mr. Evans, and I believe a Mr. Day, where Rev. Andrew S. McLcan afterwards lived. Mr. Evans was the first shoemaker in the neighborhood.”*

Of the settlements made at a later day, the one so favorably known as “the Scotch settlement” is the most prominent. In 1821, John Porter, Alexander Porter, Janet Johnston, John Johnston, and John McNair, natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, landed at Philadelphia, and crossing the mountains, purchased a flat-boat at Pittsburgh, descended the river to Neville, where they temporarily lived. In 1823 they settled just north of Nicholsville, where one of the party, Alex. Porter, yet resides, nearly eighty-eight years old. The Clark, Campbell, McKown, and other Scotch families were added to the settlement in time, which extended itself northward and into Tate. Almost without exception the descendants of the above have become among the most useful citizens of the township, distinguished for their industry, intelligence, and integrity. Their well-kept farms, fine buildings, and improved stock have given the settlement a merited reputation and words of praise from all who visit that part of the county, which is one of the most desirable in all Clermont.

Monroe having belonged to Ohio and Washington until so late a period (1825), much of its pioneer history is given in those townships, and in addition the names of other pioneers appear among

THE PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

In the list here appended appear the names of all persons who paid taxes on real and personal property in 1826. In case a tax was paid only on real estate the owner was most likely a non-resident of the township at that period, and such names are indicated by an asterisk.

Armocost, John.	*Avery, Henry, No. 415; L. Butler, original proprietor.
Allen, Marion, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.	Boys, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
Alloway, Charles.	Bennett, Stephen.
Archard, John, No. 2497; Thos. Overton, original proprietor.	Boys, John.
*Armstrong, Samuel, No. 913; F. O'Neal, orig. prop.	Barkley, James, No. 2497; Thos. Overton, original proprietor.

* James B. Simmons.

Bainum, Hezekiah.	Donham, John.
Bushman, John.	Dawson, Joseph, No. 6222; Hite and Taylor, orig. props.
Byrns, Philip B.	Dawson, John.
Bushman, Henry, No. 415; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.	Debruler, Jacob.
Bushman, Daniel.	Day, Mark.
Bushman, David.	Dole, Joshua.
Brown, Margaret, No. 1768; John McDougal, orig. prop.	*Donham, Jonathan's, No. 2497; Thomas Overton, orig. prop.
Barkley, Henry.	*Daily, Evi, No. 939; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
Barton, Edward, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.	Eaton, Ezekiel.
Bettle, Everard, No. 847; Robt. Beal, original proprietor.	Emmons, Elisha, No. 1199; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
Bettle, Josiah, No. 1761; Samuel McCraw, original proprietor.	Evans, Joseph, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
Bettle, Samuel, No. 646; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.	Eggleston, Joseph, No. 1197; Joseph Eggleston, orig. prop.
Behymer, Martin.	Flanagan, Jane.
Barkley, George, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.	Fox, Daniel.
Bainum, William.	Freeborn, Jacob.
Brown, Sarah.	Ferguson, Hugh, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
Bailiff, Daniel.	Fisher, John, No. 1768; John McDougal, orig. prop.
Bartholomew, Levi, No. 6222; Hite and Taylor, orig. props.	Freed, Israel, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
Bailiff, Edmond.	Fitzpatrick, Solomon, No. 1199; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
*Barkley, William, No. 1768; John McDougal, orig. prop.	Fee, Jacob.
*Brown, George, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.	Fraze, Stephen.
*Bushman and Low, No. 415; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.	Fee, Elisha.
*Barber, Nathan, Jr., No. 1761; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.	Gilman, John, No. 1768; John McDougal, orig. prop.
Corbin, John, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.	Gates, James H., No. 2497; Thos. Overton, orig. prop.
Corbin, John, Jr.	Gilman, James.
Corbin, Abraham S.	Gillespie, Chloe.
Clark, Mathew, No. 646; Alex. Parker, original proprietor.	Huling, Michael, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
Clenny, Joseph.	Huling, Isaac.
Corbin, Nicholas, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.	Herron, David.
Cook, Absalom.	Hoke, Philip H.
Corbin, Abraham, Sr.	Huling, Samuel.
Corbin, Nathan, No. 1768; John McDougal, orig. prop.	Harp, David.
Craig, John.	Huling, Jacob, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
Carnes, Lewis.	Harvey, George M., No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
Corbin, Abraham, Jr.	Hutson, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
Carnes, Josiah, No. 1768; John McDougal, orig. prop.	Hutson, David.
Cordery, Vincent, No. 939; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.	Hitch, John, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
Cook, William, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.	Hitch, Thomas, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
*Chapman, Zachariah, No. 1543; John Harrison, orig. prop.	Hancock, David.
*Chalfant, Robert, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.	Hancock, John.
*Carnes, William, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.	Hays, John, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
Dennis, John, No. 2497; Thomas Overton, original proprietor.	*Harrison, John, No. 1543; John Harrison, orig. prop.
Dole, Joseph, No. 1199; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.	*Hunt, Jesse.
Debruler, William.	Iams, John, No. 939; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
Dickson, Polly.	Jones, Enoch.
Donham, David.	Jackson, Joseph, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
Donham, Jonathan.	Jackson, Henry.
Doughty, Robert, No. 4919; John Green, original proprietor.	Jackson, Samuel, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
Dickinson, Morgan, No. 1543; John Harrison, orig. prop.	Johnston, Janett, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
	*Johnston, John, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.

- Johnston, James.
 *Johnston, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Klingler, John.
 Klingler, Frederick.
 Lindsey, Thomas, No. 415; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
 Light, Daniel, Jr., No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
 Light, Jacob, Jr., No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
 Leeds, Absalom, No. 928; Thos. Pearson, orig. prop.
 Leeds, John, No. 274; William Green, original proprietor.
 Lindsey, Elijah.
 Lakin, William P., No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 *Light, George C., No. 1199; Laurance Butler, orig. prop.
 *Lytle, William, No. 6222; Hite & Taylor, orig. props.
 *Lane, Shadrach, No. 937; John B. Johnston, orig. prop.
 McCarter, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Marsh, John, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Mitchell, Isaac.
 Molyneaux & Thompson.
 Molyneaux, John.
 Moreton, David, No. 646; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.
 Moreton, William, No. 646; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.
 Maloy, Thomas.
 Moore, Jephtha, No. 11,033; George C. Light, orig. prop.
 Mitchell, Henry.
 Marsh, William.
 Mitchell, James.
 McNeil, John, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 McNair, John, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
 Monroe, John.
 Morgan, Samuel.
 McCollum, John, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
 McDonald, William, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
 Mitchell, Henry, No. 646; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.
 McClain, James.
 Malick, David.
 McClain, Peter, No. 3206; William Sewell, orig. prop.
 McClain, Wesley.
 Marsh, Thomas L., No. 1199; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
 McClain, John.
 McClain, Andrew, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Morford, Daniel.
 *Morgan, Abel, No. 939; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
 *Moore, Oliver, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
 *Morris, Thomas, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
 Noble, Jonathan, Sr.
 Noble, Henry.
 Noble, Jonathan.
 Noble, Elijah.
 Nichols, David.
 Nichols, Robert H., No. 193; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
 Nichols, Hannah, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Nichols, Elijah, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Nichols, William, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Nichols, Philip, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Noble, James.
 Naylor, Ralph, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Palmer, George, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Page, Thomas.
 Peoples, William.
 Porter, Alexander, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
 Purkiser, Marcus.
 *Porter, William, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, orig. prop.
 Pollard, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Parker, Daniel, No. 646; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.
 Reed, Hamilton.
 Richey, D. W., No. 415; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
 Rardin, Timothy, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Rardin, William.
 Richardson, John.
 Rardin, David, No. 2497; Thomas Overton, original proprietor.
 Riley, John.
 Rardin, James.
 Ross, James, No. 939; Beverly Roy, original proprietor.
 Rogers, John, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Rogers, James.
 Stewart, Laird P.
 Surry, John.
 Simmons, Jas. B., No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Simmons, Leonard, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Stivers, Absalom.
 Sherwin, Abigail.
 Sherwin, William, No. 415; Lawrence Butler, orig. prop.
 Smith, James L.
 Sapp, Ralph.
 Sapp, Hartley.
 Stairs, John.
 Shaw, John, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Sill, William, Jr.
 Sill, George, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Stibbins, Ebenezer.
 Sill, William, Sr.
 Sapp, Edward, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
 Slater, Thomas, No. 1768; John McDougal, orig. prop.
 Smith, Joseph.
 Seull, John H., No. 1239; Oliver Towles, original proprietor.
 Slye, Samuel, No. 1239; Oliver Towles, original proprietor.
 Shannon, John, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
 Shepard, Asa.
 Shinnaman, Henry.
 Simmons, Hatton, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Stewart, Thomas.
 Stewart, William, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Simmons, James, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Simmons, Westley.
 Surry, William.
 *Stewart, Robert, No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 *Swain, Rebecca, No. 2497; Thomas Overton, orig. prop.
 *Stairs, Noble, No. 646.
 *Stover, Joseph, No. 1616; Henry Bayless, orig. prop.
 Turner, Joseph C., No. 1156; John Woodford, orig. prop.
 Thompson, John.
 Townner, Abraham.
 Tompkins, Jesse, No. 913; Ferdinand O'Neal, orig. prop.
 Townsley, Joseph.
 Tracey, Henry, No. 6222; Hite & Taylor, orig. props.
 Thomas, Thomas.
 *Taylor, James, No. 274; Wm. Green, original proprietor.
 Ulrey, Jacob, Sr., No. 928; Thomas Pearson, orig. prop.
 Ulrey, Jacob, Jr.
 White, Alexander, No. 2497; Thomas Overton, orig. prop.
 Whilden, Martha.
 Wheeler, John.
 Winans, Obadiah, No. 939; Beverly Roy, orig. prop.
 Wheeler, David.
 Wiatt, Joseph.
 Whitney, Hepsibah.
 *Whitney, James, No. 274; Wm. Green, original proprietor.
 *Whilden, James, No. 246; Alexander Parker, orig. prop.
 Young, Jacob, No. 6222; Hite and Taylor, orig. props.

At that period the owners of lots in the village of Point Pleasant were Philip B. Byrns, James Bell, Gibbons Bradbury, Andrew Bailey, Henry Bushman, Joseph Clenny, Robert Chalfant, Wm. Dickson, Ezekiel Eaton, Jacob Freeborn, Jesse Fee, James Lindsey, John Molyneaux, Isaac Moreton, Isaac Mitchell, Hart Mulloy, Henry Noble, Thomas Page, James Smith, John Thompson, Wilson L. Thompson, Enoch James, Steele, Pigman & Lytle.

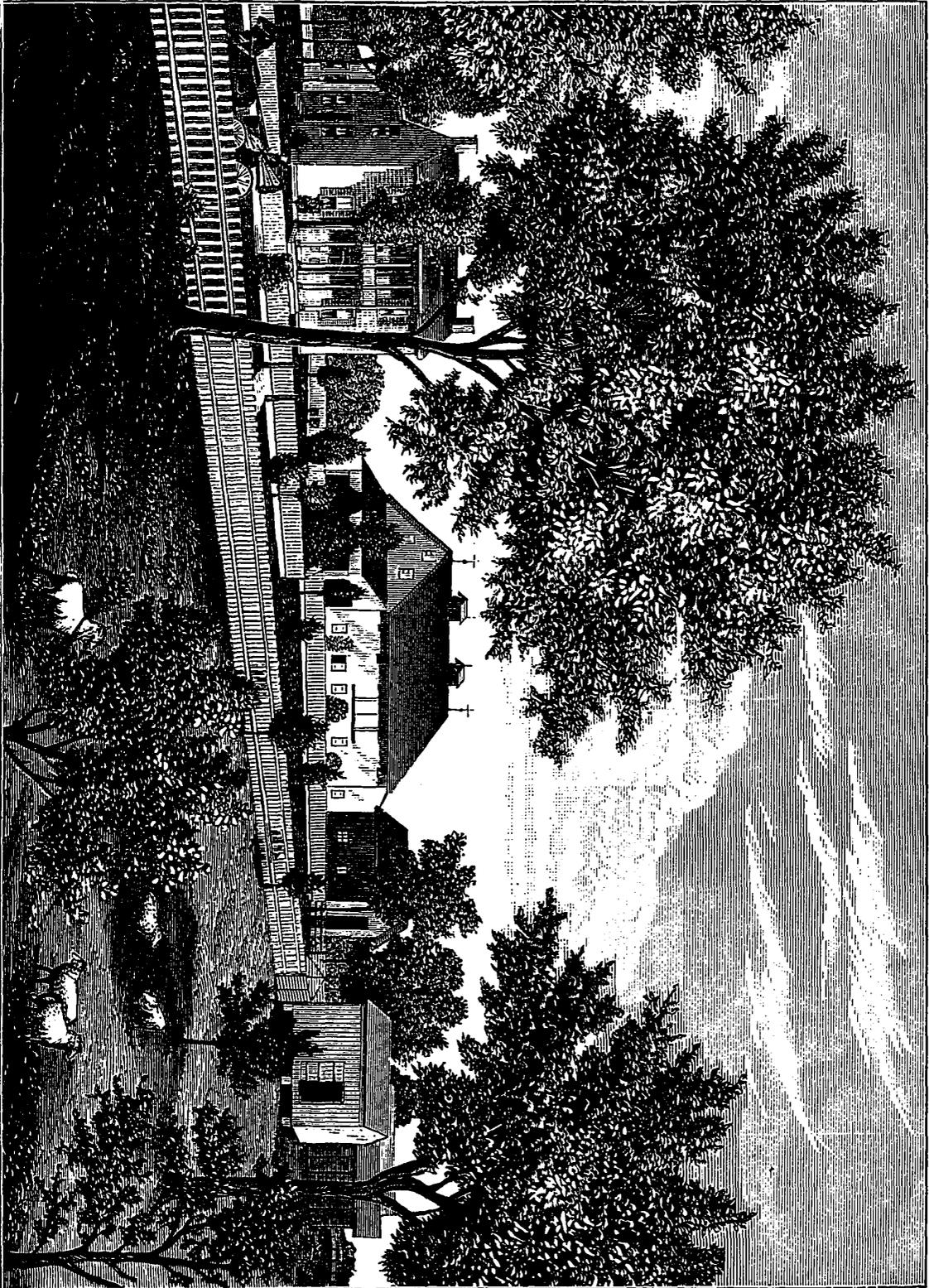
The village property was valued at \$6306, and it was taxed \$37.05. The total number of acres in the township were 15,920, valued at \$62,548, and taxed at \$367.47. The number of horses were 305, worth \$12,200; cattle 506, worth \$4048; merchandise capital, \$3700; and the total tax was only \$117.20.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In pursuance of a notification by the commissioners of Clermont County, the first election of the newly-organized township was held June 25, 1825, at the house of Thomas Hitch, Sr., when the following were elected: John Rogers, John Marsh, and Isaac Mitchell, Trustees; George Palmer, Clerk; W. P. Lakin, Treasurer; Henry Mitchell, Constable; Leonard Simmons and Thomas Hitch, Sr., Overseers of the Poor; Abner McLain and Thomas Thomas, Fence-Viewers. At that time Thomas Lindsey was one of the justices of the peace, and the same year Philip B. Byrns and Obadiah Winans were commissioned to that office.

From the records it appears that Feb. 11, 1826, Wm. Carnes, constable, was ordered to warn a black man by the name of Wm. Hood to depart the township.

The grand jurors selected for the next few years following the organization of Monroe were as follows: Peter McLain, Joseph Jackson, Thomas Lindsey, Philip Nichols, Daniel Bailiff, James Simmons, Wm. Hutson, Joseph Dole, Sr., Timothy Rardin, Wm. Ross, Sr., Leonard Simmons, and Jephtha Moore; and the petit jurors for the same period were Nicholas Corbin, Obadiah Winans, John Shaw, Samuel Jackson, Thomas Page, John Boyce, Wilson L. Thompson, Samuel Slye, Edward Sapp, and Laird Stewart.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY BARKLEY, DEC'D, MONROE TOWNSHIP, CLEMONT CO., OHIO.

From the treasurer's report, on the first Monday in March, 1826, we find that seven orders were paid, as follows, showing how moderate were the expenses of the township for the first year: No. 1, to Wm. P. Lakin, Treasurer, \$1; No. 2, to Wm. Carnes, Constable, 37½ cents; No. 3, to John Rogers, Trustee, \$3.75; No. 4, to George Palmer, Clerk, \$3; No. 5, to John Marsh, Trustee, \$3.75; No. 6, to Isaac Mitchell, Trustee, \$3.75; No. 7, to P. D. Moss, Assistant Clerk, 75 cents,—\$16.37½.

A township hall was built in 1861. Since the organization the principal officers for each year have been:

TRUSTEES.

1825-26.—John Rogers, John Marsh, Isaac Mitchell.
 1827.—John Rogers, Obadiah Winans, Isaac Mitchell.
 1828.—John Rogers, Obadiah Winans, William P. Lakin.
 1829-30.—Isaac Mitchell, Obadiah Winans, Hugh Ferguson.
 1831.—Isaac Donham, Evi Daily, John McClutter.
 1832.—Isaac Donham, John Riley, John McClutter.
 1833.—Isaac Donham, John Riley, Isaac L. Moreton.
 1834.—William Herron, John Riley, Isaac L. Moreton.
 1835.—William Herron, John Shaw, David Bushman.
 1836.—William Herron, Obadiah Winans, Isaac Mitchell.
 1837.—Thomas Mulloy, John Clark, Isaac Mitchell.
 1838.—Hezekiah Bainum, Obadiah Winans, Isaac Mitchell.
 1839.—John Shaw, Solomon Fitzpatrick, William McWilliams.
 1840-41.—Enoch Tracy, William Moreton, John Cooper.
 1842.—Thomas Mulloy, W. L. Thompson, John Cooper.
 1843.—Thomas Mulloy, John Lakin, A. C. Corbin.
 1844.—N. B. Nichols, John Lakin, A. C. Corbin.
 1845.—R. M. Mitchell, John Phillips, Jesse Pearce.
 1846.—Solomon Fitzpatrick, William Moreton, Aaron Fagin.
 1847.—John Nichols, John Phillips, John Treas.
 1848-49.—Isaac Mitchell, William Shaw, Aaron Fagin.
 1850-51.—John Nichols, John McNeil, Aaron Beckleheimer.
 1852.—John Phillips, John A. Simmons, Aaron Beckleheimer.
 1853.—John Phillips, Newton Bonner, Aaron Beckleheimer.
 1854-55.—John A. Simmons, William Bushman, James Archard.
 1856.—Aaron Bennett, John Corbin, Daniel Armacost.
 1857-60.—Aaron Bennett, John Corbin, P. H. Barkley.
 1861-62.—Perry H. Barkley, William W. Gardner, A. Terwilliger.
 1863-64.—Samuel Armacost, William W. Gardner, A. Terwilliger.
 1865.—A. Bushman, William W. Gardner, A. Terwilliger.
 1866.—A. Bushman, William W. Gardner, John Nichols.
 1867.—James Garrett, William W. Gardner, John Nichols.
 1868.—W. H. Bushman, William W. Gardner, A. Terwilliger.
 1869.—James Garrett, Samuel Armacost, David Donham.
 1870.—James Garrett, Samuel Armacost, John Idlet.
 1871-72.—David Donham, George F. Armacost, John Idlet.
 1873.—George W. Lakin, Robert Clark, John Idlet.
 1874-75.—P. H. Barkley, Robert Clark, George W. Lakin.
 1876.—Daniel M. Parker, Thomas W. Hair, H. C. Barkley.
 1877.—Robert Clark, J. D. Bushman, H. C. Barkley.
 1878.—Robert Clark, J. D. Bushman, Hiram McKown.
 1879.—Ira Ferguson, J. D. Bushman, Hiram McKown.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1825-28, George Palmer; 1829, Henry C. Hutson; 1830-32, John Rogers; 1833-35, Laird T. Stewart; 1836, Jonathan Folks; 1837, Wm. Holmes; 1838, John Rogers; 1839-41, Nathan B. Nichols; 1842, John Slye; 1843-44, Wm. H. Ferguson; 1845-47, N. B. Nichols; 1848-49, Wm. H. Ferguson; 1850-52, Geo. J. Nichols; 1853-54, Wm. Shaw; 1855, C. N. Browning; 1856, Richard Marsh; 1857, Geo. J. Nichols; 1858-60, W. R. Price; 1861-62, Sampson Peppers; 1863-64, T. S. Potter; 1865, D. H. Nichols; 1866-67, T. S. Potter; 1868-73, D. H. Nichols; 1874-75, D. M. Parker; 1876, Wm. E. Nichols; 1877, D. H. Nichols; 1878-79, Alex. Dunn.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

1825-26, Wm. P. Lakin; 1827-28, Edward Sapp; 1829-33, Hezekiah Bainum; 1834-35, Philip Nichols; 1836-38, John Fisher; 1839, Timothy Rardin; 1840-43, Solomon Fitzpatrick; 1844, Henry

Barkley; 1845-46, Josiah Carnes; 1847, Jesse Pierce; 1848-49, John Slye; 1850-52, Solomon Fitzpatrick; 1853-54, Wm. Stairs; 1855-56, J. R. H. Simmons; 1857-59, Hatton Simmons; 1860-64, John D. Widmeyer; 1865-68, John H. Marsh; 1869-71, Ira Ferguson; 1872-73, F. E. Bettle; 1874-78, J. L. Barkley; 1879, F. E. Bettle.

ASSESSORS.

1843-44, E. G. Brown; 1845, Wm. H. Ferguson; 1846, Isaac Donham; 1847, James Ferguson; 1848-54, Abner Huntington; 1855, J. B. Armacost; 1856, John Slye; 1857-60, Abner Huntington; 1861, Jonathan Dunham; 1862-63, John B. Turner; 1864, J. R. Shaw; 1865-66, A. W. Armacost; 1867-68, Frank M. Fisher; 1869, J. W. Simmons; 1870, F. E. Bettle; 1871, Wm. Idlet; 1872-73, C. C. Brown; 1874-76, E. W. Day; 1877, James Hendrixson; 1878-79, S. N. Galbreath.

THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Regarding the early roads of Monroe, James B. Simmons says:

"When my father, Leonard Simmons, moved upon his new farm southwest of Laurel, in 1812, there were no roads leading to it except such as he cleared for his own convenience, or blazed the trees so as to find the road or path from place to place.

"The only road that was laid out in that section of country was the Round Bottom road, leading from Augusta, Ky., to the Round Bottom on the Little Miami River. This road passed the farm of my grandfather, Adam Simmons, and the farm of Josiah Carnes. We had one blazed road-path from our cabin out to the Round Bottom road to a point called the 'Big Bear Wallow,' now Laurel. This led us out to Uncle James Simmons, and to grandfather's, about four miles. We had another blazed road from our cabin out to the Round Bottom road, near where the Carmel Cemetery is located. This opened the way to Mr. Carnes', about three miles. Another blazed path led out by Thomas Lakin's, afterwards Peddicord's, to the mouth of Boat Run, where an old man by the name of Weldon kept the post-office, about three and a half miles distant. There was another blazed road down what we called the dividing ridge, between the forks of Colclazer, then down that stream to Big Indian. This led to the Big Indian road. Mr. Colclaser and Larry Byins, an old Revolutionary soldier, lived on this stream.

"The first regularly laid-out road after 1812 was one from the State road, at a point two or three miles west of Bethel, to the Ohio River, at the mouth of Big Indian Creek, crossing the Round Bottom road where Laurel now stands. This was called the Page road, because Thomas Page, Sr., father of John Page, of Laurel, petitioned for the road. The starting-point was near where he lived, and gave him an outlet to Point Pleasant. This was in 1815 or 1816.

"The second road laid out was petitioned for by Hezekiah Bainum, beginning at the Round Bottom road, near the old Carmel Cemetery, then passing Bainum's and Peddicord's, striking the waters of Boat Run at William Clark's; thence to the mouth of Boat Run. Leonard Simmons was one of the viewers of this road. Mr. Bainum soon after started a small horse-mill on this road, and then converted it into an inclined wheel ox saw-mill. Here a vast amount of lumber was sawed for the neighborhood, and a great deal was hauled to the river and rafted to Cincinnati for sale.

"The third road laid out was petitioned for by William P. Lakin. He and Walford Wyatt, Sr., of Fleming Co., Ky., having bought the Eggleston survey, south of McDougal's and John Woodford's surveys, were selling it out. Those who settled in the woods on the Eggleston survey, were Sanford S. Simmons, John Tatman, Joseph Wyatt, John Hancock, Sr., John Peddicord, John Lakin, and others. They wanted a road through their lands, and W. P. Lakin petitioned for it to start from John Page's road, about twenty rods south of James B. Simmons' old brick house,—now Dr. Kennedy's; thence southwest by Thomas Hitch, Sr.,—now Turner's; thence southwest by William P. Lakin's potter-shop to Round Bottom road, where Bainum's road started; thence with said road to where the Monroe township house now stands; thence by Leonard Simmons' and through the Eggleston survey, intersecting Page's road again at the mouth of Dry Run. This was about 1829. I was one of the chain-carriers when this road was laid out.

"The fourth road laid out in the old Carmel neighborhood started

where Lakin's road struck Coleclazer Creek in Eggleston's survey; thence up said branch along Leonard Simmons' west line and Bainum's west line to Bainum's road; thence to Bainum's saw-mill, and then north through the woods to the Round Bottom road, west of John Fisher's.

"The fifth road ran from the left-hand fork of Indian Creek a half-mile above Behymer's mill; thence by John Page, John Boys, Sr., and Stephen Bennett, crossing Page's road where Jacob Fee now lives, and intersecting the Lakin road south of Thomas Hitch, Sr.

"It should be remembered that these roads, for the most part, had to be opened through the woods, and the most that could be done was to fell the logs and cut the stumps low enough for a wagon to pass over. Of course, for several years, the roads were rough and in a very bad condition."

In 1826 there were nine road districts, having as supervisors Philip B. Byrns, John Marsh, Nicholas Corbin, John Fisher, Hatton Simmons, Edward Sapp, Samuel Morgan, James Ross, and Jacob Young. In 1880 the township had fourteen road districts, and the appropriations were usually sufficient to place the highways in good repair. In Monroe are two miles of improved roads (free turnpikes) in the northern part; one mile in the west, towards New Richmond; three miles along Boat Run; and five miles along the Ohio River. The Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad is graded through the northern part of the township eastward, but the people have expressed themselves not favorable towards a railroad along the Ohio, refusing to vote aid.

Shipping facilities are afforded by steamers at Point Pleasant and Clermontville. Speaking of the difficulties of transportation to Cincinnati in early times, J. B. Simmons said "that in 1816 the people of the interior of Monroe—Leonard Simmons, William Debruler, Thomas Lakin, John Marsh, John Fisher, and others—decided to construct a large boat, and that for this purpose they went into the woods to find a large tree to hollow out. They found a huge poplar, sixty feet clear of branches and five feet through at the butt, which was shaped into a commodious canoe under the direction of Hugh Barkley. After much effort it was taken to the river at Boat Run and launched, and for five years it bore away the surplus produce of the township. It was worked by poling, and could carry from five to six tons and a number of passengers besides."

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of Monroe have been limited to the common industries. As already related, pioneer saw-mills were operated by David Moreton and the Slye family. After the former mill went down John Clark and Lewis Bushman built another mill, above the old site and below the State road, at Boat Run, and afterwards a small grist-mill was added and operated until 1852, when the diminished flow of the stream no longer afforded power. In 1854, Daniel Parker & Son put up a steam saw-mill at this point, which has been operated by Fridman & Barkley since the fall of 1866. A stave-machine is run in connection and tobacco hogsheads are manufactured. Half a dozen hands are employed.

After 1820, Hezekiah Bainum had a saw-mill west of Laurel, which was operated by tread-power, oxen being used. In after-years a mill was put up which was supplied with steam-power, and carding was also done. At Laurel

a chair-factory, having steam-power, was carried on a short time by James Tompkins and others.

South of Nicholasville Elisha Emmons had a horse-mill to grind and an ox-power mill to saw, and after steam-power had been used some time the mill was moved to Nicholasville. He also had a carding-machine. The mill at Nicholasville was erected by Fitzpatrick & Emmons, and in time it was destroyed by fire. Better saw- and grist-mills were erected on its site, which were largely operated by W. W. Gardner and others. The machinery of the grist-mill has been removed, and since 1874 more or less has been done working on chair-stuffs and chair-making. The present proprietors are Theodore Steelman and Frank Hewitt. John Donham and others had mills in former days, but they have long since passed away.

At his residence W. W. Gardner had a tile-factory, which was discontinued after a few years' operation.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

The youngest hamlet in the township is HULINGTON, so named in honor of Albert W. Huling, who laid it out where the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad crosses Ulrey's Run, March 5, 1877. The plat embraces 59 lots, forming 8 blocks on an elevated tract of ground, making the site very eligible; but little progress has as yet been made in improving it. There are but a few houses and no business places.

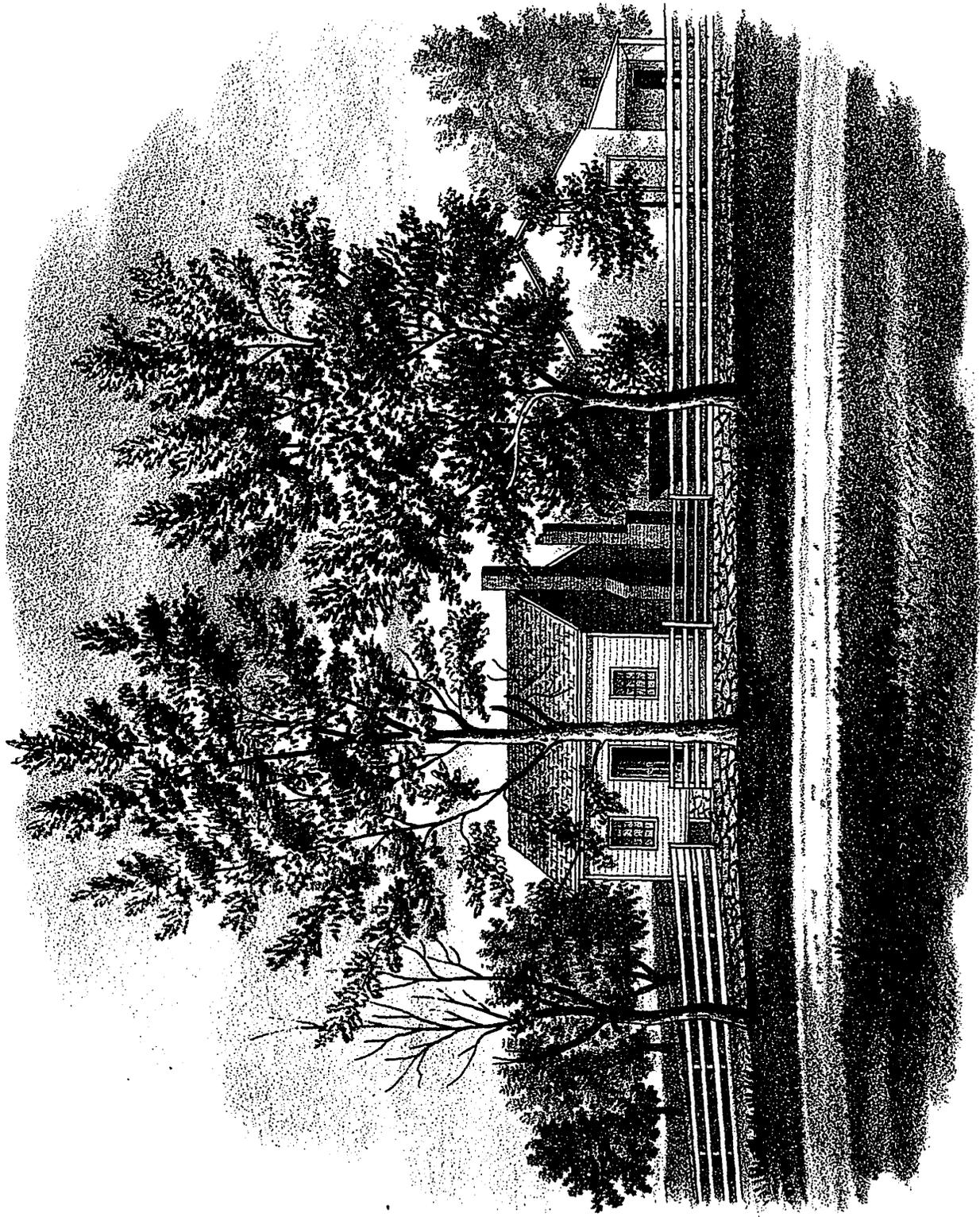
CLERMONTVILLE.

This hamlet is on Boat Run, near the mouth of that stream, on the Ohio, in the southwestern part of the township. The site was first owned by a man named Newton, who sold it to David Moreton, a native of Pennsylvania, about 1815, and soon after he erected a saw-mill on the Run, from which time its history as a business point dates. Later, Moreton sold a portion of his purchase to Rev. Daniel Parker, a Restorationist minister, who afterwards here founded the Clermont Academy, the only institution of the kind in the county. Aside from the academy and its adjunct buildings, there are about a dozen houses in the hamlet, which is noted for its moral tone and the beauty of its scenic surroundings.

In 1836, John Cooper began selling goods on Boat Run, in a building which has been destroyed by fire. Three years later he sold out to Franklin Fridman, who carried on business ten years at that stand, and in 1849 established his trade at the academy, or at the present hamlet of Clermontville. Here the firm has been in trade ever since, transacting mercantile, milling, and shipping business, whose aggregate is not excelled by that of any other firm in the county. Formerly boats landed at the mouth of Boat Run, but a landing has been made at Parker's, nearer the place of business of the Fridmans, from which easy shipping facilities are afforded.

In 1877, Tatman, Fridman & Robinson succeeded the Fridman Brothers as tobacco dealers, having warehouses at Clermontville and at Saltair, in Tate, and yearly purchasing large quantities.

The first post-office in this part of the county was kept about 1820, for a few years, at the house of Moses Bradbury, who lived on what was later better known as the



*BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL U.S. GRANT, POINT PLEASANT,
CLERMONT CO. OHIO.*

Moreton farm. The Clermontville post-office was established July 6, 1875, with George H. Fridman postmaster, who yet serves in that capacity. A daily mail is supplied from Cincinnati.

NICHOLSVILLE.

The original proprietor of the land which forms the site of this hamlet, situated in the northeastern part of the township, was Joseph Dole. About 1825 he sold an acre of ground from his farm, which lay at the forks of the Felicity and New Richmond roads, to Daniel Fee, who built a store and successfully followed merchandising eighteen years, when he sold his business to Nathan B. Nichols. Meantime, land had been sold from the Dole farm to Henry Hutson, saddler; John Barton, wagon-maker; Thomas Stewart, wheelwright; Janus Fee, blacksmith; and Totten Jackson, cabinet-maker, who put up shops and houses, and the place soon became a thriving business point. About this time the shoemaker, Charles Blackburn, and the tailor, Jacob Barngrover, died of the smallpox, which prevailed in this part of the township.

In 1842, E. S. Dole, who had become the proprietor of the home farm, laid out about 6 acres more for village purposes, calling the whole "Feetown," in honor of the old merchant, Daniel Fee. In a few years Erin Cole became the owner of the Dole interests, and in 1847 replatted the lots, calling the place by its present name in honor of the then merchant, N. B. Nichols, and the post-office established that year also took the name of Nicholsville. Nichols was succeeded in trade by George T. Layfield, Wesley McLain, and the present William Idlet, the latter being here eight years. At other stands William Slye has been in trade since 1849, and G. W. Ralls for the past twelve years, and the three stores transacting, in the aggregate, a very large business.

Nathan B. Nichols continued postmaster until 1851, when he was succeeded by William Slye, and his successors have been the following: 1855, N. B. Nichols; 1863, William Slye; 1871, Wesley McLain; 1873, William H. Idlet. The mail is supplied from Clermontville office.

Before 1840 Dr. Wilcoxon was the physician of this part of Monroe, and then came Dr. Wilson Thompson, practicing a number of years. Dr. Philip Kennedy and Dr. Richard Marsh were also here located. Dr. John Richardson yet lives near the hamlet; Dr. C. Monjar died there in the fall of 1879, and the present physician is Dr. L. W. K. Tracy, eclectic.

Nicholsville has never attained any size beyond that demanded for the occupation of the foregoing business men, and Archibald McMurchy and Archibald McNair, blacksmiths; S. T. Dolen, wagon-maker; and J. Jackson & Sons are the undertakers, west of the hamlet, where is also a good mill. In this locality are Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist church edifices, a good school-house, and an Odd-Fellows' hall.

LAUREL.

This village is south of the centre of Monroe, near the eastern line of the township, on an elevated plateau. It contains about 400 inhabitants, 2 churches, and the usual adjuncts of a country village. It was laid out as Van Burenville by Wm. Pollard in 1837, and on the 7th of

March, 1838, an addition was made by Pollard, increasing the whole number of lots to 67. The present name was applied to the place about 1844.

The first house on the village site was erected by James Simmons, and part of the building yet forms the residence of Dr. I. N. Brown. Other houses were soon after built by E. G. Brown, John Anno, and John Anderson. James Fee opened the first store, and James Simmons the second, the latter about 1838. Then followed in trade Hezekiah Bainum, Benjamin Simmons, Daniel Fee, J. R. H. Simmons, James Bainum, John A. Simmons, O. W. Davis; and for the past four years J. L. Barkley has been engaged in merchandising, having the only store in the place. He is also postmaster of the Laurel office, which has a daily mail from Clermontville. The office was established Oct. 17, 1842, with the name of Clermont, and had James Simmons as postmaster. But two years later the name was changed to Laurel. In 1845, Benjamin H. Simmons was appointed postmaster; in 1855, R. McLaughlin; in 1863, N. C. Bainum; in 1867, J. R. H. Simmons; and in 1869, O. W. Davis.

The physicians of Laurel are Drs. S. B. South, I. N. Brown, and Philip Kennedy, the latter being a mile north from Laurel.

James Fee was the first blacksmith, following his trade many years; the present smiths are John S. Boys and Enoch Kelch, the latter, also, being a wagon-maker. In that trade David Bainum was the first at Laurel, but in the vicinity John Willis had a shop years before. The cabinet-maker's trade has been carried on by Elisha Nichols, John Fletcher, and William Tompkins, the latter remaining.

POINT PLEASANT.

This is the oldest and most historic village in the township. It was laid out in 1813, to contain $62\frac{7}{8}$ acres, at the mouth of Indian Creek, on the Ohio, by Joseph Jackson for the proprietor, Henry Ludlow. The plat embraced 100 in-lots and 13 out-lots, with a reservation on the river-bank for the use of the public, and streets named Indian, Locust, Main, Ohio, North, Maple, and Water. Henry Ludlow lived on the tract of land on which the village was laid out before 1810, and about 1820 removed to Cincinnati, where he died suddenly. In 1815 the place contained only two houses, that of Ludlow's and one occupied by John Thompson, a blacksmith, and son of the Rev. W. G. Thompson. The third house was erected soon after by Thomas Page, who opened the first store, built the first warehouse, and established the tannery where Jesse R. Grant was employed in 1822. He had married Miss Simpson, of Tate, the year before, and the young and poor couple resided at Point Pleasant, in the house of Lee Thompson. This house yet remains as built, and is in a well-preserved condition, a lean-to kitchen having been added since its occupancy by the Grants. It is a one-story frame, the main part being 16 by $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a steep roof, the pitch being five feet, and on the outside of the north end is a huge chimney, affording a spacious fireplace. In the front of the house, which is on the upper part of Indian Street and faces Indian Creek, is a door, on each side of which are windows, having small panes of glass. Internally were

a living room and, at the south end, a bed-chamber, in which was born, April 27, 1822, the distinguished Gen. U. S. Grant. After this event his parents remained at Point Pleasant about a year, removing to Georgetown in 1823.

At this period Point Pleasant was, for that country, a place of much importance, and had a most promising future, which, however, has never been wholly realized. In 1837 the owners of houses were Joseph Adamson, John W. Clutter, Joseph Clenney, Archibald Gilbert, John B. Hopper, Michael Huling, Wm. P. Lakin (2), Isaac Mitchell, John Molyneaux, William Page, G. W. Phelps, John Salt, Christopher Smith, Wilson Thompson, John Thompson, David Wheeler, and David Walker. Although a better class of buildings has been erected, the number has not been much increased, and the village to-day only about maintains the position it occupied half a century ago.

After being in trade a few years, Thomas Page was succeeded by Isaac Moreton, and he by a man named Ewing, who had John Molyneaux as a clerk. The latter was afterwards an important business man and many years here in trade. Lee Thompson was among the first merchants, and about 1830 there were stores at Point Pleasant carried on by Joseph Clenney, Hunt & Phillips, and John McWilliams. Previous, or soon after, among the active business men were Robert Chalfant, William and John Lakin, and David Ritchie; and later, among the merchants may be named David Walker, Stephen Fee, James Duncan, Hezekiah Bainum, and John Cooper. The latter has been continuously in trade since 1839, and has at present associated with him a son, the firm-name being J. & S. H. Cooper, and was the only one engaged in merchandising in 1879. There being an excellent landing at Point Pleasant considerable shipping has been done by the various merchants, and at an early day Thomas Page put up a warehouse, which was destroyed by fire while filled with flour waiting shipment. The Lakin Brothers then erected another warehouse, and Lee Thompson had a warehouse and a pork-packing establishment. Of late the principal article shipped has been tobacco, and there are two warehouses for its storage, owned by Ketchum & Bro. and John Idlet.

Among the keepers of public-houses are remembered Jonathan Moreton, Michael Huling, Philip Byrnes, Jesse Tatman, and John Clutterley. No public-house has been kept recently.

Among the ordinary mechanics were John Wheeler, William and Elnathan Sherwin, and A. Galbreath, coopers; David Ritchie and Isaac Huling, cabinet-makers; John Lakin, brickmaker; William Riley, saddler; John C. Kramer, James Duncan, and Samuel Pullman, tailors. William P. Lakin came to this place to establish a pottery, having previously had one near Laurel. The works were burned down, but were rebuilt by Nathan Davis. For the most of the time a pottery has been carried on here, the present owners being Peterson & Co. Lately the product has been smoke-pipes, stove-flues, and drain-tiles, immense quantities of the former article being made. Employment is given to from six to ten hands.

In 1820, Thomas Page established a tannery at Point Pleasant, which he placed in charge of Jesse R. Grant, the father of the ex-President, who conducted it until 1823.

Some time after Page sold out to John and Samuel R. Molyneaux, who enlarged the tannery and enabled them to greatly extend the business. The yard was last owned by George Gregg, who used it in connection with his tannery in Washington.

The Point Pleasant post-office was established with John Molyneaux as postmaster. He was succeeded in 1835 by S. R. Molyneaux; in 1839 by J. McWilliams; in 1841 by William McWilliams; and since 1844 John Cooper has been the postmaster.

Above the mouth of Indian Creek, opposite Point Pleasant, was a paper town, which was laid out June 1, 1818, by William W. Steele and Thomas Danby, and called Point Opolis. The plat embraced 332 lots, and there was a public square reserved, on condition that the county-seat should be located here within two years. Not more than a building or two was ever erected on the site which long ago was vacated, and all the interests there are now regarded as parts of Point Pleasant.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, No. 313, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted at Nicholasville, Dec. 19, 1856, with these charter members: John Slye, A. Terwilliger, A. D. Fagin, Richard Marsh, William Slye, S. D. Winans, Peter Fagin, Benjamin Fagin, T. D. Husted, Ira Ferguson, N. Bonner, H. McNair, E. Warren, Lewis Fitzpatrick, Henry Hurget, J. H. Brannen, W. H. Altman, and Ticandor Moore. A fine hall was soon after built at Nicholasville, in which the meetings of the lodge have since been held. In 1879 the membership of Golden Rule was 36, and the officers were George Beckleheimer, N. G.; S. H. Jackson, V. G.; L. B. Purkiser, R. Sec.; W. B. Altman, P. Sec.; and Hugh McNair, Treas.

Since the institution of the lodge the Noble Grands have been A. Terwilliger, S. D. Winans, Harry Brannen, Thomas D. Husted, William H. Altman, Hugh McNair, B. F. Fagin, M. A. Leeds, Ira Ferguson, William B. Altman, Thomas Hodges, Abner Fagin, Nelson Light, Peter Fagin, A. D. Fagin, J. R. H. Simmons, W. C. McLain, T. J. Nichols, G. W. Ralls, T. H. Phillips, J. P. Richardson, J. F. Hitch, Jonas Hitch, E. Hicks, William F. Hewitt, Theodore Steelman, C. W. Page, John Page, Thomas Page, J. T. Wheeler, S. S. Slye, William Porter, W. W. Gardner, John Tatman, James B. Hodges, G. R. Taylor, H. O. Purkiser, David Shinkle, David Theis, William H. Adams, and Jonathan Emmons. The lodge is one of the best of the order in the county, and has been a valuable means for cultivating the social feelings of the people of Monroe.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

In the township history of Ohio, in this book, appears an account of the Franklin school district, which is partly in Monroe, and no further mention of it is here made. At Nicholasville the first school-house was built on Joseph Jackson's land. It was of round logs, with paper windows and ground floor. The seats were of split logs, and here a school was maintained in the winter of 1812-13. In the northern part of the township, the first school-house was built on John McCullom's land, and in 1815 had among its patrons Joseph Jackson, James Henderson, Jacob Ulrey,

Daniel Bailiff, John Leeds, George Brown. To this school the Bailiff boys came dressed in buckskin from head to foot. The union school-house was also built in 1815. It was on John Marsh's land, and was built by voluntary labor, of hewed logs. The first teacher there was Jabez Ricker, who was afterwards drowned at the mouth of the Arkansas River. Pollard Simmons, John Lakin, Augustus Eddy, William Fee, Thomas Stewart, Michael Swing, and others also taught there in early times.

In 1826 districts were formed, as follows: No. 1, in the southeastern part, with 65 householders; No. 2, immediately north, with 80 householders; No. 3, in the southwest corner of the township, with 54 householders; No. 4, northeast corner of Monroe, 43 householders; No. 5, west of No. 4, had 39 householders; and the remaining district, No. 6, had 25 householders.

Under the act forming sub-districts in the township, in 1853, directors were elected in the several districts, and the first board of education formed, the first-named director of each district being a member of that body: No. 1, John Lakin, James Duncan, and George J. Lindsey; No. 2, B. H. Simmons, Anthony Ireton, Henry Barkley; No. 3, William Shaw, William Cook, J. S. Donham; No. 4, N. B. Nichols, John F. Brown, Thomas Mulloy; No. 5, E. Lockwood, Abram Terwilliger, John McNair; No. 6, James Archard, William Moreton, William H. Bushman; No. 7, Silas Dolen, A. D. Fagin, Enoch Tracey; No. 8, A. Huntington, J. Sims, Jeremiah Husted. Nathan B. Nichols was appointed president of the board.

In 1879 the number of districts in Monroe was eleven. T. M. Willis was president of the board of education, and Alex. Dunn, secretary. The associate members were S. H. Cooper, E. F. Kelch, Hugh McNair, Sr., A. W. Huling, A. Sylvester, David Donham, Albert Leeds, W. B. Altman, John Corbin, and George H. Fridman. The total amount appropriated for the support of schools was \$5993.89, of which two-thirds were paid to the teachers. In the high school were 45 pupils, and the number attending the primary schools was 505. There were 11 school-houses and 12 school-rooms, the value of the buildings being reported as \$6500. Thirty-one weeks of school were maintained.

In addition to the excellent public schools of Monroe, it contains Clermont Academy, a sketch of which appears in a general chapter. It was established in 1839, and has ever since been a power for good in the county and Southern Ohio.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

As in most of the other townships of the county, in Monroe the Methodists were the first to organize themselves into a church society; but, owing to their imperfect system of records, the exact time and the constituent members cannot be given. But an approximate period for the formation of

THE CARMEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

places that event soon after the settlement of the township, and among the members who belonged at that early period were the Carnes, Simmons, Corbin, Hitch, Lakin, and other pioneer families, few of the earliest settlers being without some religious convictions, and so generous was

the sentiment that many united who formerly adhered to other sects. The meetings were generally held at the house of Josiah Carnes, on Boat Run; but in 1816 measures were instituted to build a house of worship at some central point. After a somewhat continued discussion, it was decided to locate the church-lot near the pottery of W. P. Lakin, west of the present village of Laurel, where the Carmel Cemetery now is. As this would remove the place of meeting a number of miles from Mr. Carnes, he severed his connection from the church, which thus lost one of its most worthy members. The house was built in 1817, and as the frame was not supplied with girders, an iron rod had to be supplied to keep the roof from falling in. Before the church was fully completed Rev. Peter Hastings, of Felicity, preached in it; and the second sermon was preached by Rev. Joshua Sargent. In the grove back of the house camp-meetings were sometimes held, and the one in 1825 was largely attended. Among the preachers present were the Revs. Benjamin Lakin, John Collins, John Meek, and Wm. B. Christie, at that time a student of the Augusta College. The horses of the visiting brethren were pastured by Leonard Simmons, and one day as many as ninety head were in the field.

In the course of seventeen years the old house became too small, and in 1834 a brick edifice was erected on the same lot by a building committee composed of Rev. B. H. Nichols, Thomas Hitch, and James B. Simmons. This was damaged by a storm, and after 1860

THE LAUREL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

became the place of worship for the Methodists of this part of the township. The Carmel house was abandoned, but the cemetery, which was also begun in 1817, is still maintained. With the church-lot it originally contained two acres, and the deed for the property was duly recorded in 1822, the trustees at that time being James Simmons, Leonard Simmons, John Corbin, Sr., Thomas Hitch, Sr., and William P. Lakin. The first interment there was in 1817, and the person buried was a daughter of Michael Huling. At present the yard contains the remains of more than 600 persons, and here sleep the long unbroken sleep of death many of the pioneers of Monroe, to whose friends the old Carmel church-lot is a sacred spot and is well preserved.

The Laurel church building is 38 by 50 feet, of brick, and although plainly finished, presents an inviting appearance. The building committee were Robert H. Nichols, H. Nichols, and William R. Press, and the church was consecrated by Bishop Clark. The present trustees are Alexander Donley, Elisha Dole, J. R. H. Simmons, Julius Potts, Nicholas Dickson, Frank McNeal, John Widmeyer, E. Kelch, and George Armacost. The church, in common with other charges, constitutes the Laurel Circuit, and has an interest in the parsonage at Laurel village, whose trustees in 1879 were E. Dole, E. Kelch, T. M. Willis, Jacob Jackson, and E. Cox.

THE POINT PLEASANT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1815 a class of Methodists had its existence in the southern part of Monroe, and among the members

were William P. Lakin, John Lakin, Isaac Mitchell, William McWilliams, Wilson L. Thompson, Rev. Benjamin Lakin, Crissie Slater, Jane Rice, Hiram Hooper, and the wives of most of the foregoing. The preaching services were usually held in the school-house, and often in the Page warehouse. Mr. J. B. Simmons relates that in that building he "heard the famous and eccentric Lorenzo Dow preach in 1816, from the text 'Quench not the spirit.' He preached at three P.M. I had heard him preach in the forenoon of the same day at New Richmond. There were but few houses in New Richmond at that time, but the people of the whole country for many miles around had gathered to see and to hear this strange preacher. He came across the river at New Richmond in a skiff, and walked up to the top of the bank and said, 'Where is your church?' Being informed that they had none, he looked up and said, 'We will go to the woods.' He started, and the people followed him through the brush until he came to a fallen tree. He went into the top, got on the trunk, and, holding to a limb, began to sing, while the people crowded around him. He then preached, part of the time standing and part of the time sitting on the tree. I followed him to Point Pleasant and heard him again in the afternoon, as I before said. At the Point he announced that he would preach again at daybreak next morning. To hear this morning sermon my father went three or four miles by torch-light through the woods. There was no road."

The present Methodist church is the first and only one at Point Pleasant. It was begun in 1868 by Edward Cox, but was not completed until several years later, and was dedicated by Elder Granville Moody. It is a plain frame, 28 by 42 feet, and cost \$1250. The trustees in 1879 were Henry Peterson, George McKibben, Darius Littleton, Edward Cox, W. Van Gilder, John Lakin, and George Noble. The church belongs to Laurel Circuit, as do also the other Methodist Churches in the township.

THE SPRING GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At and around Nicholasville a class of Methodists was formed about 1808. The usual place of preaching was at the house of Thomas Marsh, two miles south from Nicholasville. Among the members here were Peter McLain, Joseph Dole, Joseph Jackson, and members from these and other families to the number of a score or more. After 1830 a small log meeting-house was built on the farm of Solomon Fitzpatrick, which was locally called the Elam church. It was used as a place of worship about twenty years, when the meetings were transferred to the school-house near Nicholasville. In 1856 the present church edifice was erected by a committee composed of Jacob Jackson, John F. Brown, and David Hancock, on land formerly owned by J. F. Brown, near Spring Grove, from which the church takes its name. The building is a neat frame, and cost \$1600. The present controlling trustees are George W. Ralls, Aaron D. Fagin, John Kendall, Abel Sapp, Jacob Jackson, George Light, James D. Morris, Charles W. Huntley, and William B. Altman.

THE FRANKLIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the western part of the township, was built in 1854, through the instrumentality of Philip and John Nichols,

Samuel Bettle, Jonathan Donham, and others. It is a plain, substantial brick house of moderate proportions, and stands on land formerly owned by Timothy Rardin. Connected with the church-lot is a grave-yard of three-fourths of an acre in extent. The property is at present controlled by trustees,—Jonathan Nichols, Hamlin Nichols, George Rice, Christopher Jones, Thomas M. Willis, and David H. Nichols.

In the northern part of the township

THE ZOAR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

afforded a place of worship for the Methodists and others. Here the pioneer members were John McCullom, Obadiah Winans, James Moore, William McDonald, Jacob Huling, Senath McCullom, Levi Bartholomew, Henry Tracy, Edmund Bailiff, John Leeds, Wesley Leeds, John Monroe, Evi Daily, Joseph Dole, and Obadiah Dolen. The preaching was first held in the school-house in the present Scotch settlement, but a frame meeting-house was afterwards erected in the Huling neighborhood, which was used as a place of worship twenty-five years. The present house was then erected on the same lot, and meetings were held in it until 1876, when the trustees, John Wiltsee, Howard House, and Nathaniel Daily, sold the property, and the house has been converted into a residence. The society which formerly existed here has disorganized, and the members have connected themselves with the old Bethel Church in Tate and the Mt. Pisgah Church in Ohio.

Nearly all the Methodists of the township of Monroe since 1852 have been served as members of a circuit called Laurel, to which the following appointees were sent by the Annual Conference :

1853, Rev. P. F. Holtsinger; 1854, Revs. James Armstrong, George Parrott; 1855, Revs. James Armstrong, T. S. Dunn; 1856, Revs. J. C. Maddy, J. H. Herron; 1857, Revs. J. C. Maddy, J. Spence; 1858, Revs. G. B. Owens, D. C. Benjamin; 1859, Revs. A. P. Dunlap, D. C. Benjamin; 1860, Revs. A. P. Dunlap, J. Armstrong; 1861, Revs. Thomas Lee, N. Green; 1862, Rev. Thomas Lee; 1863, Revs. William Runyan, Henry M. Keck; 1864, Revs. William Runyan, W. H. Reed; 1865, Revs. W. E. Hines, W. P. Jackson; 1866, Revs. W. T. McMullen, M. A. Head; 1867, Revs. W. T. McMullen, R. E. Smith; 1868, Revs. W. T. McMullen, J. Armstrong; 1869, Revs. J. P. Porter, J. Armstrong; 1870, Revs. J. P. Porter, W. M. Boyer; 1871, Revs. J. H. Middleton, C. H. Kalbfus; 1872, Revs. S. N. Marsh, C. H. Kalbfus; 1873, Revs. N. McDonald, G. W. Fee; 1874, Revs. F. Hypes, G. W. Fee; 1875, Revs. John Vance, E. P. James; 1876, Rev. E. P. James; 1877, Rev. W. F. Eastman; 1878, Rev. N. W. Darlington.

The circuit has about 300 members, and the ministerial supply before the time above given was from the Miami, White Oak, New Richmond, and Amelia Circuits, to which the reader is referred for the names of other preachers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MONROE

was organized in the "Scotch settlement," north of Nicholasville, Nov. 19, 1831, by the Revs. Thomas Cole, of New Richmond, and A. F. Rankin, of Felicity, with the following 21 persons: John Archard, John Hays, Alexander

Porter, John McNair, William Lytle, Andrew Coombs, Samuel Armstrong, William Johnston, Martha Hays, Rebecca Hays, Nancy Hays, Susan Porter, Janet Johnston, Susan and Ann Johnston, Rachel and Sarah Armstrong, Nancy Brooks, Janet McMurchy, Sarah McNair, and Jane Lytle. Alexander Porter, John Archard, and Andrew Coombs were chosen the first ruling elders, and of all the members the former is the only survivor.

After much effort, and doing a large share of the work themselves, a small brick meeting-house was built in 1836, at the grave-yard north of Nicholasville, on land given by Elder Porter. This was used by the congregation until 1861, when the place of meeting was transferred to Bantam; and a few years later the house was demolished and part of the material used in the construction of the church at that place, which was consecrated Aug. 27, 1865, by the pastor, Rev. J. L. French. For a period the Monroe church flourished greatly, but its prosperity was checked January, 1839, by the division into the New and Old School Presbyterians, many of the members withdrawing to form a new society in Monroe; yet the vitality of the congregation was not destroyed, and when the church at Bantam was occupied there had been over 100 members, and the ruling elders at that time were Alexander Porter, William Porter, Sr., and Samuel Simpson. From the organization of the church until that time (1865) the ministers of the church (pastors and supplies) were the Revs. E. Garland, George Beecher, Moses H. Wilder, Jonathan Blanchard, J. B. Walker, A. Dresser, Edward Schofield, O. H. Newton, W. Mitchell, Thomas A. Steele, William J. Essick, and J. L. French.

THE OLD-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MONROE.

At the time of the division in 1839, John Johnston, Samuel Armstrong, Janet McMurchy, Sarah Armstrong, Janet Johnston, Susan, Ann, and Helen Johnston, John, Sarah, Robert, and Janet McNair, adhered to the Old School; and soon Alexander, Robert, and Mary McNair, Nancy A. Black, Nancy, James, and Jane Maitland, James, Agnes, and John Campbell, Robert Clark, and William and Nancy Porter attached themselves to this same branch of Presbyterians. For a time the meetings were held in the house before mentioned, but in November, 1843, a house of worship for their exclusive use was consecrated, on a lot of ground given for this purpose by Janet Johnston, a little north of Nicholasville. This, in a repaired condition, is yet the place of worship of the united schools of Presbyterians of Monroe, and although plainly built has an inviting appearance. The congregation has had a membership of 140 persons, and at present there are 50 communicants; and the house is in charge of William McNair, Samuel Clark, and Robert Clark, Trustees. Robert McNair and John McNair were ordained the first elders, July 25, 1840, and since that time among the elders have been James Maitland, J. J. Scott, Robert Clark, John Johnston, Samuel Clark, and William McNair, Jr.

The ministers of the congregation have been the Revs. L. G. Gaines, James Black, J. Wiseman, W. K. Hemmigh, Robert Young, Thomas M. Chestnut, George F. Fitch, S.

P. Dillon, William West, and, since 1877, the Rev. D. B. Duncan.

THE TWELVE-MILE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH

was constituted March 21, 1835, with the following members: Isaac Donham, Solomon Fitzpatrick, Hugh Ferguson, James Beagle, Jacob C. Lewis, James Mitchell, Polly Ferguson, Mary Donham, Sarah Fitzpatrick, Betsy Behymer, Nancy Lindsey, Alice Beagle, Rebecca Lewis, Hannah Elstun, Catherine Mitchell, and Ann Bunner. Soon after a brick meeting house was erected, near the covered bridge across Twelve-Mile, west from Nicholasville, which was occupied as a place of worship until the present house at Nicholasville was provided, about 1859. On the 19th of March that year new articles of faith were adopted, and the society became known as

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT NICHOLSVILLE.

At this time N. B. Nichols was the clerk of the church, James Hodges the treasurer, and S. Fitzpatrick one of the deacons. In 1865 the burying-grounds connected with the meeting-house were purchased of James and John Hodges, and the house itself has since been placed in good repair. In 1879 the deacons of the church were John J. Knowles and George J. Nichols, the former also serving as the clerk of the church. The number of members were 69, and the Rev. A. K. Sargent was the pastor. Among others who have filled the pastoral office were the Revs. Andrew Smith, A. Sargent, William D. Spaldon, W. H. Dolby, and Joseph Hawkins, all since 1859.

At Laurel was formerly a Baptist society, which became too feeble to maintain its existence, and most of the remaining members connected themselves with the church at Nicholasville. The small meeting-house in which these members worshiped has been converted into a private residence.

THE BOAT RUN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The pioneer preachers of this sect,—Christians, or New Lights,—Elder Mathew Gardner and others,—visited Monroe as early as 1820, and preached in the houses of such as were friendly disposed toward them in various localities; but it does not appear that a society organization was effected until 1842. On the 21st of August that year a meeting was held in a sugar grove on the lands of Lewis and Daniel Bushman, by Elders N. Dawson and Charles Manchester, when the following were united into church fellowship: John Clark, Oliver Stairs, Andrew Keithlen, Thomas Mulloy, W. G. Barkley (deacons), Catherine Clark, Joseph and Sarah Wyatt, Daniel and Rebecca Bushman, Elizabeth Barkley, Franklin, Rebecca, and Mathias Fridman, Sarah Stairs, William and Wilmina Moreton, Mary Keithlen, Anna Holmes, Barbara Seaton, Lewis Bushman, Abigail Clark, Barbara Stewart, John Phillips, John Denuis, Wm. Idlet, Alexander White, John L. Browning, and the wives of the last five. The church has been prosperous, and has had an aggregate membership of nearly 400; the present number belonging is 160.

The first meeting-house stood at Clermontville, and was a frame building 32 by 40 feet. It was dedicated June 4, 1843, by Elder Mathew Gardner, preaching from Luke xix. 46. The present house of worship is known as

THE MOUNT ZION CHAPEL OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It is a mile and a half from Clermontville, on two acres of ground secured for church and cemetery purposes from the farm of Wm. R. Clark, Sr. The building is a frame of fine proportions, and was erected at a cost of \$3000 by a committee composed of Franklin Fridman, W. L. Moreton, George H. Fridman, P. H. Barkley, and A. Sylvester. It was dedicated Oct. 6, 1872, by Elder J. P. Daugherty.

In addition to the deacons at the organization of the church, Isaac Moreton, Perry H. Barkley, Wm. L. Moreton, and Charles Folks were also called to that office, the three last named serving at present; George W. Bushman, Clerk, and J. H. Barkley, Treasurer. As elders there were Wm. Erskine, Edgar C. Abbott, Alex. Humphries, Asa Coan, and A. J. Abbott; and the ministers have been the Revs. C. S. Manchester, J. T. Linn, E. W. Humphries, Wm. Pangburn, C. W. Wait, J. P. Daugherty, Z. Lansdown, B. H. Crissman, N. Daw, Melissa Timmons, and J. B. Lawill. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained by the church, the present superintendent being George H. Fridman.

THE LAUREL WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This house of worship was erected in 1861 by Daniel Fee, James A. Sargent, and Wm. Cook as trustees of a society which had been formed at Laurel several years previously, and which, until this period, held its meetings in the school-house. It is a substantial edifice, and cost upwards of \$1600, by far the greater amount of which was paid by the trustees, who were also the first members of this faith in Monroe. Until the war removed the cause for the existence of this church the society flourished, and at one time had 40 members. Then came a period of declining interest, and finally complete disorganization. The building was sold after 1870 for a public hall, and in that capacity is now used.

At the Clermont Academy a Baptist society was organized in 1869, which ten years later reported a membership of 24 and the Rev. A. K. Sargent as pastor. The Sunday-school here was organized in 1839, and for many years has had J. K. Parker as superintendent.

MILITARY.

Mr. J. B. Simmons gives the following interesting account of the militia of Monroe, with the scenes and events connected with the parades and general musters:

"In those early days the militia of the State was organized, and required to muster. Muster-days were great days of excitement, and attracted vast crowds of people. In 1818 or 1819, the seventh company of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Eighth Division of the Ohio militia was organized on my father's farm, and John Marsh was elected Captain; John Fisher, Lieutenant; and John Marsh, Ensign, or Color-Bearer. These officers served five years, when they became exempt from military duty, in time of peace, according to the law, and so they resigned. In the fall of 1824 I had the honor of being elected captain of this company, as the successor of Capt. Marsh. My name was brought forward without my knowledge or consent by Maj. Philip Byrns, of Point Pleasant. Maj. Byrns was in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, in the Northwest, and was taken prisoner by the Indians, but finally escaped by stealing away at night. Being so young—only twenty-one—I hesitated to undertake it, but being urged by friends, I accepted the command, and received my commission from Governor Lucas in the spring of 1825. I procured Gen.

Winfield Scott's 'Manual on Exercise,' and studied it pretty thoroughly. John Gilman was my lieutenant, David Light our ensign, and David Bainum, now living at Laurel, was our drummer-boy.

"Among this company were many young men that were leading citizens for years. I may mention Henry Barkley, Hugh Barkley, Hutton Simmons, Elisha B., Sanford S., and John A. Simmons, William Pollard, William P. Lakin, Abram C. Corbin, John Anderson, who still lives in Laurel, David Hancock, who was my successor in office, and who was the father of Professor John Hancock, of Dayton, Nicholas Corbin, who was the grandfather of Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who commanded the first company of colored men raised in the late war, and who was at one time private secretary to President Hayes; and while Gen. Grant had the honor of commanding the armies of the nation, I had the honor of drilling his father in my company for three years, and I can say that he was very careful to obey every command.

"The company having new officers, a great many came out to see the first drilling. The muster was at Henry Barkley's house. Many ladies were present. The drummer and fife beat parade in the front yard so that the ladies could witness the forming of the line. I directed the orderly to call the roll. A number sat on the fence instead of taking their places in the ranks. I told the orderly to mark every man absent that did not answer to his name in the ranks, telling the company at the same time that I would return every man to the court-martial that did not take his place. All took their places except one, who seemed to bid defiance. I stepped up to him with drawn sword, and said, 'Sir, if you do not fall into ranks at once, and answer to your name, I will return you to the court-martial and have you fined,' and turned and left him. As I walked back to the company he said, with an oath, 'He feels mighty big since he has been elected captain.' He took his place, however, and after the orderly had finished calling the roll I brought the company to a shoulder arms; then told them to order arms, and said, 'Now, gentlemen, you have elected me your captain. While on parade I shall expect you to obey me as captain; when off parade I am as one of you.' This settled the matter of trifling with me on parade, and our first day of mustering passed off very pleasantly.

"The next summer after David Hancock was elected captain in my place, in 1828, he appointed a muster at Laurel, on William Pollard's farm, and the cavalry met at the same place on the same day. The cavalry was officered, I think, by Maj. Clark, Capt. Powell, and Lieut. John A. Simmons, who was promoted to captain. Before going into the field the two companies, infantry and cavalry, agreed to fight a sham battle to enliven the occasion. Capt. Hancock, being a young officer, requested me take charge of the company, and took the vote of the company, which was unanimous. On taking the command I marched the company to a large sycamore-tree standing out in the field, the branches of the tree reaching out fifteen or twenty feet each way, and so low that the horsemen could not ride under without being dragged off their horses. We formed the company into a hollow square around the tree for the double purpose of shade and defense. The cavalry soon made their appearance on the far side of the field. They divided into two divisions, taking opposite directions around the field to attack us on two sides at the same time. We made ready for the attack by appointing officers to command on each side of the square, I taking oversight of the whole.

"They came up at a full lope, and in good style. They were in single file, and when near us formed into platoons to fire, and then retired by right and left, until the last platoon had discharged its volley, the infantry keeping up its fire at each platoon.

"The cavalry, after repeating their attacks, retired to the far side of the field, and determined to give us a running fire. This left every man to fire as he pleased in passing our company. Some came so near their horses took fright, some were thrown and captured, and others lost their caps, pistols, etc. They then formed into sections, attacking us on all sides at once, and the men were so determined to break our ranks that it came near being a fight in earnest. Some did get hurt, but none mortally. Had it not been for the sycamore-tree they would have whipped us, but as it was we got the better of them. That day was remembered for many years as the day of the Battle of the Sycamore-Tree.

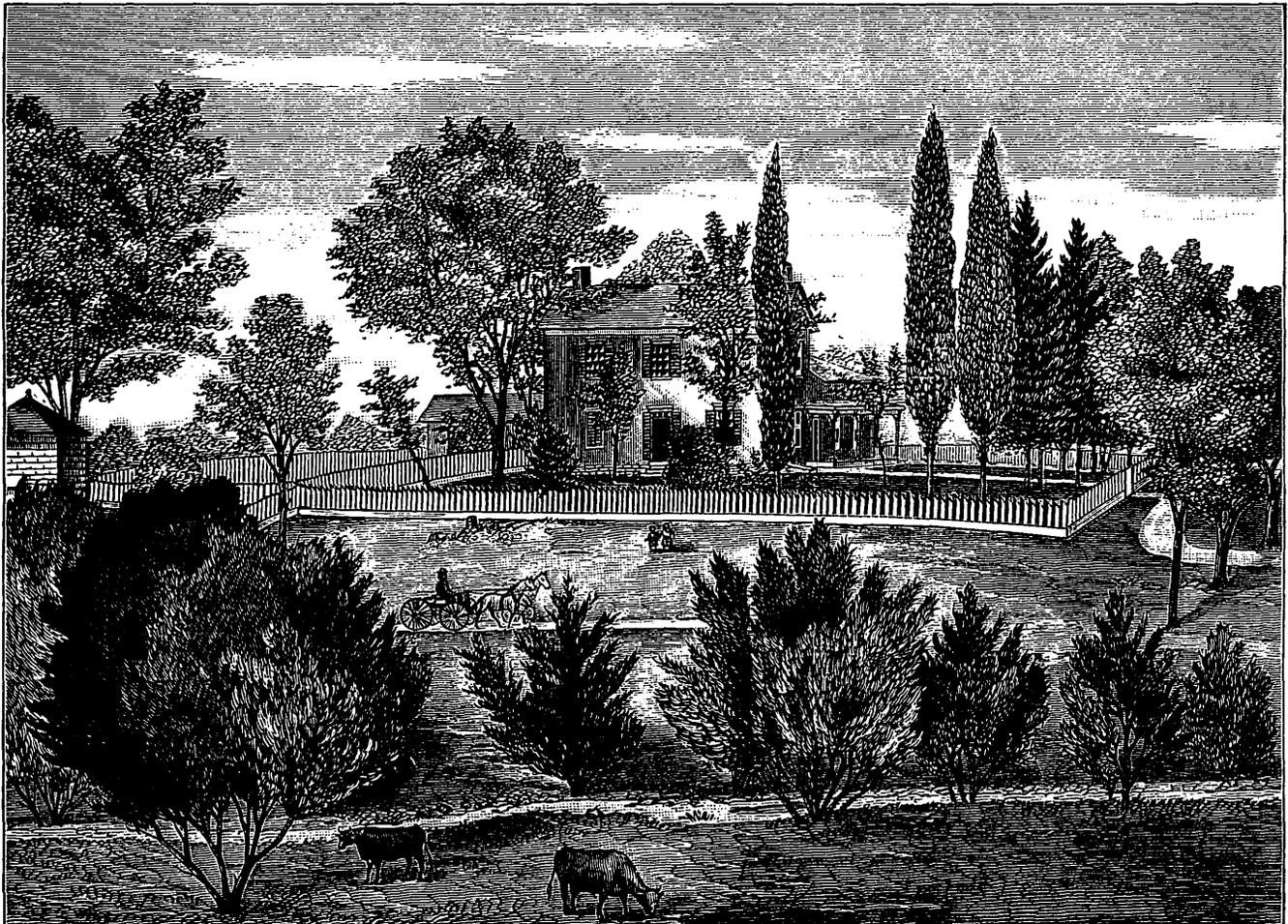
"Regimental musters were grand occasions, and crowds would gather not only to witness the parades, but to hear the political speeches, which were sure to form a part of the programme on such occasions. The politicians took these opportunities to get the public



Photos. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

Mrs Ferguson

MRS. IRA FERGUSON.



RESIDENCE OF IRA FERGUSON, MONROE TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

ear. As soon as the regiment was dismissed for dinner some small politician was ready to gather a crowd to hear him.

"The general parade would close about 3 P.M.; then the strong men would begin to harangue the people on the leading questions of the day. In the days of Gen. Jackson politics ran high, and such men as Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, Gen. Finley, Thomas Morris, David Fisher, Thomas Corwin, and later John Brough, Governor Tod, and others would make lively times on muster-days.

"In 1829 and 1830 two officers, a brigadier-general and his brigade inspector, in full uniform, with gold epaulets on their shoulders and fine chapeaus trimmed with golden tassels, and finely-trimmed belts, with their gilded swords hanging by their sides, rode up to my cabin and inquired if they could stay all night. I told them we were not very well prepared to entertain them, but would do the best we could, and said, "Light, and walk in."

"After taking care of their equipage and fine horses, the thought came to me, How can I have family worship before these high officials? but I resolved to do my duty at all hazards, and in the barn prayed to God to help me. I determined to call on the general first to lead the devotions, and then on his aid, and then, if both refused, I would do the best I could. So at bedtime I set out the stand, with Bible and hymn-book, and asked the general if he would lead in our devotions, and to my surprise and great satisfaction he led in good earnest, and the brigade inspector led in the morning. This was the beginning of a long and pleasant acquaintance. David Dial was the brigadier-general, and Shadrach Dial was the brigade inspector."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

IRA FERGUSON.

One of the two representatives in the Ohio Legislature from Clermont is Hon. Ira Ferguson, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and were of the house of Fergus, the celebrated Scottish chief. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Ferguson, settled on the Monongahela River, eighteen miles above the then French Fort Duquesne, one of the first lodgments of civilized life west of the Alleghanies, near the present site of Brownsville, in Western Pennsylvania, which settlement was made about the time the English took the above fort (now Pittsburgh) from France. He served in the French and Indian colonial war, and was under Washington at Braddock's defeat, being one of the few brave men who escaped that historic and disastrous rout. The early settlers on the Monongahela were compelled to procure their "store-goods," such as salt, iron, nails, kitchen utensils and wares (calicoes and dry goods were in those days unknown quantities on the frontier settlements), from Philadelphia or Baltimore, in exchange for peltries, furs, ginseng, etc., which commerce was carried on by means of pack-horses. Each horse would have a pack-saddle and bell upon him, and every night the horses would be counted to see if all were present. Henry and Isaac, sons of Thomas Ferguson, made seventy-two trips across the mountains ere there was a wagon-road over them, and often at the peril of their lives from the attacks and incursions of the Indians. Isaac Ferguson, the grandfather of Ira, served throughout the Revolutionary war in the Continental patriot army, and part of the time as a trusted scout to watch the movements of the red-coats. In 1784, Isaac, with his wife (a Miss Elizabeth Leedom, of Revolutionary memory), his three sons, Zachariah, Isaiah, and Hugh, and his daughters, after-

wards married, Elizabeth to Abel Donham, Nancy to Col. William Lindsey, and Ruth to Robert Donham, together with his horses, farming-tools, hand-mill (cut from the conglomerate rock of Laurel Hill, in West Virginia), etc., not omitting his "pack-saddles," all on board a covered bateau, called a "family boat," launched forth on the rapid Monongahela, descended the Ohio, and landed at Limestone (now Maysville), and thence went to Bryant's Station, where he was the companion of Boone, Kenton, Morgan, Bryan, and other early Indian fighters and scouts. While living in Mason Co., Ky., he crossed the Ohio River with the little band, under command of Kenton, in the spring of 1791, that attacked the Indians in camp at the mouth of Grassy Run, in Jackson township of this county, and participated in that sharp fight, from which by sheer force of weakness in numbers the whites were compelled to withdraw. In 1794, Isaac with his family moved to Campbell Co., Ky., some fifteen miles above Cincinnati, and in that and the following years fifteen acres of choice bottom-ground were cleared, a cabin built, and peach and apple orchards planted on the east bank of the Ohio River, and in the spring of 1796 he crossed the Ohio and located in Clermont, some eighteen miles above Cincinnati, and two or three below the present city of New Richmond, where he died in 1818, leaving his wife and ten children,—seven sons—Isaiah, Zachariah, Hugh, Isaac, Francis, James, and Thomas—and three daughters. Isaiah, the eldest son of Isaac Ferguson, was born on the banks of the Monongahela, in 1776, and settled in what is now Pierce township with his father, and there died in 1852, at the age of seventy-five years and twenty-seven days. At the mouth of Nine-Mile or Muddy Creek (first called John's Creek) he established one of the first ferries in Clermont across the Ohio River, and on the call for volunteers at divers times to defend the frontiers against the incursions of the Indians volunteered three times in the war of 1812, and for several months was commander of Fort Meigs, holding the rank of major. He married Mary, daughter of James Johns, by whom he had ten children,—five sons—Isaac, Squire, James, Zachariah, and Ira—and five daughters: Jane, married to Benjamin Behymer; Margaret, to Ira Tracy; Mary, to Benjamin Marell; Nancy, to Washington West; and Elizabeth, unmarried. Ira Ferguson was born Nov. 24, 1818, was reared on a farm, and attended good schools under the old-time teachers, John C. Smith, Thomas Sherman, Isaac Miller, Warren Pease, and Eben S. Ricker.

Jan. 21, 1841, he was married by Rev. Whittington Hancock, of the Baptist Church, to Nancy M. Shaw, born Feb. 27, 1820, and a daughter of Hon. John Shaw, a representative from Clermont in the General Assembly for years 1818, 1826-28, and a county commissioner for several years, and who was born in York Co., Pa., July 15, 1779, the night Mad Anthony Wayne captured Stony Point, and who was of Scotch-Irish descent and of Revolutionary war stock, his father, James Shaw, being at the battles of Brandywine, Trenton, etc., while his wife was Nancy Morin, daughter of Edward Morin, of Culpepper Co., Va., who fought under "Light-Horse Harry Lee" in the struggle for independence. Ira Ferguson and his wife have had three children,—Robert S. and John Q. living, and a

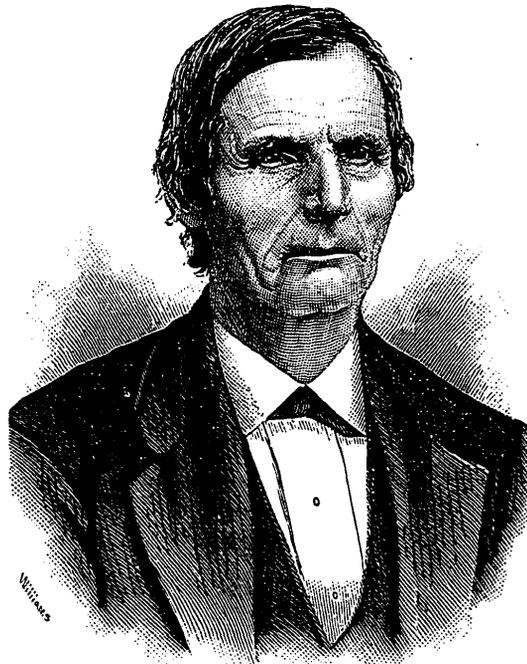
daughter, Carrie, deceased. In 1852-53 he was elected land-appraiser of the district composed of Ohio, Pierce, Union, and Miami townships, and has been several years a trustee and treasurer of his (Monroe) township. In the old militia he served eighteen years as lieutenant, captain, and major, and in the war of the Rebellion raised and commanded Company D, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, until his declining health compelled his resignation. In 1862 he took the three degrees in Buckeye Lodge, No. 150, of F. and A. M., of New Richmond, and has belonged to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for thirty years, and passed all the chairs in that order in the subordinate lodge. Is a member of no denomination, but with his family attends and aids in supporting the Methodist Church. Was elected a representative to the Legislature in 1871, and served two years, being on the committees on temperance and turn-pikes, and was again elected in 1879, and is now on those of claims, fees and salaries, and unfinished business. He sprang from a pioneer family, and he inherits that fidelity to duty and attachment to correct principles which were so characteristic of his ancestors on either side. He is always in his seat in the Legislature, carefully watching and guarding the best interests of the people of the county he represents, and has the reputation of being one of the most industrious and faithful members of the General Assembly. Strongly attached all his life to agricultural pursuits, he served many years as one of the directors and again as marshal of the Clermont County Agricultural Society at Bantam, in the success and advancement of which he was largely instrumental. He resides on his homestead some three and a half miles from New Richmond, where, in his avocation as a farmer, surrounded with peace and plenty, he is passing the evening of a well-spent and successful life, with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert S. Ferguson, presiding over his establishment, his beloved wife and companion of thirty-seven years having died May 1, 1878. Mrs. Nancy M. Ferguson was a woman of rare mental power, and her kindness of heart and domestic graces made her beloved in the pleasant home of which for nearly two-score years she was the centre of attraction.

Major Ferguson has ever been closely identified with the Democratic party, to whose principles he is strongly attached, and his counsels are often called into requisition by the chieftains of the party. His public life in the legislative halls and in the various stations to which he has frequently been called by the suffrages of the people has ever been one of great honor to himself and of usefulness to the community at large.

FRANKLIN FRIDMAN.

The leading business man of Clermont County, and hardly excelled by any in wealth, and none in energy and financial character and standing, is Franklin Fridman, of Clermontville, who, from a poor German boy, has in less than half a century arisen to be the controlling business magnate of the county. He was born Oct. 4, 1816, in Stölhoven, of the then principality of Baden, in Germany, on the river Rhine, in a locality famous for its great battles

fought centuries ago, and where to this day exist the ruins of the ancient castles and fortifications, many of them in an excellent state of preservation. He was the youngest son of George and Elizabeth (daughter of Michael Miller) Fridman, who had six children, to wit: Leonard, Matthias, Franklin, Theresa, Sabina, and Elizabeth. In 1830 his brother Leonard emigrated to America, locating near Baltimore, and was a contractor in building the railroad from that city to Harper's Ferry. His mother and one sister died in



Franklin Fridman

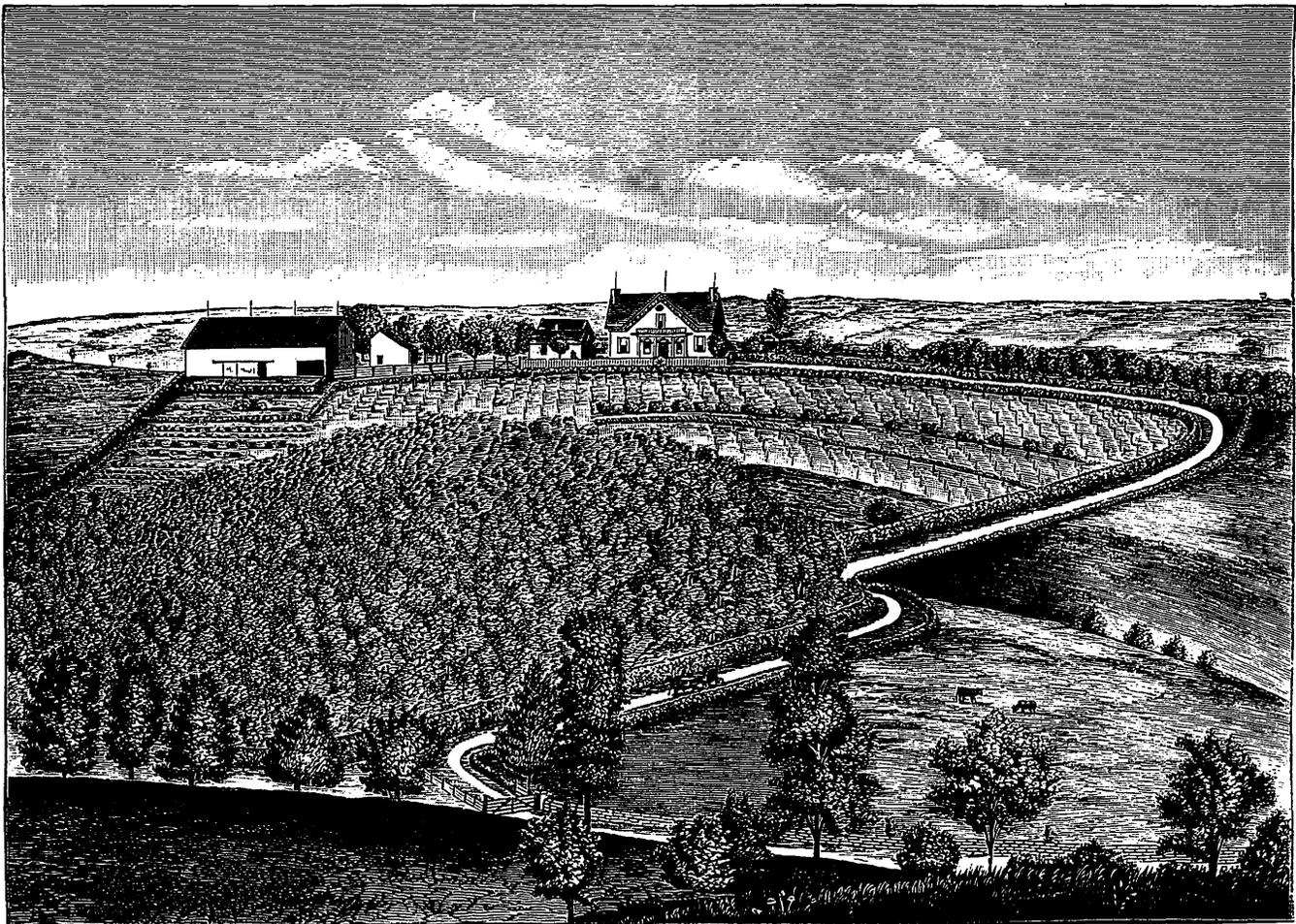
the fatherland, and his father died in France, while *en route* to America with him and his brother Matthias and two remaining sisters, who arrived in Baltimore in 1833. Then they moved to Wheeling, thence to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, Ky., and finally located near Rockford, Jackson Co., Ind., on White River, near where Seymour now stands. In 1834, Franklin Fridman, a stranger in a strange land and only eighteen years old, came alone to Cincinnati and learned the trade of boiler-making under Thomas Justice and a Mr. Banks. He followed that avocation two years under Richard Dumont and a Mr. Parker. Then for nearly a year ran on the Ohio River as second engineer on the "Lady Scott," the first Maysville steam packet to ply between that town and Cincinnati. Having met with a severe accident that crippled his hand, he began peddling on foot with his pack on his back and traveled over Ohio and Kentucky, stopping with all the best farmers, with whom he tarried of nights and on Sundays. He was a young man of correct habits and fixed principles, and the young German peddler was a universal favorite wherever he went, and every house was open to him for entertainment and lodgings, such was the character he had gained by his honesty and exemplary conduct. But in 1839 he had made quite a little sum from his peddling operations,



A. SYLVESTER.



MRS. A SYLVESTER.



RESIDENCE OF A. SYLVESTER, MONROE TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

and having carefully saved it, located at the mouth of Boat Run, on the Ohio River, in Monroe township, where he now resides, and which has ever since been the scene of his business operations. He was married by Rev. Matthew Gardner, on Sept. 9, 1840, to Rebecca Bushman, daughter of Demos and Elizabeth Bushman, old settlers in the county, and by this marriage the following children were born: George Henry, Lewis L., Franklin Matthias, Lincoln Washington, Charles Abrams (died when young), Elizabeth (married to Noah Tomkins), and Annie. After the death of his first wife he was again married, on Sept. 28, 1859, by Rev. G. B. Owens, to Milly Ann Bushman, a daughter of William and Drucilla Bushman (*née* Houseman). He has had by his second wife the following children: Calvin D., William McClellan, Alonzo, Fred Walter, Bell, and Gracie. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Democrat in politics, but has always refused to be a candidate for office, although frequently solicited to run for county treasurer and commissioner, preferring to attend to his constantly increasing business. Ever since the organization of the First National Bank of New Richmond he has been one of its directors, served as its vice-president, and is now its popular and efficient president. He was for years a member of the board of directors of "The Clermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company." He was one of the owners of the "Virginia Home," a steamboat that plied between Foster's Landing and Cincinnati, and for many years he built and owned a large number of flat-boats trading on the Ohio River. Forty-one years ago he opened a little store at Roat Run, and from that small beginning has grown one of the largest mercantile establishments in the county. He is the largest stockholder of the New Richmond National Bank, and in that city, in connection with Theodore Steelman, owns and runs the largest steam saw-mill in Clermont. He raises on his lands large crops annually of fine leaf tobacco, and besides has a large warehouse where he every year prizes hundreds of hogsheads of tobacco which he buys of the farmers in the surrounding country. In addition to all these he is a very large dealer in coal, lumber, etc. Extending back from his store he has some two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, excluding the three hundred acres given by him to his children, besides the large number of acres he owns in Kentucky, and his extensive purchases in Missouri. The seat of his business enterprises is at Clermontville, on the Ohio River, two and one-half miles above New Richmond, and right opposite his store is the famous "Parker's Academy," the oldest classical school in Clermont, and one of the best training institutions in Ohio. Mr. Fridman is a self-made man, who by his untiring energy, business tact, unswerving honesty, and methodical habits has arisen to eminence and wealth. Precise in his dealings, he is yet most liberal and public-spirited, and has done much to relieve the distresses of the deserving poor. On 'Change in Cincinnati and in the business and banking circles of Southern Ohio his name and his word are held in high esteem.

ANTONY SYLVESTER.

Captain Antony Sylvester was born March 24, 1818, on the island of Flores, in the Bay of Biscay, but was raised and educated in Lisbon, Portugal. He came, when a lad of thirteen years, to New Bedford, Mass., and for the next twenty-one years was employed on the ocean as a sailor. He traveled twice around the globe, doubled Cape Horn three times, and visited nearly every known habitable clime in the world. He served on whaling vessels, merchant ships, and eighteen months on a man-of-war. From the humblest berth as a poor Portuguese boy he rose to be mate on the largest ships that traversed the seas. He was in the East and West Indies, Sandwich Islands, South America, China, and nearly all countries with which commerce was carried on, and saw without price what other people have traveled far and at great expense to witness. He served in the Mexican war, and was master of a ship in transporting quartermaster stores from New Orleans to Galveston for Gen. Taylor's army.

He married, June 9, 1847, in New Orleans, Miss Rosa Killinger, at the grand cathedral. In 1852 he moved to Campbell Co., Ky., and began steamboating on the Ohio River. He moved to Neville, then Moscow, and then to Monroe township. He worked and steamboated for Commodore David Gibson for fourteen years, was mate on the ill-fated "Magnolia" and "Lancaster," was captain three years on the "Poland," and one year each on the "Lancaster," "Mollie Norton," and "Melrose." He retired in 1868 from the river to the fine farm he had purchased two years previous from David Steelman. This contains fifty acres, lying just back of Clermontville, in Monroe township, on the Boat Run and Laurel road. He has one of the prettiest and most attractive homes in the county, and his beautiful residence, located on a high point, commands the finest view in the Ohio Valley. Capt. Sylvester pays special attention to the culture of tobacco and fruits. The following children have been born to him and his estimable wife: Antonie, Samuel and William (twins), the latter dead, John, Albert, Mary, Rosa (deceased), Rosa, Charles, and Annie. He is a member of the Christian, and his wife of the Roman Catholic, Church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and holds his membership in Sigel Lodge, No. 375, of New Richmond, and in Encampment No. 99. He is also a prominent member of Clermont Lodge, No. 14, of Ancient Order of United Workmen at Moscow. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an office-seeker or holder, save to serve four years in the township board, of education, of which he is now a leading member. His post-office is Clermontville, near "Parker's Academy." When he was a seaman he sailed several times from Great Britain and France, and before his naturalization in the United States he more than twenty times took the oath of allegiance to this government on shipping as mate on merchant vessels. Capt. Sylvester is one of our best citizens, honest, public-spirited, and interested in everything tending to advance the interests of the community.

THIS is one of the original townships, and lies on the Ohio west of the centre of the county. On the east is the township of Monroe, and west and north is Pierce, until thirty years ago a part of its territory. Bordering the narrow strip of bottom-lands along the Ohio are high hills, some of them having an altitude of three hundred feet, but whose sides are gently sloping. Their tops are generally level, forming beautiful uplands, which extend to the broken ground along the streams flowing through the interior of the township. The northern part is pleasantly undulated, and in all the township there is but little waste land. The principal stream is Twelve-Mile Creek, flowing from Monroe south of the centre, in a slightly southwestern course, to its mouth, below New Richmond. Ten-Mile Creek, north of the centre, has more of a westerly course, and is a smaller stream. Both received their names from the location of their outlets above the Little Miami. With a little exception the soil of Ohio is fertile, and there are many rich farms, having expensive improvements, and in point of wealth and beauty of surroundings the township is hardly surpassed.

THE PIONEERS.

Isaac Ferguson and his family were the first to make a permanent settlement in Ohio township, and an account of this pioneer's life is elsewhere given.* In 1784 he left his home, near Pittsburgh, with his wife and three sons,—Zachariah, Isaiah, and Hugh, and their daughters, since Mrs. Abel Donham, Mrs. Col. Wm. Lindsey, and Mrs. Robert Donham, together with his horses, farming-tools, hand-mill (cut from the conglomerate rock of "Laurel Hill" in West Virginia), etc., not omitting his "pack-saddles," all on board a covered bateau, called a "family boat," launched forth on the Monongahela River, landed at Lime Stone, now Maysville, on the Ohio, and thence to Bryant's Station. Here, what Bryant, Morgan, and Boone dared, did, and endured, he did his share, so long as the miscreant and traitor to his race, Simon Girty, and the Indians sought their scalps.

In 1794 they were raising corn in Campbell Co., Ky., at the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek, and in that and the following years 15 acres of ground were cleared, a cabin built, and apple and peach orchards planted on the east bank of the Ohio River. In the spring of 1796 he moved to his new home, eighteen miles above Cincinnati and two miles below New Richmond. Here, in his quaint, quiet, and unobtrusive way, he spent the evening of his days. His faults were in taxing himself and his family but too much by his generosity and hospitality to others. He died in 1818.

Of what he was as an integer in the make-up of the Northwest Territory may be inferred by those who visited him in his seclusion. Boone, Simon Kenton, and men of their manner of life came. So came also Governors Arthur St. Clair, Worthington, and McArthur. Much of the time from 1797 to 1806 the three brothers—Zachariah, Isaiah, and Hugh—spent in building cabins and clearing ground for pioneer settlers as they came. They thus aided from Bullskin Creek on the south to Mad River on the north. Probably the last job of this kind was done for George Ely, on the southwest part of the town of Batavia, by Hugh Ferguson and the late Col. Jonathan S. Donham; Ely and his help bivouacking in linen tents, and Mrs. Ely living in the New Jersey wagon-bed.

Isaac Ferguson lived on the W. T. Gray farm, where he established a ferry soon after his settlement, which was maintained many years.

Of his sons, Zachariah moved to Indiana at an early day. Isaiah was the father of the Hon. Ira Ferguson, of Monroe, of whom a sketch is elsewhere given. In February, 1805, Hugh Ferguson married Mary Arthur, daughter of James Arthur, a Revolutionary soldier, living in Batavia. The following year he moved to the Franklin Settlement, in Monroe, where he became a prominent citizen. He was the father of the Hon. James Ferguson, of Indiana. The fourth son of Isaac Ferguson, Sr., Isaac, Jr., and his brothers, Thomas and James, also emigrated to Indiana, and Frank died in Ohio.

In the fall of 1796 and the following year a number of settlers came into what was the old township of Ohio. James John located at the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek, and Rodham Morin near Isaac Ferguson's, to which place his father, Edward Morin, with a large family, came the following year. Regarding these settlers and the settlements which followed, and the incidents of their pioneer life, the Hon. John Shaw said:

"And soon after came Hezekiah Lindsey, Jesse Swem, Archibald Gray, Nathaniel Donham, William Abercrombie, John, Jacob, and Daniel Light, Alexander Robb, and John, Abner, and Joseph Fagin. These were all from Pennsylvania except the Morins, who were from Virginia. Mr. Morin, Mr. Lindsey, and Mr. Swem had been soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and perhaps some of the others named. About the year 1800 there settled near the mouth of Boat Run Messrs. Newton, Ayres, Weldon, and Eldridge. They were from New Jersey. The first settlement in Franklin neighborhood was made by Alexander Robb in 1804; and in 1806, Hugh Ferguson, William McCandless, James Whitaker, and probably Joshua and David Brown; and in 1808, John Shaw, Sr.; and before 1812, Timothy Rardin, Josiah Carnes, Nathan Nichols, Jonathan Rinker, Daniel Derry, Benjamin Morin, William and Archibald Bennet, Andrew Gray; and soon after John Archard, Jephtha Moore, Everard Bettle, Nathan Laycock, Jonathan S. Donham, James Gates, Nathan and Nicholas Corbin, and Absalom Cook. These are all that I now recollect. They were nearly all intelligent, industrious, frugal, and thrifty

* See Chapter XIX.

citizens, and raised on an average about ten children each, and their numerous progeny are now scattered from here to California.

"The first settlers in what is now the northern part of the small territory of Ohio township were Amos and Robert Haines, Levi Moss, William and Hezekiah Lindsey, Rodham and John Morin, John, Robert, Amos, and Abel Donham, Reuben Laycock, John Snider, John and Abner Fagin, Edmund and Caleb Lindsey, John Cox, Sr., Edward Chapman, William Hurdin, David White, Dr. Joshua Porter, Neely Gray, Hamilton Miller, Zebulon Applegate, Mr. Wishart, and Lewis Miller. I recollect all of the above except Alexander Robb, Isaac Ferguson, Nathaniel Donham, William McCandless, James Whitaker, William Abercrombie, and Mr. Wishart; they died before my day. I think they were all here before 1812. They were nearly all men of integrity and untiring industry, and it seems to me that they were expressly designed for the settlement of a new country. The most of them were uneducated, but they were men of strong intellect and quick perceptive faculties, and were always on the alert to learn; and as knowledge in those days was not made a monopoly of or hid under a bushel, what one knew the others soon learned. I have often seen a half-dozen neighbors assembled around a winter-evening fire to hear the newspaper read, and they generally discussed every article in it before they broke up.

"In the above I have only given the names of those that were settled here before the war of 1812, as I consider that the first era in the first settlement of the country. It was the era of the leather hunting-shirt and buckskin moccasin; of the bob-sled, husk collar, and raw-hide traces, and the bar-shear plow, that would kick a boy over the fence, and probably kick at him after he was over; before steamboat navigation, and before the application of steam or electricity to any mechanical purpose, and before all the innumerable labor-saving inventions that have sprung up in my day.

"In 1815 there was but a very small portion of our dense forests cleared, though a large area of it was deadened. I have helped to deaden and burn a great deal of what would now be very valuable timber. I frequently hear it said in these days that the first settlers must have been very imprudent and wasteful in destroying so much fine timber. They don't consider that stern necessity required us to clear the land, and there being no sale for it, of course it had to be burned. When a settler selected a piece of land for a home, his first object was to secure a tract that had on it a never-failing spring of water, next a sugar orchard, and next that kind of land best adapted to the production of wheat and rye. Pennsylvanians, particularly, always seemed to be extremely hungry for wheat-bread, and as soon as they got a patch cleared, and tended in one crop of corn, they scratched in between the rows with a shovel-plow their wheat, and if it was not blown down before heading it produced a tolerable fair quality of grain. The thrashing was mostly done with flails, but it was sometimes tramped out with horses, then sifted through a wooden riddle, and the chaff blown from it by two persons, each holding firmly an end of a strong linen sheet, dexterously giving it that artistic flop that was required to raise the wind, almost precisely as the ancient Egyptians did when they first set up housekeeping and farming in Africa. The first wheat-fan I ever saw was bought by my father in 1816, at Maysville, Ky., and shipped to Nevilsville by pirogue, and from thence home ten miles on a sled, and if ever a wind-mill traveled thousands of miles on a sled that old mill did. In that day nothing was considered too good to lend, hence the mill was almost always going. I have known it to be hauled six to eight miles to clean a few bushels of grain. Some years later another mill was brought into the neighborhood, but it was soon reported and spoken of as a remarkable instance of selfishness that the owner actually refused to loan it to be hauled over the country, but that all were welcome to bring their grain to his barn and clean it on his mill. It was not long before a man that had been refused the loan of the wind-mill got his satisfaction. He owned a post-auger, and the owner of the mill sent his son to borrow it. He told the boy to tell his father that he could not let him take his auger away from home, but if he would bring his post-holes up to his place he might bore all he had and welcome.

"I have known wheat to be carried frequently sixteen miles or more to the Miami mills on horseback. A boy of ten years of age could ride a horse under a three-bushel sack and lead another carrying the same. The led-horse was generally harnessed under a pack-saddle, on which a sack would stick as firmly as if thrown on a rail-fence. Amos Haines was always ready to loan his magnificent pi-

rogue to any of his neighbors that wished to ship their wheat to the Cincinnati steam-mill, and I have heard some of them boast they actually got as high as 37½ cents per bushel for their wheat in cash, and no store-goods.

"During the first year or two after the settlement at Ferguson's ferry all the meal that was used was ground on a hand-mill that was brought by Mr. Ferguson from Pittsburgh, the stones of which were carried over the Alleghany Mountains on a pack-horse. I have seen them often, and they are probably in the neighborhood yet. Mr. James John built a grist-mill on Nine-Mile Creek in 1799, which was the first in this part of the county. I have heard some of the first settlers of Newtown, Hamilton Co., say that they had often carried corn from there to John's mill to have it ground. Light's mill (afterwards Warren's) on Twelve-Mile Creek was built later, but in what year I am unable to say. Salt was procured at Grant's Lick, ten miles from the river, in Kentucky. The capacity of the well was from four to five bushels per day, and it was sold as fast as it was made to waiting customers at from one to three dollars per bushel."

Rodham Morin, who was the next to come after the Fergusons, had served in Mad Anthony's campaigns against the Indians, and improved a place a little more than a mile below New Richmond. He fell from a boat in Cincinnati, in 1830, and was drowned. Of his eight children four were sons, viz.: John and Benjamin (who were in the war of 1812), James and Andrew Jackson. The former moved to Illinois, and the latter yet lives in the township. The other two have deceased. The daughters married Gordon Applegate, Thomas McClelland, Judson Calhoun, and William Calhoun.

Hezekiah Lindsey and his family came with Isaac Ferguson from Pennsylvania, and lived near him in Kentucky; and after coming to Clermont settled below him on the river-bottoms. He died about seventy years ago, leaving sons named Manley, John, Philip, Hezekiah, William, Elijah, and daughters who married Joshua Brown, of Ohio; John Fisher, of Monroe; John Gilman, Elijah Mattox, and Jesse Swem, all of Pierce. John Lindsey and his brother Philip settled in Brown County. Hezekiah married a sister of Reuben Laycock, and settled east of Palestine, in Pierce, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Of his sons Philip removed to Kentucky, John died in Pierce, Levi was drowned in the army, William removed to Illinois, Stephen became a Baptist minister, and Marion still occupies the homestead. Several of the daughters married,—Rachel, David Wheeler, and Nancy, John Reese.

Col. William Lindsey was married to Nancy Ferguson, and settled on the present Trump farm, but died at Mount Pisgah in 1864, at the age of eighty-two years; and his widow at New Richmond in 1877, aged ninety-four years. Twelve of their children attained mature years,—John, William, Isaiah, Isaac, Hezekiah, and Ira. The latter resides at Newport; and all but the former two yet reside in the county. His daughters married David Donham, Martin Behymer, Samuel White, Andrew Hixson, John B. Day, and Peter Myers, all of Southern Clermont. Elijah Lindsey lived in Monroe, but removed to Indiana many years ago.

The Fagins—John, Joseph, George, Peter, and Abner—lived along Ten-Mile Creek. Joseph was married to Rachel Gray, and settled near Mount Pisgah. He reared a large family. George Fagin finally settled in Hamilton County. Abner Fagin lived in the Mount Pisgah neighborhood the greater part of his life, but died in Monroe, at

the residence of his son Aaron. Jesse Swem was the father of sons named John, Ephraim, Jesse, and Daniel, and three daughters, whose descendants yet live in Pierce and Ohio townships.

About 1786, Jacob Light with his wife and child moved from his native State, Pennsylvania, to Detroit; but four years later concluded to return to his home, as the Indian difficulties were too unsettled to render a home in the West safe. He was guided by a friendly Indian, and the journey to Wheeling consumed five weeks, passing the greater part of the way through dense forests. In 1791 he and his brothers, Daniel and David, descended the Ohio to Columbia, where they made a temporary settlement. While living here, in July, 1792, he went to Fort Washington (Cincinnati) in a canoe, and returned on the 7th of that month, accompanied by Mrs. Coleman (a woman of sixty years of age), two strange men, one of whom was under the influence of liquor, and Oliver M. Spencer, a boy eleven years of age. Light propelled the boat with a pole, standing at the bow, while one of the strangers sat at the stern guiding it. The drunken man rocked the boat so much that he was put ashore, and at the same time the lad asked permission to walk along the beach. After they had gone some distance they were fired upon by a few Indians, who had been concealed by an ambush of willows, instantly killing the stranger and shooting Light in the left shoulder. Both he and Mrs. Coleman jumped into the river, and although able to use but one arm he struck for the Kentucky shore. He was so weak, however, that he had to strike for the Ohio shore, which he reached very weak from the loss of blood. Mrs. Coleman also reached the shore safe. The Indians, meantime, had directed their efforts to the capture of the lad, who tried to run away from them. He was held in captivity many years, but was finally ransomed and returned to Columbia. Strange to say, the Indians did not molest the drunken man, but allowed him to go on his way unharmed. Light proceeded to Columbia and gave the alarm, but the Indians had already fled the country. The following year he removed to Kentucky, and lived at various points in that State until 1797, when, having purchased the Jackson survey, in Ohio, he crossed over and erected the first cabin on the site of the present village of New Richmond, which he founded in the course of years. In 1813 he built the large brick house on the bank of the river above the lumber-mills, where he died. His family consisted of seven sons and four daughters, as follows: John, who lived on a farm near New Richmond until his death in 1872, aged eighty-six years. He was the father of Mrs. A. Reese and Mrs. David Conner; Daniel, the second son, lived in Monroe until his death in 1873; and his family yet occupy his place; the fourth son, Jacob, lived in the same township, where he died about ten years ago; David, the fifth son, removed to Illinois; Peter, the sixth son, lives at an extreme age at New Richmond; and Benjamin, the youngest, died near the village in 1875. Jacob Light was an active man, and had his full share of official honors.

Daniel Light, a brother of Jacob, settled on the Twelve-Mile Creek, a few miles above its mouth. He also had an adventure with the Indians, and was shot through his body

so that a silk handkerchief had to be drawn through it to cleanse the wound. His family consisted of sons named John and Martin, who removed to Illinois; Abel, who removed to Iowa; and James, who removed to Indiana; Daniel, another son, is yet a resident of Ohio. There were also three daughters named Betsy, Katie, and Susan. Peter Light, another brother of Jacob, settled in Williamsburgh township. He was the father of the eloquent Rev. George C. Light.

John Light, the father of Jacob, Daniel, and Peter, came to Ohio at a later day and lived with the former son until his death. With him came his daughter Barbara, who was married to Alexander Robb, who settled on Twelve-Mile, near Daniel Light's. He was the father of James and Samuel Robb, the owners of the mill on Twelve-Mile. The former died in the township and the latter removed to Iowa, as did also his brothers, Andrew and Benjamin. The daughters of Alexander Robb married James Warren and Thomas Williamson, both of Ohio.

Some time before 1800, Archibald Gray settled two miles below New Richmond, on the farm which is yet known by the family name, where he deceased before 1825. His daughters married Joseph Fagin, John Scott, Aaron Parker, and John Winans. Of his sons, Hiram died on the homestead; John, Henry, and Vincent removed to the West; James H. lives in New Richmond, and Aaron in Pierce.

In the Mount Pisgah neighborhood Edward Chapman was an early settler on the Dillon place, locating there about 1803, and died there about 1825. He had a numerous family, which became connected with the Husongs, Halls, Lindseys, and Dillons, and many descendants yet remain. A little earlier David White settled on the farm yet occupied by his son William, where he deceased, in 1851. Another of his sons, David, lives at Mount Pisgah.

In 1806, John Cox, a Virginian, came and began improving the farm now owned by his son, John, where he died in 1835. Another of his sons, Henry, is a resident of Williamsburgh. Near this time Reuben Laycock settled in this neighborhood. He was the father of Reuben, who long lived in that neighborhood, and the grandfather of Prof. Laycock, the eminent teacher of Cincinnati. The latter's father was named William, who lived in Tate; and John, another son, moved to the South. The brother of Reuben Laycock, Sr., Nathan, settled in the "Franklin neighborhood," and lived on the farm now owned by P. J. Donham. One of his sons, Absalom, is yet a resident of Monroe, and William, Amos, and Isaac removed to Indiana. Nathan, another son, died in Monroe.

In this neighborhood also settled about the same time John Shaw, who was born in York Co., Pa., July 15, 1779. His father was James Shaw, who did valiant service in the Revolution, serving under Gen. Neville, and was at Trenton, Germantown, and Brandywine. In 1790 he moved with his family to Maysville, Ky., and five years later to Campbell County, of the same State, about three miles west of New Richmond, where he opened a large farm and lived until his death. Of his six sons, John, the eldest, purchased a tract of land in Ohio about 1800, having been led to see its beauty and fertility before the

country was settled, while hunting on this side of the river. In 1804 he married Nancy Morin, a daughter of Edward Morin, and having improved his land somewhat came on to live in the spring of 1808, occupying the present Ira Ferguson's place. He served a short time in the war of 1812, and rendered prominent service as a public man. He died in July, 1847, and his wife twenty years later, having reared a family of ten children. Of these James, the eldest, became a member of Gen. Austin's Texas colony, where he followed his avocation as a surveyor while that State was yet a Territory, and helped achieve its independence by fighting in her army and serving in her Congress, distinguishing himself as a military man and as a legislator. John, the second son, yet resides near New Richmond. He married a daughter of Gen. Clayton Webb, of Hamilton County, who settled there in 1789. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and served in the Legislature. William, the third son, married a daughter of William Nichols, and was also a legislator. He yet resides in Ohio. The next two sons, Robert and Joseph, removed to Missouri, where the latter was for many years the principal of the Lexington schools. The former was killed by bushwhackers in 1862. Jonathan R., the youngest son, married a daughter of Johnson Wyatt, and yet lives on part of the old Shaw farm. Of the daughters of John Shaw, Sr., one had Nathan Nichols for her first husband, and for her second Elijah Penn; others married John Nichols, Ira Ferguson, and Robert Davis,—the latter of Indiana.

Northwest from this place, Dr. Joshua Porter was a pioneer, as well as one of the earliest physicians in the county. He was a man of strong traits of character, and was also a legal counselor. He died many years ago, and none of his family remain.

William Doane, from Maine, settled farther north before 1812, and lived in the neighborhood of Lindale until his death. His son, William, was a student of Dr. Porter's and settled as a physician at Withamsville, from which place he was elected to Congress. James, another son, lived on a farm a mile from Amelia, where one of his sons yet lives. Daniel removed to Cincinnati, and John Doane died on the homestead. In the same neighborhood Joshua Richardson was also a pioneer.

Samuel Tibbitts was also from the State of Maine, coming to this locality about 1811. In the latter part of his life he became a steam-doctor, and for several years practiced that system at Cincinnati, but before his death returned to this neighborhood. He had a large family, and was a progressive man.

Another native of Maine, the Rev. Ichabod Temple, a Baptist minister, settled in this neighborhood half a dozen years later. He died in 1839. He was the grandfather of George and A. J. Temple, of Ohio, and Justice Temple, of Batavia. His son, Robert, died at Mount Carmel; James removed to Illinois; William and Cyrus died in Ohio; and Nathaniel in Pierce. John Temple, of another family, settled in Union about the same time. He was the father of Alexander Temple, a ship-carpenter in Cincinnati, and has numerous descendants in the county.

On the farm now occupied by his grandson, William C.

Coombs, at Lindale, Andrew Coombs, Sr., settled in 1812. He constructed a wagon in Maine, with a contrivance attached to the wheels to mark the distance, and with it made the journey to Connellsville, Pa., where they embarked on an "ark," and came down the Ohio by that means. He died at Lindale in 1847, at the age of seventy-two years, having reared four sons and four daughters, viz.: Andrew, who was a merchant in Ohio, and died at Lindale in 1864; Joseph J., who is an attorney in Washington City; William H., an attorney at Fort Wayne; Thomas, who died in California. Andrew Coombs, Sr., had also four daughters.

Nathaniel Barber and family came from the State of New Jersey, and settled in Clermont County in the year 1809, on the farm lately occupied by Emley Barber, four miles from the village of Goshen. He died Aug. 4, 1826, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His wife (Ann Watson Barber) died March 27, 1827, being sixty-two years of age. They had ten children,—four sons and six daughters,—namely, Nathaniel, Daniel, Watson, Emley, Susannah Banghart, Lucy Mount, Jane Cox, Rebecca Paxton, Sarah Gatch, and Mary, who died at the age of sixteen.

Nathaniel Barber, the eldest son, located in Cincinnati in the year 1809. During the war of 1812 he belonged to a cavalry company commanded by Capt. Snell, which was acting as a body-guard to Gen. Hull at the time of his surrender. In 1817 he moved to New Richmond, Clermont Co., where he lived until the fall of 1832, at which time he took possession of his farm, situated on Little Indian Creek, near New Richmond. He died March 10, 1848, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Hannah Barber, his wife, died in 1855, and was buried by the side of her husband, in Green Mound Cemetery, where all members of the family who have died now repose. Their family consisted of five sons and four daughters,—Thomas, died in New Richmond in 1834; Daniel Barber, M.D., died in the same place in 1856, in the thirty-seventh year of his age; James H. Barber, M.D., now lives in Falmouth, Ky.; Wilson Barber is living on the farm where his father died; Nathaniel J. Barber, M.D. (late assistant surgeon Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), resides at New Richmond; Mary Ann Sturges died near New Richmond in 1866, in the forty-ninth year of her age; Catharine Emerson died in 1876; Sarah Jane Cooder owns and lives on part of the home-farm; Hannah Wilson also lives on a part of the Barber farm, near the spot where she was born.

Nathaniel Barber moved to Illinois; Daniel lived and died on a farm adjoining that of his father; Emley lived and died on his father's farm, in 1868, aged sixty years.

In the spring of 1809, Andrew Conner, with his wife and seven children, came down the Ohio in a small boat, from his home in Mercer, Pa., and settled in Kentucky, opposite New Richmond. In 1813 he came to that part of New Richmond called Susanna, where he died about 1847. Of their children, four were the offspring of his wife's former marriage with a man named Lewis, and one of these, George Lewis, died in 1821. Of the Conner children, John, the eldest, began steamboating in 1832, and for thirty-six years was engaged in that occupation, chiefly as captain of steamboats on the Ohio. He is yet a citizen of Ohio, living

above New Richmond; and his brother, Andrew, is a pilot on the river. Several of the daughters married Daniel Light, Elisha Piper, and Newel E. Walton.

In 1812, Robert Haines, a native of Frederick Co., Va., settled in Ohio, and in the war which soon followed was in command of a company of dragoons which marched against the Indians. For many years he was an associate judge, and was the first postmaster at New Richmond. He died May 25, 1844, leaving a widow who yet resides in the county, at the age of eighty-six years. Of his sons, Joseph C., the eldest, is a business man at New Richmond; Philip Q. is an engineer at Keokuk, Iowa; and Robert, who was an architect, died in 1866.

The Donaldson family came to Ohio a little later, and has ever since been noted as one of the most intelligent and enterprising among the good citizens of the township. Special sketches of their lives appear in this book.

John Crawford, a native of Pennsylvania, who had served in the campaign against the Indians and was one of the heroes of Tippecanoe, settled at New Richmond in 1812, and died there in 1856. He was one of the pioneer carpenters. Of his eleven children four yet reside at that place.

Stephen Fennell, a Revolutionary soldier under Gen. Nathaniel Greene, was also a New Richmond pioneer. He was of Quaker parentage, and in the hour of trial his mother said, "If thee will go to defend the liberties of thy country never let thy mother hear that her son was wounded in the back,"—an admonition worthy of a place with the utterances of the heroic Spartan mothers.

From this time on the settlement of Ohio was very rapid, and no further note of the pioneers can here be given; but in the appended

LIST OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826

appear the names of many not otherwise noted in Ohio and Pierce townships. A prefixed asterisk indicates non-residence at the period named, many so marked afterwards becoming identified with the two townships.

Ashburn, John W., No. 847; Robert Beal, original proprietor.
 Ashburn, Thomas, No. 847; Robert Beal, original proprietor.
 Applegate, Nancy.
 Archer, Chapman, No. 1763; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 *Ashburn, Richard, No. 847; Robert Beal, orig. prop.
 *Avery, Henry, No. 1747; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Joseph, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Samuel, No. 511; Robert Baylor, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Nathaniel, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Barbary, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, John (2d), No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Samuel, Sr., No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, John (3d).
 Behymer, William, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.

Bradburry, Jacob.
 Behymer, Jacob, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Daniel, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Joel, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Behymer, Benjamin.
 Bragdon, Jotham, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Boothby, Josiah.
 Behymer, John (1st).
 Butler, Darius, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Butler, Abner, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Butler, Joseph, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Butler, Oliver, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Bennett, Moses, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Bacon, Nathan.
 Barber, Nathaniel, No. 847; Robert Beal, orig. prop.
 Brown, William A.

Bainum, Isaac.
 Bennett, William.
 Brown, Joshua.
 Bettle, John.
 Butler, Walter, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Bunner, Josiah, No. 1005; Benj. Biggs, orig. prop.
 Brunaugh, John.
 *Butler, John O., No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 *Bennett, James, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 *Bradburry, Gibbons, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 *Brown, John, No. 1761; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Cole, Benjamin.
 Cook, Greenberry.
 Cade, Thomas.
 Chapman, Zach., No. 403; Geo. Washington, orig. prop.
 Cord, Richard, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Custer, Christian, No. 511; Robert Baylor, orig. prop.
 Chapman, John, No. 403; George Washington, orig. prop.
 Clenney, Joseph.
 Cottam, John.
 Collard, Thomas, No. 847; Robert Beal, orig. prop.
 Carver, Ralph.
 Conner, Andrew.
 Cooper, William.
 Copp, Nathaniel P.
 Crawford, John.
 Cartright, James.
 Casteel, George.
 Cottam, Thomas.
 Coombs, Andrew, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Cox, John, No. 1160; John Crawford, original proprietor.
 Chapman, Rebecca, No. 1160; John Crawford, orig. prop.
 *Collins, William, No. 9608; William Collins, orig. prop.
 *Cleveland, Stephen B., No. 1761; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Draper, James.
 Donham, Amos.
 Donham, Robert, No. 400; Samuel Finley, orig. prop.
 Donham, Isaac.
 Darman, William.
 Donham, John, No. 514; William Davis, original proprietor.
 Donham, William, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Durham, Joshua.
 Durham, Huxford.
 Dillingham, Cornelius, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Downey, Amos.
 Donaldson, C.
 Donaldson, W.
 Davis, Dan.
 Dawson, William, No. 847; Robert Beal, original proprietor.
 Dunham, William, No. 1539; David Jackson, orig. prop.
 Dickinson, David, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 Donaldson, A. M.
 Donaldson, Francis, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 Donham, John L., No. 274; William Green, orig. prop.
 Doane, Wm., No. 1134; Churchill Jones, original proprietor.
 Dillon, William.
 Donham, Abel, No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 Draper, Samuel.
 Donaldson, Christian, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 *Dunn, Walter (executor), No. 261; William Fowler, orig. prop.
 *Doane, William, No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 *Donham, Jonathan, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 *Dunham, Joshua, No. 4243; John Taylor, orig. prop.
 Eppert, Jacob.
 Eppert, Frank.
 Eldridge, Darcus.
 Emmerson, John.
 Erskine, Thomas.
 *Eppert, Frederick, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 *Eldridge, Thomas, No. 646; Alex. Parker, orig. prop.
 *Ebersole, Christian, No. 403; Geo. Washington, orig. prop.
 Ferguson, James.
 Fagin, Joseph, No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 France, Michael, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Fred, Jacob, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, original proprietor.
 Ferguson, Isaiah, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 French, Elisha.
 Ford, Richard.
 Fennell, Mahala.
 Ford, Martha.
 Fagin, Abner, No. 514; William Davis, original proprietor.
 *Fee, Robert, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original prop.
 *Fagin, John, No. 514; William Davis, original proprietor.
 *Folger, David, No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 *Ferguson, Isaac, No. 1517; Robert Jonite, original prop.
 *Fee, Thomas, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original prop.
 Gordon, Irwin W.
 Greenleaf, William, No. 1677; Richard C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 Gray, John.
 Gilman, Daniel, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Gaskin, Thomas.
 Gilman, Ichabod, No. 4595; James Knox, orig. prop.
 Gray, Neeley, No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 Groves, Godfrey.
 Glisson, Thomas.
 Gray, Hiram, No. 261; William Fowler, original proprietor.
 Gray, Andrew, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, original proprietor.

- Gilman, Amos.
 *Gilman, Jonathan, No. 4595; James Knox, orig. prop.
 *Gilbert, Ebenezer, No. 414; William Davis, original prop.
 *Gillespie, Chloe, No. 274; William Green, orig. prop.
 Huff, Lewis, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, original proprietor.
 Higbee, Isaac, Jr.
 Hickson, Amos.
 Hedger, John.
 Hair, Amos.
 Hall, Job.
 Hance, Elisha.
 Hayford, Samuel, No. 1160; John Crawford, original prop.
 Herron, James.
 Herron, William.
 Herring, Alexander, No. 722; David Stephenson, orig. prop.
 Herring, William.
 Haines, Robert, No. 847; Robert Beal, original proprietor.
 *Hunter, John, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 *Hardin, Hiram, No. 847; Robert Beal, original prop.
 *Higbee, John, No. 403; George Washington, original prop.
 Iiams, Plumer.
 Iles, Robert.
 Irwin, John.
 Israel, David.
 John, David, No. 1677; R. C. Anderson, original prop.
 Judkins, Jesse.
 Jernagen, David, No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 Jeffries, John C., Jr.
 Jeffries, John C.
 Jellison, Samuel.
 John, Thomas, No. 4795; James Knox, original proprietor.
 John, William, No. 1677; R. C. Anderson, original prop.
 John, Samuel, No. 1677; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 Ketchum, George.
 Kirgan, John, No. 511; R. Baylor, original proprietor.
 Kirgan, Thomas, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Kennedy, Thomas.
 Kerr, John.
 Ketchum, James.
 *Kirby, Timothy, No. 1517; Robert Jonitt, orig. prop.
 Laycock, Reuben, No. 514; William Davis, orig. prop.
 Lindsey, Hezekiah, No. 1763; Samuel Finley, orig. prop.
 Lower, John, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Littleton, Thomas, No. 1747; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
 Long, Samuel.
 Lenn, Solomon, No. 4795; James Knox, original proprietor.
 Light, Jacob, No. 1539; David Jackson, orig. prop.
 Light, Daniel, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 Light, John, No. 1539; David Jackson, orig. prop.
 Lane, Nathan.
 Lindsey, William, No. 274; William Green, orig. prop.
 Leeds, Solomon, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Lindsey, Caleb, No. 1160; John Crawford, orig. prop.
 Lindsey, Edmund, No. 1160; John Crawford, orig. prop.
 Lewis, Elisha.
 *Loyd, Reuben, No. 637; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 *Lindsey, Stephen, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 *Laycock, Nathan, No. 1760; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 *Light, George C., No. 1539; David Jackson, orig. prop.
 Morgan, Enoch.
 Miller, H. C., No. 5580; Thomas Martin, orig. prop.
 McClellan, Thomas.
 Morin, Elizabeth.
 Mattox, Elijah, Sr.
 McFarland, Garrison.
 Medaris, Thomas, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 McCord, Samuel, No. 4795; James Knox, orig. prop.
 Mattox, Elijah, Jr., No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Mattox, Tobias, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Molden, James.
 McFarland, John.
 Moss, Levi.
 Manning, Thomas, No. 274; William Green, orig. prop.
 Malick, John, No. 4919; John Green, orig. prop.
 Myrick, Thomas, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 *Morrell, Mary, No. 4795; James Knox, orig. prop.
 *Morin, Rodham, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 *Morgan, Samuel, No. 921; Richard J. Waters, orig. prop.
 *Miller, Thomas B., No. 12,495; Thomas B. Miller, orig. prop.
 Nash, James, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Nash, Henry.
 Nash, William, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Porter, Joshua, No. 1160; John Crawford, orig. prop.
 Pedend, Joseph.
 Placard, John.
 Parvin, Hosea, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Pompelly, John, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Pease, Martin, No. 536; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Porter, Robert.
 Palmer, Seneca, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 Piper, David.
 Pierson, Willis, No. 274; William Green, orig. prop.
 Pease, Gorman M., No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 *Payne, John, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Richardson, John.
 Robb, James, No. 921; Richard J. Waters, orig. prop.
 Ricker, Samuel, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Robb, Peter, No. 1795; James Knox, orig. prop.
 Robb, William, No. 1795; James Knox, orig. prop.
 Reese, John, Sr., No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Reese, John, Jr.
 Reese, Daniel.
 Reese, Elijah.
 Rathbone, Jonathan, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Richardson, Joshua, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Robinson, Thomas.
 Rogers, John G.
 Robb, Andrew.
 Ridlon, Samuel, No. 4795; James Knox, orig. prop.
 Ricker, John.
 Rice, Roach.
 Russel, Hugh.
 Randall, Joseph, No. 506; Joseph Catlett, original proprietor.
 Rardin, Wm., Sr., No. 506; John Catlett, original proprietor.
 Rardin, William, Jr.
 *Richardson, Rufus, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Snider, Daniel.
 Snider, John, No. 5580; Thomas Martin, original proprietor.
 Scott, John G.
 Stoner, Joseph.
 Swem, Jesse, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 Swem, John.
 Short, Darcus, No. 511; Robert Baylor, original proprietor.
 Short, John, Jr.
 Short, John, Sr., No. 511; Robert Baylor, orig. prop.
 Short, Samuel, No. 511; Robert Baylor, original proprietor.
 Short, Isaac.
 Swain, Charles.
 Swem, Jacob.
 Sealy, Averilla.
 Stinchfield, Markland, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Sickler, Mathias.
 Sill, Joseph.
 Sapp, George.
 Sargent, James.
 Townsley, James.
 Trump, Sarah, No. 1763; Samuel Finley, orig. prop.
 Towel, Sanford, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Temple, William.
 Tritt, Joseph.
 Turner, Peter, No. 847; Robert Beal, original proprietor.
 Tibbitts, Samuel, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Temple, Ichabod, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 *Temple, Robert, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 Trulup, Rachel, No. 1763; Samuel Finley, orig. prop.
 *Taylor, James, No. 6219; Lewis Thomas, orig. prop.
 Voris, Isaac.
 Wilson, Reuben.
 West, Thomas.
 Wagoner, John.
 Wood, James, No. 4795; James Knox, original proprietor.
 West, George.
 Wheeler, William.
 Wood, Nicholas, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 West, Alfred.
 Walker, Caleb S., No. 847; Robert Beal, orig. prop.
 Wiles, John C.
 Wood, J. H.
 Williamson, Thomas.
 Watkins, William.
 Williamson, Joseph, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 Warren, James, No. 437; John Dandridge, orig. prop.
 Weeks, John, No. 1761; Samuel McCraw, orig. prop.
 Wheeler, Peleg.
 Wheeden, John, No. 274; William Green, orig. prop.
 Wheeden, Solomon, No. 506; John Catlett, orig. prop.
 Wilson, Porter.
 Wilson, Lube.
 Walker, John.
 White, David, No. 274; William Green, original proprietor.
 Ward, Elijah, No. 1753; Nathaniel Lucas, orig. prop.
 *Whippy, Davis, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 *Warren, John, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 *Whittaker, Christian, No. 637; Wm. Taylor, orig. prop.
 *Ward, James, No. 637; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 *White, John, No. 637; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 *Ward, Nehemiah, No. 4795; James Knox, orig. prop.
 Yates, William.
 Young, David.

In 1826 the number of acres in the township was reported as 25,620, valued at \$106,111; and the total tax was \$729.51. The number of horses was 318, worth \$12,720; cattle, 610, worth \$4880; and the capital invested in merchandising was \$65,000.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

At the division of Clermont County, in February, 1801, Ohio was constituted one of the original townships, to embrace about half of the present township of Monroe, all

that part of Batavia lying south of the East Fork, all of Union and Pierce, and its present territory, with the following officers: John Hunter, Constable and Lister of Taxes; Archibald Gray, Appraiser of Houses; Ezekiel Dimmitt and Isaac Ferguson, Overseers of the Poor; John Donham, Jacob Light, and John Vaneaton, Fence-Viewers; Ezekiel Dimmitt and John Fagin, Supervisors of Highways; John Hunter, Archibald Gray, and William Whitaker, Auditors of Supervisor's Accounts.

Of the early elections no records have been preserved, but at the election for county commissioners, April 2, 1804, when William Simonds and Samuel Lane acted as judges and Shadrach Lane was clerk, 37 votes were cast; and at the October election the same year, John Fagin, Jacob Ulrey, and William Abercrombie were the judges, and Robert Townsley and Samuel Shepard clerks, and the total number of votes was 26. A year later Morris Witham, James Ward, and William Abercrombie were the judges, Edward Miller and Robert Townsley the clerks; and the following were the voters: George Fagin, John McCleary, John Morin, Patrick Fagin, Abel Donham, Nathan Nichols, Rodham Morin, John Snyder, Tophel Apple, John Day, William Apple, Jesse Swem, Chapman Archer, Hezekiah Lindsey, John Apple, Jacob Teal, Moses Broadwell, Henry Davis, Joseph Avey, Thomas Robinson, Daniel Husong, Joseph Beechmer, John Dillman, John White, Peter Emery, John Bennett, Jacob Whetston, James Gest, Robert Lane, Isaac Ferguson, James Bennett, Amos Donham, John Lovell, Elijah Williams, David John, Alexander Robb, Reuben Laycock, William Whittaker, Shadrach Lane, Christian Husong, James B. Kyle, Jacob Light, James Ward, William Abercrombie, Robert Townsley, Edward Miller, Daniel Light, Daniel Gilman, Morris Witham, Henry Fitzpatrick, James Fitzpatrick, Peter Pelsler, Ezekiel Dimmitt, Edward Chapman, Nathan Laycock, Joseph Gest, John Donham, Aaron Fagin, Isaiah Ferguson, Robert Donham, William Beasley, Abraham Ridland, Thomas John, Zachariah Chapman, Nicholas Prickett, Archibald Gray, John John, William Lindsey, Samuel Loveless, and Joshua Brown.

No recorded account of the annual township meetings is to be found prior to 1826. That year Thomas Kirgan, William A. Brown, and Abel Donham were elected Trustees; John C. Wylie, Clerk; Israel Littleton and Robert Carver, Constables; Joseph Peden, Treasurer; Robert Iles and Thomas Glisson, Overseers of the Poor; Robert Haines and Levi Moss, Fence-Viewers; John Placard, Ichabod Gilman, William Donham, Chapman Archer, John Waggoner, Thomas West, Lewis Huff, Samuel Short, Frederick Eppert, William Lindsey, David White, Nathan Laycock, Hiram Gray, James Robb, and William Watkins, Road Supervisors.

Since 1826 the following have been the principal officers of the township:

TRUSTEES.

- 1827-28.—Abel Donham, John Crawford, James Robb.
 1829.—Robert Donham, John Crawford, Thomas Kirgan.
 1830.—David White, David Jones, Chapman Archer.
 1831.—David White, David Jones, William Donham.
 1832.—John Crawford, Joseph Stoner, Samuel Hayford.
 1833-34.—John Crawford, Joseph Stoner, Abel Donham.

- 1835.—William Doane, Mark Strickland, Eben S. Ricker.
 1836.—Andrew Coombs, Mark Strickland, Eben S. Ricker.
 1837.—David Ross, Josiah Ferguson, Abel Donham.
 1838.—Samuel Robb, B. J. Ricker, John Crawford.
 1839.—Robert Haines, David White, Johnson Wyatt.
 1840.—Robert Haines, Samuel Hayford, Johnson Wyatt.
 1841.—C. S. Walker, Samuel Hayford, Johnson Wyatt.
 1842.—Robert Haines, Samuel Hayford, Johnson Wyatt.
 1843.—John Swem, William Eppert, M. H. Davis.
 1844-46.—John C. Smith, Henry E. Wilson, M. H. Davis.
 1847-48.—John C. Smith, James Vale, M. H. Davis.
 1849.—John Shaw, N. M. Preble, James John.
 1850.—John Behymer, N. M. Preble, John C. Smith.
 1851.—N. M. Preble, John Behymer, Josiah Bunner.
 1852.—John Swem, Daniel Behymer, William Shaw.
 1853.—John Shaw, J. B. Fleming, William Hobson.
 1854.—John Connor, J. H. Bainum, Charles Robb.
 1855.—Johnson Wyatt, John B. Fleming, J. R. Tingley.
 1856-58.—J. R. Corbley, William Hawkins, David Ross.
 1859.—John W. Lindsey, D. A. Rees, Martin Ryan.
 1860.—John W. Lindsey, F. C. Warren, Charles Burkhart.
 1861.—John Terwilliger, F. C. Warren, Charles Burkhart.
 1862.—John Terwilliger, Charles Cooder, John B. Fleming.
 1863.—John W. Lindsey, F. C. Warren, John Hegner.
 1864.—John W. Lindsey, J. C. Haines, Stephen Huber.
 1865.—Charles Burkhart, J. C. Haines, Stephen Huber.
 1866.—John W. Lindsey, J. C. Haines, Stephen Huber.
 1867.—Joseph Clasgens, J. C. Haines, Henry Reise.
 1868.—John W. Lindsey, J. C. Haines, J. J. Reinert.
 1869-70.—J. R. Shaw, J. C. Haines, George Fisher.
 1871-72.—Charles Wulf, J. C. Haines, A. J. Morin.
 1873.—Charles Cooder, J. C. Haines, A. J. Morin.
 1874.—J. R. Shaw, Wilson Barber, A. J. Morin.
 1875.—J. R. Shaw, Frederick Helmering, A. J. Morin.
 1876.—J. R. Shaw, R. Gee, A. J. Morin.
 1877.—William Donaldson, Charles Burkhart, A. J. Morin.
 1878.—William Donaldson, Charles Burkhart, J. R. Shaw.
 1879.—William Donaldson, Frederick Helmering, J. R. Shaw.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

- 1827, John C. Wylie; 1828-29, James H. Wood; 1830-31, Sanford Tewel; 1832, James Walker; 1833-35, Sanford Tewel; 1836, David Jones; 1837, Sanford Tewel; 1838, J. T. Johnson; 1839-40, James H. Wood; 1841, G. T. Layfield; 1842-46, William Hobson; 1847-49, C. Hackett; 1850-51, E. S. Reakirt; 1852, N. M. Preble; 1853-54, Jesso Carnes; 1855-56, John McDonald; 1857, D. L. Stinchfield; 1858-60, John McDonald; 1861, William A. Watkins; 1862, Thomas F. Donham; 1863-64, A. W. Coan; 1865-66, John McDonald; 1867-70, J. D. Aston; 1871, A. J. Shaw; 1872, Thomas D. Hamilton; 1873-74, John W. Lennin; 1875, C. T. Bainum; 1876-77, Jerome L. Stinchfield; 1878, C. A. Lindsey; 1879, John W. Davis.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

- Joseph Peden, Levi Moss, William Carnes, James W. Morin, John Morin, Samuel Silver, E. R. Shannon, James H. Wood, G. T. Layfield, Caleb S. Walker, John Wagner, Joseph Peden, Hugh Gilmore, Samuel McKown, Hugh Gilmore, D. E. Fee, E. J. Donham, J. F. M. Ely, E. R. Shannon, D. E. Fee.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

- T. Nichols, C. S. Walker, E. B. Warren, H. F. Slade, William B. Fitzpatrick, L. D. Layfield, William A. Townsley, P. B. Young, W. B. Fitzpatrick, David McCann, John V. Hunt, William B. Fitzpatrick.

In 1826, on the second day of June, the trustees met at the house of J. C. Wylie, and agreed that the township tax for the ensuing year should be as follows: for township purposes, two-thirds of a mill on the dollar; for poor purposes, one mill on the dollar.

At the April meeting in 1868 the electors of Ohio township voted to build a township hall, and soon after the

trustees voted to carry this resolution into effect, and April 23, 1870, levied a tax of one mill on the dollar for this purpose. In 1871 and 1872 levies of two mills were made for the same object, and in 1873 the taxation was increased to four mills. The fund assured, on the 8th of January, 1872, the trustees purchased lots Nos. 103 and 104, on Market Street, in New Richmond, which had been occupied for a cooperage by Charles Quigley, as a site on which to build the hall, adopting, Aug. 21, 1872, the plans and specifications for the edifice which had been prepared by J. F. Fisher. In response to bids for performing the work, Edwin House and George Fisher were awarded the contract, and about this time active operations were begun with a view of completing the hall by the 4th of July, 1873. The foundation-walls are built of the limestone found in the hills of this part of the county, and are very firmly laid. On them are reared substantial walls of brick, with window-caps and cornices of galvanized iron. The roof is of slate and is self-sustaining, the front being relieved by several small towers, which give the building a semi-Mansard appearance. The edifice is 102 feet long and 50 feet deep, and forms two stories and a basement. In the upper part is the elegant auditorium, whose dimensions are 47 by 65 feet, with a stage at one end 20 by 47 feet, and a gallery at the other 16 by 47 feet, giving it a seating capacity ample for 1000 persons. The room is more than 25 feet high, is well lighted, and has fine acoustic properties. The approaches to this room are by broad and easy stairways, whose sides, and, indeed, the entire hall, are neatly wainscoted. In the lower story, which is 14 feet high, are six rooms,—four 18 by 19 feet, and two 18 by 32 feet,—which are used for various township purposes; and the basement is divided into ten rooms of 8 feet in height. The hall is heated by a good furnace, and is provided with a bell costing nearly \$600. The building, with its site, furniture, etc., as it appears to-day, cost more than \$30,000, and is the finest and most capacious township hall in this part of the State. It was appropriately opened to the public Feb. 18, 1874, when the assembled multitude were presided over by Mayor E. J. Donham, and P. J. Donham, of Cincinnati, Prof. Hancock, Dr. Kincaid, T. C. Gowdy, M. H. Davis, C. S. Walker, Frank Browning, P. J. Nichols, and others made addresses.

Among other items of interest found in the records of the township is one pertaining to people of color, which is here produced verbatim:

“TO THE PUBLIC.

“The undersigned, Trustees and Overseers of the Poor of Ohio Township, hereby give notice that the duties required of them by the Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, entitled an ‘Act to Regulate Black and Mulatto Persons,’ and the acts amendatory thereto, will hereafter be rigidly enforced, and all Black and Mulatto Persons now resident of Ohio Township and who have immigrated to and settled within Ohio Township without complying with the requisitions of the first section of the amended act aforesaid, are enjoined that unless they enter into Bonds, as the said Act directs, within sixty days from this date, they may expect, at the expiration of that time, the law to be rigidly enforced.

“And the undersigned would further insert herein, for the information of the citizens of Ohio Township, the third section of the Amendatory Act aforesaid, as follows: ‘That if any person, being a resident of this State, shall employ, harbor, or conceal any such Negro or Mulatto Person aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of the first section of

this Act, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offense any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, the one-half to the informant and the other half for the use of the poor of the Township in which such person may reside, to be recovered by action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction; and moreover be liable for the maintenance and support of such Negro or Mulatto Persons, provided he, she, or they shall become unable to support themselves.’

“The co-operation of the public is expected in carrying these laws to full effect.

“NEW RICHMOND, July 15, 1829.

“THOMAS KIRGAN,

“ROBERT DONHAM,

“JOHN CRAWFORD,

“Trustees of Ohio Township.

“C. S. WALKER,

“WM. WATKINS,

“Overseers of the Poor.

“J. H. WOOD, Township Clerk.”

The township voted \$50,000 to build a railroad through its territory, but the act being declared null, a railroad is now being built by individuals. Considerable money has been expended in the improvement of the highways, and a number of miles have been turnpiked. The roads of the township are in a good condition.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

On the highlands north of the centre of the township is the hamlet of MOUNT PISGAH, containing a few dozen houses, and the usual attendants of a country trading-point, to which more importance attached formerly than at present. The hamlet was never regularly laid out, and has been built up in a somewhat straggling manner. There is a good school-house, and near by the Mount Pisgah Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel McLaughlin, a tailor, had a store here about 1830, and a few years later Z. & N. Huntington were in trade. They were succeeded by David White, Sr., and David Preble. Then came N. M. Preble and Abram Lindsey, who had also a large cooperage, from which circumstance the hamlet was locally called “Keg-town,” a name which has not yet been wholly forgotten. In trade that firm was succeeded by Cyrus P. Hayford, and about the same time A. Doughty began merchandising at another stand, where he was succeeded by E. R. Dole. A number of other parties have been engaged in merchandising for short periods, but the place has no longer the trade it had years ago. The present store is kept by Wesley Calhoun, who has also the Mount Pisgah post-office. This office was established about 1840, with the name of Lisbon, Samuel Hayforth being the postmaster. In a few years it received the present name and N. M. Preble became postmaster; in 1847, Cyrus P. Hayford; 1866, M. S. Birdsell; 1867, J. A. Warren; 1869, M. S. Birdsell; 1873, David Lindsey; 1875, B. Behymer, followed by the present incumbent.

Near this place the pioneer physician was Dr. Joshua Porter, and later practitioners were Drs. Brooks, Murphy, and Tracy, the place being at present without a physician.

On the same highway, near the north line of the township, is the small but pleasant hamlet of LINDALE, whose post-office was formerly called Lyndon. On the death of the former postmaster, Joseph T. Wheeler, his widow, Susanna L. Wheeler, was appointed to take charge of the office, which, like the Mount Pisgah office, is supplied with a daily mail from New Richmond to Batavia.

Before 1830, Seth Maker was engaged in merchandising in this locality, and was followed by Andrew Coombs and his son Andrew, the latter finally carrying on the trade on his own account, and as an associate of Joseph T. Wheeler, whose family is yet in trade. Stores have also been kept at this place by Messrs. Dillon, Swem, Tracy, and Miller.

In the northern part of the hamlet was formerly a collar- and harness-factory and a tannery by J. L. Donham; and Charles Butler formerly had here a large cooperage, while the usual mechanic-shops have been carried on by Samuel Hayforth, George W. Peoples, Joseph Malick, and others.

Attention has been paid to the medical art by Drs. Samuel Tibbetts, J. S. Galloway (who had a hygienic home for the treatment of patients), and the present Dr. J. A. Windsor.

In the township of Monroe, near Lindale, are the steam-mills operated by W. C. Coombs. They were erected in 1859, by E. B. Warren, as a saw-mill, the grinding apparatus being supplied at a later period. The Lindale Baptist church is south of the hamlet.

Outside of the hamlets of Ohio and the village of New Richmond have been manufacturing industries; among the most important being the mill of Daniel Light, built on Twelve-Mile Creek, about a mile above its mouth, at an early day. It was three stories high, of hewed logs, and was next operated by James Warren, by whose name it was better known. On the same stream above were the stone mills of the Robb family, put up about 1826. In later years cotton-machinery was operated in the fourth story. The mill had a large capacity, and in 1839 steam-power was supplied by Samuel Robb. After 1860 but little was done here, and the mills are at present idle. Two miles and a half above, on the same stream, were the mills and distillery of John Donham, at present in Monroe township. After twenty years' operation some of the buildings were destroyed by fire. Samuel Morgan, William Shaw, William Nichols, and others had saw-mills in the township, but as the water-power became too feeble, they have long since passed away, and in many instances but little is left to mark their former location. In the preceding pages the Hon. John Shaw gives an interesting account of the early pioneer mills and the difficulty the settlers had to provide themselves with flour.

NEW RICHMOND.

This is the largest and most flourishing village in the county. It has a superior location on the Ohio, about twenty miles above Cincinnati, on a large and fertile plain, which slopes gently towards the river, which here forms a beautiful stream. North and east are the handsomest uplands in the county, containing many fine improvements; and on the opposite shore are the beautiful hills of Kentucky, whose almost perpetual green, with their modest farm-houses and luxuriant fruit-fields, are in striking contrast with active, bustling New Richmond. The village is located upon Robert Beal's survey, No. 847, and David Jackson's survey, No. 1539, the former entered on the 3d of June, 1778, for 1000 acres, and the latter, the same date, for 333 acres. The Jackson survey became the property of Jacob Light in 1804, and upon 85 acres of it

he laid out, from Sept. 19 to Sept. 22, 1814, the original village of New Richmond. It is said that the plat was made by a nephew of Mr. Light, who had formerly resided at Richmond, Va., and who suggested the name in compliment to his old home. It embraced 219 lots of one-fourth of an acre each, 6 streets of 60 feet width, and one 33 feet wide. These streets were laid out parallel with the river, or at right angles, forming regular squares. Lots 98 and 99 were set aside for the use of the public.

The Beal survey having become the property of Gen. William Lytle, in 1813 he conveyed 875 acres thereof to Thomas Ashburn, who, in February, 1816, laid out that part adjoining the upper side of New Richmond as the village of Susanna, the name being given in honor of his wife. The plat was the most elaborate one ever recorded in the county, and embraced many novel features. It comprised 494 in-lots and 292 out-lots, a number of which were reserved for specific purposes; and if the liberal projects of the proprietor had been carried out, Susanna would undoubtedly have become the handsomest village in the State. As it is, some of his wise provisions have become the leading characteristics of the present beautiful village of New Richmond. Among the principal features were a promenade on the banks of the Ohio, no less than one hundred feet wide, which was to be kept open for the purposes of ornament and recreation. This promenade yet exists. Five hundred and sixty feet of land, to be called Union Square, were to be kept open forever, for the same purpose as the above. The Crescent, a public space, whose chord was 240 feet, was to be kept open forever. Richmond and Raymond Courts, each 210 feet long and 120 feet broad, were ever to be sacred for the use of the public. A public market-place was to occupy an area of 210 by 400 feet. A large out-lot on Belle Air Street was reserved for the reception of buildings, to be erected of brick or stone, for the accommodation of a Lancaster school or other seminary of learning of a higher nature which might first be established. "But in neither case shall such institution be under the exclusive direction or control of any particular religious sect or association; nor shall its benefits be confined; but, on the contrary, be extended and free to youths of every religious persuasion, without exception." Any grounds remaining after the buildings had been erected were to be laid out for the public walks of the pupils. Out-lots Nos. 33 and 35 were to be used for burial purposes, the interment of the dead within the village proper being especially forbidden. In-lots Nos. 110 and 111 were offered as a bonus to a suitable person who would erect a spacious hotel of brick or stone thereon. In-lot No. 302 was to be a donation for the accommodation of a public circulating library, to be conveyed in perpetuity to any association of persons, legally incorporated, who should erect thereon the necessary buildings of brick or stone for the accommodation of the library. In-lots 204 and 237 were reserved as places of worship, for the perpetual use of any two distinct religious societies, of different persuasions, who should erect thereon meeting-houses of brick or stone. The streets were wide, to be in harmony with the liberal views of Mr. Ashburn, and every provision was made for the comfort and welfare of those who should become residents of the village, which, in 1828, lost its

identity through legislative enactment, becoming at that time a part of the incorporated village of New Richmond; and to conform to the new order of things the lots of the former two villages were renumbered as a whole, and the area of the village subsequently increased by additions.

George McMurchy made an addition on May 3, 1849, of 208 lots. Sept. 6, 1850, David W. Dickinson laid out 10 lots in John Dandridge's survey, No. 437, adjoining the village. May 3, 1851, David Jones another one of 30 lots, and on Dec. 10, 1851, Martin Ryan made a subdivision by taking ten feet off of the back end of 9 old lots, 672 to 680, adjoining Market place, and making an alley fifteen feet wide between these old lots from 345 to 363. Sept. 25, 1852, Benjamin Light made an addition of 11 lots. May 24, 1853, another of 4 lots, including one acre for James Kratzer's brewery; and Aug. 8, 1856, another of 33 lots. Isaac Donham subdivided lots 78, 79, 56, and 57, into nine lots; and the last addition was by Peter Light, on April 8, 1874, of 32 lots.

Suburban additions, on non-platted lots, have further increased the area of New Richmond until its length along the Ohio is nearly two miles. The growth of the village has not been remarkable, but has been the steady course of vigorous life, flowing on to prosperity and importance, until there are to-day nearly 3000 inhabitants, numerous churches, fine public buildings, handsome residences, and the business adjuncts noted in the following pages.

At the public sale of village lots, the proprietor, Jacob Light, offered to deed the lot in fee-simple on which the purchaser should erect the first shingle-roofed house. James Warren, a tanner, had purchased a fine lot containing a spring, on which he at once began to build a log house, prosecuting the work with so much activity that he won the prize. The ruins of this house may yet be seen at the steam tannery. Mr. Warren had a competitor in Robert Haines, who built a house on Front Street, which was for many years a prominent landmark. He alleged that the reason Warren had finished his house first was because he worked by moonlight, while he limited his efforts to the daytime. In this house, on Front Street, was kept the first tavern at New Richmond, and also the first post-office.

In May, 1816, there were in the old village of New Richmond two cabins, seven hewed-log houses, and several two-story frames on Front Street, which remained many years. In the summer and fall of that year many improvements were made, and the village soon had among its citizens representatives of all classes and trades. As near as can be recollected the first in every avocation were the following: Plummer Iams and David Jones, storekeepers, the former being also the first to sell drugs and the latter to manufacture tobacco; Robert Haines, tavern-keeper and potter; James Warren, tanner; John Crawford, carpenter; Samuel Jellison, tailor; Thomas Glisson, shoemaker; Benjamin Morris and P. Turner, harness-makers; C. S. Walker, nail-maker; Thomas Williamson, wool-carder; Jonathan McClure, blacksmith; Samuel Irons, brickmaker; Charles W. Swain, painter; Nathaniel Conrey and John Reakirt, cabinet-makers; Robert Ehrhart, chair-maker; Seneca Palmer and J. C. Jeffries, Jr., wheelwrights; J. C. Jeffries, Sr., mason; Thomas Douglas and Joseph Israel, engineers;

John and James Atkinson, distillers; J. C. Wyle, cloth-dresser; David Ross, baker; William McDonald, J. Sapp, and C. W. Swain, school-teachers; J. G. Rogers and Z. Green, physicians. Davis Embree was the first to employ steam-power in the village.

In that part of New Richmond which was formerly Susanna, lived, in the spring of 1816, Andrew Conner, the father of Capt. John Conner and Andrew Conner, Jr., and the proprietor of the village, Thomas Ashburn, and his son-in-law, Nathaniel Barber, who was the first resident carpenter. That summer Ashburn erected the large brick house on Augusta Street, which yet stands there in good condition, and which was his home until his death, in 1826. He was born in Lancashire, England, July 11, 1769, and although reared as a farmer became a cotton manufacturer. This occupation he followed until the restrictive policy of Napoleon Bonaparte, at the beginning of the present century, caused his failure. In 1805 he emigrated to America, settling first near Cincinnati. In 1814 he took up his residence on his fine purchase at New Richmond. He was the father of Richard Ashburn, lately deceased, and the grandfather of Judge Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Batavia, and his brother, residing near New Richmond.

The pioneers in the various avocations at Susanna were Samuel and Daniel Huey, storekeepers; Robert Davis and William Watkins, wagon-makers; James Walker, wood-turner; Joseph Durham, cooper; David Piper, brick-maker; Richard Ashburn, bricklayer; H. Bainum and S. Amebun, machinists and blacksmiths; William Ross, gunsmith; George Myers and Aquilla Smith, hatters; Amos Downey, cabinet-maker; John Anderson, miller (ox-power); J. Bainum and W. M. Bennett, shoemakers; Emanuel Grubb, millwright; Joseph Emerson, river-trader; John Emerson and N. Capp, watch-makers; and David Gibson, distiller. At what is now New Richmond Plummer Iams and William Hobson were the first justices of the peace.

In 1837 the owners of houses and shops were Nancy Applegate, William Bowles, William Bennett, John Beagle, Josiah Bettie, John Crawford, Judson Calhoun, Daniel Carroll, William H. Collins, T. & C. Donaldson, J. S. Donham, William Dawson, D. W. Dickerson, Mary Daily, Joseph Fagin, Thomas Glisson, Samuel Goble, F. Herbert, Robert Haines, J. T. Johnston, Thomas Kinnelly, Daniel Light, Jacob Light (heirs), George C. Light, William G. Laycock, John Light, Isaac Laycock, Johnson McCormick, Levi Moss, John Morin, J. S. Morris, Benjamin Morris, H. Nichols, Samuel Powers, R. Porter, Daniel Parker, Martin Ryan, Samuel Ridlin, J. G. Rogers, John Reakirt, B. Robb, Mark Strickland, J. Q. Searle, James Snider, Thomas Speakman, Peter Snider, Elisha Spencer, George Sweet, Tingley & Bettie, J. Tremper, Sanford Tewell, Abel Townner, C. S. Walker, Jas. H. Wood, William Watkins, J. G. Birney, Isaac Barnum, W. M. Bennett, N. Barber, Henry Barkley, John Conner, Andrew Conner, T. B. Colard, William Carnes, E. R. Day, A. Downey, J. Durham, William Dawson, R. Davis (heirs), R. Donham, Josiah Donham, T. Elstun, L. Hardin, William Hobson, R. Iles, J. T. Johnson, David Ross, Andrew Ross, E. R. Shannon, Jacob Swem, Johnson Tremper, H. M. Sturges, S. W. Walraven, W. Watkins.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Under a special act of the General Assembly, passed Jan. 11, 1828, the villages of New Richmond and Susanna were vested with corporate powers; and the body politic thus constituted was to be known and distinguished by the name of the "Town Council of the town of New Richmond," the identity of Susanna being thereafter lost in its more successful rival, New Richmond, which is the only name that appears in the municipal history of these two former villages. The first officers elected under the village charter were J. T. Johnston, Mayor; Charles W. Swain, Recorder; Peter Turner, Levi Moss, Nathaniel Barber, William Watkins, and Thomas Williamson, Trustees. The council appointed Robert Porter Treasurer, and John M. Foster Marshal; Thomas Glisson, David Ross, William Dawson, Supervisors of Streets; and Dr. J. G. Rogers, Health Officer.

Thus organized the council was ready for business, and one of its first acts was to borrow \$10 to defray the current expenses of the village. The compensation of the recorder was fixed at five cents per hundred words. A rule was made "that the citizens of the village be permitted to sit as spectators in the council-rooms during time of business, except when the council may deem it necessary to sit with closed doors."

One of the first ordinances of the village prohibited the shooting of guns in the village bounds, but it appears that Councilman Peter Turner himself violated this law, and on being fined \$2, became disgusted with the municipal government and resigned his office. The vacancy was filled by Thomas Kinnelly. The ordinance prohibiting shooting caused William Ross, the gunsmith, to ask for permission to test his firearms within the limits of the corporation, and a committee was appointed to investigate his case, who reported an exception in his favor, and a special ordinance was enacted, giving him liberty to shoot against the old ox-mill.

The running at large of sows with young pigs being an eye-sore to some people, an ordinance was passed to restrain them; but the innovation was so great that it was soon repealed, and for many years they roamed at will. The mayor resigning at the end of a few months, C. S. Walker was appointed to fill the vacancy, and accepted "upon being assured that there would be no serious objection to such an act by the majority of the people."

At the end of the first year the treasurer reported that the total receipts had been \$104.78, and the expenditures within \$9.50 of that amount. In contrast with this report the treasurer fifty years later (in 1879) reported that the total receipts had been \$6168.47, and the disbursements for the same fiscal year \$5110.26. The balance has been appropriated to the payment of outstanding bonds, and New Richmond is to-day free from debt. For the past year (1879) the rate of taxation was four mills on the dollar, and the general expenditures have been: for general purposes, \$745.78; for police and jail, \$215.65; for wharf, \$56.30; for improvement of streets, \$399.20; for lighting streets, \$514.51; for salaries, \$176.75; and for fire department, \$183.75.

In July, 1829, a petition was presented praying for a

market-house upon the site formerly occupied by the court-house, which was lost; and the question as to site was the same month submitted to the people, who voted 41 to 28 to have the market-house erected on lots 98 and 99, which had been set aside for this purpose by Jacob Light. Subscriptions for building the market-house were solicited, and Dan Davis, John Crawford, and Levi Moss were appointed to build it as soon as sufficient funds had been secured.

At the meeting held Jan. 8, 1830, an ordinance was passed for the better regulation of the sale of salt, after which the mayor asked for leave of absence, stating that he wished to go to Cincinnati if a steamboat should pass. His request was granted, and at the same meeting the council voted to procure one fire-hook and three ladders to be used in case of fire; and Capt. John Connor was appointed to organize a hook-and-ladder company.

The market-house committee did not seem to make much progress, and in 1831, on the petition of many citizens, it was decided to build a house with the corporation funds.

In 1832 one of the trustees neglected to attend the meetings of the council, and "it was resolved to fine him fifty cents for each *total* absence."

In 1834 the council was still legislating about the market-house, and appointed Thomas Kinnelly, Benjamin Morris, and W. R. Price a building committee. But not until a few years later was the market-house so far completed that it could be occupied. In 1843 it was placed in charge of the marshal, who was empowered to collect 12½ cents per week from every person occupying a stall for the sale of meats, etc. The council also ordered "that the gates be secured in a proper way to prevent as far as may be hogs or other animals lodging in it."

The market-house yet stands, but has ceased to be used for market purposes.

At a number of meetings prior to 1846 ordinances were passed relative to the wharves of the village, but March 9, 1846, the first action for the establishment of a wharf-boat was taken, and Samuel Powers and J. R. Tingley were appointed a committee to draw up an ordinance to keep a boat at Quarry Street wharf.

At the same meeting Martin Ryan, Milton Kennedy, and J. G. Rogers were appointed a committee to draw up an ordinance "to prevent conduct caused by retailing ardent spirits contrary to law."

In 1849, William McGuire was elected "to take charge of the fire-engine, and fix the engine-room so that the boys can't get in."

In June, 1850, a contract was entered into to build a council-room and watch-house.

In June, 1850, the council decided to purchase a new fire-engine, fully one-half of the cost of which was to be defrayed by individual subscriptions, and appointed Watts McMurchy and C. W. Short a committee to dispose of the old machine and procure a new engine.

The following year McMurchy & Preble built a watch-and engine-house for \$800. The engine was placed in charge of the "Union Fire Company."

In 1862 an ordinance was passed submitting the annexation of McMurchy's addition to the people, thus extending the corporate limits of New Richmond, and the same year

liberal appropriations were made for the relief of the families of enlisted Union soldiers.

On the 20th of September, 1869, a loan of \$2000 was authorized to purchase a fire-engine and other apparatus, and on the 8th of October of the same year an ordinance was passed establishing a fire department and making provision for a board of engineers, to consist of a chief engineer, vested with police powers, two assistant engineers, and two members of the common council, serving as a fire committee.

On the 17th of December, 1869, the first board of engineers was constituted, with G. W. Majors chief engineer, Henry Fisher and A. S. Pigman assistant engineers, and N. M. Preble and Joseph Glasgens acting for the council. The latter were instructed to provide a proper place for the keeping of the new engine, and as the old hall was deemed unworthy of repairs, the committee was asked to prepare plans for a new hall and engine-rooms. It was not, however, until 1876 that the resolution was carried into effect, when the old hall (which was formerly the village school building) was demolished, and upon its site the present three-story edifice erected, the upper story having been built by Mistletoe Lodge of Odd-Fellows. The second story forms a general assembly-room, and in the lower story are the engine-room, corporation offices, and cells for the confinement of prisoners.

In February, 1871, an ordinance was passed establishing a general system of wharfage and providing for the appointment of a wharf-master. Previous to this the work of grading the river-bank had been begun by the village authorities, to secure it from the action of the waves, and the place has now a number of fine wharves and well-graded banks. More than \$10,000 has been spent in this direction.

Dec. 7, 1871, an ordinance was passed establishing a board of health, and on the 11th of January, 1872, the first members were appointed, as follows: Thomas F. Donham, Edwin House, R. A. Molyneaux, W. H. Moss, George Fisher, and T. C. Gowdy.

Large sums of money have been spent in improving the street, both in grading them and in laying down stone and brick pavements. In this respect few villages in the State surpass New Richmond, and the sanitary condition of the village has been much improved by these means. The streets are also well lighted by oil-lamps, and the public grounds, embracing a beautiful promenade along the river and a spacious park near the hills in the eastern part of the village, have been greatly beautified and rendered attractive as places of resort.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW RICHMOND

assures the inhabitants against the ravages of that destroying element, and the several companies formed to man the apparatus alluded to in the foregoing pages have had effective organizations which have lately been allowed to become inoperative. The oldest of the fire companies, the Union Fire and Hose Companies, were formed Nov. 20, 1850, to assume charge of the engine "Pilot" and the hose-carriage "Red Rover." Fifty-one men were enrolled as members, and were officered by De Witt C. Johnston, Hugh H. Herrick,

Charles S. Houston, G. W. Hurley, and A. W. Short. The fire apparatus which this company had is yet employed in New Richmond, and is at present manned by a company of colored men.

To man the engine "New Richmond," purchased in 1869, the "Niagara Fire Company" was formed Jan. 25, 1870, with W. A. Watkins, Captain; William Hera, First Lieutenant; Charles Sturges, Second Lieutenant; C. W. Dawson, Secretary; T. B. Preble, Treasurer; Peter McCormick and F. A. Hitch, Engine Directors; James McCormick and Charles Dimmitt, Axemen; D. E. Roberts and Thomas McCann, Pipemen; James Ewing, O. R. Taylor, George Shannon, Edward Watson, Lyman House, Thomas Castlen, S. T. Harvey, and Lewis Golsch, Hosemen; Monroe Fitzpatrick and A. Moser, Jr., Directors of Hose-reel. The company has lately been disbanded.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Since 1828 the village officers have been the following:

- 1829.—Mayor, Caleb S. Walker; Recorder, Charles W. Swain; Trustees, Nathaniel Barber, William Watkins, Daniel Davis, John Crawford; Treasurer, R. Porter; Marshal, Samuel Ridlin; and Health Officer, Dr. J. G. Rogers.
- 1830.—Mayor, David Jones; Recorder, John C. Wylie; Trustees, John Conner, Charles S. Lewis, Robert Haines, John Emerson, Thomas Glisson; Treasurer, Robert Porter; Marshal, Alexander Ross; and Health Officer, Dr. J. G. Rogers.
- 1831.—Mayor, David Jones; Recorder, Charles W. Swain; Trustees, John Crawford, Mark Strickland, David Ross, John Emerson, and Lewis Fagin; Treasurer, R. Porter; and Health Officer, Dr. J. G. Rogers.
- 1832.—Mayor, Plummer Iams; Recorder, Sanford Tewel; Trustees, David Ross, Mark Strickland, William Watkins, Judson Calhoun; Treasurer, J. H. Wood; Marshal, Reuben S. Searle; and Health Officer, Levi Moss.
- 1833.—Mayor, William Watkins; Recorder, W. R. Price; Trustees, Thomas Donaldson, Joseph Durham, Mark Strickland, Judson Calhoun, and Emanuel Grubb; Treasurer, Robert Porter; and Marshal, Reuben S. Searle.
- 1834.—Mayor, David Jones; Recorder, W. R. Price; Trustees, E. Grubb, William Watkins, David Mann, Martin Ryan, and Thomas Kinnelly; Treasurer, James Walker; and Marshal and Wharf-Master, Alexander Ross.
- 1835.—No records kept.
- 1836.—Mayor, Martin Ryan; Recorder, J. H. Wood; Trustees, E. Grubb, John Conner, Joseph Morehead, Robert Haines, and J. G. Rogers; Treasurer, Robert Porter; and Marshal, Henry Hess.
- 1837.—Mayor, Robert Iler; Recorder, Sanford Tewel; Trustees, William Dawson, Jacob Swem, David Ross, Joseph Durham, Abel Turner; Treasurer, William Watkins; Marshal, William G. Laycock; and Health Officer, J. G. Rogers.
- 1838.—Mayor, John C. Jeffries; Recorder, Sanford Tewel; Trustees, E. R. Shannon, William Carnes, N. Walton, F. Herbert, and Abel Towner; Treasurer, Robert Porter; and Health Officer, Milton Kennedy.
- 1839.—Mayor, John C. Jeffries; Recorder, David Jones; Trustees, William Watkins, Joseph Durham, David Ross, John Crawford, Joseph Turner; Treasurer, Robert Porter; and Marshal, Isaac Layfield.
- 1840.—Mayor, Josiah Bettie; Recorder, David Jones; Trustees, John Atkinson, Martin Ryan, Samuel Powers, Charles McCoy, John Crawford; Treasurer, George T. Layfield; and Marshal, Michael H. Davis.
- 1841.—Mayor, Josiah Bettie; Recorder, George T. Layfield; Trustees, John Atkinson, E. R. Shannon, Bennett French, Hiram Gray, Sr., Christopher Cooder, William Hobson; Treasurer, William Carnes; and Marshal, Milton Kennedy.
- 1842.—Mayor, Josiah Bettie; Recorder, George T. Layfield; Trustees, B. H. French, Hiram Gray, F. Herbert, William Sturges,

- and William Hobson; Treasurer, James H. Wood; and Marshal, Robert McCallister.
- 1843.—Mayor, Josiah Bettle; Recorder, C. S. Walker; Trustees, Robert Haines, Levi Moss, Michael H. Davis, Freeman Elstun, Wm. Hobson; Treasurer, James H. Wood; Marshal, H. F. Slade; Wharf-Master, John B. Day.
- 1844.—Mayor, Charles McCoy; Recorder, Thomas C. Gowdy; Trustees, Michael H. Davis, Samuel Walraven, Jacob Tingley, Firman Herbert, Hezekiah Lindsey; Treasurer, James H. Wood; Marshal, H. F. Slade.
- 1845.—Mayor, M. H. Davis; Recorder, J. R. Tingley; Trustees, S. M. Walraven, F. Herbert, C. S. Walker, Hiram Gray, Samuel Powers; Treasurer, Robert Porter; Marshal, John B. Day.
- 1846.—Mayor, M. H. Davis; Recorder, Jacob R. Tingley; Trustees, Martin Ryan, Samuel Powers, Robert Flower, Milton Kennedy, John C. Rogers; Treasurer, Robert Porter; Marshal, Joshua Silvers.
- 1847.—Mayor, Josiah Bettle; Recorder, C. S. Walker; Trustees, J. D. White, J. H. Gravy, Christopher Cooder, J. F. Lindsey, Hezekiah Lindsey; Treasurer, Robert Porter; Marshal, H. F. Slade.
- 1848.—Mayor, J. R. Tingley; Recorder, J. C. Haines; Trustees, Samuel Silvers, James Watson, B. H. French, M. H. Davis, and Milton Kennedy; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon.
- 1849.—Mayor, Josiah Bettle; Recorder, David Ross; Trustees, W. E. McGuire, Samuel Silvers, Christopher Cooder, E. R. Shannon, David Gibson; Treasurer, Robert Porter; Marshal, John Phillips.
- 1850.—Mayor, N. M. Preble; Recorder, Wm. Reakirt; Trustees, S. Silvers, John Lindsey, Isaac Bainum, Wm. Shaw, and J. R. Tingley; Treasurer, William Hobson; Marshal, H. F. Slade.
- 1851.—Mayor, N. M. Preble; Recorder, J. R. Tingley; Trustees, Isaac Bainum, John Lindsey, John B. Day, E. R. Shannon, and William Shaw; Treasurer, Samuel Walraven; Marshal, Robert H. Dows.
- 1852.—Mayor, N. M. Preble; Recorder, J. R. Tingley; Trustees, John B. Day, G. T. Layfield, Oliver Cooder, Samuel Silvers, and William Shaw; Treasurer, S. M. Walraven; Marshal, C. W. Short; and Wm. H. Moss, Street Commissioner.
- 1853.—Mayor, N. M. Preble; Recorder, Jesse Carnes; Trustees, E. R. Shannon, G. T. Layfield, T. C. Gowdy, Joshua Silvers, and J. B. Day; Treasurer, H. Gilmore; Marshal, T. B. Young.
- 1854.—Mayor, J. H. Bainum; Recorder, Jesse Carnes; Trustees, G. T. Layfield, C. Cooder, James Watson, John Dimmitt, C. W. Short; Treasurer, H. Gilmore; Marshal, Thomas Green.
- 1855.—Mayor, Samuel Anderson; Recorder, Jesse Carnes; Trustees, C. W. Short, Samuel Silvers, J. B. Day, J. R. Tingley, and John McDonald; Treasurer, G. T. Layfield; Marshal, Thos. Green; Street Commissioner, Samuel Peden.
- 1856.—Mayor, N. M. Preble; Recorder, D. L. Stinchfield; Trustees, David Ross, John B. Day, Samuel Silvers, Oliver Cooder, and E. R. Shannon; Treasurer, Hugh Gilmore; Marshal, T. B. Young; Health Officer, N. M. Preble.
- 1857.—Mayor, Joshua Sims; Recorder, D. L. Stinchfield; Trustees, P. J. Donham, M. H. Davis, T. B. Young, N. M. Preble, T. Roberts; Treasurer, Hugh Gilmore; Marshal, A. Delano; Health Officer, S. M. Walraven.
- 1858.—Mayor, J. R. Tingley; Recorder, J. McDonald; Trustees, Samuel Silvers, William Reakirt, J. B. Day, N. M. Preble, P. J. Donham.
- 1859.—Mayor, Joshua Sims; Recorder, John McDonald; Trustees, C. W. Short, J. B. Day, N. H. Preble, Watts McMurchy, Joseph Tritt; Treasurer, Hugh Gilmore; Marshal, W. B. Fitzpatrick; Health Officer, James Watson.
- 1860.—Mayor, James H. Bainum; Recorder, Jesse Carnes; Trustees, Watts McMurchy, William Reakirt, J. H. Gray, J. R. Tingley, and Charles Wulf; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon; Marshal, L. M. Sturges; Health Officer, James Hunt.
- 1861.—Mayor, James H. Bainum; Recorder, D. L. Stinchfield; Trustees, William Reakirt, James H. Gray, Charles Wulf, Henry Kidd, and Charles Cooder; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon; Marshal, Isaac Watson; Health Officer, James Young.
- 1862.—Mayor, Joshua Sims; Recorder, D. L. Stinchfield; Trustees, Charles Cooder, A. Ness, James Cahill, E. J. Morton, and Charles Wulf; Treasurer, H. Gilmore; Marshal, W. B. Fitzpatrick; Health Officer, James Young.
- 1863.—Mayor, David Ross; Recorder, A. W. Coan; Trustees, G. W. Castlen, George Moore, J. J. Reinert, J. D. White, James Watson, Jr.; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon; Marshal, H. F. Slade; Health Officer, O. R. Elston.
- 1864.—Mayor, David Ross; Recorder, A. W. Coan; Trustees, W. G. Moore, J. J. Reinert, Stephen Jackson, J. D. White, and A. S. Pigman; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon; Marshal, David McLean; Health Officer, Martin Ryan.
- 1865.—Mayor, P. J. Nichols; Recorder, Jesse Carnes; Trustees, W. G. Moore, G. W. Castlen, Watts McMurchy, A. Schroem, and J. J. Reinert; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon; Marshal, W. B. Fitzpatrick; Health Officer, Stephen Jackson.
- 1869.—Mayor, P. J. Nichols; Recorder, Frank Davis; Trustees, W. C. Sargent, J. S. Weidinger, Joseph Glasgens, N. M. Preble, and Henry Jenks; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon.
- 1870.—Mayor, James H. Bainum; Recorder, A. Moser; Trustees, S. McKown, L. Golsch, F. C. Smith, John B. Day, Stephen Jackson, and N. M. Preble; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon; Marshal, George W. McClelland; Health Officer, George Ewing.
- 1871.—Mayor, C. W. Short; Recorders, Samuel McKown, William Sturges, and A. S. Pigman; Trustees, John V. Hunt, Charles Stevens, Charles Wulf.
- 1872.—Mayor, C. W. Short; Recorder, J. V. Hunt; Trustees, M. V. Peck, A. S. Pigman, and L. Golsch; Treasurer, E. R. Shannon; Marshal, T. G. Wood.
- 1873.—Mayor, William Sturges, W. A. Watkins, and Johnson Tremper. E. J. Donham, Mayor, to fill vacancy.
- 1874.—Mayor, N. M. Preble; Recorder, D. R. Scatterday; Trustees, J. H. Glasgens, Joseph Kolb, and A. Scatterday; Treasurer, D. E. Fee; Marshal, W. B. Fitzpatrick.
- 1875.—Trustees, J. B. Day, Isaac Watson, W. V. Peck; Recorders, Robert Porter and W. G. Hera.
- 1876.—Mayor, S. B. Parker; Recorder, E. J. Donham; Trustees, A. Scatterday, W. G. Moore, F. Helmering, Joseph Glasgens, and Samuel McKown; Treasurer, D. E. Fee; Marshal, James McCormack; Joseph Hale, Street Commissioner.
- 1877.—Trustees, C. G. Scitz, G. T. Salt, R. A. Molyneaux, and Philip Roetinger.
- 1878.—Mayor, Watts McMurchy; Recorder, E. Towner; Trustees, Louis Golsch, Isaac Watson, Johnson Crawford; Treasurer, D. E. Fee; Marshal, James B. McCormack; Health Officer, John Crawford.
- 1879.—Mayor, Watts McMurchy; Recorder, E. Towner; Councilmen, S. B. Parker, Fred. Willenbrink, Isaac Watson, Louis Golsch, Johnson Crawford, and James Watson; Treasurer, D. E. Fee; Marshal, James B. McCormack; Street Commissioner, John Crawford; Board of Health, Dr. N. Barber, Charles Q. Haines, J. S. Weidinger, R. A. Molyneaux, Stephen Jackson, and H. H. Myers.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS

of New Richmond more than anything else have contributed to give the place the prominence it enjoys among the villages of Southern Ohio, and it affords an interesting lesson to trace the history of its trade from its humble beginning to the present fine proportions. In a small way David Jones, Plummer Iams, and David Porter began merchandising soon after the village was laid out; and Robert Haines, Caleb S. Walker, and William Watkins followed soon after, the latter having the principal store, with a trade of such meagre proportions that it did not keep him engaged near all his time. He was a part owner of a small steamboat, with which he once or twice per week made trips to Cincinnati, carrying such freight as the country

* Resigned: C. W. Short and S. T. Harvey filled the vacancies.

then afforded. Before leaving he considerably informed his patrons when he would return and resume his mercantile duties. He was an enterprising man, but in the strictest sense was not successful as a merchant. Probably the Donaldson brothers—Christian, William, and Thomas—are entitled to the distinction of having been the first enterprising and successful merchants. They were largely engaged in trade, and being withal public-spirited, proved of immense benefit to New Richmond, laying the foundations of a business which in one form or other has since been carried on. Since 1836, William Sturges has been connected with the mercantile interests of New Richmond, and has a contemporary in E. R. Shannon, the latter yet handling hardware in a spacious house, and the former groceries. Thomas C. Gowdy engaged in trade about the same time, and continued until within a few years. The third of these old business houses is that of M. H. Davis. For more than thirty years he has been at the head of an establishment which has given him prominence as one of the leading merchants of the county. Near the same time George W. Castlen began his mercantile career at New Richmond as a clerk at \$1 per day. His aptitude for business secured him steady promotion until he became a partner in one of the large firms, and which, since 1861, has enabled him to carry on business on his account until a few years ago, when his sons, Thomas and Andrew, became associates, forming the present firm of George W. Castlen & Sons. Their "Mercantile Emporium" embraces a large building, stocked with goods from basement to second story, enabling them to make sales whose aggregate exceeds that of any other firm in the county. A specialty is made in handling fruits, thousands of bushels being shipped annually, the firm itself having a 75-acre farm in Ohio township, on which are grown from 1200 to 1800 bushels per year. Contemporary with this firm, until they closed up their business a few years ago, were Hitch, Ely & Co. The magnitude of their business was surprisingly large, nearly every species of goods being handled. Near by Thomas F. Donham was largely engaged as a grocer. Hugh Gilmore opened the first drug-store about 1840, and at his death was succeeded by B. S. Williams, who was followed by Henry Jenks, and the latter by the present E. J. Donham. W. H. Moss has been a druggist since 1853, and for the past four years J. C. Bleher has carried on the third drug-store.

Among the many merchants formerly in trade at New Richmond were F. C. Smith, James Walker, Josiah Bettle, Robert Porter, Sanford Tewell, James H. Wood, John Hobson, William Wood, Charles Butler, William Carnes, Layfield & Walraven, N. E. Walton, Abel Towner, Levi Moss, N. Barber, Joseph Kerr, and John F. Penn.

In addition to the firms already named as being in trade at present, there were, in 1879, Zumvorde & Fiening, J. A. Starkey & Co., A. Scatterday, W. A. Davis, Mrs. M. Donham, Samuel McKown, and C. G. Seitz, general merchants; George T. Salt and Charles Wulf, clothiers; J. G. Lutz, shoe-dealer; J. C. Haines & Son, and Frank Moorman, coal-dealers; I. F. Lindsey, Horace Boone, Mrs. C. Wibbels, George M. Jaeger, and Henry Harter, grocers; George A. Phifer, A. S. Pigman, and R. L. Gest, hard-

ware; and M. H. Johnson, hosiery. There are also half a dozen millinery and dressmaking establishments.

As before related, the first public-house was kept by Robert Haines, from about the time the village was laid out, for twenty years. In 1835, Plummer Iams had a small public-house near the present Springer House, where he was followed by William Laycock. This house is yet standing, but the old Haines tavern was destroyed by fire. In the spacious brick house, yet standing in the northern part of the village, Peter Turner kept a very respectable hotel, and was succeeded by Martin Ryan, who kept it in equal style about ten years. In the old Donaldson building hotels were kept, called the "St. Charles," "Franklin," etc., by John B. Robinson, William Herbert, and others. The building known as the "National Hotel" has been kept by various parties, but has never had much reputation as a public-house. A part of the present "Cary House" was built in 1829 by John Crawford, and the house was first used for hotel purposes by James Garrison, followed by Isaac Watson, and since 1861 by the present proprietor, F. N. Cary. The "Springer House" is a new and well-appointed hotel, near the public landing, and for the past few years has been kept in good style by Charles Springer. Other public-houses have abounded, but they were generally of short duration, and many of them have passed out of the recollection of the present citizens of the village.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Some time before 1820 an ox-mill was gotten in operation at New Richmond by a company of citizens, which was not continued beyond half a dozen years, as its grinding capacity was too small for the increasing population. A better mill, having a tread-wheel worked by horses, had been built, meantime, near where is now Castlen's store by Michael Gilbert, which was so largely patronized that as many as twenty persons at a time waited for their turns at the mill. A few years later, some time about 1825, Davis Embree placed a steam-engine in the Seneca Palmer fulling-mill, which was made to operate grinding machinery, and for its day was a good mill. It was sold to the Donaldson Brothers, and from thence passed to John Atkinson & Co., who soon after began distilling in connection.

The original Seneca Palmer fulling-mill was a large frame structure on the site of Willenbrink's feed-store, and was occupied before 1823 by Seneca Palmer & Co. for fulling purposes and as a woolen-factory. In an advertisement in the *Luminary*, in 1823, the firm assured the public that their machinery was first-class, and that they had a full stock of dyes, which they flattered themselves they could use in as good a style as any other establishment in the State. Terms of work: One-third cash, the balance in wheat, pork, lard, oats, honey, tallow, dried fruit, hides, skins, butter, whisky, shoe- and sewing-thread." It is thought that the demand for flour was more urgent than for fine cloth, and the factory had to make room for the mill. About 1852 this building was destroyed by fire, and subsequently another erected, which in 1872 was again supplied with milling machinery by J. B. Willenbrink, the apparatus being removed from Nicholasville; but, after a

few years' operation, this industry was abandoned. Previously the building had been occupied by J. Watson as a planing-mill, and after that as a steam cooperage, by Charles Quigley.

In 1831 the right to erect a saw-mill on the river at New Richmond was granted to Nelson & Sallee; and in a short time the mill was erected where is now the large distillery, William Allen having a saw-mill near by, above this point. The former mill was operated, among others, by Emanuel Grubb, who in later years had associated with him George McMurchy and Abel Towner, who also had a saw-mill by the Atkinson mill, which was abandoned about 1846. A year or so later a large lumber-mill was built near the present woolen-mills by Benjamin Light, John Lindsey, and others, which was last operated, about 1855, by Wm. Ferguson, when the mill burned down. Soon after, a circular saw-mill was here built, which was used in the spring of 1856 by McMurchy & Preble to saw out the timbers for the present lumber-manufacturing establishment, which they erected the same year. In 1861, N. M. Preble & George Fisher became the proprietors, and carried on business about eleven years, when George Fisher became sole proprietor, continuing until 1877. The present proprietors are Fridman & Steelman. The mill has an eligible location in the lower part of the village, with a fine river frontage, which permits the logs to be taken directly from the stream. The mill is completely furnished with good machinery, giving it a large capacity, and affording employment to about 20 men. About forty years ago C. S. Walker and Charles Lewis each had steam saw-mills in the village.

The manufacture of Excelsior, or fine shavings, from the soft woods for upholstering purposes, forms an important industry at New Richmond.

N. M. Preble's Excelsior-Factory dates its establishment from 1869. In September, that year, he began work with two machines in the foregoing saw-mill. At the end of two years he had six machines in a factory on Washington Street. On the 3d of April, 1874, this building was destroyed by fire, but the following month a much larger building for factory-purposes was erected, and is yet in use. It is 36 by 80 feet, with an engine-room attached, in which is a powerful engine, furnishing the motor for six machines, whose operation requires the attendance of seven men.

In 1875 the preparation of Spanish moss was begun for use in upholstering carriages, and this branch requires a building 36 by 38 feet and a large separate warehouse.

Kolb's Excelsior-Factory was erected in 1872 by Joseph Kolb and Charles Ashburn, under the firm-name of J. Kolb & Co. The business requires the use of five large buildings and gives employment to eight men. On the 28th of October, 1873, the boiler of the engine used exploded, causing the destruction of the building and involving a loss of \$8000. In February, 1874, work was resumed in the present building, in which six machines are kept in operation. Since 1875, Joseph Kolb has been sole proprietor of the factory.

The Clermont Flouring-Mill of New Richmond was erected in 1857 by Joseph J. Willenbrink, Anthony Alberding, and Charles Dieters, being a brick building 40 by 45

feet, and three stories high, supplied with modern machinery and five runs of stone. The motive-power is furnished by a 35 horse-power engine. The present proprietor is Mrs. A. B. Willenbrink.

The New Richmond Steam-Tannery.—The pioneer in this industry was James Warren, who had a small yard near the present tannery about 1815. In the same yard were afterwards engaged as tanners Peter Turner, N. L. Walton, Joseph Fagin, Josiah Bettle, L. J. Tingley, J. R. Tingley, John W. Ryan. The capacity of the original tannery was increased from time to time, and in the aggregate much work was done. On the opposite side of the street L. J. Tingley had a tannery, about 1847, which was not kept up more than six years, and at other places tanneries were carried on by Thomas Kinnelly and Morris & Stout. Of the present tannery Philip Roettinger became the proprietor in June, 1869, but it was not until 1877 that steam was supplied; and other improvements have been made, in intermediate periods, until the establishment is one of the most complete in this part of the State. The yard contains three-fourths of an acre, on which are 100 vats; a bark-mill, having a capacity of five cords per day, in a building 30 by 80 feet; a beam-room 24 by 38 feet; a handling-room 24 by 42 feet; a carrier-shop 24 by 36 feet, two stories high; a sales-room 20 by 30 feet; and a hide-house 26 by 24 feet, with basement. The tannery gives employment to 14 men, and is at present the property of Philip Roettinger & Son.

For more than forty years the distillation of liquor has been the most important industry in the village.

The New Richmond Distilleries have a history dating from 1835. About that time John and James Atkinson engaged in this business, in connection with the mill standing near Castlen's store, where they were succeeded in 1842 by David Gibson. The latter soon gave the property over to Beck & Fosdick, who operated it until its destruction by fire about 1852. Its original capacity was 200 bushels per day, but before it burned down it had been increased nearly threefold. Abandoning the old site, Beck & Fosdick put up a new distillery where are now the woolen-mills, which had a capacity of 900 bushels per day, but which, by subsequent enlargements, was greatly increased, and distillation here formed an extensive business. After the failure of the firm in 1857, the property passed into the hands of David Gibson, who removed part of the building, merging the remaining interest into the distillery which he began in 1846 upon the site of the present establishment. Here, it will be recollected, was the Grubb saw-mill, and in 1838 a large steam flouring-mill was built in connection. The latter was continued by Gibson, and on the 5th of April, 1847, all the buildings here were destroyed by fire. Both the mill and the distillery were immediately rebuilt by David Gibson with enlarged capacities, the former to 200 barrels per day and the latter to 900 bushels, and both were set in operation in September, 1847. Later that year much of the property was again destroyed by the great flood, which swept away all the stables used in housing the stock of the distillery. In the course of a few years the capacity of the distillery was increased to 3000 bushels per day, and so largely was it operated until the

breaking out of the war. In 1855, David Gibson removed to Cincinnati, having previously associated with him as business partners Thomas Roberts, James Byrnes, and T. N. Moore. About this time the firm fed from 7000 to 10,000 head of hogs at a time, besides several hundred head of neat cattle. The immense quantity of grain consumed was procured chiefly in the Scioto Valley, as many as five boats unloading at the wharves of the distillery at a time. The firm also owned a steamboat, which was run in the interests of the business, and long lines of wagons daily brought the grain of the county to the distillery. In the coöperation of the establishment 60 men were employed, and in other departments 40 men more. But little was done in the distillery until after the war, and in 1866, Thomas Roberts and George W. Moore, the present firm, commenced operations, distilling since that time, but milling was discontinued in 1868. From 300 to 800 bushels of grain per day are consumed, and several hundred head of cattle fed. About 20 men are employed, the coöperation being carried on by outside parties. The distillery stands on five acres of ground, with a good landing for convenient shipping. The buildings embrace a mill, which is operated by three engines, aggregating 100 horse-power; a malt-house of brick 24 by 150 feet, with a kiln 30 feet long, affording a malting capacity of 200 bushels per day; a bonded warehouse 45 by 130 feet, and three stories high; corn-cribs 24 by 180 feet, and a number of sheds, making it in every respect very complete; and although but little is done compared with former operations, it yet remains the chief industry of the village.

The business of brewing was begun at New Richmond, about 1853, by the Kratzer family, who carried it on several years. At present a brewery is operated by C. Bauman, the capacity being small.

The Clermont Woolen-Mills.—In April, 1865, J. and H. Clasgens purchased the old Fosdick & Beck distillery, in the lower part of the village, and fitted up the main building for a woolen-factory, adding an engine-room, dye-house, and other necessary buildings. In 1874 the grade of manufacture was changed to yarns, for the excellence of which the firm has been awarded medals at the Cincinnati Exposition. Two sets of machinery are operated in the production of plain, fancy, and Balmoral yarns, consuming 130,000 pounds of cleanly-washed wool per year. Fifty operatives are employed, and the factory and its surroundings is a hive of industry, commending the enterprise of the Clasgens Bros., whose mills are the only one of the kind in the county.

The Ohio Machine-Works.—The organization of this company was effected in Cincinnati in 1868, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of milling machinery at New Richmond. Rufus S. Lee was elected president of the association, whose capital stock was \$100,000, and the works were placed in charge of H. R. Mathias as superintendent. A splendid building was erected in the upper part of New Richmond, at a cost of \$28,000, for factory purposes, to which was attached a good wharf. The main building is of brick, 42 by 129 feet, three stories high, with a wing 53 by 172 feet, and spacious grounds having the necessary storage sheds. The company met with finan-

cial embarrassments soon after it began operations, and its identity was lost in

The New Richmond Machine-Works, a body corporate, which was formed Nov. 6, 1869, to carry on a foundry and machine-shop for the manufacture of machinery and other profitable articles. The capital stock was fixed at \$50,000, in 1000 shares of \$50 each. The incorporators were Thomas Roberts, N. M. Preble, N. A. Hitch, C. Schmels, A. Alberding, and George W. Castlen. The company never succeeded in getting the works in operation, and on the 20th of August, 1870, was formed the *Henning Chair Company*, to occupy the buildings. The capital stock was also \$50,000, but the value of the shares was set at \$100 each. On the 3d of October, 1870, the company chose a board of directors, composed of J. N. Henning, G. W. Castlen, N. A. Hitch, P. J. Nichols, Thomas Roberts, and W. G. Moore; and J. N. Henning was elected president. The necessary machinery was procured, and the factory set in operation in the fall of 1871. For two years it was successfully operated, employing 75 men, when the crisis of 1873 checked its prosperity, and soon after the company was obliged to discontinue business.

A part of the building was then occupied by H. R. Mathias for his *Iron Crown Machine-Works*, but in the course of a few years the firm of Mathias & Moore erected a fine factory on Hamilton Street, where the works were carried on until their discontinuance in the summer of 1879. Both buildings, although finely located and well adapted for business, are at present unoccupied.

Among the lesser industries were the plane-factory of Jesse Carnes, and the hat-factory of John Dimmitt, both discontinued years ago; and at present are the carriage-works of T. P. White; the marble-works of H. Lindsey and H. Siebel; the machine-shops of J. N. Folks and S. B. Parker; the tobacco-factory of W. A. Shaw & Brothers (a flourishing and growing industry), and the cigar-factories of L. Golsch and A. Krieger.

Closely associated with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the village are

THE STEAMBOAT INTERESTS.

The first boat that made New Richmond a terminus was the small stern-wheeler "Allegheny," owned by William Watkins and others, which had no regular schedule of time, but left the village whenever she had any freight to carry. About 1828 this boat was run up as far as Maysville, in command of Captain John Conner. He was also captain of the next boat, the "Zephyr," a small two-boiler boat, owned by Robert Davis, William Ross, Andrew Wilson, and John Conner. In 1841 the "Zephyr" was grounded. Next on the New Richmond line was "The Lancaster No. 1," owned by David Gibson and others,—John Conner, captain. The boat was small, but having good machinery, it was removed and placed in "The Lancaster No. 2," owned and run by the same parties. After a few years this boat was sold and "The Lancaster No. 3" put on the line, which was now extended to Neville; and the "Lancaster No. 4" made Chilo its eastern terminus. These boats were generally in charge of John Conner as captain, and Lewis Morris as clerk, both yet living in the county and favorably

known as river men, whose chief aim was to serve the public. Lewis Morris was captain of the "Lancaster No. 4." For short periods other boats made New Richmond a terminus, but the improvements in steamboat-machinery made it possible to extend local lines to higher points on the river, and yet bring Cincinnati within easy communication. These short-line packets daily land at New Richmond, and the Pittsburgh and other boats also regularly touch at the commodious wharf of the village; and, in addition to these facilities of communication, the Ohio River division of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad has just been completed to New Richmond, on which are several trains daily to Cincinnati.

At New Richmond a steamboat was built, in 1826, by Charles W. Swain, Caleb S. Walker, John Ashburn, and others, which had a capacity of about 90 tons. The boat was called "The William Tell," and was launched from the yard, a little below the chair-factory, the occasion bringing together a vast crowd of people. Some years after David Munn and others built the hull of a boat at New Richmond, which was taken to Cincinnati to complete; and Robert Davis, Andrew Wilson, and John Connor brought a hull to New Richmond, here completing the boat which they called "The Clermont," launching her in 1845.

The last boat built here was in 1864, John Cauffman and others being the owners. The yard was at the present saw-mill, and after her trial trip, the boat, which was a stern-wheeler, went to other parts. While she was being launched a colored man was killed. Another steamboat disaster occurred at New Richmond, in December, 1854. The steamer "Forester," which had but recently been chartered by Captain A. D. Wilson, to run from New Richmond, while lying at the upper landing, was burned to the water's edge, burning to death a white man and the steward and chambermaid, both colored. In addition to the steamboat men of New Richmond already named, John McLain, E. R. Shannon, and his son, Captain William Shannon, have been favorably identified with this interest, which formerly very much more affected the business of the village than at present.

NEW RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The first permanent physician was the venerable Dr. J. G. Rogers. He was born in New Jersey, in 1797; came with his father, Dr. Levi Rogers, to Williamsburgh, in 1804; studied medicine with Dr. Z. Fenn, at Neville, and was in practice at that place from 1816 till 1818, when he located at New Richmond, where he was in active practice until 1874. In 1823 he associated with him Dr. J. T. Johnston, and in the *Luminary* of that period the firm advertised the copartnership and that they would take country produce in payment for their services, the produce to be delivered at Point Pleasant or New Richmond at market-prices. In the same paper Dr. Elisha Embree announces that he had taken rooms in the house of John Bettle, and would thereafter follow his profession. Dr. Rogers became skillful alike as a physician and a surgeon, and on the 27th of April, 1822, officiated at the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Point Pleasant. His first wife was a

daughter of Senator Thomas Morris, and the present was Sarah Ann Molyneaux. His son, Levi M., became an eminent physician at Cincinnati. Dr. J. G. Rogers yet resides at New Richmond, although in a very feeble condition. For many years Dr. T. J. Mullen, yet in practice, has been his able contemporary, and since about 1855, Dr. A. Schroem has also had a good practice here, both being graduates of the Ohio Medical College. Dr. W. V. Peck, of the same school, located here in 1859, and died in 1877. Dr. W. P. Kincaid has been a leading physician since 1868. Other physicians are Dr. N. Barber, Dr. E. F. Erdman, and Dr. J. C. Kilgour, the latter belonging to the homœopathic school. In dentistry, Dr. R. A. Molyneaux has been here engaged twenty years, and for the past few years Dr. E. J. Nichols. In 1852, Dr. Daniel Barber was a physician at New Richmond, and others have been located there for short periods.

As attorneys Dewitt C. Johnston and T. Morris were among the first. P. J. Donham, now of Cincinnati, had a good practice twenty years ago and later, and was succeeded by Judge P. J. Nichols. Thomas J. Hamilton, Joseph Tritt, and others have been members of the New Richmond bar. The present attorneys are Frank Davis, John W. Lennin, George McMurchy, and R. S. Swing. R. A. Davis has an extensive insurance agency.

THE PRESS, POST-OFFICE, AND BANK.

When New Richmond was flushed with the expectations arising from being made the county-seat, a paper was here established, whose first issue bore date July 3, 1823. It received the appropriate name of *The Luminary*, and was dedicated to the public good and the intelligence of its patrons, boldly declaring that "Enlightened minds and virtuous manners lead to the gates of glory." The office of publication was in the Seneca Palmer fulling-mill, which stood where is now Willenbrink's feed-store, and the editors were the brothers Herron, four in number, who soon removed to a locality where the vexation attending the removal of a county-seat would not so seriously affect the printing business. Then came other newspaper ventures, whose checkered history is given in the chapter on the "Press" in this book. The village is at present supplied with an excellent paper, the *New Richmond Independent*, whose editor and proprietor is Winthrop Frazer.

From the data at hand it appears that the New Richmond post-office was established a short time before 1819, and that Robert Haines was the postmaster, keeping the office at his tavern on Front Street. For twenty years he discharged the duties of the office, and in 1839 was succeeded by Robert Harris. Other appointees have been: 1841, James T. Johnson; 1847, Charles Goodale; 1849, George J. Nichols; 1851, John Dimmitt; 1855, D. S. Stinchfield; 1864, John McDonald; 1865, J. D. Aston; and since Sept. 27, 1879, the widow of the latter.

New Richmond was designated a postal money-order office in September, 1867, and has since so continued. The office is supplied with daily mail by steam-packets from eastern and western points and by daily stage-lines from Cincinnati and Batavia.

DR. JOHN G. ROGERS.

Dr. John George Rogers, one of the most noted and venerable physicians of Clermont, was born near Camden, N. J., April 29, 1797, and was the second in a family of seven children, whose parents were Dr. Levi Rogers and Anna (George) Rogers. His father, a native of Maryland, in early life became an itinerant Methodist preacher; married Anna George, the only child of John and Sarah George; relinquished the itinerancy; studied medicine; attended lectures at Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, under Professors Shippen, Rush, Wise, Wistar, Barton, and other eminent men; and began the practice of medicine in New Jersey in 1798. He removed to Ohio in 1804, and settled at Williamsburgh. In 1810 located at Bethel, where he died April 4, 1856, in the forty-seventh year of his age; and his wife, Anna George, a native of New Jersey, died in Batavia, Oct. 13, 1856. He was an earnest student and very highly esteemed for intelligence and skill in his profession. In the war of 1812 he was surgeon in the 19th Regiment of Infantry. Besides being a noted physician he was also a preacher; served one term as sheriff of the county; was a practicing lawyer of repute, and acted at several terms of the Common Pleas Court as prosecuting attorney; and served one term of two years in the Ohio Senate.

Dr. Levi Rogers was the most versatile genius of the early days of Clermont, but his usefulness was cut short by death in the prime of life.

Dr. John G. Rogers was designed at an early age by his father for the medical profession, and, after having acquired the knowledge usually taught in the schools of that day, he was placed under the instructions of his father at home, where he received most of his literary education, and where the deep and broad foundations of his professional life were laid. His father, having a large practice in a new and sparsely settled country, was necessarily much from home, and many of the duties of the office devolved on his son, who in boyhood acquired great dexterity in extracting teeth, bleeding, and many of the operations in minor surgery, as well as dispensing medicine in the absence of his father, who died in the eighteenth year of his son's age.

When the doctor was a lad only fourteen years old, William Goble, a farmer living near Bethel, was severely and it was thought fatally cut by a scythe upon his back and shoulder, and a messenger came for his father to come and dress Mr. Goble's wounds; but the father being miles away on his professional duties, his wife persuaded her son, John G., to go and attend the wounded man. The boy went, examined and dressed the wounds, and sewed them, putting in eleven stitches an inch and a half apart, and such was his success that his father, on the next day examining the patient, declared it to be a perfect surgical job, and complimented his son on his skill and dexterity. Upon the death of his father, Dr. John G. Rogers applied himself closely to the study of medicine for two years, under the instruction of Dr. William Wayland, who settled in the county soon after the death of his father. He also received many practical and clinical instructions from Dr. David Morris, in studying and investigating the malarious diseases of that region, while residing in his family, in Lebanon, Ohio. After studying and practicing two years longer, under the care and instruction of Dr. Zeno Fenn, an eminent physician of Clermont, his pupilage terminated, at the age of twenty-one years. He was taught with much care by his distinguished father an intimate knowledge of anatomy, in which branch of medicine he became specially proficient. During his long and varied pupilage he acquired an extensive knowledge of the principles and practice of medicine, and settled in New Richmond, June 11, 1818, where he soon became a most noted and successful practitioner, and where he now resides and has been for sixty-two years in the constant and uninterrupted practice of the healing art.

In 1824 he was appointed by the General Assembly, with others, as a censor, to organize the First District Medical Society of Ohio, composed of the counties of Hamilton and Clermont. He continued to practice medicine with great success up to 1825, when the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, was fully organized by the appointment of Professors Moorehead, Slack, Cobb, and Whitman, and he attended the lectures and graduated in that institution with the highest honors in 1826. He



J. G. Rogers M.D.

was the main instrument in the organization of the Clermont County Medical Society, on May 11, 1853, and was its first president, and again served as such in 1859 and 1867. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and has often attended its annual meetings, and took an active part in the deliberations and discussions of the famous one held at White Sulphur Springs. He also belongs to the American Medical Association, and has attended its sessions at Washington City, Baltimore, Louisville, and other points. He has performed many important operations in surgery, in which he has been successful, and for which he has been highly commended by the medical journals. He also was at one time physician to the family of Jesse R. Grant, and officiated at the birth of his son, Ulysses Simpson Grant, the distinguished general and statesman, which took place on April 27, 1822, and twice voted for his elevation to the Presidency.

He was married, Oct. 19, 1820, to Julia Morris, the accomplished daughter of United States Senator Thomas Morris, of Bethel, Ohio, by Rev. George C. Light, an eloquent divine of his day, and his attendants at the marriage ceremony were Dr. James T. Johnson, with Miss Hannah Simpson as bridesmaid, afterwards mother of Gen. Grant.

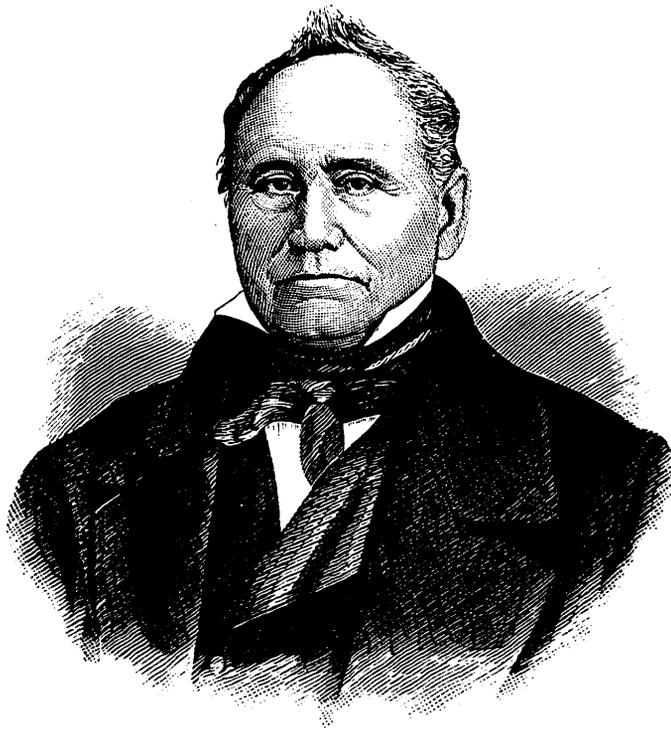
By the death of his wife he was left with five small children,—four daughters and one son,—of whom but one, a daughter, now survives, viz., Eliza H. Rogers. The deceased are Levinia; Lydia Ann, married to Jacob Ebersole; Rachel M., married to Theodore M. Griffin, of Connersville, Ind.; and Dr. Levi M. Rogers, who received a medical education, practiced his profession for more than twenty years in Cincinnati, and died in the fiftieth year of his age.

The second marriage of Dr. John G. Rogers occurred Nov. 19, 1833, to Sarah Ann Molyneaux, of Scotch-Irish parentage, born in County Antrim, Ireland, a lady of fervent piety and remarkable culture. Her family sprang from the French Huguenots who escaped from France to Ireland after the terrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, and her father, Samuel Molyneaux, with his wife and family, emigrated to America about 1820, and settled at Point Pleasant, in this county, where her parents died of malarial fever a year after their arrival.

Dr. Rogers joined the Masonic order threescore years ago, and received the symbolical degrees in Clermont Social Lodge, No. 29, of Williamsburgh. He is a member, like his most excellent wife, of the Presbyterian Church, and throughout his long and eventful life he has ever been prominently identified with all movements for the advancement of Christianity, and particularly so with all reforms in educational matters.

In politics he was originally a Democrat of the Jackson school, and voted twice for that eminent statesman, but more recently he has been identified with the Free-Soil and Republican parties; and, although he has never held office, he has in all public movements endeavored to advance the moral and educational interests of the community in general. In years gone by he gained prominence as one of the earliest and most influential and unflinching opponents of slavery, and has lived to see his cherished anti-slavery principles carried out and adopted by the government. Under his auspices James G. Birney began the publication of *The Philanthropist* in New Richmond about 1835, the first anti-slavery paper in the West, and which in about a year was removed to Cincinnati for a larger field of operations, where the office and presses of this paper were sacked and destroyed; but afterwards it was resumed, with a new outfit, and published for several years. While this famous sheet was published at New Richmond, Dr. Rogers was the trusted friend and adviser of its editor, Mr. Birney, who was often compelled to stand guard with other anti-slavery men over the printing-office to prevent its destruction at the hands of an infuriated pro-slavery mob.

The doctor is now in his eighty-fourth year, has retired from his professional labors and is enjoying a quiet and peaceful old age, and during his long and most honorable career morality, religion, education, humanity, science, and the State have found a noble friend, and a condutor worthy of the proud line from which he is an illustrious descendant.



JONATHAN S. DONHAM.

The family of Donham is of Spanish descent, the original name being "Don Singleton." Some time towards the close of the sixteenth century one of the ancestors of this Don Singleton family had become noted as an active member of the Liberal party, or, as it might have been then termed, the Rebel party. He was arrested, tried, and banished, but after his sentence escaped and fled to Scotland, where he assumed the name of *Don Ham*, which finally became corrupted into the single name "Donham." A son or grandson of this expatriated ancestor emigrated to America, and settled in what is now New Jersey, where he was twice married, and by his first wife had one son, John; and by his second, three sons, William, Jonathan, and Nathaniel, and a daughter, name unknown. John and Jonathan remained in New Jersey, William removed to Northern Alabama, and Nathaniel married and settled in Pennsylvania, where, his wife dying, he was again married, this time to Miss Jennings. In his emigration from New Jersey he moved westward, passing over the Allegheny Mountains, following the military road cut out by the English pioneers for the march of Gen. Braddock's army, on his advance from the sea-board to Fort Duquesne, and settled temporarily on the Monongahela River, sixty miles above Pittsburgh, near Ten-Mile Creek, at the present village of Mapletown, in Greene Co., Pa. Here, his first wife dying, he married his second, and here the younger members of his family were born. He came to Pennsylvania about the year of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and was engaged for years in the transportation across the mountains of groceries and store goods by pack-horses to supply the pioneers in the frontier settlements, purchasing his stock in Philadelphia or Baltimore. In 1794, with most of his family, he again emigrated, and coming down the Ohio River landed at the mouth of the Little Miami, and established his home on what was then known as the "Round Bottom" of that historic stream. In a few years, about 1800, he moved into Clermont County, and settled on Ten-Mile Creek, in what is now Pierce township, where he spent the balance of his days in clearing his lands, raising crops, and caring for his family.

By his first marriage were born three sons and one daughter. The latter never came West. The sons were David, John, and Lewis. By his second marriage there were one daughter, Mary, and six sons, Henry, Abel, William, Amos, Robert, and Jonathan Singleton, of whom all but one, Henry, served bravely in the war of 1812. Of the three sons by his first wife, two, David and Lewis, remained in Pennsylvania, and raised large families, while John located on Ten-Mile Creek, in this county; of those by his second wife, Abel settled in this county, on Ten-Mile Creek; Henry removed to Clay Co., Ind.; William located on Ten-Mile Creek; Amos removed to Brown Co., Ohio; Robert settled on Ten-Mile Creek, and was many years a county commissioner; and Jonathan Singleton Donham settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, in Ohio township. He was the youngest of this pioneer family, which, in men and women of force of character, mental ability, and first-class business qualifications, has contributed greatly to the development of the county materially, politically,

morally, and in all that adds to its progress and growth. He was a child when his father came West in 1794, and when a good-sized boy went to live with his half-brother, John, who had then already acquired a good farm. His inclination was more for trading, particularly in live stock, which business he followed until he succeeded in purchasing himself a fine farm on the eastern hills of Twelve-Mile Creek, in Ohio township. This he enlarged by additional purchases, until his possessions were several hundred acres of land. Throughout his life he made stock-raising his main avocation, and gained a marked reputation for his importation into Southern Clermont of blooded horses, cattle, and hogs. He was twice married, the first time to Hiley Ross, by whom he had no children, and his second marriage was on April 19, 1818, by Timothy Rardin, justice of the peace, to Elizabeth Ayers, of New Jersey, by whom there were reared eleven children, —four sons and seven daughters.

The eldest son is Hon. Perry J. Donham, of Cincinnati, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Ohio, who studied at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, read law under Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and has gained a reputation in the State for his eminent success as an attorney. His wife was the daughter of Captain William McClain, the famous Ohio River steamboat captain; she died in 1862, leaving two beautiful and accomplished daughters, Carrie and Belle. The second son is Dr. Harrison L. Donham, of Mount Washington, a physician of celebrity. The third son is Erasmus J. Donham, the present efficient county treasurer of Clermont, elected in 1879, over his cousin, David Donham. The fourth and youngest son is Robert W. Donham, residing four miles from New Richmond. Of the daughters, there were Hiley Ann, married to Thomas Kennedy, of Campbell Co., Ky.; Evaline, married to Thomas L. Nichols, and who is the mother of Judge Perry J. Nichols; Mary Eliza, married to Benjamin Ely; Florella J., married to J. H. Simmons; Harriet L., married to Rev. H. M. Keck; Cordelia E., married to James Augustus Hitch; and Caroline E.

Col. Jonathan S. Donham served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was present at the siege of Fort Meigs, and in after-years was a general in the militia. He was one of the best farmers and largest stock-raisers in Clermont, and a man of fine personal and social habits; few men of his day stood so high in the estimation of the community. He died in 1856, leaving a very large estate and a family of nine children, with their aged mother, and grandchildren by the score. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth (Ayers) Donham, is still living, and for her advanced age (eighty-five) is remarkably active and healthy. She draws a pension from the government for the services of her late husband, Col. Jonathan S. Donham, whose memory will ever be cherished in Clermont County as that of a worthy pioneer, whose family was not only closely identified with the early settlements in the county, and its subsequent advance in civilization, but is also noted for its services generally in the Revolutionary war, and in the settlements on the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania, which preceded those in Ohio and Kentucky.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW RICHMOND.

This institution was organized in April, 1865, with a capital stock of \$65,000, which has been increased to \$100,000, the present amount of the capital. The first board of directors was composed of D. E. Fee, N. M. Preble, William Sturges, George Weir, W. G. Moore, Jared Lemar, and Franklin Fridman. William Sturges was elected president, W. T. Moore vice-president, N. M. Preble cashier. In 1869, W. G. Moore became president, and Franklin Fridman vice-president. In January, 1870, D. E. Fee became president, and W. G. Moore vice-president; but in August of the same year W. G. Moore succeeded Fee as president, the latter becoming cashier, in which capacity he has since served. In 1875, Watts McMurchy became president, and in 1880, Franklin Fridman, James I. Selby being vice-president, and William R. Sinks teller. The directors in 1880 were D. E. Fee, W. R. Sinks, Frank Davis, Franklin Fridman, James I. Selby, F. T. Donaldson, and C. R. Ashburn. The bank is prosperous and has a fine office in the McMurchy building. It was opened in the Castlen block, but after a few years was located in the Pigman building, where it remained until it was transferred to its present home.

THE NEW RICHMOND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The petition for an association was signed Dec. 7, 1869, by I. F. Lindsey, N. A. Hitch, M. H. Davis, E. R. Shannon, P. J. Nichols, Watts McMurchy, Frank Davis, and Henry Jenks, as corporators, and was filed at Columbus, Dec. 11, 1869. Its object was to raise funds to be loaned among its members and depositors for use in buying lots and houses and other purposes.

On the 3d day of January, 1870, the stockholders met at the town-hall, and an election of directors had, at which Watts McMurchy, W. G. Moore, George W. Castlen, Joseph Clasgens, P. J. Nichols, M. H. Davis, H. Jenks, N. A. Hitch, Frank Davis, E. R. Shannon, William Sturges, D. E. Fee, N. M. Preble, and I. F. Lindsey were elected directors; and at an election of officers held immediately afterwards Watts McMurchy was chosen President; N. A. Hitch, Vice-President; Frank Davis, Secretary; W. G. Moore, Treasurer; and P. J. Nichols, Solicitor. These officers were never changed, except that upon the removal of N. A. Hitch William Sturges was elected vice-president in 1875, and upon the election of Hon. P. J. Nichols as probate judge Frank Davis was appointed as solicitor. The changes in the board were few. C. Schmeltz was elected in 1874 in place of Joseph Clasgens, who declined re-election; W. B. Ely was elected in place of C. Schmeltz, declined in 1875; E. J. Donham in place of N. A. Hitch, and A. J. Shaw in place of W. B. Ely in 1878. The first payment made to the association was Jan. 29, 1870. The original capital stock was \$400,000, but not being all taken, by vote of stockholders, had July 23, 1870, the capital stock was reduced to \$200,000. The association has received dues for five hundred and eighteen weeks, and each share has therefore paid \$129.50. The par value of each share being \$200, each share, it will be seen, has made ten per cent. clear of all expenses to the shareholder, who in nearly ten

years has paid in \$129.50, which at ten per cent. for five years, being average time, would amount to \$194.25. The largest premium ever received was 40½ per cent., in April, 1870, and from that date the premiums declined until the year 1877, when they entirely ceased, none being bid, and money loaned to members at the face value of stock. The lowest premium received was one-quarter per cent., and after the first year the premium never exceeded 20 per cent. The total cash receipts from all sources amounted to about \$216,000. The taxes paid amounted to about \$7200; the expenses of every other character to \$3500, which includes rent, record of mortgages, and salaries. The only salaried officers are the secretary and treasurer, who at first received \$100 and \$50 respectively; they now receive \$150 each per year. The association had but few suits, and in nearly all cases were brought into court by others bringing suit or by administrators or trustees in settlement of estates. There has never been a case litigated, and the association was never before the district court. Its officers have universally, where it was at all practicable, settled and compromised all cases; and it is a remarkable fact that no money has been lost by bad loans.

THE NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW RICHMOND.

This association was formed after the affairs of the above body were closed up. The certificate of organization was issued Dec. 24, 1879, and the corporators were W. G. Moore, N. M. Preble, Frank Davis, P. J. Nichols, D. E. Fee, W. R. Sinks, R. W. Donham, George W. Castlen, and M. H. Davis. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, in shares of \$200 each. The certificate was filed with the Secretary of State, Dec. 31, 1879, and officers were accordingly elected as follows: Directors, N. M. Preble, G. W. Castlen, D. E. Fee, R. A. Davis, W. R. Sinks, Samuel McKown, R. F. Erdman, W. G. Moore, I. F. Lindsey, C. G. Seitz, Frank Davis; President, N. M. Preble; Vice-President, G. W. Castlen; Secretary, R. A. Davis; Treasurer, W. R. Sinks; and Solicitor, Frank Davis. On the 1st of February, 1880, the association had 120 members, and its affairs were in a flourishing condition.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S UNION AID OF NEW RICHMOND.

At a meeting held at Colored People's Hall, at New Richmond, Sept. 3, 1866, Howard Boone president, and Henry Fox secretary, it was "Resolved, that the object of this organization is benevolent, and is intended to improve and advance the social and political conditions of the colored race; that for the better accomplishment thereof, incorporation under the laws of Ohio is desired with the above name, and that the number of directors thereof shall be five, who shall be elected immediately."

Charles H. Johnson, Jesse Orrich, Lewis Johnson, Val. Fox, and John Pilcher were elected directors; but beyond this preliminary organization nothing further was accomplished.

THE GERMAN AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW RICHMOND was organized May 6, 1853, and in due time became a corporate body. It is an independent organization, whose

operations are limited to a territory described by a radius of eight miles from New Richmond, in the State of Ohio, and its object is purely beneficiary, all its transactions being done in open meetings, held once a month. In addition to the ordinary officers there is a sick committee, which reports to the president and secretary any sickness on the part of the members, and secures proper attendance. In cases of illness members receive \$3 per week, and should death ensue, \$20 are paid for burial expenses. These amounts are paid from a fund arising from initiation fees and weekly dues of twenty-five cents per member.

The association has had as many as 85 members belonging at one time, but at present has only 38 members. Among its deaths were Henry Helmering, Wm. Elmore, Henry Schmidt, Casper Hessler, Andrew Langhauser, Frank Schweitzer, John Frank, and Justus Schueter.

The first officers were Marcus Kissner, President; Benedict Blaessie, Vice-President; Charles Wulf, Treasurer; and Stephen Huber, Secretary; and in 1880 these officers in the order given were Louis Hausserman, Henry Prigge, Joseph D. Reis, and Martin E. Johns.

THE CLERMONT INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was chartered by the Legislature of 1849-50, under the old constitution, and was granted some very important franchises. On the 10th of June, 1850, it organized for business with Turpin Daughters, of Neville, as president, and R. W. Clarke, of Batavia, as secretary. It issued policies upon all classes of insurable property, but made a specialty of farm property. Among its prominent agents were William Johnston, Moscow; P. J. Donham, New Richmond; Albert Dart, Milford; William Ulrey, Boston; Abram Yeater, Goshen; Edward Sinks, Williamsburgh; S. F. Dowdney, Felicity; Samuel Justice, Bethel; J. A. Morrow, Withamsville; and John M. Brown, M. Jamieson, L. B. Leeds, Batavia, where was also the home office. In 1859 the last official meeting of the stockholders was held, when the company decided to sell out its franchises to parties in New Richmond. These reorganized the company the same year with the title of "Clermont Mutual," and selected Watts McMurchy as president and Joseph Tritt as secretary. Subsequently William Sturges served as president. The new company did business for more than a dozen years, but finally succumbed to the pressure of the times and ceased to exist. Under the new management the place of business was at New Richmond.

SECRET ORDERS.

As related in the history of Washington township, a lodge of Masons was instituted at New Richmond, in 1843, which, after a few years, was transferred to Moscow. After the lapse of a short period a charter was granted (Oct. 20, 1847) to form

BUCKEYE LODGE, No. 150, F. AND A. M.,

whose communications were to be held at New Richmond. The members named in the charter were John Bell, John Dimmitt, George Allen, Thomas Young, David Gibson, A. D. Wilson, Milton Kennedy, William H. Moss, David Walker, and Bennett Carter. John Bell was selected as the

first Master; George Allen, as the Secretary; and David Gibson, as the Treasurer.

A room was rented for lodge purposes, of William Kennedy, on the corner of Front and Walnut Streets, which was used until 1851, when the place of meeting was transferred to the Sturges Block, on Front and Quarry Streets. On the 6th of January, 1876, the lodge became a corporate body, with Thomas Roberts, Samuel McKown, and W. P. Kincaid, trustees, and E. Towner, clerk, who still serve in that capacity, and control the hall which the lodge has occupied since 1851. Of the members named in the charter David Gibson, of Cincinnati, is the only one who retains his membership. The aggregate number who have belonged has been more than 100, but at present only 42 are enrolled as members. The officers elected in 1879 were W. R. Sinks, W. M.; William Roettinger, S. W.; Ed. Latham, J. W.; Frank Davis, S. D.; J. W. Lennin, J. D.; Ezra Towner, Sec.; and Samuel McKown, Treas.

The Worshipful Masters, Senior Wardens, and Junior Wardens, in the order named, since the institution of the lodge, have been as follows:

- 1848.—Thomas Young, Abel Towner, W. L. Young.
- 1849.—Abel Towner, H. V. Shaffer, Joseph Ashton.
- 1850.—Joseph Ashton, John F. Selvage, Middleton Humes.
- 1851.—John F. Selvage, Dewitt C. Johnson, Thomas Roberts.
- 1852-53.—Joseph Ashton, G. J. Dickerson, Nathan Barkley.
- 1854.—Abel Towner, Nathan Barkley, John Shaw.
- 1855.—G. J. Dickerson, C. G. Hutchinson, John Shaw.
- 1856-57.—Watts McMurchy, Andrew Byrnes, Samuel McKown.
- 1858.—Thomas B. Young, C. G. Hutchinson, U. C. Mockbee.
- 1859.—Watts McMurchy, Thomas W. Chandler, C. G. Hutchinson.
- 1860-61.—Samuel McKown, Henry Reese, B. P. Bonneville.
- 1862.—Henry Reese, U. C. Mockbee, B. P. Bonneville.
- 1863.—John T. Selvage, Thomas C. Fite, Samuel McKown.
- 1864.—U. C. Mockbee, Henry Reese, B. P. Bonneville.
- 1865.—Samuel McKown, B. P. Bonneville, John M. Shepherd.
- 1866.—Samuel McKown, Watts McMurchy, Charles Wulf.
- 1867.—James McKown, Henry Reese, William A. Shaw.
- 1868.—W. P. Kincaid, S. McKown, U. C. Mockbee.
- 1869.—W. P. Kincaid, Henry Jenks, D. E. Roberts.
- 1870.—Henry Jenks, George Hawkins, S. T. Harvey.
- 1871.—George Hawkins, Frank Davis, Charles Stevens.
- 1872.—Frank Davis, Charles Stevens, Joseph Kolb.
- 1873.—Frank Davis, Joseph Kolb, William R. Sinks.
- 1874.—William R. Sinks, E. L. House, U. C. Mockbee.
- 1875.—E. L. House, W. G. Hera, W. P. Kincaid.
- 1876.—Frank Davis, William R. Sinks, A. S. Pigman.
- 1877-78.—William R. Sinks, E. L. House, Joseph Kolb.
- 1879.—William R. Sinks, William Roettinger, Ed. H. Latham.

MOSCOW CHAPTER, No. 78, R. A. M.,

was organized, under a dispensation, June 22, 1858, with William Johnston, Edward Hughes, William M. Fee, James I. Selby, James Stewart, James L. Powell, William T. Hughes, William T. Fee, and J. W. Fee, charter members, and who were also the first officers. The communications of the chapter were held at Moscow until 1870, when privilege was granted to change the place of meeting to New Richmond, and the first regular communication of the chapter was held at that place Oct. 4, 1870, the name of the chapter being changed at the same time from Moscow to New Richmond, which has since been the proper title. The chapter meets in the hall of Buckeye Lodge, and in 1879 reported 29 members and William Roettinger, H. P.; U. C. Mockbee, K.; W. P. Kincaid, S.; William R. Sinks,

C. F.; Frank Davis, P. S.; Joseph Kolb, R. A. C.; Geo. H. Fridman, Treas.; and Ezra Towner, Sec.

From 1859 for the twenty years succeeding the following have been the High Priests, Kings, and Scribes in the order named:

1859.—Edward Hughes, James Stewart, James I. Selby.
 1860.—James I. Selby, Henry Walker, John W. Camerer.
 1861-63.—William Johnson, J. W. Fee, John W. Camerer.
 1864.—John W. Fee, William Johnson, W. S. Manning.
 1865-67.—Edward Hughes, Henry Walker, W. S. Manning.
 1868.—William M. Fee, B. F. Penn, William Johnson.
 1869.—Edward Hughes, Henry Walker, J. Mockbee.
 1870.—Henry Jenks, W. P. Kincaid, Watts McMurchy.
 1871.—Frank Davis, U. C. Mockbee, George W. Hawkins.
 1872.—Charles Stevens, W. P. Kincaid, U. C. Mockbee.
 1873.—William R. Sinks, W. P. Kincaid, U. C. Mockbee.
 1874.—W. P. Kincaid, U. C. Mockbee, James I. Selby.
 1875.—W. P. Kincaid, U. C. Mockbee, Watts McMurchy.
 1876.—William R. Sinks, U. C. Mockbee, James I. Selby.
 1877.—Edward H. Latham, U. C. Mockbee, H. Reese.
 1878.—E. T. House, U. C. Mockbee, James I. Selby.
 1879.—William Roettinger, U. C. Mockbee, W. P. Kincaid.

MISTLETOE LODGE, No. 97, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Jan. 1, 1848, with charter members as follows: Henry H. Fosdick, S. W. Collard, William H. Bannister, R. H. Davis, J. B. Robinson, A. U. Short, and T. Roberts; and among the early initiates were Thomas C. Gowdy, William Reakirt, Bennett Friend, Joshua Silvers, W. H. Moss, O. K. Reeves, J. T. Johnston, Joshua Bettle, James Potts, William Ross, and Abel Towner.

The lodge has been prosperous, and on the 1st of June, 1876, became a corporate body, under the general laws of the State relating to such bodies, the object being the mutual protection and relief of its members, and to secure the payment of a stipulated sum of money to the family or heirs of the deceased members of said association. John B. Fleming, William Hawkins, and E. J. Donham were specified as the trustees. In January, 1880, the lodge reported a membership of 69, and met in a very fine hall, the lower story of which is occupied by the village authorities for council and other purposes. The officers at this time are John Hawkins, N. G.; Charles D. Watson, V. G.; James Gilmore, R. S.; E. L. House, P. S.; and A. S. Pigman, Treas.

Since the institution of the lodge the Noble Grands have been A. H. Fosdick, Thomas Roberts, R. H. Davis, A. W. Short, E. G. Beck, Joseph Tritt, Charles Cooder, T. C. Gowdy, Joseph E. Peden, F. N. Cary, L. M. Sturges, William Reakirt, James Watson, Thomas J. Mullen, John B. Fleming, John McDonald, Charles G. Hutchinson, Joshua Silvers, Andrew Delano, David A. Reese, George Green, W. B. Fitzpatrick, S. B. Sims, B. F. Vandergrift, P. A. Nichols, V. B. Cary, Wellington Dickinson, E. J. Donham, W. A. Shaw, C. W. Short, S. B. Parker, E. L. House, H. J. Bainum, E. J. Watson, William Hawkins, Thomas J. Lewis, Johnson Crawford, Richard Hawkins, John Reese, W. G. Hera, H. R. Mathias, T. P. White, Reason Hawkins, C. W. Dawson, James Kinsey, and E. J. Nichols.

SIEGEL LODGE, No. 375, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted July 4, 1866, with the following charter members: Charles Wulf, Philip Bromer, Chris. Weisen-

born, Adam Moser, Charles Burkhart, Philip Roettinger, Jacob Reinert, Chris. Gutler, Jacob Fetzer, Louis Hausserman, Frank Schweitzer, Henry Bolknecht, Jacob Pickle, Henry Helmering, William Horgel, Frank Heiselman, John Frantz, Aug. Cornmeyer, Fred. Hausserman, Conrad Trauth, John Hewfling, Henry Schumacher, Antonie Sylvester, Edward Ware.

Charles Wulf was the first Noble Grand, and for the first term in 1880 this office was filled by G. F. Englehart; Mathew Schentz, V. G.; Ignatius Schentz, R. S.; L. Golsch, P. S.; and H. Runger, Treas. Thirty members are reported, and all the exercises are conducted in the German, being the only working lodge of this nature in the county. Its meetings are also held in Mistletoe Hall.

THE NEW RICHMOND ENCAMPMENT, No. 98, I. O. O. F., was chartered June 10, 1867, with the following members: C. W. Short, C. P.; B. F. Vandegrift, H. P.; A. S. Pigman, S. W.; W. B. Ely, J. W.; V. B. Cary, Scribe; and Charles Wulf, Treas. The encampment in 1879 reported 29 members, and convened in Mistletoe Hall. Since its organization the Past Patriarchs have been E. L. House, J. F. Hatch, William Hawkins, Wellington Dickinson, John V. Hunt, C. Schmeltz, Charles Wulf, A. Sylvester, J. V. Fleming, T. J. Mullen, James Watson, A. S. Pigman, B. F. Vandegrift, W. A. Shaw, S. B. Parker, Charles Springer, John V. Hunt, E. J. Watson, D. E. Fee, Fred. House, J. D. Knabb, F. N. Cary, and William Hawkins.

NEW RICHMOND LODGE, No. 43, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was instituted Feb. 19, 1875, with charter members as follows: John F. M. Ely, W. R. Sinks, James W. Moss, D. E. Fee, E. J. Donham, William C. Spahr, Lyman House, James Majors, Frank Davis, W. J. Shannon, Aquilla Cochran, W. G. Moore, Peter Eyl, Isaac Watson, A. J. McFarland, W. A. Shaw, Joseph White, Watts McMurchy, Charles Haines, A. S. Pigman, William V. Peck, James Kinsey, C. T. Bainum, Thomas P. White, Ezra Towner, P. J. Nichols, W. D. Coons, F. C. Smith, Rudolph Burkhart.

The first officers were A. S. Pigman, P. M. W.; E. J. Donham, M. W.; E. L. House, G. F.; A. J. McFarland, O.; C. Q. Haines, G.; W. V. Peck, R.; W. R. Sinks, F.; Watts McMurchy, R.; James Kinsey, W.; and Trustees W. G. Moore, Frank Davis, and D. E. Fee. The present P. M. W. is W. P. Kincaid. The lodge has a membership of 32, and has lost one member by death, T. F. Donham, Jan. 29, 1879. The communications are held in Mistletoe Hall.

TRUE CRAFTSMAN LODGE, No. 36, F. AND A. M. (COLORED),

was chartered Aug. 21, 1872, by authority of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, with James A. Bond, Delvia Mathews, Dennis Anderson, Moses Brown, John A. Moor, Charles Sneed, Joseph Graves, and — Frasier. James Bond was the first Master, and was followed in that office by Ila Houston, Henry Fox, Sr., Ila Houston, William Nelson, and Daniel Smith, each for a term in the order named.

The officers in 1880 were George Ringgold, W. M.; H. F. Fox, S. W.; Daniel Smith, J. W.; Charles Strawder,

Sec.; and Philander Fox, Treas. The lodge has 28 members, and has its communications in a well-appointed hall. It is the only one maintained by colored people in the county.

NEW RICHMOND UNION SCHOOLS.

The records pertaining to the early schools of the township and of the village of New Richmond have not been preserved. One of the first schools was taught by William McDonald, and before 1819 a house was built for school purposes near the present Protestant church edifice. Other early teachers were Charles W. Swain, George Palmer, Joseph Herron, Ezekiel Walker, and Joseph Sapp, who were the instructors of the older members of the community of to-day.

From 1826 for a period of nearly a dozen years Miss Molyneaux (now Mrs. Dr. Rogers) taught a select school for young ladies at New Richmond, which was well patronized and had a good reputation here and in the surrounding country. A select school for young men was taught a short time by Dr. William Herbert, before the establishment of the Clermont Academy, several miles above the village.

Under the act of Feb. 21, 1849, for the better regulation of schools in cities and villages, the present schools of New Richmond were established in the fall of 1852. The meeting to effect this change was held June 8, 1852, when the people of the village voted, 92 to 23, to adopt the provisions of the act, and on the 22d of June of the same year the first board of education was constituted. It was composed of Samuel Walraven, President; Daniel Barber, Secretary; George McMurchy, Treasurer; and W. H. Moss, P. J. Donham, and W. H. Ferguson. The board decided to maintain a session of school for thirty-six weeks, and that \$1200 should be raised to support it. Rev. O. H. Newton, George T. Layfield, and N. M. Preble were appointed the first board of examiners, and the latter was also the first principal.

An enumeration taken the following year showed that the whole number of children of school age—children between five and twenty-one years—was 608, of which 104 were colored. For the benefit of the latter class a school was established that year in one of the colored churches. The receipts for school purposes were \$1427.78, and the disbursements exceeded that amount by 18 cents, five schools having been maintained. For the accommodation of these schools the old district school-houses were used and other rooms rented; but in the spring of 1859 it was determined to erect a suitable edifice, whose capacity would permit all the schools to be taught under one roof. A building site was secured by effecting an exchange with the village authorities, whereby the old school-house was conveyed to the latter body and the board became the owners of the lots on which the school building now stands. The plans for this edifice were prepared by Anderson & Hannaford, of Cincinnati, and the house was built by Watson & Co., under the superintendence of Samuel Silvers, as a member of the board, at a cost of about \$6000. The house was first occupied for school purposes in the fall of 1860. The school building for the colored children was erected in 1871, and both are creditable structures, with ample accommodations for the school-children of the village. The ex-

cellence of the schools often caused application for instruction to be made by pupils from outside districts.

Jan. 11, 1858, a proposition was read before the board from Perry J. Nichols for admission as a pupil into Mr. Mahan's school.

Resolved, That he be admitted at the sum of \$1.50 per month, and that P. J. Donham acknowledge himself responsible for said tuition-fee."

In 1865 a German school was first taught, under the direction of the board of education, by the Rev. Mr. Trauth, and since that time, with the exception of a few years, a German teacher has been regularly employed by the school authorities.

The following persons have served as members of the board of education, the years prefixed to their names indicating the time when they were elected: 1853, J. B. Tingley, E. R. Shannon, George T. Layfield, Andrew Robb (secretary); 1854, Thomas C. Gowdy (secretary), William Hobson; 1855, William Sturges, Joseph Garrison, O. H. Newton; 1856, Hezekiah Lindsey, P. J. Donham, George T. Layfield, Samuel Silvers; 1857, N. M. Preble (secretary), Samuel Powers, Joshua Sims; 1858, Samuel Silvers, E. R. Shannon; 1859, P. J. Donham (secretary), M. A. Stinchfield; 1860, Watts McMurchy, Martin Ryan, Stephen Jackson; 1861, John Dimmitt, Samuel Anderson, J. R. Corbly, N. M. Preble; 1862, E. R. Shannon, Samuel Silvers, M. A. Stinchfield (secretary); 1863, Stephen Jackson, William Reakirt (secretary), A. W. Coan, Watts McMurchy, P. J. Donham, D. L. Stinchfield; 1864, John McDonald (secretary), Joseph Tritt, Hugh Gilmore, Charles Wulf, W. V. Peck; 1865, A. Schroem, R. A. Molyneaux; 1866, Jesse Carnes (secretary), Charles Dennis; 1867, N. M. Preble, T. F. Donham; 1868, E. R. Hera, Geo. Fisher; 1869, W. V. Peck, Henry Jenks (secretary); 1870, N. M. Preble, S. McKown (secretary); 1871, E. R. Hera, George Fisher; 1872, W. V. Peck (secretary), Joseph Tritt; 1874, J. H. Harris, N. M. Preble, M. H. Davis, P. J. Nichols, George Fisher; 1875, W. V. Peck (secretary), I. F. Lindsey, R. A. Molyneaux; 1876, William B. Ely (secretary), A. Schroem, W. G. Moore; 1877, P. J. Nichols, E. L. House; 1878, R. A. Molyneaux, W. G. Moore. The board in 1879 was composed of R. A. Molyneaux, President; Edwin House, Secretary; W. A. Shaw, Treasurer; Frank Davis and A. Schroem, Auditing Committee; and Joseph Kolb, House Committee.

The principals of New Richmond union schools since 1852 have been as follows: 1853-54, L. H. Smith; 1855-63, J. W. Mahan;* 1864, Wm. Nichols; 1865, F. D. Davis; 1866-70, J. C. Morris; 1871, W. W. Locke; 1872-75, G. W. Felter; 1876-80, J. A. I. Lowes. The other teachers in 1879 were Anna Davis (high school), Rebecca E. Scatterday, Eva Robb, Nellie Moore, Lizzie Haines, Lucy Morin, Lina Vayhinger (German), and H. F. and O. S. Fox (teachers of the colored schools). For many years O. B. Nickuns was a teacher of the colored youth in New Richmond.

In the township of Ohio, outside of the village of New

* Professor Mahan died of smallpox before the expiration of the year. He was a most excellent teacher.

Richmond, are five sub-districts, which have been provided with good school buildings and in which are taught schools of more than ordinary merit. A separate school is also maintained for the instruction of colored youth. The condition of the several schools in 1879 is shown from the following reports to the county auditor:

Amount paid for tuition in the township, \$1930; amount paid for the same purpose in New Richmond, \$2989.30; number of children enrolled in the township, 335; number in New Richmond, 474; number of weeks taught in the township, 32; and the same number of weeks in the village. The number of pupils in the colored school in the township was 48; the number in New Richmond, 124.

Regarding the first school in Ohio township, James Ferguson writes:

"In the fall of 1810 a school-house was built. It was of the most rude and primitive type: not a sawn plank nor pane of glass or nail in its structure. Joseph Evans taught the first school. This was the first structure dedicated to cultured civilization in the then township of Ohio. In 1805, Thomas Ayres taught 'a quarter,' as we called a three months' school. Then Mr. Weymouth, of Vermont, who came *via* Olean, N. Y., thence on a pine lumber-raft to Cincinnati; then Hugh Russel; next Jonah Morgan for a term of three years. Thus was founded the famed Franklin school. In this work John Shaw, Hugh Ferguson, and Timothy Rardin were most active and untiring. Up to 1816, or later, this school embraced all for a radius of two and a half miles. A college or other advanced school was not within their means. A good substitute was founded in a well-selected library, which has been in existence for about fifty years. In its few thousand pages was condensed what was known in science, literature, history, and the arts, as well as the science of human government from Blackstone and Kent, supplemented by the Jefferson and Madison papers, including also the ablest authors on political economy. He that read these volumes well and intelligibly found in them a good substitute for a university course. It is not within the scope of this note to follow those who have gone from this school, with genius and intellect lighted up, to usefulness and fame. Mr. Shaw was the only one of the group named with a fair business education, though not learned, in the present acceptance of the term. He was a good reader, a good scribe, and an expert in figures. On him devolved the clerkship and financial duties of the school, very much of those labors for the township, two or more terms as county commissioner, and four terms as representative in the Legislature, from 1819 to 1830. It seemed a rule of his life to seek no place, yet shrink from no duty and shun no responsibility.

"For thirty-seven years Timothy Rardin served his neighbors as justice of the peace. He was no ordinary country 'squire,—he was a justice. From his court of some law and well-adjudged equity but three appeals were ever taken to a higher court. None of his decisions were ever reversed.

"Hugh Ferguson had gone to school ninety days in Pennsylvania, and had not lived in the vicinity of a school or church from 1784 to 1810. His place was in council, or in execution of an enterprise. His public service consisted of pioneer labor in locating most of the leading roads of the county, as trustee (of the township) and overseer of the poor of his township. His ambition lay in discharge of his duty to his family, ministering to the wants of the afflicted, and doing his duty to the school and his church."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW RICHMOND.

At and near New Richmond Methodist meetings were first held at the houses of Jacob and Daniel Light, and at Nathan Laycock's, in the present Mount Pisgah neighborhood, soon after 1805. As the settlers came in the membership of the church, which was organized about this period, increased, and in 1817 those that belonged were Nathan and Nancy Laycock, Daniel and Susanna Light, Jacob and Catherine Light, Elizabeth Morin, Violet Cook,

Barbara Robb, James and Lettie Warren, Ann Kennedy, Annè Tedrow, Elisha Evans, Hannah Tatman, Benjamin Vaneman, Caleb S. and Ann Walker, Mary Gesney, Lavina Underwood, William and Mary McDonald, John and Mary Martin, Sidney Martin, John Brown, Alice Brown, Cornelius and Mary Stewart, and Ann Piper. Daniel Light and Nathan Laycock were the first class-leaders. In 1822 a small brick house of worship was erected on the present church-lot, in which preaching was held until the present "Trimble chapel" displaced it in 1851. It is an attractive two-story brick, and received its name in honor of the Rev. J. Trimble, who had previously served the church as a presiding elder. The builders were Firman Herbert and James Hill. On the same lot is a parsonage, which was erected in 1861 by Edwin House, and both buildings have recently been made comfortable by extensive repairs. The present official board of the church is composed of Stephen Jackson, D. A. Reese, E. House, M. J. Stokes, H. Mathias, O. B. Day, D. Woolly, U. C. Mockbee, G. A. Phifer, R. L. Gest, Jennie Sinks, and Mary Ryan.

Since 1853, New Richmond has been regarded as a station among the appointments of the Cincinnati Conference, and prior to that date and from 1830 the church was served by the ministers of the New Richmond Circuit. Still earlier, from 1798 till 1830, the place had its ministerial service from Miami and White Oak Circuits. The following have been the ministers from 1833 to the present, the names of the previous ministers appearing in an account of the Amelia Church: 1833, Revs. Isaac C. Hunter, H. E. Pitcher; 1834, Revs. John Collins, Wm. T. Hand; 1835, Revs. Z. Connell, G. W. Maly; 1836, Revs. Z. Connell, Robert Cheney; 1837, Revs. D. Whitcomb, Wm. Parrish; 1838, Revs. Levi White, Edward D. Roe; 1839, Revs. Levi White, G. R. Jones; 1840, Revs. Wm. H. Fyffe, G. R. Jones; 1841, Revs. Wesley Rowe, Edward Estill; 1842, Revs. Wm. Simmons, Edward Estill; 1843, Revs. W. H. Lawder, Jacob Young; 1844, Revs. W. H. Lawder, John Barton; 1845, Revs. John W. Clark, A. J. McLaughlin; 1846, Revs. John W. Clark, Joseph Gasner; 1847, Revs. C. W. Sears, Joseph Gasner; 1848, Revs. N. Westerman, Joseph Gatch; 1849, Revs. N. Westerman, Levi Miller; 1850, Revs. M. G. Purkiser, E. G. West; 1851, Revs. M. G. Purkiser, Aug. Verhoof; 1852, Revs. Peter Holt-singer, Wm. B. Jackson; 1853-54, Rev. John W. Cassett; 1855, Rev. Isaac Neff; 1856, Rev. John F. Spence; 1857-58, Rev. George Parrott; 1859-60, Rev. J. W. Cassett; 1861-62, Rev. Joseph Gatch; 1863-64, Rev. W. E. Hines; 1865, Rev. Edward McHugh; 1866-67, Rev. Charles Kalbfus; 1868-70, Rev. Wm. H. Lawdon; 1871-72, Rev. H. C. Middleton; 1873-75, Rev. J. S. Whiting; 1876, Rev. A. Hamilton; 1877-78, Rev. L. M. Davis.

FIRST REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEW RICHMOND.

This body was organized Feb. 20, 1819, with the following members: Benjamin Tibbitts, Moses Tibbitts, Robert Earhart, Joseph Durham, Henry Mitchell, Solomon Whidden, John Crawford, Job Hall, Robert Iles, Margaret McClure, Ruth Earhart, Jerusha Durham, Margaret Crawford, Lydia Moss, Submit Tibbitts, and Bridget Mitchell. Delegates from sister-churches were present, as follows:

from Ten-Mile, Hezekiah Lindsey, Reuben Laycock, and Abel Donham; and from East Fork, Elder John Richmond, Samuel Fountain, and Henry Donham.

John Crawford was chosen the first deacon, Moses Tibbetts the first clerk, and John Donham the first treasurer of the church. Many members were added by confession and baptism, and a considerable number became connected by letter. Among others were R. Hall, R. McDonald, R. Applegate, Hamilton Miller, Patty Mulloy, John Nugill, William Drake, Mary Drake, Betsy Stone, Theodosia Miller, Zebulon Applegate, Sally Mitchell, John Wheeler, Mary Davis, Joseph Durham, James Watson, Robert Slye, William Goble, William Benson, Sanford Tewell, James Leach, Nancy Gibbs, Sarah Hancock, Zebulon Applegate, Jr., Simeon Hutchinson, and Elisha Jones.

On the 19th of March it was voted by the church that the meetings be held at Mr. McClure's new house at New Richmond. Other places were occupied, but September, 1841, Messrs. Crawford, Jeffries, and French were appointed a committee to build a meeting-house. The edifice, which yet stands in New Richmond, was erected the following year, but was not dedicated until May 21, 1843, when the exercises were conducted by the Rev. L. French. In 1859 and in subsequent years it has been repaired and is yet a comfortable place of worship.

The church has taken very positive grounds against what it considered the evils of the day. Jan. 20, 1821, it resolved "That we will not hold fellowship with members of the church joining the Masonic society," and frequent disapprovals of the system of American slavery were made. In 1842 the church avowed its purpose "not to fellowship with those who sustained or countenanced that institution," and subsequently it emphatically declared that slavery was sinful and must not be countenanced by church members.

In 1823, Robert Iles was licensed by the church to "exercise his gift as a preacher whenever he may be called," and others who were formerly members of the church became messengers of the gospel. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. William Robb, who preached here in connection with a number of other appointments. This custom yet prevails, the present minister, the Rev. A. K. Sargent, being also the preacher for the Nicholasville and Clermont Academy Societies. The church has had the labors of a number of ministers, among them having been the Revs. Stephens, Hancock, Osborne, Cox, Lyon, French, Smith, Dinkleton, Siegfried, Dolby, De Garmo, E. R. Hera, W. H. Eller, and the present, A. K. Sargent.

Among other deacons than those mentioned were Benjamin Morris, J. Durham, W. H. Hancock; the present deacons are James Watson and Stephen Goble. J. G. Moorehead is the church clerk, and Johnson Crawford treasurer. Other clerks have been J. C. Jeffries, J. B. Flemming, James Watson, S. B. Sims, J. K. Parker, D. D. Baker, and J. Tritt. The present membership of the church is 63, and a flourishing Sunday-school is maintained, which has J. D. Baker for superintendent.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW RICHMOND.

In pursuance of a public notice to this effect a number of persons assembled March 11, 1821, and, after having

chosen James Wilden moderator and John Archard clerk, resolved to form a Presbyterian Church. This proposition was assented to by James Wilden, John Archard, Thomas Collard (who were elected the first ruling elders), William Rardin, Louis Renno, William Bell, Nathaniel Barber, Robert Davis, James Cooper, Thomas Ashburn, John Derry, Mary Rardin, Martha Wilden, Ann Derry, Sarah Reno, Susanna Ashburn, Catharine Collard, Catherine Haines, Jennie Cooper, Elizabeth Archard, Ellen Davis, Alice Hodge, and Hannah Barber. The Presbytery of Washington having been asked to recognize this new body, Rev. Robert B. Dobbins and Rev. John Ross were appointed to proceed to New Richmond and ordain the elders. For this purpose a meeting was held June 15, 1821, and John Archard was ordained, the other two having previously been ordained, to the elder's office. At a meeting which soon followed, Hannah Barber and Susan Ashburn became members of the church, and within a few years John Molyneaux, David Tremper, Harriet Tremper, Alex. Porter, Janet Johnston, John Johnston, John McNair, John Porter, James Gowdy, Ellen I. Gowdy, Samuel Molyneaux, Margaret Quinlan, Elizabeth Davis, John Hays, Margaret Williamson, Sally Naylor, Daniel Davis, and Harriet Ashburn also became connected with the church as members.

On the 25th of December, 1822, a meeting of the church was held to elect trustees and a clerk to serve the interests of the congregation, which had recently erected its first house of worship, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 14th of the preceding June. On that occasion Rev. Joshua L. Wilson preached most effectively from Psalm lxxxii. 2; and on the following Sabbath 22 additions were made to the church, John Archard, Nathaniel Barker, and Robert Davis were elected trustees, and Louis Renno clerk, who were properly qualified before David Jones, a justice of the peace.

The parsonage of the church was erected in 1849, through the efforts of the Rev. O. H. Newton, and the present church edifice, a fine brick structure, in 1856 and 1857, while the Revs. Richard Bently and Walter Mitchel were the pastors of the church. But the steeple was not erected nor the bell provided until 1870, when the Rev. H. A. Ketchum exerted himself to place the church property in its present fine condition.

For more than a year the church was destitute of a stated ministry, and was dependent upon neighboring churches for preaching services. On the 29th of November, 1823, the Rev. Samuel G. Lowry became the first pastor, and maintained that relation towards the New Richmond Church nearly two years. Rev. Benjamin Graves came next and remained a year, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen Lindsey, whose pastorate also continued a year. Sept. 18, 1829, the Rev. Thomas Cole, a missionary under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society, commenced preaching statedly for the church, and continued about three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Garland, who closed a two years' ministry Dec. 16, 1834.

Until June 10, 1837, the church was without a regular minister, but now Rev. James Blakeslee became the pastor, and continued until Dec. 16, 1838. The following May Rev. James B. Walker, from Akron, Ohio, began a pastor-

ate which continued nearly four years. October, 1843, the Rev. Edward Schofield was installed pastor, and remained three years.

The ministerial services of the Rev. O. H. Newton began here in the fall of 1847, but he was not installed pastor until the fall of 1849. He served the church with great fidelity until 1855, when he became the pastor of a church at Delaware, Ohio. In January, 1856, the Rev. Richard Bently entered upon a year's pastorate, his successor, for the same length of time, being the Rev. Walter Mitchel. From 1858 till 1860 the church was without a pastor, but in the spring of the latter year the Rev. William Essick was installed, and was pastor until June, 1862. The Revs. M. P. Jameson and Dr. Andrews each supplied the church for short periods, but for two years the church was again without regular preaching.

In February, 1866, the Rev. John Rankin began a two-years' pastorate, and soon after he left the Rev. H. A. Ketchum was engaged as a stated supply, and March, 1869, he was installed as pastor. His pastorate was terminated in July, 1872, and the following August the Rev. O. H. Harris began a pastoral connection which continued until 1875. In the summer of 1876 the Rev. D. B. Duncan commenced preaching for the church, and after he was graduated from Lane Seminary, in 1877, became the pastor, still holding that relation in connection with the church at Nicholasville.

The membership of the church is at present about 100, but double that number belonged at one time, and the aggregate membership has been greatly diminished by removals and death. The present elders are Johnson Tremper, William Sturges, T. P. White, and R. A. Molyneaux. The latter is also the clerk of the sessions. Among other elders have been Daniel Davis, William Rariden, Alex. Porter, Nathaniel Barber, and William Walkins.

A flourishing Sunday-school has been maintained by the church many years, and is at present superintended by Prof. J. A. I. Lowes.

EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH OF NEW RICHMOND.

This church was organized in 1848 by Rev. Hoffzimmer, who came from Cincinnati for that purpose, and who also preached for the following two years. Among the associating members were Charles Wulf, John A. Kratzer, Adam Moser, Philip Broemer, Michael Hausserman, Dr. Schroem, and a number of others. The meetings were first held in the old Universalist church, but in a few years a small meeting-house for the use of the society was erected on an adjoining lot. In this the congregation worshiped until September, 1877, when the present fine edifice was occupied. It was consecrated Sept. 2, 1877, by Pastor Eisenlohr and others, of Cincinnati, and among those who attended the exercises were 800 people who came from that city on a special boat. They marched in procession from the wharf to the church, where they were greeted by the new pastor, Rev. G. F. Englehart, who has since been the minister of the church. The church edifice had been begun about a year previously, the corner-stone having been laid August 27, 1876, and was also made an occasion

of public interest. The house is 40 by 75 feet, of brick, presents a fine appearance, and interiorly is handsomely finished. Its cost was \$7000.

The present church council consists of Louis Hausserman, President; Andrew Buehler, Vice-President; William Fiening, Secretary; and C. G. Seitz, Treasurer. The latter is also the superintendent of the Sunday-school which the congregation maintains. The former has 80 members, and the latter is composed of 68 families. A flourishing ladies' aid society exists in connection with the church, whose efforts to assist in liquidating the debt of that body have been very successful. In the past few years \$1000 have been raised by this means. The pastors of the congregation have generally shared their labors with the congregation at Willowville, in Union township, and have been very numerous, seldom remaining more than a year.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This house of worship was erected in 1851, and was consecrated the following year by Archbishop Purcell. It is of brick, 32 by 62 feet, and cost about \$3000. The congregation which occupies it was formed in 1850, and was composed of about 20 families; at present the number is between 80 and 90 families. They have had the pastoral services of the Revs. R. H. Herzogrecon, N. Fuchs, John Becker, Aug. Teibbe, John Weise, H. Rieken, E. Windhorst, and Ch. French.

In connection with the congregation are a number of well-organized societies whose zealous labors have contributed much to the success of the church work. The chief of these—the St. Boniface Benevolent Society—was incorporated Dec. 4, 1871, with Moses A. Fieler, Joseph Steverding, Frank Thiel, trustees, and Joseph B. Willenbrink, clerk. In 1879 it had 38 members.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF NEW RICHMOND

was organized in 1842 by Jasper J. Moss with 12 members, as follows: Edward Turner and wife, E. R. Oakley and wife, W. H. Moss and wife, H. Lindsey and wife, Wm. McGuire and wife, L. J. Tingley, and Hattie Richardson. The meetings were first held in the Universalist church and other places until the present house of worship was provided, about 1858. It was erected by a committee composed of H. Lindsey, John Dimmitt, and N. M. Preble. The house is a frame 32 by 44 feet, and cost \$1800. The congregation numbers about 68 members, and the present elders are Hezekiah Lindsey and Robert Hancock; other elders have been N. M. Preble and L. J. Tingley. The present deacons are J. C. Kilgour and A. J. Morin; and among others in this office have been W. H. Moss and Edward Turner. Among the ministers have been the Revs. Moss, Lockwood, Lucas, Murdock, Patterson, West, and Ridgeway. The Sunday-school has N. M. Preble for superintendent.

THE NEW RICHMOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was formed after 1835, and had among its members Joseph Williamson, James Robb, Thomas Kinnely, Robert, Frank, and Mary Fee, Samuel McKown, and M. H. Davis. A meeting-house was erected for the use of the society, whose

corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Daniel Parker, a Restorationist minister, living in Monroe. The house yet stands, but has long since been used for a dwelling. The Rev. Mr. Gilmore was one of the first ministers to serve the society, which at one time was quite flourishing, but which, about 1855, became extinct.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH AT NEW RICHMOND

was organized in 1840, and had among its early members Wm. Carnes, Milton Kennedy, James Warren, Joshua Brown, Robert Abercrombie, Thomas Selvage, Joseph Aston, U. C. Mockbee, Wm. Reeves, James Buntin, Charles Hutchinson, John Dansberry, Philip Platner, Wm. Spickard, Jane Archard, Lettie Warren, and others. The same year a frame meeting-house was erected at New Richmond, which was used until the society went down, about 1856. A few years later it was sold for a residence, the society having become wholly extinct, although having had at one time 75 members. Among the ministers were the Revs. Joel and Reuben Dolby, Jonathan Flood, Sanford Flood, Charles Williams, S. Ewing, and John Gear, the latter being the last regular preacher.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEW RICHMOND.

Some time before 1850 a Baptist society of colored persons was formed at New Richmond by Elder Satchel, of Cincinnati, ten or fifteen persons uniting in membership. Since then the society has greatly increased in numbers and at present reports 125 members. Among the deacons have been John Prosser, J. G. Walker, Peter Mathews, Essex Whitfield, Howard Tate, Simeon Morlan, Isaac Sneed, J. Abbott, William Dunn, Oliver Moore, William Paxton, M. Young, Simon Beasley, Joseph Roberts, Howard Boone, and Daniel Smith,—the last five serving at present.

The meetings were first held on the corner of Columbia and Quarry Streets, but in 1861 a small brick meeting-house was built on the west part of Market Street, which is yet the place of worship.

Not far from this time the colored people of Ohio formed a Methodist society which had in 1851 fifteen members under the leadership of two local preachers,—George Andrews and Peter Coleman. The next year it had John Ridgeway as the first regular minister. The meetings were held in the old brick school-house and later in the Universalist church. Subsequently an old stable was moved to the corner of Centre and Quarry Streets, which served as a place of meeting until the present house was built on the same lot in 1865. It is 35 by 50 feet, of brick, and is in good condition, and is known as

THE LEWIS CHAPEL OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1879 the trustees were Joseph Graves, Daniel Lewis, Othello Fox, Owen Mathews, and Peter Spotswood. On the same lot is a good parsonage, which was built in 1859. The society has 115 members, forming four classes, under the leadership of John Finley, Gilbert Smith, Othello Fox, and Peter Spotswood. A Sunday-school, having 40 members, has Henry Fox for superintendent. The present pastor of the church is M. L. Redex̄.

MOUNT PISGAH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As long ago as sixty years a class of Methodists worshipped in this part of the township, having among its members John and Elizabeth Cox, Edmund and Barbara Lindsey, Darius Butler and wife, William and Jeditha Doane, John Lindsey and wife, Daniel Light and wife, John Nesbit and wife, and others. About 1820 a log meeting-house was built on the site of the present brick school-house, which was used until 1839, when a brick church was erected by John Nesbit, Robert Nichols, Edmund Lindsey, James Fagin, and Judson Calhoun, as trustees. This served until 1864, when the present frame edifice was built. It is a fine frame, standing on seven acres of ground, a portion of which serves as a place of burial. It cost \$3200, and was dedicated by the Rev. Langley, of Kentucky. The present trustees are J. W. Lindsey, Joseph Surrey, John Cox, James Dillon, A. E. Wyatt, Daniel Light, John Terwilliger, Charles Light, and A. J. Temple. The members at this point belong at present to the Bantam Circuit, but formerly had the same ministerial supply as New Richmond and Amelia.

LINDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This body was organized July 17, 1819, as the "Second Ten-Mile Baptist Church," with a constituent membership as follows: Samuel Tibbitts, Sr., Samuel Tibbitts, Jr., Charles Tibbitts, Andrew Coombs, Sr., Mark P. Stinchfield, Joseph Small, Walter Butler, Rebecca Tibbitts, Reliance Tibbitts, Abigail Tibbitts, Susanna Tibbitts, Ruth Whitney, Abigail Coombs, Betsey M. Coombs, Rachel Stinchfield, Jane Dickinson, and probably a few others.

On the 14th of August, 1819, Samuel Tibbitts was chosen the first deacon, and in 1825, Andrew Coombs, Sr., was the second elected to that office. The present deacons are Newton Corbley and F. W. Leeds, and others who have served in that office have been Andrew Coombs, Jr., and Joshua Sims. Andrew Coombs was the church clerk till 1847; Andrew Coombs, Jr., from that date till 1864; William C. Coombs till 1878; Frank H. Corbley till 1879, and the present clerk is H. C. Corbley. W. C. Coombs is the church treasurer, and Rev. A. K. Sargent the pastor. The first pastor was the Rev. Ichabod Temple, and he continued many years. Others who have ministered to the church have been the Revs. W. Hancock, George Sapp, J. K. Morris, P. W. Fuller, W. H. Dolby, James Sargent, W. H. Eller, William Cox, James Lyon, C. R. Richmond, William D. Spaldon, J. D. Hatfield, John De Garmo, E. R. Hera, J. W. Dinkleman, and Simeon Siegfried.

The church has had an aggregate membership of 274, and at present 51 belong. The society has had two buildings for public worship, the first a frame, which was erected in 1830, and the present brick edifice, which was erected in 1853 at a cost of about \$1500. It is eligibly located, and in connection is a neatly-kept cemetery. The trustees are Newton Corbley, John Donham, and W. C. Coombs.

A Sunday-school was organized about 1830, which had Andrew Coombs, Jr., for superintendent. This office has also been filled by L. L. Johnston, William C. Coombs, J. T. Wheeler, and A. J. Malick, and the present, H. C. Corbley. A membership of 40 scholars is reported.



Geo W. Castlen

FOR half a century a resident of New Richmond, and thirty years one of the leading business men of that city, George W. Castlen has made a name honored in the community and of acknowledged repute in mercantile circles. His father, Andrew Castlen, was born in Richmond Co., Va., and married Miss Nancy Leet, of Powhattan County, in the same State. Andrew was never five miles away from Richmond until his nineteenth year, but shortly after his marriage he emigrated to Kentucky, where, in Oldham County, on Sept. 8, 1818, George W. Castlen was born. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in Gallatin Co., Ky., and never attended school after his thirteenth year; but, being a hard-working and industrious boy and young man, he improved his leisure hours when his day's work was over by reading and studying of nights. His mother, Nancy (Leet) Castlen, died when he was only nine years old, in 1827, and in 1831 his father removed to New Richmond, Ohio. Here George W. went to work milling for John Atkinson & Co., with whom he was employed three years; then he was engaged in coopering; worked two years for Atkinson & Co., losing but two days, and was foreman for Charles Butler and William Carnes. He then followed coopering and draying up to July, 1849, when he went to clerking for Sturges & Gowdy at one dollar per day; then he clerked for William Sturges for five years, and in 1855 entered into partnership with Mr. Sturges, under the firm-name of Sturges & Castlen, which continued until March 1, 1861. Then for two years he carried on a tin shop and furniture business, and having sold that out embarked in the dry goods trade, and finally in the grocery trade, in which he is now doing a most extensive business in partnership with his sons, Thomas and Andrew.

He was married March 8, 1838, to Jane Danson, daughter of William Danson, one of the first settlers in New Richmond, by which union he had the following children, —Stephen (deceased), Sarah Elizabeth, married to H. R. Matthias, William Henry (deceased), Thomas, and Andrew. His wife died Sept. 3, 1848, and he was the second time married, on Dec. 24, 1849, to Caroline Oakley,

of the State of New Jersey, a noble woman of rare business judgment and tact, and to her wise counsels, good management, and splendid business and domestic qualities is the success of Mr. Castlen most largely attributable, for in all the relations of life she was a true helpmate to him and a powerful auxiliary in his business. On the paternal side Mr. Castlen is of German extraction,—whence come the thrift and industry that have distinguished his successful career in business,—and on the maternal line of English descent, from which is derived that cool, penetrating judgment that so characterizes his course of life. For thirty-two years he has been a zealous and prominent member of the Baptist Church. He is a pronounced Republican in politics, but has ever refused to dabble in political campaigns or be a candidate for office, preferring to give his exclusive time and attention to the mercantile business in which he has won distinction. He has served as a director of the First National Bank of New Richmond, has been president of the Cincinnati, New Richmond and Chilo Packet Company, and is now a stockholder in the Big Sandy Packet Company. He has ever been largely identified with the river interests and boating on the Ohio, and owned stock in the steamers "Mary Arnett" and "Wildwood." He was a director in the New Richmond Building and Loan Association for ten years, and is now in the second one just organized, and is vice-president thereof. His son Thomas served four years in the Rebellion, in the 5th Ohio Cavalry. The large grocery establishment of G. W. Castlen & Sons, in New Richmond, is on the corner of Front and Quarry Streets, and is the largest in the county in the magnitude and volume of merchandise sold. In the past third of a century there have been many mutations in business, old houses have succumbed to the vicissitudes of trade and panics, new firms have arisen and then fallen, but amid all the changes, in all the monetary storms, and above all the financial wrecks, George W. Castlen has come out unscathed and uninjured, and constantly increased his business until he stands the leading merchant of his city, with a proud reputation at home and abroad as a man of unsullied honor and of character unassailable.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Thos. Donaldson A. M. Donaldson

THOMAS DONALDSON.

Thomas Donaldson may be accounted as one of the pioneers and valuable men of Clermont County, as his life of three-quarters of a century has been a useful one, and honorably identified with all reforms for the progress of humanity, both materially and morally.

On the paternal side he is descended from illustrious Scotch ancestry, and on the maternal is of German extraction. His great-grandfather was Robert Donaldson, of Fife, Scotland, and his grandfather was William Donaldson, who married Mary Bradley, born in 1725; she died at Camberwell, in London, England, Oct. 27, 1792. William and his wife lived temporarily in America previous to the Revolution. Their son, Francis, was born Sept. 23, 1762, at New Brunswick, N. J. He was educated at St. Andrew's, Scotland, and at Cambridge University, England, after which he became a barrister in London. Jan. 14, 1794, he married Anna Margaretta Heineken, daughter of Christian and Ann (Dix) Heineken, and for some years was a prominent lawyer in London; but the restraints and oppressive inequalities imposed by the aristocracy and monarchical rule of the kingdom conflicted with his republican ideas and convictions with regard to equality, justice, and freedom for all, and, as his principles were not to be sacrificed to any worldly positions or advancements, he decided that he must make a change in his business, and chose farming. He had been brought up without any knowledge of such life; therefore moved to the county of Durham, where for three or four years he faithfully studied his new calling. That is the county which originated and raised the Durham cattle of world-wide celebrity. Mr. Donald-

son and his sons attended exhibitions and sales of some of the finest blooded Durham animals that have ever been produced.

Mr. Donaldson moved to a large farm in Wales, where he and his family lived for eleven years. But even at so retired a home, and in so independent a life as farming, the effects of the social tyrannies were felt, and the restraints which the strict adherence to family and titles placed upon the position and advancement of the young people of that country caused Mr. Donaldson to feel that there was still another step to be taken towards freedom and progress for his family of sons and daughters.

They turned their thoughts to America. In 1816 the two older sons, who had been educated in London (having among their schoolmates the Baring brothers, afterwards the celebrated bankers), and had also been with their father in the various branches of a farmer's life, concluded to come to this country and establish a home for themselves and the family. They located in Clermont County, just below New Richmond, in Ohio township, on the Dandridge survey, being the well-known "Haynes grant" of especial prominence at an early day.

In 1821 the remainder of the family arrived at the new home, erected a homestead, and named the place "Fraudon," by which name the old Donaldson farm is known to this day. The children of Francis and Anna Margaretta (Heineken) Donaldson were Francis, born Oct. 10, 1794; Christian, born Dec. 13, 1795; Anna, born June 8, 1797 (who died young); William, born September, 1799; Mary, born May 3, 1801 (she was never married, and died while crossing the ocean on her way to England for her health); Jessie, born Nov. 27, 1802 (who also died young); Thomas,

born Nov. 27, 1805; and Jane, born Feb. 15, 1808 (she married Cyrus McNeely, of Ohio).

Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son, and fifteen years old when they came from Wales. He married in Cincinnati, April 24, 1833, Emily Hough, daughter of Dr. Hough, a celebrated physician of that city. Following this union were three children, who died in infancy, and the mother died April 10, 1836.

Mr. Donaldson was the second time married, Aug. 31, 1837, to Susanna Everts Parker, daughter of Daniel and Priscilla Parker, who were from New England. From this union were the following children: Emily, Anna (deceased), Christian (a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion; he served in Company D, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and was killed while marching, under Gen. Stoneman, on a foraging expedition), Howard (deceased), Mary Jane, Elvira, Jessie (deceased), and Parker. Jessie married Thomas South, and Mary Jane married Cyrus Paul, with whom she is now living in Iowa. At the time of his first marriage Mr. Donaldson was living in New Richmond, and was engaged in the mercantile business with his brothers Christian and William. In those earlier times it was the custom to keep in the stores a decanter and glasses on the counter, with liquor furnished for customers and visitors. Mr. Donaldson had pronounced views against intemperance, and could not believe in drinking to even a moderate degree, and concluded to make his convictions good by discarding everything of the kind,—neither keeping it for sale, or to give to friends and neighbors. For several years after his second marriage he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church in New Richmond; but when the questions of temperance and anti-slavery began to be agitated, the church, as a whole, was unwilling to have such subjects discussed, especially upon the affirmative side; but Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson *must* take a stand, *must* make their principles vital, else they failed to live out their Christianity, failed to fulfill Christ's message as they read it, therefore they severed their connection with the church.

Soon after his second marriage Mr. Donaldson moved to his present residence, about two miles above New Richmond, on the Ohio River, and in Beal's survey, No. 847. His fine farm and pleasant home occupy the river-hills, commanding some of the finest views in the Ohio Valley, and is called "Penmaen," a Welsh name signifying "The brow of the hill."

Mr. Donaldson was always a staunch anti-slavery man and an early abolitionist, taking an active part in conventions and the various other means of forwarding the cause. He was the personal friend of William Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, James G. Birney, Gamaliel Bailey, Parker Pillsbury, and many others of the heroes of the "Old Liberty party," many of whom enjoyed the hospitality of his home at different times as they journeyed back and forth through the country laboring for the emancipation of the slaves.

James G. Birney found him a ready and faithful friend during his struggle in keeping *The Philanthropist* alive in New Richmond.

In 1843 he was at Dayton with United States Senator Thomas Morris, who was to deliver a speech, but the meet-

ing was attacked by an infuriated mob of pro-slavery men, when Mr. Donaldson assisted that distinguished apostle of freedom to escape from their violence.

The Donaldson family had left the Old for the New World to escape tyranny and wrong in all forms, and in this country they have espoused the side of humanity on all questions, without fear and regardless of consequences.

Mr. Donaldson, with the characteristic spirit of his honored lineage, was always foremost in introducing and forwarding enterprises for the good of the public. He was the main mover in agitating the subject, and having built the first wharf at New Richmond, has done much by his means, voice, and example to improve the public roads. In the agricultural fairs at Franklin, Olive Branch, and Bantam he ever took a conspicuous place as exhibitor, and tried in every way to encourage and enthuse those about him to improve their farm products and stock and bring proofs of the same to the fairs, that the public might see the results of their enterprise and profit thereby. He was always greatly interested in the stock, in the raising of which he has not been surpassed in this part of the country; he was one of the first in the southern part of the State to introduce blooded stock. Long before most farmers had fruits to any amount or variety, he was quite extensively engaged in the culture of various kinds, which in horticultural circles won an enviable record.

In politics he is a thorough and stalwart Republican, as his whole life would indicate. In all moral reforms and educational movements he has stood in the advance, and has at all times labored to educate public sentiment up to a high standard. He always refused to sell his corn or any of his farm products to the distilleries, would never allow tobacco to be raised on his land or have anything to do with the sale of it.

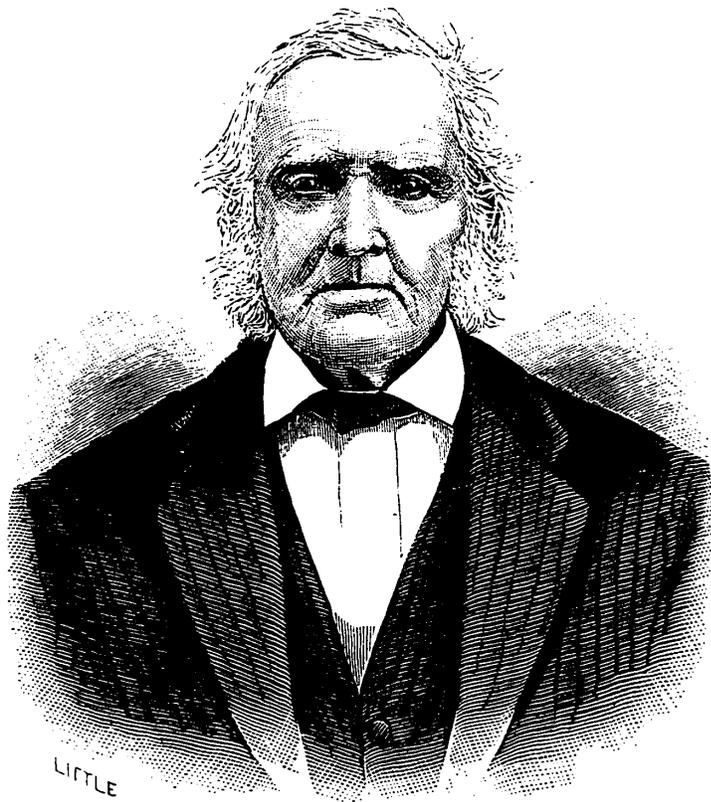
One reason for quitting merchandising was his advance on these great moral questions beyond the prevailing opinions, which interfered with and curtailed his business, and when he could no longer succeed in purchasing an entire stock of free-labor goods, he changed to agricultural pursuits, while his brothers, who were his partners, established a hardware-store in Cincinnati.

Although not a member of any religious denomination, he inclines to the Unitarian faith, but his entire career and dealings with mankind make of themselves chapters of faith and Christianity that make him worthy to be counted among the long line of the heroes of the past who have labored and died for humanity, and for the building up of the world to a higher type of civilization.

His wife has truly been a helpmeet in all respects, supporting him and lending a hand in every effort for good, either at home or abroad. They have lived to see the truth triumph many times, but some causes are still in shadow.

ANNA MARGARETTA (HEINEKEN) DONALDSON.

One of the remarkable women who lived in Clermont County was Anna Margarett (Heineken) Donaldson, a lady of singularly gentle disposition, but of determined



MARTIN RYAN.

Martin Ryan was born Dec. 18, 1791, in New Jersey, and moved in his childhood with his parents to Hamilton Co., Ohio. He was united in marriage, on Nov. 18, 1813, to Hester Price. In February, 1821, under the ministry of the noted Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, he and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sharonville. They soon became active members, and their house was always a home for the itinerant preachers. For over forty years he was a steward in the church. March 15, 1832, Mr. Ryan, with his wife, moved to New Richmond, where for a long time he was engaged in the lumber business, in which by his good judgment and management he acquired a nice fortune for those days. His wife died Feb. 6, 1872, having for fifty-nine years been a devoted companion. He was the second

time married, on Oct. 13, 1872, by Rev. M. S. Baker, to Miss Mary E. Baker, who with love and devotion most tenderly cared for him to the hour of his death.

Martin Ryan was quite feeble for a number of years before his death, but in all his afflictions he manifested a Christian spirit. He died July 20, 1878, with bright hopes of heaven, after a long and honorable life of over fourscore years. In October, 1812, he volunteered in Capt. Asa Hinkle's company of Ohio militia, and was out six months in the war. He had no children by either of his wives, but with that kindness and benevolence that ever actuated him he reared eight children in his family. An honest man, he was true to his God, his country, and himself, and left an honored name.



WILLIAM HAWKINS.

The subject of this sketch is a solid farmer of Ohio township, residing two miles back from the Ohio River, and largely engaged in fruit raising. He was born March 25, 1810, in Anderson township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and was the son of Richard and Sarah Hawkins. His grandfather, William Hawkins, with his family, emigrated from Ball Fire Ferry, N. J., to Hamilton County in 1793, when his father was a lad of fourteen years, and had seven sons and six girls, to wit: Nancy, Cassandra, Elisha, William, Mary, Martha, Ruhana, Richard, David, Johnson, Reazin, Thomas, and one infant, who died quite young. William moved to Ohio township in 1833, and the only education he ever received at the common schools was during one term of three months. He was married March 4, 1833, to Mary Ann Lindsey, daughter of Edmund and Barbara Lindsey, by whom he has had the following children: Amanda, married to George Kincaid; Elisha; Nancy, married to Perry Robb the first time, and the second to George W. Lewis; Richard; Edmund; Thomas; Mary, married to John Lillich; Ida, married to Joseph Fisher; and Emma, married to Charles Lewis; all living, and four others deceased.

He has resided thirty-four years where he now lives, on his beautiful farm, lying on the New Richmond and Nicholasville turnpike. Since 1832 he

has been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he is ever a warm and large contributor. For a long time he has belonged to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in Mistletoe Lodge, No. 97, of New Richmond, and of the encampment in that city, and has passed the chairs in both several times, and at the present time is Chief Patriarch of the latter. For four years he has been a member of Buckeye Lodge, No. 150, of Free and Accepted Masons, in New Richmond, and for six years has served as one of the trustees of Ohio township, and also the same length of time as justice of the peace. In 1863 he was elected by a large majority as a county commissioner, and held this very important office three years, and had for his colleagues during that time Peter M. Snell, F. J. Roudebush, Silas R. Hutchinson, and J. P. Molen. After his term of office expired he took the contract and built the large addition to the county infirmary of the insane department, but which, with all the other buildings, were destroyed by fire in the summer of 1877.

'Squire Hawkins, by his industry, has acquired a nice competence in this world's goods, and his public and private character has gained him the esteem of the community, by whom he is held in the highest respect.

will, which never yielded where principle and the sense of right were involved. She possessed an active mental organization, grace and dignity in manner and bearing, combined with marked personal beauty.

Christian Heineken was born in Bremen, Germany, Oct. 10, 1720, and on May 22, 1760, married Ann Dix, a lady born of aristocratic ancestry, residing in Cirencester, West England. From this union was born the subject of this sketch, Sept. 12, 1767. She was christened in the parish of St. John, Hackney, London. Educated in the best English schools of her day with young ladies of rank, she became a prominent personage in society in the great British metropolis, and on Jan. 14, 1794, was married to Francis Donaldson, then a lawyer of note and ability in the London courts.

With her husband and seven children she left the comforts and luxuries of a prosperous home in Wales, and crossed the ocean to find another in America, where, freed from the monarchical institutions of Great Britain and the oppressive ceremonies attendant in their train, they might enjoy the civil and religious liberty and opportunity for independent thought and action that this, a republican government, afforded them.

After the death of her beloved husband, Francis Donaldson, Jan. 5, 1824, she resided in Hamilton County, and at her home, near Cincinnati, on the Avondale road, she departed this life, April 30, 1844.

Her son Christian and family lived with her, and adjoining was her son William.

She took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation, begun in the United States more than half a century ago, and by her means, voice, and great social influence largely contributed to swell the increasing volume of unrelenting opposition to negro slavery in America. Many a poor, despised slave she assisted to his or her freedom, and in her the downtrodden black man found a friend. The Donaldsons—herself, her sons and families—were among the leaders in the abolition movement in Cincinnati and Clermont County. Their lives and property were often saved by their heroic conduct or high position in society from the minions of the accursed slave dynasty, then all-powerful in church and state.

Her action at the time the mob destroyed *The Philanthropist*, published by the lamented James G. Birney, on July 30, 1836, is worthy of recognition in Ohio's annals. Birney could not even attempt his paper in Kentucky, his native State, as he had wished, but was promised support and protection by the Donaldsons and other friends if he came to New Richmond, which he did. They kept their word faithfully, even some of the pro-slavery men being manly enough to insist that the mob from another State should not molest him while in New Richmond.

The paper was removed to Cincinnati, under the advice and counsels of the Donaldsons, to give it a wider field for circulation and influence, and there published some three months, when, July 14th, the press-room was broken open, the press and materials defaced and destroyed. July 23d a meeting of citizens was convened at the lower market-house to decide whether they would permit the publication and circulation of abolition papers in the city. At this

meeting a committee was appointed, who opened a correspondence with the conductors of *The Philanthropist*,—the executive committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, of which William Donaldson was a member,—requesting them to discontinue its publication. This effort being unsuccessful, the committee of citizens published the correspondence, to which they appended resolutions, stating that they had used all means for persuasion and conciliation in their power, and deprecated violence, though their tone was rather indicative that it ought to follow and crush out that sheet.

July 30th, very soon after dark, a concourse of citizens assembled at the corner of Main and Seventh Streets, and broke open the printing-office of *The Philanthropist*, scattered the type into the streets, tore down the presses, and completely dismantled the office.

All the residences of leading abolitionists, such as A. Pugh, Dolby, Birney, and the Donaldsons, were visited, and these pioneer leaders of freedom and their families hooted at and threatened.

At Donaldson's—the ladies were at home alone—the mob made an effort to gain admission to the house; they were met at the door by Mrs. Donaldson and her two daughters, who assured them that the gentlemen were not within, but if they were not willing to believe their word they could search the house; but the firm, truthful manner and quiet dignity displayed rebuked their rough rudeness, and they left the house unmolested.

Mrs. Donaldson was a Unitarian in her religious belief. She and her family were among the prime movers in organizing the first congregation of that faith in Cincinnati, gave liberally towards building a church, and were earnest and active as members. Mrs. Donaldson was constant in reading and studying the Divine Word up to her decease, and but few women of her day were so well versed in the Scriptures as she. She possessed a clear, vigorous mind, was an intelligent and interested observer of the political events of Great Britain and the United States of the present and past century.

Her society was most entertaining and instructive, her memory an inexhaustible storehouse of facts, and her habit of reading, kept up to the last, made her as much at home in discussing the current topics of the day as she was in relating past events in British and American history.

Of clear perception, with sound judgment, she was ever found on the side of right and justice; her principles, embodied in convictions, were dearer to her than life; she was the earnest advocate, in word and deed, of enterprises that tended to advance the moral and social welfare of mankind.

The death of this noble woman, so richly endowed with physical beauty, with an active mind thoroughly cultured, and a spirit fully attuned to the Father's will, severed one of the most interesting links that connected two nations and two centuries, leaving hallowed memories of a long, useful, and blameless life to be revered, and most worthy of imitation.

WATTS McMURCHY.

George McMurchy was born in Campbellton, Argyle-shire, Scotland, in 1803. He was well educated at the famous University of Edinburgh, and came when a young man to America, first settling at Stirling Creek, in Brown Co., Ohio. Here he learned the trade of wagon-making, and then went to Mississippi, where he opened his business. There he married Miss Esther Farley, whose family were near relations to the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Virginia. Shortly after his wife's death, in 1832, George McMurchy came North, and located at Nicholasville, of



Watts McMurchy

this county, where he had two large manufacturing establishments turning out wagons, plows, etc., and he annually shipped several boat-loads South. He at last sold this business, invested in Cincinnati property, and went to surveying and civil engineering, in which art he was proficient. He laid out McMurchy's addition to New Richmond, and with Grubb & Donaldson erected an extensive flouring-mill on the site of the present New Richmond distillery. He died June 20, 1862, and was one of nine brothers who emigrated from Scotland to this country, of whom William died of cholera in 1832, and all but two are now deceased, Donald, a large builder at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Peter, who owns very extensive flour-mills at Shawneetown, Ill. He was an active anti-slavery man, a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and of exemplary character. A good citizen and first-class business man. He was also interested in all reforms, and voted the Free-Soil ticket when it only had thirty votes in Ohio township.

Watts McMurchy, son of George and Esther (Farley) McMurchy, was born in Mississippi, March 18, 1832, and his mother died at his birth. He was kindly cared for by her relatives and friends until his sixth year, when he came

North to his father at Nicholasville, who in the mean time had married Rebecca Shannon, by whom he had the following children: Margaret, married to Robert McKinlay; Marion; William; and Maria, married to James Byrns. Watts attended the district schools, in which his last teacher was N. M. Preble, after which he attended one session at Parker's Academy and one at Cary's Academy at College Hill. When about sixteen years old he clerked on the steamer "Lancaster," in the New Richmond and Cincinnati trade. He afterwards went to California, where he remained fifteen months, mostly in the mines, and returned at the solicitation of his father. He then went to Cincinnati, and learned ship-building with Alexander Temple, in which business he continued two or three years, and until he met with an accident in launching a boat that disabled him from further work. He then speculated in timber, dealing, buying, running, and selling same on the Big Sandy and Kanawha Rivers. He now opened out the lumber business in New Richmond. In 1854, on August 22d, he was married by Rev. O. E. Newton to Almira E. Dimmitt, daughter of John and Harriet (Knowles) Dimmitt, by which union were born the following children: George Watts McMurchy (an attorney of New Richmond, and of the legal firm of Lennin & McMurchy), Hattie Knowles McMurchy, Esther Farley McMurchy, James Byrns McMurchy, and Katie Dimmitt, the latter deceased in her infancy. In 1855, in connection with N. M. Preble, he built the large saw-mills, and continued in that business until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In that war he raised a company, the third reported in Ohio, Co. C, of Twelfth Ohio Infantry, of which he was captain. At the expiration of the three months' service he again recruited it for three years in same regiment, and went with it to Virginia. After the battle of Carnifex Ferry he commanded the regiment from that point to Big Sewell Mountain, and thence to Hawk's Nest. In 1862 he resigned his commission in the service on account of his father's death, which compelled him to come home to settle up his estate. He now operated and controlled the New Richmond wharf and tannery, and was in other general business, speculating in grain, etc. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of New Richmond, in which he was a director for many years, as well as vice-president and one of its managers. He has served as mayor of his city, and repeatedly been a member of its council and school board. He built the Arcade in 1878, and has ever been largely interested in the growth of his city. He was in 1853 made a Mason in Buckeye Lodge, No. 78, and has served as its Worshipful Master. He received the Royal Arch and other capitular degrees in the Batavia Chapter. He belongs to the New Richmond Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 43. He with his family are members of the Christian Church. For thirty years he has been closely connected with the business interests of his city, and in a great degree has contributed to its prosperity by his generous public spirit.

Owing to a stroke of paralysis some two years ago he has retired from active business, but still continues in general trading and speculation. Originally an old-line Whig, he is now a strong Republican, and one of the most active

workers of his party. In the campaign of 1872 he was a Liberal Republican, and supported Horace Greeley for President, and was a delegate to the convention nominating him, and an alternate delegate to the one that nominated Hayes in 1876. Although an active politician, he never has been a candidate for office, but about 1863 was appointed by the government general inspector of liquors and tobacco for Ohio sixth district, which position he held some five years, and resigned when the business of the office had been so cut down as not to be remunerative.

D. E. FEE.

At the beginning of the present century there emigrated to this county from Virginia, before Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State, four brothers, William, Thomas, Elisha, and Elijah Fee, who, with their numerous descendants, were destined to play a most conspicuous part in the eventful history of Clermont. William Fee, on Sept. 15, 1805, purchased of Maj. Nicholas Carter, the patentee, his survey of four hundred acres, and on April 19, 1817, in connection with Rev. Peter Hastings, laid out the town of Felicity, —named and christened in honor of the Fees. He was a representative from Clermont in the Seventh General Assembly of Ohio, that assembled at Chillicothe, Dec. 5, 1808; a senator in the Ninth Legislature, that met at Zanesville in December of 1810; and a representative again in the Fourteenth General Assembly, that sat at Chillicothe in the winter of 1815–16; but the latter was contested by one Christian Miles, an elector, on the ground of Mr. Fee's holding a lucrative office, that of inspector, and he was decided ineligible. But Mr. Fee was again promptly re-elected by his constituents, and resumed his seat Jan. 3, 1816. He held various local positions of trust and importance in the early days of the county, and left three sons,—Thomas, Arthur, and Jesse Fee. Of these Arthur was the father of the Rev. William I. Fee, presiding elder of the Ripley district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a preacher of great influence and eloquence. Jesse Fee was married on Dec. 31, 1822, by Rev. John Powell, to Miss Maria Knowles, a sister of Alonzo Knowles (the latter a well-known lawyer of Clermont, and had seven children), of whom one son died in infancy, two daughters—Mahala and Emily Dorcas—died unmarried, and four sons—O. P. S., D. E., Martin T., and Luther K. Fee—are living.

Mrs. Maria Fee, an excellent woman, died many years ago, but her husband, Jesse,—“Uncle Jesse,” as he was universally called,—died in March, 1880, over fourscore years of age. His second son, Darlington Edward Fee, was born at Felicity, Oct. 11, 1832, and was there educated by such able teachers as Edward F. W. Ellis, killed at Pittsburg Landing while colonel of an Illinois regiment, and Rev. Bellville, a classical instructor of great note. At twelve years of age he began clerking for the firm of Knowles & Fee (his uncle and brother), and afterwards for Dimmitt (Moses S.) & Fee. In 1853 he went into partnership with his brother, in the firm of O. P. S. & D. E. Fee, which afterwards merged into Fallin (J. S.), Fee & Co., and at last into O. P. S. Fee & Co. (of O. P. S., D. E.,

M. T., and L. K. Fee), which firm continued at Felicity in general merchandising until 1869, when D. E. Fee removed to New Richmond and was elected president of the First National Bank of that village. This position he held about ten months, when he resigned and was unanimously chosen cashier of the same institution, which place he has held ever since, having been annually re-elected by a unanimous vote. While residing at Felicity he served several years as clerk and afterwards treasurer of Franklin township. In 1861 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as



treasurer of Clermont County, leading the ticket of his party and receiving in his own township all but sixty-three votes in a poll of some eight hundred. In 1865 he was re-elected county treasurer, again leading his ticket some three hundred votes. He has since served two years as treasurer of Ohio township and six as treasurer of New Richmond, being the only Democratic treasurer that village has ever had.

In 1853 he became a member of Sewanie Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F., and afterwards of the Encampment in the same village, Felicity. Of the latter he was a charter member, and in both he has repeatedly passed all the chairs. In this order he served with great popularity as Chief Patriarch of Ohio for one year, and he has often been a representative in the Grand Lodge and Encampment of the State and in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is a devoted member of the fraternity, and to it he has largely contributed in time, money, and talents. He also belongs to New Richmond Lodge, No. 43, of the Ancient Order of

United Workmen. He very early joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, in this county, for fourscore years the Fees have been active members, and from whom have gone forth many eminent ministers.

In June, 1873, he married Miss Kate D. Dimmitt, of Mason Co., Ky., a daughter of Dr. Addison Dimmitt, by whom he has two sons and a daughter. Mr. Fee started in life with a capital composed only of energy, honesty, and a clear business mind, and has achieved a marked success, and has a business character and reputation second to none in the county. In the banking and business circles of Southern Ohio he is universally known and esteemed for his ability and integrity. In the past year he has refused the offers of several banking institutions of Cincinnati to accept in them cashierships of great responsibility and of greater financial profit to him than the one he now holds, but he refuses to leave the village of his adoption and the happy surroundings of his pleasant home.

DAVID WHITE.

For over three-quarters of a century the name of David White has been honored and respected in Southern Clermont, two persons of note bearing it. David White, Sr.,



DAVID WHITE.

was born in Virginia in the year 1774, and about 1796 emigrated to Ohio and settled in Adams County, on Brush Fork, where he married Nancy Cummings. To them were born, in Adams County, Mary, on Jan. 11, 1799, who married Walcott Lewis, and Elizabeth, on June 18, 1800, who married Elisha Lewis. In 1802, David White, Sr., with his wife and two children, moved to Clermont and settled upon the famous Waters survey, in Ohio township, near where Lindale now is, and which survey in later years was the subject of so much litigation from its defective

title. To them were born, in Clermont, Rebecca, on April 15, 1803, who married George Casteel; Margaret, on June 24, 1806, who died when a little girl; David White, the subject of this sketch, on March 17, 1808; Alexander, on Feb. 7, 1811, who lives in Indiana; Nancy, on June 19, 1813; and Margaret on March 23, 1818. His first wife having died, David White, Sr., was married on October 22, 1818, by Timothy Rardin, justice of the peace, to Peggy Bradley, by whom he had the following children: William, born June 2, 1821, living near Lindale; Caroline, born April 13, 1824, and married to Samuel B. Sims; Fanny, born March 26, 1826, who died unmarried; Harriet Jane, born March 21, 1830, married first to Thomas Hamilton, and after his death to a Mr. Jenkins.

David White, Sr., in pioneer days, from 1796 to 1810, was the most famous hunter and remarkable shot with his rifle in Adams and Clermont Counties. He served as justice of the peace of Ohio township from 1815 to 1838, and finally declined any further re-elections. His magistrate's commissions, signed by Governors Thomas Worthington, Ethan Allen Brown, Allen Trimble, Jeremiah Morrow, Duncan McArthur, and Robert Lucas, are still preserved as heirlooms by his son David. In 1829 he was elected county commissioner and served three years, having for his colleagues Samuel Perin, Zebina Williams, Samuel Hill, and John Randall. He was in the war of 1812, and was an ardent Jeffersonian Democrat. His many long years in public life, his connection with the litigation attending the Waters survey of Ohio and Monroe townships, his unequalled use of the rifle, and his many good qualities as citizen made him well and favorably known, and for two decades and a half he was a power of influence in the county. He died in the fall of 1851, at the age of seventy-seven years, respected and esteemed by the whole community.

David White, the fifth child of David White, Sr., had but limited educational facilities, but those he improved at a time when schools were few and books almost unknown. His zeal for study, however, overcame all difficulties, and he acquired a mastery of the English branches. He was married to Fanny Dillon, a granddaughter of that early large land-proprietor, Zachariah Chapman, on June 8, 1826, by Ichabod Temple, justice of the peace, and by this marriage the following children were born: Edward, Dec. 31, 1829; Betsey, Nov. 12, 1831, and married to Littleton Hancock; Rebecca, April 28, 1833, married to Isaac Dunham; Nancy, Aug. 28, 1835, and who died in her eighth year; Alexander, Dec. 5, 1837, married to Julia Ann Boatman; Andrew, April 7, 1840, unmarried and living with his father; Mary, May 18, 1842, married to David H. McKibben, deceased; William, May 7, 1844; Phoebe, in 1846, and married to Rufus Vail. In December, 1829, he moved on to the farm he now owns, which his father had held and owned twenty-two years before, and where for fifty-one years he has resided and to which he has added largely by subsequent purchases. His beautiful farm of some three hundred acres is on the New Richmond and Ohio turnpike, just between Mount Pisgah and Lindale, lying principally in the Waters survey. His residence is a substantial two-story brick dwelling, lying back from the pike and in the centre of his lands. His family

attends the Baptist church, to whose support, though not a member, he is a regular contributor. He is a decided Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Jackson in 1832. He has always refused to be a candidate for any office, though taking the liveliest interest in

the politics of the country. For fourscore years his family—his father and himself—has occupied the land he now owns, and in all that time has always stood high in public esteem as connected with good citizenship and furnishing public-spirited men and first-class practical farmers.

PIERCE.

THIS township forms the southwest part of the county, its southern border being washed by the Ohio River and Hamilton County forming the western boundary; on the north are Union and Batavia townships, and on the east Monroe and Ohio, Pierce having been a part of the latter until 1853, making it the youngest township in the county. The southern and western parts of Pierce are hilly, with an irregular surface (except along the Ohio, where is a narrow belt of meadow-lands), whose rugged nature unfits a part of it for general cultivation, yet adapting other parts for the culture of the grape and the larger fruits. Northeast of the centre are level uplands, containing fine farms and good improvements. The principal stream is Ten-Mile Creek, flowing through the township from northeast to southwest. It has several tributary streams, and formerly had a considerable volume of water, which was made to do service in operating a number of mills. In the western part of Pierce, flowing south, is Nine-Mile Creek, a small but rapid and, at times, troublesome stream. Nearly every part of the township is well drained.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

From the fact that Pierce was for so long a time a part of Ohio township, much of its pioneer history appears in that connection. The John family was one of the first to settle within the bounds of the present township. James John, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Kentucky in 1794, and two years later settled at the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek, where he owned 300 acres of land. He was accompanied by several of his brothers, who soon went to other parts of the State. He died in the course of six or eight years, leaving a family of seven children,—five sons and two daughters,—viz.: Thomas, David, Lemuel, William, and John, and daughters who married Isaiah Ferguson and James Fitzpatrick. The eldest son, Thomas, married Sarah Witham, and resided on the homestead, which is at present owned by the Latham heirs. He died about forty years ago, and was the father of Dr. Thomas John and his brothers James, Morris, and William D., the latter yet living in the township, at Pleasant Valley. David, the second son, married Martha Shaw, and lived on Nine-Mile until his death, leaving a large family; Lemuel, the third son, was a cabinet-maker, and died at Cincinnati; and the other sons died in Pierce.

The ancestral line of the Donham family, like most fam-

ilies of early settlement in this country, comes down mostly to us by tradition, and while in the main it is probably correct, yet in much of that relating to past centuries there is at least uncertainty. No doubt, however, is felt as to the nationality of a few preceding generations.

The family is of Spanish descent. The original name in Spain was "Don Singleton." Some time towards the close of the sixteenth century one of the ancestry of this Don Singleton family had become eminent, at least noted, as an active member of the Liberal party, or it might have been then termed the rebel party in that century. He was arrested, tried, and banished. After sentence he escaped and fled to Scotland, where he assumed the name of Don Ham, which finally became the single name "Donham."

A son or grandson of this expatriated ancestor removed to America, and became a resident of that part of the new country now known as New Jersey.

This first American ancestor was twice married in New Jersey. By his former wife there was born to him but one child, christened by name John. By the second marriage there were three sons and one daughter. The sons were William, Jonathan, and Nathaniel. The name of the daughter is to the present generation, here in Ohio, unknown. John, the elder and half-brother, by some means succeeded in getting into possession of the entire estate of his father, and remained on the homestead, said to have been a large landed estate, but, we suppose, not very valuable at that period.

The brother Jonathan married and remained a resident of New Jersey. The other brother, William, married and removed to the northern part of the State of Alabama. We have no farther account of either of them.

This Nathaniel Donham, the first of that Singleton family (now Donham) in the direct ancestral line whose Christian name is known here at this time, married Mary Sutton in New Jersey, and for his second wife Keziah Crossley, of the same State. He removed to Pennsylvania, and from there to Ohio. He made this move westward by passing over the Alleghany Mountains, following the military road "cut out" by the English pioneers for the march of Gen. Braddock's army on his advance from the seaboard to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), during the war known in the early history of this country as the "British war with the French and Indians." He settled temporarily on the Monongahela River, about sixty miles above Pitts-

burgh, near Ten-Mile Creek, about where the old village of Mapleton is located, in Greene Co., Pa. Here his first wife died, and here he married his second wife, and here the younger members of his family were born. He came to that State about the time of the Declaration of Independence. At that early period but few if any of the necessaries or comforts of life could be found in this wilderness, and the settlers were compelled to procure in limited quantities such indispensable things as could be brought over the mountains "from the East." This of necessity led to the establishment of a transportation line of pack-horses.

Nathaniel, as we are told, became an enterprising conductor of one of these then fast lines of transit, engaged in carrying in pack-saddles, lashed to horses, those necessary commodities through this long wilderness to his good people at their home in the woods. After a few years in this service, and having accumulated a little means, he emigrated still farther into the West, came down the Ohio River with most of his family, and landed at the mouth of the Little Miami, A.D. 1794, twelve miles above Cincinnati. In a short time he made his way about twelve miles up that little stream, and established a home on what was then, and is still, known as the "Round Bottom" of the Little Miami River.

The annual decay of vegetation grown on this luxuriant valley tended to produce malarial fevers, especially in the fall season. This fact induced him to make one more move, into his final home on the waters of Ten-Mile Creek, now Pierce township. Here he spent the remainder of his days in clearing his lands and raising crops and caring for his family. He lived a quiet, unpretentious life, and his remains lie in the country church-yard at the foot of the hill, marked only by a single rude stone monument.

As before stated, Nathaniel Donham, of New Jersey, was twice married. He had born to him by the first marriage three sons and one daughter. The daughter never came West. The sons were David, John, and Lewis. By the second marriage there were six sons and one daughter, Mary, Henry, Abel, William, Amos, Robert, and Jonathan Singleton. Of these, five of the brothers served in the war against Great Britain A.D. 1812, to wit: Abel, Amos, Robert, and Jonathan S. All of the family are at this time dead, Jonathan S., the youngest and last, having died A.D. 1856.

Of the eldest brothers, David and Lewis remained in Greene County, Pa., and died many years since. They each left a small family, who, as far as we are advised, never removed from that county.

Of the children who settled with their father, Nathaniel, in Clermont Co., Ohio, John, the eldest, began early in life to acquire a landed estate. His home, through his long life, was on the waters of Ten-Mile Creek, Ohio township, near the last residence of his father. He was a very industrious and frugal man. By his industry and economy he acquired several large and valuable farms; in fact, became one of the most extensive land-holders in the county. He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Sallie Jennings; that of the second was Elizabeth Brown. By the former wife he

had sons Isaac, David, and Jonathan, and daughter Mary. By the second wife he had sons Nathaniel and John, daughters Margaret, Sarah, Jenetta, and Elizabeth. He was at one time a member of the Ohio State Senate.

Henry married and removed to Clay Co., Ind., early in life. He never had any children. He was also a farmer, and acquired a fair estate.

Abel married Elizabeth Ferguson, and early began his life as a farmer on the headwaters of Ten-Mile Creek, Ohio township. He also acquired a good, valuable farm, upon which he spent his long and industrious life. Reared three sons, John, Lewis, and Abel, and eight daughters, Mary, Keziah, Hiley, Elvira, Cynthia, Julia, Sarah, and Nancy.

William married Sarah Arthur, and founded a home for himself on the western hills of Ten-Mile Creek, near Pleasant Hill. By the time he arrived at middle age he had also acquired a good farm of rich, well-improved land. Reared seven sons and three daughters. Sons were George, Abijah, Joseph, Ira, Darias, William, and Abel; daughters were Rachel, Keziah, and Melissa. He and all of his family removed to Clay Co., Ind.

Amos, while a young man, removed into Brown Co., Ohio, and there married. Had three sons, Dennis, Ewell, and Robert. He went South about the year A.D. 1832, and it is supposed died soon after.

Robert married Ruth Ferguson, and purchased in a few years a good farm adjoining the home of his brother John, and for many years continued to add to his acres by purchase until he had by the time he arrived at middle age a large farm, well improved. He, also, was an industrious and enterprising farmer, and did much to encourage and support good common schools in the country; served for several years as county commissioner of Clermont County, and was a man much respected throughout the county. Reared a family of seven sons, John, Isaiah, Nathaniel, Isaac, Robert, Zachariah, and Thomas. Two of these—Isaac and Zachariah—died unmarried. Four daughters, Nancy, Eliza, Mary, and Ruth.

Jonathan S. was the youngest of the family; was a child when his father came West. When a good-sized boy he went to live with his brother John, who had then already acquired a good farm. His inclination was more for trading, particularly in live-stock, which business he followed until he succeeded in purchasing himself a good farm on the eastern hills of Twelve-Mile Creek, in Ohio township. This he enlarged by additional purchases until he had acquired several hundred acres. Throughout life he made stock-raising his principal business; did much by way of importing into Southern Clermont its best stock of horses and cattle. He was twice married,—the first wife, Hiley Ross; the second, Elizabeth Ayres. There were no children by the former. By the latter there were raised four sons and seven daughters. The sons were Perry J., Harrison L., Erasmus J., Robert W. The daughters were Hiley Ann, Evaline, Eliza M., Florella J., Caroline E., Harriet L., Cordelia E. His widow is the only surviving mother of any of the eleven families, is now eighty-three years of age, and is drawing a pension from the government on account of services of her departed husband in the

EBEN S. RICKER.

In the antiquity and celebrity of its honored lineage and in honorable associations with the material growth, political development, and literary and social culture of the county, no family in Clermont has ever surpassed that of Ricker, which has always been in the foreground of all movements for the advancement of the county materially, as well as in everything pertaining to educational progress. The Ricker family is found very early in the Puritan settlements on Massachusetts Bay, and occupies a prominent place in the annals of New England in its earliest history and all through the Colonial period, including the Revolutionary war, in which great struggle it was found battling on the side of humanity and the rights of the people. In Great Britain it is traced through a remarkable and distinguished pedigree back to the time of William the Conqueror, and its achievements adorn many of the brightest pages of English history. This famous family, descended through the Wentworths,—illustrious personages on the pages of English annals,—sprang from Rynold (or Reginald) de Wynterwade, a baron of great wealth, high renown, and strong power, who lived at the zenith of his greatness in 1066, at the time of the invasion and conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy. The next seven succeeding heads of this famous family were Henry de Wyntwori, Richard de Wentworth, Michael de Wentworth, Henry de Wentworth, Hugh Wentworth (who died in the year 1200, A.D.), and William Wentworth. Twenty-one more generations followed of this ancient and celebrated family, until we find Elder William Wentworth, the first of the name in America, an historical account of whom placed his first known appearance in New England in the year 1639, nineteen years subsequent to the landing of the historic "Mayflower." Mary Wentworth, fourth generation from Elder William Wentworth, and a granddaughter of Timothy Wentworth, married Jabez Ricker, by whom she had ten children. Jabez was born 1742, and died 1838. Deborah, also of fourth generation from Elder William Wentworth, married Joseph Ricker. Samuel Ricker, son of Jabez and Mary (Wentworth) Ricker, was born in Berwick, Me., July 7, 1766, and married, Jan. 17, 1790, Susana, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Jewett, who was born in Londonderry, N. H., March 28, 1770. To this couple, the first of the family to settle in Clermont, were born seven children,—Rufus, April 3, 1791, in Sanford, Me., and who died June 29, 1846, and laid out Davenport, Ia., where he was judge ten years. Jabez, born May 25, 1794, in Poland, Me.; was never married; taught the first school at Union School-House, in Monroe township of this county; and was drowned, Jan. 12, 1821, in the Arkansas River. Benjamin Jewett, born in Poland, Me., July 7, 1796, was the father of the late Maj. Elbridge G. Ricker, and died Oct. 19, 1861. Samuel, born Feb. 3, 1800, in Poland, Me.; senator in Louisiana in 1849; consul-general at Frankfort eight years. Susana, born in Poland, Me., Nov. 1, 1802, married John Fitzpatrick, and died Sept. 10, 1854. Eben S. Ricker, the subject of this sketch, born in Poland, Me., March 9, 1805; and the youngest, Darins, born April 25, 1810, and died July 15, 1855. Samuel and Susana (Jewett) Ricker, parents of above seven children, emigrated from Maine to Clermont County in 1814, and settled at Pleasant Hill, then in Ohio, now Pierce township, where some of their descendants reside to this day. They were a most worthy couple, with the marked characteristics of their respective families, Susana (Jewett) being of the noted Jewett family so well and favorably known in American and English history, and which for many generations had intermarried with the Wentworths and Rickers. Samuel Ricker, after a long and useful life of seventy-two years, died at Pleasant Hill, March 10, 1838, and his beloved wife survived him till Oct. 20, 1855, when, in her eighty-fifth year, loved and mourned by a vast number of relatives and the whole community, she departed this life. Eben S. Ricker inherited the noblest qualities of blood from a long line of illustrious ancestors, and by a life of study added to his natural genius became one of the most cultured men of Clermont, and dedicated his life to science, literature, and the service of humanity. He was liberally educated in the best schools of Southern Ohio, and had access to the best families of Cincinnati. He married, Feb. 10, 1828, Harriet, daughter of John and Mary Pumpelly, who was born in the State of Maine, May 11, 1803, and sprang from one of New England's oldest and most respected families. The issue of this union was Celia Pumpelly Ricker, born May 21, 1830, and married, Aug. 24, 1854, to Dr. Hiram Frease, of Napoleon, Ohio; and Ellen Tree Ricker, born May 16, 1835, and married, Oct. 9, 1856, to Dr. Z. Freeman, of Cincinnati. Eben S. Ricker taught school for many years in his younger days, and acquired an enviable reputation as Clermont's most successful educator. He was one of the first to discard the old systems of tyrannical rule and arbitrary government that recognized nothing in the youth but depravity, and to institute a new method that had for its corner-stone the broad foundations of humanity. He appealed to the hearts of his pupils, gained their affections, studied their temperaments and dispositions, and hence he needed no iron sway of discipline to govern or control his scholars, who loved and respected him, and as a necessary consequence made rapid progress under his administration. He early became proficient in mathematics, and the best surveyor in this part of the State. This study was his specialty, and to it for years the best energies of his powerful mind were directed. The bosom friend of the late Gen. O. M. Mitchell, after the lamented death of this renowned scholar and soldier Mr. Ricker was offered the presidency of the Cincinnati Observatory, the finest astronomical and mathematical institution in America, but the state of his business compelled him to decline this distinguished honor. Mr. Ricker made a glorious name by his early identification and connection with the anti-slavery cause, in which his warm heart, ever beating for distressed and down-trodden humanity, led him to take part, and work with the old-time abolitionists and liberty men, like Salmon P. Chase, Samuel Lewis, Levi Coffin, Dr. John G. Rogers, the Donaldsons, Jacob Huber, and other noted chieftains of the then despised abolition party, working for the freedom of the negro slave. With Wesley he believed negro slavery to be the sum of all villainies and the greatest of human wrongs, and he was outspoken and independent; hence he engaged in the anti-slavery struggle with great earnestness



E. S. Ricker

and zeal, and in him the enslaved African race found a faithful friend and helper. In the first years of the Liberty and afterwards the Free-Soil party in Clermont, he was repeatedly its candidate for county surveyor for the purpose of keeping up and strengthening its organization, but after the creation of the Republican party and there was a probability of his being elected he refused to be a candidate, as he was averse to holding office. He lived to see his works successful and his hopes end in fruition in the blotting out of the accursed institution of slavery, although to effect it the heart's blood of the nation was poured out in torrents. He was particularly interested in agriculture and horticulture, and his fine farm was a picture of neatness, system, and beauty, and his most pleasant surroundings of trees, shrubbery, lawns, flowers, and fruits marked his fine tastes, and pointed him out as a man of culture and refinement. He was the first to introduce the orange hedge into the county. He also gave much attention to sorghum culture, on which he wrote a book, and was offered the presidency of the American Sorghum and Cane Association, held at St. Louis, which he accepted, but on account of being unable to attend its session at its meeting in February, 1879, an essay of his on the production of this cane was read by Col. Coleman, a paper of marked ability, and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Ricker for his essay, which was the subject of much discussion in the country, and brought him a deserved reputation. In 1878 he made the tour of Europe with his daughter, the accomplished Mrs. Dr. Freeman, and her husband and son, and in his trip took full and copious notes of his observations of persons and things, and which he intended for publication, but his death the ensuing year, before he had completed his book, prevented. Mr. Ricker kept a diary all his life, and the next to the last entry in it was Feb. 10, 1879, the fifty-first anniversary of his marriage, and in it he speaks of the previous year as one of the most eventful in his life, and refers to his extended tour through Europe. He was a splendid mathematician and took a high rank among the scholars and literati of the country, and though self-educated mostly, he was a student to his death, and but few of the professors in our colleges and universities surpassed him in breadth and depth of learning. On religious as upon all other topics he was liberal, had his own opinions, was a member of no church, but accorded the free rights of enlightened conscience to others, and took it for himself in all spiritual matters. Years ago, before sectarianism reared its opinionated head, he projected the Pleasant Hill Sabbath-school, founded its library from his own means, and was at its head as teacher; this he did as a means only for the improvement and guidance of the young in good morals, and to lead them in correct walks of life. A Republican in politics, he cordially sustained the government in its war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and on the Union as upon other topics he was a frequent contributor to the press and the periodicals. He died March 1, 1879, and in his death science and literature lost a warm friend and society a good citizen. He sprang from a family which bears a stainless reputation for honesty and integrity, and is equally noted for its ability. Concerning complex traits of character, it may be justly said of Mr. Ricker that the record of his noble life is a problem from which they are readily determined. Solving, we find that he possessed a character for industry comprehending faithfulness yet transcending it, and a perseverance both energetic and untiring. Personal contact with the man revealed immense social and professional enthusiasm, noble generosity, and a fine, sympathetic nature. He was a man of genius and ability, of positive character and magnetic influence, and one who, having taken a position, maintained it with his whole strength. To these qualities must be added that high sense of honor which forbade the sacrifice of principle to policy. He was a man of large heart, of strong and active mind, and of high and earnest purpose. His affection for his family and friends was most sincere. He held his convictions with the strongest grasp and avowed them with the utmost independence and courage, hence his life was a useful one and the world greatly benefited thereby. Mr. Ricker's eldest daughter, Celia Pumpelly, now the wife of Dr. Hiram Frease, graduated at Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College in 1854. Dr. Z. Freeman, husband of Ellen Tree, Mr. Ricker's second daughter, was born July 17, 1826, in Nova Scotia, and was the fourth son of Zohith and Darinda Freeman. The Freemans are of pure English descent, and descended from Edmund Freeman, born in England in 1590, and who emigrated to America in 1631, settling at Saugus, now Lynn, Mass. The Freemans in Great Britain have a very great antiquity, and their descendants in New England and Nova Scotia are very numerous, and eminent in science and literature, and their family genealogy has been elaborately set out in an elegant published volume. Dr. Z. Freeman is Professor of Surgery in Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, which position he took at twenty-one years of age, the youngest medical professor in the United States, and which he has so ably filled for a third of a century. His son, Leonard Ricker Freeman, born Dec. 16, 1860, is a student in the Cincinnati McMakin University. Mrs. Dr. Z. Freeman is distinguished as an artist in carving, and her name appears in the book giving the names of the Cincinnati ladies who contributed and did the magnificent carving upon the organ in Springer's Cincinnati Music Hall, a monument to their taste and artistic skill.

Mr. Ricker's wife, Harriet Pumpelly, was a descendant of John Pumpelly, the first of his family to come to America, and who married Miss Eppen Hillibrants Meijer, daughter of the governor of Gronigen. This beautiful lady, from whom all the Pumpellys in America are descended, was born in the queen's palace when her father and mother were visiting Windsor Castle. Mrs. Dr. Z. Freeman is assisting in compiling the data to publish the Pumpelly genealogy in book form, and is in correspondence with its author, Professor Raphael Pumpelly, the distinguished professor of Harvard University, and one of the most eminent scientific men in the world. She partakes largely of the culture and scholarship of her father, Eben S. Ricker. The tour in Europe, in 1878, of the Tourjee educational party, of which Eben S. Ricker, Dr. Freeman, wife, and son were members, has been ably written up by L. L. Holden, in a neat volume.

war of 1812, and is, for one of her age, quite healthy and active.

Hezekiah Lindsey was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Jan. 5, 1781. In 1800 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Laycock, and settled south of the Ten-Mile Creek. He opened a farm from the dense forest, and often said "that he worked so hard in chopping and burning logs that he would be so black when he came in at night his own dogs would not know him." He enlisted as a soldier, and marched to the relief of Fort Meigs in 1812. He soon became a prominent member of the Ten-Mile church, which he joined in 1804, and was elected and ordained a deacon, which position he held with honor and fidelity for fifty-five years. Up to the time of his death his door was always open to the wayfarer, and he gave with liberal hand to the widow and orphan. His residence was the home of the ministers and laymen of his church. His wife died in 1828. He then married Elizabeth Ritchie in 1830, with whom he lived until his decease, and reared a large family, of whom Rev. Stephen Lindsey (Baptist minister) is one. Deacon Lindsey deceased May 22, 1865, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Perhaps no settler in this part of the country was better known or more respected than he, as his philanthropy and Christian character shone out in all his walks and made him beloved by all who knew him. The church records show that he kept the church and furnished supplies ten years for \$4. He led the part of the membership that seceded from the Old-School Baptist in 1840, organizing themselves into the New-School Baptist, which finally removed, a majority of the membership building the new Baptist church at Amelia; many of the members remain and still worship at the Ten-Mile church. Once, when they first organized in the country, in 1819, a Freemason was admitted into the church. Deacon Lindsey was deputed to lay the matter before the General Baptist Association, which convened at Hamer's Run in 1820. The following is the query and the answer of the Association. Query: Is Freemasonry consistent with the commandments and examples left by Jesus Christ for his disciples to follow, or is it not? Answer: The Association advise that their brethren who have connected with the Freemasons, or any other unnecessary institution, humbly withdraw from them, and that we *all* freely forgive them on their so doing."

Rev. William Robb, a Baptist minister, was one of the earliest settlers on the upper waters of Nine-Mile, locating there about 1800. Among the sons he here reared were Peter, John, William, James, and George Robb, nearly all of whom deceased in the county. Two of the daughters married Joseph Arthur and Andrew Gray. William Robb was an active, useful man, and was greatly respected by his neighbors.

Elijah Ward, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to Hamilton County before 1800. In 1813 he purchased 110 acres of land on Pleasant Hill, where he made his home, dying in that locality in 1862. One of his daughters married George Idlet, of Monroe, and of his sons, Sanford is a prominent citizen of Western Pierce; Elon resides at Palestine, James H. in Monroe, Stephen removed to Missouri, William to Indiana, Elijah to Illinois, and John

Wesley died at Pleasant Hill. In 1815, Nehemiah Ward, the father of Elijah, Sr., came to Pierce, and remained until his death, about 1840. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and had been engaged at the battle of Trenton. At his death he was upwards of ninety years of age, and his wife, Elizabeth, became a centenarian. For a time after 1817 Lewis Ward, another of his sons, lived in Pierce. A sister of the Wards was the wife of Thomas Gaskins, who settled in the northwestern part of Pierce about 1818. He was the father of Dr. Cyrus Gaskins, of Amelia; Dr. John Gaskins, of Adams County; William Gaskins, of Withamsville; and of another son, Sylvester, living in Indiana. John Gaskins came from Bedford Co., Va., in 1824, and purchased the improvements made by a man named Ridley, in the upper part of Pleasant Valley. Here he died in 1879, and his family yet occupy the place.

Along the Hamilton County line Joshua Durham, who is yet living at Cherry Grove, aged ninety-two years, was a pioneer. The farm he improved is now occupied by his son Daniel, and other sons, Stephen and Joshua, live in Union township.

John Behymer, the eldest of a large family of this name, came from Virginia in 1805, and settled on Ten-Mile Creek, his home place being now occupied by Maj. Ricker's family, where he resided until his death. Of his family was Jacob Behymer, who improved the farm now owned by John Behymer; and other sons were Elias and Daniel Behymer, yet living in Pierce. Jonathan Behymer, a brother of John, removed to the West after having lived a number of years in the township. A third brother, Daniel, lived on the farm now occupied by Elias Behymer. Solomon Behymer, the fourth of the brothers, settled in the northern part of Pierce, and members of his family yet remain in the township. Joel Behymer was born in 1789, and lived north of the central part of Pierce. He died in January, 1876, leaving 10 children, 44 grandchildren, and 21 great-grandchildren. Other members of this numerous family were Joseph, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Enoch, and the descendants at one time constituted a large proportion of the population of Pierce. Samuel Beckett, a nephew of the Behymers, came to Pierce in 1815, but returning to Virginia, remained in that State ten years, when he again took up his abode in Pierce, living there at the age of eighty-six years, and being one of the oldest men in the township.

Elijah Mattox came from Virginia to Kentucky, and in 1810 settled a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, where he died in 1842. He was a local Methodist preacher, and having been twice married, had 17 children, which attained mature years. Of these a son, Elijah, is living near Pleasant Hill, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Other sons, John, William, Lewis, Miles, and Edmund, removed to the West, and Jabez died in Tate.

John and Isaac Short, natives of Virginia, also became residents of Pierce in 1810, the former settling on the W. H. Wellman place. He was a great hunter, and many adventures are related of his skill. Of his family of six sons, Samuel removed to Indiana, Ephraim removed to the same State, William died on the homestead, in 1846, Isaac lived near Amelia, and Jacob removed to the West. The sons of Isaac Short, Sr., also removed to the West, but

a number of the descendants of these families yet remain in the county.

In the same locality, Thomas Woods, a Revolutionary soldier, was among the pioneers. At his house some of the early Methodist meetings were held.

Fred Eppert, from Rockingham Co., Va., immigrated to Pierce in the fall of 1806, and after living a while at the forks of Ten-Mile, settled on the place now owned by E. Cole. He died in 1846. His family, when he came to Clermont, consisted of three children,—John, Jacob, and Elizabeth,—and six more were born in the township. Of the latter, William was born Jan. 26, 1807, and has resided in Pierce ever since, serving for many years as a justice of the peace. The other children were David, Peter, Samuel, Mary, and Sarah, but none, except William, survive.

Daniel Kirgan, an Irishman, settled on the Ohio pike, west from Amelia, in 1809, having a part of his farm in Batavia township. One of his sons, Alexander, was killed while assisting in raising a building for Stephen Lindsey. Others of his sons were named John, Thomas, David, and William, and of their descendants some yet live in Pierce.

William Nash, after living a short time on Indian Creek, before 1800 and after, at the age of fifteen years (about 1810) came with his parents to the northern part of Pierce, where his father was killed by the falling of a tree while he was clearing his farm. Other sons were James and Henry, all of whom settled on the tract purchased by their father. The daughters—Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Nancy—married members of the Kirgan and Robinson families. William Nash was the father of Lewis Nash, a prominent farmer of Pierce, and but few members of this once numerous family now remain.

The settlement of Chapman Archer, on Ten-Mile Creek, was made at an early day. He was of Irish descent, but came from Virginia about the beginning of the present century. His only son, Benjamin, deceased a few years ago. The daughters married Alfred West, Ezekiel Lewis, Edward Morin, Michael Behymer, and Richard Ayres.

The present N. Corbley place was improved by John Reese, who settled there about 1810, and removed to Clay County in 1836. Michael Lower and his sons, Peter, Jacob, and John, were also pioneers on the Ten-Mile soon after 1800, but all removed at an early day except Peter, who drowned himself in the Ohio while in a state of insanity.

About 1800, James Fitzpatrick settled on a farm on the south side of Ten-Mile, adjoining Hezekiah Lindsey's. Of his sons, Thomas, John, Reese, and William, the latter is yet living at Withamsville. His daughters married Samuel Beckett, Benjamin Behymer, and William Townsley.

About the same time Henry Fitzpatrick, a brother of James, settled on the present Ebersole place. He removed to Indiana, and his son, Solomon, to Monroe township.

The Tinkles—Charles and Henry—were pioneers on Ten-Mile, but sold out to Joseph Fagin, and John Kinzie made the early improvements on the Ricker place.

Samuel Ricker, of Poland, Me., was born in 1766. In 1790 he married Susanna Jewett, and twenty-four years

later settled in Pierce, at what is now Pleasant Hill, where he died March 10, 1838. Of his children, Rufus removed to Illinois, in 1818; Jabez was drowned in the Arkansas River, in 1821; Samuel moved to New Orleans; Darius lived and died in Cincinnati; Susanna married John Fitzwater; Benjamin was a merchant at Pleasant Hill, living in that locality until his death. He was the father of Maj. Ricker, of Locust Corners. Ebenezer S., the fifth son of Samuel Ricker, died at Pleasant Hill, March 1, 1879, at the age of seventy-four years, and his widow yet occupies the homestead. He was an extraordinary mathematician, and an intimate friend of the astronomer, O. M. Mitchell, whom he often assisted with his suggestions. He was much interested in sorghum culture, and was the author of a monograph on that subject. He was an original anti-slavery man, and a worthy associate of Salmon P. Chase and Levi Coffin. His only children became the wives of Dr. Z. Freeman and Dr. Hiram Frease.

Jonathan Rathbone, a Nantucket sea-captain, settled in the northeast part of Pierce some time after 1812, and lived there until his death, when his family removed. About the same time Capt. David Folger, also a retired seaman, settled on the farm which is now owned by the heirs of William Temple. On a third farm there settled Darius Butler, who came from Martha's Vineyard, living in Pierce until his death. Several of his daughters married into the Temple family, and yet reside in that locality.

Samuel Hayforth, from Maine, came about 1813, settling near Lindale. His son David removed to the West, William died in Pierce, and Cyrus yet lives at Mount Pisgah. In the same locality Mark Stinchfield, an early teacher, was a pioneer.

Martin Pease, for twenty years a sea-captain, came from Martha's Vineyard in 1814, settling on 200 acres of land near Amelia, which had been somewhat improved by Jonas Mann, who removed to Indiana. The house he had built in 1812 was occupied by Capt. Pease until his death in 1853. He was the father of G. M. Pease and Benjamin Warren Pease, both of whom died at Amelia; of William B. Pease, yet living at Amelia; and of Dr. Leavitt Thaxter, of Williamsburgh. The daughters married Timothy Sprague, John O. Butler, Henry Jernegan, L. D. Salt, Cyrus Fairfield, and John F. Offutt, all well known in the southern part of the county.

Tristram Pease, a relative of the captain's, settled near Amelia about the same time, living here until he had attained an honored age. He was the father of William Pease, Esq., of Batavia.

With Capt. Pease came five other families, constituting the Massachusetts colony. David Jernegan settled on an adjoining farm. He was the father of Henry Jernegan, the founder of Utopia, and of David, who occupies the homestead. His daughters married Joshua Cushman and C. W. Bond.

John O. Butler lived first a mile from Amelia, but helped Jernegan build a mill at the village, and after residing there some time moved to West Virginia. He was a son of Joseph Butler, who lived in Pierce, and the brother of Lemuel and Henry Butler, who died at Amelia.

Walter Butler, of another family, settled on the New



BENJAMIN ARCHER.

In the year 1604, Gabriel Archer emigrated from England and located in Virginia, at what was then called "Archer's Hope," and was the first of this old English family known to have settled in America. From his descendants of the main or collateral line was Chapman Archer, among the first pioneers of Clermont County, and who came to Ohio not later than 1797, and settled in what is now Pierce township, on the place where his grandson, James S. Archer, now resides. Chapman Archer in the early days of the county was one of its best citizens, and very largely instrumental in the growth and development of the wilderness into the cultivated farms that now adorn it, and was for many years a leading magistrate.

His son, Benjamin Archer, was born Oct. 5, 1815, on the land his father had first entered, and which since has never been out of the family possession. Benjamin was raised on the farm and given a good common-school education, being especially proficient in mathematics. He was married on Dec. 23, 1841, by Rev. Whittington B. Hancock, to Keziah Sargent, daughter of James Sargent, an early settler of the county. He was often called on to fill township offices, and in 1857 was elected county treasurer, which position he filled for two years with fidelity and efficiency. He was among our largest and best farmers, and with rare taste he had his lands most carefully tilled, and all his improvements and surroundings in the neatest condition. He gave special prominence to fruits and grapes, and was the first to introduce the culture of the latter into the county. He was also the first man to encourage the immigration of Germans into Clermont, and at one time had ten German families on his lands. He died April 17, 1874, on the farm where he had been born fifty-nine years before, and which he had lived to see become one of the best in the county, with an elegant residence on it, and the then most spacious wine cellar in this part of the State. While a member of no church he liberally contributed to the support of all in his neighborhood, and was a man of high honor, unblemished character, and unswerving integrity. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of

Odd-Fellows, and belonged to Milton Lodge, No. 99, at Amelia, which owed its prosperity largely to his zeal, and fraternal watchfulness and care. He also was one of the projectors of the beautiful cemetery at Amelia, and his cultivated taste is seen in the neat and elegant style in which it is laid out and kept up. The county agricultural exhibitions found in him a warm friend in their official boards as well as among their largest exhibitors. No man in Clermont stood higher in the public estimation than Benjamin Archer, whose hospitality and gentlemanly bearing were known and esteemed by the entire community. By his marriage with Keziah Sargent he had five children, of whom three are living. Of these, Chapman C. Archer is a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, of the firm of Archer & McNeill. Chapman C. was the eldest and attended Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, read law, and was admitted to the Hamilton County bar in 1867, and has practiced his profession with great success ever since. He was elected in 1873 a representative to the Sixty-first General Assembly, as one of the ten members from Hamilton County, and was the youngest member of the Legislature. As a legislator he achieved a marked success, and was on the most important committees of the House. Like his father, he is a Democrat, and has ever been greatly interested in politics. He has been a director of a bank, president of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and a director in two others,—Phoenix and Merchants'. Rosa J., the only daughter of Benjamin Archer, married William H. Woodlief, for many years a leading merchant and business man of Clermont, but now living in Franklin Co., Kan., where he owns and operates one of the largest stock farms in that State. She is a beautiful woman of rare domestic graces, and her husband is a most energetic and successful business man. James S., the youngest, married Rosa, daughter of Hiram D. Tone, and lives on the homestead place of his father, Benjamin Archer. He is a neat farmer and occupies the old Archer mansion. After the death of his wife, Keziah, Benjamin Archer married Anna E. Boyd, by whom he had no children, and who survives him, residing near Amelia.



Photo, by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio

GEORGE DUCKWALL.

The Duckwall family is especially noted in Clermont for its large possessions in real estate and for furnishing many of the best farmers and citizens of the county. Originally from Pennsylvania, this well-known family emigrated in the eighteenth century to Virginia, and located in Bath County of that State. Jacob Duckwall was the first who came to Ohio, and after him followed his brothers, Lewis, Daniel, and David, and from these four have descended the members of this worthy family who are scattered over the county, and all of whom are men of high standing in the community. Lewis Duckwall and his wife, Susannah (Wagner) Duckwall, came to Clermont in 1814 or 1815, and settled at Branch Hill, on the East Fork, near Batavia. Lewis was both a farmer and blacksmith, and was also ordained a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died about the year 1830, and his wife in 1852. Their children were four sons, George, John, William, and James Duckwall, and two daughters, Mary, married to Simeon Weaver, and Catharine, to Christian Zugg. George Duckwall was born Oct. 30, 1805, and was raised on a farm, receiving but a very limited education, but he employed his evenings in reading all the books that came within his reach. He was married March 4, 1827, by John W. Robinson, the then noted Batavian magistrate, to Elizabeth Foster, daughter of Capt. Thomas Foster, of Williamsburgh, and Sarah (Raper) Foster, by which marriage he became the father of the following children: Holly, who died in his fourth year; Kate A., married first to Charles Butler, and after his death to Robert Carnahan; Joseph Foster Duckwall, now living in Muncie, Ind.; Thomas Duckwall, now residing at Columbia, Hamilton Co., Ohio; and Sallie, married to Aaron A. Colter, of Mount Washington, near Cincinnati, where she resides, her husband having died a few months ago.

George Duckwall was the second time married, his first wife having died March 4, 1841, to Catharine Anne Weaver, daughter of William Weaver, on March 17, 1842, by Rev. Wesley Rowe. By this last union he has had the following children: William W. Duckwall, of Union township, near

Mount Carmel; James Polk Duckwall, living with him at his home place, and who is a first-class business man, being a director of the Cincinnati and Eastern Narrow-Gauge Railway Company; Lizzie, unmarried and at home; Rev. Bedford Lewis Duckwall, of New York State, an eminent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a fine scholar; and Truman Fowble, who died aged twenty-two years; besides two children who died in infancy. In 1834, George Duckwall removed from Batavia to Pierce township upon the fine farm of some two hundred and thirty-seven acres he and his children now own, and on which he has ever since resided. Most of it at that time was an unbroken forest, but he has reclaimed it from a state of nature, and to-day none in Clermont excel it in fertility. As a farmer George Duckwall is unsurpassed in Southern Ohio. He is of German extraction, and has the characteristics of his race, honesty, thrift, and industry combined with a clear judgment. Years ago he served as captain in the militia. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon whose ministrations his family are regular attendants. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote, in 1828, for Gen. Jackson. His fine residence is a two-story brick edifice built in 1817, and was the first structure of the kind erected in the township. It has since been remodeled and enlarged, and so beautified as to be one of the most spacious and beautiful in the county. Located on Pleasant Hill, in a healthy region with most desirable surroundings, his residence attracts the attention of all. Years ago his farm twice received the first premium from the County Agricultural Society as the best in Clermont. He is a general farmer, but gives considerable attention to fruits and berries. His farm lies some two and a half miles from the Ohio River, and his residence is only three-fourths of a mile from the New Richmond branch of the narrow-gauge railroad, and his land extends nearly to it. His house is known far and wide as a genial seat of hospitality, and of a family occupying the first rank in the county in social and business life.

Richmond road, on the place now occupied by his son Edwin, in 1817. He was born at Martha's Vineyard in 1792, and immigrated to Columbia in 1814, coming from there to what was then called the "Yankee Settlement." His first habitation here was a little hut constructed of rails, while the roads at that time were barely more than blazed paths. He had three sons,—Walter, Charles, and Edwin. The former married Sabina Butler, and deceased in 1877; Charles married Lydia Bradbury, and is also dead; Edwin is the husband of Elizabeth Hume, and reared five children, two sons dying in the Union army. The daughters of Walter Butler married Reuben Myrick, G. M. Pease, and William Eppert, Esq., of Pierce.

Abner Butler, of still another family, came at the same time and settled in the same locality. He was the father of Fernando C., George, and Timothy Butler, the latter living in Missouri, the former two remaining in Pierce. A sketch of Abner Butler appears in another place in this book.

Jonathan Dunham, another of the New England colony, settled in Batavia township, in the neighborhood of Union chapel.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of persons settled in Pierce whose names may be seen in a general list of property-owners of Ohio township in 1826.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The township of Pierce was created by the county commissioners at a meeting held Dec. 8, 1852, on the petition of John C. Smith and others, and was named "in honor of Franklin Pierce, President-elect of the United States. Said order to take effect, as to the division, from and after the 1st of September, 1853." Until this period the territory belonged to Ohio township.

April 4, 1853, the first township election of Pierce was held at the stone school-house on Ten-Mile Creek, Moses Bennett, William Fitzpatrick, and Benjamin Archer, Judges; and David Kirgan and E. S. Ricker, Clerks. James Vail and William Eppert were elected Justices; William Fitzpatrick, Moses Bennett, and William Gaskins, Trustees; E. S. Ricker, Clerk; Benjamin Archer, Treasurer; William R. Townsley, Assessor; George Fishback, Constable.

May 28, 1853, the trustees enacted an ordinance to prohibit tippling, intemperance, and the vending or selling of spirituous or any kind of intoxicating liquor in less quantities than one barrel, under penalty of a fine of from \$5 to \$50, or imprisonment in the county jail, or both, at the discretion of the court.

At the close of the township's first fiscal year orders had been paid to the amount of \$499.57, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$471.91.

Since the organization of Pierce the principal township officers have been:

TRUSTEES.

- 1854-55.—William Fitzpatrick, William Gaskins, Newton Corbley.
 1856-58.—Michael Behymer, James T. Woods, Reuben Laycock.
 1859-61.—Benjamin Cord, B. W. Pease, Reuben Laycock.
 1862.—Benjamin Cord, John Ferguson, Reuben Laycock.
 1863.—Benjamin Cord, Stephen Lindsey, Reuben Laycock.
 1864-65.—Benjamin Cord, James H. Ward, Reuben Laycock.

- 1866-70.—Frank Schweitzer, M. Gardner, Thomas Heron.
 1871.—Stephen Parvin, M. Gardner, A. D. Butler.
 1872.—W. D. Alexander, M. Gardner, A. D. Butler.
 1873-74.—Frank Schweitzer, M. Gardner, A. D. Butler.
 1875.—John Lusk, Coffman Moore, F. M. Lindsey.
 1876-77.—John Lusk, Perry J. Gaskins, F. M. Lindsey.
 1878-79.—John Lusk, John J. Armstrong, F. M. Lindsey.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

- 1854-57, E. S. Ricker; 1858-62, W. W. Ricker; 1863-68, William Mansfield; 1869-74, C. W. Kirgan; 1875-77, W. E. Mattox; 1878-79, E. R. Pearce.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

- 1854, Benjamin Archer; 1855, T. W. Rathbone; 1856-57, Benjamin Archer; 1858-60, John Wagner, Sr.; 1861-64, Michael Behymer; 1865-68, Eben Behymer; 1869-70, A. P. Felter.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

- 1854, Jacob N. Leeds; 1855, John Behymer; 1856-57, John C. Smith; 1858-59, William Lewis; 1860-61, Thomas Mattox; 1862, William Wood; 1863, Benjamin Behymer; 1864, William Gaskins; 1865, William Lewis; 1866-68, F. M. Davidson; 1869, Henry Behymer; 1870, J. McRoberts; 1871-72, S. M. Gaskins; 1873, William Lewis; 1874, Joseph Kirgan; 1875-77, William Fitzpatrick; 1878-79, Theodore Searles.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The township made provision for the care of its highways at its first meeting in 1853, by appointing as supervisors Daniel Redmond, Sanford Short, O. P. Behymer, Newton Corbley, James Nash, James Light, Michael Behymer, William Alexander, Reuben Laycock, John Holderfield, and Alanson Hill. The same number of districts has been maintained to the present, and in 1879 the supervisors were W. D. Gaskins, Marcellus Smith, James Archer, Elijah Behymer, Alexander Schuey, John Siegle, J. N. Robinson, David Brunk, Nathaniel Windsor, John Hessay, and Michael Sullivan.

The citizens of Pierce availed themselves of the provisions of the Free Pike laws, and a number of miles of improved roads were built, the principal ones being the Nine-Mile Creek pike and the road up Ten-Mile Creek to Lindale. The superintendents of these improved roads have been John Gaskins, Morris John, and H. B. Robb. There is also an excellent toll-pike through the township, along the Ohio. In 1873 out of 168 votes, relating to the voting of aid for a railroad through Pierce, but 5 were opposed to the proposition. Subsequently, when the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad and the Ohio River division of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad were projected through the township the individual support was very liberal. The former road has stations at Amelia and at Cleveland's, a mile east, and is a great accommodation for the people of the northern part of the township. The latter road is along the valley of the Nine-Mile Creek to its mouth, whence it passes up the Ohio to Richmond. It has stations at four or five points along the route in Pierce, and affords the people of the southern and western parts a handy outlet.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The first mill in the township was built before 1799 by James John, near the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek. Its capacity was small, and having been built too near the Ohio the back-water from that stream destroyed the power, and in

a freshet the mill was ruined. About twenty years later, Thomas John, the eldest son of James, built a saw- and grist-mill, a mile above the first site, which did a good deal of service in their day; and the grist-mill was last operated in 1874 by W. D. John. In former days a distillery was also here carried on. Twenty-five years ago a saw-mill was operated below this point by Thomas Littleton. The upper waters of Nine-Mile were made to operate a mill which was best known as Gaskins', although the improvements were first made by the Parvin and Donham families. Thomas Beckett last operated this mill, which, on account of the feeble water-power, was abandoned a score of years ago. On the west fork of Nine-Mile a man by the name of Wright built a small mill, which was afterwards operated by Samuel McCord; but this, too, has long since been discontinued.

On Ten-Mile Creek the present Wagner mill was built by John Wagner; but a saw-mill at this place was first operated by John Behymer at a much earlier period. The former only has been continued within the past dozen years. Not far below this site was another power which had been improved by Samuel Behymer; nothing but the frame of the mill remains; and up this stream was the mill of Nathaniel Behymer, long since gone down. Near by is at present a store kept by S. H. Peoples, although the first in trade there was James John. At the place locally known as "Pin Hook," Daniel Behymer had a grist-mill, the power of which was supplied from a large reservoir, the mill being operated only until the water was exhausted. On the south fork of Ten-Mile, Joseph Behymer had a saw-mill, to which a grist-mill of small capacity was added by N. Behymer, and above, on the same stream, Joseph Fagin had a saw-mill. For many years Fred Eppert had a horse-power mill on the present E. N. Cole farm, which was a great convenience in dry seasons.

At Amelia, on the Batavia side, Jernegan & Butler put up a steam saw-mill about 1830, to which grinding machinery was afterwards attached. The power was removed about 1850, but the building yet remains, and was last used as a fruit-drying establishment. On the Pierce side, at the east end of the village, David Jernegan had saw- and grist-mills (steam power), whose operation was continued until not many years ago, and the property still remains. Farther eastward is the steam saw-mill of Aaron Cleveland, yet in working order. Formerly carriage-shops were carried on in an extensive manner by William D. Sutton, Stephen Sutton, W. B. C. Stirling, and Lewis Roberts; and at present Ephraim Short and Perry Reeves conduct this industry. In this part of the village were the "Cincinnati Forging-Works," whose manufacture was an article popularly called the "Fifth Wheel," an appliance to the running gear of carriages which met with considerable favor. The works have been removed to Columbia. South of Amelia, Thomas Kirgan had a tannery of a few vats and saw- and grist-mills of small capacity, but which were not without the elements of usefulness in their day.

In 1849, Joseph Budd began the manufacture of bricks at Palestine on a large scale, employing steam-power to grind the clay, although the moulding was done by hand. From 20 to 30 hands were engaged. Budd sold out to

Godfrey Hegner, who completed the saw- (circular) and grist-mills the former had begun, and for about ten years carried on the three interests quite extensively, the products being conveyed to Cincinnati on barges. In 1864 the property was destroyed by fire, and since that period but little manufacturing has here been carried on but coopering.

A mile above this point is one of the most complete brickyards in the State, having a landing on the Ohio, a station on the railroad, and a number of houses and shops. The place is locally known as Blairsville. In 1874, John M. Blair, of Cincinnati, purchased here thirty acres of land, on which is a clay of superior quality, extending to the depth of twenty-five feet, from which can be made brick whose reputation among builders is not excelled, and which has given the products of the yard a wide sale. The entire work is done by steam-power,—drawing the clay from the pits, grinding, moulding, etc. There are three machines, capable of moulding 35,000 bricks per day, which are burned in six of Wingard's patent clamps, the heat being furnished by regular furnaces, and the fuel is coal and coke. By this method beautiful bricks of uniform quality are produced. Employment is given to sixty men, and most of the bricks are transported to Cincinnati by steam-barges. J. M. Bushong is the yard manager, and Burr Blair is general superintendent.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

The hamlet of PLEASANT VALLEY, commonly called Nineveh, is on Nine-Mile Creek, several miles above its mouth. It contains half a dozen houses and a United Brethren church. Some time after 1835, George Floro sold off 15 or 20 lots from his farm, on which the hamlet was built, there being at one time more houses than at present; and the various trades were carried on, Wm. Gaskins and Daniel Redmond being the blacksmiths and wagon-makers, and John & Behymer had a cooperage.

In about 1844, John Gaskins began merchandising at Pleasant Valley, and continued until 1868. Since 1878 Wm. D. Gaskins has here been in trade. Earlier than this, about 1842, Wm. D. John and Darius Littleton opened a store farther down the stream, where afterwards were in trade John Behymer, Jonah Woods, and Cyrus Gaskins. At this stand Wm. D. John was the last, discontinuing business in 1877. Nearly opposite another store was opened by Gaskins & Robb, where was last John F. Monjar, the hamlet proper being at present without a store.

As physicians there have been at Pleasant Valley Dr. Thomas John, after 1850, and for a short period Dr. B. Gaskins, at a later day.

PLEASANT HILL.

This hamlet has a beautiful location on the uplands, near the centre of the township. It was laid off from the farm of Benjamin Ricker, who had the first store in this locality soon after 1830. This store is yet continued, the merchant for the past nine years being A. P. Felter. Others here engaged in trade were E. Ricker, Erastus Short, and Jacob Clark. The hamlet contains, besides a Methodist church,



J. R. Foster

In the first decade of the present century there emigrated to Williamsburgh township, from Virginia, four young men seeking their fortunes and aiding to build up and develop the new country. These young men full of buoyant life were the Foster brothers,—Israel, Isaac, John, and Thomas,—sons of Thomas Foster, an emigrant from England, who married Nancy Twigg in Virginia, where his son, Thomas Foster, was born Feb. 13, 1789. He first bought forty acres of land from ex-Sheriff Daniel Kain, and subsequently, in connection with his brothers Isaac and John, purchased of Gen. William Lytle four hundred and eighty-six acres. His brother Israel married Polly Kain, and by this union was born Randolph Sinks Foster, D.D., the learned and eloquent bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the war of 1812 Thomas Foster served as ensign in Capt. Boersler's rifle company, and on Capt. Boersler being killed at the battle of Brownstown, Thomas Kain was promoted to its command and Ensign Foster raised to a lieutenant. Thomas Foster was married to Sarah Raper, a sister of the noted ex-Sheriff Holly Raper and of Rev. Wm. H. Raper, the distinguished Methodist divine, and a daughter of Leonard Raper and Temperance (Holly) Raper, the latter a native of Wales. Sarah (Raper) Foster, wife of Thomas, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in a block-house connected with one of the military stations in the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, the scene of Indian depredations and encounters. Her father, Leonard Raper, received his education in London, England, at the finest schools in that great city, where he became an eminent mathematician. Leonard Raper after coming to America was made a surveyor under the government in the Northwest Territory, and removed to Columbia, just above Cincinnati, and afterwards to Williamsburgh in this county. His wife, Temperance (Holly) Raper, was one of the matron pioneers of the West, and among the first Methodists in the Northwest Territory. She was a woman of exemplary piety, of great faith and devotion, and a patriot mother of the Revolution, as her subsequent history in sending her three boys out in the war of 1812 to fight for her country abundantly shows.

To Thomas and Sarah (Raper) Foster were born the following children: two sons,—Joseph Raper and John S., who married Margaret C. Thompson, of Georgetown, Ohio, and was once sheriff of Brown County, a captain in the Union army, and now resides in Washington Court-House, Ohio; and six daughters,—Sarah, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, married March 7, 1827, by John W. Robinson, justice of the peace, to George Duckwall; Mary Ann, married by Rev. John A. Baughman, May 6, 1834, to Samuel A. Pegg; Eleanor, married by Rev. G. W. Maley, Nov. 10, 1836, to Henry G. Weaver; Margaret, married by Rev. Levi White, Dec. 13, 1838, to Maj. Elbridge G. Ricker; and Mahala, married March 5, 1846, by Rev. J. W. Clark, to Benjamin F. Penn. Thomas Foster was the second time married on Dec. 13, 1847, by Rev. Henry Wharton, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kain, relict of John Kain. He died May 25, 1875. During his life he was one of the best practical farmers, and by his industry and skill accumulated a goodly portion of this world's goods, and, what is far more desirable, gained an honored and respected name. In his active business days he owned and sold many of the best farms in Clermont, two of which are specially noted, those conveyed to

Daniel Turner, on the East Fork, and to George Duckwall, on Pleasant Hill. Joseph Raper Foster was born July 20, 1816; was raised on a farm, but received a good education in our district schools then rapidly gaining prominence and excellence, and subsequently attended Augusta (Kentucky) College, and had for college mates Col. William Howard, of Batavia, William S. Gregg, Esq., of Moscow, and his cousin, Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but failing health compelled him to leave that institution before he had completed his course of study. He was married by Rev. Robert Cheney, July 13, 1837, to Miss Susan Ricker, a daughter of Benjamin Jewett Ricker and Mary Reed (Wilson) Ricker. The former was born in Poland, Me., July 7, 1796, and the latter in Durham, of the same State, Feb. 12, 1800. They were married in Campbell Co., Ky., Nov. 24, 1816. Mrs. Susan (Ricker) Foster is a descendant of the famous Ricker ancestry that settled in New England early in the seventeenth century, and intermarried with the noted Jewett stock, and were descended from a most honorable lineage in England in direct line from Reginald de Wynterwade, a famous baron living in 1066 at the time of the Conquest by William the Conqueror, down through the Wentworth family, so illustrious in British and American annals. Her grandfather, Samuel Ricker, moved to Clermont just after the close of the war of 1812, and settled at Pleasant Hill. To Joseph R. and Susan (Ricker) Foster were born two children,—a son, Joseph Raper, who died in infancy; and a daughter, Mary A., married to Major E. G. Penn, of Amelia, who filled the position of clerk of the Clermont Common Pleas Court from 1860 to 1863, and was one of the best business men of the county. Joseph R. Foster for thirteen years served acceptably as magistrate, proving himself to be an able official. In 1863, 1864, and 1865 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cincinnati, and after his marriage kept store for years at Amelia. He was a methodical farmer of excellent managing abilities and good taste; also an extensive dealer in real estate, in which his unerring judgment rendered him successful. At the camp-meeting at Olive Branch in 1837 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained up to his death a consistent and zealous member, serving for years as a trustee and steward. He was the first lay delegate from Clermont to the Cincinnati Annual Conference held at Dayton, Ohio, in 1871. He served a long time on the township board of education, and was largely instrumental in promoting and advancing the cause of education, in which he was greatly interested. Temperance found in him a warm advocate both by precept and example. In all public enterprises and moral reforms he led the way as a pioneer of advanced thought and action. He contributed largely of his time, talents, and means to the Bantam fair, and was honored with the leading positions in its management. In politics he was a pronounced Republican, actively supporting the government in the suppression of the Rebellion. In his death, which occurred at his residence in Amelia, on Sept. 18, 1871, a valuable citizen, good neighbor, kind father, and loving husband was lost. Thirty-four years a most exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his hospitality to the preachers and his liberality in support of the cause of religion and sound morality were proverbial, and endeared him to the community in which he lived and died honored and revered by all.

a public hall, a good school building, and eight or ten comfortable residences.

The physicians here have been Drs. Moore, Gray, and the present Dr. Joseph Ricker, living south of the hamlet towards Palestine.

The post-office bears the name of Locust Corner, and had as its postmaster in 1848 John Wagner. In 1855 Jacob Clark was appointed, and in 1871 A. P. Felter. The office is supplied with a daily mail from the New Palestine office.

AMELIA.

This village has a pleasant situation on both sides of the Ohio turnpike, which here forms the boundary-line of Pierce, and is consequently partly in Batavia township. It was never regularly laid out, and has been built along its single street in a somewhat straggling manner, being in length about a mile. It contains five Methodist and Baptist churches, a handsome Odd-Fellows' hall, a good school building, and a number of residences, whose general appearance and attractive surroundings are not excelled in the county. The people are orderly, industrious, and intelligent, many of them being of New England origin, the first settlers here being principally from Maine and Massachusetts. The locality was first known as Milton, a corruption of Milltown, from the hamlet which sprung up around the mills of Jernegan and Butler. The name of Amelia was applied when the post-office, which bore that title, was here established, the term being selected in compliment to Amelia Bowdoin, the respected consort of Wesley Bowdoin. In 1841, Greenbury C. Short was the postmaster, and the office, which has daily mails supplied by the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad (which has a station at Amelia), is at present in charge of J. R. Hicks. The intermediate postmasters, in the order named, were William D. Sutton, Cyrus Fairfield, W. B. C. Stirling, James McMahan, W. W. Sutton, W. Reeves, William Pease, J. White, W. T. Corley, and B. Behymer.

The first goods were sold by John S. Johnston about 1833, in a building which stood on the site of Dr. Moore's residence. His entire stock in trade was contained in a large-sized trunk, yet he succeeded as a merchant here and in other parts of the county, and is at present a banker at Union City. William Hicks (father of Alexander and Lewis Hicks, attorneys of Cincinnati) had a good store at an early day, and later a number of parties were here engaged in merchandising, some only for short periods. Among these were Cyrus Fairfield, William D. Sutton, Harvey Perin, John Avey, Clement & Robinson, W. W. Ricker, and Increase Morse. At present there are in trade David Thomas and William G. Hall, dry goods; Joseph White and James Hicks, grocers; and A. C. Moore, druggist.

At an early day, Joshua Cushman erected a two-story brick house, at the intersection of the New Richmond road with the Ohio turnpike, in which, in later years, a public-house was kept by Thomas Sheldon and Alexander McKibben. The latter was an Irishman, and while he kept the place it had a bad reputation, being a resort for drinking characters, not only of the county but of Cincinnati. During the cholera plague, an omnibus-load of persons came from that city to spend a Sunday in the country, most

of whom became sick and died of the cholera in the course of the day. This house was closed after 1850, and has since been demolished. While it was yet kept public, Jacob Crist opened a tavern and stage-office in the house at present kept as the "Smith House," in which he was succeeded, in 1846, by J. E. Offutt, and seven years later by James Ely, who continued until his death, in 1879. The latter two kept it as a temperance house; and here have always been the headquarters for the Georgetown stages. The present "Offutt House," near by, was opened in 1870, by J. E. Offutt, who has continued the proprietor. From 1838, for four or five years, Dr. A. V. Hopkins kept an excellent public-house; and not many years ago James F. Foster had an inn near the centre of the village. In the western part of Amelia public-houses are at present kept by O. Tuttle and Mrs. Silas Winans.

Dr. A. V. Hopkins was the first permanently located physician at Amelia, coming from Batavia before 1840, and living here until his death, about ten years ago. The present physicians are Dr. Cyrus Gaskins (eclectic) and Dr. A. C. Moore (allopathic), both able practitioners. Other well-known physicians have been Drs. Hubbell, Allen, Wright, Beulah, and W. M. Ingalls, the latter having been a practitioner until a short time ago.

William Townsley was an attorney a short time at Amelia, and the present attorney is M. A. Leeds.

The only regularly laid out village in the township is

PALESTINE.

It was laid out on the 11th of September, 1818, by Zachariah Chapman and Christian Ebersole on the Ohio, a little more than a mile above the mouth of Nine-Mile Creek. The plat consisted of 52 lots and two streets, running parallel with the river,—Front and Main,—with five intersecting cross-streets. The proprietors reserved the right to ferry across the Ohio at any point along the length of the village. Although the original village-site was never fully occupied, in certain speculative periods a number of additions were made, some of the lots selling at extravagant prices, but bringing no benefit to any one save the owners of the real estate on which the lots were located.

July 19, 1848, Thomas J. Oxley made an addition of 102 lots on Ten-Mile Creek, reserving a large space for a public market.

The same year Christian Stiffle made an addition of 137 lots to the foregoing, with a street called New Richmond, sixty feet wide.

Aug. 24, 1848, H. E. Wilson's first addition was made; Sept. 16, 1848, his second addition; and March 1, 1849, his third addition.

Joseph Fagin made an addition Oct. 23, 1849; and May 8, 1849, Joseph H. and Samuel Craighead made an addition to H. E. Wilson's second addition, reserving lot No. 55 for church or school purposes. In the spring of 1849, Oxley's, Wilson's, and Fagin's additions were renumbered. Very many of these lots have been vacated, and now appear as ordinary farming-lands, Palestine being but a place of a few dozen houses, and having no business importance. In 1837 the owners of houses at this place were Zachariah Chapman, Thomas Cade, Lydia Dryden, and

Thomas Kirgan. Chapman and Ebersole owned the entire George Washington survey, upon which Palestine is located, and both lived at this place for a time, Chapman removing to Amelia, where he died.

Christian Ebersole lived on the hill overlooking Palestine until his death, after 1840, when his son Jacob occupied the homestead; his brother Abraham died in Hamilton County, and Christian yet resides in Cincinnati.

It is said that John Behymer had the first store at Palestine, in the house belonging to L. W. Mooar, which was the first frame house in the place, and was put up in 1820. At the upper end of the village Samuel Larrabee began trading, and continued many years. A part of the house he occupied is now the property of Henry Springer, but the original site has been wasted away by the action of the river waves. In this part of Palestine Frank Heiselman is at present engaged in merchandising; and on the turnpike, near by Palestine, Jacob Fetzer has a store, and since 1869 has been the postmaster of the New Palestine office, which has a daily mail from Cincinnati. Other officials were, 1850, W. R. Lindsey; 1853, William Cotton; 1857, James H. Grant; 1861, William R. Lindsey; 1865, J. T. Townsley; and 1868, John Pearce.

At Fetzer's store are blacksmith- and wagon-shops, carried on by Jacob Fetzer; and at Palestine proper, William T. Wood manufactures sieve- and riddle-hoops, employing several men. From 1840 to 1850, L. W. Mooar had a cooperage, and that trade is at present carried on by several parties.

The hills outlying the bottom-lands at Palestine have been divided into small farms belonging to industrious Germans, who are largely engaged in fruit culture and chiefly in vineyarding, the products being made into wine, or carried to the Cincinnati markets, distant but fifteen miles. At Palestine is a landing for river steamers and a station of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad.

SECRET ORDERS.

The first organized body was a lodge of Odd-Fellows at Amelia, which took the former name of that village.

MILTON LODGE, No. 99, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Feb. 3, 1848, with Robert Boyce, Samuel L. Apple, John M. Robinson, Thomas B. Garlinghouse, Henry Avey, and D. S. James as charter members, the latter being the Noble Grand. Among the early initiates were Joseph White, Freeman Haskell, Charles Butler, Enos Smith, John M. King, Jesse Hunt, Lamander Park, Stephen Gudgeon, S. M. Leeds, William Bragdon, Jacob Potter, R. J. Phillips, A. B. Jones, William D. Sutton, J. L. Horsman, David White, Leander Jeffries, Joseph Temple, William Crank, J. Corbley.

In the main the lodge has been prosperous, owning at present a fine hall, a handsome cemetery, and has a good membership. Since its institution it has been presided over by the following Noble Grands:

1848, D. S. James, Robert Boyce; 1849, S. L. Apple, Enos Smith; 1850, Benjamin Archer, D. White; 1851, P. S. Jones, James Monjar; 1852, J. Milton McGrew, W. B. C. Stirling; 1853, Ira Ferguson, Jotham Bragdon;

1854, F. M. Robinson, William Arthur; 1855, William Hayford, Joseph White; 1856, B. Pompella, Solomon Beckett; 1857, C. M. Farland, Erin Cole; 1859, B. W. Smith, T. W. Rathbone; 1860, J. L. McKay, William Gaskins; 1861, P. M. Hill, Edward Butler; 1862, John Wagner, C. Moore; 1863, William Nash, C. Moore; 1864, John Brunaugh, Joseph White; 1865, S. L. Apple, William Crank; 1866, James Dillon, Robert Jeremiah; 1867, E. G. Penn, B. F. Moyer; 1868, J. D. Stapleton, John S. Butler; 1869, David Doughty, C. Gaskins; 1870, A. C. Moore, J. S. Robinson; 1871, W. W. Ricker, F. M. Edwards; 1872, C. W. Kirgan, L. A. Kirgan; 1873, S. Dial, G. W. Rymell; 1874, J. W. Wiltsee, James Coulter; 1875, George Schmitz, Hugh West; 1876, W. T. McDonough, A. S. Corbley; 1878, E. J. Hancock, B. L. Harris; 1879, E. L. Bennett, S. T. Prentice; 1880, B. Behymer.

AMELIA LODGE, No. 299, F. AND A. M.,

was organized under a dispensation in 1858, receiving a charter the ensuing year, the following members belonging at that time: John H. Taylor, A. V. Hopkins, Abraham Miles, Lewis Weaver, Presley Tedrow, John Brunaugh, F. M. Robinson, J. W. Hopkins, W. W. Hopkins, and F. L. Weaver. Among the Masters were F. M. Robinson and W. G. Hall. At the breaking out of the late war so many of the members went into the army that the organization of the lodge could only with difficulty be maintained, and in 1865 it was allowed to wholly go down.

AMELIA ENCAMPMENT, No. 45, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted March 8, 1851, with charter members as follows: Aaron B. Jones, J. Milton McGrew, Joseph Hatfield, Charles S. Hatfield, Peter S. Jones, Harvey Sutton, Benjamin Archer, James Monjar, and Nathaniel Temple. In January, 1880, the encampment had 29 active and 23 dormant members, and the officers were W. W. Sherman, C. P.; G. W. Rymell, H. P.; L. A. Kirgan, S. W.; J. W. Foster, J. W.; A. C. Moore, Scribe; and James Coulter, Treas.

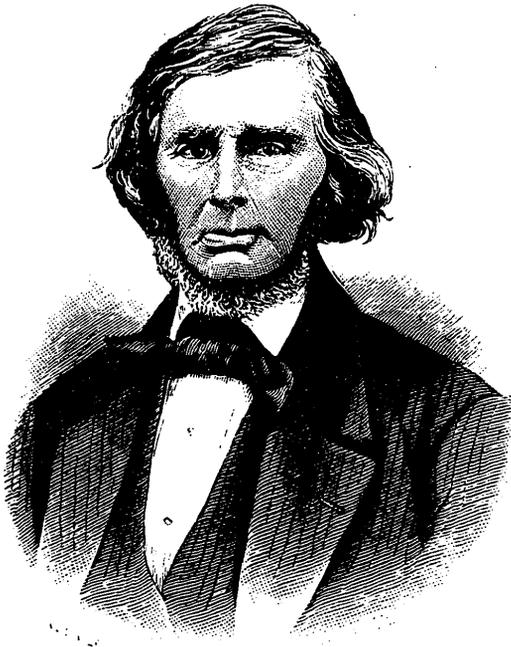
The records of the encampment prior to 1871 are not accessible, but since that year the Chief Patriarchs have been Albert Fagin, David Doughty, Abner Judd, Geo. Schmitz, L. A. Kirgan, George W. Rymell, James Coulter, John Pease, Gavrard Pease, William McDonough, J. W. Foster, E. I. Hancock, John Brunaugh, Joseph Boden, O. S. Tuttle, and J. S. Butler.

The following brethren have been representatives to the Grand Encampment of the State: 1865, P. S. Jones; 1866, J. D. Hatfield; 1867, P. S. Jones; 1868, B. Pumpelly; 1870, S. L. Apple; 1872, '76, '77, A. C. Moore; 1879, M. E. Grand High Priest, Dr. A. C. Moore.

The encampment holds its meetings in the comfortable hall of Milton Lodge, and has among its numbers some of the brightest members of the craft in the county.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

One of the first school-houses in the township stood on an island of the Ten-Mile Creek, below the old meeting-house. It was scarcely more than a hut, having when



Photos. by Reynolds & Klue, Batavia, Ohio.

Abner Butler

A. D. Butler

ABNER BUTLER.

Abner Butler was born April 2, 1790, in Edgartown, Mass. He came to Clermont County in 1814, with his widowed mother, brother and sisters, at the same time those old sea-captains, Martin Pease, Pinkham, and Rathbone emigrated, and who came from near the same locality, Martha's Vineyard. He was married to Tabitha Moredock, Jan. 14, 1818. She was born March 18, 1801, and by her he had the following children: Fernando C., Albert Dean, Sarah Jane, Timothy, Elizabeth, George Moredock, Mary Margaret, and Laura Ann Butler, all of whom are living save Sarah Jane, who died with the cholera Aug. 15, 1851. He was a good practical farmer, owning one hundred and fifty-two acres in Pierce township, most of which he had cleared from the unbroken forest and converted into a beautiful homestead. He was an indulgent father, a good neighbor, and a believer in an all-wise and just God, and favored the Universalist doctrine, though a member of no church.

He died Nov. 29, 1870, and left an ample competence for his widow. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and believed in a plain, economical government. During the fifty-six years of his residence in the county he witnessed great changes, seeing the wilderness give way to

beautiful farms, and enterprising towns and villages spring up.

A. D. BUTLER.

Albert Dean Butler, the son and second child of Abner and Tabitha (Moredock) Butler, was born in Ohio township (now part of Pierce), in this county, Sept. 6, 1823. He was married by Rev. W. Y. Emmet, of Cincinnati, April 20, 1848, to Louisa Pumpelly, who was born June 30, 1828, in Maine. She was the daughter of Bernard and Rhoda (Chase) Pumpelly, and came to Clermont with her parents in 1838. Albert enjoyed the confidence of his father, Abner, who made him the executor of his will. He has served several years as trustee of Pierce township, also as a member of its school board, and as a director in the Agricultural Fair at Bantam. He is a thorough farmer, and his fine farm lies on the New Richmond and Ohio turnpike, of which he was formerly president, about six miles from Batavia. He and his wife have never had any children, but have reared George Everett Daily, son of a deceased sister of Mr. Butler, and also reared Amelia Chase Mellen, now a young lady of fifteen years, and a niece of Mrs. Butler. Mr. Butler is an admirable business man, of fine tastes and clear judgment, and his success as an agriculturist is shown in his elegant homestead and improved style of farming.

first used, in the summer of 1814, no doors or windows. The teacher was Isaac Sampson, an Irishman of convivial habits, and the pupils were chiefly furnished by the Eppert, Behymer, Donham, Lindsey, and Fitzpatrick families, some of the pupils being young women grown. Several years later another school was opened on the Joseph Behymer place, which was first taught by John Brown and James Stewart. On the Short farm another school was opened not long after, and about the same time the school on the Michael Behymer place and the one north of Lindale. Among the teachers of this period were Daniel Bailiff, William D. Richards, E. S. Ricker, Benjamin Ricker, and John Douglas.

A commendable degree of interest has been manifested in schools, and higher education has been encouraged to the extent of establishing and maintaining a local academy at Pleasant Hill. The building (a respectable frame) was erected about 1845 by a joint-stock company, composed of the citizens of this part of the township, chiefly the Rickers, Duckwalls, and Behymers. The first session of school was taught by John Ferguson; and other teachers were W. W. Ricker, Geo. W. Hulick, and — Broadwell. The academy was generally well attended, but since the common schools have become so excellent no school has there been maintained. For the past ten years the building has been used as a public hall. At Amelia, in 1879, a select school was taught in the Odd-Fellows' building by F. M. Robinson, which was attended by thirty pupils.

In 1853 the first board of education was organized, with the following members, the first-named of each list of local directors being the clerk:

District No. 2.—James T. Wood, Abram Gaskins, John Gaskins.

District No. 3.—William D. Sutton, Elias Nash, Vincent Troy.

District No. 4.—John Wagner, Benjamin Archer, Fernando Butler.

District No. 5.—Andrew Coombs, Absalom Leeds, Thomas W. Rathbone.

District No. 6.—E. G. Ricker, John Behymer (3d), Michael Behymer.

District No. 7.—Wm. Eppert, Isaac Vail, B. W. Pease.

District No. 8.—A. J. Morin, George Weir, Emory Cramer.

District No. 9.—C. P. Hayford, E. B. Warren, John Cox.

District No. 10.—James Morin, James Lewis, Reuben Laycock.

District No. 11.—Jacob Ebersole, Philip Lindsey, Isaiah Lindsey.

Andrew Coombs was the president of the board, and E. S. Ricker clerk. An enumeration of the youth of school age showed 539 females and 547 males. The amount paid for tuition was \$1311.25.

The sub-districts have been enlarged, the number in 1879 being but eight. William C. Coombs was president of the board of education, E. B. Pearce clerk, and the associate members were Christian Ebersole, W. D. Gaskins, Lewis Nash, F. C. Butler, Hiram D. Tone, A. S. Corbley, and John F. Townsley.

The township is provided with a fair class of school buildings, and in some districts they are rather above the average. In 1879 the entire amount appropriated for the support of schools was \$6920.35, of which \$2406.75 were paid to teachers for their twenty-nine weeks' services that year. No report was rendered of the number of pupils enrolled and other statistics pertaining to the schools.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The oldest religious society in the township, and, indeed, one of the oldest in the county, was organized Sept. 2, 1802, at what is now Withamsville, in Union township. This afterwards became

THE FIRST TEN-MILE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH,

for years the most important religious body of Pierce. At the date above given the covenant of church fellowship was signed by Maurice Witham, William Robb, Abraham Ridley, Mary John, Patience Ridley, Catherine Bennett, Olive Bennett. To this small membership were added, as the country settled up, William Abercrombie, Timothy Ridley, Nathaniel Reeves, Nicholas Prickett, James Bennett, Josiah Prickett, Nathaniel Donham, Hezekiah Lindsey, Nathaniel Witham, William Donham, William Laycock, Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Long, John Donham, Hiram Gray, John Gilman, Abel Donham, Samuel Tibbitts, John Crawford, Sanford Tewell, Peter Fagin, Mary Gray, Mary Reeves, Hannah Reeves, Sally John, Lavina Fagin, Peggy Prickett, Mary Donham, Betsey Gilman, Susan Scoville, Catherine Behymer, Ann Ridlin, Lucy McCord, Mary Ferguson, Eliza Lindsey, and Polly Wood.

Rev. William Robb was the first pastor of the church, although the Rev. Maurice Witham also preached when occasion offered, and in 1804 assumed the pastorate. In December, 1809, he was succeeded by William Robb, whose connection with the church was long continued, and about 1830 Elder Isaac Ferris became the pastor; and thereafter among the ministers of the church were W. B. Hancock, Elder Hopper, John W. Riley, George Sapp, and William Spaldon. In addition to these, "Mark Stinchfield was given, in 1817, liberty to improve his public gift in the bounds of the church;" the same privilege was granted to Hezekiah Lindsey and John Wheeler.

Among the early deacons were the brethren Prickett, Ridley, Lindsey, Laycock, and Gray. Until 1825, Sanford Tewell was the church clerk, followed by Abel and Robert Donham, Thomas Littleton, and H. Gray.

In August, 1803, John Warren, James Bennett, and William Robb were appointed to build a meeting-house; and until this could be done the meetings were held at the house of James Bennett. The records do not state that a meeting-house was erected, but there is a tradition that a log house was put up for the use of the church at Withamsville; but as the location was not central for the membership, in 1812 two and a half acres of land were purchased from the farm of Samuel Behymer, on Ten-Mile Creek, on which to erect a new meeting-house. It appears to have been occupied first in 1814, but was not supplied with a stove until 1820, when J. Donham was authorized "to procure iron to make a stove." The house was used

as a place of worship until 1851, when Henry Gray, A. Fagin, and E. Behymer, as a building committee, were authorized to erect a new meeting-house at Ten-Mile, 30 by 40 feet. It is a frame building, and yet stands in that locality, being at present used by a society of Christians.

In March, 1840, the church enjoyed a most remarkable revival which resulted in 42 baptisms. But in August of the same year the membership was diminished by 30 members who withdrew in consequence of a letter sent to the Association, relating to church government, to which they would not subscribe. For a time these worshiped in the old meeting-house, but at the end of a year a small house was built in the same neighborhood which these Old-School Baptists occupied until their organization was abandoned, about twenty-five years later.

Meantime, the death of the older members and the changes in population had materially affected the prosperity of the church, and the question of changing the place of worship was seriously considered. On the 4th of July, 1868, it was voted that the church interests be transferred to Amelia, and on the 5th of December of the same year the first meeting there was held at Odd-Fellows' Hall, March 25, 1871; a reorganization of the Old Ten-Mile Church followed, and the present

AMELIA BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed, with Thomas Littleton, Emma Beckett, Nancy Bogart, James Williams, Richard Kelley, Susau Hanley, Mary and Amanda McDonald, Sarah Windsor, Hannah Peoples, Martha Donham, Maria Fagin, Nancy and Lucy Gray, Nancy Swem, Eben and Lavina Behymer, Hannah Bennett, Diadema Behymer, and Margaret Doughty, as members.

At this time the Rev. E. R. Hera was the pastor, and continued that relation until February, 1878. For a time the pulpit was thereafter filled by supplies, but on the 5th of July, 1879, Rev. J. Hawkins became the pastor, and yet continues.

Since its location at Amelia the church has been prosperous, having at present more than 100 members, while the aggregate number who have belonged has been 160. The church clerk in 1879 was Dr. A. S. Moore, and the deacons, A. S. Corbley, William Hancock, and George De Garmo.

The present comfortable meeting-house occupied by the church was consecrated Oct. 20, 1873, the sermon being preached by the Rev. J. R. Baumes.

THE CHRISTIE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT AMELIA.

Prior to 1844 the Methodists of this part of the county had their connection with Union chapel. In the year named a new society was organized by the Rev. William H. Lawder, having among its members John S. Johnson, Davidson Sutton, William B. Pease, John Brunaugh, David Jernegan, John E. Offutt, Michael Short, Jonathan Dunham, Tristram Pease, and, in most cases, the wives of the foregoing. The same year a brick meeting-house was built by a committee composed of Wesley Bowdoin, David Jernegan, and William B. Pease, at a cost of \$1600. This was the place of worship until the fall of 1879, when the building was remodeled and enlarged by adding ten feet to

the front, and four feet to the height of the walls. Stained windows were provided, the walls frescoed, and the house newly seated, making it one of the most attractive churches in the county. At its consecration it received the name of Christie Church, in honor of the esteemed Rev. William B. Christie, one of Clermont's most eloquent Methodist ministers; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Payne, of Delaware College. The property is valued at \$5000, and in 1879 was controlled by trustees Benjamin Frazee, C. Moore, James Hicks, Warren Penn, Ephraim Short, Richard Rymel, and David Jernegan. The parsonage of Amelia Circuit was purchased in 1834, and remodeled in 1870. At Amelia are 130 Methodists, forming four classes, having as leaders William B. Pease (for forty-five years), Ephraim Short, Richard Rymel, and David Jernegan. A flourishing Sunday-school has William G. Hall for superintendent.

The church at Amelia and other Methodist societies in this part of the county have sustained various conference and circuit relations. In 1798 the Rev. John Kobler was sent to this part of the State by the Kentucky Conference, to organize Methodist classes and prepare the way for the ministers of the Miami Circuit, which was established the following year, with bounds limited only by a four-weeks' ride. In 1808, Miami Circuit was divided and White Oak Circuit formed, embracing Amelia and all Methodist Churches in Southern Clermont and Brown County. This relation was continued until 1830, when New Richmond Circuit was formed, from which Amelia received its ministerial supply until 1850, since when it has come from Amelia Circuit, of the Ripley District of the Cincinnati Conference. Below is a complete list of circuit preachers and presiding elders who have preached at Amelia and in the surrounding country:

PREACHERS IN CHARGE.

1799-1800, Henry Smith; 1801, E. Bowman, Benjamin Young; 1802, Elisha Bowman; 1803, John Sale, Joseph Oglesby; 1804, John Meek, Abraham Amos; 1805, Benjamin Lakin, Joshua Reggin; 1806, Benjamin Lakin, John Collins; 1807, Samuel Parker, Hector Sanford; 1808, David Young; 1809, John Johnson; 1810, Isaac Pavey; 1811, Benjamin Lakin, Eli Trentt; 1812, W. Griffith, Reuben Rowe; 1813, R. W. Finley; 1814, Robert W. Finley, D. Sharp; 1815, John Strange, S. Chenoweth; 1816, John Strange, Isaac Pavey; 1817, W. Griffith, James Simmons; 1818, B. Westlake, S. T. Wells; 1819, F. Landrum; 1820, William Page, L. Swormstedt; 1821, A. W. Elliott, Z. Connell; 1822, William Page, Benjamin Lawrence; 1823, D. D. Davidson, Samuel West; 1824, G. W. Maley, J. Everhart; 1825, G. R. Jones, W. J. Thompson; 1826, G. R. Jones, Levi White; 1827, A. W. Elliott, Levi White; 1828, A. W. Elliott, A. F. Baxter, James Smith; 1829, B. Westlake, A. F. Baxter, J. W. Finley; 1830, William D. Barrett, James Leeder, B. Frazee; 1831, John Collins; 1832, John Collins, John Ulin; 1833, Isaac C. Hunter, H. E. Pilcher; 1834, John Collins, William T. Hand; 1835, Z. Connell, G. W. Maley; 1836, Z. Connell, Robert Cheney; 1837, D. Whitecomb, W. Parrish; 1838, Levi White, E. D. Roe; 1839, Levi White, G. R. Jones; 1840, G. R. Jones, William H. Fyffe; 1841, Ed. Estell, Wesley Rowe; 1842, William Simmons, Ed. Estell; 1843, William H. Lawder, J. A. McLaughlin; 1846, J. W. Clarke, Jos. Gasner; 1847, Jos. Young; 1844, William H. Lawder, J. Barton; 1845, J. W. Clarke, Gasner, C. W. Sears; 1848, Nathaniel Westerman, Jos. Gatch; 1849, Nathaniel Westerman, Levi P. Miller; 1850-51, John W. Fowble, Truman S. Cowder; 1852, N. W. Tibbetts, E. D. Roe; 1853, J. S. Pengrine, J. C. Maddy; 1854, J. S. Pengrine, J. M. Sullivant; 1855, Levi P. Miller, M. Bitler; 1856, J. W. Fowble, L. B. Miller; 1857, J. W. Fowble; 1858, William E. Hines, Jesse R. Hall; 1859-60, B. Glascock, W. Q. Shannon; 1861, A. V.



Ed. Kicker

Beall, James Armstrong; 1862, J. C. Maddy, James Armstrong; 1863, M. P. Zink, J. Stephenson; 1864, W. Young, R. M. Thompson; 1865, William Young, H. C. Middleton; 1866, Albert N. Sparh, H. C. Middleton; 1867, A. N. Sparh, W. Rutledge; 1868, J. W. Sullivan, W. Rutledge; 1869, J. W. Sullivan, J. C. Maddy; 1870, J. M. Robinson, C. Kalbfus; 1871, J. M. Robinson, J. R. Hunter; 1872, E. F. Hill, L. M. Davis, S. McDonald; 1873-74, L. Prince, W. P. Jackson; 1875, L. M. Davis, W. T. Baker; 1876, L. M. Davis; 1877-78, Frank Leever; 1879, John Vance.

ELDERS.

1799-1802, William McKendrye; 1803-5, William Burk; 1806-9, John Sale; 1810-12, Solomon Langdon; 1813-14, S. Parker; 1815, John Sale; 1816-17, M. Crume; 1818-20, John Sale; 1821, John Strange; 1822, J. B. Finley; 1823-26, John Collins; 1827-30, G. R. Jones; 1831-32, James B. Finley; 1833, Thomas A. Morris; 1834-35, Leroy Swormstedt; 1836-39, William B. Christie; 1840-42, William H. Raper; 1843-46, M. Marlay; 1847-50, Joseph M. Tremble; 1851-54, J. F. Wright; 1855-58, William Young; 1859-62, John W. Fowble; 1863-66, James Kendall; 1867, J. G. Black; 1868-70, S. Bennett; 1871, Alexander Mahara; 1872-73, J. K. Chalfant; 1874-75, Granville Moody; 1876-79, W. I. Fee.

PLEASANT HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Among other early Methodists in this part of the county were Thomas Medaris, Samuel Ricker, Elijah Mattox, Richard Cord, Elijah Mattox, Jr., Thomas Woods, Thomas Manning, John, Michael, and Daniel Behymer. The first meetings were held at the house of Samuel Ricker and other places until about 1830, when a small brick meeting-house was erected near where is now the academy building. Ten or twelve years later the present house of worship was erected to afford the growing society larger accommodations. Recent repairs have placed the house in good condition, and it is controlled by trustees Daniel Behymer, Michael Behymer, John Behymer, Henry Behymer, Benjamin Mattox, Hiram Tone, and Thomas Mattox. The church has about 80 members, belongs to Amelia Circuit, and has Thomas Tone as a local preacher. Hiram Tone is the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

At Palestine a small meeting-house was built about 1835, in which the Methodists and other denominations preached, having also organizations which were not long continued. The last to attempt services there with any regularity were the Baptists. About ten years ago, through the efforts of the Rev. Spaldon, a small society was formed, which has already gone down, and only occasional preaching is there held by the Methodists and United Brethren.

THE NINE-MILE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH was incorporated Dec. 23, 1870, with John Gray, Thomas Rose, Aaron Hopper, A. W. Hibben, and George Sheldon trustees, and the Rev. P. F. Johnson pastor. A house of worship was begun northeast of Pleasant Valley, which was never completed, the society having transferred its place of worship to Hamilton County.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Formerly members of this faith held meetings in a log house above Pleasant Valley, and later at the brick school-house, where the church was formed in April, 1877, by the Rev. S. F. Kuhns, about 30 persons uniting in church fellowship. Jacob Behymer was selected as the class-leader. On the 7th of April, 1877, the church became a corporate body, with J. M. Behymer, George Behymer, E.

B. John, Lewis Behymer, John Welch, and James E. Parvin as trustees. About this time the present church edifice, a frame of respectable proportions, was begun, and consecrated the following November by Bishop Dixon. The church has at present about 100 members, who are under the pastoral direction of the Rev. S. McCorkle, whose predecessors were the Revs. D. N. Howe and S. F. Kuhns. The stewards are Charles Troy and Ezra John. For many years a Sunday-school has been maintained in this neighborhood, which has for its present superintendent Josephus Reed.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT TEN-MILE

has a growing congregation and an increasing membership. It has but recently been organized. The old Ten-Mile Baptist meeting-house has been repaired, and is used as the place of worship. Close at hand is a neatly-kept burial-ground, and at other points in the township are appropriate burial-grounds, cared for by religious societies and individuals of the neighborhood in which they are located.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELBRIDGE G. RICKER.

The Ricker family is of pure English extraction, being honorably associated with the Puritan annals of New England from the landing of the "Mayflower" in 1620 to the successful close of the Revolutionary struggle. This noted family was connected by marriage and intermarriage with the Jewett stock, and traces its lineage back in Great Britain to the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066, and through the illustrious line of Wentworths to Reginald de Wynterwade, a baron of great power and wealth of that day.

Samuel, son of Jabez and Mary (Wentworth) Ricker, was born in Berwick, Me., July 7, 1766, and on Jan. 17, 1790, married Susana, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Jewett, who was born March 28, 1770, in Londonderry, N. H. In 1814, Samuel Ricker moved with his family to Pleasant Hill, Clermont Co., Ohio, where he died March 10, 1838, and his wife, Susana (Jewett), died Oct. 20, 1855. The following were their children: Rufus, born April 3, 1791, in Sandford, Me., and who died June 29, 1846; Jabez, born in Poland, Me., May 25, 1794, taught the first school in Union school-house in Monroe township, was never married, and was drowned Jan. 12, 1821, in the Arkansas River; Benjamin Jewett, born in Poland, Me., July 7, 1796; Samuel, born in Poland, Me., Feb. 3, 1800; Susana, born in Poland, Me., Nov. 1, 1802, married John Fitzpatrick, and died Sept. 10, 1854; Eben S. Ricker, born in Poland, Me., March 9, 1805, and who married, Feb. 10, 1828, Harriet, daughter of John and Mary Pumpelly, and died March 1, 1879; and the last child, Darius, born April 25, 1810, and died July 15, 1855.

Benjamin Jewett Ricker was married, Nov. 24, 1816, in Campbell Co., Ky., to Mary Reed Wilson, born in Durham, Me., Feb. 12, 1800. He died Oct. 19, 1861, and she died in December, 1859. Both for over half a century were

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were Elbridge Gerry Ricker, born in Clermont Co., Ohio, July 31, 1818; Susan, born in Rush Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1821, and married to Joseph R. Foster; Adaline Wilson, born Nov. 16, 1824, in Rush Co., Ind., and married to Benjamin Frazee; Mary Ann, born in Rush Co., Ind., Nov. 26, 1827, and married to Jacob Clark; and William Wilson Ricker, born in Clermont County, Aug. 1, 1832. He was liberally educated at the best schools in Southern Ohio, but made farming his occupation, in which he became one of the most noted agriculturists in the State. Fruits, berries, and grapes were a specialty with him, and he carried their culture to an excellence that gave him a marked reputation. He very early identified himself with the anti-slavery cause, and among the freedom agitators was known for his warm advocacy of the rights of the negro slave. In 1855 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature as representative, together with William West, from Clermont, and in the House made a useful member. He was in Ohio one of the founders of the Republican party in 1854-55, and had a great influence in shaping its councils in a manner that led to its success in that State. In 1863 he was elected treasurer of Clermont County, and for two years made an efficient officer, receiving and disbursing the public funds with scrupulous honesty and care. In the war of the Rebellion he was major of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and by his gallant conduct in the service won a glorious name. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, and until his death was a zealous and consistent member.

He was often a member of the township board of education, and in the educational cause, as in temperance and all other moral reforms, he took an active part, as is illustrated by the fact that when a member of the Legislature he taught a Sunday-school class of convicts in the Ohio penitentiary. For quite a period he had charge of the experimental farm of Farmers' College, at Cincinnati, of which he was for years one of the board of directors and professor of agriculture. He was a man of comprehensive views, high character, and inflexible integrity. He left an honored name, and the impress of his career of usefulness will long be felt in the county, and his memory respected for his good deeds and unstained public life. He died March 10, 1876, and his widow still resides at the elegant homestead at Pleasant Hill, some two miles from the Ohio River, and three-fourths of a mile from the New Richmond branch of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad. He was married by Rev. Levi White, Dec. 13, 1838, to Margaret Foster, daughter of Capt. Thomas Foster and Sarah (Raper) Foster, and a granddaughter on the paternal side of Thomas Foster, an early emigrant from England to Virginia, and on the maternal side a granddaughter of Leonard Raper, educated in London, England, and a government surveyor in the Northwest Territory. From this union of the Wentworth-Jewett-Ricker house with the Foster-Raper (Twiggholly on the female side) stock, all of honored lineage, were born the following children: Benjamin Jewett Ricker, born Sept. 14, 1840, enlisted in the Union army as a private in the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant, then to a lieutenantancy, then to be captain, and finally major, and at the battle of Fayetteville,

in West Virginia, Sept. 10, 1862, he was shot through the left hand, through the right arm, and through the right side. After the close of the Rebellion he was admitted to the Clermont bar, and having removed to Topeka, Kansas, there practiced law with great success for seven years, until the death of his father compelled his return to Clermont to look after the large estate of the deceased. The second child was Rozella A., born April 1, 1842, and married to Dr. Edwin Freeman, of Cincinnati, where he has a large practice as a physician, and is the professor of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical College of that city and a surgeon in the Ninth Army Corps. He has two sons, Foster Ricker and Edwin, and one daughter, Rozella Margaret. The third son, Thomas Foster, was born Sept. 23, 1843, and in the Rebellion, as a brave soldier fighting for the Union, lost his left leg in battle at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864, and died at home May 11, 1874, never having fully recovered from his wound. Maria Ricker, fourth child of E. G. and Margaret Ricker, was born July 24, 1845, and died unmarried July 8, 1872. Edward, the fifth child, was born Oct. 8, 1846. The sixth child was Joseph Trimble Ricker, born May 18, 1848, married Miss Kate Winspeare, of Pierce township, whose parents were from New York State, and by her he has one child, Benjamin Jewett Ricker, the only great-grandson of Benjamin (Benjamin Jewett Ricker, son of Samuel). He is a physician, and resides at Pleasant Hill, where he has an extensive practice. The youngest child, Sallie Foster Ricker, born Nov. 22, 1855, married William T. Simpson, of College Hill, Cincinnati, a son of the well-known Robert Simpson, the leading life-insurance agent of Ohio. The Elbridge Gerry Ricker mansion is pleasantly located in Pierce township, and its elegant surroundings mark the taste of the hospitable dwellers therein, as well as the discerning judgment of its owner for so long a period, now deceased, but living in his spotless reputation and memory, and in worthy descendants true to their long line of honored ancestors.

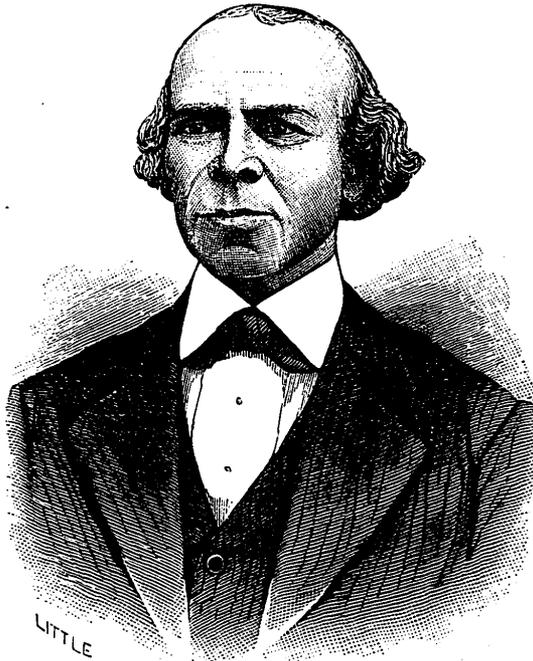
LEWIS NASH.

Among the earliest pioneers of Clermont County was the father of William Nash, who about 1795 emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky. William Nash, born in 1794 in Maryland, was but three years old when his parents, in 1797, removed from Kentucky and settled on Little Indian Creek, in this county, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when his parents moved to what is now Pierce township, and purchased what is known as the Elias Nash farm. Then a solitary bridle-path was the only road from Little Indian to Cincinnati, whither the early settlers went on horseback to trade, and at which little backwoods village they bought their salt, packing it by the half-bushel back to their cabins on horses. From where Moscow now stands to the Queen City of the West hardly a tree had been cut. William Nash, of German extraction, married in 1822 Miss Ruth Lewis, at the residence of the well-known Chapman Archer, and with her he lived upwards of threescore years. They were the parents of the following children: Lewis, the subject of this sketch; Ezekiel; William, deceased;



James Hensob

John B., died in infancy; Elizabeth (deceased), first married to John W. Hulick, and the second time to Gano Martin; Annie (deceased), married to Joseph Martin; and Angeline, who died when about eight years old. William Nash was a good farmer, and in his occupation took pride and made it a success, and by his industry and frugality acquired a competency, and gave a good home to each of his five children who reached maturity. He was a man of high integrity, whose word was as good as his bond; in politics a Jackson Democrat, and in religion a Baptist. He



Lewis Nash

died in August, 1878, in his eighty-fourth year of age, at the residence of his youngest son, Lewis Nash, with whom he made his home some time prior to his death, and his wife, Ruth, died some two years previous. Lewis Nash, youngest son of William and Ruth Nash, was born March 16, 1828, and was married June 9, 1850, to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Weaver. She died October 29, 1855, leaving one child, George W. Nash, of Moscow, in this county. On November 6, 1856, he was married to a sister of his former companion, Catherine M. Weaver, by whom he had three children,—Ida E., Rosa B., and Eben F. Nash. His second wife died May 8, 1867, and on May 17, 1868, he was married to Clara L. Moore, daughter of James C. Moore, for many years county surveyor of Clermont. Mr. Nash for several years has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and belongs to Milton Lodge, No. 99, at Amelia. Is a member of no church, a decided Republican in his political proclivities, and greatly interested in educational matters. His occupation is that of farming and general fruit-growing, and he is hardly surpassed in the county in the cultivation of raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, the production of which he makes a specialty. In 1880 his crop of strawberries exceeded five hundred bushels, for which he found a ready market in Cin-

cinnati, only fifteen miles distant. His berries he ships to the city by wagons at night-time, where in the morning they are offered by the commission houses fresh to customers. The fruit and berry culture in Clermont has become exceedingly profitable to those farmers of tact and taste who, like Mr. Nash, understand thoroughly their raising and care. Mr. Nash is one of our best citizens, a man of great public spirit, and his fine homestead, with its commodious residence and tasteful and pleasant surroundings, mark him as a model farmer, whose industry, careful management, and educated taste have secured him the substantial of life and a happy, delightful home.

JACOB EBERSOLE.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the Ebersole family emigrated from Germany, and settled in the State of Maryland, where its members became large and prosperous planters. Christian Ebersole married in Maryland, emigrated about the year 1795 to Maysville, Ky., and afterwards to near Lexington, in that State, where his son, Christian S. Ebersole, was born in 1799, and in 1802 he moved to Ohio, settling near the mouth of the Little Miami River. In 1808 he erected the old Ebersole homestead mansion, now occupied by Thomas Brooks. He had three sons, Christian S., Abraham, and Jacob, and several daughters, one of whom, Catherine, was the second wife of the late Robert Fee, of Moscow, and three of whom died in the summer of 1843,—one of these, Elizabeth, being very beautiful and accomplished. Christian Ebersole was one of the earliest settlers and pioneers of Columbia township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and died shortly before 1840, his wife having died in 1821. Christian S. Ebersole, brother of Jacob, settled in Oakley, on the Marietta Railroad, in 1843, but sold out and located where he now is, at Madisonville, in 1871, where he continues to hold the homestead property of one hundred and eighty acres, besides several valuable tracts of building property in Madisonville and elsewhere. His residence is a handsome cottage, in the centre of a lot of ground one hundred feet square. It is built in a tasty and roomy manner, and finished in a style of luxury quite inconsistent with the humble name given to it by its opulent proprietor,—“*The Log Cabin.*” Jacob Ebersole was born in Columbia township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1812, and received a good education, and in after-years became a man of extensive reading and varied research. On Sept. 3, 1843, he was married by Rev. Edward Scofield to Lydia Ann Rogers, daughter of Dr. John G. Rogers and his wife Julia (Morris) Rogers, and granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Morris, United States senator from Ohio from 1833 to 1839. By this marriage were born two children,—Elizabeth, married to Hon. Wayland W. Sutton, a merchant of Cincinnati, and George Ebersole, in the commission business in that city. Mrs. Lydia Ann (Rogers) Ebersole died some three years subsequent to her marriage, and on June 5, 1850, Jacob Ebersole was married in Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., to Elizabeth Rachel Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, originally from Connecticut, and of his wife, Mary (Walker) Hall. Elizabeth Rachel (Hall) Eber-

sole was born in Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., and was a lady of many accomplishments. Her mother, now Mrs. Jones, but previous to her second marriage Mrs. Joseph Hall, was originally Mary Walker, and was born in County Antrim, Ireland, where she was the schoolmate of Sarah Ann (Molyneaux) Rogers, present wife of Dr. John G. Rogers, and also the late prominent New Richmond merchant, Hugh Gilmore, and his wife Jane (Hays).

The venerable Mrs. Jones, now in her eighty-first year, is living with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Ebersole, and relates with great interest the incidents connected with the immigration of the Gilmores, Hays, Walkers, and Molyneauxs from the counties of Antrim and Down, in Ireland, in the early part of the century, and who settled in Clermont. Mrs. Elizabeth Rachel (Hall) Ebersole was a bridesmaid at the marriage, in 1843, of Mr. Ebersole to Lydia Ann Rogers, and seven years later was herself Mr. Ebersole's bride. Jacob and Elizabeth Rachel (Hall) Ebersole had seven children, to wit: Mary Hall, died in infancy; Anna Maria, born March 26, 1852, and on June 14, 1871, married to Thomas A. Griffith, of the Clermont bar, prosecuting attorney of the county from 1871 to 1875; Jennie Feemster Ebersole, born Aug. 28, 1854; Christian Shough, born April 10, 1856; Joseph Hall, born Dec. 27, 1857; Charles Coons, born Nov. 22, 1859; and Mary Louise, born Feb. 5, 1862. Jacob Ebersole's father gave him four hundred acres of land in Pierce township, lying four miles below New Richmond, in Washington survey, and which he (Christian Ebersole) had purchased from the heirs of President George Washington. To this Jacob added until he became the owner of five hundred and sixteen acres. He built his beautiful residence in 1851, overlooking the river and commanding one of the finest views to be seen in the beautiful Ohio Valley. Jacob Ebersole died July 12, 1861, and his wife, with her unmarried children, resides on the homestead, near New Palestine. He was a member of the Baptist Church, to which he contributed liberally. Of a generous and social disposition and lively temperament, few men in the county in his day were more esteemed than he. In his family the noble qualities of this large-hearted man were beautifully illustrated in the concord and love that clustered about its hospitable hearthstone. He took an active part in politics, was originally a Whig, then a Free-Soiler, then "Know-Nothing," and on the organization of the Republican party identified himself with its fortunes. In 1854 he was elected a director of the County Infirmary, serving three years, and in that time had as his colleagues Peter S. Jones, Edward Sinks, Thomas W. Abernathy, and the venerable Dr. A. V. Hopkins. In the early anti-slavery days he took an active part as one of the pioneers for "freedom to the negro," and with Dr. John G. Rogers, Eben S. Ricker, Thomas Donaldson, and other "Liberty" chieftains, he occupied the foreground in the

little army opposing the institution of slavery and its advance into the free Territories. Charitable and liberal, kind to the poor, a good citizen and most friendly neighbor, his death in the prime of manhood was a severe loss to the county and a terrible stroke to a loving family.

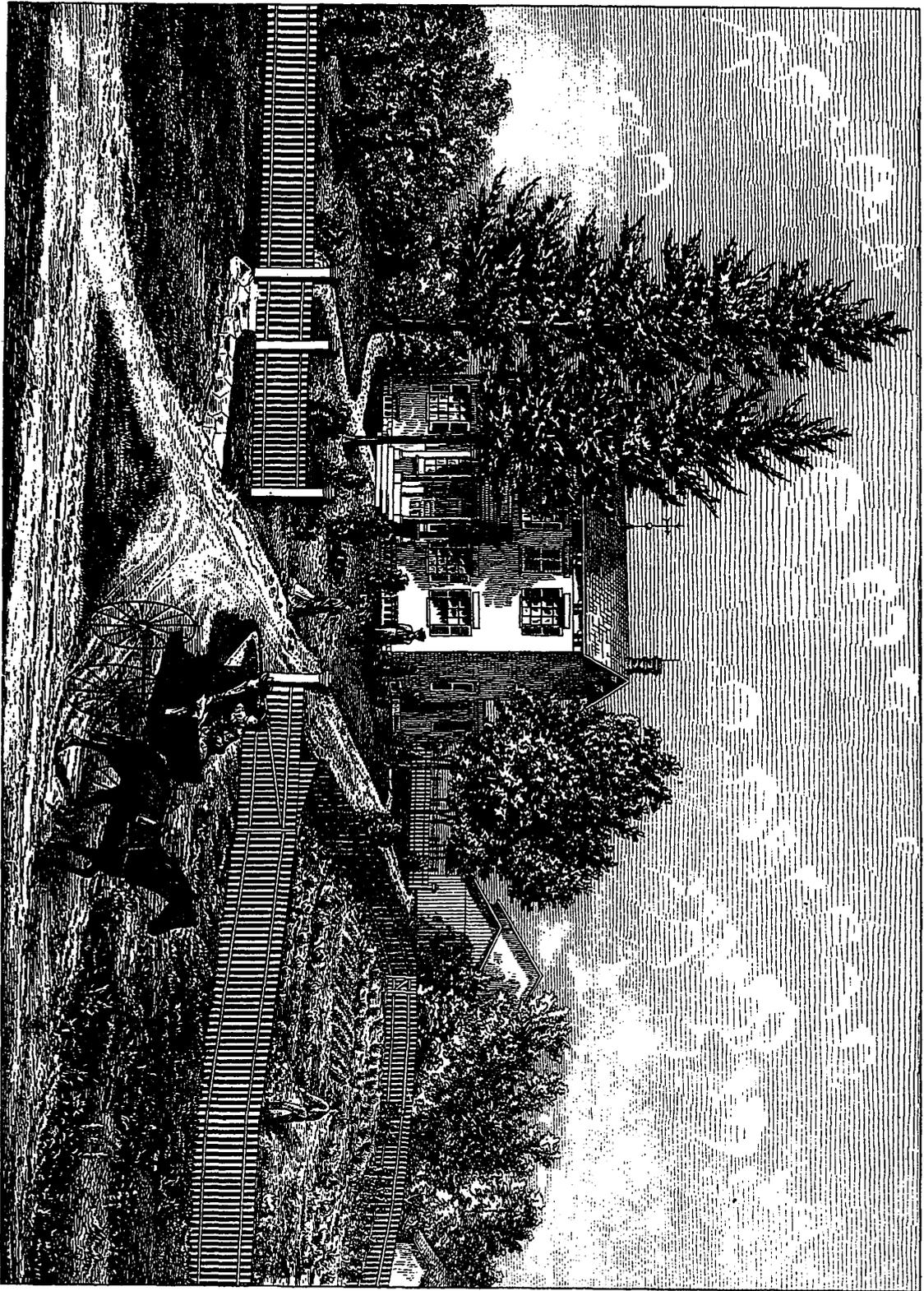
MICHAEL BEHYMER.

Michael Behymer was born May 8, 1812, in what is now Pierce township, and was the son of Joel and Eve (France) Behymer, who were early settlers on Nine-Mile Creek. His grandfather, John Behymer, was one of the earliest pioneers, having located before the year 1800 in the county, then a part of Hamilton.

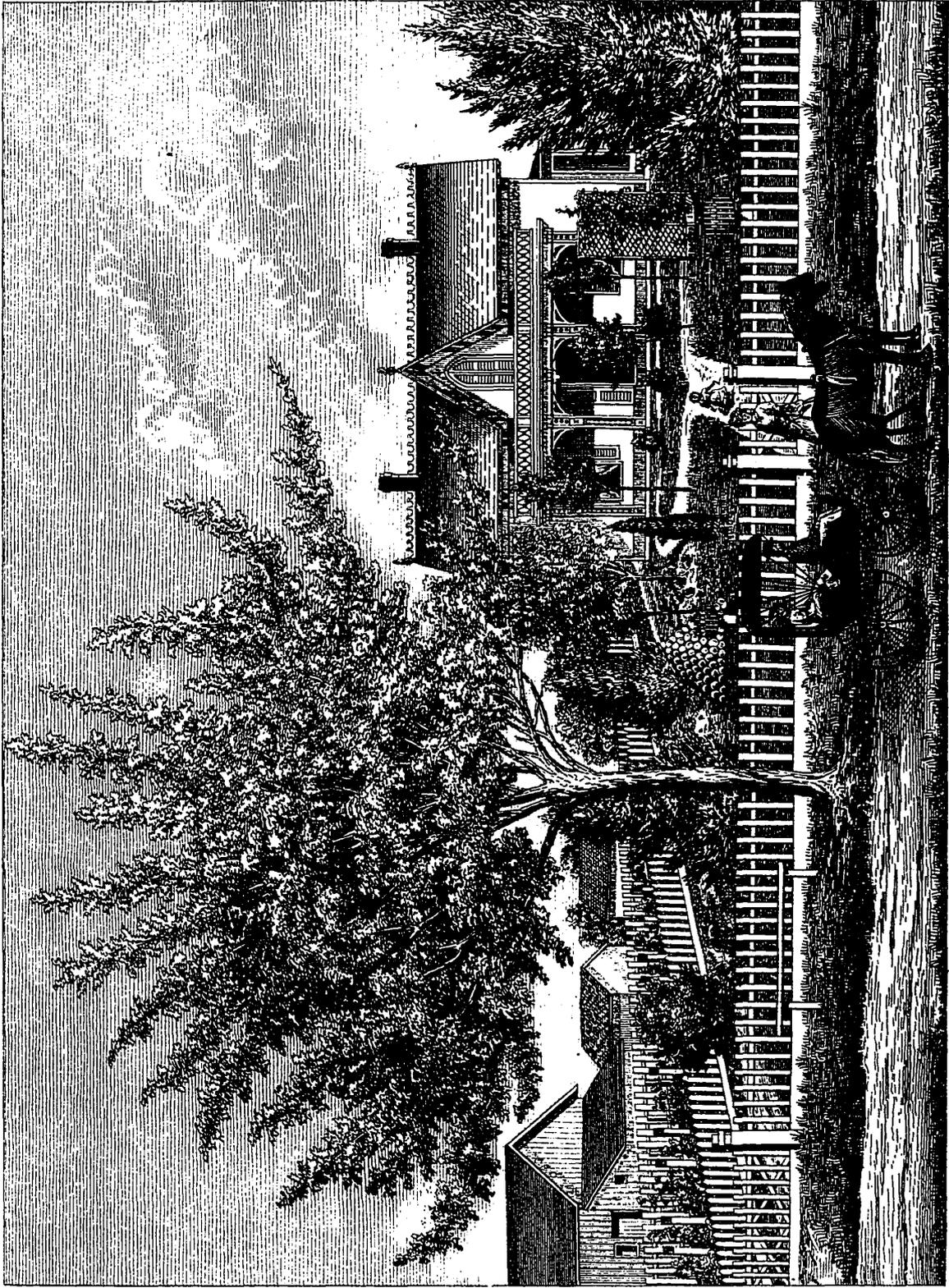
Joel Behymer had four sons—Henry, Eben, Benjamin, and Michael—and six daughters: Elizabeth, married to James Robb; Mary, to William Arthur; Nancy, to John Robb; Susan, to William Nash; Lydia, to Thomas Heron; and Malinda, to Wilson Thompson Gray.

Michael Behymer was married on Nov. 5, 1835, by N. E. Walton, justice of the peace of Ohio township, to Mary Ann Archer, daughter of Chapman and Sophia (Behymer) Archer. The spring following his marriage he moved to the farm on which he now resides, and which has been his home ever since. Their children have been Benjamin, who died in infancy; Cassie, married to John R. Woodlief, Esq., ex-sheriff of the county and a prominent member of the Clermont bar; George W., married to Belle Riley; Madison, who died in infancy; Chapman, killed in 1862 by a kick from a horse; Flora, married to Jasper, son of Hiram D. Tone; Bennett and Edgar, both unmarried, and living at home.

Mr. Behymer and wife are both zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the three sons, George W., Bennett, and Edgar, belong to the J. B. Covert Lodge, No. 437, F. and A. M., of Withamsville. Mr. Behymer's farm embraces one hundred and eighty-seven acres of rich land near Pleasant Hill, and is in one of the best neighborhoods of the county. He is an excellent farmer and pays special attention to the cultivation of berries, which production is more profitable to the producer, and is attended with less severe labor, than the generality of farm products. His farm lies some two and a half miles from the Ohio River, and near the New Richmond branch of the Cincinnati and Eastern Narrow-Gauge Railroad, and may justly be ranked one of the best in Clermont. Mr. Behymer has won the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by his life of industry, integrity, and fair dealing; and in all public enterprises and movements for the general good of society he is ever to be found in the foreground. His elegant residence, with handsome surroundings, is on Pleasant Hill, midway between Donham's Hill on the east and Hopper's Hill on the west.



RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL BEHYMER, PIERCE T.P. CLEMONT CO. OHIO.



Residence of W. W. DUCKWALL, Mt. Carmel, Union Town P.
Clermont Co. Ohio.

U N I O N.

UNION is one of the townships bordering on the Hamilton County line, the second from the Ohio, and having for its northern boundary the East Fork of the Little Miami. It was erected with its present proportions from Ohio township in December, 1811, with Batavia on the east and, since 1853, Pierce forms the southern boundary. In this part the surface is level, and the township retains this characteristic until within a few miles of the East Fork, when it becomes broken and rugged, but immediately bordering on that stream are fine meadow-lands whose beauty and fertility are not surpassed in the county. Some parts of the uplands are clayey and their fertility is variable, but generally the soil is productive, and Union ranks well agriculturally. In the western part it is especially adapted for market-gardening, and considerable attention is paid to that industry. The streams are small, draining northward into the East Fork. They are, in the order named from the east, Shaylor's, Salt, and Hall's Runs.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The settlement of Union was effected about the beginning of the present century, and was more general in the southern part than in other sections, one of the most notable settlements being at Withamsville. The Rev. Maurice Witham, a native of Maine, here secured a tract of 1000 acres of land, which he and his family came to occupy in 1800, receiving a patent for his extensive domain Nov. 28, 1803. After settling his children around him he went to Chillicothe to purchase an adjoining tract of land, but died in that town in 1807, without effecting his object. He was one of the original members of the old Ten-Mile Baptist Church, and shared the early pastoral labors of that body with the Rev. William Robb. Of his eight children two were sons,—Nathaniel and Gideon,—and the daughters married: Catherine, James Bennett; Olive, John Bennett; Hannah, James Warren; Abigail, Gibbons Bradbury; Sarah, Thomas John, of Nine-Mile, in Pierce; and Martha, Robert Lane, of Olive Branch. The two sons and the first four daughters helped form what was long known as Witham's settlement. Nathaniel Witham, the eldest son, married Jemima Lane, and settled on the farm now owned by James Lee, but died at Withamsville, July 28, 1847. Of his family, Maurice was an attorney and a merchant at Withamsville, dying in 1853; Gideon, a justice of the peace, yet resides here; Birdsell is a physician at Mount Carmel; Nathaniel G. is a farmer at Withamsville; James M., a physician at the same place; Jefferson C. and Samuel L., farmers; George W., a merchant in Illinois; Hannah married Alonzo Knowles, of Felicity; Mary Ann married Nicholas Gatch, of Milford; and Lomira married Samuel Rich, of Illinois.

Gideon Witham, the second son of Maurice, married Esther Dutton, of the eastern part of the State, and lived near Tobasco until his death, about 1862. His sons—Jesse D., Nathaniel, William D., Lewis D.—also located in that part of Union. His daughter Lucy married Robert Kyle, of Union, and Amanda, George Hunter, of Indiana.

James Bennett, the husband of Catherine Witham, was a native of Vermont, and came to Union in 1801. Both of the parents died at Withamsville, and of their children, Moses, James, and Francis removed to Illinois; Elisha became a distinguished physician at Withamsville; Reuben lived in the same village; Susan was the wife of Dr. William Doane; Hannah, of Otis Preble; Abigail, of Lewis Martin; and Catherine, of Thomas Gray.

John Bennett, the husband of Olive Witham, was also a New Englander, but was no relative of James Bennett. They settled on the present Whippy farm, but removed to Hamilton County at an early day.

Hannah Witham's husband, James Warren, came in 1801, and lived on a farm adjoining the Bennett place, where both died some time about 1830. They had seven children,—John, who died on the homestead; Ichabod, removed to Monroe; Lawson L., a merchant at the Gum Springs; Henry, who died at Withamsville a short time ago; the daughters, Hannah, Sarah, and Susan, married into the McCord, Keyes, and Hall families.

Gibbons Bradbury was also a native of New England, and settled on the Witham tract east of the village, the homestead yet being occupied by his son, Thomas. Another son, Ichabod, settled in Pierce; and Gideon moved to Illinois. Of the daughters, Sarah became the wife of Aaron Fagin, who was a great merchant in St. Louis; Huldah married James Pollock; and Rachel, Edward Williams. The descendants of the above families became very numerous, constituting for many years the principal part of the population of Southern Union, and yet form a considerable proportion of the inhabitants residing around Withamsville.

About the same time (1801) John and Isaiah Prickett and William Beasley settled near Withamsville. At this time the latter was an old man, and both the Pricketts deceased many years ago. John had children named Nicholas, Elias, Isaiah, John, Samuel, Polly, and Sarah, most of whom located in this neighborhood, leaving numerous descendants. Of Isaiah's family, Nicholas, a man eighty years of age, yet lives near Withamsville; John was drowned at Palestine; Paul became a Baptist minister; Jacob went into the regular army; and Isaac removed to Indiana.

William Hall, a native of Virginia, was one of the first settlers east of Witham's. He was a large land-owner. His

son John lived on the Batavia pike, east of Mount Carmel, until his death a few years ago; Edward was a minister of the Christian Church, and an able writer; William resided near the homestead, but died in Cincinnati a few years ago; James removed to Indiana, and his daughter Elizabeth married John Apple, of Batavia township.

Farther east lived, in pioneer times, Jotham Bragdon, also a large land-owner. One of his sons, William, yet resides near Bethel, and grandchildren live in Union.

Some time about 1825, John Miles, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Withamsville, and resided here many years, dying, it is said, at the age of one hundred and eight years. He was a peculiar man, and oft expressed a wish that he would die either on July 4th or January 8th (Jackson's victory), and that at his burial a bottle of whiskey and a plug of tobacco should be placed in his coffin. He died on the 8th day of January, and his wife attended to his other wishes. Although she was eighty years of age, she married again a man by the name of Rupert, also an octogenarian.

Daniel Durham, born in Maryland, near Baltimore, emigrated to the West at the time of the first settlement near the mouth of the Little Miami River. In 1800 he purchased 300 acres of land for \$600, and built a log cabin thereon, near the present site of Tobasco, in Union township. In 1807 he added to his tract until his farm comprised 800 acres, which were originally a dense forest, where roamed at will the panther, bear, and all the animals known to the locality. Here in his rude cabin he reared a family of nine children. His first child, Sarah, married Jonathan Frazier, and settled near Perin's Mills, rearing a large family; the second, Ellen, married Joseph Martin, settling in Hamilton County, near the Clermont County line; the third, Elizabeth, married Alexander Morrison, who lived in the same locality; the fourth, Samuel, married Susan Ayer, and took charge of a tract of land ceded him by his father, near Tobasco.

Joshua Durham (at present living), now in his ninety-second year, was married to Elizabeth Woodruff, and moved on the waters of Nine-Mile Creek, on the line between Union and Pierce townships, then a dense woods. He cut and prepared his logs for his house all in one day, put it up the second, and took possession of it on the third. He cut a log out in the rear end and tacked greased paper over it for a window, making the door out of clap-boards and hanging it on wooden hinges. There were but three houses in that whole region of country, which were occupied by William Robb, John and D. Loyd. Wild animals abounded in great numbers, wolves being very annoying and dangerous. They killed and devoured three valuable dogs that Durham had procured to rid his premises of the pests. He had no road except a bridle-path, blazed out through the woods, from his house to the settlement of Columbia. Living consisted principally of game, meat being the rule and bread an exception. When the former was wanted they would shoulder their rifles, and going but a short distance from the clearing, select and kill the choicest deer of a herd. Pork was very low; a large hog weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, would sell for \$1. Turkeys were so plenty they were hardly thought worth killing. Bread was procured by taking from a half to a peck

of corn to a hand-mill in the Miami settlement, where each would take his turn at the crank, turning it like a grindstone to crush the grain. The first wheat was produced by Daniel Durham, who raised a small patch, which he beat out on a sheet with clubs, blowing the chaff out by throwing it up in the wind, and then ground it on an old coffee-mill, running it through a coarse meal-sieve, mixing with water, and baking.

The Rev. Wm. Robb spoken of above lived in Pierce, and the Loyds lived northwest of his place. Reuben Loyd removed to Lockport. The daughters married Levi Van Eaton and David Kirgan. Earlier than any of the above was Wm. Reed, who lived on the edge of Hamilton County. Where is now Tobasco, Isaac Van Eaton settled about 1799, but before many years moved to Hamilton County, and the farm passed into the hands of the George Stockton family, who erected the stone house which yet stands on it. West of Van Eaton, about the same time, settled William Whittaker, a Pennsylvanian, who here reared sons named Spencer, a surveyor in the West; Isaac, a teacher of good reputation; and others, all of whom removed.

Directly south, John White, of Virginia, located in 1800, and lived here until his death, in 1833. Of his sons, George, Robert, John, James, and Zacheus removed to Indiana, Thomas and William died at Tobasco, and Reuben yet lives on part of the homestead. On the east was the farm of James Ward, a local Methodist minister, who settled here in 1799, and remained until his death. Most of his family removed, but one of his daughters married Elias T. Fisher, the first postmaster in this part of the county, and father of N. S. Fisher, of Tobasco.

The George Stockton before mentioned was a son of Richard Stockton, an aged man, who settled very early north of Tobasco, dying not many years thereafter. Another son was named Joseph. They were natives of New Jersey.

Near here was the Kyle tract of 1000 acres of land. This family was originally from Pennsylvania, but settled in Kentucky about 1792, where Robert Kyle, the purchaser of the Mosely survey, died. As his sons came of age they settled in Union, Samuel, the eldest, coming in 1810. In 1814 he built the large stone house which is now owned by Martin Markley. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and for years a general of the militia. Gen. Kyle died in Union, and his family removed. John, the second son of Robert Kyle, came to Union in 1811, and died in May, 1855. His second wife, Mary Kyle, yet resides with her son-in-law, Nathaniel G. Witham, vigorous in body and mind, at the age of eighty-two years. Thomas, the third son, came a little later and improved the farm now owned by his son, Robert B. Robert, the fourth of the Kentucky heirs, came to Union in 1814 and settled on the farm which he yet occupies, at the age of eighty-six years, so vigorous that he is yet able to engage at his favorite sport, fox-hunting, riding as erect as a young man. Zacheus, the youngest of the five brothers, has lived in Union since 1840, occupying a farm near Mount Carmel, at the age of eighty-two years.

At Tobasco lives another man of great age, who has gone

beyond the fourscore years, eight winters, and Henry Hopper is to-day the oldest citizen of the township. He came from New Jersey in 1830.

On a farm south of Tobasco, Capt. Davis Whippy, from Nantucket, Mass., settled about 1814, and died there in 1837. His sons John, Joshua, and George have also deceased. He had daughters who married Dr. Ralph Sharp, Joseph Pancoast, Levi Wilmington, Joseph Kyle, and Robert Jones. The Whippy family is yet represented in this part of Union.

A little north of the village of Mount Carmel Timothy Day, a native of New Jersey, settled about 1800, and remained until his death. He had sons,—Elias, Aaron, Timothy, and Artemas, the latter being the only one to remain in the locality, and deceased a few years ago. Several of the daughters married into the Edwards family. On Hall's Run John Day was a pioneer, and was the father of Daniel and Jeremiah Day.

Jacob Broadwell, the father of Cyrus, Lewis and Jacob, was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton County, in the Mount Carmel region, and Moses Broadwell, his brother, was the pioneer tanner on Hall's Run. He had sons named David and John, neither of whom remained in this locality. A cousin of the elder Broadwells, John, lived north of Mount Carmel in early times. He was the father of Mahlon and Henry, the latter dying here a few years ago.

South of Mount Carmel, were Dominicus Abbott and his brother Elisha, large land-owners. The latter had served under Gen. Wayne. None of their descendants remained in Union.

Soon after 1800, John Rose settled on a tract of 105 acres of land in the western part of Mount Carmel, which was from this fact called Rose Hill. He had sons named Timothy, Luther, Davidson, and John, the latter yet living here, at the age of eighty-four years. The daughters married Edward Dodson and Lewis Broadwell.

At a later day Nathan Sutton, another native of New Jersey, settled south of Mount Carmel, where he reared sons named Jeremiah and Davidson, and daughters who married Artemas Day, George Phillips, and Samuel Edwards, the widow of the first named still living at Mount Carmel. In 1800, James Phillips settled on the county line, south of Mount Carmel. He was a millwright and a miller, putting up some mills on Dry Run for the Armstrong family. He had sons named John Y., Joseph, William, James, Moses, and George. His daughters married John Whittaker and Morgan Anderson. Nathaniel Johnston, the father of John Johnston, the banker of Union City, was also a pioneer in this neighborhood.

In 1832, Campbell Johnson, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who had been a merchant at Cincinnati, moved to the Mount Carmel neighborhood and engaged in farming, introducing many fine breeds of cattle. He died here in 1843. His eldest son, John, was in the Mexican war, and is to-day a successful attorney in Cincinnati; and Robert, the youngest son, born in Union, also became an attorney in Cincinnati, and in 1876 was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of that city, discharging the duties of that office to the great satisfaction of the bar and the people. Another son,

James, after being a merchant in the northern part of the county, moved to Illinois, where he is a large farmer.

Joseph Avey came from Maryland to Kentucky in 1794, and about four years later settled in Miami township, on the George S. Swing place. About 1800 he moved to Union township, to the place now occupied by his son, John G., where he died Aug. 28, 1859, at the age of ninety-three years. Nine of his children grew to mature years, viz.: James, who removed to Indiana after 1837; Joseph, who lived and died near Olive Branch; John F., born on the homestead in 1806, and for the greater part of his life has resided there; Elizabeth, the wife of William Fisher, of Butler County; Sally, the wife of Dr. L. Spence; Presocia, the wife of Harvey Perin, of Miami; Keziah, the wife of D. Sutton, of Union; Martha, the wife of Rev. John H. Hull, of Indiana.

Jacob Teal, a brother-in-law of Avey, came with him from Maryland, and settled temporarily in Miami, but finding the location unhealthy purchased a tract of land on the hills in Eastern Union, where now lives Oscar Johnson. He died about thirty-five years ago, having reared three sons and three daughters. Jacob, the eldest son, first lived on a part of the homestead, but before his death became a large land-owner. Samuel, the second son, was a blacksmith, and carried on his trade below Perin's Mills until his death. The youngest son, Jesse, lived and died on the homestead. The daughters married: Sarah, Joseph Jaynes, of Miami; Elizabeth, William Potter; and Ann, William Vorheis, of Batavia.

At the mouth of Shaylor's Run lived at a very early day Maj. Shaylor, who had served in the Revolution. He died about seventy years ago, and his family removed. Along this stream lived a number of early settlers, among them Jacob Fox, who claimed to be a centenarian; Thomas Robinson, also an aged man; and Peter Emery, whose family removed after his death.

To the west lived John McGuire, who came from York County, Pa. Of his sons, Nathan, of Batavia, is the only one living in the county.

Stephen Robinson came from the neighborhood of Lynchburg, Va., in June, 1810, and settled on a tract of 300 acres of land, which was so densely timbered that there was scarcely an opening. For a time the family lived in a tent, but in the fall of the year it moved into a good log house, which stood many years. Stephen Robinson died in 1828, and his wife a few weeks later, and both were interred in the Teal burying-ground. The eldest son, John W., became a prominent business man in Batavia, but moved to Missouri, where he died; Zachariah died at Boston, in Stonelick; William H., the third son, yet lives at Batavia; and Stephen, the fourth son, died in the fall of 1823, in Union. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married David Dial, of Batavia; and Lucy, Simeon Sanders, of Union.

Holman Rice was a native of Virginia, but came from North Carolina in 1813, settling on the place now occupied by J. W. Hunt, where he died in 1845. Of his family, William T. yet lives near the homestead in Union, James H. at Mount Carmel, and Mary H. is the widow of Joel Behymer, of Pierce.

George McMahan came with Rice and settled on an adjoining farm. He was a popular man in his time. His sons, Jesse, Perry, William, Nathan, and James, all removed to the West. South of these Robert McFarland, an early school-teacher, was a pioneer. He and his sons, Cyrus and Andrew, died in this locality, and his daughters removed to the West. In the Olive Branch neighborhood the West family, although not among the earliest settlers, were very prominent at a later day, and a sketch of the veteran Rev. Samuel West, who died at the age of one hundred and one years, and his gallant son, Major S. R. S. West, appear at another place in this book. The latter was the father of Col. S. A. West, of Milford, and of John Kugler West, of Union. He died March 21, 1878, greatly esteemed for his many good qualities. Along the East Fork William Malott opened a farm about 1800. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died on this place. Of his sons, Zedekiah and Thomas removed; Isaac was a ship-carpenter at Cincinnati, and William remained on the homestead until his death. Several of the daughters married into the Jones family. A mile from this place John Malott made his first settlement, but at an early day removed to Brown County. He had also served in the Revolution. One of his sons, Hiram, located near Mount Carmel.

William Jones, a Virginian and a Revolutionary soldier, came to Union in 1807, locating on the farm now occupied by his son Thomas. Here he died, upwards of one hundred and two years of age. Lewis Furlong came from Virginia in 1811, and having taken a title-bond for a piece of land, went to the war of 1812. Afterwards he returned and improved the farm now occupied by his son, D. Furlong. Other sons were Lewis, Robert, Zachariah, David, and William. North, on the East Fork, Robert Cazell was one of the early settlers. He was the father of David, Thomas J., and William Cazell.

Samuel Davis came from the Blue Ridge country, Virginia, about 1800, and settled near the mouth of Shaylor's Run, where he lived until his death, about 1825, having reared eight children. Thomas Davis settled on Shaylor's Run, where he had a mill and a small distillery. He moved to Indiana. Near by Henry Davis made some improvements, and died on the farm which is now occupied by his son Shadrach. The rest of the family moved to Illinois. The third son, John, moved to Indiana, to which State William, who had made some good improvements near East Liberty, also removed. Joseph Davis, another son, settled near the mouth of Hall's Run, where he lived until his death, in 1855. He served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812. In his family were ten sons, viz.: Mathew and William, living in Indiana; Jeremiah, Joseph, Samuel, and Thomas, deceased in the township; Henry, Robert F., and Ira I., yet living along the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad, in Union; and George W., living in Cincinnati.

Of another family of Davis' was Eli, who settled north of Mount Carmel in 1812, and where lived until recently a son, Alfred E. The eldest son, Noah, yet lives at Pendleton.

Isaac Edwards, a native of Scotland, came from New Jersey to Miami about 1800, purchasing 500 acres of land where is now Newberry. After living there a few years

he sold it and purchased 1090 acres at Newtown. Subsequently he became the owner of a tract on the East Fork, in Union, on which his son Isaac settled and lived until his death, in 1855. Of his family, Isaac occupies the homestead, John died in Milford, Thomas removed to the West, and William lives near Newtown. The daughters married David Furlong, Ira Davis, Ira Perin, and Isaac Turner.

In 1814, Michael Turner, a Pennsylvanian, purchased a farm on the East Fork, which had been improved by Moses Frazier, a Baptist clergyman, on which he lived until his death, in 1856. He was the father of Daniel Turner, of Miami township. Other sons were John, Jackson, Isaac, and William; and the daughters married Henry Leaf, Uriah Baldwin, William Dumford, Samuel Perry, and Henry Carpenter.

Other families, doubtless, deserve mention as pioneers, but the necessary data could not be obtained. Their names appear in the following

LIST OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826,

in which those who paid no personal tax are indicated by an asterisk, to show that they did not at that period reside in Union, but may have become settlers soon after:

Apple, John, No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, original proprietor.	Blicard, Henry.
Apple, Wm.	Black, George D.
Apple, Henry, Sr., No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, orig. prop.	*Broadwell, Jacob, No. 2434; Edward Carrington, original proprietor.
Apple, Christopher, No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, original proprietor.	*Samuel Phillips, No. 1115; Wm. Mosely, original proprietor.
Apple, Henry, Jr.	*Baits, Daniel, No. 3856; Francis Peyton, orig. prop.
Apple, John, Jr., No. 7090; Abraham Bowman, orig. prop.	*Beagle, Christian, No. 3856; Francis Peyton, orig. prop.
Abbott, Dominicus, No. 1115; Wm. Mosely, orig. prop.	*Bragdon, Benjamin, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
Avey, Joseph, No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, orig. prop.	Buchanan, John, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
Abbott, Thomas J.	Buckingham, Enoch, No. 430; Robert Powell, orig. prop.
Abbott, Thomas, No. 3856; F. Peyton, original proprietor.	Crossley, Robert.
Apple, Andrew.	Chivis, Daniel.
Apple, Henry.	Chapman, Robert.
Avey, James G., No. 9031; Thos. S. Hinde, orig. prop.	Clark, Lydia, No. 1115; Wm. Mosely, original proprietor.
Apple, Andrew, Sr., No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, original proprietor.	Clark, Benjamin, No. 2434; Ed. Carrington, orig. prop.
Bickle, Jacob.	Clark, Daniel.
Brown, Ezekiel.	Crumbaugh, Mary, No. 3856; Francis Peyton, orig. prop.
Broadwell, Elias.	Crumbaugh, John, No. 3856; Francis Peyton, orig. prop.
Broadwell, John, No. 2434; Edw. Carrington, orig. prop.	Clifton, Thomas.
Bias, Garret, No. 1115; William Mosely, original proprietor.	Cazel, Robert, No. 2271; John Obannon, orig. prop.
Bennett, James, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.	Davis, William, No. 1771; Jos. Winlock, original proprietor.
Bradbury, Gibbens, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.	Durham, Joseph.
Bradbury, Ichabod.	Davis, John.
Bradbury, Samuel, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.	Davis, Joseph, No. 1935; John Hardin, original proprietor.
Bradbury, Benjamin.	Davis, Eli, No. 2434; Ed. Carrington, original proprietor.
Bickle, George.	Davis, Henry, No. 1771; Jos. Winlock, orig. prop.
Bickle, Catherine.	Davis, Elizabeth, No. 1771; Jos. Winlock, orig. prop.
*Barney, Daniel F., No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, original proprietor.	



Elisha Bennett

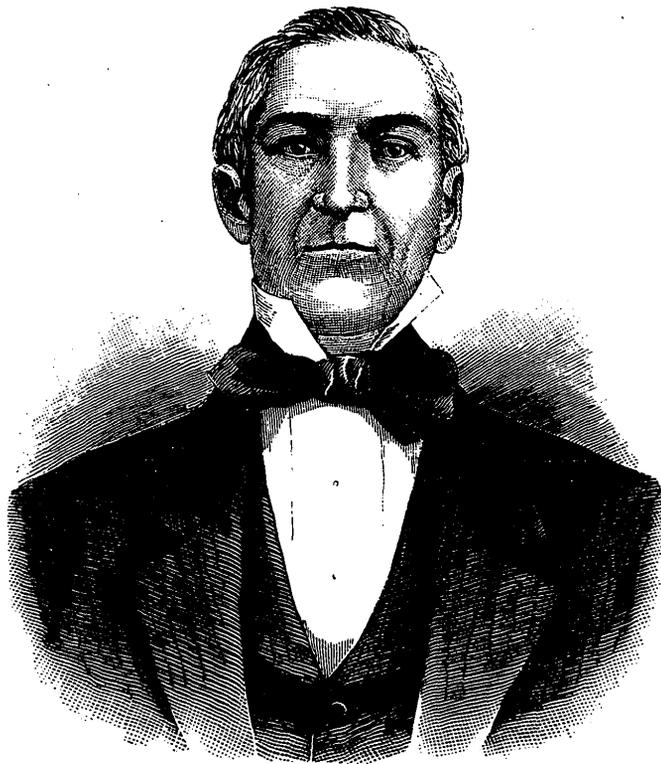
DR. ELISHA BENNETT, of Withamsville, one of the oldest practitioners of this county, comes of English descent on the paternal and maternal side. James Bennett, his father, was born in Maine, on Dec. 8, 1766, and was married in that State to Catharine Witham, born Sept. 2, 1774, and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1800, settling in what is now Clermont County. This pioneer couple had eleven children,—six boys and five girls,—of whom only four now survive, the subject of this sketch and three others living in Illinois.

Catharine (Witham) Bennett was the daughter of Elder Maurice Witham, a pioneer minister of the regular Baptist Church, who emigrated from England, and from that part where flows the Witham River, and which doubtless took its name from a very early race of Withams in the tenth century. Elder Maurice Witham came to Clermont at the beginning of the present century, and purchased one thousand acres of land,—the entire survey of Churchill Jones,—on which now stands the village of Withamsville, and which, on its division, was mostly given in farms to the uncles and aunts of Dr. Elisha Bennett. James Bennett died Sept. 16, 1841, aged seventy-five years, nine months, and eight days; and his wife, Catharine (Witham), on Feb. 24, 1847. Dr. Elisha Bennett, the fourth son of his parents, was born on the farm which forms a part of the village of Withamsville in the year 1809, and has, with the exception of about one year, always lived on part of the farm where he was born seventy-one years ago. After receiving a common-school education he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William Doan, his brother-in-law, an eminent physician, who afterwards was representative and senator in the Ohio Legislature, and from 1839 to 1843 a member of Congress. After completing his medical studies he located for a short time in the far West, where the Indians were numerous, practicing his profession for one year, when the health of Dr. Doan having failed to such a degree that he was unable to attend the numerous calls of a very extensive practice in Clermont and Hamilton Counties, he called Dr. Bennett to his assistance, who returned to this county, and has until very recently practiced his profession.

He was united in marriage Aug. 27, 1836, by John McGuire, J. P., to Miss Hannah Smith, of this county, and of this union were born ten children, three of whom now survive, viz.: William D. Bennett, engaged in the insurance business and general speculation; Dr. Cass A. Bennett, a rising physician of promise and ability; Harvey R. Bennett, the youngest, yet unmarried, and engaged in the mercantile business. About the year 1833, Dr. Elisha Bennett was appointed as adjutant on the staff of Col. William Thomas, and after serving some

time on his staff was promoted, in 1839, to be lieutenant-colonel, and finally to be colonel of the regiment, which office he held until the Legislature of Ohio did away with the militia law, and the doctor with others was legislated out of office. In 1851 he was elected a representative from Clermont to the Fiftieth General Assembly of Ohio by the Democratic party, and the first under the new constitution adopted that year. He made a most valuable and upright member, and served with much credit on several of the most important committees of the House.

He has ever been a consistent Democrat, and a strong advocate of the rights of the people, a firm believer in economy and retrenchment in all the expenditures of the government, and in a strict construction of the constitution, and opposed to high salaries on the part of public officials. Through integrity and honesty he stands foremost among his fellow-citizens, always contributing to public charities and enterprises with a liberal hand. By industry and economy he has secured a most ample competency for life, and possesses an estate of large value for his children. Though for some years greatly afflicted with a nervous disease affecting his voice, he has borne his sufferings with that remarkable patience so characteristic of his strong mind and kind disposition. There are but few physicians in our land who have undergone more privations than Dr. Bennett in a practice of nearly fifty years. On one occasion, while traveling on a visit to one of his patients, his horse was brought to his knees by a stroke of lightning, yet the doctor escaped serious injury, being only temporarily blinded by the vividness of the flash. On another occasion his dwelling-house was struck by lightning and considerably injured, yet he and his family were not hurt. May we not attribute the deliverance of the doctor from these and frequent kindred perils to the fulfillment of that which is written in Holy Writ: "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land," for surely no person ever treated with more loving kindness and respect their parents than did Dr. Bennett. This characteristic of the doctor was not confined to his parents, for he was proverbially kind and profoundly respectful to all old people with whom he came in contact. He has made friends in a large circuit of country, and there is hardly a household far and near but that has known his friendly greetings and kind visitations. His early practice extended over a large part of Clermont and Hamilton Counties when physicians were scarce, especially able and successful practitioners. His honest life, his public services, his humane character, and his medical career in behalf of humanity will make him a monument more enduring than brass or marble.



JOSEPH DAVIS.

An early pioneer of, and half a century a resident in, Clermont County was Joseph Davis, born near Romney, in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1782. With his parents he emigrated to Ohio in 1803, and coming down the Ohio River in a flat, they landed at the mouth of Crawfish, and Joseph settled in Union township, on Shaylor's Run. Joseph being in his twenty-first year, and with the capital only of willing hands and an axe, went to work and soon saved money enough to purchase some land in Hardin's Survey, on the East Fork, between the present villages of Perin's Mills and Milford. On May 1, 1806, he was married to Rachel Fowler, and when they moved into the log cabin on his new purchase to begin housekeeping he carried all his household goods on a horse, and his wife followed on foot with her dishes of pewter in her apron. The cabin he had erected at first had no floor, and their beds were made with sticks and saplings, as were also their tables. There were born to them ten children, all boys,—Matthew, Jeremiah, Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Henry, Robert F., Ira I., George W., and William B., who all lived to manhood but one, and the five youngest of whom are still living. When he came into that part of Union township it was all a wilderness, but he reclaimed his purchase from the unbroken forest, and added new lands until he had bought and owned over four hundred acres at his death. For the first few years he made his own salt at Salt Run Creek, and wheat bread and coffee were rarities kept for Sunday morning. In the war of 1812, Joseph Davis served nearly two years as first lieutenant in Capt. AOsbrook's company, raised around Milford and the adjacent country in Hamilton County, and participated in the siege of Fort Meigs in the Maumee Valley, and was under Col.

Croghan in his gallant defense of Fort Stephenson or Sandusky. His wife, Rachel (Fowler), died Dec. 25, 1837, and on April 16, 1838, he married Rebecca Vail, by whom there was no issue. He died July 18, 1845, universally respected for his honesty and integrity, and greatly esteemed as a good citizen and enterprising farmer. While a member of no religious denomination, he was a moral man, and aided in sustaining the churches and liberally paid the preachers. He served many years as justice of the peace in Union township, and it is to be said to his great credit as an enlightened magistrate that no appeal was ever taken in any case from his docket, and it was his constant practice to prevent litigation and settle all disputes without the intervention of a suit if possible. 'Squire Davis was public-spirited, and having arisen from a poor boy to be one of the solid, substantial men of the county, he took a great interest in all public improvements, particularly in schools, in which in his young days the facilities for education were very few.

His eighth son, Ira I. Davis, resides on his farm in Clay's Survey, adjoining the one where is the old Davis homestead now owned by the seventh son, Robert F. Ira I. Davis was born Oct. 10, 1827. He was married by S. H. Whitmore, a justice of the peace, Dec. 27, 1852, to Lydia A. Edwards, daughter of Isaac Edwards, Sr., by whom he had three children. After the death of his first wife he was the second time married, and on March 9, 1862, by Rev. A. U. Beall, to Phebe A. Cross, daughter of Josiah Cross, by whom he had two children. Since her death, in 1872, he has remained a widower. He is a good farmer, with the characteristics that made his honored father a man of note and respected in the community.

- Dart, George.
 Day, John, No. 706; Robert Brown, original proprietor.
 Day, Elijah.
 Day, Phoebe.
 Doan, Wm., Jr.
 Douglas, Wm.
 Day, Aaron C., No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, orig. prop.
 *Day, Timothy, No. 2434; Edw. Carrington, orig. prop.
 *Davis, Thomas, No. 1771; Jos. Winlock, original proprietor.
 Emery, Peter, Jr.
 Edwards, Isaac, No. 2434; Edw. Carrington, orig. prop.
 Emery, Peter, Sr., No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, orig. prop.
 Emery, Charles.
 Emery, John.
 *Ebersole, Christian, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 Ferrée, Moses.
 Fox, James.
 Furlong, Lewis, No. 2434; Edw. Carrington, orig. prop.
 Frazee, Joseph.
 Frazee, Jonah, No. 1935; John Hardin, original proprietor.
 Fisher, Elias T.
 Farrow, Charles.
 Fee, Robert.
 Fountain, Mathew, No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, original proprietor.
 *Ferris, Andrew, No. 7090; Abraham Bowman, orig. prop.
 *Ferris, Joseph, No. 7090; Abraham Bowman, orig. prop.
 Garland, Peregrine, No. 2745; John Graham, orig. prop.
 Guthrie, William.
 Genoways, James B., No. 3856; Francis Peyton, orig. prop.
 Gould, James.
 *Gest, Jacob, No. 2434; Edward Carrington, orig. prop.
 *Gatch, Philip, Jr.
 Hays, Gabriel, No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, orig. prop.
 Hughs, Evan.
 Hall, William, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Hunter, John, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 Hunter, Reuben.
 Hatfield, William.
 Heltman, John, No. 3856; Francis Peyton, orig. prop.
 Hathorn, John.
 Higginbotham, George.
 *Hankins, Daniel, No. 674; Matthew Clay, orig. prop.
 Jones, Benjamin.
 Jenkins, Tephannah.
 James, Isaac, No. 434; Robert Powell, original proprietor.
 Jones, William L., No. 2434; Edward Carrington, original proprietor.
 Johnson, Nathaniel, No. 2434; Edward Carrington, original proprietor.
 *Jolley, John, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 Ketchum, Jeremiah, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 Kyle, Robert, No. 666; R. and J. Morrow, orig. props.
 Kyle, Thomas, No. 666; R. and J. Morrow, orig. props.
 Kyle, John, No. 666; R. and J. Morrow, orig. props.
 Kyle, Joseph, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 *Kirby, Timothy, No. 2434; Edward Carrington, orig. prop.
 *Kyle, Zachariah, No. 666; R. and J. Morrow, orig. props.
 Lewis, Phineas.
 Loyd, Reuben, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 Ludlow, Piatt.
 Link, Andrew.
 *Lane, Shadrach, No. 9031; Thomas T. Hinde, original proprietor.
 McClure, Richard, No. 9031; Thomas T. Hinde, original proprietor.
 Malott, William, Jr., No. 2721; John Obannon, orig. prop.
 Malott, Isaac L.
 Malott, Zedekiah.
 McGuire, John, No. 674; Matthew Clay, orig. prop.
 Merrit, Joseph.
 Malott, Abner.
 Malott, Richard, No. 9031; Thos. T. Hinde, orig. prop.
 Medaris, Oliver, No. 3814; James Herron, original proprietor.
 Malott, John, No. 9031; Thomas T. Hinde, orig. prop.
 Morrill, Alfonso.
 Miller, John.
 McDaniel, Jesse.
 Morris, Joseph, No. 2058; Nathaniel Darbey, orig. prop.
 McCord, Rachel.
 McMahan, George, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
 McFarland, Robert, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
 *Millspaugh, James, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 *Mathews, George and Charles, No. 1138; George Mathews, original proprietor.
 Potter, Mathias.
 Perry, Joseph.
 Perry, Nathan.
 Porter, Phillip.
 Phillips, Joseph.
 Price, Peter.
 Preble, David.
 Preble, Otis.
 Prickett, Josiah, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 Prickett, Nicholas.
 Prickett, John, Sr.
 Phillips, William.
 Pratt, William.
 *Porter, Elias, Jr., No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, original proprietor.
 Robinson, Thomas, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, orig. prop.
 Robinson, Stephen, No. 3814; James Herron, orig. prop.
 Robinson, Zachariah, No. 3814; James Herron, orig. prop.
 Rubart, Reed.
 Robb, William, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 Rhoads, Ezekiel M.
 Rice, Holman, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Smith, William.
 Sheffe, Ruth.
 Shaver, Ludwick.
 Steward, Amasa.
 Steward, John, No. 3814; James Herron, original proprietor.
 Smith, Benjamin.
 Sheldon, Thomas.
 Stockton, George W., No. 637; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 Steward, Cornelius.
 Sigmond, James.
 Smith, Orin, No. 3878; James Gunner, original proprietor.
 *Shaylor, Samuel V., No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, orig. prop.
 *Shearer, George, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 *Seldin, Miles, No. 676; Samuel Seldin, original proprietor.
 *Sealy, Joseph, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, original proprietor.
 *Steward, John, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, orig. prop.
 Troy, Christopher, No. 1771; Joseph Winlock, orig. prop.
 Turner, Michael, No. 430; Robert Powell, original proprietor.
 Thomas, Walter, No. 2745; John Graham, original proprietor.
 Thomas, Amos, No. 1935; John Hardin, original proprietor.
 Thomas, Elias.
 Teal, Jacob L., No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, original proprietor.
 Teal, Jacob, No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, original proprietor.
 Teal, Jesse.
 Temple, Robert.
 Temple, Ebenezer.
 Thomas, James, No. 1671; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Thomas, William.
 Nail, Isaac, No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, original proprietor.
 *Vance, Samuel C., No. 9031; Thomas S. Hinde, orig. prop.
 Wilson, Benjamin.
 Wilson, M. C.
 Williamson, John, No. 3856; Francis Peyton, orig. prop.
 Wilson, Savil, No. 1115; William Mosely, original proprietor.
 White, George.
 Whitaker, Christiana, No. 637; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 Ward, James, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 Ward, John.
 Witham, Nathaniel, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 Witham, Gideon, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 White, John, No. 637; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 Whippy, David, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, orig. prop.
 Whippy, John.
 Warren, John, No. 1134; Churchill Jones, original proprietor.
 Williamson, Benjamin.
 *Williams, William, No. 430; Robert Powell, orig. prop.
 *Wilson, Benjamin, No. 3814; James Herron, orig. prop.

The number of acres reported for assessment were 15,505, valued at \$60,006, on which were levied a State tax of \$120.01, and a county tax of not quite double that amount. The number of horses were 224, worth \$8960; and cattle 400, valued at \$3200. The entire tax on personal property was only \$67.07.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The records of Union from its organization, Dec. 4, 1811, until 1853, are missing. In the last-named year the annual meeting was held at the school-house in District No. 4, and the following elected: R. Perin, Samuel Kyle, and Thomas W. Duckett, Trustees; Harvey W. Sutton, Clerk; Robert Temple, Treasurer; Samuel Lane, Assessor; and Wm. Hall, Constable.

Since this meeting the principal officers have been:

TRUSTEES.

- 1854.—R. Perin, Thomas W. Duckett, John W. Gest.
 1855.—H. Davis, Jesse Teal, John W. Gest.
 1856.—N. G. Witham, Jesse Teal, H. Broadwell.
 1857.—N. G. Witham, Samuel Lane, Jr., E. D. Phillips.
 1858.—Peter Crumbaugh, Zacheus Kyle, E. D. Phillips.
 1859.—Peter Crumbaugh, L. L. Warren, E. D. Phillips.
 1860.—John S. Jenkins, Jacob L. Teal, E. D. Phillips.
 1861.—John W. Kyle, S. D. Davis, E. D. Phillips.

1862.—John W. Kyle, S. D. Davis, P. S. Jones.
 1863.—Andrew Beagle, S. D. Davis, Wm. Fitzpatrick.
 1864.—Thomas Bradbury, James Paxton, Andrew Beagle.
 1865-66.—Wm. Fitzpatrick, B. W. Teal, Andrew Beagle.
 1867.—Joseph Kyle, B. W. Teal, Andrew Beagle.
 1868.—Joseph Kyle, J. M. Teal, Moses Elstun.
 1869-70.—J. H. Whitaker, J. M. Teal, Wm. Walker.
 1871.—Lewis Ludlow, Reuben White, R. F. Davis.
 1872.—N. G. Witham, Andrew Beagle, R. F. Davis.
 1873.—R. D. Hewitt, Lewis Gelvin, R. F. Davis.
 1874.—A. J. Miller, Wm. Prickett, R. F. Davis.
 1875-76.—John Ayres, Wm. Prickett, Benj. Marriott.
 1877.—John Ayres, Lewis Gelvin, Benj. Marriott.
 1878.—John Ayres, J. M. Teal, Benj. Marriott.
 1879.—A. C. Davis, J. M. Teal, L. Gelvin.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1854, P. S. Jones; 1855, Samuel Teal; 1856, John S. Lane; 1857-60, Samuel L. Teal; 1861-62, James McMahan; 1863-66, E. G. Gest; 1867-69, N. G. Witham; 1870, S. T. Witham; 1871-72, John C. McGuire; 1873-75, S. T. Witham; 1876, John W. Hunt; 1877-78, C. C. McGuire; 1879, J. W. Hunt.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

1854-55, Robert Temple; 1856-60, W. H. Cumback; 1861-62, Daniel Brinkley; 1863, M. Elstun; 1864-69, P. S. Jones; 1870, J. F. Perdrizet; 1871-72, P. S. Jones; 1873, M. Simmons; 1874-75, W. A. Wood; 1876-79, J. F. Perdrizet.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

1854, John S. Lane; 1855, G. V. Witham; 1856-58, John S. Jenkins; 1859, P. S. Jones; 1860, James Givens; 1861, John S. Jenkins; 1862-63, B. W. Teal; 1864, H. B. Jones; 1865-66, J. D. Hatfield; 1867, Merit Johnson; 1868-70, G. H. Warren; 1871, George Carter; 1872, John A. Morrison; 1873, C. F. Manning; 1874, P. S. Jones; 1875, Herman Blanchard; 1876, C. C. Manning; 1877-78, A. W. Hill; 1879, R. D. Sapp.

The loss of the records precludes the giving of interesting information pertaining to the early roads and other township interests; but a brief account of some of the most prominent thoroughfares may be found in a general chapter of this book. The widely-known Ohio turnpike gives the people of the southern part of the township a good outlet, and caused many fine improvements to be made along its line. Bisecting the township near its centre is the Batavia pike, another toll-road, and one of the finest highways in this part of the State. The Nine-Mile free pike has been extended from Pierce through Western Union to intersect this road at Mount Carmel, and is the longest line of improved road in the township. Union is well supplied with railway facilities. The Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad follows the East Fork, and has stations at South Milford, Elstun's, Davis', Cohoon (opposite Periu's Mills), and at East Liberty. The Cincinnati and Portsmouth enters the township near Mount Carmel, thence runs northeast to Glen Este, Willowville, and Olive Branch, having stations at the points named; and, lastly, the Ohio River division of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad runs through the southwestern part of the township, having a station at Tobasco. These roads, although but recently constructed, have aided wonderfully in developing the resources of the township. Union maintains a fine cemetery at Mount Moriah, on the Ohio pike, near Tobasco. It contains more than six acres, and is substantially and attractively improved. At other points, generally in connection with church-yards, are small burial-grounds.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

The hamlet of Willowville, on the Batavia turnpike, in the eastern part of Union, has about half a dozen houses and a store, kept by Charles McGuire. Here James Stewart was engaged in merchandising as early as 1835, and others followed for short periods. In 1866 a post-office, bearing the name of the hamlet, was established and placed in charge of Jacob Meyers, but it was soon discontinued. At Glen Este, in the same locality, a post-office has been opened since the completion of the railroad, and at that point Charles Conklin has, also, a small store.

EAST LIBERTY

is a small hamlet on the East Fork, near the northeast corner of the township, and owes its existence to the milling interests at that place, no particular effort having been made to found a village. But since the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad has located a station here a village has been regularly laid out. The plat was made by Daniel Baldwin in March, 1877, and embraced 6.07 acres of land, forming 21 lots. The streets were named Woodward, Nealy, Baldwin, Harrison, and Hayes.

The water-power of the East Fork here was first improved by John Bills, who put up a small mill some time about 1825. Subsequently John Baker, who had been Samuel Perin's miller, became the owner. The latter sold out to Mathias Kugler, who erected the present mill and gave the locality the name of East Liberty. The present owner of the mill is Philip Huffman. It has a good capacity, and can be operated ten months per year. While Kugler owned the mills he had a store and a large distillery, and the place was the seat of a business which was as important as any carried on in the county. The distillery has long since been discontinued and the buildings removed. For a time there was no store at the mills, but for the past few years R. Sapp has been here engaged in merchandising.

In addition to the extensive distillery of Kugler at East Liberty, which embraced also a large cooperage, the distillation of liquor was formerly carried on in this part of the township by Thomas Davis, Isaiah Vail, William Vail, and Robert Cazal. Davis had a saw-mill on Shaylor's Run, where the lumber was formed into rafts and floated down the river. On Salt Run were some rude salt-works, operated at an early day for Gen. William Lytle by John Malott, and other small industries have been carried on in this part of the township, all being discontinued when the water-power failed, in consequence of the clearing up of the country.

TOBASCO

is near the southwest corner of the township, on the Ohio turnpike, and is a station of the C. & E. R. R. (Ohio River division). The place had its beginning at the cross-roads which separated the farms of John White, William Whitaker, James Ward, and Isaac Van Eaton. On the Ward farm Elias T. Fisher secured a few acres and put up a cabinet-shop, before 1820, in which he carried on his trade. Soon a blacksmith-shop was erected by James Hunter and a wagon-maker's shop by Michael Hahn, and the place began to assume importance as a busy hamlet. At present a smithy is carried on by Frank Johnson and carpenter-

building-shops by N. S. Fisher and Robert Jeremiah, each employing a number of men.

John Manker had one of the first stores in the hamlet, near the present toll-gate, about fifty years ago, selling goods in one end of the house and keeping a tavern in the other. Some time about 1845 another store and tavern was opened in the building which is now partly occupied by Tobasco Grange. Samuel McLaughlin was the first there in trade and the last J. D. Witham, about 1868. A number of other persons have here merchandized, meantime. In the year last named R. Jeremiah and W. M. Parks opened a store in the present business house, and were followed by Ben Moore, Z. D. Kyle, and the present D. Sheldon & Co. In the depot building R. White has carried on a grocery-store the past year; and these two places constitute the mercantile interests of the hamlet.

The Withamsville post-office was first at this place at the house of Elias T. Fisher, and after its removal to Withamsville proper an effort was made to secure an office for this hamlet, which about the time of the Mexican war was called Tobasco. The project did not succeed until recently, and Douglas Sheldon was appointed the first postmaster of the Tobasco office. The mail is supplied by the Eastern Railroad daily. The building of that road caused a demand for village lots, and on the 28th of February, 1878, Reuben White laid out 25 lots on the west side of Nine-Mile turnpike, the area being nearly 14 acres. Since that time a number of new houses have been built, and Tobasco has entered upon a promising future. A mile east, on the Ohio turnpike, is the village of

WITHAMSVILLE,

so named for the Witham family, the original settlers there.

No attempt was made to found a regular village, but the place attained its size and importance in the course of time simply as a country settlement and trading-point. At present there are two churches and the usual adjuncts of a village of a few hundred inhabitants. The widow Britton was the first to engage in trade, about 1816, and was followed two years later by Nathaniel Witham. After merchandising for a time he went out of trade, but in 1828 opened another store, which he had until 1842, when Maurice Witham was his successor for a dozen years. About 1830, Otis Preble and Nathaniel Temple opened a store on the lot now occupied by the Fitzpatrick building, the site having been occupied for merchandising ever since. The present building was erected about 1869 by W. H. Woodlief, who carried on an extensive business. The present firm is William M. Fitzpatrick & Son. The building is three stories high, the second story forming a public hall, and the third belonging to the Masons. David Preble opened another store in 1830, making three in the place, the aggregate business for those times being large. Five or six years later Dr. William Doane and James Ward opened a store in connection with their mill, on the site now occupied by Odd-Fellows' Hall. This building was afterwards purchased by the citizens for a free church, which has long since passed away. Among other merchants in the village have been Peter Jones, Erasmus Short, and at Gum Springs, west of the village, L. L.

Warren. In 1868, E. Bennett & Sons engaged in trade where is now H. R. Bennett. Here, also, is kept the post-office, which was established at what is now Tobasco. In 1830, Elias T. Fisher was the postmaster; in 1841, James Ward, Jr.; 1845, Otis Preble; 1847, Nathaniel Temple; 1851, Lamanda Parks; 1853, J. C. Witham; and the successive postmasters have been P. S. Jones, L. L. Warren, W. L. Hall, P. S. Jones, H. L. Donham, Lamanda Parks, W. H. Woodlief, A. B. Smith, and William P. Whittaker. A daily mail is supplied.

At the Gum Springs John E. Williams opened the first public-house, and was followed by James Wilson. About the same time Nathaniel Witham entertained the public in connection with his store. Benjamin Tatman began keeping public-house in part of the present stand, where among the successive landlords have been Lamanda Parks, W. A. Ryan, William H. Lane, William J. Behymer, John Weil.

Among the mechanics at Withamsville have been blacksmiths, John Thompson, Isaac and Thomas Gray, William McMurchy, Madison Hall, and, for the past thirty-five years, A. B. & J. W. Jones. For the same length of time P. S. Jones has been a wheelwright, the two shops producing a large amount of work. Other wheelwrights have been John Webster, Isaac Gray, and George Wilmington.

Twenty-five years ago Jones & Wilmington had a large shop for the manufacture of Windsor chairs, which they carried on a few years, employing a dozen hands. Since that period P. S. Jones has been the undertaker of this part of the county, and G. V. Witham the cabinet-maker. East of the village James Simpson had a carding-machine, operated by horse-power, and William Hall had a horse-power mill. At the village, about 1835, Doane & Ward had steam saw- and grist-mills on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church, which were extensively operated several years. After being the property of William Hall some time they were demolished.

About 1818, Dr. William Doane, who had studied medicine with Dr. Porter, of Ohio township, located here as a practitioner, and in time was elected to Congress from this district. One of his pupils was Dr. Elias Bennett, who engaged here in practice in 1830, and continued until 1878, but still lives as a retired physician at Withamsville. Dr. Doane died here June 20, 1847. From 1847, for a few years, Dr. J. C. Webber was a practicing physician in the village, and later Drs. H. L. Donham and J. C. Collins. Since 1851, Dr. J. M. Witham has followed the profession, and since 1873 has had associated with him his son, F. P. Witham. In 1879, Dr. C. A. Bennett, son of the veteran Dr. E. Bennett, commenced his career as a practitioner, the three last named being the present physicians.

MOUNT CARMEL

is a long, straggling village on the Batavia turnpike, near the Hamilton County line. It is located on a high but level tract of land, and consists of two parts, locally known as East and West Mount Carmel, which were built on lots secured from the farms in this locality, no village having ever been regularly laid out. The growth of the place has been slow but constant, and at present there are several churches, a fine graded-school building, and a few hundred

inhabitants. Peter C. Parker had the first store, near where is the present post-office. The second was kept by John Rose, in the western part, and about the same time William Cumback, in a building which stood near the centre of the village, had another store. Elias Broadwell and A. H. Cumback were also merchants of this period. In 1847, Joshua Dial engaged in trade where were afterwards Moses Elstun, Gotlieb Seitz, M. V. Markley, and the present J. W. Markley. Near 1847, Frederick Perdrizet began a trade, which since 1857 has been carried on by J. F. Perdrizet. At East Mount Carmel, Lane & Richards began merchandising many years ago, and were succeeded by Samuel Lane, for a long period a merchant in a building which yet stands east of the Methodist Episcopal church. In this part is a grocery-store, by Collins Doughty, and in the west part one by John Vail.

In 1840, Caleb Dial was the postmaster of the Mount Carmel office; in 1851, William Cumback; 1853, Herbert A. Cumback; 1865, C. C. Manning; 1866, Gotlieb Seitz; 1867, M. V. Markley; and 1875, J. M. Markley. For many years past the office has had a daily mail.

On Hall's Run, between the two parts of Mount Carmel, a famous old-time tavern was kept by John Whetston, at which stages stopped to change horses and long lines of loaded teams passed the night. Here were afterwards John Jamieson and others, as popular landlords. The house has long since been demolished. For some years the old John Rose house, in the western part of the village, was kept for the entertainment of the public. The present Mount Carmel House was opened by William A. Ryan many years ago, and has been kept the past twenty years by J. A. Miller, who has in connection a public hall.

The mechanic trades were early carried on by Jeremiah Sutton, Garrett Bias, and L. B. Wilmington, the latter continuing many years. Since 1849, E. D. Phillips has carried on shops at the lower end of the village, and at the upper part William Jones has shops. A quarter of a century ago chair-making formed an important industry at Mount Carmel, there being a number of shops, employing in the aggregate 30 hands. Among others who followed this business were Daniel Kelley, Henry Kelley, Shadrach Medaris, and John C. Kelley. This interest has long since been discontinued. In early times Moses Broadwell had a tannery at Hall's Run, near the old tavern stand, and was followed in that business by a man named Wright.

Representatives of the medical profession have lived at Mount Carmel, Dr. George Black being the first, and Drs. John A. Wheeler and B. Witham at present. Other practitioners have been Drs. Stephen J. Alexander, J. N. Thacker, Frank Parrish, L. W. Bishop, A. C. McChesney, and Frank Dennis.

SECRET ORDERS.

The township has several flourishing lodges, representing the Masonic order and the fraternity of Odd-Fellows. The first instituted was

MOUNT CARMEL LODGE, No. 190, I. O. O. F., which was organized Feb. 12, 1852, with Daniel Kelley, Noble Grand; John S. Lane, Vice-Grand; E. D. Phillips, Rec. Sec.; Isaac Jones, Per. Sec.; Robert C. Temple,

Treas.; and Elijah Day, John F. Avey, Samuel L. Teal, Emor Johnston, Isaac Jenkins, and W. A. Ryan, associate members. The lodge has had a membership of 80, and at present 56 belong. In 1867 the present fine hall was built, at a cost of \$2500, and the property is controlled by trustees William Prickett, B. Witham, and J. F. Perdrizet.

Since the institution of the lodge the Noble Grands for each year have been: 1852, Daniel Kelley, J. S. Lane; 1853, E. D. Phillips, Samuel L. Teal; 1854, R. C. Temple, S. W. Doane; 1855, Nathan McMahan, J. M. Phillips; 1856, S. L. Teal, John S. Jenkins; 1857, Josiah Cross, John M. Anderson; 1858, N. U. Kerr, John Kelley; 1859, G. L. Carter, Peter Snider; 1860, Frank White, William P. Lorne; 1861, S. F. Teal, S. L. Teal; 1862, N. U. Kerr, S. F. Teal; 1863, J. F. Perdrizet, Oscar Johnston; 1864, N. U. Kerr, Peter Snider; 1865, J. S. Jenkins, J. F. Perdrizet; 1866, G. W. Stafford, John G. Steitz; 1867, Samuel C. Thompson, J. M. Phillips; 1868, S. F. Perdrizet, John F. Lane; 1869, S. C. Thompson, Emor Johnston; 1870, Frank B. Lane, William S. Robinson; 1871, Charles Steine, Samuel Neighbors; 1872, T. F. Spaulding, C. M. Riggs; 1873, J. C. McGuire, M. V. Markley; 1874, M. A. Arthur, William D. Johnston; 1875, Samuel L. Witham, Oscar Jones; 1876, B. Witham, William Prickett; 1877, A. C. Davies, R. B. Kyle; 1878, J. W. Hill, Joseph Arthur; 1879, Isaac Jones, James Brazier; 1880, John D. Phillips.

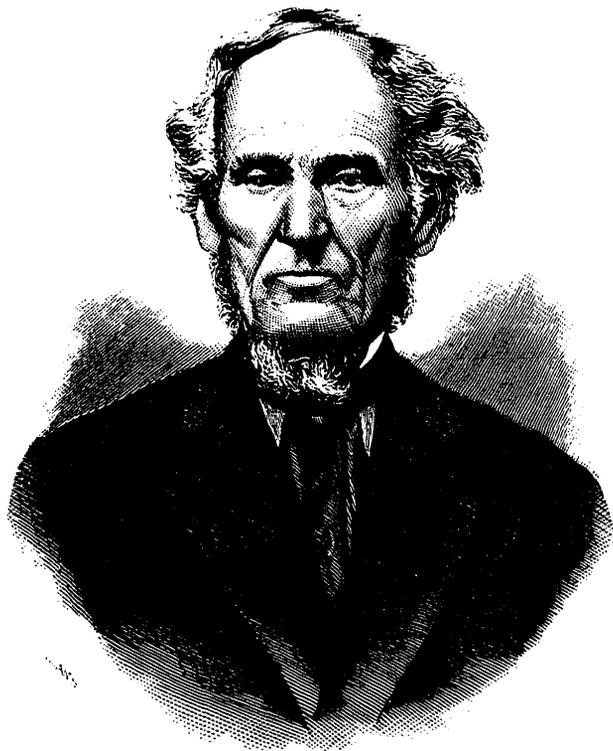
EUREKA LODGE, No. 447, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted at Withamsville, July 1, 1870, with charter members as follows: P. S. Jones, William Gaskins, A. B. Jones, J. W. Jones, T. C. Markley, Lewis Gelvin, W. T. Whitaker, W. J. Behymer, J. C. Hatfield, William Arthur, John Frantz. In a short time Henry Coones, N. H. Hatfield, E. Behymer, William Maddy, H. Myer, and Ed. Wilson became connected as members, and since that period the lodge has mainly been flourishing. Its meetings are held in a fine hall, above the public-school rooms, near the centre of Withamsville. The present officers are A. C. Bradbury, Noble Grand; G. W. Witham, Vice-Grand; T. W. Marshall, Rec. Sec.; F. P. Witham, Per. Sec.; L. Ludlow, Treas.; H. Cooms, J. P. Robb, Q. Hulst, Trustees.

The Noble Grands since the institution of the lodge have been P. S. Jones, J. D. Hatfield, W. T. Whitaker, Lewis Gelvin, William Swem, W. J. Behymer, Henry Coones, E. G. Gest, Lewis Ludlow, William Ellis, Elisha Behymer, Isaiah Hulst, A. K. Bennett, E. Wilson, E. Hughes, Dr. F. P. Witham, E. Nash, J. P. Robb, D. P. Durham, and A. C. Bradbury.

J. B. COVERT LODGE, No. 437, F. AND A. M.,

received its charter from the State Lodge, Oct. 21, 1869, with Henry Van Gundy, Isaac Van Eaton, N. S. Fisher, F. J. Banks, L. McLaughlin, James H. Whittaker, A. Fagin, William Johnson, W. W. Archer, William B. Cord, George Sheldon, John Gray, and Nathaniel Witham as constituent members. The lodge soon had a membership numbering 50, and at present (January, 1880) reports 56 in good standing. The communications of the lodge are held in a fine hall at Withamsville, which was built in 1869



D. K. Leavitt

DANIEL KENDRICK LEAVITT was born Jan. 25, 1801, in Amherst, Hillsborough Co., N. H., and was the youngest of twelve children in his father's family. His father, Andrew Leavitt, was three times married, and Daniel K. was born to his second wife, whose maiden name was Jones. Andrew Leavitt served in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Bunker Hill under Gen. Warren, and his eleventh child, a daughter, married a Mr. Hutchinson, and was the mother of the noted Hutchinson family of singers.

The subject of this sketch received the scanty education furnished at an early day in the New England district schools by a short attendance on them of winters, and worked on a farm, and also with his father, who was a large builder. In 1818 he bought his time of his father, and came to Cincinnati in the fall of that year with the Melendy brothers, who began the manufacture of fanning-mills in that city, and with whom for many years he was associated in business, and until the improved thrashing-machines with self-fanners supplanted the old-fashioned fanning-mill. He came from the State of New Hampshire over the mountains to Ohio with a horse and buggy, and Cincinnati was then a little city of only seventeen thousand inhabitants. He was married, in March, 1830, by Rev. Dr. Graves to Lucinda Belch, of Butler Co., Ohio, by whom he has had the following children: Elizabeth, unmarried; Andrew, married, and at home; Mary, married to Byington Campbell, of Ripley, Ohio; Daniel, married, and residing near Amelia; Cordelia, Harriet, and Topsy,—all three single; and Rufus, who died in his seventh year of age.

After, with the famous Melendy brothers, quitting the manufacture in Cincinnati of fanning-mills, he took up the trade of building, which he had learned under an appren-

ticeship with his father. He built the Cincinnati Vine Street Congregational church, and many other large edifices in that city, and in 1864 removed to Ripley, Ohio, where for eight years he carried on business, building and dealing in lumber. In 1872 he purchased of Nancy J. Pool the elegant farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres on which he now resides, located on the Mount Carmel and Tobasco free turnpike, half a mile from the former town, and the Cincinnati and Eastern, and Cincinnati and Portsmouth Narrow-Gauge Railroads. Both cross his farm, and the station of the latter is only ten rods from his residence. He is a general farmer, and makes a specialty of no particular productions, but gives considerable attention to fruits.

In the great revival of 1828 he was converted under the preaching of Revs. Ross and James Gallagher in the First Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, but subsequently, owing to the pro-slavery preaching of its pastor, Rev. Dr. Wilson, he with seventeen others withdrew and organized the Sixth Presbyterian Church. For twenty-five years he has been an elder in the church, to which both he and his family are zealously attached. He is of English extraction, and a Republican in his politics. Originally a Whig, he very early identified himself with the anti-slavery movement for the abolition of slavery when it was unpopular and brought obloquy on his head. He has lived to see the cause finally triumphant, and the cursed institution of slavery wiped from our statute-books, and the negro slave given the full rights of an American citizen. He is a noble type of the old Puritan descendants who threescore years and more ago came West, and to whose labors and works the remarkable growth of this new country in material and moral prosperity is very largely due.

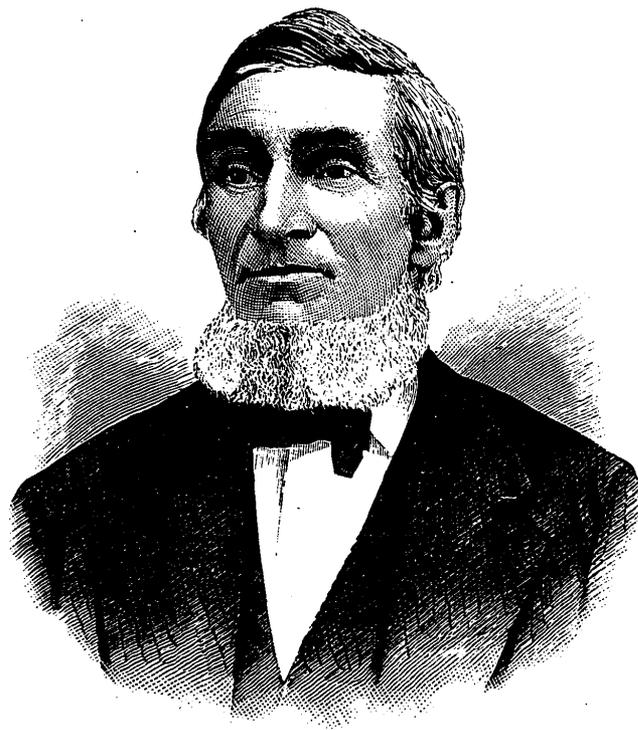


Photo. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

John M. Hunt

ONE of the solid farmers of Union township, owning two hundred and twenty-four acres, is John Moore Hunt, who was born near Trenton, N. J., June 6, 1816. He was the son of George and Sallie (Moore) Hunt, who emigrated the fall after his birth to Batavia, in this county, where George Hunt, his father, for several years followed the profession of school-teaching, and was the first schoolmaster in Batavia, and subsequently taught two years at Columbia. He afterwards returned to Batavia and settled on a farm near this town, where he died in his sixty-eighth year. He was the father of the following children: Charles, Louisa, Jesse, Jonathan, John Moore, George W., Sallie, James M., Elizabeth, and Mary. John Moore Hunt lived in Batavia until about his fourteenth year, when he went to his father's farm and there worked until he began to learn the trade of a carpenter with his brother Jesse and Basil Thompson. This avocation he followed with success for twenty-two years, and was considered one of the best house-joiners in Clermont. He then settled on a farm once owned by Col. William Curry, in Batavia township, but afterwards purchased the Conklin farm near Olive Branch, in Union township,

where he has ever since resided. He was married, Oct. 27, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Conklin, daughter of Stephen Conklin, formerly of Cincinnati, by Rev. Joel Dolby, of the Protestant Methodist Church. From this union there were nine children, to wit: Sallie, intermarried with B. F. Bragdon; Charles Moore, married to Mollie, daughter of Col. James Given, and residing in Kansas; Benjamin F., deceased in his nineteenth year; Carrie; Emma; Clara, married to William Dinkleman, residing in Madisonville; Olive; William; and Elmer Ellsworth. Mr. Hunt is a practical farmer, and has always taken great interest in the agricultural fairs of the county. He is a member of no religious denomination, but all his family belong to the Baptist Church, to which he is a regular contributor. He always has refused to be a candidate for local offices, but in politics is a pronounced Republican. He has twice revisited New Jersey, the scene of his birth, once in 1857 and again in 1875.

His farm is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the county, and on it Mr. Hunt lives in independence, respected and esteemed by his neighbors.

by N. S. Fisher, and the principal officers from the organization of the lodge have been the following:

- 1870.—Henry Van Gundy, W. M.; Isaac Van Eaton, S. W.; N. S. Fisher, J. W.; James H. Whittaker, Sec.
 1871.—Henry Van Gundy, W. M.; A. J. Banks, S. W.; John A. Morrison, J. W.; C. P. Witham, Sec.
 1872.—A. J. Banks, W. M.; John A. Morrison, S. W.; Davis Whippy, J. W.; James H. Whittaker, Sec.
 1873.—A. J. Banks, W. M.; Davis Whippy, S. W.; James McRoberts, J. W.; L. D. Fisher, Sec.
 1874.—Davis Whippy, W. M.; C. H. Cline, S. W.; George W. Behymer, J. W.; L. D. Fisher, Sec.
 1875.—Davis Whippy, W. M.; C. H. Cline, S. W.; George W. Behymer, J. W.; S. A. Muchmore, Sec.
 1876.—C. H. Cline, W. M.; John A. Morrison, S. W.; William E. Mattox, J. W.; L. D. Fisher, Sec.
 1877.—C. H. Cline, W. M.; James O. Johnson, S. W.; C. P. Witham, J. W.; G. L. Van Sant, Sec.
 1878.—N. S. Fisher, W. M.; George J. Zabriskie, S. W.; George R. Bliss, J. W.; G. L. Van Sant, Sec.
 1879.—N. S. Fisher, W. M.; G. L. Van Sant, S. W.; George R. Bliss, J. W.; Bennett Behymer, Sec.
 1880.—C. H. Cline, W. M.; George R. Bliss, S. W.; C. A. Bennett, J. W.; Bennett Behymer, Sec.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Among the pioneer teachers of Union is remembered Joseph Gossett, a relative of the Davis family, who was an excellent penman and a good teacher. He taught many years, pursuing his duties from morning until dark in the evening. Thomas Brinton, Samuel Ewing, Elijah Williamson, and Daniel F. Birney also helped to educate the youth of the early settlers. No official knowledge of the schools can be obtained, since the records have not been preserved; but in 1853 the sub-districts reported as follows:

No. 1 had no school-house and asked for an appropriation of \$700 to build one.

No. 2 reported its school in good condition.

No. 3 represented that its house was so poor that the demand for a new one was very urgent.

No. 4 reported a debt of \$57.14.

No. 5 was unrepresented.

No. 6 was in a flourishing condition.

No. 7 had no school-house and did not care to have any.

No. 8 had no house and asked for an appropriation of \$800 to build one.

The requests of the several districts were complied with, and school buildings erected as soon as the funds could be raised. Most of the districts now possess good houses, and considerable attention is paid to the schools maintained in them, about eighteen weeks per year. In 1879 the number of pupils attending the public schools, outside of the special district of Mount Carmel, was 324, and the amount paid for their instruction, \$254.91. The president of the board of education was N. S. Fisher, and the secretary J. W. Hunt.

MOUNT CARMEL SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

was formed Aug. 30, 1866, under the act of 1849 and the amendatory acts thereto, to include the territory of what was formerly district No. 9. The board of education selected was composed of William Walker and J. F. Dennis, for one year; Samuel Lane, Sr., and George Markley, for two years; M. Johnson and E. Forbes, for three years.

J. F. Dennis was chosen president, and Merit Johnson secretary of the board; and these officers and treasurer, in the order named for each year since the organization of the district, have been: 1867, J. Manning, M. Johnson, S. Lane; 1868, L. W. Bishop, M. Johnson, J. M. Rust; 1869, L. W. Bishop, Mahlon L. Broadwell, J. M. Rust; 1870, Mahlon Hayworth, Mahlon L. Broadwell, J. M. Rust; 1871, Emor Johnson, M. Simmons, J. F. Perdrizet; 1872, N. A. Day, M. Simmons, J. F. Perdrizet; 1873, W. F. Prickett, N. A. Day, J. F. Perdrizet; 1874, J. K. Kyle, M. Simmons, N. A. Day; 1875, E. D. Phillips, M. Simmons, N. A. Day; 1876, E. D. Phillips, M. Simmons, J. M. Rust; 1877-79, E. D. Phillips, M. Simmons, J. A. Wheeler.

In 1876 the board purchased two and a half acres of ground on which to erect the new school edifice, which was completed at a cost of nearly \$7000. It is a handsome two-story brick building, containing four spacious rooms and two vestibules. The location is central for the district, which is about two miles square, and the lot has been partially improved. Until this house was occupied the schools were taught in two buildings, located in the eastern and the western parts of the hamlet. The first year of the special district \$600 were voted for the support of the schools, and James Lane was the principal, continuing until 1869, when he was succeeded by E. A. Bunton. In 1870, C. M. Riggs was the principal; from 1871 till 1873, L. D. Manning; 1874, W. C. McGill; 1875-77, A. W. Williamson; 1878-79, D. G. Drake, assisted by Laura A. Rice and Ella M. Dennis. About \$1200 per year are paid for the instruction of the 140 pupils attending the Mount Carmel schools thirty-two weeks per year. In the high-school department were 33 pupils, and the schools throughout had the reputation of being well conducted.

More than thirty years ago the Rev. L. G. Gaines taught a select school of considerable merit at Mount Carmel.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

At Withamsville was originally organized the "Ten-Mile Baptist Church" (whose history is given in the township of Pierce), and the earliest settlers seem to have belonged to the Baptist persuasion. The organizations at present existing in the township are of comparatively recent origin, one of the oldest being the

FIRST REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF WITHAMSVILLE, which was constituted March 21, 1845, with 48 members, among them being Jephtha Johnson, Martha Johnson, Newton Corbley, Huldah Corbley, Reuben Loyd, Nancy Loyd, Nancy Stockton, Joseph Hatfield, Elizabeth Hatfield, Maria Kelly, Margaret Campbell, James T. Robb, William Arthur, Benjamin Behymer, Fanny Behmyer, Benjamin Bragdon, Rebecca Bragdon, Rebecca Johnson, Catherine Loyd, Elias Littleton, Sarah Littleton, Sarah Wheeler, Elizabeth Hulick, Nancy Kirgan, James Wood, William Nash, Sr., Elizabeth Robb, David Kirgan, Lucinda Arthur, Nancy Robb, Susan Nash, Reuben Bennett, Margaret Nash.

Jephtha Johnson and Joseph Hatfield were elected the first deacons; David Kirgan, clerk; William Arthur and Newton Corbley, singing clerks; William Nash, Reuben

Loyd, and James Wood, trustees of the building fund; William Nash, Elias Nash, and S. Hatfield, committee on ministerial supply. Elder A. Sargent became the first pastor, giving the church one-fourth of his time. Thus organized, the work of building a meeting-house was actively pushed forward, and in 1846 a respectable edifice was occupied for worship. Thorough repairs in 1879 have made it very comfortable, and a fine bell and organ recently procured lend additional attractions.

Viewed as a whole, the church has been prosperous, but previous to the war of 1861 it was somewhat distracted by the slavery question. On the 21st of October, 1854, a resolution was offered in church-meeting to the effect "That we are opposed to the introduction of any political question into the church, therefore we cannot consistently sympathize or co-operate with our brethren in any political efforts to prevent the extension of slavery or the liberation of those in bondage." This resolution was very properly rejected, whereupon some of the members withdrew because religion was blended with politics, and one member was excluded for saying "that the Withamsville Baptist Church is an abolitionist church." At present the church is fairly flourishing, having nearly 100 members, with M. Johnson, B. Behmyer, and H. Coones as deacons, and the latter serving also as clerk. Other clerks have been Elias Nash, Peter Robb, M. Johnson, and William Arthur.

The church ordained to the ministry William Martin in 1850, and twenty years later Stephen G. Lindsey. In 1850 appears the name of Rev. William D. Spaldon as pastor; in 1861, Rev. William Dolby; 1866, Rev. William D. Spaldon; 1867, Rev. Joseph Hawkins; 1868, Rev. William D. Spaldon; 1871, Rev. E. R. Hera; 1873, Rev. J. Hawkins, who yet occasionally serves the church, there being no regular minister at present.

A well-attended Sunday-school is maintained, which has H. Coones for superintendent.

THE CENTRAL CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist class in this part of the township was composed of A. B. and Elizabeth Jones; Jacob McCord; Elizabeth Swem; J. W. and Amelia Jones; Henry Nash and wife; James and Virginia Nash; Eliza and Nancy Nash; John Harris and wife; Jacob Behmyer and wife; John Shannon and wife; and John L. Jones, who was one of the first class-leaders. The preaching services were first held over the blacksmith-shop of the Jones Brothers, but soon measures were taken to build a house of worship. This project was largely promoted by A. B. Jones, and in 1857 the house was inclosed, but it was not fully finished until ten years later. The house is of brick, 40 by 50 feet, 15 feet in height, and cost a little more than \$3000. The first trustees were John Gest, Hezekiah Hawkins, James Ellis, J. W. Jones, A. B. Jones, John L. Jones, and John Harris. At the dedication of this house a large accession of members followed as the result of a series of revival meetings, held about that time; but the membership has diminished from year to year until at present it numbers but 25. The church has its ministerial supply from the Amelia Circuit.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF TOBASCO.

About 1835 a society of this faith was formed in this locality, which had among its members Samuel McCord, John Mills, Henry Hopper, Margaret Hopper, James Ward, Joshua Ward, John Ward, Sarah Smith, Joshua Whipple and his wife, Stephen Conklin, George Wilmington, Hester Eldridge, Mary Jellison, and others. The meetings were first held in the school-house which stood on the side of the present church building, but in June, 1842, a lot of land was secured west of the school building, on which to erect a house of worship. The lot was conveyed to Stephen Conklin, George Wilmington, Henry Hopper, and Joshua Ward as trustees. A small brick meeting-house was built the same season, in which the society worshiped until 1869, when it was remodeled and enlarged. It has again, within the past year, been renovated, and, having attractive surroundings, is a very inviting place of worship. The trustees in 1879 were James O. Johnson, N. S. Fisher, M. A. Arthur, L. D. Witham, and H. C. Jeremiah. The steward of the church was J. W. Kelly.

The church has always enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and in 1879 had 70 members under the pastoral direction of the Rev. William Hillenschenkle. Other ministers have been the Revs. McGuire, Evans, Dolby, Langdon, Boyd, Davis, White, Bartlett, Rose, Williams, Rowan, Warrington, and Johnson.

In the rear of the church is a grave-yard, from the Witham farm, which has been enlarged from time to time until it has become a spacious cemetery. The last addition was made in 1870, when the township authorities purchased five acres more, and have since then generously improved the grounds. The cemetery is situated on an elevated tract of ground, a little more than midway between the hamlets of Tobasco and Withamsville, and bears the name of "Mount Moriah." It contains a neat vault, erected in 1877, and many fine monuments.

THE MOUNT CARMEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This body was organized by the Rev. S. J. Miller, about 1840, of the following persons, most of whom were formerly members of the Round Bottom congregation: Campbell Johnston, Jerusha, Jane, and Frederick Johnston, Thomas Davidson, Margaret Davidson, Margaret and Mary Johnston, William Cumback, Nancy Cumback, Henry Broadwell, S. J. Alexander, Elizabeth Alexander, Sr., Elizabeth Alexander, Jr., William Pool, Catharine Pool, Andrew Kirkpatrick, and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick.

William Cumback and Campbell Johnston were elected the first ruling elders. In 1842, Henry Broadwell was elected to the same office; in 1850, Moses Elstun, and yet serves in that capacity; in 1862, H. H. Cumback; in 1867, L. W. Bishop and John Manning; in 1869, Julius F. Perdrizet; in 1878, D. K. Leavitt and John Boice; and in 1880, M. V. Markley.

For some time the Rev. James Black served the congregation as a licentiate, but on the 24th of July, 1842, was ordained to the pastoral office, in which he remained a few years, and was the only settled pastor of the church, the subsequent ministers preaching as supplies. These have been the Revs. Wiseman, Gaines, Young, Mitchell, French,



Samuel Morse

Hill, McKee, Tedford, West, and Maxwell. In 1880 the Rev. H. A. Rossiter engaged to supply the pulpit. The congregation numbers 83 communicants, 42 of whom were added the preceding year. The Sunday-school has 90 members, and D. G. Drake for superintendent. The meeting-house which the society occupies at Mount Carmel was erected in 1851. It is a neat brick building, and has an inviting appearance. The present trustees are Robert Cribbitt, Frank Armstrong, and Harmon Blanchard. It is the second house of worship, the first one having stood near the present toll-house in Mount Carmel.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF MOUNT CARMEL.

Meetings of persons who believed in the universality of God's love were held in this locality many years ago, among the ministers being the Revs. A. G. Laurie, J. A. Gurley, George Rogers, M. Pingue, W. Y. Emmett, M. Crooley, J. W. Henley, and G. L. Demarest. Owing largely to the latter three the church was organized July 30, 1864, of persons who had formerly belonged to Newtown Church, viz.: Levi B. Wilmington, Artemas Day, N. A. Day, Sarah L. Whippy, Elmira Wilmington, R. Day, Margaret Thompson, M. Jenkins, Elizabeth Broadwell, E. Perin, Julius Kiser, P. Day, Nancy Day, A. R. Johnson, Jane Leaf, Mary Day, Mary Anderson, John Broadwell, and Robert Temple.

In 1867 the church united with the Odd-Fellows in erecting a fine building, the lower story of which was fitted up for a place of worship, which the society has since occupied. The trustees in 1867 were G. R. Johnson, L. Wilmington, and N. A. Day; and in 1880, J. M. Anderson, R. B. Kyle, and N. A. Day; E. D. Phillips, Treasurer; G. R. Johnson, Clerk; J. K. Kyle, Moderator; N. A. Day and E. D. Phillips, Deacons. For the past eighteen years the Rev. W. S. Bacon has had the pastoral direction of the church, which has nearly 100 members. A Sunday-school was organized some time before the church, which is yet continued with good interest, the average attendance being 65. For many years N. A. Day was the superintendent, and at present J. K. Kyle serves in that capacity.

WESLEY CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

at East Mount Carmel, was erected in 1852, on a lot of ground given for that purpose by Samuel Lane, Jr. It is beautifully located, and the house—a commodious brick—itsself appears very attractive. In 1879 its controlling trustees were J. M. Rust, Samuel Wright, W. J. Rust, Eugene Cross, Joseph Arthur, J. M. Phillips, J. D. Phillips, S. H. Cranse, and W. W. Duckwall. Close at hand is a fine parsonage which belongs to Olive Branch Circuit, from which the ministerial supply is obtained. The present is the second house of worship, the former, a small house standing at a point farther east, having been built a dozen years earlier, and was the first house of worship in this part of the township. Among the pioneer Methodists here were John Hall, Cyrus Broadwell, Cyrus Cross, James Ellis, Nathaniel Bennett, John and Samuel Lane. In 1879 the church had 113 members, under the leadership of the Rev. George E. Johnson, assisted by James Allen

and Samuel Wright. A large and well-conducted Sunday-school is maintained, which has for superintendents George E. Johnson, Ambrose Temple, J. W. Hill, W. W. Hill, Merit Johnson, and Harry Swartz, alternating their duties from Sabbath to Sabbath, an experiment which has proved satisfactory at Mount Carmel, where probably more attention is paid to Sunday-school matters than in any other locality in the county.

THE MOUNT CARMEL FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

is the youngest of the religious bodies organized in the township. It dates its beginning from October, 1877, when Frank Spalding and wife, Wilber Spalding, James Tompkins and wife, Nannie Tompkins, Joseph Arthur and wife, E. Forbes and wife, J. L. Forbes, and Addie Forbes united themselves in church fellowship. At present 17 members constitute the church, which has been supplied with preaching by the Revs. Spaldon, Hera, Hawkins, and Ware. E. Forbes and James Tompkins are the deacons, J. L. Forbes clerk, and E. Forbes treasurer.

In connection with a grange of Patrons of Husbandry, Union Hall, a two-story brick building erected in 1851, was purchased and fitted up for lodge and church purposes, the lower story being devoted to the latter object. The room will comfortably seat 200 persons.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL CHURCH,

near Willowville, is a frame house of worship built in 1846. The congregation which occupies it is small, and the present church council is composed of John Vogt, Christian Miller, and John Felger. The ministers of the New Richmond Church usually preach here once a month. In this locality, also, worship a society of United Brethren (also Germans), whose church organization is given in the history of Batavia, as is also the East Fork Baptist, organized at East Liberty, but now known as the Olive Branch Baptist Church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. SAMUEL WEST.

That distinguished servant of the Lord whose name stands at the head of this biographical sketch, in consequence of his relation to the great West and the labors and privations he endured in planting the gospel from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi; and from the lakes to the Ohio, deserves a prominent place in the annals of Clermont County, where he so long lived and where his bold spirit took its departure. He was born in Pennsylvania, not later than the year 1779, February 14th. He was descended from a family that emigrated very early to America after the settlements opened up on the Atlantic coast, in the seventeenth century, and was of a collateral branch of which Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, was a member. He received only three months' education in his young days, but from his youth was a close observer of human nature, and in after-years became a good scholar. He began

preaching in Virginia in his nineteenth year, and labored for several years in that State, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky as an exhorter. He came to Marietta, Ohio, when a young man, about the beginning of the present century. There he passed an apprenticeship at ship-building, and subsequently wrought at his trade. He then came to Cincinnati and its vicinity, and found a friend and counselor in Judge Philip Gatch, formerly a noted preacher and then residing near Milford. At what time and place and under whose ministerial labors he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church is unknown. His parents were members of the Church of England, in which he received baptism in infancy, and in after-years he has been heard to relate what deep conflicts in heart and mind he had in accepting his divine call to the ministry. It was in 1809 he reached Judge Philip Gatch's, where he tarried several months, preaching and exhorting in the neighborhood, until the arrival of Bishop Asbury, who licensed him to preach and gave him stated clerical labors. Later in the same year he was admitted on trial into the Western Conference. His fields of labor in the itinerancy were as follows: 1809, Shelby Circuit, Kentucky; 1810, Cumberland; 1811, Guyandotte; 1812, Little Kanawha; 1813, Delaware, Ohio; 1814, Knox; 1815, Scioto (in which year he built the first meeting-house in Columbus, Ohio, and which was three years prior to the erection of Rev. Dr. James Hoge's church, the First Presbyterian); 1816, Lewistown, Ky.; 1817, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; and 1818, Miami District.

Now occurred an important event in his life, —his marriage to a remarkable woman, who for nine years was to be his solace and support. He married, in 1819, Mrs. Rebecca (Strong) Allison, widow of the eminent Dr. Richard Allison, and a daughter of that brave soldier of the Revolution, Gen. David Strong. That year his estimable wife accompanied him on the Hamilton and Rossville Circuit; in 1820 to the Scioto (he was superannuated in 1821); in 1822 to Miami; in 1823 to White Oak. In 1824 he retired from the Conference as a regular stationed preacher to engage in land-speculations, but he kept the faith of his younger days, and preached locally as his great business cares would permit. He was presiding elder of the Scioto District one year, and under his preaching the late Bishop Morris was converted and received into the church in which afterwards he became so eminent. Rev. Samuel West in his later years bitterly lamented as the great mistake of his life his turning aside from the regular work of the ministry. Had he devoted himself to the ministry as a life work he doubtless would have been equal to any position the church had in its power to bestow.

The personal appearance of Rev. Samuel West in the pulpit over half a century ago was prepossessing, and impressed one, in looking upon his tall form and flashing eye, with the belief that he had genius and eloquence; but when engaged in preaching or in conversation the brilliancy and fascination of his speech and manners would demonstrate that fact in a remarkable degree. None who were permitted to listen to the stirring accents of his voice, when engaged in description or declamation, would go away without being impressed with his power over the heart.

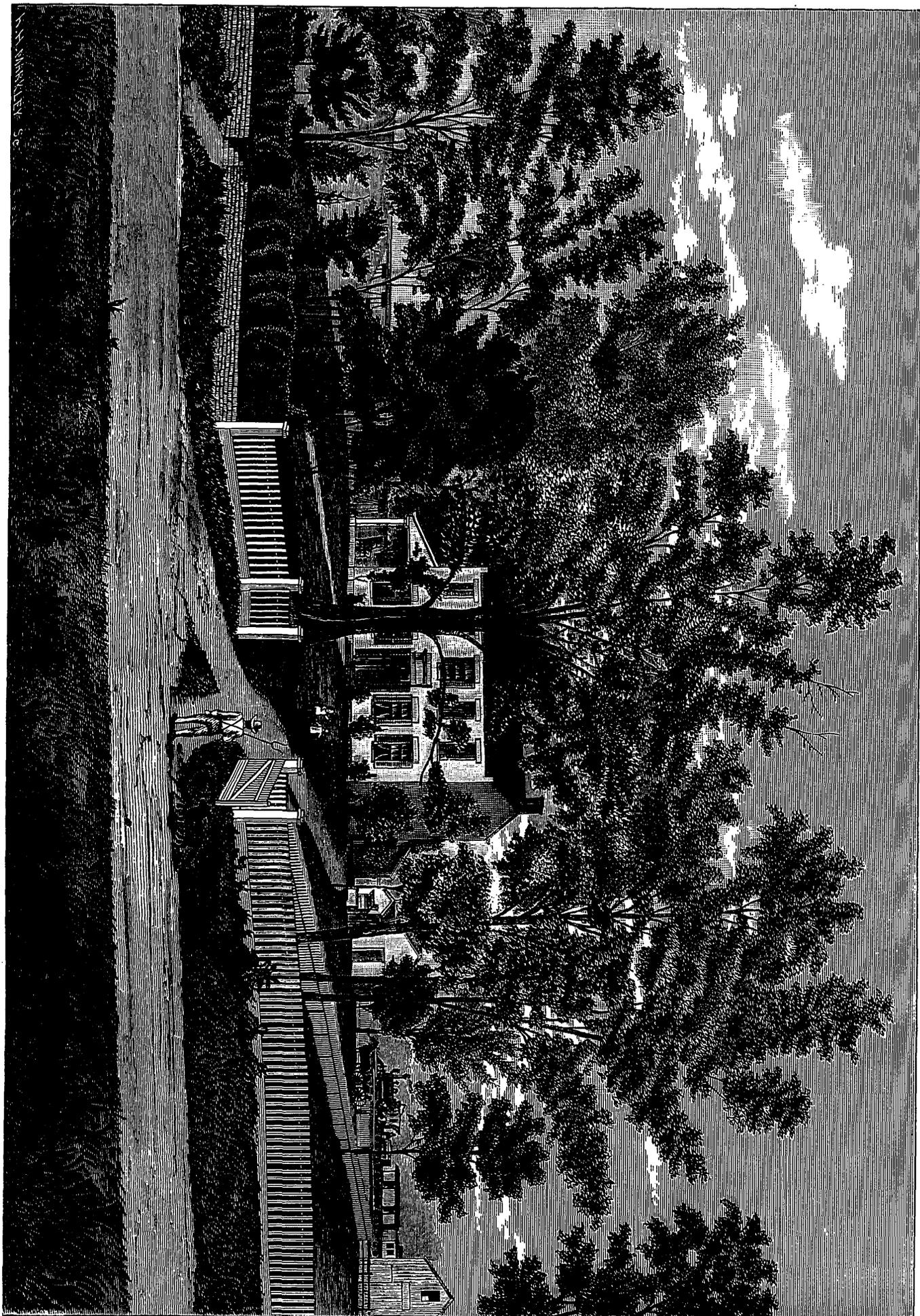
The marriage of Samuel West with Rebecca (Strong)

Allison was a most happy one, and its fruits were two children,—Samuel Roberts Strong West, born Jan. 9, 1820, and Rebecca Julia Evans West, born June 11, 1824, and who married John Kugler, one of the greatest business men of his day in the county. Nine years this loving and devoted couple lived together, when, on June 1, 1828, death removed his beloved companion and transferred her to a better clime. She was a devoted wife to him in the ministry, in his business, and in their home. He subsequently married in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Mrs. Lucinda Ludlow, whose maiden name was Lucinda Porter. He was a third time married June 2, 1853, to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Williams, widow of Dr. Courtland Williams, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Father West was an able advocate of Christian doctrine, and his success in planting Methodism in the extended fields to which he was assigned is proof of his ability and devotion to his work. Having in 1824 desisted from the regular and responsible pastoral work, he entered upon a career of turmoil—yet to him congenial—in which is strength of character was seen and felt by men who “buy and sell and get gain.” For a third of a century he was one of the largest speculators of the country in real estate, especially in Western lands, and he at one time owned forty thousand acres in Texas. He amassed a large fortune in his land-dealings and traveled over the entire West, and mostly on horseback. He was his own counselor not only in pursuing business, but also in litigation in courts. Few men had a more profound knowledge of the principles of law or were capable of a clearer presentation of their cause. At one time, when an important land-case of his was on trial in the Clermont court before the late learned Judge Fishback, his attorney not grasping the cause to suit him, Mr. West took hold, wrote new pleadings himself, and gained the suit. He was an extensive reader, a clear thinker, possessed an iron will, and had a wonderful memory. While his early education was limited, years after he became a man he took up and mastered Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and kept posted in current literature and politics. He was a Whig and Republican, and in the late Rebellion helped to recruit for the Union army.

Of large stature, an iron constitution, and powerful will, and possessed of unexcelled controversial powers, he was a giant in the pulpit, whether leading sinners to repentance or discussing doctrinal points with clergy of other denominations. Of great mental power, extraordinary memory, and being a close student, he acquired extended theological, scientific, and general knowledge, which rendered his sermons, discussions, and conversations most interesting and instructive. His ability was ever recognized and appreciated by the church in which he spent so many years; but he was the last of his generation, all of his compeers and co-laborers in the church and ministry are gone. He outlived them all and many of his acquaintances of later years, as also his wives and children. He died at the West homestead, near Olive Branch, Oct. 7, 1879. He was a Christian to his death, and his habits of simplicity and regularity and total abstinence from all vices enabled him to reach the advanced age of fivescore years and one. Up to a few days of his departure his faculties were all unimpaired, and

RESIDENCE OF MAJOR S. R. S. WEST, DEPT., UNION TOWNSHIP, CLEMONT CO., OHIO.





J. R. Sweet

he walked about his estates. We have seen him sitting in the old arm-chair, an heirloom of the Revolutionary era in the Gen. Strong family, singing his favorite hymn, beginning "God moves in a mysterious way;" and as his long white beard floated in the breeze, he had the sacred appearance of the old Bible patriarchs. Connected with the Swing, Fishback, Huber, and other noted Clermont families, his house was the great centre for a large circle of the best people of Southern Ohio; and this venerable patriarch was revered by all who loved to listen to his many rich reminiscences of pioneer times, and the early and happy associations of Methodism on the frontier. He was a most kind and loving husband, a father in all its holy and broad signification, a true and loyal citizen, but above all, he was for the first quarter of the present century an ambassador of heaven traveling in the new country in the service of his God, and great were the fruits of his labors,—great to religion and great to humanity.

SAMUEL R. S. WEST.

For the past third of a century no citizen of Clermont County was more widely and favorably known than the late Maj. Samuel Roberts Strong West. He was the only son of Rev. Samuel and Rebecca (Strong) West, and was born Jan. 9, 1820, in Chillicothe, Ohio, where his father was presiding elder of the Scioto District of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received a finished classical education, was a favorite pupil under the celebrated Professor Joseph Ray, of Cincinnati, and was subsequently a student at Meadville (Pennsylvania) University, where he completed his academic studies. From his eleventh to his fourteenth year he was a student of Latin and Greek, in both of which ancient languages he became proficient at college. He married Dec. 12, 1838, in Kentucky, Miss Harriet Newell Huber, daughter of the noted Jacob Huber, of Williamsburgh, Ohio, one of the early settlers of that town and most famous abolitionist of Ohio. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Judge Owen T. Fishback, and a lady of culture and force of character. From this happy union were born seven children, of whom the first, Thomas Owens Edwards West, died Oct. 23, 1841, aged twenty-three months and nineteen days, and the second child, Matilda Hasselman West, died in her fourth year of age. The five surviving children are Col. Samuel Adams West, born Dec. 25, 1843; Rebecca Strong West, married to Dr. R. C. Belt, of Milford, Ohio; Anna Maria West, married to Thomas A. Loyd, of Olive Branch, Ohio; John Kugler West, residing on the homestead; and Harriet C. West, the youngest child, and unmarried. Of the above, Col. Samuel A. West is an attorney-at-law of Milford, and served in the Union army in the Rebellion, having enlisted in April, 1861,—the day after Sumter fell,—in Company C, Twelfth Ohio Regiment Infantry, in which he served seventeen months, being then promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in Company B, Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, and in January, 1863, received his appointment as captain; in January, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of major; and in June following to that of lieutenant-

colonel, receiving his discharge the same month as the war was over. He was the representative of Clermont County in the Sixty-first and Sixty-second General Assemblies of Ohio, from Jan. 5, 1874, to January, 1878. He gained a reputation as a prompt and fearless legislator in civil life, and his war record is one most honorable to himself and the patriotic ancestry from which he is a descendant. He went into the army when only seventeen years old, and was raised to be a lieutenant and captain before he was twenty-one. A few years after his marriage Maj. West moved to his fine farm near Olive Branch, where he resided until his death, and which is one of the finest country-seats of the county. He was largely instrumental in the removal of the Clermont County Agricultural Society's Fair to Olive Branch, on his grounds, where its exhibitions were held from 1857 to 1864. For several years its president, and then marshal, he took great interest in its annual exhibitions, and in the agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical development of Clermont. For over forty years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and was a charter member of Batavia Lodge, No. 136, instituted Oct. 10, 1849, and was its first Noble Grand. He received the degrees in Milton Lodge, No. 99, at Amelia, and was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He also belonged to Oleaner Encampment, No. 44, of Batavia, and in this order was one of its most prominent members.

In 1847 he raised a detachment of troops for the Third Ohio Regiment, for the Mexican war, and was elected first lieutenant; but in the consolidation of the Brown and Clermont County companies he was left out in order to secure the quota of the former, and this was done against his bitter protest. He was subsequently a captain in the militia, and commanded and drilled the crack company of the county. When the dark cloud of the late Rebellion overcast our national horizon, he left a comfortable home and a loving family and marched to the music of the drum and fife to the deadly conflict. He helped organize the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (First Zouave Regiment), recruited a company and went to the front as its captain, and for meritorious services was promoted to be major. On his farm this regiment was encamped while its ranks were being filled at Camp Piatt. He gave up a loving family for the doubtful shelter of an army tent, and for the society of soldiers who loved him for his friendship and respected him for his courage. He bravely stood the hardships on the tented field for years, and no Union soldier served his country more gallantly and faithfully than Maj. West. In the battle of Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864, he commanded the "Old Thirty-fourth Ohio," and while the Union forces, overpowered in numbers, suffered a defeat, he valiantly commanded the rear-guard in the retreat. On his death, at a large reunion of his old regiment, resolutions of respect were adopted, showing no soldier in that gallant organization was held in higher regard for his bravery and endearing qualities than Maj. West.

He was a firm believer in the truths of the Christian religion, and never would rent any of his Cincinnati or Clermont property for saloons or places to sell intoxicating liquors, and never would sell grain or any of his farm products to a distillery. An old-line Whig until the dis-

solution of that party, he naturally went with the Republican party upon its organization, and was a consistent and active worker in the same until his decease. He was one of its trusted and ablest counselors, and in political strategy was hardly equaled in the county. Never an aspirant for office, he worked for his party from principles. A man liberally educated, with a mind well stored with general information upon all matters of a national or political nature, his political influence was of great weight in Southern Ohio. With his acute intellect and sound judgment, he could render valuable all the knowledge he acquired, drawn from whatever source. Added to these qualities Samuel R. S. West had a heart overflowing with kindness to all. He was generous almost to a fault, and often disregarded his own happiness and his own interest to alleviate the suffering and supply the wants of others. He was a true friend, and however imminent the danger or perilous the undertaking, he would bravely meet it when a friend was in danger or needed his services. He was a positive man, and took no pains to conceal his conduct or his views upon any subject, and the world always knew where to find Maj. West. Guile and deceit were no part of his composition, and he practiced no fraud himself and frowned on it in others. He loved truth for its own sake, and hated falsehood when practiced by others. But in his own family he appeared to the best advantage: a faithful and filial son, a kind and affectionate husband, a loving and indulgent father. His aged father almost worshiped him, his wife loved him, and his children regarded him with affection and honor. A man of splendid physique, being six feet and two inches in height, determined mind, a pleasant and clear conversationalist, he was ever the centre of the society in which he moved, and his life left a deep impress on the community. He died March 21, 1878, at his home-stand, and was buried in the Cumminsville Cemetery at Cincinnati, by the side of his sainted mother; and there, too, has since been laid his beloved father, who passed the age of fivescore years.

Maj. Samuel R. S. West was a man of mind and heart, and as long as the annals of Clermont remain, so long his memory will be green in the affections of a people who cherish and prize true manhood as exemplified in this good citizen and brave soldier.

REBECCA WEST.

One of the most remarkable women in personal beauty and intellectual attainments that ever resided in Clermont County was Rebecca West, a lady whose varied accomplishments were far in advance of the pioneer days in which she was a conspicuous actor. She was born in 1778, near Hartford, Conn., and was the daughter of Gen. David and Chloe (Richmond) Strong. She descended from a family illustrious in the annals of New England, and her ancestry dates back to a time prior to the conquest of England, in 1066, by William, Duke of Normandy, when the Strongs were land-owners in England. The first of the Strong family is found at Northampton, Mass., in 1631, eleven years subsequent to the landing of the "Mayflower" with

the Pilgrim Fathers. A few years later some of this family were with the first colony that settled in Connecticut, where Gen. David Strong was born. He fought all through the Revolutionary war, and was colonel of a regiment distinguished for its gallant services under its intrepid commander. He was colonel of the "Northwestern Legion," under Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his celebrated campaign against the Indians in 1794, and participated in the battle of "Fallen Timbers," on the Maumee River, August 20th of that year, which resulted in a disastrous defeat and slaughter of the savages, and paved the way for future peace and the opening up of the "Territory Northwest" to settlements and civilization.

Colonel Strong was afterwards for some time commandant of Fort Washington, at Cincinnati; also at Fort Wayne and Detroit. By an order dated at Washington City, Oct. 16, 1800, signed by President John Adams and the Secretary of War, Col. Strong was ordered to canton the troops between Fort Massai and the mouth of the Ohio River, and he established his camp near Cairo, Ill., and also had command of Fort Pickering. Shortly afterwards, in August, 1801, he died in the line of his duty at his headquarters at Wilkinsonville, loved by his command of the cantonment and honored by his government, which had made him a general. He died on the anniversary of the day when he bravely fought in that memorable battle which established peace with the Indian tribes, under the gallant Wayne, in the Maumee Valley, in August, 1794, when the enemy's flank, as Wayne's report says, "*was turned by his active and effective courage.*" Rebecca Strong was married in 1794, in her sixteenth year, to Dr. Richard Allison, the first physician to practice in Cincinnati, where he located in 1789. Dr. Allison was born near Goshen, N. Y., in 1757, and became distinguished in his knowledge of medicine and surgery. He was a surgeon's mate in the Revolutionary war when a young man, and was afterwards surgeon-general in the Indian campaigns of Gens. Harmer, St. Clair, and Wayne, and in this important position acquitted himself with marked capability and won national distinction. At St. Clair's defeat he narrowly escaped death, and at Wayne's victory he was near his father-in-law, Col. Strong, in the thickest of the fight. He eventually resigned his commission in the army and commenced private practice in Cincinnati, and considering the comparatively small population of the city at that time, secured an extensive practice, increasing it steadily year by year. In the first part of the present century Dr. Allison purchased military warrants, and entered two surveys of land in Clermont County,—one of four hundred acres, Allison's survey, No. 1730, in Franklin township, and the other of four hundred and forty-one acres, Allison's survey in Stonelick. On the latter he built an elegant residence at an early day, and there lived for several years with his accomplished wife Rebecca (Strong). He also erected a large grist- and saw-mill, and on May 3, 1815, laid out at the confluence of Stonelick Creek with the East Fork of the Little Miami the town of "Allisonia." His death in Cincinnati, March 22, 1816, interrupted the growth of his new town, which soon fell into decay, but was subsequently an important seat known as East Liberty. He was the first physician to practice in Cincinnati, and



REBECCA WEST.

the first to die within its limits, and has been well described as "the father of his profession in the Queen City." In his six or seven years' residence in Clermont he practiced in this county, and was its first medical censor under an act of the Ohio Legislature.

Dr. Allison was appointed July 24, 1788, surgeon of the troops for the defense of the Northwest frontier by the executive council of Pennsylvania, which led to his coming to Cincinnati, where, in January, 1794, we find he was surgeon of the legion at Fort Washington, commanded by Col. David Strong, who had his wife and children with him. Here, at the fort, he became acquainted with Miss Rebecca, the commandant's daughter, the most beautiful and accomplished young lady in the Territory, and just from the best circles of the celebrated Connecticut society, then the finest in America. The subject of our sketch had no children by Dr. Allison, whose widow she remained three years, until 1819, when in her thirty-seventh year of age, still the most attractive lady in Cincinnati, she was married to Rev. Samuel West, a distinguished itinerant Methodist preacher, whose eloquence was famed throughout the West. She accompanied her husband that year on the Hamilton and Rossville Circuit, in 1820 to the Scioto district (in 1821 was with him when superannuated), in 1822 to the Miami Circuit, and in 1823 to White Oak Circuit. In 1824, Mr. West located in Cincinnati and quit the itinerancy. Here she resided with her husband, and was a favorite in society, of which she was one of its brightest ornaments. Two children were born to the Rev. Samuel and Rebecca West, —Samuel Roberts Strong West, born Jan. 9, 1820, at Chillicothe (Scioto Circuit); and Rebecca Julia Evans West, born June 11, 1824. The latter was a noble woman, possessing in a large degree the many excellent virtues and traits of her Christian mother, Rebecca, whom she greatly resembled, and whose pious example she imitated. She was married March 27, 1842, to John Kugler, then, and for a quarter of a century afterwards, Clermont's most successful business man. She died June 28, 1871, in her forty-seventh year, mourned by the whole community. Rebecca West died June 1, 1828, in her fiftieth year of age, and her soul took its flight rejoicing in the hope of a blessed immortality. Her sickness was long and distressing, but with Christian fortitude, and with the heroic virtues of her family, she bore it all without a murmur. The memory of her humble walk, her holy zeal and pious example, joined with conciliating manners and cultivated mind, remains unsullied and undimmed by the lapse of time. She possessed the strong common sense, the keen perception of character, and the kindly heart which were the common heritage of the cultured women of the last century. Her latter end was truly a beautiful example of how a Christian should die; waiting patiently and cheerfully the word of the Master to come, not repining at the delay of the summons, nor murmuring at the severity of the afflictions that taught her she was human and mortal; bowing her will in all things to that of her Saviour, and kissing the rod that smote her, for she knew it was held in a loving hand. She was one of the most cultivated of those splendid pioneer matrons who did so much in forming the character of the early Ohio civilization, and her monument is reared in patriotic and intel-

ligent descendants, whose lives bear the unmistakable impress of her genius and character,—one of the grandest and noblest in the history of this county or the annals of the State.

MOSES ELSTUN.

Moses Elstun, born in Essex Co., N. J., March 17, 1800, was the son of Eli and Mary (Payne) Elstun. His mother's father, John Payne, served in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the Tories and "Cow-Boys;" made his escape from those miserable enemies of the pa-



Moses Elstun

trials, vowing he would never be retaken, but was waylaid at night and shot, and he ran to his doorstep, where he fell dead with his boots filled with blood.

The grandfather of Moses on his father's side also fought in the Revolutionary war, was captured by the British, and died in prison from starvation and cold,—a martyr to the glorious cause of 1776 and its immortal principles of liberty. Eli Elstun and his family left New Jersey in the fall of 1802; stopped at the famous "Red Stone" settlement, where they wintered, and where their son Ralph was born. In the spring of 1803 they arrived at Columbia, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1805. They then removed to Clermont County and settled in Miami township, on what is now the second farm beyond Mount Repose. To Eli and his wife Mary (Payne) Elstun was born at Columbia a son, Freeman, and in Miami township two girls,—Mary, married to John Eppert, and Hannah, married to John Vinzant. Eli Elstun was a cooper, and in addition to his trade followed farming. He made barrels for Christian Waldsmith, a very early miller and distiller, and father-in-law of Mathias, the father of

John Kugler. Eli Elstun died in 1814, and afterwards his widow married Bethuel Covalt, one of the earliest pioneers of Hamilton and Clermont Counties, and whose family settled at Covalt's Station, near Milford, in 1791. She died in 1820. Christian Waldsmith died in 1814 of the cold plague, which fatal epidemic then extensively prevailed, and of which Eli Elstun sickened and died. Moses Elstun remained on the farm until his father's death, when he began his apprenticeship at cabinet-making with Mahlon Smith, in Williamsburgh, which trade he learned most thoroughly. He worked at it as a journeyman for a year and a half, until 1821, when he opened a shop at Perin's Mills.

This place was then, and for many years subsequent, the most important business seat in the county, and here Samuel Perin had his extensive mills, distillery, store, cooper-, blacksmith-, and wagon-shops. In the winter of 1822-23, Moses Elstun made a trip on the river to New Orleans with furniture and country produce and provisions. He married, Dec. 11, 1823, Lydia Potter, likewise a native of New Jersey, by whom he had nine children, four dying in infancy. The other five were reared to maturity and had families, to wit: Dr. Wesley Payne Elstun, a distinguished physician of Cincinnati (who married L. Turpin, a daughter of Eben S. Turpin), and who was accidentally killed a few years since near Columbia by being thrown from his buggy; Louise, married to Dow Nixon, formerly treasurer of Hamilton County, and now of the *Inter-Ocean* paper of Chicago; Therese, married to David G. Devore, of Brown County; Theron B., married to Hester McClelland; and Wilson, married to Jane Edwards. Moses Elstun remained in the cabinet-making business at Perin's Mills until 1844, when he sold out to Philip Stewart. He was elected a justice of the peace of Miami township in 1828, and served fifteen years successively, being four times re-elected. In 1837-38 he was elected and served as county assessor. In 1840 he was appointed by the court as land-appraiser of the district composed of Miami, Goshen, Wayne, Stonelick, and Jackson townships.

In 1844 he bought the farm where Daniel Turner now resides, immediately moved upon it, and two years later built the fine two-story brick dwelling thereon. In 1843 he was elected county treasurer over W. C. Pinkham, the Whig nominee, and in 1845 was re-elected with no opposition, the Whig party also putting his name on their tickets after his renomination by the Democrats. He made a faithful treasurer, and neither the county nor any private individual lost a farthing by his administration. He was a very popular and affable official, and attended with scrupulous honor to the duties of his office.

About the year 1850 he sold his farm to Daniel Turner, removed to Mount Carmel, and engaged in merchandising, where he remained in business until 1864. He had bought the farm on which he now resides—called the Dr. Williams place—on Dec. 11, 1853, just thirty years after his marriage. He is now serving his seventh term in Union township as justice of the peace, which, with his five terms in Miami, makes thirty-six years as magistrate,—a longer period than any other living man in the county has served, and only equaled by "Squire Larkin," of Neville, who in

former times was forty-two years a magistrate. In 1864 he removed to his present residence, some three miles below Perin's Mills, where his wife Lydia (Potter) died Dec. 2, 1867. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1840, and has served in it as an elder. In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and has voted for fifty-nine consecutive elections. While living at Mount Carmel he was several years township treasurer and also trustee. He acted for eight years as treasurer of the "Batavia Turnpike and Union Bridge Company," and under his administration only was there ever any dividend of any amount paid to its stockholders. He took one thousand dollars stock in the Cincinnati and Eastern Narrow-Gauge Railway; was one of the principal men to get it located down the East Fork. It runs through his farm, and in front of his residence is "Elstun's Station." His fine farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres is mostly bottom-land, and he makes a specialty of fruits, in the production of which he is excelled by few. He is of English extraction on the paternal and of French on the maternal side.

On May 3, 1829, he officiated at the marriage of Charles Hill to Rebecca Hand, and on May 3, 1879, as a justice of the peace, he remarried this worthy couple at their golden wedding, holding in his hands the original license written out in full by D. C. Bryan, clerk of the court, over half a century ago. This golden wedding took place at Belfast, in Stonelick township, and at its conclusion another novel feature occurred. "Squire Elstun" there united in marriage Mr. William E. Motsinger to Miss Rebecca Hill, daughter of the old couple whom fifty years before he had married, and whom a few minutes previous he had married in "Golden Style." Squire Elstun has passed his fourscore years, and they have been years of sterling integrity, of continued industry, of deserved honor, and of great public usefulness. No stain blots his long and eventful life, spent in official and private business, while his innumerable deeds of charity and kindness have made him honored and respected by all who know or ever came in contact with him. In the private walks of life, as well as in the many official stations he has held, he has proven true to his illustrious Revolutionary lineage.

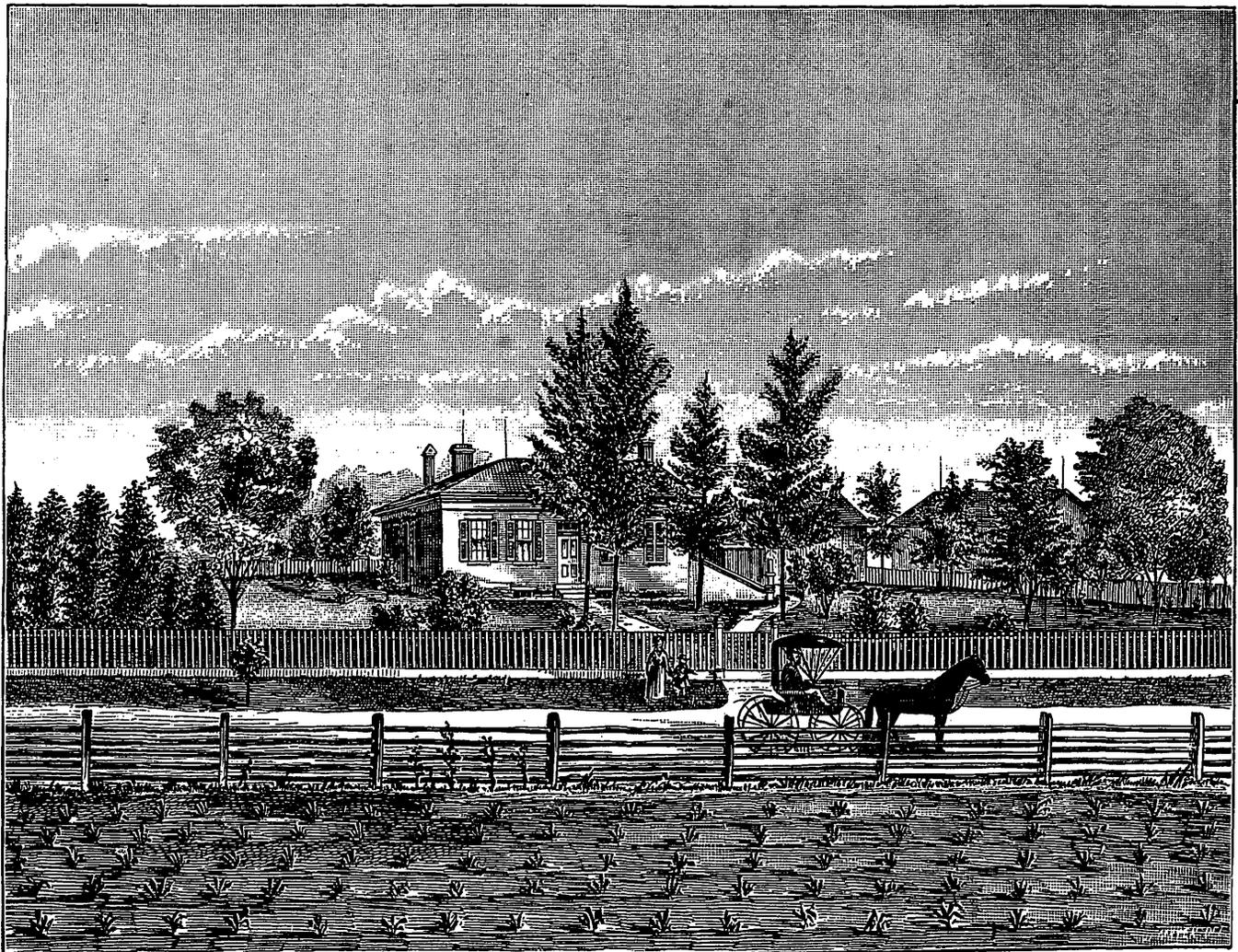
JESSE L. TEAL.

Among the first and most worthy pioneers of Clermont were Jacob Teal and his wife, Elizabeth, of German descent, who, in the year 1796, emigrated from Queen Anne Co., Md., to Kentucky, where they resided until the spring of 1798, when they located in this county near the East Fork of the Little Miami River. This couple of early settlers had three daughters and four sons, viz., Sarah, married to Joseph Jean; Elizabeth, married to William Y. Potter; and Ann, first married to William Voorhis, and the second time to John Blair; Philip (who died young), Samuel, Jesse, and Jacob Lingen. The latter was married on Dec. 16, 1819, by Rev. Philip Gatch, to Elizabeth Lane, daughter of Shadrach Lane, by whom he had three children, Jesse Lane, Sarah Elizabeth Strange, and Burroughs Westlake; and was married the second time, on



Photo. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

Jesse L Teal

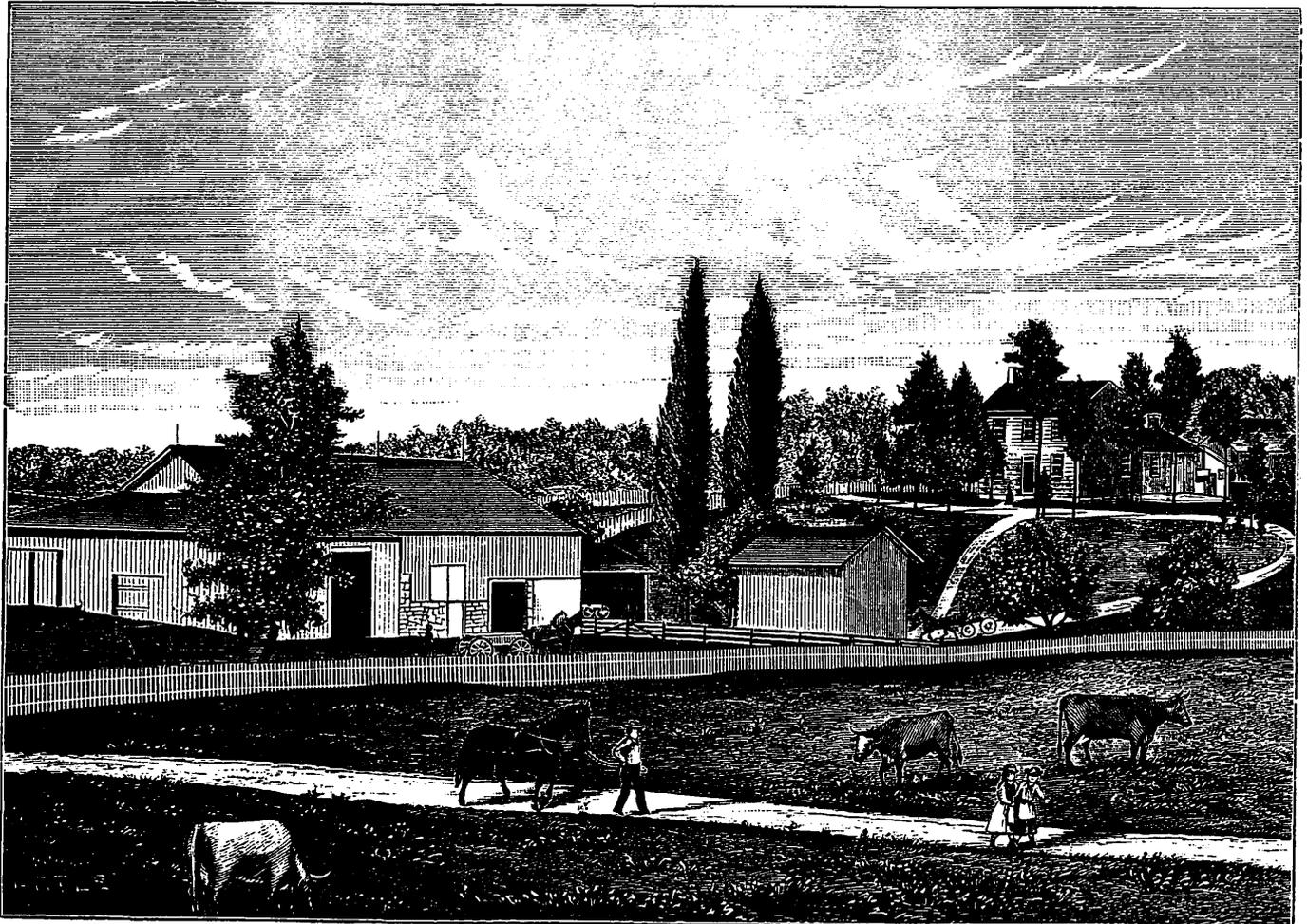


GARDNER & WEST, PHILA.

RESIDENCE OF JESSE L. TEAL, UNION TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.



Alfred E. Davis



RESIDENCE OF A. E. DAVIS, DEC'D, UNION TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

Jan. 28, 1830, by Rev. Burroughs Westlake, to Lydia Dimmitt, daughter of Ezekiel Dimmitt, by whom he had twelve children.

Jacob Lingen Teal died Feb. 16, 1869, and was universally known and esteemed in the county. He served many years as magistrate, and was over twenty years superintendent of the Providence Sunday-school in the Teal neighborhood, so noted in days of yore for its "camp-meeting" associations and memories.

Jesse Lane Teal, a grandson of Jacob Teal and Shadrach Lane, was born Jan. 26, 1821, and part of his boyhood days were spent in Batavia. On Oct. 23, 1843, he was married, by Rev. George W. Walker, to Mary Gallagher, of Cincinnati, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Olive V., married to B. P. Hill; Sarah Elizabeth; Henry Clay; Emma Lane, married to Lewis Beagle; and Pliny A. He received a good common-school education, and under John Hill, the old surveyor and famous pedagogue of half a century ago, was instructed in the rudiments of higher mathematics. He taught school six or seven seasons, and received his certificates for teaching first from the board composed of Thomas L. Shields, William Howard, and John Hill, and afterwards from George L. Swing. For the past twenty-two years he has resided on his fine fruit-farm of one hundred and forty-six acres in Union township. For sixteen years he was secretary of the Sunday-school of Providence church, which edifice he helped to erect and to the building of which he liberally contributed. He has been for several years a member of Batavia Lodge, No. 109, of Free and Accepted Masons. For eight years he was one of the managers of the Clermont County Agricultural Society, and in that period was most of the time superintendent of its Floral Hall. No one in Clermont has excelled him in the number of premiums for fruit taken in that society. For a quarter of a century belonging to the State Horticultural Society, he has annually contributed largely to its exhibitions, and at the Cincinnati Exposition took the largest premium on fine fruits ever given in Ohio. He is a frequent attendant at the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and at the Ohio State Fair has been one of its leading exhibitors, receiving there many and valuable premiums on his celebrated fruits. He has a choice library of standard agricultural and horticultural works, and as a practical producer of noted and popular fruits is hardly surpassed in Southern Ohio. His taste and judgment in flowers and fruits are only equaled by his hospitality, which he dispenses in a style worthy of a true descendant of the old Lane and Teal pioneers of over fourscore years ago.

ALFRED E. DAVIS.

One of the pioneers of Hamilton Co., Ohio, was Eli Davis, born Dec. 1, 1772, in Salem, Salem Co., State of New Jersey, of Welsh origin. When about twenty-one years of age he, in company with another young man, emi-

grated West, by walking to Pittsburgh and there descending the Ohio River in the old-fashioned family boat, and located at Lexington, Ky. Here he spent several years teaching school, for which he was amply qualified by a good education received in his native State. From Lexington he went to Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he passed several years in the same vocation, and acquired marked celebrity as an excellent teacher, most thorough in his discipline and learned in all the English branches. He served several years as a justice of the peace of Anderson township, and was very popular as an efficient magistrate. Here he became acquainted with and married Ruth Long, of Butler Co., Ohio, in the year 1808. After his marriage they resided in Newtown four years, and there were born unto them two children.

In 1812 he purchased of Gen. William Lytle sixty-two and one-half acres of land, now a part of the real estate of the late Alfred E. Davis, deceased, and which had not had a stick of timber cut off of it. On it he built a log cabin in the woods, into which with his wife and two children he moved. Here he resided until his death on Oct. 23, 1832, leaving a widow and seven minor children.

When he came into Union township in 1812 it was almost an unbroken forest, but to-day, thanks to the noble old pioneers, it is a territory of the best cultivated farms, dotted all over with commodious and comfortable residences, and several thriving villages.

Alfred Eli Davis, the second child and son of Eli and Ruth (Long) Davis, was born in Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, on the 10th of December, 1810; and at the time of his father's death, his elder brother having left to acquire a trade, he was the oldest child at home. He now became in his twenty second year the manager of the farm, which his father had increased to one hundred and twelve and one-half acres, but on which he had left an incumbrance. By his industry and ingenuity he enabled his mother to raise her minor children, paid off the old debt on the farm, and built a new house. About this time he bought the interest of the heirs who had arrived at their majority, and continued to buy out the younger heirs as they became of age until he owned the whole farm. He married, Dec. 27, 1856, Mrs. Landona Jones, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living, to wit, Jefferson, Eli, and Addie Davis. He died in March, 1879, in his sixty-ninth year, and left a very large estate, consisting of some three hundred acres in Carrington's survey, No. 2434, and the contiguous surveys, lying about a mile north of Mount Carmel, besides a large amount of personal property. He was a model farmer and business man, and ever took the greatest pride in having the finest live stock of every kind. A habit of close observation of everything in connection with his farm, both regarding stock and crops, was what made him so successful in the management of one of the best conducted farms in the county. A keen business man, of quick perception, good judgment, and strong executive abilities, he was a power in the community, and met with gratifying success in his life and career.

THIS township forms the northwestern part of the county, the Little Miami River, whose course here is very tortuous, constituting its western boundary and separating it from Hamilton County. On the north the township borders on Warren County, its width in this part being only a little more than a mile. The Obannon Creek closely washes the boundary-line. On the east is the township of Goshen, the boundary-line being, in the main, the old State road, running to northern points. Southeast is the township of Stonelick, which, as well as Goshen, originally belonged to Miami. Lying south, and separated from it by the East Fork of the Little Miami, is the township of Union. These bounds give Miami an irregular shape, the general length being about double the width. The surface presents a varied appearance. Along the streams are usually bottom-lands of unsurpassed beauty and fertility. Lying beyond these are hills of moderate height, whose surface is generally level and in the form of a plateau. Along the minor streams the land is much broken, and in some localities too irregular for profitable cultivation. Nearly every part was originally heavily timbered, many fine forests abounding, and there are yet many beautifully-wooded hill-slopes, or forest-lots, where the primitive growth remains undisturbed, forming a rich and striking contrast with the highly-cultivated fields of the township, and giving it a scenic beauty not surpassed in this part of the State. Aside from the streams mentioned, the principal water-course is Harner's Run, flowing westward north of the centre of the township, and mingling its waters with those of the Little Miami,—a very beautiful and useful stream. Many small water-courses abound, which are fed by springs of pure water, and which greatly promote the drainage of the soil, leaving it in good condition for the husbandman. Although variable the soil is fertile and adapted for almost every variety of fruit and farm products. The country is highly improved, and along the principal highways are a succession of fine farms, with costly buildings, many of them being of the modern style of architecture. In this respect Miami takes the lead among the townships of Clermont.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

As is elsewhere related in this book,* the first settlement in the county was made within the bounds of Miami by Col. Thomas Paxton and his family. In May, 1792, they left their home in Bedford, Pa., and came to Kentucky, settling opposite the mouth of the Little Miami. In the campaign against the Indians Col. Paxton commanded the advance-guard of Wayne's expedition. Returning from the seat of war, bearing the garlands of victory, Col. Paxton

passed down the east side of the Little Miami, when he was so much impressed with the beauty of the country around Loveland that he resolved to make it his future home. In the fall of the same year (1794) he arranged for the purchase of several large tracts of land, aggregating about 1200 acres, to which he and his family, except his son Robert, came to live in the course of the next two years, and laid the foundations of what soon became a flourishing settlement. Robert Paxton remained in Kentucky, but his sons-in-law, Owen Todd, James Smith, Robert Orr, Silas Hutchinson, and John Ramsey, and an Irishman, Redmond McDonough, all located on the above purchase. But after living here a few years Owen Todd and James Smith moved to Warren County, on the stream which became known as Todd's Fork. Robert Orr made his final settlement on the place now owned by his son, A. J. Orr. He served as an ensign in Capt. Wm. McMains company in 1812, and died at the age of sixty-two years. Besides his son A. J., there were sons,—William, who died in Williamsburgh; Charles, living near Loveland; and Perry, in Missouri. The daughters became the wives of Emley Barber, Robert Hill, and Israel Jones.

Silas Hutchinson lived in the same neighborhood until his death, many years ago. He reared sons named Joseph, who lived in the locality now called Guinea, where he died; Robert was a trader on the river; Silas R. is yet a well-known citizen near Branch Hill; Thomas resides in Warren County. He had five daughters, one of whom married Elias Smith, of Goshen.

Capt. John Ramsey met with an accident while engaged in the discharge of his military duties in 1794, which necessitated the amputation of his leg. Nevertheless, he lived to be eighty-four years of age, and was remarkably skillful as a hunter. His eldest son was Robert, who moved to Missouri many years ago. George, the second son, married a daughter of Gov. Morrow, and lived in Northern Miami until his death, a few years ago. He was better known as Capt. Ramsey. The third son, John, also died near Loveland, not many years ago, the family still residing there. William Ramsey, another son, was born in Miami, Dec. 31, 1799, and in 1826 married Nancy Cox, of Goshen. He is better known as Col. Ramsey, and yet resides near Loveland, which he laid out in 1850. The youngest son of Capt. John Ramsey, Jesse, lived and died near Loveland, and the daughters married Henry Emery and Samuel Eveland.

In addition to the foregoing sons-in-law of Col. Paxton, his daughters, Rebecca and Polly, married Samuel Jack and David Snider. The former lived on Todd's Fork, the latter in Hamilton County. Of the two sons of Col. Paxton living in Clermont, Samuel, the elder, was born in

* See sketch of Thomas Paxton.

Kentucky, Aug. 7, 1793. He married Eliza Weller, a native of New York, about 1821, and yet lives on the farm he improved many years ago, and where his father erected the pioneer cabin, about two miles south from Loveland. For many years he was a river-trader, and accumulated considerable means in that business. His sons, Thomas, Andrew, and Wilson S., lived near Loveland; John and Charles in Tennessee; Clinton is deceased; and the daughters, Martha and Harriet, remained single, while others married Harris Smeathers, John H. Branch, and Jarvis Rogers. Uncle Sammy, as he is familiarly called, has an interesting recollection of the first school he attended in Miami: "The school-house was a log structure, the whole of one end being taken up by an immense fireplace, which consumed large quantities of wood; and a large part of the time that should have been devoted to the acquirement of knowledge was spent by the scholars in providing fuel, yet there were so many cracks and crannies that the inmates barely escaped freezing. The windows of this pioneer educational institute were ornamented with greased paper in lieu of glass. Books were so costly and scarce that 'paddles' of wood were used for text-books from which to learn the lessons. Paper was pasted on the paddles, and on the paper the lessons were marked."

Thomas Paxton, the younger son of Col. Paxton, was born in Miami not long after the settlement of the family. He married Rebecca A. Banghart, of Miami, and lived on the farm now occupied by his youngest son, Robert, dying there Sept. 10, 1871. The eldest son, Samuel, and the next, Nathaniel B., live in Warren County, James in Hamilton County, and Thomas B. is a distinguished attorney in Cincinnati. Of the daughters, Martha is the wife of Adam Leever, Sarah of Daniel Clark, and Mary of Dr. Creighton, of Cincinnati.

Wm. Fitzwater was a pioneer southwest of the Paxton settlement. His son William died when a young man; Thomas, another son, lived at "Cedar Banks," on the present James H. Johnston place; Samuel, his brother, lived on an adjoining farm; George east of Branch Hill, where his widow yet resides; and John on the homestead a little northeast of Miami. The daughters of Wm. Fitzwater married John Brown, Lewis Stump, and Wm. N. Robinson, all members of pioneer families. Thomas Fitzwater has given the following interesting account of the immigration of their family from Pennsylvania and the pioneer events following their settlement, as well as an account of the Riggs family in Hamilton County, a member of which was killed by the Indians at Milford years before the township was settled:

"C. Waldsmith, our own family, and four other families started to this State on or near the 1st of May, 1796. I have but little recollection of the journey to Juniata, but I recollect that place. The next place I recollect seeing was Bedford Springs, then nothing more until we came to Redstone. Here we were detained near three weeks waiting for our flat-boats. At Pittsburgh we met Gen. Wayne's regular army. I have a distinct recollection of seeing the soldiers firing the cannon; then the drum would beat and the fife would play a short time. The army was then going to Erie. Gen. Wayne died the next October. A day or two after leaving Pittsburgh Chris. Waldsmith was walking on a sand-bar, when he picked up a fife which looked very ancient. The brass on the ends was black and somewhat corroded, and it was full of sand. It was supposed it had

been in the river since Braddock's defeat,—nearly forty-one years. I saw the fife hundreds of times in after-years. They lent it to an old Revolutionary fifer, and never recovered it again.

"The Ohio River was low, and the three flat-boats had great difficulty in getting along. They only traveled in the day-time, always tying up to the shore at night. At the mouth of Bracken River two families left and went into Kentucky. After being on the river seven weeks we landed at Columbia. The Miami was pouring out muddy water and driftwood. This was the first sight I got of that river.

"Not far above the mouth of the Miami the boat which contained Waldsmith's family ran aground. The four men and a boy tried to get it afloat that afternoon and into the night, but did not succeed. The next morning another boat came along, when they hailed the inmates for assistance; this boat landed close to ours, and I recollect seeing three or four go to the boat which was aground; in two or three hours the boat was afloat. About twenty years ago old Father Durham told me the same story, and further said that Waldsmith was so pleased to get his boat afloat that he told them he would give them ten gallons of whisky for their services. They brought a keg which held three gallons, and he filled that.

"It was about the middle of July when we landed at Columbia. In fifteen or eighteen days, after the Miami got low, we arrived at our journey's end. Waldsmith went vigorously to work building a mill. Some time in the summer of 1797 I saw the frame of his grist-mill put up. That same fall he started one run of stones and also two copper stills for making whisky. This year (1797) Matthias Kugler came to the Territory. I have heard him laughingly tell about his losing his hat on the river, and shoes he had none on when he started. He was landed at Columbia in a skiff; when he arrived in reach of shore he jumped as far as he could, but lighted in the soft black mud, where it was so deep he got mired. After some floundering about he got to solid ground. He then had ten miles to travel, without shoes or hat, and his legs well plastered with mud. He arrived at his step-father's the same night. Soon after he commenced working for Waldsmith, and in September, 1798, he married his daughter.

"I have often heard my father say he left Pennsylvania with only \$60 in money; when we got to our journey's end he had but two French crowns left, about \$2.22. So we were tolerably poor until the fall of 1800. That summer father went to Pennsylvania and got \$640 from his father's estate; he also brought \$300 for Waldsmith. This money placed us in better circumstances, as before that time our circumstances had been very limited; in fact, we were quite poor, but we managed to live over it somehow. For three years we had a great deal of sickness each fall, and the sight of medicine or a doctor in those days would have been a strange sight indeed. Since the fall of 1800 there has not been one-fourth the sickness in one year that there was in that.

"In the winter of 1813-14 I went to Detroit. We left Dayton on the 9th of December. At this place no 'cold plague' had been known at that time. We got to Detroit Jan. 4, 1814. Here we learned that the cold plague had been raging at a fearful rate a few weeks before, but had somewhat subsided when we arrived. We started back January 9th, about noon. That afternoon it snowed the fastest I ever saw it for two hours, when the snow was eight inches deep. Getting twenty or twenty-five miles south of Fort Meigs the snow gradually began to get shallower. At Urbana it was not more than two inches deep. We got to Dayton in February, when I found that the cold plague had made its appearance, attended with fatal results. Every person died that was attacked. I got somewhat alarmed, and started for home, where I arrived February 12th. No such disease was heard of here until the middle of March; then it set in, but not so fatal as at Dayton or Detroit. This was probably owing to the mildness of the weather. I helped nurse two cases at Dayton, both of which proved fatal, and also one here, who recovered. I found the disease inflammatory in the highest degree. Many persons died as soon as mortification set in, which it often did in five or six hours. Waldsmith and his son died in March of this disease. I recollect but three other deaths from this disease about here. A number of persons were attacked who recovered.

"The Riggses came from the State of Delaware, starting with \$3000 in gold, a negro man worth \$800, a wagon, and 4 good horses. They came to the Redstone country, and stayed there some time. He had a son and daughter living there. It is probable they stayed over winter, as early in the spring of 1790 they stopped at Limestone.

Here his negro man gave them the slip, and they never again saw him. Old William Riggs sold the chance of him for \$100.

"Landing at Columbia, they put the wagon together out on shore, and tied the horses to the tongue, two boys sleeping in the wagon. Next morning every horse was gone, and they never saw them again. They could not ascertain whether Indians or white people took them. The next I know of them they were at Covalt's Station, in 1791, raising a crop of corn. The fall after, Timothy Covalt and Maj. Riggs took a basket, intending to bring in a basket of papaws, crossed the Miami somehow, arrived at the foot of the gravelly hill east of John Kugler's distillery, and were there fired on by three Indians from the brow of the hill, fifteen-or eighteen yards distant. The Indians raised the yell. Covalt, being a few yards in the rear, seeing Riggs fall, wheeled and ran. The Indians followed him to the water's edge. He ran through the Miami, and when over met men from the station coming to their assistance. The Indians got Riggs' scalp, but they were too much hurried to take any part of his clothing. Shortly after the news of St. Clair's defeat reached the station. His mother was so near fretted out of her senses that they packed up and went somewhere into Kentucky. How long they stayed there I don't know, probably over the next winter. When they came back, finding the stations much stronger and things better for defense, they ventured to one of the frontier stations,—I think to Jarrett's Station. This station was near where Turpin's house now stands."

He also gives an account of the killing of Covalt by the Indians while he and others were hunting along the Little Miami in Hamilton County :

"Towards noon of the first day on which Buckingham, Fletcher, and Covalt started on their hunt, Covalt began to get very uneasy and to urge the others to return home, saying there might be Indians about. The other two told him there was no danger, but this did not satisfy him. The nearer night approached the more importunate he became, and the more he urged them to return. This uneasiness in Covalt's mind Buckingham always viewed as a bad omen. His entreaties finally prevailed over the others, and they consented to return. So they left the 'licks' in order to reach the station while it was yet daylight.

"Arriving opposite where Buckingham's mill now stands, while Covalt and Fletcher were walking close together and Buckingham about three rods behind, suddenly three guns were fired about twenty yards distant. Buckingham looked forward, saw Covalt and Fletcher start to run down the Miami, and also saw three Indians jump over a log, yelling and screaming like demons. As Buckingham wheeled to run up the river, he tried to throw off his blanket, but it hung over his shoulders like a powder-horn, as the strap passed over his head. When he did get it loose it took his hat with it. He ran up but a few poles, then took up the hill, the river and hill being close together. As he went up the hill he looked back several times, but saw no one in pursuit. When he arrived on the top he got his gun ready for emergency, then stopped, looked back, and listened. While thus standing he heard the Indians raise the yell down in the bottom, thirty or forty rods distant; then he knew they had caught one or both of the others. When he found the Indians were that distance from him, he knew he could make tracks as fast as they could follow him. So he steered over the hills, and came to the Miami at what is now Quail's railroad-bridge. Getting to the station he found Fletcher had got there a few minutes before him. By this time it was night.

"Fletcher's story of the affair was that he and Covalt ran together some distance, when Fletcher's feet became entangled in a grape-vine, and down he fell, where he laid perfectly still until the Indians passed him. One passed close to him, no doubt thinking he had fallen to rise no more. And they all kept on in hot pursuit of Covalt. As soon as they got out of sight Fletcher made his escape down the river. Next morning a party of men left the station to look for Covalt. Arrived at the place they found his body, his scalp, gun, tomahawk, powder-horn, blanket, knife, hat, and part of his clothes gone, and an old broken rifle left near his body. The Indian traces showed that they had crossed and recrossed at Indian Ripple. They were not traced any farther.

"Enoch Buckingham continued with his family at Columbia from the spring of 1790 to 1795. Some time this spring they moved into a log cabin on the banks of the Miami, on the lower Buckingham farm."

Samuel Robinson, a native of Ireland, came to Miami by way of Pittsburgh in 1797, and settled where is Miami, purchasing the entire survey. Here he endured the hardships incident to pioneer life, and died in 1823. His family consisted of James W., who improved the present Horatio Buckingham farm. About 1835 he removed to Texas, where he figured in the pioneer history of that country, at one time being Territorial Governor. From Texas he went to California, where he died in 1857. William N., the second son, married Nancy Fitzwater, and settled on the great bend of the river, where he died in November, 1871, leaving children named Alfred N., Samuel, George F., William F., and Elizabeth B. The youngest son of Samuel Robinson, Moscs F., occupied the homestead a number of years, but died at Miami in 1879. His children were Dr. John M., of Scipio, Ind., who was a medical director in the late war; Charles, living at Miami; and a daughter, who married Nathan Austin. Of the daughters of Samuel Robinson, Maria became the wife of Simeon Elliott, of Hamilton County; and Belinda, of E. A. Buckingham. The latter was a son of the Enoch Buckingham alluded to above, and became a resident of Miami about 1830; and his descendants yet remain in this part of the township. The elder Buckingham, Levi and Enoch, settled in Hamilton County, south from Miami, about 1794. Horatio Buckingham, another son of Enoch, also became a resident of Miami about the period mentioned.

Farther down the Little Miami the Rev. Francis McCormick made the first settlement. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served under Lafayette at Yorktown. About 1789 he married Rebecca Easton, and seven years later settled on the present A. H. Matson place, above Milford, owning the entire survey of 1000 acres. He sold off his land to settlers as they came in, selling the last tract to Andrew McGrew in 1806. He then moved to near Mount Washington, in Hamilton County, where he died. At his cabin, in 1797, was formed the first Methodist class in the State of Ohio; and for many years, although not a regular itinerant, he was very active in preaching and forming Methodist churches, contracting in this service a disease which shortened his life. He had ten children, viz.: Francis Asbury, Charles, George W., Thomas J., and Johnson (one of them an adopted son), none of whom remained in the county. His daughters were married: Mary to Thomas Mears, a pioneer in the Salem settlement, and grandfather of Frank M. Mears, of Miami; Henrietta to Philip Hill, who came to Miami about the same time as McCormick; Lucinda E. (born Jan. 10, 1801) to Gen. Thomas Gatch, with whom Charles McCormick lived a number of years; Nancy to Mr. Gregg; and Patsy died single.

Not long after the settlement of McCormick, the Rev. Philip Gatch came to improve a tract of land which adjoined his on the south. Philip Gatch was born near Baltimore, Md., March 2, 1751, of parents belonging to the Episcopal Church. In 1772 he was converted under the preaching of the Methodists, and the following year he himself began to preach. In 1774, Philip Gatch and William Walters took an appointment, and were the first native Methodist preachers in America to serve a circuit.

He was very zealous, and as Methodism was not favorably received, was often subject to violent abuse. On one occasion they applied tar to his body, and the last stroke was applied to his eyeball so as to nearly destroy his sight. Subsequently he narrowly escaped death at the hands of his persecutors, and although he had to pass through all manner of tribulation, he lost not an appointment. In June, 1778, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, who was a most excellent wife and a very judicious adviser. The same year he retired from the itinerancy, on account of his injured eyesight, but continued to preach, at the same time carrying on a plantation. Ten years later he moved to Buckingham Co., Va., where, in 1780, he liberated the slaves which his wife brought with her at her marriage. The evils of slavery becoming more deeply impressed on him, he determined to remove to the Northwestern Territory. Accordingly, on the 11th of October, 1798, he and his brother-in-law, Rev. James Smith, his friend, Ambrose Ranson, and others (white and colored) to the number of thirty-six persons, started for the Miami country, having Newtown as an objective point. Gatch and Ranson came to the McCormick purchase and temporarily lived near him. In February, 1799, Philip Gatch moved into his own cabin, which stood on the southern edge of the present township cemetery, east of Milford, which he occupied for a time, but afterwards lived in a large house on the county road, on the place now occupied by George W. Gatch, near the place of his original settlement. He continued to preach when occasion offered, and in 1805 assisted Bishops Whatcoat and Asbury in establishing the work of the church in the Western country. While in Southern Ohio they made his house their home. It was also the home of the weary itinerant, and on occasions of quarterly meetings at Milford from 50 to 100 persons were entertained at the humble homes of Gatch, McCormick, and Ranson. Many of these persons came from the country twenty miles around, some walking all that distance. On account of his position on slavery, Philip Gatch was selected as a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and was for twenty-two years an associate judge of Clermont.

His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, all of whom reared families of their own. Of the daughters, Presocia married James Garland, who settled three miles east from Milford, and dying, his widow married for her second husband David Osborne, who removed to Green County. The second daughter, Martha, married John Gest, who lived five miles northeast from Milford. The third, Elizabeth, became the wife of Aaron Matson, who came to Milford from Pennsylvania in 1806, and resided there until 1834, when he moved to Cincinnati. For nearly the entire period he was the postmaster at Milford, near which he died, in 1857, at the age of eighty-two years. His son, Aaron H., yet lives north of Milford, and Philip at Oxford. The daughters married James and Benjamin Simmons, of Monroe, and Adam Lakin, of Rushfield, Ind. The other daughter of Philip Gatch, Ruth, married Michael Swing, Dec. 6, 1806, who died in 1835, and his wife fifteen years later. He was the father of George S. Swing, of Miami, and Judge Philip B. Swing, of Batavia. Another son, Aaron M., died in 1840. Of

the daughters, Sarah A. became the wife of John Crane; Mary, of George Leming; Ruth, of Hill C. Goodwin; and Martha, of President Mathews, of Hillsboro' College; Elizabeth and Margaret L. died single.

The sons of Philip Gatch were Conduce, Thomas, Philip, and George. The first lived on the Edenton pike, three miles from Milford, and reared a family as follows: Daughters, who married William M. Harvey, Rev. Jacob Dimmitt, and Elisha B. Simmons; sons, Philip, who died on the East Fork in 1840; Andrew M., yet living near the homestead; the Rev. Joseph M., who died at Milford; John G., who died at Newberry; Thomas, on the homestead; and William, on the East Fork.

The second son, Gen. Thomas, lived about a mile from Milford. His daughter, Ruth S., died single, and others became the wives of Dr. Courtland M. Williams, Frank M. Mears, of Milford, and Dr. J. E. Combs, of Boston. Of his sons, Nathaniel died in Cincinnati; Dr. Philip B. is a physician at Milford; William died a youth; Francis M. lives on the homestead; and Thomas is president of an Oregon institution of learning. Philip, the third son, made his final settlement three miles east from Milford. He was the father of Hon. Moses D. and William Gatch, of Xenia; Hon. Conduce H., of Iowa; Philip S., George S., Charles H., and John D., of Miami; and Mrs. John Holmes, of Goshen.

George, the youngest son of Philip Gatch, was a minister, and after being an itinerant many years, died on the home-place. His son John died a young man; Asbury P. lives at Springfield, where also resides Samuel; George W. is yet a resident of the township. Several of the daughters married into the Buckingham families.

Ambrose Ranson was a bricklayer and plasterer, and worked some at his trade, but finally bought himself a farm near East Milford. He sold this farm and bought one near Newberry of Isaac Edwards; while residing on this farm he was elected one of the associate judges that formed the first Court of Common Pleas for the county. He was born in 1765 and died on the 12th of July, 1843, on his farm, two miles east of Batavia. Mr. Ranson was a tall, slender man, six feet one inch high, and straight as an arrow. He had a fair education, was well read, and regarded as possessing a sound judgment. He had been a zealous member of the Methodist Church for over fifty years, and died in the faith in which he lived. No man could live more harmlessly in his neighborhood, for he gave cause of complaint to none. He died regretted by all who knew him, being one of the very few against whom the veriest fault-finder threw no stone.

Southwest from Philip Gatch lived Judge John Pollock, a most noted personage in the early history of Ohio, and enjoying State renown as a legislator and politician. While suffering a temporary aberration of mind, he rashly ended his life. A further account of his services appears elsewhere. Benjamin Cross and Thomas Hare, brothers-in-law of Pollock, came about the same time. James Pollock, a cousin of Judge John Pollock, settled at Symmes, opposite Branch Hill, in 1795, and there laid out a town which the war of 1812 cut short. He was the father of the venerable Ezekiel Pollock, who died in Miami a few years ago.

George Conrad, a native of Pennsylvania, purchased a part of the McCormick tract at Milford in 1796, building a small cabin and deadening four acres of land the same season. In the spring of 1797 he brought on his family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, to live; two more children were born in Miami. George Conrad was born in 1765, and died in 1825. He was one of the first county commissioners. His children were sons named Isaac, Abram, and Jacob. The latter died at Milford in 1849, and was the father of Moses D., John, and William Conrad, and of Mrs. John M. Gest, well known in Miami. The daughters married Samuel Shumard and George Ward, of Stonelick, and John Bill, of Indiana.

James and Peregrine Garland, natives of Delaware, moved to Kentucky in 1790, and in 1797 to Miami. The former was the son-in-law of Philip Gatch, and after living a time near him, settled in 1807 on Pleasant Hill. One of his sons, Philip, died in 1879, and Rev. Benjamin F. yet lives on part of the homestead. Other sons, James S. and Dr. Thomas S., live in Clinton County. Peregrine Garland lived on the Charles H. Gatch place until about 1832, when he moved to Indiana. His eldest son, James, born in Miami in 1801, died about four years ago at Pleasant Hill.

The Long brothers, Frederick, John, and Jacob, settled on Harner's Run soon after 1800. The first was a local Methodist preacher of much ability, although somewhat eccentric. One of his sons, Moses, yet resides in that locality. Not long after the Longs had settled Felix Motsinger, their half-brother, and his mother also came from North Carolina, carrying their effects hither on horses which they rode. Motsinger served in the war of 1812, and on his return married a daughter of Garret Kramer, a pioneer from Pennsylvania, who also lived in this locality, and settled at what is called Guinea, where he died in 1858. He had sons named Felix, Robert, and William, the former yet living in the township; and daughters who married John Stump, A. P. Brown, Henry Leever, and Obadiah Ireton.

On the farm now owned by Jeremiah Price, whose father, Jeremiah Price, was also a pioneer, John Stump was an early settler, coming some time before 1800. He was the father of the above John Stump, Lewis, of Goshen, and other sons named Edward, Philip, and William, who removed to the West.

Joseph Brown, a Virginian, in 1799, settled on the farm which is now occupied by H. P. Brown, opposite Camp Dennison, where he died in 1862, at the age of ninety-one years. He served in 1812. Of his family, George settled in Stonelick, William in Jackson, John removed to Pickaway, Thomas died in Mercer County, Aquilla P. lives near Loveland, Joseph has deceased, and Henry P., the youngest, is a physician on the homestead. The daughters married David Smysor, Hiram South, Joshua Wright, and Philip Smysor.

In 1798, Philip Smysor settled on the farm which is now occupied by his grandson, George W., where he died many years ago. He had sons named David, John, Abraham, removed to Indiana, George died in Goshen; and by his second wife sons, Philip, Henry, Jacob, and Welley, the

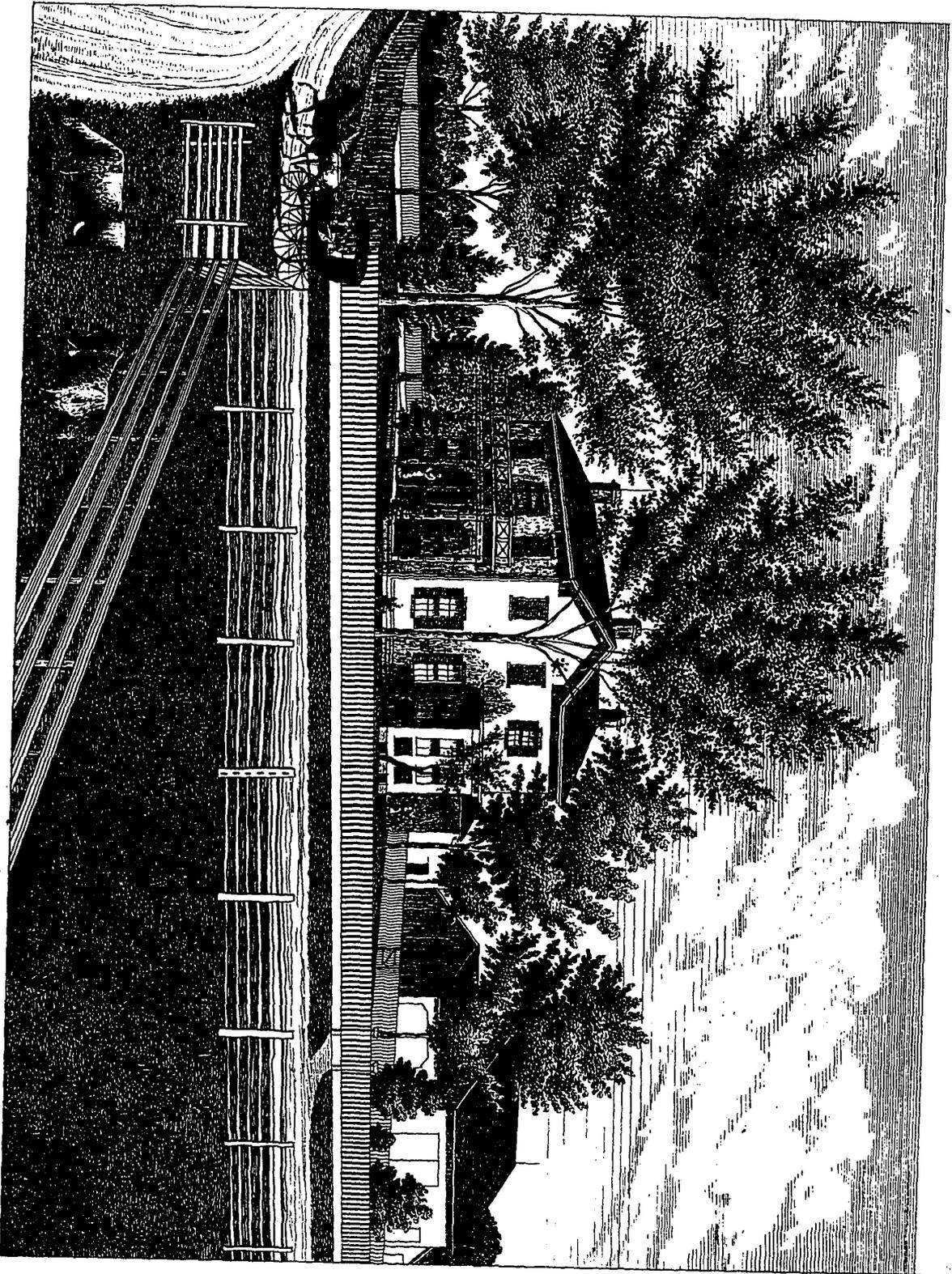
three last named physicians; and daughters who married Thomas Long, Abner Combs, and Sarah, who is a medical practitioner in Hamilton County. In the same locality William Salter, Elisha Hopkins, and Thomas McFarland were pioneers about 1800, the families all having removed. Salter died about 1825.

Eli Elstun, of Essex Co., N. J., who had served in the Revolution, located on Harner's Run in 1805. He was a cooper by trade, and made barrels for Christ. Waldsmith. His family consisted of seven sons and four daughters,—Isaac, a farmer and cooper at Newberry, served in the war of 1812, and was a pensioner, dying at the age of eighty-six; John, who lived in Stonelick; William, also in the war of 1812, died in Miami a few years ago; Eli, who moved to Rushville, Ind.; Moses, living in Union township, where a sketch of his life appears; Ralph, living in Illinois; Freeman, a cooper at New Richmond; and the daughters married Ebenezer Osborne, John Mann, John Eppert, and John Van Zandt.

Andrew McGrew came from Baltimore, Md., in September, 1806, and purchased the remaining interest of the McCormick tract at Milford, moving into the double log house, the chimneys of which yet stand on the hill near Mr. Matson's. He had served in the Revolution, and died in 1823. Of his nine children, Charles removed to Indiana; Jonathan died near Milford; William (the father of J. Milton McGrew, sixth auditor) also removed to Cincinnati; Paul died near Newberry; Joseph was a merchant at Milford, and died there; Andrew is yet living at Milford, at the age of eighty; Isaac, the youngest son, died in 1823. The daughters married Conduce Gatch and Jacob Gest. At the same time Paul Rust and his mother came from Maryland. He married Mary Gest and moved to Indiana. David Hand, a house-carpenter, came to Milford the same time.

About 1810, Lewis Gatch came from Maryland, and purchased a tract of land which had been somewhat improved by Alexander Beard, a Virginian, who had settled here some years before. He married Maria Newton, daughter of Ebenezer Newton, who had come to Miami from New Jersey a short time before, with grown-up daughters, several of whom married into the McGrew family. After building a stone house on the hill, Gatch sent for his father, Nicholas, who was a brother of the Rev. Philip Gatch. He died at the residence of his son Lewis. The latter had a family,—John N., yet living near Milford; Benjamin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Oliver, living in Indiana; Nicholas, Lewis, Henry, and Dr. Charles D., deceased in the township. One of the daughters of Lewis Gatch, Emeline, married Elias Speidel, of Miami township.

In 1808, Daniel McClelland came from Greenville, Tenn., to his brother-in-law, Robert Townsley, in Batavia, where he engaged with him in building a mill, which was better known as Jenkins' mill. In 1815 he moved to Milford, where he lived until 1835, when he went to Indiana. He had sons named Thomas, John, Daniel, Joseph, Edward, and James. Mary, the eldest daughter, married Cornelius Stewart, and moved to Illinois; Martha, Cyrus Pierson, of Cincinnati; Anne married Andrew McGrew, of Milford, fifty-eight years ago, and both yet reside in the village.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. A. RUSK, MIAMI T.P. CLERMONT CO. OHIO.

They reared three children,—George W., of Cincinnati; Dr. John K., who died in Texas; and Mrs. Joseph M. Foster, of Miami.

The Leming brothers, Ezekiel, John, Gabriel, and Charles, with their families, came from New Jersey in 1806, and settled in the neighborhood of Newberry. Ezekiel, the oldest, lived on the farm now occupied by R. M. Marshal, where he died about 1848. His sons were Uriah, yet living at Newberry; Randall H., living a mile from Newberry; Britton, formerly a merchant at Milford; Isaac, a miller, living at Whitewater, Ind.; Paul, died at Keokuk, Iowa; E. W., died at Madison, Ind.; and the daughters married Erastus Holmes, Samuel Harvey, William Merrill, and John G. Gatch. John Leming lived on a farm now occupied by John McClelland. He had two sons,—George and Randolph. Gabriel lived and died at Newberry. His children were William, George, James, Abram, Isaac, Jacob, and Jackson. James is the only one now living in the county. Charles Leming lived on the farm now owned by Thomas Cook, and then removed to Indiana. J. E. Leming is the only son remaining in the county, and lives at Newberry.

John Rybolt was a pioneer in the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, dying there in 1849. He was the father of Daniel, Stephen, and Michael R. Rybolt, of the township; Rev. John C. and Henry, of Illinois; Jacob, of Cincinnati; and William, of Kansas. One of the daughters married Dr. Garland.

Samuel Perin came to Ohio from New York in 1806, and lived for a time in Stonelick. In 1813 he purchased 14 acres of land at what is now Perin's Mills, which he improved and added to by purchase until he was the owner of 800 acres in Miami and 700 in Union, in that part of the county. In 1835 he erected the large mansion in the lower part of the hamlet, which is now occupied as the residence of Dr. Woodward. Samuel Perin died April 3, 1865, at the age of eighty-one years, the death of his wife having occurred fourteen years earlier. Of their ten children eight grew to mature years, viz.: Darius, living in Missouri; Ira, in Union, near his old home; Harvey, in Hamilton County; Oliver, a banker in Cincinnati; Glover, a surgeon in the United States army, was in Mexican war and medical inspector during the Rebellion; Lyman, a flour merchant in Cincinnati; Rhoda, married James Kenyon; and Martha, Solomon Langdon.

Dr. William Williams came from Bucks Co., Pa., to Milford after 1812, and was the second physician there, Dr. Thorndyke being the first. He was one of the ablest practitioners in the county. He died about fifteen years ago. He had two sons and four daughters. Of the former were Cortland M., a physician at Goshen and other points, and Oliver P., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His oldest daughter married Dr. Thomas Brown, who studied with Dr. Williams, and was for many years a physician at Milford, then he removed to Cincinnati. The other daughters married Nathaniel Gatch, Philip S. Gatch, and J. A. Adams. For his second wife Dr. Williams married a daughter of Ichabod B. Miller, one of the prominent pioneers of Hamilton County.

Thomas Shumard was born in New Jersey in 1780.

In 1803 he married, and in 1807 settled in Goshen township. From there he moved to Miami, and thence to Milford, where he was employed in the first store. He was thrice married and the father of eleven children. Two of them, Matilda, wife of John Needham, and Sarah, wife of Isaac Potter, were born in New Jersey. The rest, Francis, Jacob, Rebecca, Joseph, Eliza, Thomas, Mary, John, and David, were born in the county. He died near Olive Branch in 1872, aged ninety-one years. His third wife survived him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over seventy-three years. Other members of the Shumard family came to Clermont among the pioneers. In 1815, Samuel came, and after living in Miami, a few years, settled in Stonelick. In 1818, David Shumard settled on the present farm of William Mead in Batavia. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

In 1792, John Shields immigrated from Maryland to Ohio, stopping at Garrett's Station, where he remained until his removal to Clermont County, in 1805, when he settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Creder near Loveland. He was the father of nine children,—five sons and four daughters. He was in the war of 1812, and served with great gallantry, under Gen. Harrison, at the battle of the Thames. In 1816 he bought Capt. Richard Hall's farm in Stonelick, and died in Mississippi in 1830, while on a trapping excursion.

The William Tudor farm was settled by Thomas Shaw, who came from New Jersey in 1806. He had a large family, among the sons being John, James, William, and Achilles. Grandsons yet live in the township.

James Combs, from the same State, settled in Miami in 1812. One of the sons, James, yet resides at Milford, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was next to the oldest in the family, and has survived all the other members twenty-seven years. He has ten sons living, the youngest being twenty-eight years old.

John Armstrong was a pioneer in the Swing neighborhood, and was a prominent, useful citizen. Of his family, John, living west of Perin's Mills, is well known in the township and county; Jacob, Samuel, George, Eleanor, Maria, Rhoda, Mary H., and Ruth have all deceased.

Farther northeast among the pioneers were the Pangburn and Hunt family. A son of Joshua Hunt, William Henry, is a resident of Milford.

Theophilus Simonton, of Loveland, is in his seventy-second year, and comes of a noble pioneer family that settled at the mouth of Obannon Creek in 1797, and helped to open the unbroken forests to civilization. His father, Theophilus, and two uncles, William and John, were among the first immigrants to Miami township, five years before Ohio was admitted into the Union, and his father bought a large farm of Col. Thomas Paxton, the first man to raise a field of corn between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. He has been eighteen years a justice of the peace, and his father, long years ago, served twelve in the same position. He is a brother of the noted Col. Hiram Simonton, many years a leading hotel-keeper at Columbus.

In 1806 a number of immigrants arrived from New Jersey under very inauspicious circumstances, for that was the year of the drought. From the 4th of May until the

22d day of August no rain fell to moisten the ground, and the river was so low it was readily forded at Three Islands, opposite the mouth of the Obannon. Many made only a temporary stay in Miami.

John Emery came from New Jersey at a later day, settling on the farm now occupied by his son, Dr. J. P., in 1815. Here he died in 1857, full of honors, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. Other sons were Henry, who died in the township; Elisha J., living in Kansas; Capt. Andrew B., killed in the late war. His daughters were married,—Sarah, to James Breeding; Elizabeth, to S. R. Hutchinson, of Miami; Mary, to George Myers; and Anna, to John Applegate, both of Goshen.

Three years later Harmon Eveland came from the same State and settled on the Goshen township line. Here he died in 1832, leaving sons, Samuel, Peter, Joseph, John B., Philip J., and Harmon, the latter living at Loveland. His daughters married William Frybarger, John Cox, and Samuel Paxton.

Limited space forbids the mention of many other names of Miami pioneers who came at periods anterior to the above as well as subsequent. But in the appended

LIST OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826

will be found those who were identified with the pioneer interests of the township. A prefixed asterisk indicates non-residence in the year named.

Anderson, John.	Ballard, Nancy, No. 631; Jos. Carrington, orig. prop.	Gatch, Philip, No. 958; Peter Higgins, original proprietor.
Anderson, James.	Breeding, Thos., No. 631; Jos. Carrington, orig. prop.	Gest, Jacob, No. 590; John T. Griffith, original proprietor.
Addison, Jonathan.	Brannon, George.	Garland, Philip.
Armstrong, John, No. 958; Peter Higgins, original proprietor.	*Buchanan, Rachel, No. 2570; Francis Baldwin, orig. prop.	Green, Marmaduke, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Anderson, David, No. 1349; Lewis Stark, original proprietor.	*Buchanan, Levi, No. 1017; Robert Todd, orig. prop.	Goudy, Thomas C., No. 1550; Robert Todd, orig. prop.
Anderson, Samuel, No. 519; John T. Griffin, orig. prop.	*Brown, Jacob, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.	Giberson, Joseph, No. 2800; Samuel Hawes, orig. prop.
Avery, Abigail.	*Buckingham, Isaac, No. 992; Thomas Dix, orig. prop.	Gatch, Lewis, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Berry, Mark.	Covalt, Silas.	Gatch, Conduce, No. 1770; Edward Simpson, orig. prop.
Berry, Benjamin.	Cliver, John, No. 590; John T. Griffin, original proprietor.	Garland, James S.
Boggs, John.	Cotteral, Joseph, No. 991; Jos. Jones, original proprietor.	Gest, John, No. 981; John B. Johnson, original proprietor.
Bill, Ruth.	Combs, Thomas, No. 992; Thos. Dix, original proprietor.	Godfrey, John, No. 958; Peter Higgins, original proprietor.
Barber, Daniel, No. 981; John B. Johnston, orig. prop.	Combs, Daniel, No. 992; Thos. Dix, original proprietor.	Gatch, George, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Barber, Nathaniel, No. 991; Jos. Jones, original proprietor.	Combs, Benj., No. 976; Cad. Jones, original proprietor.	Hughes, Edward, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Baker, John, No. 1675; Edw. Stephens, orig. prop.	Combs, James, No. 976; Cadwalader Jones, orig. prop.	Hendrick, L. A.
Bill, John, No. 1675; Edw. Stephens, orig. prop.	Combs, Richard.	Hawn, Emanuel.
Boyer, Jacob.	Conrad, Isaac, No. 590; John T. Griffin, original proprietor.	Highland, Michael, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Brown, John M.	Conrad, Jacob, No. 1349; Lewis Stark, original proprietor.	Hughes, John, No. 991; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
Briley, Samuel, No. 2226; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.	Cannon, Richard.	Holmes, George, No. 992; Thos. Dix, original proprietor.
Brannon, Alex., No. 1550; Robt. Todd, original proprietor.	Collins, Sarah, No. 973; Thos. Holt, original proprietor.	Haskin, Augustus.
Branch, Joseph, No. 1767; Ezekiel Howell, orig. prop.	Cotteral, William.	Holmes, Erastus.
Brown, Benjamin.	Carr, David.	Harvey, Joseph, No. 991; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
Buckingham, E. A., No. 5992; Robinson, Mosely & Todd, original proprietors.	Cramer, David.	Halliday, Thomas.
Brown, John, No. 3776; John Higgins, original proprietor.	Clark, Benjamin.	Hair, Thomas, No. 430; Robert Powell, original proprietor.
Brown, Joseph, No. 590; John G. Griffin, original proprietor.	Combs, James.	Hair, Thomas, Jr., No. 1349; Lewis Stark, orig. prop.
Buckingham, Rachel.	Covalt, Bethuel, No. 937; John Neville, original proprietor.	Hall, William.
Butterworth, Samuel, No. 631; Jos. Carrington, orig. prop.		Hixson, John, No. 937; John Neville, original proprietor.
		Elstun, Moses, No. 1675; Edw. Stephens, orig. prop.
		Erwin, Andrew.
		Erwin, John.
		Erwin, Francis.
		Emery, Henry, No. 2194; Martin Nall, original proprietor.
		Emery, John, No. 2019; William Lytle, original proprietor.
		*Elstun, Isaac, No. 2570; Francis Baldwin, original proprietor.
		*Elliott, Simon, No. 5992; Robinson and Mosley, original proprietors.
		*Ebersole, Christian, No. 991; Joseph Jones, orig. prop.
		Fountain, Mathew, No. 1675; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
		Frazee, Richard, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.
		Frazee, David.
		Fitzwater, Thomas, No. 937; John Neville, orig. prop.
		Fitzwater, William.
		Fitzwater, Samuel, No. 937; John Neville, original proprietor.
		Fitzwater, Thomas, No. 937; John Neville, orig. prop.
		*Fairchild, Abigail, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
		Gatch, Thomas, No. 5995; William Mosley, orig. prop.

- *Irwin, Andrew, No. 3332; William Lytle, orig. prop.
Johnston, James B.
Johnston, Thomas E.
*Jenkins, John and Isaac, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, original proprietor.
*Jones, James, No. 991; Joseph Jones, original proprietor.
*James, John H., No. 991; Jos. Jones, original proprietor.
Kellogg, Charles.
Kugler, M., and Son, No. 1767; Ezekiel Howell, orig. prop.
*Kain, Thomas, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.
Laferty, Archibald.
Leming, Ezekiel, No. 982; Thos. Dix, original proprietor.
Leming, Isaac.
Leming, John, No. 2800; Samuel Hawes, original proprietor.
Leming, Randall, No. 991; James Jones, original proprietor.
Linegar, Daniel, No. 550; John T. Griffith, orig. prop.
Linegar, Thomas.
Loomis, James.
Livengood, Thomas.
Leming, Uriah.
Laferty, Archibald.
Linthicum, Jos.
Leming, David, No. 992; Thos. Dix, original proprietor.
Leming, Charles, No. 913; John Neville, original proprietor.
Long, Frederick, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Leming, Elias, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Long, John, No. 992; Thomas Dix, original proprietor.
Long, Daniel.
Leming, Gabriel.
*Langdon, Elam, No. 972; Jonathan Clark, orig. prop.
Martin, Lewis, No. 1675; Edw. Stephens, orig. prop.
Matson, Aaron, No. 590; John T. Griffith, orig. prop.
Megruue, Andrew, No. 597; John White, original proprietor.
McMains, Wm., No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Medaris, Wm.
Medaris, Stephen, No. 1748; J. Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Mains, John.
Megruue, Jonathan, No. 590; John T. Griffith, orig. prop.
Megruue, Paul, No. 991; Jos. Jones, original proprietor.
McGee, Charles, No. 991; Jos. Jones, original proprietor.
Malernee, Isaac.
Magill, Wm.
Masters, Silas.
Megruue, Charles.
Morris, Aaron, No. 3332; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
McGarvey, Hugh.
Mitchell, James.
Murphy, Wm.
Murphy, Samuel.
Mullen, James.
McLaughlin, Charles, No. 1349; Charles Stark, orig. prop.
McMains, Enoch, No. 3332; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
McLaughlin, Jehu.
McKinney, Ely.
Motsinger, Felix, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, orig. prop.
Morrell, Wm.
Matson, Aaron.
Morrison, Arthur.
*Megruue, Charles, No. 991; Jos. Jones, original proprietor.
*Morris, Robert, No. 590; John T. Griffith, orig. prop.
*Megruue, Andrew, Jr., No. 597; John White, orig. prop.
Orr, Robert, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, original proprietor.
Orr, William.
Oliver, Samuel.
Osburn, Benjamin, No. 3623; I. Lindsey, orig. prop.
Osburn, David.
Price, Jeremiah, No. 937; John Neville, original proprietor.
Pollock, John, No. 430; Robert Powell, original proprietor.
Perin, Samuel, No. 1675; Edw. Stephens, orig. prop.
Preston, Jonathan.
Potts, Samuel, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, orig. prop.
Pierce, Ephraim.
Phillips, Mary, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Poland, Nathaniel.
Paxton, Thomas, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, orig. prop.
Paxton, Samuel.
Potter, Adam.
Packard, Henry, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
*Paxton, Martha, No. 2194; Martin Nall, original proprietor.
*Parker, Isaac, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
*Pierson, Cyrus, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
*Porter, Elias, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
Rust, Paul.
Ray, Elizabeth.
Ramsey, Benjamin.
Riggs, Calvin, No. 992; Thomas Dix, original proprietor.
Rybolt, John, No. 958; Peter Higgins, original proprietor.
Riddle, Isabel.
Ross, Enoch.
Riggs, James.
Riggs, Avery, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Robinson, James W., No. 5992; Robinson, Mosley and Todd, original proprietors.
Rodocker, Jacob.
Ramsey, John, Jr.
Ramsey, John, No. 2019; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Ramsey, George, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, orig. prop.
Richardson, Benjamin.
*Ramsey, Jesse, No. 981; John B. Johnson, orig. prop.
*Ringsberry, James, No. 1748; John Nancarrow, orig. prop.
*Robinson, Moses, No. 5992; Robinson, Mosley and Todd, original proprietors.
*Robinson, James W., No. 5992; Robinson, Mosley and Todd, original proprietors.
Stroman, Henry.
Siften, William.
South, Thomas.
Swing, Michael, No. 502; Thos. Overton, original proprietor.
Shumard, Francis, No. 958; Peter Higgins, original proprietor.
Sanders, Elizabeth.
Smith, Samuel W., No. 1748; John Nancarrow, original proprietor.
Smith, Jesse S.
Salter, William, No. 590; J. T. Griffin, original proprietor.
Stewart, James, No. 958; Peter Higgins, original proprietor.
Slye, Cornelius.
Shaw, Thomas, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Stump, Philip.
Stump, Lewis.
Stump, Jane.
Smysor, Philip, No. 590; J. T. Griffin, original proprietor.
Smysor, John.
Stephens, Nicholas.
South, Hiram.
Shaw, John, No. 976; Cad. Jones, original proprietor.
Stewart, Polly Ann.
Stewart, Hall.
Stephens, Thomas H.
Smysor, David, No. 3232; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Smith, Jacob.
Simonton, Elenor, No. 2191; Wm. Nall, original prop.
Simonton, William, No. 2191; William Nall, original proprietor.
Schuyler, Peter, No. 1545; Elisha King, original proprietor.
Sears, Joseph.
Schuyler, Jacob, No. 1545; Elisha King, original proprietor.
Schuyler, Adam, No. 1545; Elisha King, original proprietor.
Snider, Levi, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, original proprietor.
*Stroman, Henry, No. 502; Thos. Overton, original proprietor.
*Sears, John, No. 631; Joseph Carrington, original prop.
*Stewart, John, No. 958; Peter Higgins, original proprietor.
*South, Isaac, No. 976; Cad. Jones, original proprietor.
*Snider, David, No. 1767; Ezekiel Howell, original prop.
Tiger, Nicholas.
Thompson, David.
Thomson, Joshua.
Thompson, Samuel, No. 1748; J. Nancarrow, orig. proprietor.
Teal, Samuel F.
Templeton, William.
Twiner, Josiah.
*Titus, John, No. 992; Thomas Dix, original proprietor.
*Tuttle, Ezra, No. 1748; J. Nancarrow, original proprietor.
*Taylor, James, No. 6152; G. K. Hubbard, original prop.
Vanhorn, William.
Vandevort, John, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, original prop.
Vandevort, Nicholas, No. 720; Leroy Edwards, orig. prop.
*Vincent, Thomas, No. 981; J. B. Johnson, original prop.
U. S. Branch Bank, No. 2194; Martin Nall, orig. prop.
Williams, William.
Watts, David.
Wood, Jeremiah, No. 1748; J. Nancarrow, original prop.
Wilson, M. C.
Warren, Jane.
Williby, James.
Wheeler, Abraham, No. 937; John Neville, orig. prop.
*Western, William.
*Wood, Samuel, No. 1748; J. Nancarrow, original prop.
*White, Jacob, No. 976; Cad. Jones, original prop.
Yates, Artis S.
Yeatman, Walker.

At this time the owners of village lots in Miami were in Milford :

- Avery, Abigail.
Anderson, Peter.
Covalt, Isaac.
Conrad, Jacob.
Elstun, Moses.
Fairchild, Abigail.
Fitzwater, Thomas.
Gatch, Philip.
Gatch, George.
Gest, John.
Green, Marmaduke.
Gatch, Lewis.
Garland, Peregrine.
Gatch, Conducc.
Gatch, Thomas.
Hare, Thomas.
Herr, Elias.
Higbee, Elias.
Hughes, Edward.
Hawn, Emanuel.
Jackson, David.
Kibby, James.
Kugler, Mathias.
McMains, William.
Medaris, Stephen.
Matson, Aaron.
McDonald, James.
McGruc, Jonathan.
Osburn, David.
Parker, John.
Potter, Adam.
Pollock, John.
Pierson, Cyrus.
Robinson, Thomas.
Rust, Charles.
Ringsberry, James.

Riggs, William.	Teal, Samuel.
Ray, Elizabeth.	Watts, David.
Rust, Paul.	Williams, William.
Siften, William.	Westlake, B.
Shumard, Thomas.	Wilkerson, D.
Salter, William.	Ward, George.
Tuttle, Ezra.	

In Newberry the lot-owners were :

Combs, Daniel.	Riggs, Calvin.
Combs, James.	Raper, William.
Holmes, George.	Stephens, Nicholas.
McGrew, William.	Turner, Josiah.
McGrew, Paul.	

The village property was valued at \$15,039, on which was a tax of \$90.23. The taxes on the other real estate in the township were \$566.65. The horses numbered 358, and the cattle 590. The tax on personal property was only \$140.78.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

At the formation of the township of Obannon (called Miami after a year), in February, 1801, John Pollock was appointed constable; John Ramsey, lister of taxable property; Theophilus Simonton and Samuel Robinson, appraisers of houses; Ambrose Ransom and Peter Wilson, supervisors of highways; Thomas Paxton, Francis McCormick, and William Simonton, auditors of supervisors' accounts; Samuel Robinson and Theophilus Simonton, overseers of the poor; and Francis McCormick, Samuel Robinson, and Theophilus Simonton, fence-viewers,—who were duly qualified, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

The first election in the original township of Miami (which then embraced the entire county north of the East Fork as far east as Jackson) of which any record exists was held at the house of Nathaniel Dunham, April 2, 1804, for the purpose of choosing three county commissioners; Theophilus Simonton, John Pollock, and James Stewart served as judges, and Ambrose Ransom and Silas Hutchinson were the clerks. Forty-eight votes were polled by the following: Jacob Cutler, John Knott, John Irwin, Jacob Slye, Thomas Frost, Francis McCormick, William Malott, James Arthur, William South, Daniel Mock, Perry Garland, David Roudebush, John Bodie, John Long, Jr., William Knott, James Davison, Thomas McFarland, John Stump, Silas Hutchinson, John Hadley, George Conrad, John Davison, Owen Todd, John Gest, Thomas Paxton, Robert Orr, Nat. Dunham, Lewis Frybarger, Andrew Frybarger, James Patterson, John Ramsey, Christian Long, Jr., Harvey Donham, Elihu Hopkins, Russell Isham, Andrew Shetterley, Enoch Gest, Ambrose Ransom, James Garland, Redmond McDonough, John Pollock, William Donham, Philip Gatch, James Stewart, Robert Davison, Thomas Cook, Theophilus Simonton, William Simonton.

From this time until 1867 no records of the township have been preserved in the office of the clerk, and the civil list which is given extends only from that year as follows :

TRUSTEES.

1867.—W. E. Means, J. G. Turner, M. Cushing.
 1868.—H. P. Brown, J. G. Turner, W. C. Pinkham.
 1869.—F. M. Gatch, Aaron Apgar, Jerome Tice.
 1870.—R. P. Abbott, Charles H. Gatch, Jerome Tice.

1871.—R. P. Abbott, Charles H. Gatch, Charles Harker.
 1872.—R. P. Abbott, E. J. Emery, George S. Swing.
 1873.—P. S. Gatch, Frank Mears, J. R. Long.
 1874.—F. H. Allen, T. Paxton, Jr., George Cox.
 1875.—J. H. Johnson, John G. Armstrong, George Cox.
 1876.—J. H. Johnson, Jasper Newton, Wm. M. Johnson.
 1877.—Erastus Wasson, Moses D. Conrad, Wm. M. Johnson.
 1878.—Erastus Wasson, A. Brower, M. R. Rybolt.
 1879.—Erastus Wasson, A. Brower, J. G. Armstrong.

CLERKS.

1867, A. M. Gatch; 1868-73, A. B. Shaw; 1874, W. B. Applegate; 1875, George F. Robinson; 1876, John L. Bronson; 1877, A. B. Shaw; 1878-79, T. B. Hannars.

TREASURERS.

1867, William Tudor; 1868-71, A. M. Gatch; 1872-77, S. J. Rybolt; 1878-79, Robert Kernahan.

ASSESSORS.

1867, A. F. Queal; 1868-69, S. R. Hutchinson; 1870-71, John W. Hill; 1872, J. F. Johnson; 1873, A. A. Leever; 1874-79, M. Hutchinson.

The township has been divided into a number of voting precincts, in each of which a place for the meeting of the electors has been provided; and no township has made better provision for cemeteries than Miami, the interest manifested in this respect being in the highest degree praiseworthy. On the 20th of June, 1867, the trustees agreed to purchase six acres of ground adjoining the old Gatch burial-ground, east of Milford, for a cemetery for the use of the public, paying therefor \$200 per acre. A large roadway from the pike to the grounds was donated, and the whole has been tastefully laid out and highly improved. A number of fine monuments and other memorials to the dead are in the cemetery, whose general appearance is seldom surpassed by rural burying-grounds. Hardly less attractive is the township cemetery at Miamiville. It was begun by the Miamiville Cemetery Association, which was organized April 10, 1866, and purchased by the township Jan. 16, 1869, for \$1600. It was transferred on the part of the association by trustees H. G. Leever, William Humphrey, H. Buckingham, A. L. Buckingham, and N. B. Paxton. It has a beautiful location on the banks of the Little Miami, and is inclosed with a neat Osage hedge. There are tastefully laid out walks and drives and a substantial stone vault, erected in 1870. The cemetery contains many monuments of fine and costly designs. Both these cemeteries and the old Union burying-ground, east from Branch Hill, are under the immediate charge of the board of trustees, whose wise management has made them spots whose beauty is extolled with pardonable pride by the good citizens of the township.

It is not possible with the meagre data obtainable from the records to give any account of the early roads more satisfactory than that which appears in a general chapter in this book, to which the reader is referred. In 1879 there were 31 road districts in the township, and the highways in general were in a very fair condition. The principal thoroughfares are toll-roads of easy grade and splendid repair. The chief of these are the Cincinnati and Wooster, from Milford to Goshen, and the old pike from Perin's Mills to Milford, through the bottom-lands along the East

Fork. Having a course almost parallel with the former is the Cincinnati and Fayetteville Railroad, now in course of construction. The old Little Miami Railroad, built in 1844, enters the township at the great bend of the river at Miami, and passes up the stream to Loveland, where it strikes into Warren County. At that point it is intersected by the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad in its course eastward, and as both roads are well equipped, rapid and easy communication with all points is afforded, also bringing the markets of Cincinnati within easy reach. Since many of the people of Miami are engaged in fruit-culture and market-gardening, this is an especial advantage, as shipments can be quickly and safely made.

The culture of the peach for market purposes was introduced about 1850, by J. C. Davis, a native of Maryland. He planted an orchard of 95 acres near Newberry, on the farm at present owned by S. J. Rybolt, with budded varieties of fruit, which yielded so well that at the end of ten years the orchard had paid for itself and netted \$50,000 besides. This remarkable success induced hundreds of farmers to engage in fruit-growing, and ere many years all the ridge-lands east from Milford to the wet-lands of Goshen, and north to the Obannon, were set in peach orchards. The culture of that fruit became the absorbing industry, and for a number of years Miami was the greatest peach region in the State. Then came a decline of this industry. The trees failed to yield and whole orchards went to decay. Some resumed their former customs of farming, while others directed their attention to other orchard products, planting the apple and the pear, both of which have yielded rich returns; and many orchards of these fruits now abound. Orchardng and gardening has been reduced to a science in Miami; and their prosperity and intelligent direction is largely attributable to the influence of Loveland Horticultural and Agricultural Society, elsewhere noted.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

Along the Cincinnati and Wooster turnpike the population is so dense that the road in many places resembles a principal thoroughfare leading from a large city which is lined with fine suburban houses; in other places are distinctive hamlets. Farthest east and near the Goshen township line is

MOUNT REPOSE,

a small but pleasant hamlet, built upon land which formerly belonged to Paul McGrew. Here a man by the name of Selden engaged in merchandising about 1828, in a small brick house which he had erected for this purpose. Following him, among others, as merchants, have been Isaac Leming, Paul Leming, Conduce McGrew, Andrew McGrew, Leonard McGarvey, and the present David Manning, who also keeps the post-office, which bears the name of the hamlet. In 1869, Ezra Simpkins is recorded as the postmaster, and in 1873, G. P. Jackson.

Isaac Elstun, Jr., is an attorney-at-law at Mount Repose.

Farther east, on the pike, was an old-time hostelry, kept by the Porter family, which had a popular patronage. In this locality Jacob Wainwright opened a blacksmith-shop about 1840, and that trade has been carried on ever since.

At the same time Paul Leming opened a wagon-maker's shop, in which he and others were engaged many years. The present wheelwright is Aaron Condo. Charles McGee had a cooperage in this neighborhood from 1823 for a number of years.

Three miles from Milford, on the above turnpike, are the hamlets of

NEWBERRY AND NEW SALISBURY,

which are practically one small village, whose post-office bears the name of "Mulberry." Here are the Mulberry seminary, Methodist and Christian churches, and several dozen houses. The Newberry part of the village was laid out in 1818 by Thomas Shumard, and consists of only a few lots on the highway as its course then ran. When the road was changed so as to leave the hamlet to the north, New Salisbury was laid out, on the south of that place, and on the present turnpike. The plat was made Aug. 22, 1833, by Thomas Combs, and consisted of 40 lots, whose size was variable.

The same year, 1833, the Mulberry post-office was established with James B. Johnston as postmaster. Four years later J. G. Dimmitt was the postmaster, followed in two years by Erastus Holmes. Since then the appointees have been,—1847, Eli Elstun; 1851, R. B. Leming; 1855, D. G. Sparks; 1865, A. M. Miller; and 1871, J. Simpkins. For many years the office has been supplied with a daily mail. Most of the above were also engaged in merchandising at this point, but it is said that William McGrew was the first in trade, some time about 1820. Erastus and Daniel Holmes were largely engaged in business here, as well as their predecessor, Jacob G. Dimmitt. At present John Quincy Bass has a good general store, in which is also kept the post-office; and J. E. Leming is the grocer. Others engaged in merchandising here were Henry Smysor, R. McDonald, R. B. Leming, Isaac J. Merrill, and Moses Cook.

In the practice of medicine, Dr. Fleming Leever was the first to locate at Newberry; and successive practitioners have been Drs. E. B. Chatterton, Eli Elstun, Richard Collins, and J. F. Abraham.

Gabriel Leming had a public-house about 1834, but at an earlier day Daniel Holmes entertained the public. In later years the village has been without a hotel.

As mechanics, Michael Highland carried on the first blacksmith-shop, and has had numerous successors in that trade. John Long was an early wagon-maker, and Robert Jones is the present. For thirty years J. E. Leming has had a shoe-shop; and formerly the Elstun family had several cooperages. Forty years ago Joseph Griffith had a horse-mill, operated by a sweep-power, which was not long continued. In later years R. B. Leming had an upright steam saw-mill, which has also passed away. The manufacture of brick on a large scale was formerly carried on by Thomas Combs. On Harner's Run Isaac Elstun had in operation a saw-mill and distillery about a dozen years from 1825, when the latter was discontinued, but the former was carried on by Uriah Leming and Philip Smysor. On the same stream Charles Leming had a tannery, and Abner Hixon a mill for grinding corn.

PERIN'S MILLS.

In 1813, Samuel Perin, a millwright, purchased 14 acres of land and a water-power on the East Fork, near the southeast corner of the township, where he got in operation a saw-mill, the following year, to cut up the dense forests which up to that time covered this part of the county, but which were now rapidly filled by the numerous settlers who located here, and who soon demanded a grist-mill. This was supplied in 1817, on a small scale, but in 1823 Mr. Perin built a mill of large capacity, which manufactured flour for the Southern markets, chiefly New Orleans. To convey the flour thither flat-boats were built at the mills, and placed in charge of trusty men, usually John Williams and Darius Perin. Fifty-two such boats in all were launched at Perin's Mills. After the water-power had diminished steam was supplied, and Samuel Perin continued to operate the mills until about 1850, when they passed into the Cohoon family, and after a few years were destroyed by fire. Subsequently another steam-mill was built, but the machinery was soon removed, and since the mills have been inoperative. In connection with his mill Samuel Perin operated a distillery on a large scale, from 1835 for the following ten years, when it was destroyed by fire. At a much earlier day distillation on a small scale was carried on by him. In 1824 he engaged Enoch Ross as the manager of a tannery which he established that year, and which produced a large amount of work. Much of the leather was here manufactured into shoes and harness by Mr. Perin, who had shops, where a number of men were engaged. About the same time he operated carding-machines, and had a cooperage and the ordinary mechanic-shops, the different industries employing many men, and making Perin's Mills one of the busiest localities in the county. After their discontinuance the place became comparatively unimportant, and has not since risen above the character of a small hamlet, possessing the attendants of a country trading-point. On the opposite side of the East Fork is Cohoon Station, on the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad, from which place Perin's Mills is supplied with a daily mail. The post-office was established in 1830, with Darius Perin as postmaster. In 1859 the office was held by J. B. Cline; in 1863, by Colin Spence, and after a few years was discontinued. It was re-established with the name of McPherson, with Colin Spence as postmaster, but in a few months the name was changed to Perin's Mills, and yet so remains.

John M. Brown, afterwards a well-known merchant of Batavia, was the first to engage in trade here, and was succeeded by Samuel Perin, who merchandized about fifteen years. Since that time among others in trade have been Avey & Sutton, L. Berger, M. D. Rybolt, and the present Isaac Turner, who also keeps the post-office. The public-house is kept by Joseph Cline. For many years Moses Elstun had a cabinet-maker's shop, and when he removed Philip G. Stewart carried on that trade. Samuel Teal was for a number of years the blacksmith.

In 1835, Dr. Courtland Williams located here as a physician, and in 1840, Dr. Colin Spence established himself in his profession, yet remaining a resident of Perin's Mills, although not in active practice. He read medicine with

Dr. J. T. Shotwell, and was graduated at the Ohio Medical College. For the past twenty-one years Dr. John B. Cline has here been a successful practitioner.

BRANCH HILL.

This is a station on the Little Miami Railroad, about two miles south from Loveland, and nearly the same distance north from Miamiville. It dates its history as a village from Jan. 3, 1873, when Col. John H. Branch, the proprietor of a large tract of land, laid out 102 lots in the neighborhood of the station, which have been improved to some extent, chiefly by the erection of suburban residences, many of them displaying much taste and architectural beauty. An excellent class of people was attracted, among them the lamented G. M. D. Bloss, editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who was killed near the village by a railroad train. At a later day the founder of Branch Hill met with a similar fate. The death of these two prominent citizens cast a great gloom over the community. The Little Miami River at this point is crossed by a very fine suspension-bridge 315 feet long, costing \$70,000. On the surrounding hills are also a number of handsome residences; but beyond these no importance attaches to the place.

A post-office with the name of Branch Hill was established in this neighborhood in 1848, with John Regan as postmaster; in 1855, Jonathan Hildreth held the appointment, and after a time the office was discontinued. An office with the name of Polktown was next established in 1860, with John H. Branch as postmaster, which was also discontinued. In 1875 the Branch Hill office was revived, with A. S. Hutchinson postmaster. In 1877, A. W. Powers was appointed. A daily mail is supplied.

Two miles east from Branch Hill is a settlement locally known as Guinea, where were formerly shops and stores, a few of the former being yet carried on. Years ago Felix Motsinger had a large cooperage here, in which a number of men were employed.

MIAMIVILLE

is a small village on the Little Miami, about four miles above Milford. It was laid out by Moses F. Robinson, Sept. 29, 1849, and originally consisted of seventeen lots, to which additions were made as follows: By Moses F. Robinson, Sept. 10, 1851; by the same, Oct. 1, 1853; by the same, Oct. 20, 1859; by the same, Nov. 4, 1865; by the same, August, 1868; and by A. N. Robinson, in March, 1874, who laid out 208 lots near the depot of the Little Miami Railroad.

Although having a very fine and healthy location, the village has not attained great prominence, and in a business point of view is not so important as in days gone by. Attention was first attracted to this locality by the mills of the Buckingham family. The first on the Clermont side was built about 1810 by Enoch Buckingham, near the present railroad-bridge. It was small, yet proved a great convenience. On the Hamilton County side a small saw-mill was operated by power from the same dam, and also belonged to the Buckinghams. Some time about 1830 John S. and Mark Buckingham erected the present mills at Miamiville. They were first supplied with huge breast-

wheels, which were displaced by turbine-wheels, and the mill has been supplied with modern machinery. As many as 130 barrels of flour per day have been manufactured, but at present the mill is not operated to its full capacity. In connection with the mill the distillation of grain into liquor was begun on a small scale about 1835, the capacity being increased from time to time until it was 400 bushels per day. In 1858 the distillery was destroyed by fire, and this interest has not since been resumed. At that time the property belonged to Horatio Buckingham, and at present belongs to his heirs. The saw-mill has been operated almost continuously since the power was improved. It is yielded by a stone dam about six hundred feet long, and having a four-foot breast.

After the village was laid out Daniel Weaver opened mechanic-shops, but was shortly after succeeded by H. G. Leever, who carried on well-appointed shops until recently; and others have here been engaged in the ordinary trades.

In 1849, M. F. Robinson opened the first store in a small frame building, which is at present the shoe-shop of John Kohler. After a few years he was succeeded by the Buckinghams, who transacted a large business until about 1860. Meantime, James Gest had another store, which he carried on until his death, about ten years ago. His successors were G. W. Pool and the present J. H. Eveland. In this period M. F. Robinson erected another large stone building, which has been occupied by various persons until recently, there being now but one store. Here is kept the Miami post-office, established in 1849, with Mark Buckingham as postmaster. The subsequent appointees have been Jane Adams, Hiram Bodine, R. T. Woodlief, William H. Behymer, and, in 1875, J. H. Eveland.

About 1850, Riley Y. Woodlief opened a public-house, which was kept by him and his family until a few years ago. It bore a good reputation in the Little Miami Valley, and had a popular host.

Dr. Wm. McHenry located at Miami as the first physician about 1856. Four years later Dr. Alfred Buckingham established himself in a practice, a part of which he yet continues from his new home at Camp Dennison. For the past three years Dr. W. P. Evans (eclectic) has been at Miami.

LOVELAND.

This beautiful village is situated at the mouth of Obannon Creek, on the Little Miami, twenty-six miles from Cincinnati and about eighteen from Batavia. It is the junction of the Cincinnati and Marietta and Little Miami Railroads, which have here large and well-appointed depot buildings and repair-shops, giving the village an air of bustle and activity possessed by no other place in the county. A large portion of the inhabitants of Loveland and its suburbs are business and professional men of Cincinnati, noted for their enterprise, intelligence, and love of the beautiful in nature, who have reared elegant villas and palatial mansions along the beautiful river-side, or upon the numerous wooded hills which surround the village. The narrow limits of the original village site have long since been overrun, and Loveland has extended itself beyond the Obannon and the Little Miami into the adjoining counties of Warren and Hamilton, the streams being

crossed by bridges of beautiful design and substantial finish. The country roads leading to the rich uplands of this part of the State, for some distance from the village, are lined with residences of unique and imposing design, standing in spacious and highly embellished grounds which, with the rich natural surroundings, cause this locality to have an enchanting appearance. Some of these grounds extend to the river's edge, with boating-places and fishing-preserves, and beyond them are wooded slopes and cultivated fields verdant with growing grain and luxuriant with varied foliage. Shading the river are tall elms and spreading sycamores, which give the stream a cool and placid appearance, delightfully pleasing to the eye, and constituting another feature among the many attractions of the railroad centre of the county. Loveland has had a rapid but substantial growth, and, including its suburbs, has a population of nearly 1000 souls, a magnificent school building, three churches, and the various interests noted in the following pages.

On April 1, 1792, John Obannon, a celebrated deputy surveyor in the Virginia Military District, surveyed for Joseph Carrington 500 acres of choice land in Miami township, Clermont Co., on which Loveland is located, and numbered his entry 631, it being made on military warrant No. 2425. On June 23, 1805, President Jefferson issued his patent for this survey to Joseph Carrington, in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States, passed Aug. 10, 1790, and of an act amendatory thereto, passed June 9, 1794, enabling the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying northwest of the Ohio between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. This patent was granted to Carrington as assignee of William Hendricks, who was assignee of Stephen Pettus, heir-at-law of John Pettus, for his three years' services as a captain in the Revolutionary war. Carrington belonged to one of the first families in Virginia, in Cumberland County, and was an extensive land- and slave-holder, and dying at an early date, he emancipated his favorite slave, Tillie, and her husband, York, with their two children, Betty and Chloc, and devised all his Ohio real estate to his two sons, Paul J. and William. On July 10, 1825, the Carrington sons sold the whole tract to Benjamin Butterworth, a Warren County pioneer Quaker, and grandfather of the eloquent Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Cincinnati. The elder Butterworth devised by will, dated Sept. 14, 1826, to his son, Samuel C., 200 acres of this survey, who sold 189 acres thereof on the 6th of May, 1848, to Col. William Ramsey, who on Nov. 17, 1849, laid out the town of Paxton, and on March 19, 1850, the town of Loveland, now corporately recognized as one town. George W. Felter, on Sept. 22, 23, and 24, 1863, resurveyed the town, established new lines and corners, and renumbered the lots. Since that period land-owners in Hamilton and Warren Counties have platted additions, and in Clermont many non-platted building-lots have been sold to extend the village bounds.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

On the 12th day of February, 1876, application was made to the commissioners of Clermont County for corpo-

rate privileges for the village of Loveland, with limits extending beyond the foregoing plat so as to embrace 800 acres of land. The petition was signed by Daniel Clark, M. S. Williamson, B. F. Rowan, D. W. Rowan, Samuel Rich, E. K. Hall, and others to the number of 80. M. S. Williamson was deputed by the citizens to act in their behalf to secure the necessary papers of incorporation; and on the 16th of May, 1876, the place was vested with municipal rights, the limits of the village being extended for this purpose to territory in Hamilton and Warren Counties by the action of their authorities.

The first election for village officers was held July 28, 1876, with the following result: Mayor, John H. Law; Councilmen, W. A. Carmichael, G. C. Hill, Daniel Clark, G. T. Williams, John Connor, and T. Simonton; Treasurer, M. Kaplan; Marshal, Peter Drake; Street Commissioner, Edwin Hillin.

The council levied the first year for a general fund one-half mill on the dollar; for police, one mill; for public buildings and a jail, one and a half mills; and for streets, one and a half mills. This year the village was declared a road district, and cells for the confinement of prisoners were constructed in the public hall, the expense of building which and other improvements were paid out of a loan of \$1500 for which the bonds of the village had been issued. Including this amount, the receipts from all sources the first year were \$1959.94.

In 1877 the officers elected were: Mayor, John H. Law; Clerk, William Scott; Councilmen, William Nash, George T. Williams, W. A. Carmichael, John Connor, G. C. Hill, and Daniel Clark; Treasurer, John Fogelman; Marshal, Thomas Lynch. The taxes were levied on a duplicate of \$250,000, and netted \$2000, including among other things moneys for the support of a fire department.

1878.—The members of the council elected were James R. Hindman, G. M. Keating, and T. Simonton.

1879.—At the annual election 168 votes were polled, and the following elected: Mayor, John H. Law; Clerk, William Scott; Treasurer, W. W. Brock; Councilmen, N. W. Bishop, John Connor, William Nash; Marshal, Thomas Lynch.

The levy for this year was seven mills on the dollar. Since being incorporated Loveland has been materially benefited; the streets have been placed in good condition, and provided with lamps for the use of gasoline, sidewalks have been built, and the quiet and order of the village have been greatly promoted.

The first house built on the present site of Loveland was erected by Patrick McGarvey, a deserter from the British army. It was a kind of a light hoop-pole arrangement, and was occupied by the recreant son of Mars for many years afterwards. Patrick, the owner of the mansion, was quite a curiosity in dress, and possessed of a little more than the usual amount of Irish wit.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Among the first buildings put up in the village after it was laid out was the old "Paxton House," which was erected by William Ramsey, and in which J. M. Smith opened a hotel, which has been kept by a number of dif-

ferent persons, and is yet continued. Not long after Lawen De Golyer erected the first brick house, which was used for mercantile purposes. In 1854 he erected a large three-story block of brick, the upper story of which forms a public hall, which was the usual place of public meetings until the spacious school-hall was provided. A part of the De Golyer house has been used for hotel purposes. The present "American" and "National" hotels were built by Jacob Fogelman. The former has always been kept by Benjamin Rowan; the latter has had numerous owners. At West Loveland, Dr. L. W. Bishop, a few years ago, erected a large hotel for the accommodation of summer boarders, which has been called the "Riverside House." It has a beautiful location, and appears very attractive.

The first store in this part of the county was kept about two miles east of Loveland, at a place called Obannonville, where is now the residence of Col. William Ramsey, by Louis Fairchild. He was succeeded after 1824 by Rapp & Hall, and they in 1836 by William Ramsey, who kept the store, packed pork, and had the post-office until about 1847, when James Loveland became the postmaster. The latter removed his business to the newly laid-out village of Paxton, and the office in 1848 was changed to Loveland, so named after the first merchant and postmaster at what is now the village of Loveland. Loveland's place of business was on the site at present occupied by Porter Turner's store. Near the same time J. M. Smith had another store at a place where he was followed by Lawen De Golyer. But before this time Frederick Ballard engaged in trade in a building which stood opposite the Turner store, where were afterwards Philip Moses and M. Kaplan. The house was destroyed by fire in 1878. John and George Thompson were next in trade at the stand now occupied by John Thompson. John Fogelman was an active business man, first in the De Golyer building and later at the stand now occupied by W. W. Brock. Since 1866 the Hill brothers, John, Porter, Absalom, and Albert, have been connected with the mercantile interests of Loveland, and for a period not quite so long N. P. Turner, both firms carrying a general assortment of goods. In other lines of trade are Theodore Spinner, Joseph Ruhr, and the Rowan Brothers. John Shuesler is a druggist at a stand established many years ago, and for the past five years Dr. William Scott has had another drug-store in the western part of the village.

In 1851, James Loveland was succeeded as postmaster by W. F. Ballard, but after four years again became postmaster. In 1857, Leopold Horst was appointed; in 1859, A. A. Leever; in 1865, M. Kaplan; and in 1867, William Ramsey. The latter has since held the appointment, with John Fogelman as deputy. The office is supplied with seven mails per day, and since October, 1869, has been a postal money-order office.

Near Loveland Dr. J. P. Emery was a practicing physician from 1835 till 1860, and still lives there retired. For a score of years Dr. W. A. Carmichael has been a successful practitioner at Loveland, and has as contemporary physicians Drs. L. W. Bishop, N. W. Bishop, William Scott, and Dr. Criley, the latter being a homœopathic practitioner. As an attorney, Mon. S. Williamson has a large and increasing business in Clermont and the adjoining counties.



SILAS R. HUTCHINSON.



ELIZABETH HUTCHINSON.

Silas R. Hutchinson

THE first settlement made in Clermont County was in Miami township, near Loveland, in 1795, by Col. Thomas Paxton and his four sons-in-law, Judge Owen Todd, Col. John Ramsey, James Smith, and Silas Hutchinson. Silas Hutchinson was born, in 1772, in Maryland, and married Miss Margaret, daughter of Col. Thomas Paxton, of Pennsylvania. Col. Paxton, with his family and sons-in-law, first emigrated to Kentucky. He was the commander of the advance guard of Wayne's army, and after the victory of Wayne over the Indians, in the fall of 1794, returned the following season to Ohio, where he settled. To Silas and Margaret (Paxton) Hutchinson were born ten children: Joseph; Keziah, married to Christopher Forden; Isabelle, married to Elias Smith; Robert P.; Silas R.; Elizabeth, married to Miles Springsteel; Nancy, married to Samuel Davis; Rachel, married to James Tilton; Thomas; and a child who died in infancy. Silas R. Hutchinson was born in Miami township, Jan. 11, 1804, and his earliest recollections date from the death of his grandfather in March, 1813, and the return of his elder brother, Joseph Hutchinson, from the war of 1812. Clermont County was then mostly a dense forest, with here and there a few acres partially cleared and occupied by an isolated log cabin. There were no improvements or means of communication other than mere traces through the woods up to 1815, nor had much been done towards developing the soil, or in the mechanical arts. By aid of the hand-loom the flax and wool were made into wearing apparel, often supplemented by deer-skin, and these constituted the pioneer wardrobe. In the summer season Silas R. employed his time hoeing corn, and in winter attending schools of a very primitive character. In 1817 he went to the academy at Madisonville, Hamilton Co., and there remained two years, boarding with his brother-in-law, Christopher Forden. He was married, Feb. 26, 1826, to Elizabeth Emery, daughter of Judge John Emery, an emigrant from New Jersey, and afterwards an associate judge of the Clermont Common Pleas Court, and a representative for two years in the Ohio Legislature. His wife, a most estimable lady, is still living, and by her he has had nine children, of whom two died in infancy; the remainder were Preston; Newton; Angeline, married to Nathaniel B. Paxton, and now deceased; Margery, married to John B. Ward; John; Mary, married to Achilles Shaw; and Harriet, married to Robert Paxton.

Silas R. and his wife, Elizabeth (Emery), were enabled by the joint contributions of their parents to begin house-keeping, but not properly to commence farming, as Mr.

Hutchinson had his horses, harness, plows, wagons, etc., to procure. But by the energy and business tact that has distinguished him through life he obtained all these indispensable articles, and began farming. In 1827 he purchased a lease on the land of his father-in-law. This was encumbered—all the timber over eighteen inches left on it being dead—and presented a very fair prospect for a large amount of hard work without much remuneration. In 1836, after a residence of nine years on these premises, he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres about a mile south of his birth-place, and moved thereon Dec. 10, 1836, and on that fine farm he has since resided. His father, Silas Hutchinson, was in 1826 the last collector of the county, and he assisted his father in the discharge of the duties of that office. The first public office which he filled after arriving at his majority was that of clerk in the Presidential election of 1828, when John Quincy Adams and Gen. Jackson were candidates. From that period to 1864 he was most of the time clerk of Miami township, and also of the township board of education from its organization in 1853 up to 1864. Since 1846 he has repeatedly filled the office of township assessor of personal property in addition to his other positions. An elegant penman, thorough accountant, and of rare business judgment, he was one of the best local officials in the county. In 1851 he assisted in constructing a turnpike from Madisonville, Hamilton Co., to Dallasburg, in Warren County, and for years was secretary of that turnpike company. In 1866 he was largely instrumental in the organization and laying out of the beautiful Miamiville Cemetery, which embraced at first ten acres, and is now one of the prettiest and most attractive in Southern Ohio. In 1864 he was elected a commissioner of Clermont County, and served in that capacity three years, making one of the best officers who ever held that important post. He had for his colleagues during his term F. J. Roudebush, William Hawkins, J. P. Molen, and Charles Burkhardt. Mr. Hutchinson is a man of inflexible integrity, unimpeachable personal character, of splendid executive ability, and in all the many public positions to which he has been frequently called his conduct has not been marred by a blemish, while his official intercourse with all was affable and pleasant. He was a Democrat in politics until 1863, when he became identified with the Republican party, of which he is now a leading member. Starting in life with no capital but his honesty and iron will, he has become one of the largest farmers in Clermont County, acquired a good fortune, and at his advanced age lives in easy retirement on his beautiful estate near Miamiville.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

A short distance below the village of Loveland is a water-power on the Little Miami, where as long ago as 1820 Peter Sears had a small corn-mill with one run of stones. The dam was built chiefly of brush, weighted down with stones by the neighbors, who made a "bee" for that purpose. In 1830, Thomas Breeding built a part of the present mill, putting in a frame dam two years later. The present dam was built in 1874 by Eveland & Dyer. It is four hundred feet long, and yields a six-foot fall. The mill was owned after Breeding by Kibbie & Ross, James Loveland, Paxton & Eveland; in 1852, by H. Eveland; and since 1872 by him and J. M. Dyer. Its capacity has been increased from time to time until more than 100 barrels of flour per day could be manufactured. It is at present supplied with four runs of stones and good machinery.

In the village the principal industry is A. B. Brock's planing-mill and lumber-yards. They were established in 1872 by W. W. Brock, and since 1876 have been in charge of the present proprietor. The building which he occupies is 32 by 62 feet, three stories high, with a wing 20 by 40 feet, in which is a well-appointed office. The motive-power is steam, which operates all the machines necessary in producing builders' material in wood. Mr. Brock has also a well-assorted stock of builders' hardware, paints, glass, etc., and handles coal and lumber on a large scale. It is the most complete establishment of the kind in the county.

THE LOVELAND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, whose object is to raise money to be loaned among its members and depositors for use in buying lots or houses, or building and repairing houses, or other purposes, was organized as a body corporate April 27, 1875, with M. Kaplan, John H. Law, Daniel Clark, Joseph Ruhr, and A. B. Brock as corporators. The capital stock was fixed at \$99,900, in 333 shares of \$300 each. John H. Law was chosen the first President; M. Kaplan, Vice-President; Daniel Clark, Treasurer; A. P. Brock, Secretary; and L. P. Baen, Attorney. These officers, with the exception of the treasurer, have been continued to the present. Daniel Clark, as treasurer, at the end of two years was succeeded by the present, N. P. Turner. At the end of the first year the association reported 224 shares in force, with a profit of \$4.85 on each share. A year later the number of shares in force were 196; in 1878, 133; in 1879, 96; and the present condition of the association is shown in the appended report, from March 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880:

RECEIPTS.	
Weekly dues.....	\$2,054.50
Interest.....	744.50
Fines.....	75.15
Advanced insurance.....	20.50
Paid off mortgage.....	275.00
	3,169.65
On hand March 1, 1879.....	76.66
Total.....	\$3,246.31
DISBURSEMENTS.	
22 shares retired.....	\$2,728.51
Taxes.....	105.80
Secretary's service.....	104.00
Advanced insurance.....	34.50
	\$2,972.81
Balance on hand.....	\$273.50

Number of shares in force.....	68
Total loaned and on hand.....	\$12,573.50
Value of each share.....	184.90½
Profit on each share.....	54.90½

A. B. Brock, Secretary.

MILFORD.

This is the largest village in the township, and ranks third in point of population in the county. It has a pleasant location in a small valley on the Little Miami River, about eighteen miles from Cincinnati, with which it has communication by a good turnpike and the Little Miami Railroad, which has a station at West Milford, in Hamilton County, the two places being connected by a substantial bridge. Closely environing the village are high hills, which have limited the building space and caused Milford to stretch along the river to the beautiful meadow-lands north-east from where it had its humble beginning, giving the place a somewhat straggling appearance, which time will doubtlessly correct. Along the excellent turnpikes entering Milford are many fine and—in a few instances—palatial suburban residences, which greatly add to the beauty of the place, as well as giving evidence of the refinement and affluent circumstances of citizens of this part of the county. In the village proper are many citizens of foreign birth, but who have become closely identified with its interests, and are noted for their thrift and industry in providing comfortable homes.

In a state of nature the site of Milford and the surrounding country possessed a picturesque beauty to which even the practical pioneer could not be blind. No wonder, then, that it struck with rapture that old Knickerbocker, the quaint and eccentric John Nancarrow, who had it surveyed for him on May 28, 1788, in the survey No. 1748, of 230 acres on military warrants Nos. 3930, 3931, and part of 3932, and on it this old Dutch burgomaster intended to found a city that should become the future metropolis of the West. But the unforeseen disasters of commercial speculations ruined the man, and he assigned all his landed possessions in the Northwest to John Vaughn and Peter January, merchants of Philadelphia; but before doing so, with thrifty foresight, he sold this Milford survey, on Dec. 20, 1802, to Philip Gatch for \$920 in lawful money of the realm. Judge Gatch sold 120 acres of the Nancarrow survey to Judge Ranson, who in turn sold 64 acres thereof to John Hageman, who laid out the town—then called Hageman's Mills—on Jan. 17, 1806, into 46 lots.

The first addition to Milford was made by Lewis Gatch and Edward Hughes, Sept. 8, 1817, on the eastern part of the original village, consisting of 37 lots.

Feb. 2, 1846, Britton Leming made an addition of 34 lots, the plat being made by the then county surveyor, William S. McLean (still living at Williamsburgh), and its dedication and acknowledgment was before Mark P. Taylor, J. P., afterwards mayor of Cincinnati.

Oct. 1, 1847, Dr. L. A. Hendricks, an old pioneer settler and medical practitioner of note, made a subdivision of 23 lots, the survey being made by the venerable Col. James Given, now of Mount Carmel.

April 24, 1849, when John Ferguson was auditor and L. B. Leeds recorder, the town was resurveyed and numbered as to its lots by Surveyor McLean.

July 3, 1869, Dr. J. S. Combs and wife and Ruth S. Gatch laid out another addition, which was called East Milford, of 49 lots, aided by A. H. Matson as surveyor.

Oct. 15, 1872, Col. William Storms made an addition of 34 lots out of part of the old Lewis Gatch farm, the survey being made by Professor George H. Hill.

John Hageman, the founder of Milford, lived in a hewed-log house, by the spring, in the upper part of the old village. Here is now a stone house, the first in the place, which was built in 1815 by John Mains, the first blacksmith in Milford. Edward Hughes was the next in this trade, the family removing from here to Moscow. William Hall, the first wagon-maker, removed at an early day.

The first frame house stands opposite the "brick row," and was built about 1809 by a man named McFeeny, who was John Hageman's miller. Two years later Stephen Medaris built the first, or one of the first, brick houses in Milford, which now belongs to John L. Brunson. About the same time Paul Rust built the frame house which is now occupied by the widow Warren as a grocery. Rust was a cabinet-maker and removed to Cincinnati, where he became a well-known undertaker.

Among the other early settlers of Milford was A. H. Matson, Sr., the first postmaster, who was also the first cooper. He lived on the site now known as the "Hickey" corner. Samuel Thompson, another cooper by trade, kept the public-house where is now the "Jackson House" twenty-five years. He was very muscular, and sometimes exercised his brawn to keep up the good name of his house as an orderly resort. Near by was the cabin of the widow Ray, with her two sons, who subsequently removed to the farm which is now occupied by John Gatch, where she died. Henry Stone and Jeremiah Wood were early millwrights. The latter lived in the upper part of the village until his death, at a very advanced age. William Brunson, who lived on the island, followed his avocation as a miller forty-two years, and had a most excellent reputation for making superior flour. Emanuel Hawn was the first hatter, but became a hotel-keeper, and Wallace Boyer was the latter. Marmaduke Green was the pioneer tailor, having a shop on the site now occupied by the buildings of Caleb Williams. He moved to Cincinnati, where he became the father of John K. Green. In 1815, Daniel Linegar, another tailor, came from New Jersey, and carried on his trade until his death in 1836. He was the father of William P. Linegar, a merchant of Milford. Dr. William Williams, the pioneer doctor, lived in a frame house on the site of the Steffen residence. Thomas and John Cook were also among the early settlers of the village. The former was a man of prodigious strength, and once accomplished the feat of pulling off a greased gander's head, the goose being suspended just low enough to admit of being reached while galloping by on horseback. From this circumstance Milford was sometimes called "Gandertown" by the inhabitants of rival villages, but soon outgrew this appellation.

In 1837 the owners of houses in Milford were Thomas M. Brown, Thomas Bond, Ichabod Clark, William Conklin, R. G. Cook, D. D. Davidson, Joseph W. Hall, L. A. Hendrick, Thomas Hare, Emanuel Hawn, Levi Knapp, Mathias Kugler, John Kugler, Britton Leming, William

McMains, Ruth Niles, John Pollock, Henry Polser, Samuel Perin, Elizabeth Ray, William Williams, Joseph Williams, Benjamin Walker, Thomas Boyer, Joseph Brown, James Dennison, Preston Duckett, Joseph Griffith, Edward Hughes, Elias Kerr, William Riggs, Simon Ramsey, and D. G. Pompelly.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Milford was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, passed Jan. 23, 1836, and on the 26th of March of the same year the first election of village officers was held at the public-house of Emanuel Hawn, with the following result: Mayor, William Williams; Recorder, Thomas M. Brown; Trustees, John Kugler, John Ray, Britton Leming, Emanuel Hawn, and Simon Ramsay; Treasurer, Edward Hughes; Marshal, James Dennison; Street Commissioner, William Conklin.

The marshal was also appointed nuisance-master, at a salary of \$5 per year. A tax of five mills on the dollar for all purposes was levied, and brought into the village treasury \$113.20; as license fees there were received \$5, and as road tax \$82 more, making the total receipts \$200.20. Of this amount there were paid out to defray the current expenses of the village government \$104.24, leaving a neat balance in the treasury. For protection against fires the trustees provided eight ladders, which were to be placed in pairs at John Kugler's, William Conklin's, E. Hawn's, and William Riggs'.

The village records for many years are defective, thus precluding the giving of a complete list of officers, but for the years of which any account exists they have been as follows:

- 1837.—Mayor, E. Hughes; Recorder, Lawson Pratt; Trustees, Joseph Williams, Joel Ogg, Thomas Boyer, Wm. Conklin, L. A. Hendrick; Treasurer, Levi Knapp; Marshal, Wm. Brown; Street Commissioner, Jacob Hughes.
- 1838.—Mayor, James Dennison; Recorder, Lawson Pratt; Trustees, R. F. McMains, John Oliver, Joseph Williams, Edward Hughes, John Kugler; Treasurer, Levi Knapp; Marshal, Abel Daugherty; Street Commissioner, John Julien.
- 1839.—Mayor, John Pollock; Recorder, Joseph Williams; Trustees, Wm. Williams, Edward Hughes, Thomas M. Brown, Wm. Baughart, Henry Polser; Treasurer, Thomas M. Brown; Marshal, Street Commissioner, and Nuisance-Master, A. P. Boyer.
- 1840.—Mayor, Leonard A. Hendrick; Recorder, John Pollock; Trustees, Emanuel Hawn, Wm. McMains, Wm. Conklin, John Kugler, Britton Leming; Treasurer, Emanuel Hawn; Street Commissioner, Wm. L. Barwise.
- 1841.—Mayor, L. A. Hendrick; Recorder, James Dennison; Trustees, E. Hawn, William Williams, Jacob Allen, Abram Boyer, James Pollock; Treasurer, E. Hawn; Marshal, William Barwise.
- 1842.—Mayor, L. A. Hendrick; Recorder, Orville Wiggins; Trustees, T. W. Boyer, James Pollock, W. P. Linegar, J. Kugler, W. T. Brown; Treasurer, W. T. Brown.
- 1843.—Mayor, Charles Williams; Recorder, Orville Wiggins; Trustees, B. Leming, James Pollock, T. W. Boyer, Preston Duckett, Abram Bell; Treasurer, T. W. Boyer; Marshal, P. Duckett; Street Commissioner, James Pollock.
- 1844.—Mayor, Wm. E. Hughes; Recorder, O. Wiggins; Trustees, Moses Ross, A. Bell, E. Hawn, Wm. McMains, L. Windsor; Treasurer, E. Hawn; Marshal, P. Duckett; Street Commissioner, Thomas Bailey.
- 1845.—Mayor, L. A. Hendrick; Recorder, P. Duckett; Trustees, D. G. Pumpelly, J. Simmons, J. N. Ross, M. Ross, A. Bell;

Treasurer, James Simmons; Marshal, Thomas Bailey; Street Commissioner, Wm. P. Linegar.

1846.—Mayor, L. A. Hendrick; Recorder, Wm. C. Mellen; Trustees, A. Bell, Moses Ross, D. G. Pompelly, O. Wiggins, John Julien; Treasurer, Moses Ross; Marshal, Thomas Bailey; Street Commissioner, J. N. Ross.

From 1846 to 1867 the records are missing, but in 1847-48, L. A. Hendrick was Mayor and P. R. Gest Recorder; 1850, R. F. McMains, Mayor, and W. C. Mellen, Recorder; 1853, J. F. Mellen, Mayor, and S. V. Ready, Recorder; 1856, A. T. Cowen, Mayor, and S. V. Ready, Recorder.

1867.—Mayor, Joseph Gates; Recorder, John Connoly; Trustees, George W. Brunson,* John H. Searles, William L. Christopher, Jacob Murphy, William P. Linegar; Marshal, W. M. Colers; Street Commissioner, Joseph B. Julien.

June 10, 1867, a board of health was appointed, composed of C. R. Stultz, L. A. Hendrick, A. H. Humphrey, C. D. Gatch, D. W. Beall, and Richard Payne.

1868.—Mayor, A. M. Dennison; Recorder, John Connoly; Treasurer, Robert Kernahan; Trustees, William Gash, W. B. Wise, P. Fitzsimmons, Charles Bunes, Charles Bumer, H. Kernahan; Marshal, Joseph B. Julien; Street Commissioner, John Lee.

1869.—Mayor, Uriel Bevis; Recorder, John M. Gest; Treasurer, Robert Kernahan; Trustees, John Connoly, John M. Gest, August Helon, P. Fitzsimmons, A. J. McGill; Marshal, Henry Killinger; Street Commissioner, Newton Marriott.

1870.—Mayor, N. Bevis; Recorder, John H. Searles; Treasurer, R. Kernahan; Trustees, A. H. Brower, Jacob Murphy, D. W. Jones, A. J. McGill, A. Helm, A. Van Bibber; Marshal, Wm. Eichen; Street Commissioner, R. Payne.

1871.—Councilmen, A. H. Brown, August Helms, Jacob Murphy.

1872.—Mayor, J. B. Julien; Councilmen, M. D. Conrad, A. Loyd, James Megruo; Recorder, J. M. Gest; Treasurer, W. P. Linegar; Marshal, Clark Shields; Street Commissioner, N. Marriott.

1873.—Councilmen, P. B. Gatch, P. Hutcheson, A. Helms, P. F. Gibson, Frank Julien.

1874.—Mayor, John H. Searles; Recorder, William Julien; Treasurer, R. Payne; Councilmen, John L. Brunson, Joseph Stevens, P. Fitzsimmons, A. Balsizer; Marshal, Frank Shields; Street Commissioner, Frank Shields.

1875.—Councilmen, Dennis Mcagher, Charles Adams, A. Balsizer.

1876.—Mayor, M. D. Conrad; Recorder, J. M. Gest; Treasurer, W. P. Linegar; Councilmen, Jacob Murphy, Thomas M. Shumard, T. J. Melish; Marshal, James Powers; Street Commissioner, N. W. Marriott.

1877.—Councilmen, M. Cowley, J. Steward, J. Ackley.

1878.—Mayor, T. M. Shumard; Recorder, John Reynolds; Treasurer, W. P. Linegar; Councilmen, William Julien, Charles Adams, Paul Schleger; Marshal, James Powers; Street Commissioner, Keran Clancy.

1879.—Councilmen, Jerry Steward, P. Fitzsimmons, R. C. Belt.

This year the corporation levied for a light-fund, three mills; and for a street-fund, two mills. At the annual election 128 votes were polled. The streets of the village are passably well graded and properly lighted.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The village had its beginning as a milling centre, and for many years was important only as the seat of the most extensive manufacturing industry in the county. The activity displayed by John Kugler and others made Milford what it is, and when their immense business ceased the village came to a stand-still, from which it took many years to

recover. Mathias Kugler, the father of John, came from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1797 to Chris. Waldsmith's mills (which was afterwards called Germany, and is now known as Camp Dennison), in Hamilton County, a few miles above Milford. Waldsmith had come the year before, and the mills had just been gotten into operation, being the first in this part of the State. The following year Kugler married a daughter of Waldsmith's, and after his death, in 1814, succeeded to his business, which under his shrewd management became very extensive, embracing grist-, saw-, paper-, and oil-mills, distilleries, and general merchandising. Nearly all of these industries found larger scope when Kugler became interested in business at Milford and East Liberty. To the latter place he removed after the destruction by fire of most of his property at Germany, his son John becoming the owner of the Milford interests, and wonderfully developed them. A full account of the latter is elsewhere given. David and Mathias Kugler, of Tippecanoe, were brothers of John, and his sisters married Joel Ogg, George Schultz, Johnson Turpin, and Josiah Drake.

The first improvement of the water-power here was made in 1803 by John Hageman, who put up a small mill near where the present one stands. It was rudely built, being inclosed with slabs. An improved mill soon took its place, which had numerous owners,—Lewis Gatch, Rust & Dimmitt, and, about 1815, Hartshorn & Sanders. The latter built the frame of the present mill and sold out to Elijah and Cyrus Pierson. These made further improvements in the mill, and began the mansion, selling to Mathias Kugler & Son, who completed the buildings and made extensive improvements in other directions. About 1830 they put up a building for carding and fulling wool; which were placed in charge of Joel Ogg and A. F. Swindler, but after a time the machinery was removed and milling-machinery supplied for doing custom-work. After John Kugler's death, one of his heirs, John K. West, operated the mills for a period, but since March, 1879, the mills have been owned and operated by the Scott Brothers,—Walter E., N. A., and Frank,—who manufacture about 60 barrels of flour per day, running two sets of buhrs exclusively on merchant work. The mill is 50 by 60 feet, and 3½ stories high. It is supplied with modern machinery, and preserves its former good reputation. The custom-mill is 40 by 40 feet, and has two runs of stones. Both are supplied with good water-power from a substantial dam more than a quarter of a mile distant.

In 1873 a steam grist-mill was erected in the upper part of the village by Aug. Helms, which, after several years' operation, was taken down, and the machinery removed to Goshen, where it has been embodied in the mill of Holmes & Johnston.

Some time about 1810, Wm. Embly had a small distillery where are now the Jackson House stables. Half a dozen years later Daniel McClelland had a distillery of larger capacity on the present site of the Catholic church. The building was of stone, and was sold to Williams & Hawn, passing from them into the hands of the Kuglers. These began distilling near their mills, about 1830, in a small building. Ten years later they erected the present

* Resigned; Otho Williams elected to fill vacancy.

† Resigned; James B. Wallace filled vacancy.

distillery, which had a very large capacity, and, in connection with the mills, consumed an enormous quantity of grain daily, making Milford one of the best markets in the county. The bonded warehouse was built during the late war. To store the products of these establishments several large cooperages were engaged in the manufacture of barrels. No liquor has here been distilled since John Kugler's death.

The first tannery at Milford was carried on about 1808 by John Losh, who had a few vats in a yard above the Catholic church. It passed into the hands of Daniel McClelland, who greatly increased the capacity, and had in connection a large shoe-shop. After John Kugler became the owner the business was carried on much more extensively for a few years, when the industry was discontinued.

Ethan Stone, of Cincinnati, had an oil-mill at Milford, soon after 1805, on the mill-race above the small bridge, which was operated until 1817 by Joseph Harvey as manager. In this building carding was also done by Rust & Dimmitt, and later, John Eldridge there distilled liquor. The saw-mill near by was put up by John Kugler, but for many years has been inoperative. All the foregoing interests, except milling and coopering, have been discontinued, and hundreds of men who had been engaged in carrying them on were obliged to seek other occupations. There are, besides, the harness manufactory of T. M. Shumard, established in 1870, which employs six hands in the upper part of the village; and the carriage-works of C. C. & E. H. Hill, at East Milford, established in 1872. Two large shops are occupied in the manufacture of all kinds of work. Ten hands find employment.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

One of the first stores was kept in the house of William Linegar, by David Mount. Paul Rust and John Dimmitt, also, had a pioneer store in the building now occupied by Mrs. Warren. Others engaged in merchandising in the early history of Milford were John Thomas, Thomas Shumard, Scott & Thompson, Andrew McGrew and his son Lewis, Walker Yeatman, Britton Leming, Levi Knapp, Joseph Post, Dr. A. Dart, and James Dennison. About 1827, Mathias Kugler & Son opened a store in the large frame house opposite the mill where they began an extensive trade, which was carried on by John Kugler after 1840. In 1854 he occupied for a store-room the large building which he had used some time previously as a pork-packing house. He was in trade here until 1868, building and occupying meantime, as a warehouse, the large stone building near the bridge, the upper story of which formed a public hall. After John Kugler's death the Loyds there engaged in trade, and were succeeded by the present John B. Iuen. For a number of years Otho Williams had a general store, and at present William Linegar is also in trade. Richard Payne, who is yet in trade, was the first grocer. Thomas Shoemaker and George Leming were also many years in that line of trade. In drugs the first store was kept by Aaron Matson, who left Milford in 1834. The next druggist was William Allen, in the Kugler building, where he was followed by Hopkins & Miller, R. C. Belt, and the present Gus. Weisbrodt. Dale & Mallou are

dealers in agricultural implements; and at East Milford is a general store kept by Frank Clutter.

Among the keepers of public-houses, Thomas Hare was one of the first, his stand being at the lower end of the village, near the distillery, keeping from about 1800 to 1815. The widow Ray and William Embly also entertained the public, although not keeping regular taverns. From about 1815 till 1840, Samuel Thompson kept a noted house on the site of the present hotel stand. H. Davidson added the third story to the building, and was followed as a landlord, among others, by Moses Ross, Michael Cowen, John Simpkins, George Marriott, Daniel and Charles Jones, and the present — Jackson. In early times Emanuel Hawn had a public-house, following his trade, hating, in connection, with his brother Samuel. East of the village Jacob Conrad early had a tavern, which for many years past has been kept by Samuel Williams.

The Milford post-office was established with Aaron Matson as postmaster, who held the appointment until his removal in 1834, when John Kugler became the postmaster. Ten years later Britton Leming was appointed, and subsequently the following: 1849, Isaac N. Ross; 1851, Albert Dart; 1855, Amos Hill; 1859, James Dennison; 1869, Mary E. Boyer; and 1873, Eunice Boyer. Milford became a postal money-order office July 1, 1869. A number of mails are supplied daily.

Among the principal physicians of Milford have been Drs. William Thorndyke, William Williams, Leonard A. Hendrick, T. M. Brown, Charles D. Gatch (who was the first physician to reach the side of President Lincoln at his assassination at Ford's theatre, April 14, 1865), and the present practitioners, Drs. P. B. Gatch and R. C. Belt.

Col. Samuel A. West is the present attorney. The first was A. M. Miller, who died here in 1834. William C. Mellen is an attorney on Hamilton side. Other attorneys have been John A. Adams, E. A. Parker, and Allen T. Cowen.

SECRET ORDERS.

The oldest lodge, and around which cluster the greatest historic associations, is

MILFORD LODGE, No. 54, F. AND A. M.

The application for a dispensation or a charter to organize this lodge was signed Nov. 22, 1819, by the following Master Masons: William Williams, Zaccheus Biggs, Peter Bell, John Main, Mahlon Smith, Josiah Lyman, Jeremiah Lemon, James Van Benthusen, Joshua Clark, Silas Smith, and John S. Thomas. A dispensation was granted, and the lodge held its first communication at the public-house of Samuel Thompson, Jan. 10, 1820, the officers being Silas Smith, W. M.; William Williams, S. W.; Zaccheus Biggs, J. W.; John S. Thomas, Sec.; and Samuel Hawn, Treas. In the fall of the year the lodge was duly chartered, and on the 24th of June, 1821, the lodge-room was consecrated and the officers for that year installed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, John Snow. Since that period other halls have been occupied, and at present the communications are held in a fine room in the lower part of the village. The aggregate membership has been very large, and at present about 50 Masons hold their membership here.



DANIEL TURNER.



MRS. DANIEL TURNER.

Photos. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.

DANIEL TURNER.

In the year 1808, Michael Turner and his wife, Elizabeth (Beltz) Turner, with their four little children, emigrated from Bedford Co., Pa., to Ohio. They came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, accompanied by John Burns and his family, and landed at Columbia, then the most noted place for eastern emigrants to disembark. Michael Turner was a thrifty farmer, and a plain, matter-of-fact, honest man. His wife, Elizabeth (Beltz), an excellent woman, died Sept. 1, 1824, in her forty-third year, and he Jan. 16, 1856, aged seventy-five years, having been born in 1781. They had twelve children: Sarah, married to Uriah Baldwin, and afterwards to Henry Leaf; John (deceased); Elizabeth, married to William Dumford; Daniel (all four born in Pennsylvania); Polly, married to Henry Leaf; Anna, married to Samuel Perry; Lewis, who died in his eighth year; Rev. Isaac Turner, Baptist clergyman, and who died in Illinois; Andrew J.; William; Julia Ann, who died at about twelve years of age; and Amanda, married to Harrison Carpenter. Daniel Turner was the youngest of the four children born in Pennsylvania, and was born March 25, 1806. In 1821, when about fifteen years of age, he removed to Clermont County, and Oct. 10, 1827, married Susan Malott, daughter of Peter and Martha Malott, born Jan. 27, 1811. Their children have been: Michael, born Sept. 20, 1828, and married to M. A. Philhour, Oct. 24, 1854; Andrew J., born March 3, 1830, and married to Sarahina Potter, Oct. 12, 1853; Martha J., born March 9, 1832, and died Feb. 23, 1833; Elizabeth, born March 15, 1834, and married to E. J. Jones, Nov. 21, 1859; William, born Jan. 18, 1836, and married to Nancy McCan, June 9, 1859; John, born Sept. 25, 1837, and married to Amanda Michaels, March 1, 1860; Henry L., born April 9, 1839, married to Alvira Kidd, Sept. 8, 1863, and died July 23, 1865; Isaac, born Jan. 27, 1841, and married to Amanda R. Teal, March 17, 1870; Peter, born Feb. 14, 1843, and married to Julia Baker, Jan. 24, 1867; Hannah M., born Dec. 14, 1844, and married to Friend P. Spence, March 6, 1873; Benjamin C., born July 26, 1847; Wyatt S., born June 15, 1850, and married to Kate Davis, Oct. 14, 1877; Susan M. Melissa, born Nov. 7, 1853, and married to John Raglin. Daniel Turner received the ordinary education the district schools so poorly afforded when he was a boy, and worked on a farm. He started in life with no capital but his strong muscles, untiring energy, an honest heart, and resolute will, and his wife, like him, had no patrimony with which to begin life. When married all their property was one horse. About 1831 he purchased twelve acres of land, and from time to time has added until to-day he owns eight hundred and fifty acres of the best bottom-lands on the East Fork, in Clermont County,

and eleven hundred and sixty acres of choice lands in the southern part of Clinton County, and two hundred and thirty-three in Highland County, in all two thousand two hundred and forty-three acres. His residence, an elegant two-story brick dwelling, is at Perin's Mills, on the Milford and Chillicothe pike, in Miami township. At the commencement of his business life he traded largely in horses, and in 1836, on one drove which he took to South Carolina, he made eight hundred dollars clear. For over fifty years he has been a noted raiser of and dealer in hogs, and in them has speculated as well as packed thousands. He has made his large fortune by trading in horses, hogs, and lands, and from a poor boy has risen to be the largest land-owner residing in Clermont County. About 1850 he bought six hundred and sixty acres in Clinton County, at thirty-three and a third dollars per acre, on eight years' time without interest, and subsequently five hundred more at fifty dollars per acre, and two or three successive fine wheat crops enabled him to pay for all those lands long before his paper became due. He was at the zenith of his speculations and trading in hogs when Matthias Kugler was operating the East Liberty Mills, and Samuel Perin those at Perintown; but he has continued in that line of business to this day, and every year or so is able to buy a large farm from the profits derived the year previous from his dealings in hogs, etc. While a member of no denomination, he with his family are attendants upon the Baptist Church. For a third of a century he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, belonging to Clermont Lodge, No. 49, at Milford. A strict and positive Democrat in politics, he has always refused office, having twice declined that of justice of the peace, and once a captaincy in the militia. His first vote for President was cast for Gen. Jackson, in 1828. He has frequently served as school director, for, having a large family, he has ever taken a great interest in the district schools. For two and a half years he was a director in the Cincinnati and Eastern Railway, in which he is an extensive stockholder, and the construction of the route down the valley of the East Fork was largely due to his influence.

Daniel Turner is one of those honest, self-made men of our country, who by his industry, aided by judgment, has overcome all difficulties, and risen from a poor boy to fortune and eminence. A good citizen, a most prompt and honorable business man, an affectionate husband and kind father, he has reached a ripe old age of honor and usefulness, possessing the respect and esteem of the community to the fullest degree. He has been greatly assisted by his excellent wife, to whom in part he lovingly attributes his remarkable financial success.

Since 1820 the Masters, Senior Wardens, and Junior Wardens of Milford Lodge, in the order named, have been the following:

- 1820.—Silas Smith, William Williams, Zaccheus Biggs.
 1821.—Thomas Bond, Emanuel Hawn, James W. Robinson.
 1822.—William Williams, William Highlands, Jr., Samuel Hawn.
 1823.—L. A. Hendrick, E. Hawn, Samuel Perin.
 1824.—L. A. Hendrick, Samuel Hawn, Levi Buckingham.
 1825.—L. A. Hendrick, James Armstrong, M. Fountain.
 1826.—L. A. Hendrick, M. Fountain, William Templeton.
 1827.—W. Highlands, John Emery, Samuel Perin.
 1828.—L. A. Hendrick, Lindley Broadwell, William Morrill.
 1829.—William Williams, M. Fountain, M. Queal.
 1830.—L. A. Hendrick, M. Fountain, M. Queal.
 1831.—L. A. Hendrick, E. Hawn, Lindley Broadwell.
 1832.—L. A. Hendrick, E. Hawn, William Highlands.
 1833.—L. A. Hendrick, E. Hawn, D. Perin.
 1834.—Darius Perin, John H. Gorard, James Jackson.
 1835.—Darius Perin, Jonathan Williamson, John G. Armstrong.
 1836.—Abel Robinson, Jonathan Williamson, Moses Ross.
 1837.—Joseph Hull, Jr., H. Perin, Moses Ross.
 1838.—Harvey Perin, M. Ross, Ezra Williams.
 1839.—Harvey Perin, E. Williams, J. Hull, Sr.
 1840.—Moses Ross, D. Perin, J. Williamson.
 1841.—J. Williamson, E. Williams, Andrew Long.
 1842.—H. Perin, M. Ross, M. Laycock.
 1843.—H. Perin, J. Williams, J. W. Bishop.
 1844.—H. Perin, A. F. Swindler, M. Laycock.
 1845.—W. Highlands, A. F. Swindler, W. Conkling.
 1846.—A. F. Swindler, W. Conkling, A. P. Boyer.
 1847.—A. F. Swindler, A. P. Boyer, J. C. Anderson.
 1848.—A. F. Swindler, M. D. Conrad, Thomas Bailey.
 1849.—M. D. Conrad, Thomas Bailey, John C. Rybolt.
 1850.—M. D. Conrad, William Beard, G. W. Megrue.
 1851.—William Beard, A. F. Queal, J. M. Gest.
 1852.—William Beard, A. F. Queal, H. G. Leever.
 1853.—A. F. Queal, M. D. Conrad, F. M. Gatch.
 1854.—A. F. Queal, M. D. Conrad, J. M. Gest.
 1855.—A. F. Queal, J. M. Gest, A. Megrue.
 1856.—J. M. Gest, I. C. Woodruff, John A. Adams.
 1857.—J. M. Gest, I. C. Woodruff, James G. Waits.
 1858.—I. C. Woodruff, William Beard, James G. Waits.
 1859.—William Beard, D. W. Stevens, John M. Gest.
 1860.—M. D. Conrad, D. W. Stevens, William Rodocker.
 1861.—M. D. Conrad, D. W. Stevens, William Rodocker.
 1862.—M. D. Conrad, J. M. Gest, F. M. Gatch.
 1863.—William Beard, I. C. Woodruff, R. Payne.
 1864.—William Beard, J. M. Gest, H. Miller.
 1865.—William Beard, A. P. Gatch, A. J. Cunningham.
 1866.—William Beard, J. M. Gest, H. Miller.
 1867.—J. M. Gest, H. Miller, William H. Beard.
 1868.—J. M. Gest, H. Miller, R. Payne.
 1869-70.—M. D. Conrad, William H. Beard, W. H. Queal.
 1871.—J. M. Gest, T. J. Melish, A. B. Matson.
 1872.—M. D. Conrad, T. J. Melish, G. W. Queal.
 1873.—T. J. Melish, A. B. Matson, G. W. Queal.
 1874.—T. J. Melish, G. W. Queal, Jacob Ackley.
 1875.—A. B. Matson, R. Payne, Jacob Ackley.
 1876.—T. J. Melish, Jacob Ackley, W. C. Townsend.
 1877.—J. N. Rippey, Jacob Ackley, Jerry Stewart.
 1878.—T. J. Melish, E. C. Harding, John Logan.
 1879.—E. C. Harding, M. D. Conrad, Charles L. Greene.

MILFORD CHAPTER, No. 35, R. A. M.,

was chartered Sept. 16, 1847, with the following members: H. Perin, High Priest; William Williams, King; Archee McNeal, Scribe; Moses Ross, William Conklin, David Kugler, Leonard A. Hendrick, Nathan Hayward, and Reader W. Clarke. Other early members were Moses D. Conrad, Robert McQuertin, Isaac M. Davis, Joseph M. Gatch, John Harford, Andrew McGrew, John C. Rybolt, Henry Palser, John Julien, Michael Queal, A. F. Swindler,

William N. Robinson, E. Hawn, J. Snider, Milton Jamieson, John Williams, H. Eveland, Mark Buckingham, L. Lanham, Paul Leming, C. G. McGrew, F. M. Gatch, and Jacob Wainwright.

The chapter has been prosperous in the main, and in 1879 reported 52 members. Its communications are held in the hall of Milton Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 54. Since the first year of its institution the High Priests, Kings, and Scribes of the chapter, in the order named, have been the following:

- 1848-49.—Leonard A. Hendrick, William Williams, Emanuel Hawn.
 1850.—R. W. Clarke, Harvey Perin, Moses D. Conrad.
 1851.—Moses D. Conrad, Harvey Perin, William Beard.
 1852.—Moses D. Conrad, William Beard, William Jones.
 1853.—William Beard, William Megrue, E. Barber.
 1854-55.—William Beard, Emley Barber, William Megrue.
 1856-57.—William Beard, Emley Barber, A. Megrue.
 1858-61.—A. F. Queal, L. A. Hendrick, A. Megrue.
 1862-69.—M. D. Conrad, L. A. Hendrick, A. Megrue.
 1870.—William Beard, A. J. Cunningham, William Tudor.
 1871.—William Tudor, James Bindley, E. F. Jewett.
 1872.—William Beard, William H. Hunt, James Paxton.
 1873.—William Beard, Daniel Clark, Adam A. Leever.
 1874-75.—Thomas J. Melish, Daniel Clark, George W. Queal.
 1876.—Thomas J. Melish, M. Kaplan, W. W. Brock.
 1877.—Thomas J. Melish, A. Lyons, M. D. Conrad.
 1878.—Thomas J. Melish, M. D. Conrad, F. M. Gatch.
 1879.—M. D. Conrad, William Beard, N. O. Rote.

M. D. Conrad, W. W. Brock, and J. B. Iuen were the trustees in 1879.

At Milford are CLERMONT LODGE, No. 49, I. O. O. F., instituted Sept. 5, 1845, and MILFORD ENCAMPMENT, chartered Oct. 23, 1849, both reported in a flourishing condition; but as these bodies have requested that their history be omitted in this book, no further account is here given. In 1875 they built a very fine hall, 48 by 52 feet, two stories high, the lower story forming two good store-rooms. The cost was about \$5000. The order also owns a cemetery of nearly six acres, just north of the village. It has a handsome location on the banks of the Miami, and contains some fine monuments and improvements which render it an attractive spot.

EMERY LODGE, No. 258, F. AND A. M.

This hospitable lodge, at Loveland, was instituted Oct. 20, 1854, on the petition of John W. Baen, H. Eveland, James W. Paxton, Hamilton Mahan, George B. Brown, William H. Constable, Joseph S. Brown, John A. Rowan, and Conrad Apgar.

Among the early initiates of the lodge were J. H. Branch, John P. Emery, William Ferguson, J. M. Dyer, A. N. Rich, Courtland Doane, Marshall Girton, Philip Moses, William Burton, W. N. Robinson, William Howe, H. G. Leever, H. G. Wasson, Charles Ford, James Gest, Jasper Wasson, and Erastus Wasson. One hundred and twenty-three members have belonged, and the present membership is 68, having as principal officers Arthur Lyon, W. M.; William Nash, S. W.; J. M. Knight, J. W.; Marshall Girton, Treas.; Samuel S. Gibson, Sec.; and W. W. Brock, N. P. Turner, and J. M. Dyer, Trustees. The hall at present occupied by Emery Lodge was erected in 1871, and cost complete about \$1500. The main room is 30 by 42 feet,

with appropriate anterooms, the whole presenting a very attractive appearance.

Since the institution of the lodge the following have been the Masters and the Secretaries :

Masters.—1855-58, John W. Baen; 1859-61, J. M. Dyer; 1862, Thomas B. Paxton; 1863-64, J. M. Dyer; 1865, S. B. Smith; 1866, J. M. Dyer; 1867, M. Girton; 1868, W. A. Carmichael; 1869, S. B. Smith; 1870-71, J. M. Dyer; 1872, M. Girton; 1873-75, Aaron Apgar; 1876, W. A. Carmichael; 1877, J. M. Dyer; 1878, W. A. Carmichael; 1879, Arthur Lyon.

Secretaries.—1855-56, G. W. Brown; 1857, W. H. Constable; 1858, H. G. Wasson; 1859, John W. Baen; 1860, A. Hall; 1861, N. P. Turner; 1862, W. A. Carmichael; 1863, A. A. Leever; 1864, S. B. Smith; 1865, W. A. Carmichael; 1866, A. Hall; 1867-68, J. E. Gray; 1869, T. B. Rich; 1870-71, N. P. Turner; 1872, S. B. Smith; 1873-74, Daniel Clark; 1875-76, J. M. Dyer; 1877-78, Arthur Lyon; 1879, S. S. Gibson.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school-house at Milford was a small log building which stood at the end of what is usually called "Brick Row," and Mrs. Cook (the mother of Tom Cook) was the first teacher. Then came as teachers an Irishman by the name of Pool, and a Yankee named Whelock; and years later old Mr. Newton, who came to this place from Cape May. The second school-house stood on a high hill near the village, on an acre of ground which had been given for a site by Lewis Gatch. It was a beautiful location, but the ascent was too steep, the pupils very often finding it difficult to reach the house, which was a comely brick structure. The third building was also of brick, and stood on the site of D. K. Harvey's residence until the present edifice was occupied. A few years prior to this schools were taught in the second story of the Kugler store-building, where before that time D. W. Stevens taught a select school, which he called the "Milford Seminary." Although not long maintained, the school was well attended and had a good reputation.

The union school building at Milford stands on a spacious lot, embracing a few acres, in the eastern part of the village. The location is very eligible, and the house, though not very ornate, is substantial and far from being unattractive. It contains half a dozen large recitation-rooms and a hall, or assembly-room, which has been appropriately furnished. The contract to build this house was entered into with George H. Hermon, of Cincinnati, July 12, 1869, and on the 1st of March, 1870, the contractor passed the building over into the hands of the board of education. The entire cost of the property approximates \$30,000.

MILFORD UNION SCHOOL

was organized conformably to a vote of the electors of Milford district, at an election held Sept. 14, 1867, but 24 out of 76 expressing themselves opposed to that system. The first board of education was chosen thirteen days later, and was composed of H. Gatch and H. Christopher for one year; P. Mulham and C. R. Stuntz for two years; W. H. Hunt and F. M. Gatch for three years. W. H. Hunt was

chosen as chairman, and a board of examiners appointed, consisting of C. R. Stuntz, T. J. Melish, and A. Squires.

An enumeration of youth of school age taken that fall showed 193 male and 152 female children; and the pupils were placed in charge of William B. Applegate as the first principal of the schools. The subsequent principals have been,—1868, J. J. Osborne; 1869, A. C. Ellis; 1870, D. W. Stevens; 1871-76, George H. Hill; 1877, William Reeder; 1878-79, W. D. Gibson.

In 1879 the number of pupils enrolled was 206, of whom 100 were boys, forming four schools, which were taught thirty-seven weeks at a cost of \$2215.08.

The board of education was composed of S. A. West, President; J. L. Brunson, Clerk; R. C. Belt, Treasurer; F. M. Gatch; P. Fitzsimmons; and A. J. McGill.

For the years not named the officers of the board were as follows:

Presidents—1868-69, W. H. Hunt; 1870-71, T. J. Melish; 1872-73, W. H. Hunt; 1874-75, M. D. Conrad; 1876, A. McGrew; 1877-78, S. A. West.

Clerks.—1868-71, John M. Gest; 1872-75, J. H. Searles; 1876-78, John L. Brunson.

Treasurers.—1868-77, F. M. Gatch; 1878, R. C. Belt.

THE LOVELAND SCHOOLS.

The movement to organize a special district was made under the act of April 9, 1867, which authorized the change of a sub-district, having no less than 275 inhabitants, into a separate and independent school district. A meeting for this purpose was held at Lyceum Hall, March 25, 1870, when James R. Paddock, A. Ramsey, J. M. C. Ramsey, Wilson Rowan, John Thompson, J. Kaplan, John Fogelman, Ambrose Allen, and Thomas B. Paxton signed a call for an election to be held April 5, 1870, to vote for or against the provisions of the aforesaid act. The electors thus convened appointed M. S. Williamson moderator, and by a unanimous vote of the 28 persons present the special district was formed. At the same meeting Thomas B. Paxton, J. R. Paddock, and Ambrose Allen were elected the first members of the board of education, and organized as president, clerk, and treasurer in the order named above. By the incorporation of the village, in May, 1876, Loveland became a village district, whose territory, however, was limited to Clermont County, that part of the village in Hamilton County being excluded. The present handsome school edifice was begun in the spring of 1873, and completed the following year at a cost of about \$27,000. It has a commanding location on an eminence in the south-eastern part of the village, and its attractive architecture and substantial finish cause it to be generally admired. It is an honor to the village, and fitly commemorates the enterprise and intelligence of its citizens. The house is of brick, trimmed with native limestone. In it are four schools under the principalship of O. H. Martin, whose connection dates from September, 1879, assisted by Helen Williams (teacher of the grammar school since the district was formed), Mattie Dugan, and Mattie Pownall. The pupils number 192, of whom 57 belong to the high school. Thirty-six weeks of school were maintained, and the amount paid for tuition was \$2010.

The first principal of the schools was J. D. Collins, who remained until 1872, when John Hussey succeeded for a year. In 1873, Horace Clinton became principal for a year, and from September, 1874, until September, 1879, the schools were in charge of Prof. J. C. Kinney, a very thorough and successful teacher.

The members of the board of education, since 1870, have been as follows:

Presidents.—1871, T. B. Paxton; 1872-74, Henry Crooks; 1875, A. B. Brock; 1876-78, Daniel Clark; 1879, A. B. Brock.

Clerks.—1871, J. R. Paddock; 1872-74, A. Allen; 1875-79, George T. Williams.

Treasurers.—1871, Ambrose Allen; 1872-74, M. Kaplan; 1875-79, John Fogelman.

MIAMIVILLE SPECIAL DISTRICT

was created by an act of the General Assembly, passed April 7, 1876, and on the 5th of May of the same year the first board of education was chosen as follows: John Thompson, President; Jasper Newton, Clerk; D. S. Mitchell, Treasurer, who also served in 1877. In 1878 the board was Jasper Newton, President; D. S. Mitchell, Clerk; E. B. Thayer, Treasurer; and in 1879 the board was the same except George W. Taft, President. In 1877 a tax of \$600 was voted for the purposes of the district; and on the 21st of April, 1879, the board of education of Miami township conveyed the school building, which formerly belonged to the Miami sub-district, to the newly formed board of education, and in which the schools are now taught under the principalship of L. B. Dennis. In 1879 the pupils in attendance were 63, and the amount paid for their instruction, \$516.

Besides the foregoing village and special districts, there were in the township in 1879 ten sub-districts, in which thirty-one weeks of school were maintained, which were attended by 504 pupils, whose instruction cost the township \$4044.30. The school buildings are generally comfortable, and some of them very attractive in their appearance and surroundings. The township board of education in 1879 was composed of William Tudor, of No. 5, president; No. 2, C. H. Gatch; No. 3, R. R. Kernahan; No. 4, James Johnston; No. 6, P. B. Hutchinson; No. 7, M. Vandervort; No. 8, Robert McVitie; No. 9, A. F. Queal; No. 10, S. J. Rybolt; No. 11, J. A. Davis. Much interest in education has been taken by the people of the township, and the schools are generally ably conducted.

To afford an opportunity to obtain a higher education at home, select schools were taught for short periods at various places, which met with so much encouragement that it was believed that an academy could be permanently maintained in the township. This belief led to the building of

THE MULBERRY SEMINARY

at New Salisbury, by an association formed for this purpose Sept. 20, 1864, and originally composed of E. W. Leming, J. C. Davis, D. G. Sparks, C. G. McGrue, Alvin M. Miller, C. P. Harker, William Tudor, and R. B. Leming. The capital stock was fixed at \$6000, in shares of \$75 each, but which was increased, February, 1866, to \$30,000.

The building had been begun in the fall following the organization of the company, and was carried on during the ensuing winter at great expense, so that its cost—about \$27,000—exceeded its actual value more than one-half. It has never been wholly completed, and the project to found a seminary here seems to have been an ill-advised measure throughout, which brought financial distress to more than one home. In this strait of affairs an ineffectual attempt was made to obtain relief from the State by forming a company, Jan. 20, 1867, to conduct a school to educate the children of deceased soldiers and other orphans of the State. The proposition was not favorably received by the proper authorities, and the new company, after languishing a period, also passed out of existence, and the property is now in private hands. At present a select school is there taught by the Rev. W. W. Sawyer, about 30 pupils being in attendance. Other teachers have been Professors Wells, Patterson, Hopkins, Babbett, and Stewart.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Miami has the honor of having within her bounds the oldest Methodist society in the State of Ohio, if not, indeed, the first organized in the great Northwest; and the history of the formation of

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MILFORD*

will be read with especial interest by Christians of every creed as the beginning of an epoch when public religious worship was introduced into what is now Clermont County. In the summer of 1797 the Rev. Francis McCormick, a local preacher from Virginia, who had just settled near what is now Milford, gathered his pioneer neighbors together and formed them into a class according to the usages of the Methodist Church. The persons thus associated were Francis McCormick and his wife Rebecca, Philip Hill and his wife Elizabeth, Joseph Hill and his wife Rose, M. Johnson and Keziah, his wife, Ezekiel Dimmitt and Phoebe his wife, John Ramsey and wife, Asel Hitchcock and his wife Jane, Barbara Malott, William Salter, Jeremiah Hall, Jane Easter, Esther Matson, and John Mitchell. In the spring of 1798 this feeble and widely-separated membership was augmented by accessions, Grace and Lucretia Garland, Joseph Avey and wife, and Jacob Teal and his wife becoming members; and in the fall of the same year the number was still further increased by the coming of the Rev. Philip Gatch and his wife Elizabeth, and their daughters, Presocia and Martha, and Ambrose Ranson and his wife Nancy. It will be seen that the church was founded and in early years nurtured by local preachers, who here, as well as in most other places, did the pioneer work, and many souls were added to the church as the result of their labors. In the latter part of 1798 the Rev. John Kobler came as the missionary of the old Kentucky Conference, and preached to the Methodists in this part of Ohio, preparatory to the formation of a regular circuit. He visited Milford, and his preaching greatly strengthened the church. In the spring of 1799, Miami Circuit of the Kentucky Conference was formed, embracing all the country

* From a sketch by the Rev. S. Bennett.

along the Miamis as far north as the settlements extended. Rev. Henry Smith was assigned to this charge, and several times during the year visited Milford, as possibly did some other ministers who were associated with him in traveling his extensive circuit, although not regular appointees of the Conference.

In 1800 the name of the Kentucky Conference was changed to the Western Conference, in order to be more in harmony with the extending field of Methodist work; and Milford belonged to that Conference until 1813, when it became a part of the Ohio Conference, the former Conference having been divided the year before (May 1, 1812) into that and the Tennessee Conference. The first session of the Ohio Conference was held at Chillicothe, Nov. 1, 1812, and for forty years its preachers annually assembled. "The once young had grown old in it. The elder ones had fallen in the service, or, worn out with toil and age, had been called to their reward." The vigorous growth of Methodism required its territorial division, and in May, 1852, the present Cincinnati Conference was formed, and Milford has ever since been under its jurisdiction; while being subject to the peculiar system of church polity, the church has sustained numerous district and circuit relations. These changes and the ministerial service of Milford and, for many years, of Miami township are concisely shown below.

Names of Districts.	Presiding Elders.
1800-2.....Kentucky.	Wm. McKendree.
1803-4.....Ohio.	Wm. Burke.
1805-7....."	John Sale.
1808-9.....Miami.	" "
1810-12....."	Solomon Langdon.
1813....."	Samuel Parker.
1814-15....."	John Sale.
1816-17....."	Moses Crueme.
1818....."	John Sale.
1819-22.....Lebanon.	J. B. Finley.
1823....."	John Collins.
1824-26.....Miami.	" "
1827-30....."	G. R. Jones.
1831....."	J. B. Finley.
1832.....Cincinnati.	" "
1833....."	Thomas A. Morris.
1834-35....."	L. Swormstedt.
1836-39....."	Wm. B. Christie.
1840-42....."	W. H. Raper.
1843-46....."	M. Markley.
1847-50.....East Cincinnati.	J. M. Trimble.
1851-54....."	J. F. Wright.
1855-58....."	Wm. Herr.
1859-62....."	Wm. Young.
1863-66....."	J. W. Fowble.
1867....."	J. M. Walden.
1868-70....."	L. F. Van Cleve.
1871-74....."	J. F. Chalfant.
1875-78....."	W. L. Hypes.
1879....."	A. B. Leonard.

PREACHERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCUITS.

Scioto and Miami Circuit.

1800, Henry Smith; 1801, Benjamin Young and Elisha W. Bowman.

Miami Circuit.

1802, Elisha W. Bowman; 1803, John Sale, Joseph Oglesby.

Miami and Mud River Circuit.

1804, John Meek, Abraham Amon; 1805, Benjamin Lakin, Joshua Reggin.

Miami Circuit.

1806, Benjamin Lakin, John Collins; 1807, Samuel Parker, Hector Sanford.

Cincinnati Circuit.

1808, William Houston, John Sinclair; 1809, Solomon Langdon, Moses Crume; 1810, Benjamin Lakin; William Young; 1811, William Burke, John Strange.

Little Miami Circuit.

1812, Samuel Helms; 1813, William Burke, Ebenezer David; 1814, Joseph Oglesby, John Waterman; 1815, Alexander Cummins, Russell Bigelow; 1816, Abbott Goddard, W. F. Finley.

Milford Circuit.

1817, David Sharp; 1818, Samuel Brown; 1819, Burroughs Westlake, Horace Brown; 1820, John C. Brooks, Thomas L. Hitt; 1821, Benjamin Lawrence, Nathan Walker; 1822, John Strange, James T. Walls; 1823, Samuel Baker, James Smith; 1824, William J. Thompson, Robert O. Spencer; 1825, A. W. Elliott, Robert W. Finley; 1826, A. W. Elliott, E. H. Field; 1827, Andrew S. McLain, George Gatch; 1828, Levi White, D. D. Davidson; 1829, William Simmons, D. D. Davidson; 1830, William Simmons, T. D. Allen; 1831, Burroughs Westlake, T. D. Allen; 1832, J. A. Baughman, E. A. Zimmerman; 1833, J. A. Baughman, R. Graham, F. A. Simmons; 1834, J. C. Hunter, J. Brunaugh; 1835, J. C. Hunter, W. B. Ross; 1836, G. W. Maley, Allen D. Beasley; 1837, G. W. Maley, Adam Miller, J. W. Stone; 1838, George C. Crume, Joseph Hill; 1839, E. B. Chase, E. D. Rowe; 1840, E. B. Chase, Andrew Carroll; 1841, William H. Fyffe, Moses Smith; 1842, William H. Fyffe, Isaac Ebbert; 1843, S. F. Conrey, John Barton; 1844-45, W. I. Ellsworth, Levi White; 1846, T. W. Chandler, J. A. Bruner; 1847, Joseph Gatch, H. S. Selman; 1848, Asa B. Stroud, Enoch G. West; 1849, William S. Morrow, T. S. Cowden; 1850, William S. Morrow, S. Bennett; 1851, G. C. Townley, J. F. Marley; 1852, James Laws, J. W. Cassatt; 1853, William Routledge, W. J. Thurber; 1854, William Routledge, J. M. Robinson; 1855, A. M. Lorain, John Fitch; 1856, A. W. Baell, T. A. G. Phillips; 1857-58, Levi P. Miller, J. H. Herron; 1859, N. Callender, J. P. Waterhouse.

Milford Station.

1860, J. F. Wright, George Gatch; 1861, J. F. Spence, A. B. Wombaugh; 1862-63, Lucien Clark; 1864, G. W. Kelley; 1865, J. F. Wright; 1866, W. G. Shannon; 1867-68, Joseph M. Gath; 1869-70, William Runyan; 1871, David Warnock; 1872-73, W. B. Moler; 1874, T. J. Evans; 1875, T. D. W. Peake; 1876, J. P. Shults; 1877, R. K. Deem; 1878-79, S. Bennett.

In all 127 ministers have served the church as regular appointees, and of these only about 30 remain in the land of the living, many of whom "brush the dews at Jordan's stream, knowing that the crossing must be near."

For the first twenty years in the history of the church its meetings were held in the pioneers' humble cabins, and in the beautiful groves, fitly called "God's first temples." Though the places of worship were lowly a cloud of glory rested over them, and the blessing of Obed Edom was upon the household where assembled the devoted pioneer fathers and mothers in Israel. But the time came when a consecrated sanctuary was deemed essential to the permanency of religious housekeeping. The necessity was recognized at Milford, and a house of worship provided in 1818. In February of that year a board of trustees was elected, composed of Philip Gatch, Andrew McGrew, William Salters, William McMains, James Saunders, Henry Stroman, and Aaron Matson, who built a frame meeting-house of such staunch timber that it remains to this day to attest the faithful workmanship of those employed upon it. The subscription-list shows that "all the people gave gladly," and the liberality of some was truly commendable. For sixteen years it was, indeed, a spiritual home of the society, whose prosperity and increasing numbers demanded a larger church building. Again the necessity was recognized, and the work of meeting the demand was vigorously prosecuted in 1834 and the two years following. When this new temple was consecrated, on Christmas-day, 1836, it was regarded

as quite a superior edifice, and well served its purpose thirty-four years. The lapse of such a period of time had given it an old and dingy appearance, while its capacity was often overtaxed to accommodate the throng which assembled to listen to the gospel message. With commendable zeal the pastor, the Rev. William Runyan, set about securing the funds, in 1870, to remodel the church edifice, and prosecuted the work to a successful issue, giving the society its present spacious sanctuary, with Sunday-school and class-rooms equal to all the existing needs of the church. To consummate this object the trustees heartily co-operated, and it is but proper that their names should be given in this connection. They were C. R. Stuntz, E. B. Townsend, F. M. Mears, F. M. Gatch, A. H. Matson, W. E. Mears, J. M. Gest, and A. H. Brower.

The society has been quick to act when a demand was made upon it, either for aid to disseminate the gospel abroad, or to extend its own work at home, but has several times been embarrassed by unwieldy church debts, whose existence impaired its usefulness. Through the efforts of the Rev. Lucien Clark, in 1863, a debt which had been hanging over the church more than a quarter of a century was liquidated, amid unfeigned demonstrations of gladness that the irksome load had been removed. And but recently, through equally untiring efforts, the pastor, the Rev. Silas Bennett, was enabled to make the glad announcement that the church "owes no man anything," leaving it free to pursue its great work of usefulness. What has already been done by this pioneer church it is impossible even to estimate. Through its influence, radiating throughout the entire county, thousands have been brought to a saving knowledge of Christ, and hundreds have been nurtured in the faith of the Redeemer of mankind within its own walls.

In 1879 there were 150 members and the following officers: Trustees, A. H. Matson, C. L. Greeno, P. S. Gatch, F. M. Gatch, J. M. Gest, Ephraim Hill, and J. B. Wallace.

A flourishing Sunday-school has for many years been maintained by the church, the present superintendent being C. L. Greeno.

With hardly an exception, the Methodist churches of Miami had the same ministerial service as the church at Milford until it became a station. Since that time (1860) the Methodists of Perin's Mills only have been supplied from that source, and are practically a part of the station. The meeting-house which is occupied by the Methodists at that place was built in 1834 by Samuel Perin, for the use of all religious denominations, and has been occupied by Presbyterians, Baptists, and other persuasions, whose organizations, never very strong, have long since been allowed to go down. The Methodists then came into possession of the house and have since exercised ownership. Recent repairs have placed the house in fair condition.

THE CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT NEWBERRY.

Before 1810, Joseph Harvey was the leader of a class of Methodists in this locality, which had among its members Ambrose Ranson, R. Frazier, J. Cotteral, James Huddles-

ton, John Long, and Frederick Long, the latter an active local preacher. In 1817 a small frame meeting-house was erected in the upper part of the hamlet of Newberry, Ezekiel Leming, John Leming, Ambrose Ranson, Frederick Long, and Joseph A. Cotteral being the trustees. This was the place of worship until 1839, when the present church building was commenced, but was not completed for dedication until 1841. It was consecrated by the Rev. William H. Raper. The house was built of brick, 34 by 50 feet, with an end-gallery which has since been removed; and in 1873 the building was otherwise changed and placed in its present comfortable condition. It stands on a lot which was donated by Ezekiel Leming, and about 50 members occupy it for stated worship. There is also a good Sunday-school, which has Stephen Rybolt for superintendent. Since being set off from Milford the appointed ministers of Centenary Church have been as follows: 1861, Revs. Merriek and Stevenson; 1862-63, Revs. Rutledge and Black; 1864-66, Revs. J. C. Maddy, James Murray, and — Mendenhall; 1867-68, Revs. Wesley Webster and Levi Miller; 1869-70, Rev. Elisha C. Smith; 1871-72, Rev. J. L. Gregg; 1873, Rev. C. T. Crume; 1874-75, Rev. S. N. Marsh; 1876-77, Rev. William McMullen; 1878, Rev. Fletcher Hypes; 1879, Rev. J. J. Hill. Revs. B. F. Garland and H. W. Leever are local preachers.

PLEASANT HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some time about 1820, Conduce Gatch was appointed the leader of a class of Methodists in this neighborhood, which was tributary to the Newberry Church; and until the present meeting-house was provided, preaching in the locality was held at private houses or at the school-house. Some ten years ago George S. Gatch set aside a lot of ground on which was erected a frame church of moderate proportions, costing \$1500, which is at present in charge of trustees Andrew Gatch, Thomas Cotteral, Charles H. Gatch, George S. Gatch, Benjamin F. Garland, George C. Garland, and Joseph Gest. To these families also belonged the original members. The present membership is served by the ministers of Centenary Circuit.

THE CONCORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

located several miles northeast from Miami, was built in 1837, on a lot of ground secured from George Fitzwater. It is a plain brick house, but in its day afforded a comfortable place of worship, and is yet used with considerable regularity as a preaching-place, although not regarded as an appointment by Conference. The first Methodist society in these parts was formed at the house of John Ramsey, near Loveland village; and at his place and at the house of F. Motsinger regular preaching was held, at the latter place for sixteen years preceding the building of the Concord church. Very often the services were conducted, under the direction of the ministers of Milford Circuit, by local preachers. The Revs. Frederick Long, Jeremiah Price, and Samuel Hill, though plain men, living in the north-western part of the county, labored here not in vain, but did much to strengthen Zion. The church prospered, having at one time a considerable membership from the Motsinger, Hutchinson, Collins, Behymer, Leever, and other old fam-

ilies of this part of the township; but the building up of the villages along the railroad has encroached so much on the interests of the society that it is practically left without much vitality.

LOVELAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

as a distinct society, was organized about 1853, in the old school-house, and had among its principal members William Ramsey, John P. Emery, Robert Hill, and John M. Dyer, and in most instances their families. The school-house continued to be the preaching-place until the Presbyterian church was erected, when for a time the meetings were held in that house. In 1868 the society secured its own church edifice, which has since been occupied, and which in 1879 was under the trusteeship of John M. Dyer, Albert Redding, D. B. Cox, Aaron Apgar, and H. L. Wheeler. The members worshiping here number 80, and have for their pastor the Rev. Valorous M. Brown. His immediate predecessors were the Revs. C. H. Zimmerman, M. M. Kugler, W. H. Miesse, and, later back, the ministers of Centenary and Goshen Circuits.

An excellent Sunday-school is maintained, under the superintendency of O. H. Martin. In 1879 it had 100 members.

LOVELAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized May 4, 1854, by the Revs. S. Gazley and A. R. Naylor and Elder Roger Hannaford, of the following persons: Mathew Ferguson (ruling elder); Ann Ferguson, his wife; Eliza Ferguson, their daughter; and Mrs. Sarah Ramsey. On the 28th of May the church had its first observance of the Lord's Supper, when two more persons became members,—Thomas and Jane Mitchell. With the exception of one more addition, these six constituted the membership the first year of the existence of the church,—a day of small things, truly.

In the fall of 1854 the Rev. J. Caldwell began preaching to the congregation, which held its meetings in the old school-house at first, but soon found a home in a hall in the De Golyer house, which was used as a place of worship until the present church edifice was erected in 1859. The building committee were James V. Cushing, James Gatchell, and William Ferguson, and the architect and builder was William Kyte, who was the chief instrument in carrying out the measures which gave the society its fine sanctuary.

On the 22d of November, 1856, Harvey Kerr was ordained as another ruling elder; and on the 8th of August, 1862, Dr. John S. Law, James Turner, and Dr. William A. Carmichael were ordained as additional elders, the latter yet serving in that capacity. His associates in that office are Miles Johnson, David T. Robb, and Dr. Criley. Other elders have been R. D. Kinney, Mathew Cushing, and Elihu Fallis. The present deacons are A. B. Brock, J. E. Thompson, and Dr. L. W. Bishop.

The Rev. J. Caldwell continued as the stated supply of the church three years, leaving, at his removal, 38 members. The Rev. J. D. Shane next supplied the church for a year, and had six additions. He was followed by the Rev. Thomas M. Chestnut, and at the end of the year the latter reported four additions by confession and six by

letter. The Rev. J. C. Mitchell succeeded him, and through his efforts the church was relieved from a heavy debt. In 1865 he was followed by the Rev. David Kingery, who instituted morning and evening services, up to that time but one meeting per day having been held. His connection with the church was continued three years; and after his departure a new Presbyterian Church was organized by 16 members from the mother-church, as the result of differences of opinion on church polity. The mother-church secured the ministerial services of the Rev. W. J. Surely, of the United Presbyterian Church, and the new church depended on weekly supplies from the new-school church. This state of affairs continued about eighteen months, during which time both societies occupied the meeting-house on alternate Sabbaths as a place of worship. After the union of the different Presbyterian schools, the two congregations at Loveland buried their past differences and most heartily united their interests, May 4, 1870. The church has since that time had a harmonious existence.

On the 29th of May, 1870, the Rev. Henry A. Rossiter began preaching to the congregation, and, having received a unanimous call to become pastor, was installed Sept. 21, 1870. Under his labors, in 1876, the church enjoyed a precious season of reviving, and on the first Sabbath in March, 1876, 48 names were added to the church-rolls. Mr. Rossiter left the pastorate of the church in the fall of 1878, when the pulpit was supplied about six months by visiting clergymen; but in May, 1879, the Rev. John B. Worrell became the pastor and still continues that relation.

The membership of the church is about 150, and the influence of this religious body has been promotive of a great amount of good in Loveland and the surrounding country.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MILFORD.

It appears that about 1840 several Catholic families settled at Milford, being attracted thither by the vigorous industry of John Kugler. Later on, when the Little Miami Railroad was built, more families came, and the nucleus of a Catholic Church was at hand. At intervals a priest visited these families and said mass at the house of one or the other of these Catholics, all the Catholics for miles around attending; and later mass was celebrated in the depot building of the Little Miami Railroad. The place was visited by priests until 1855, since when Milford has had resident priests.

The visiting priests were the Rev. Fathers O'Farrell, Blake, Cheymore, Lewis Vararron, McMahon, and O'Donoghue.

The resident priests have been: 1855-57, the Rev. Philip Foley; 1857-59, the Rev. Peter Perry; 1859-68, the Rev. J. B. O'Donoghue; 1868, four months, the Rev. F. Hallon; 1869-73, the Rev. H. Anderson; 1873 to April, 1876, the Rev. William O'Rourke; and since that period, the Rev. J. B. Kayser.

After the congregation became large enough to warrant such a measure, a building on Main Street was secured, in which the meetings were held until 1864. That year the provisionary church was abandoned and the present "St. Andrew's Church" occupied. It is a frame edifice, on a



Engraved by Samuel Colburn, 1847

Samuel Perin

high basement of stone, 40 by 60 feet, with a well-proportioned steeple, and cost about \$5000, exclusive of some liberal donations. Adjoining is a fine and well-furnished priest's house. Both are maintained by 58 pew-holders, composing the contributing element of St. Andrew's congregation.

St. Andrew's Cemetery was opened in 1866, about a mile south of Milford. The location is on a high tract of ground, having a gravel sub-soil, which affords excellent drainage. Sixty lots have been conveyed to the Catholics of Milford and the surrounding country, and the cemetery shows some good improvements.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT LOVELAND

dates its beginning from the building of the Little Miami Railroad, and the priests who visited Milford also came to this locality and said mass at private houses; but in 1862 the old frame school-house was purchased, and having been fitted up is used for church purposes. The church is served by priests from Milford, forming a part of that parish, and the congregation numbers 45 contributing and 18 non-contributing families, and is in a growing condition.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF NEWBERRY.

This body of Christians (Disciples) was organized in 1838, by the Rev. Walter Scott, among the early members being Francis Shumard, Jonathan Elstun, Rachel Kellogg, Rebecca Griffin, Clark Shumard, Abraham Bell, Louise Bell, Thomas Brown, David Griffith, and a few others. The first meetings were held at the house of Isaac Elstun, and later in barns, school-houses, and in the old Union church. In 1841 the meeting-house at Newberry was built, chiefly under the direction of David Smysor and Hiram South. Subsequent repairs have placed it in its present condition. The present trustees are Hiram South, Joseph Brown, and George Smysor.

The first elders of the church were Francis Shumard and David Smysor; the present elders are Oliver Shumard, Thomas South, and Lewis Smith. The congregation has more than a hundred members, and Hiram South is the church clerk. The Rev. David Thompson was the first regular minister of the church, and the present is the Rev. J. I. West. Other ministers have been William and Thomas Pinkerton, William Howe, and numerous traveling preachers or visiting elders. Daniel Manning is the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT MIAMIVILLE

was organized Feb. 6, 1854, by Elder Thomas Brandon. There were fourteen members, belonging to the Robinson, Elliott, Abbott, Buckingham, and Humphreys families. The first officers were Moses F. Robinson, Samuel Humphreys, and Robert Abbott, Trustees; Wm. N. Robinson, Treasurer; and John Elliott, Clerk.

Elder Thomas Brandon was the first minister of the church; but, in 1855, was succeeded by A. M. Soule. The subsequent ministers have been J. T. Lynn, J. Ellis, Thomas Brandon, N. Dawson, Sister Timmons, and, at present, E. W. Humphreys. The officers of the church

are A. Thompson, S. Ware, and J. Newton, Trustees; S. Ware, Treasurer; and Silas Warbington, Clerk.

The church has never been very vigorous, and at present reports but 20 members. At Miamiville an Episcopal Sabbath-school is held in the public-school building, with E. B. Thayer, superintendent.

The Union church in the Tudor neighborhood was built about 1820 of wood, but was never wholly completed before it was displaced by a house which was erected by the joint efforts of Presbyterians and Baptists, the latter having an organized society here which embraced members belonging to the Hixon, Elstun, Covalt, and Brown families. It became extinct many years ago. The second house was of brick, and yet remains, being owned by the school board of Miami township. The Presbyterians, Christians, and other persuasions held meetings at this house in times gone by, which were often attended with much interest.

A short distance from Newberry is a locality known as "Happy Hollow," which is densely inhabited by colored people, who settled there during the late war. They maintain Methodist and Baptist churches in two small frame buildings, and both societies seem to be in a flourishing condition.

At West Milford, in Hamilton County, is St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, under the rectorship of the Rev. T. J. Melish, which maintains a small chapel, on the Clermont side, for worship, in connection with its regular church work; and at the former place is also a Baptist church, which is attended by members residing at Milford.

A short distance above Branch Hill are the Cincinnati camp-meeting grounds, owned and controlled by an association in that city. They embrace a number of acres of beautiful woodland, delightfully situated on an eminence of easy ascent, overlooking the Little Miami River, and within a few hundred yards of the Little Miami Railroad, on which is a special station. The grounds are highly improved, and the meetings are occasions of great interest.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL PERIN.

The name of Perin is of English origin, as the family is of extraction, and the latter comes of an honorable lineage in England, and occupies a prominent position in the annals of New England, where, at an early period several members of the family settled; and their history is closely interwoven with colonial times and the subsequent Revolutionary struggle. Three-quarters of a century ago there emigrated to Clermont County Samuel Perin, one of the most remarkable men of those early days,—a man whose business sagacity, indomitable energy, and unimpeachable integrity of character made him a marked personage of his time, and the impress of his life—a long and eventful one—was felt for threescore years in Southern Ohio, and will continue to be for generations yet to come; and the memory of this man, so eminent in the business, civil, military, and political history of the county, is gratefully revered in the hearts of the people.

Lemuel Perin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the son of Jesse and Rachel Perin, and was born in Massachusetts on Oct. 21, 1749, and married for the first time, in the old Bay State, Martha Nash, a daughter of Simeon and Martha Nash. She was born March 3, 1749, coming of a good family, strongly attached to the side of the colonists in their struggle with the mother-country. Their children were John Perin, Rachel, Lucy, Hannah, Samuel, born Feb. 23, 1785, and Patty. Lemuel Perin was married the second time to Amelia Dickinson, by whom he had three children,—Lemuel and Glover (twins) and Amelia.

Lemuel Perin served in the patriot army in the Revolutionary war against the British armies and aggressions, and came to Ohio after his son Samuel had removed here, and died Oct. 23, 1814, aged sixty-five years and three days.

Samuel Perin was married in New York State on Sept. 10, 1804, to Mary Simkins, a daughter of Ephraim Simkins, born Sept. 26, 1787. In the year 1805 he emigrated to Ohio and located in Clermont, first stopping with Dr. Richard Allison, who lived at the present site of East Liberty, where he was operating a large grist- and saw-mill. Mr. Perin in his moving from the East had met with an accident to one of his limbs, and stopping with the doctor was carefully attended by him and nicely restored to his wonted strength. Mr. Perin being a thorough and practical millwright, a very important avocation in old times, in payment of the doctor's kind offices overhauled the stones and machinery of his mill, reset them, and worked for him for some time. He finally located on the Stonelick, where, Jan. 11, 1810, he purchased of Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., 50 acres of land adjoining that of Jesse Glancy and Robert Dunn, and in 1815 he bought 60 acres of Ignatius Knott.

Before these purchases he had been in the war of 1812, and served a year or more as captain of a company, of which William Glancy was first lieutenant, in the Northwest against the British and their Indian allies, and participated in several battles and many minor engagements, in which he nobly sustained the gallant bravery of his proud Revolutionary family.

About the year 1815 he located at what is now the historical village of Perin's Mills, and that year erected the saw-mill, and a year or two later the grist-mill, to which he made the first addition in 1821 and the third in 1831. The old Cincinnati and Chillicothe road ran at the foot of the hill, but through his influence it was changed to the meanderings of the East Fork, passing by his mills, which soon became the chief ones of Clermont. In 1825 and 1826 he erected his distillery, with old-fashioned copper still and hand-made mashes, which was located back at the foot of the hill, where the ruins are plainly discernible, and give ample proof of the business and bustle that centered there in days long by. Perin's Mills was for twenty-five years the principal commercial mart of Clermont, and the great market for wheat, corn, barley, rye, hogs, and produce generally of an extensive region of country, embracing, besides the upper part of Clermont, portions of Brown, Clinton, Warren, and Hamilton Counties. In ad-

dition to his distillery and mills, Samuel Perin kept the largest store in Clermont, buying his dry goods in New York and Philadelphia, and his groceries in New Orleans,—the latter, in exchange for his mill and distillery products, were transported on his own flat-boats, which returned with groceries,—and the large retinue of clerks employed by him in the wholesale and retail branches of his business, together with the multiform character of the goods and commodities sold and the varied trade and barter in exchange, has never since been equaled in Clermont County. He also had branch stores at Milford and Fayetteville.

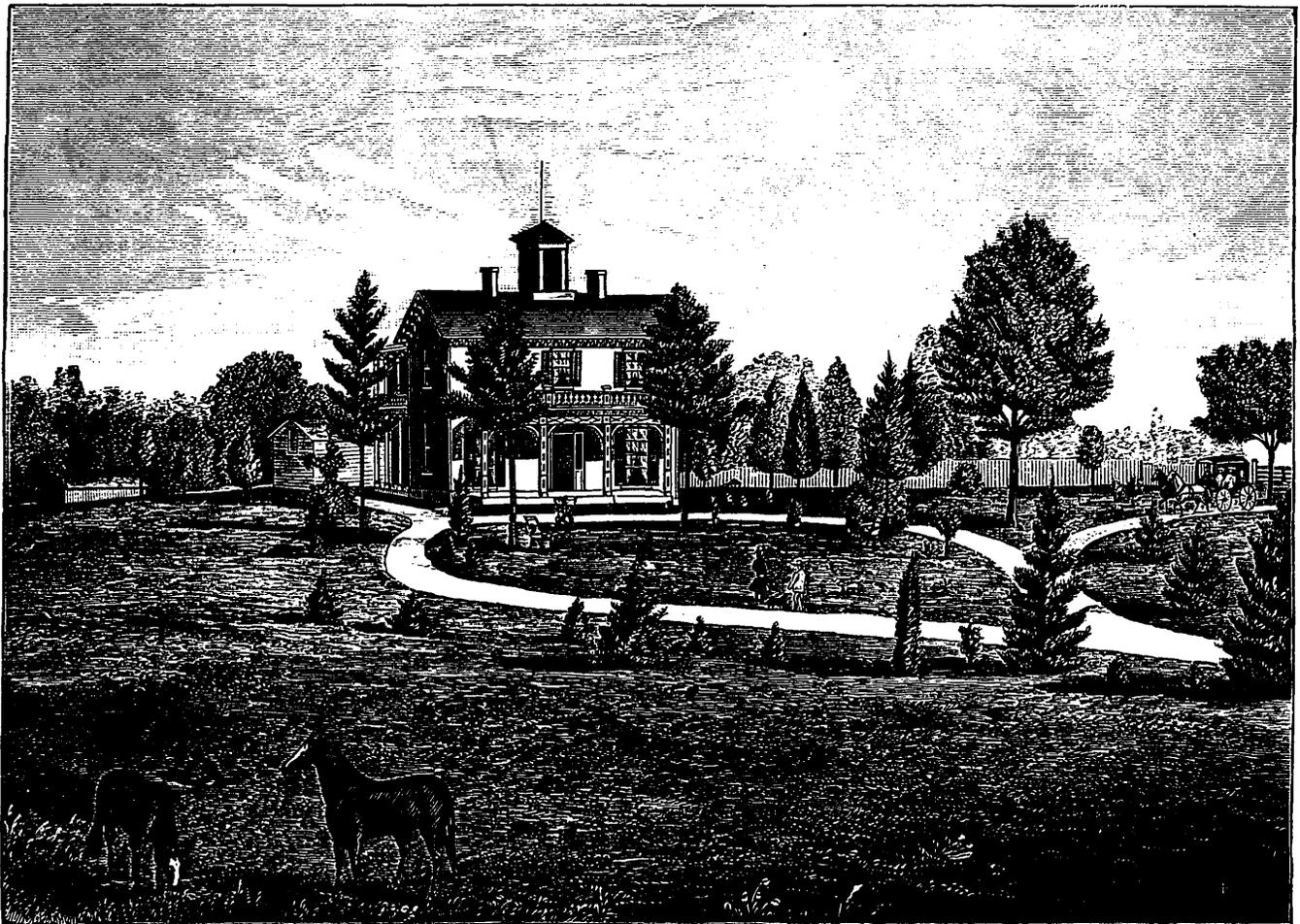
In 1824, Samuel Perin bought some land of Ephraim Simkins, in 1823 seventeen and a half acres from Lewis Martin, and in 1826 twenty-nine and three-fifths acres from the same party. In 1825 he was elected a county commissioner; re-elected in 1828 and resigned in 1830, having served five years with James Blackburn, John Boggess (many years State senator and county surveyor), and David White as his colleagues. While commissioner the courthouse was erected, and he was the committee of one appointed by the board to procure the draught for its construction, and to him are its acoustic powers, its solidity of structure, and its final completion more due than to any other citizen of the county. On his resignation, Zebina Williams was appointed to fill his place, and in the same year (1830) he was elected a representative from Clermont to the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Ohio, of which John M. Bell, of Guernsey County, was speaker, and John L. Green (now Common Pleas judge in Columbus) was clerk. His colleague from this county was John Shaw, and those from Hamilton were Daniel Stone, Samuel Rees, and Leonard Armstrong. He declined a re-election, owing to the pressing necessities of his increasing business, whose cares now demanded all his attention and time. While in the Legislature he took a very prominent part in its deliberations, and the journals of its proceedings show him to have exercised great influence. The General Assembly, of which he was a leading member, was a long time occupied in the choice of a United States Senator, which finally fell to Hon. Thomas Ewing, elected by one majority over Micajah T. Williams. To him is due the charter, organization, and building of the Chillicothe and Milford turnpike, that great avenue and artery through the county that more than any other road in its territory led to its development and prosperity. Mr. Perin's distillery was operated up to within a few months of 1853, when it burned down and was never rebuilt, and the grist-mill, that fine old-style building of five stories frame and quaint architecture, stood doing its duty until 1862, when it succumbed to the dreaded element of conflagration. No longer in Perin's Mills resound the busy hum of the old distillery, the older mills, the store patronized by customers from twenty and thirty miles, the cooper-shops, the stirring wagon-makers' factories, and other kindred industries that once made it the trading and business emporium of the county. The time came when the master-mind of its creation,—when the man who was the great centre of its business life,—through the mutations of trade and the vicissitudes of fortune, met with reverses; but the unanimous acclaim of history and of those



Mrs. Lizzie D. Gatch



P. B. Gatch M.D.



RESIDENCE OF DR. P. B. GATCH, MIAMI TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

surviving his day and time is that while Samuel Perin finally met with ill fate and reverses, his word, his honor, his integrity, and his character, both as a business man and a whole-souled man of a warm heart and broad humanity, were never, under any circumstances, called in question, but ever stood forth in bright colors of honor and fidelity. Samuel Perin, by his wife Mary (Simkins), had the following children: Darius, born June 25, 1805; Ira, October 13, 1807; Harvey, Jan. 11, 1809; Lemuel, Feb. 23, 1811; Rhoda, May 28, 1814; Martha, Feb. 10, 1817; John, June 22, 1819; Oliver, Dec. 24, 1821; Glover, Nov. 7, 1823; and Lyman C., March 6, 1826. All these, save Lemuel, who died in his third year and John in his seventh year, were at home at the old family homestead Jan. 24, 1847, the first time since 1837. Of the ten children of Samuel Perin, who all achieved prominent stations in life, the most widely known is Oliver Perin, of Cincinnati, a man of affluence, and whose business character and reputation stand deservedly high. He inherited in every particular the enterprise of his father and profited by his tuition and experience, and has followed the same diversified business that engaged his father's life, only upon a larger scale, owing to the changes of time and place. The architect of his own fortune, made by his resolute will and extraordinary business tact, he has won in the banking, manufacturing, and commercial circles of Cincinnati the highest standing. Samuel Perin was a Universalist in his belief, and a man of humanity in its best and broadest estate. His wife, Mary Perin, died Dec. 7, 1851, and he passed away from earth April 3, 1865, aged eighty-one years, one month, and eleven days. In his long life in the county of Clermont he lived to see wonderful changes in the transforming of the unbroken wilderness into productive farms and thriving towns, and in the introduction of varied machinery to supplant the old-time mills and distilleries which, under his fostering care and active mind, were for many years the most noted and flourishing in Southern Ohio.

DR. P. B. GATCH.

Before the sun of civilization shone upon these mountains and vales, or over these prairies and rivers, the herald of the cross, with his messages of love and mercy, was seen wending his course to the desolate haunts of the Indian amid the wilderness. One of these ambassadors of the Lord was Rev. Philip Gatch, who sprang from an illustrious lineage, and founded in Clermont a house inseparably connected with the honor and progress of the county, and honorably identified with the State's and nation's history in furnishing legislators, professional men of distinction, divines of national reputation, jurists of renown, business men of repute, and farmers unsurpassed in thrift and energy. Rev. Philip Gatch was born near Baltimore, Md., March 2, 1751, and was of Quaker ancestry. He was converted when young, united with the Methodist Church, entered the ministry, and attended the first Conference held in Philadelphia, in 1773; received his appointment, and subsequently traveled in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, preaching with extraordinary success.

In 1798 he removed to the Little Miami Valley, and settled on what is now the site of the beautiful town of Milford, and there in that year regularly established the first church (Methodist) in Clermont County. He never re-entered the ministry, but preached locally. He was a member of the Convention, in 1802, that formed the first Constitution of Ohio, and in 1803 was elected by the General Assembly one of the Clermont associate judges of the Common Pleas Court, re-elected again in 1810, and again in 1817, and served with ability and dignity on the bench twenty-one years.

On Dec. 28, 1835, full of honors and love of humanity, this noble Christian pioneer died, lamented and revered by all. Of the five sons born to Philip and his wife, Elizabeth Gatch,—to wit: Conduce, Thomas, Lewis, Philip, Jr., and George,—one, Thomas, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Gen. Thomas Gatch was a representative of Clermont in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies of Ohio, from 1824 to 1828, and was a popular man and citizen not only in the county but throughout the State. He was the first time married on April 19, 1814, by Rev. William Burke, to Sarah Barber, by which union was born Dr. Philip B. Gatch, Nov. 16, 1820. The doctor was married Oct. 17, 1855, by Rev. John F. Wright, to Elizabeth L. Drake. She was born Oct. 29, 1834, and was the daughter of Josiah and Catherine Drake, a granddaughter of Matthias Kugler, and a great-granddaughter of Christian Waldsmith, the pioneer miller of the Little Miami Valley. Dr. Philip B. Gatch studied medicine, became eminent in his profession, and practiced for a long period, residing at Milford. As indicative of his standing as a man and a doctor, we give item second of the will of Rebecca J. E. Townsend, formerly the wife of the late John Kugler, made in 1871: "I give and bequeath to my good, kind, and attentive physician, Dr. P. B. Gatch, the sum of five thousand dollars." The doctor now resides on his fine homestead, situated on the Goshen turnpike, a mile and a half from Milford, to which he removed some two years ago. On this pike, extending out three miles from Milford, the eye is delighted with the rich and extensive landscape; and here and there are spacious farms, wide fields and broad meadows, orchards and groves, and nestling in sequestered sites, amid trees of varied foliage and shrubbery of all hues, are elegant residences, which mark the taste and affluent circumstances of their proprietors. The home of Dr. Gatch is one of the most beautiful in the county, and here, with his pleasant family, he lives in comfort and plenty, but continues to discharge the duties of his profession, in which he is one of the most prominent and skillful practitioners in Southern Ohio. The doctor was educated at Augusta (Kentucky) College, and studied medicine at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in March, 1847, with the degree of M.D. The following year he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in further pursuit of the great science of medicine. To Dr. P. B. Gatch and his wife, Elizabeth L., have been born the following children: Katie D., who died Aug. 5, 1872; Lillian Love, Florence L., Clifford D., Dawson, and Philip B., who died June, 1873.

DR. J. B. CLINE.

In the past half century the material advancement and development of Clermont County has been largely augmented by immigrants of foreign birth, who in large numbers have settled in its limits, and greatly added to the wealth, intelligence, and growth of the county, and to them it is much indebted for its present prosperity. The first French emigrant to settle in the county was John Cline, who with his wife Margaret (Weisrock) and their children



J. B. Cline, M.D.

came from Lorraine, a department then of France, but now and since 1871 a province of Germany. They crossed the ocean with one of their old neighbors, Andrew Taylor, and coming straight to Ohio, located at Perin's Mills. John Cline had served in many campaigns under the great Napoleon, as had also the Weisrocks, his wife's brothers, one of whom was fourteen years in the French army, participated in the Russian campaign and fought at Waterloo. The Cline family in Lorraine was one of note and influence, and John Cline spoke fluently both the French and German language, and was otherwise liberally educated. He arrived in Miami township July 20, 1831, and soon learned English by reading. He was the pioneer of the large immigration to Clermont and Brown Counties which followed in the two decades succeeding his arrival, and most of his time was employed in assisting his countrymen in locating and securing eligible farms and homesteads, and as an interpreter in attending generally to their business. The French colonies settled in Stonelick, Miami, Union, Batavia, Jackson, and Wayne townships of this county, and Perry and others in Brown County. He died July 20, 1860, and his wife Margaret the fall previous, on Nov. 3, 1859. They had a family of three daughters and five sons, of whom Dr. John Baptist Cline was born in the department of Lorraine, France, Sept. 8, 1826, and to him his father, a man

of culture, clear judgment, and inflexible honor and integrity, gave a good education.

John B. Cline was reared on his father's farm until his fourteenth year, attending the district school. He then went to Williamsburgh, where he attended the academy of Rev. Ludwell G. Gains, and afterwards, under the same preceptor, at Goshen. He then entered Hanover College, Indiana, where he completed his studies, after which he taught school near Perin's Mills for five terms, reading medicine in the mean time, and then attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in the class of 1853, along with Drs. J. E. Myers, Tiffin Sinks, Philip Kennedy, John Gaines, Simmons, Gray, and Kincaid (not W. P.), of Clermont. He located and practiced his profession two years at Perin's Mills, when he removed to Fayette Co., Ind., where he continued in practice for the same length of time, and then returned to Clermont, locating and practicing a few months at Mount Carmel, and finally settling at his old home, Perin's Mills, where he remained, continuing in his profession until the second year of the Rebellion. He now entered the United States army service as assistant surgeon in charge of first division of Camp Dennison General Hospital, where, with rare fidelity and honor, he served from May 12, 1862, to May 7, 1865, when he was ordered by the government to the Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., where he was superintendent respectively of its first, second, and third divisions, and had charge of the officers' hospital. He remained here till June 1st, when he resigned, owing to sickness in his family calling him home, and he returned to Perin's Mills, where he has remained to this time in a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Cline is one of the best and most successful medical practitioners in Clermont, a man of varied learning, genial in manners, and is popular in the community as a good physician and citizen.

He was married by Rev. Mr. Wiseman, Feb. 13, 1856, to Miss Martha A. Perin, daughter of Gen. Samuel Perin, and granddaughter of Samuel Perin, for a third of a century the principal business man of the county and founder of the pretty village which bears his name. By this union the doctor became the father of six children, of whom three died in infancy, and one, Alfred Buchanan, died Sept. 19, 1874, in his eleventh year. Two are living,—Galen L. Cline, born Sept. 9, 1857, graduated June 12, 1879, at Hanover College, Indiana, in the classical course, and now reading medicine; and Lillie Cline, born Aug. 30, 1860, graduated at Ohio Wesleyan Female College, at Cincinnati, in June, 1880, taking the class honors. While a member of no church, Dr. Cline is a man of high morality, and takes great interest in all educational matters and everything pertaining to the good of society. A Democrat in politics, but not a stringent partisan, he accords to others and claims for himself the right to his own political principles. He has in a great degree the characteristics of his race,—urbanity of manner, clear perception, and intellectual ability, and has achieved high social and medical distinction. His wife Martha A. (Perin) is a lady of culture, and was classically and scientifically educated at Cooper Academy, in Dayton, graduating with the first honors in 1850. She subsequently taught select schools at Amelia,



REBECCA PAXTON.



THOMAS PAXTON.

THOMAS PAXTON.

Thomas Paxton was born in the northern part of Clermont Co., Ohio, May 4, 1799. His father, Col. Thomas Paxton, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and commanded the advance guard of Gen. Wayne's army on its march through this territory in the Indian expedition in 1794. After Wayne's victory over the Indians, and peace had been secured, the colonel became the first occupant of the lands, and built the first house between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. His house was surrounded by a stockade, and was the principal resort of the hardy pioneers of those days. He was a surveyor, and, in connection with the elder Gen. Lytle and the elder Col. Taylor, surveyed and located hundreds of Virginia military land warrants. He died at the age of seventy-seven in the year 1811. The subject of this sketch was the youngest child of Col. Paxton, and was not over twelve years of age when his father died. His brother, Samuel Paxton, who is still living near Loveland, and is now in his eighty-seventh year of age, was several years older and became a soldier in the war of 1812, and was afterwards actively employed in boating produce to New Orleans, frequently walking home at great risk through the country.

Thomas made the best possible use of the meagre facilities of those days for obtaining an education, and during his whole life was a constant reader, keeping himself well and thoroughly informed of the current news of the day, political and otherwise. He was always a Democrat, and ever ready to battle for the success of that party, never failing to do his full share in each succeeding campaign. His chief pleasure, however, was in the management of his extensive farm, which he cleared of the forest largely by his own hands, and kept in the best condition and the highest state of cultivation. He was among the first to engage in

the cultivation of fruits, supplying the neighborhood at one time with large quantities of improved varieties from his nurseries. He possessed to an eminent degree the confidence and respect of his neighbors, and after a long life of usefulness he passed away, kindly and affectionately remembered by all as an honest, hospitable, generous, and courtly gentleman.

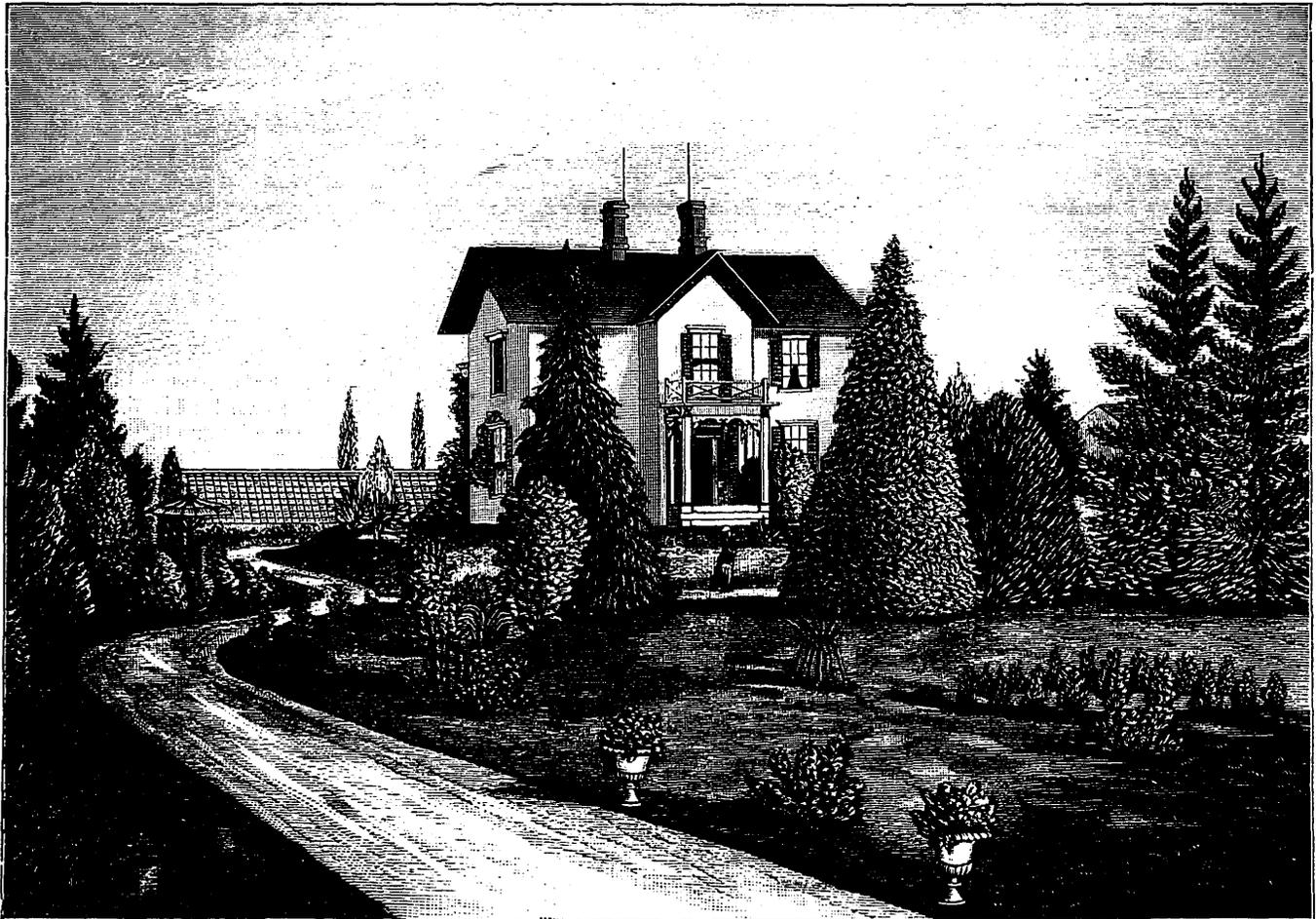
On Nov. 25, 1819, Thomas Paxton was married by Rev. Philip Gatch to Rebecca A. Barber, the youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Barber; who came from New Jersey to Ohio in the year 1808. Mrs. Paxton was one of the most beautiful and intelligent ladies of her day, and was known far and near for her charity and benevolence. Her labors among the sick and needy are gratefully remembered by many now living. She was singularly devoted to her family and children, never avoiding any sacrifice that would add to their comfort or promote their interests. She died May 20, 1862, and was followed by her husband in September, 1871. The immediate descendants of Thomas and Rebecca Paxton are Samuel, who married Hannah A. Eveland, and resides near Foster's Crossing, Warren Co., Ohio; Mary, who intermarried with David Crichton, and is now living in Loveland, Ohio; Martha A., whose first husband was Levi Nichols, and who afterwards intermarried with Adam A. Leever, and resides near Loveland, Ohio; Nathaniel B., who married Angeline Hutchinson, and lives near Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio; James W., who married Agnes Day Buckingham, and makes his home near Camp Dennison, Hamilton Co., Ohio; Thomas B., who married Mary Adelaide Wharton, and resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert, who married Harriet Hutchinson, and lives on the old homestead near Loveland; Sarah, who intermarried with Daniel Clark, and resides in Loveland, Ohio.



THOMAS PAXTON.



MRS. E. C. PAXTON.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS PAXTON, MIAMI TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

Perin's Mills, and Jonesburg, Ind., and was some time principal of Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, and until her marriage with Dr. Cline, over whose pleasant home she now presides.

THOMAS PAXTON.

Col. Thomas Paxton, a gallant officer under Gen. Wayne in his expedition against the Indians of the Northwest in the campaign of 1794, was the first known actual settler within the limits of Clermont County. In the spring of 1796 he built his cabin in Miami township, and put out the first field of corn ever planted between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. Col. Paxton and his wife Martha, with several children, emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1791 to Kentucky, and after peace was made with the Indians in the fall of 1795, at Greenville, they removed to Clermont and settled near Loveland. They had seven daughters, who married well in life and settled near them, and three sons, Thomas, Samuel, and Robert Paxton, the latter not coming to Ohio, but remaining in Kentucky. Of the above, Samuel Paxton was born Aug. 7, 1793, and June 14, 1821, was married by Rev. Daniel Hayden, a Presbyterian clergyman, to Miss Eliza Weller. Her father was born in Orange County and her mother in Ulster Co., N. Y. The former was a skillful mechanic. Miss Weller was cousin to Hon. John B. Weller, the distinguished Ohio politician and afterwards so prominent in the politics of California. She was ten years younger than her husband, having been born Oct. 22, 1803. To Samuel and Eliza (Weller) Paxton were born twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters,—to wit: Thomas, Joseph W., Harriet, Andrew, Rebecca, John, Charles, Nancy, Martha, Louisa, Wilson, and Clinton, all living but the latter. Three of the sons and three of the daughters are married, viz.: John Paxton to Jennie Myers, daughter of the late George Myers, of Goshen; Charles Paxton to Elizabeth Ferguson; Rebecca to Harris Smethurst, auditor of Clermont from 1864 to 1866; Nancy to the late Col. John H. Branch, representative in the Ohio Legislature from this county from 1866 to 1869, three winters; Louisa to Parvis Rogers; and Thomas Paxton, the subject of this sketch, first to Miss Maria C. Snider, daughter of Col. Levi Snider, of Warren Co., Ohio, and, after her death, a second time married, to Miss Emily C. Loveland, of Ashtabula, Ohio. His present wife's parents were from Connecticut, and her father was a skillful mechanic, and in his day one of the most distinguished Masons in Ashtabula County in rank and prominence. Thomas Paxton

and his wife, Emily C. (Loveland), received a good common-school education, and the latter in addition was highly educated in music, and previous to her marriage was for ten years organist in the Presbyterian church, of which she is a member. Mr. Paxton has been one of the most extensive travelers in his own country of any citizen of this county, and has visited all the famous resorts and scenery in the North, South, East, and West. His elegant residence, with its delightful surroundings, is situated about a mile from Loveland. Mr. Paxton's place consists of a pretty frame building of some ten rooms, entered by a portico, and is at the end of a fine lawn, filled with an endless variety of shade-trees and shrubbery; an orchard of twenty-five acres, mostly of pears; an acre and a half of garden; and the balance of seventy-eight acres a farm. Attached to Mr. Paxton's garden is a fine green-house, forty feet in length, full of all varieties of flowers for transplanting, embracing heliotrope, geranium, fuschia, etc., while hanging-baskets of mosses and trailing plants are seen in greatest profusion. Mr. Paxton being a gentleman of means, erected this house for the pleasure of himself and lady, and his culture of rare and delicate plants is so extensive and successful that he can almost supply his neighborhood. Devoted to the study of agriculture and horticulture, Mr. Paxton keeps up with the improvements of the day, and is prepared to cultivate new varieties of almost any species of plant or flower that may be in demand. He thinks the American people pay too little attention to the adornment of their homes,—the real centres of that refinement and comfort whence spring the fires of patriotism, and around which cluster the noblest attributes of the heart and mind. Mr. Paxton is a good citizen, quiet and unobtrusive, not caring for the spoils of office or lusing himself with other people's affairs, but closely attending to his own business, in which he has been so eminently successful. His father, Samuel Paxton, a venerable patriarch of eighty-seven years, still lives, and threescore years ago made several trips to New Orleans, sometimes bringing back his flat-boat at great risk and expense,—this being before the days of steamboats. On one of his return trips he realized seven thousand dollars on his freight.

The Paxton family is one of the oldest and best in Clermont, noted for its culture, high character, and social standing. Especially engaged in the culture of fruits and flowers, it has acquired a celebrity throughout the State, and no family in the county has added more to the material, moral, and social advancement of Clermont than it, foremost in all movements for developing the beautiful in nature and improving the condition of society.

THE township of Goshen lies along the northern line of the county, east of Miami and west of Wayne and Stone-lick. The latter township, also, and Miami form the southern boundary. It derives its name from Goshen, in New York, and was erected from Miami in 1819. The surface, except in the northwestern part, is level, having in some localities the nature of flat uplands. Before the forests were removed these parts were wet, and were called, in the language of those days, "the slashes." The timber growth was heavy, consisting chiefly of the oaks, hickory, and a limited quantity of walnut, with corresponding soils, whose fertility, although variable, is rich enough to make the township, as a whole, one of the best, agriculturally, in the county. The drainage is afforded by Obannon Creek and its tributaries, having a general northwesterly course. The Obannon is a rapid stream, and formerly afforded numerous mill-sites, but since the forests have been cleared away its volume has become very small.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Jacob Myers (in the German, Mayer), the first permanent settler of Goshen township, was born in Penn's Valley, Centre Co., Pa., about the year 1775, and followed the occupation of a boatman and raftsmen on the Susquehanna River a short time. The highly-wrought description of the wonderful fertility of Kentucky and the Northwest Territory induced him to try his fortunes in the New Eldorado. In 1795, in company with the Frybarger family, he started over the mountains with his stock and settled near Frankfort, Ky. In 1796 they all removed to Waldsmith's settlement on the Little Miami River, where the village of Germany (now Camp Dennison) afterwards sprang up, and which became famous in after-years as the theatre of old Mathias Kugler's manufacturing and merchandising enterprises.

On their journey from Kentucky they crossed the Ohio River in flats, and committed their stock to the care of Jacob Stroup, who drove them into the water to compel them to swim the river, and who on a horse of poor swimming capacity plunged into the rolling waters after them. It is related that Stroup and his horse would disappear under the waves, but would come to the surface, and with his reappearing a yell of command to the cattle to quicken their efforts and keep them in line would be heard from Stroup, as though there was not the slightest danger. His nonchalance in the presence of danger became a matter of pleasantry to the occupants of the "flats." This Stroup had been in a fort situated in the Juniata Valley that was assaulted and destroyed by the Indians and renegade whites under the lead of the notorious Col. Butler, in 1776.

After locating in Ohio, Myers and Stroup married sisters. Jacob Myers married Eve Frybarger at Waldsmith's Station in 1796, where his first child, Jacob, was born. In 1798 he bought a farm of several hundred acres on one of the branches of the Obannon Creek, in what is now Goshen township, two miles south of the present village of Goshen. He was then the owner of a pony, on which he loaded a sack of potatoes, an axe, and a grubbing-hoe, and with his trusty rifle, tomahawk, and hunting-knife he made his way to his new purchase through a dense wilderness inhabited by wild animals and Indians. After tethering his pony he immediately proceeded to plant his potatoes, it being then the middle of June, after the completion of which he fell to cutting down trees and clearing off his potato-patch. He soon erected a cabin and pig-pen, and then brought his young wife and son to their new home. His first cradle was a sugar-trough, and the floor of his cabin the native earth, which, however, soon gave place to an artistic puncheon-floor split out of logs and slightly planed smooth with a common chopping-axe.

His son thirty years after was heard to declare that it required the united strength of himself and elder brother, both strong men, to load the logs, then seasoned, on a wagon that his father had handled himself when green in building his cabin. With his gun and dog he supplied himself and family with meat until a clearing was made large enough to afford some protection to the swine,—for he recollected that bears were plentiful then, and had a taste for pork equaling an epicure, and had not then been educated into a wholesome regard of the right of *meum* and *teum*, as afterwards by an unceasing warfare on their race and the clearing away their forest home.

Mr. Myers' nearest neighbor was Abraham Miller, near the present town of Loveland, who was then considered a prosperous farmer, living on the farm afterwards known as the Judge Emery farm, and where he sought and obtained work at 37½ cents a day, it being his then only opportunity to obtain cash to buy powder, lead, and salt. Much of the time which he worked for Miller he would walk to and fro, a distance of five miles. One morning, being somewhat belated, he concluded to ride his pony, and searched around the small clearing without being able to find her. Pausing a moment he heard the tinkling of the bell, which was then an unfailing accompaniment of horses and cattle, and proceeded in haste up the creek in the direction of the sound with a bridle across his arm to catch her. Approaching a large fallen oak which was in his pathway, and when within a few feet of the tree, a large black bear reared himself up, with his paws resting on the log immediately in front of him, and thus they stood face to face in a questioning sort of attitude. It then for the first time struck

him that in his haste he had forgotten gun, tomahawk, knife, and dog, and was thus at the mercy of the ferocious brute. He afterwards related that each hair stood on end like the quills of the fretted porcupine. After considering the situation a moment he concluded that his only safety lay in frightening him, and immediately sprang at his bearship with a loud whoop, at the same time brandishing his bridle in Bruin's face, which did so frighten his enemy that it took to its heels and fled with precipitation. The ludicrousness of the final ending of the encounter always afterwards excited the old gentleman's risibles to a loud guffaw on its being mentioned. John, his second son, was born in 1799, being the first white child born in Goshen township. When Gen. Lytle made Williamsburgh the county-seat, Mr. Myers sold his eggs and poultry to the hotels to supply their tables during terms of court, carrying his marketing on the back of his pony thereto. The country now began to be settled by the Frybargers, the Stroups, the Roudabushes, followed soon after by Fred. Weaver, Sr., the Shetterlys, Leever's, Fishers, Morgans, and others, and assumed the aspect of a "settlement," bringing in its train mutual help and social enjoyment. The building of a flouring-mill and distillery at Germany opened a market for corn, wheat, and hogs, which soon brought in silver and gold, and with money came luxuries, as of tea or coffee for Sunday-morning breakfast. Wearing apparel was made mostly of buckskin and coon-skins for a number of years, followed by flaxen and woolen fabrics of home manufacture. Mr. Myers' youngest child was pretty well grown to manhood before the introduction of cotton or woolen machine-manufactured goods into his family.

From this time on his industry, economy, and shrewdness in money-making enabled him to buy at different times some 1500 acres of land. He at one time owned the quarter section on which the Union Depot at Indianapolis now stands, that country being then an unbroken forest. This piece of land, it is thought, still belongs to his descendants in equity. About the year 1813 or 1814 he built a frame dwelling-house, which was considered in that day palatial and which still occupies the old place, and is in so good a state of preservation and so commodious as to put to shame some more pretentious modern farm-houses. Mr. Myers died in 1843, and his remains, with those of many of his descendants, rest in the sacred spot which he set apart in an early day as a burial-place for himself, family, and neighbors. His children—Jacob, John, George, Catherine, and Elizabeth—he lived to see well settled in his neighborhood. Jacob married a Mary Snider; John, Sophronia Carnes; George, the youngest, Mary Emery, daughter of Judge John Emery; Catherine, Col. Jacob Bickle, and Elizabeth, Abraham Snider, most of the descendants of whom are still living in the vicinity of the ancestral home, though a number have emigrated to various Western States. They are mostly leading the uneventful life of the prosperous, well-to-do farmer, and are generally noted for thrift, industry, and as substantial citizens, with but little ambition for place or official distinction, but rather ambitious to successfully cultivate the farms obtained from their ancestor or by their own thrift and industry. A very few exceptions can be made to the above: Leonidas Myers, a

great-grandson, has a position in the internal revenue service in Cincinnati; Marion, a son of George, is one of Clermont's most intelligent farmers, and stands high among the people of his county; Jacob, another grandson, is an active and influential farmer and politician of Defiance County; William, another son of George, is a wealthy and influential citizen of Pike Co., Ill. John, another son of George, studied medicine, and graduated with honor at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati in 1850. For many years he has been a successful physician at Goshen, and his life and public services are noted in a special sketch in this book.

Lewis Frybarger, a native of Germany, in emigrating to America was so poor that he was sold for five years to pay the passage-money. Having obtained his liberty, he settled in Centre County, Pa., from whence he immigrated to the West, as before related. In Goshen, about 1799, he settled on land which now forms the village-site, where he died in 1802, and was interred in the Myers cemetery. Of his family, George settled in Indiana. Peter improved the John M. Smith farm, but removed to Iowa. One of his sons, Moses, died in Goshen, in 1877. Andrew, the third son of Lewis, settled on the north side of the Obannon, in the Applegate neighborhood. Of his sons, Joseph was an attorney, and died in Goshen, in 1843. Other sons, John, Jackson, and William, removed to Indiana. Lewis, the fourth son, married Rachel Custer, April 22, 1803, and after living a time on the homestead, removed to Warren County. He was the father of John Frybarger, of Goshen, and of other sons named Jacob, Lewis, and Andrew, of Warren County. His daughters married Amasa Sawyer, Seth Gordon, Peter W. Ross, Lewis Terwilliger, and Perine Applegate. Jacob, the fifth son of Lewis, married Elizabeth Elsröth, and settled east of Goshen, but died in Warren County. Of the daughters of Lewis Frybarger, the eldest, Eva, was the wife of Jacob Myers, and grandmother of Dr. J. E. Myers. The second daughter was the wife of Jacob Stroup, who came about the same period, 1799, and settled on the Sanders place. They had a family of sixteen children, and the Stroups, as grandchildren, became very numerous. Mrs. Stroup died at the age of ninety-eight years, in the southern part of the township.

On the present David Myers place Frederick Weaver was the pioneer, owning there a tract of 400 acres of land, on which he died. His son Jacob moved to the northern part of the State, Daniel deceased many years ago, and Frederick yet lives in Wayne township. In the early history of the township Dunkard meetings were held at the house of Frederick Weaver. He was an early blacksmith, and had to cut all his iron from bars the size of wagon-tires.

The Roudebushs are of German descent, two brothers and a sister having emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Netherland in 1650. They settled near New Amsterdam (now New York), where they resided until it became an English province, when they emigrated to Frederick Co., Md., where their descendants to a great number are yet living. Daniel Roudebush, the only one that ever emigrated to Clermont County, was born in 1749. He was the eldest of four brothers and three sisters. In 1774 he

married Christina Snively, a niece of Dr. J. Snively, one of the most prominent physicians in Southern Pennsylvania. In 1796 he emigrated to Kentucky, settling near Lexington. In November, 1799, he purchased 500 acres of land from Gen. James Taylor, in Stark's survey, No. 2753. In February, 1800, his sons David and Jacob, accompanied by their sister Catherine, came from Kentucky, and built a log cabin near the present residence of Perine Applegate. In May of that year the rest of the family removed to their new home. In December, 1803, his horses having strayed he started in search of them. He had not traveled far when he lost his way, and wandered about for three days without anything to eat save a few berries. On the morning of the fourth day he accidentally discovered a cabin, which proved to be that of Ephraim McAdams, near Williamsburgh. His prolonged absence alarmed his family and neighbors, as the woods at that time were full of wild beasts, and parties were sent out in different directions in search of him, but returned with no tidings. The excitement had become intense when, on the fifth day, he returned, almost dead from starvation, from the effects of which he never recovered, dying Oct. 10, 1804, aged fifty-five years. He was the father of six children,—five sons and one daughter. Christina Roudebush, his widow, died June 10, 1833. Of the children, David was born in 1775. In 1804 he married Eleanor Hall, daughter of Capt. Richard Hall, by whom he had nine children,—Julia A., born Sept. 4, 1805; Sarah, Aug. 6, 1809; Phoebe, Nov. 27, 1811; Richard, Aug. 15, 1815; Silas, May 11, 1818; Ruth, Oct. 1, 1820; Mary, June 11, 1823; Maria, Feb. 22, 1826; Martha J., Oct. 30, 1831. He died near Goshen, Sept. 10, 1839, aged fifty-nine years; his wife July 18, 1869, at an advanced age. Jacob, the second son, settled near Boston, in Stonelick township, where he died May 22, 1835. George, the third son, emigrated to Indiana at an early date. Of him or his family nothing is now known. Daniel, the fourth son, was born in 1785. He was twice married; first to Mary Saylor, by whom he had eight children,—Joseph, Sarah, David, William, Elizabeth, John, Mary, and Julia. His second wife was Ruth Shotwell, by whom he had five children,—George, Festus, Daniel, Philip, and Syrena. He died in Goshen, March 11, 1844, aged fifty-nine years; his wife in 1867. The fifth son, John, was born Feb. 27, 1798. In 1820 he married Maria Thacker, who was born Feb. 16, 1799, by whom he had five children,—D. W., born Aug. 6, 1820; George, Oct. 30, 1823; Sarah T., Jan. 22, 1826; Phoebe, Aug. 17, 1829; Marcus, Aug. 10, 1831. John was the youngest of the family, and died near Goshen, Sept. 10, 1831, aged thirty-three years; his wife, Nov. 9, 1879, aged eighty years. Catherine, the only daughter, was born Jan. 26, 1784. She married Andrew Frybarger and emigrated to Indiana, where she died, Jan. 5, 1867, aged eighty-four years. The descendants of the four brothers who lived and died in Clermont County are numerous. They are noted for their industry, economy, and intelligence, exerting a good influence on society. Several of them have filled State and county offices of importance.

Daniel Morgan, a native of Baltimore, moved with his family to Ohio in 1799, and the same year raised a crop of

corn opposite Milford. That fall he came to Goshen, settling on the farm now owned by Thomas Porter. He was a tanner, and carried on his trade in a small way on his farm. He was also a collar-maker, and supplied the early settlers with that much-needed article. In 1826 he moved to Delaware County, where he died. His eldest son, Joseph, in 1826 came into the possession of the homestead, and lived there many years. He served in the war of 1812. In 1815 he married Ann Gundy, who was born at Chillicothe, where her father had erected one of the first mills in the State. In subsequent years the family was forced to flee from a new home on account of Indian troubles, some of the whites being massacred. Ann Gundy and others, in their efforts to escape, lived on wild herbs and berries eleven days. She died in March, 1879, and one of her sons, Silas, is yet a citizen of Goshen. Other sons of Daniel Morgan were Daniel, who moved to Lee County, Ill.; and John, who deceased in Indiana. Their sister Mary yet resides in Wisconsin, at the age of ninety-three years.

In 1800, Andrew Shetterly, who came from the same locality in Pennsylvania as the Myers family, settled east of Morgan's, and lived in that locality until his death, about 1840. His son, Philip, died on the homestead several years later. On an adjoining farm George, another son, yet resides at an advanced age. Henry and David moved to Indiana. The only daughter, Betsey, married John Graham, a school-teacher and the author of a pioneer arithmetic, who also moved to Indiana. The descendants of the Shetterlys became very numerous.

Adam Hoy, another Pennsylvanian, lived south of this locality, coming about 1801. He had a son named David. Neighbors to these were the Mock and Stoner families, also early settlers, whose descendants removed. Philip Stoner was a man of prodigious strength, who often exercised his muscular powers in fisticuffs, being reputed the "best" man in all Northern Clermont. Northwest from here, Abraham and Joseph Haines were pioneers, coming soon after 1801. Some time about 1830 they removed to Indiana.

The Leever family were relatives of the Shetterlys, and one of them (Adam) came with that family, but returned to Pennsylvania, and did not permanently locate in Goshen until 1814. He then settled on the Obannon, on the farm which had been improved by his brother Peter, who had come to Goshen a number of years earlier. There Adam Leever lived until his death, about fifteen years ago. After Peter had sold out he removed to the eastern part of Goshen, where he improved another farm and lived until his death. George Leever, a third brother, came about 1856, and settled in the Myers neighborhood, deceasing in the township. In 1810, Lewis Leever, at that time but twelve years of age, rode from Centre Co., Pa., to Goshen on horseback, and has since resided in the township, being now one of the oldest citizens. Benjamin Leever came at a later period, and settled about three miles from Goshen. The Leever family became a very numerous family, and their descendants constitute some of the best citizens of Northwestern Clermont.

Andrew Anshutz, a brother-in-law of the Leever family, came to Goshen at a later day, settling on the farm which is yet

occupied by him, north of Obannon Creek. He reared sons named Allen B., John, and Granville, all of them dentists by profession, the former being resident at Goshen.

South from Goshen, John Irwin settled about 1800. He was an active Methodist, and the early meetings of that denomination were held at his house, and later the first meeting-house was erected on his farm. Of his children, Harvey is yet living in the township, one of its oldest citizens. He was an old-time justice of the peace, and it is said that he carried his docket and legal papers around in his hat. The Irwins at present residing in the township are his descendants.

Elijah Applegate, a carpenter by trade, settled north of Irwin, on a place which was afterwards owned by Frederick Doughman; the father of sons named Peter, Henry, Jacob, Andrew, and Samuel, and of daughters who married Ephraim Smith, John Ringer, Jacob Snider, and James Simon-ton. Elijah Applegate made some of the first fanning-mills used by the pioneers. He died on the farm now owned by his son Perine; another son, John, deceased in the township. Nathaniel Clark was an early settler in Goshen, and made some of the first reeds used by the pioneer mothers in weaving.

North of Goshen Richard Westerfield settled about 1804, on the farm now owned by the widow Rogers. The family has removed. On the Trump place Gabriel Karns settled about the same time. He had a small mill and distillery, and also worked at the blacksmith trade. His sons David, Henry, and Gabriel also became blacksmiths, and Jacob was a Dunkard preacher. Near by Jacob Garver, the first Dunkard preacher in these parts, lived as early as 1806. William Stouder was a pioneer on the present J. Stouder place. On this farm was a deer-lick, which gave the name to the brook. Christian Stouder lived on the present Joseph Gibbs farm. Both had large families, and most of the Stouders belonged to the Dunkards. Before 1806, Joshua Cox settled on the Obannon, on the place which had been improved by Peter Wilson, where were the first mills in this part of the county. Here he lived until his death. The homestead is now occupied by his son William. An elder brother, Samuel, died in the western part of the township. The Cox family came from New Jersey.

From the State of Virginia came John Custer, soon after 1800, and purchased a large tract of land in the south-western part of Goshen, which he sold, with the improvements, in 1809 to Michael Banghart, of New Jersey. The latter lived there until his family was grown up. Emanuel Custer, a son of John, came from North Carolina in 1810, and settled in the same neighborhood, where he died in 1840. His son, John, yet resides in that locality, and Henry removed to Iowa. His daughters married Ephraim Short and George Ward. Further north, on the present turnpike, John and Jesse Smith, natives of New Jersey, settled before the war of 1812. Of the sons of the former, John and Jacob yet live in that locality, and Samuel, Elias, and Abraham have deceased. The sons of Jesse Smith were George and Josiah, deceased, and Jesse and Garrett, yet living in Goshen.

Another New Jersey settlement was formed in the south-eastern part of Goshen by the Randall, Brunson, and other

families. John Randall came in 1814, and began improving a tract of 600 acres in the Shiloh locality. Here he died in October, 1849, having reared a large family, of which Pervise is one of the sons; and the wives of Edward Chaney and Caleb S. Laycock are daughters. John Brunson was the father-in-law of John Randall, and settled about two years earlier, on an adjoining farm. Only some of the children of Andrew Brunson, the youngest son, remain in the township. Prior to these the Harris family lived in this locality. The father, John Harris, had made his first settlement on the island at Plainville, but was forced to leave it by the high water. He then came to Goshen, where he died about one hundred years of age. After Randall's settlement William Harris and Silas Jordan, who had occupied that land, moved to Wayne township. Abner Harris died on the Walker farm. His son, Hiram, lost his life in the war of 1812, and John W., another son, died east of Shiloh. Lewis Caudle lived on an adjoining place before 1812, selling his farm to Jonathan Schooley, who remained until death on this farm.

In the Harris neighborhood Judge John Beatty lived. He was a just and upright man, greatly esteemed by the people of the county. Of his sons, Maj. William T. Beatty, who did valiant service in the late war, lives in Nebraska. Abram died in the township, and John moved to California. His daughters married Oscar McClellan, John D. Randall, George Roudebush, and Nelson Williams. Another New Yorker was Stephen Pray, who made his settlement here about 1815, in which year his son, John W. Pray, was born in Goshen. Other sons were Hiram, Charles, Stephen, and George. On the Lebanon road, east from the Shiloh meeting-house, Lewis Chaney, a native of Maryland, settled about 1815. He died many years ago. His son Thomas resides in Warren County, and other sons live in Jackson.

Dr. Josiah Lyman, a native of Vermont, removed with his family, consisting of two small children, to Goshen in 1816, and was the first physician in the township. His practice extended over a large scope of territory and continued until 1824, when he removed to Batavia. Dr. Daniel Stone Lyman, born at Goshen, in November, 1820, is the only survivor of the family, and resides at Goshen.

Townsend and Benjamin Thacker, natives of Essex Co., N. Y., came to Cincinnati in 1815, and the following spring settled in Goshen. The former purchased the present Trump farm at Charleston, where he died in 1845. His son, William, removed to Michigan, where he died at the age of eighty-one years. He was the father of Dr. Townsend Thacker and Mrs. George Scott, of Goshen. The second son of Townsend Thacker was John O., who died in 1845; and the third son, Dr. Isaac N., at present resides in Defiance. One of the daughters married John Roudebush, and for her second husband, John Oliver.

Benjamin Thacker died on the Lyman farm at Goshen about 1842. He was the father of Stephen Thacker, of Illinois; of Dr. John, a physician, who died at Goshen in February, 1837, and who was the father of Dr. John A. Thacker, of Cincinnati.

John Haight, a Vermonter, settled in the Shiloh neighborhood about 1818, and died there at an early day. He had sons named Jared and William. The former resided

at Goshen, and was in his time an active business man, taking contracts on public works. Samuel Nichols, a native of New York, moved from Cincinnati to Goshen village in 1820, where he became a business man of varied interests, dying here in 1867. He was the father of W. H. Nichols, of Goshen; Theodore, of Indianapolis; and a daughter, who became the wife of William Haight, of Goshen. About this time Ebenezer Pruden became a citizen of Goshen. He was the father of Judge Pruden, of Cincinnati. Jesse Wood and his brother, Elias, also became residents near this period. The former lived in the hollow near the old Jackson tavern until his death, after 1832. One of his daughters was married to H. P. Parker, the pioneer merchant of the village. In 1826, John Oliver came to Goshen, and died near the village in 1859. He was a native of New Jersey, and was the father of Caleb Oliver, of Goshen, and of two sons, who removed to California.

The same year Daniel Holmes became a citizen of Clermont County, and was known as one of Goshen's most successful business men. His sons, John and George W., are yet active citizens of the village. On the turnpike, near the Warren County line, Samuel Renner was a pioneer, and his son, Gilman S., of whom a sketch appears in this book, is yet a resident of that locality. Farther east, the township was not settled so early. Samuel Leonard was one of the first there. He became very aged, dying at the age of ninety-three years. In the fall of 1833, S. B. W. Felter began to hew out a home on a dense piece of woodland of 52 acres. By hard work he has increased his possessions until his acres number 800, on which are settled his sons,—Samuel, Daniel, Isaac, Andrew, and Levi. Next after Felter came Philip Schuyler, who died in that locality, and Joseph Hall, who yet lives on the place he settled.

In Goshen died, in 1874, Peter Ringer, the father of John Ringer, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was the son of a wine-grower of Strasburg, Germany, and at the age of fifteen years was drafted into the French army. He served under Napoleon seven years, being with him in his campaigns to Holland and Spain. In the latter country he witnessed fearful carnage, and once had to subsist on human blood. He was also with Napoleon in his famous retreat from Moscow, and endured intense suffering. At Gibraltar he was taken prisoner, and for a time confined in a dungeon, but managed to escape, when the British forced him into their own ranks and sent him with their forces to Quebec. Here he gained his freedom, and fleeing to New York became a citizen of this country in 1814. In 1822 he came to Goshen, and passed the remainder of his life there, dying at the home of his son, John.

Among the earliest improvements was a hewed-log house, built by John Irwin in 1808, which is yet standing; also a frame house, built by Elijah Applegate for Jesse Wood in 1816; and a brick house, built in 1824, by Samuel Malsberry, one of the early settlers of the township. The fine brick house occupied by Richard Roudebush, west of the village, was built in 1831 by David Roudebush. On that farm is also one of the earliest orchards.

To the names of the pioneers above given might be added many more did our space allow. A general view of

the condition of the settlement half a century ago is afforded by the appended

LIST OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

Non-residence is shown by an asterisk prefixed to the names. Many so marked became settlers soon after.

Applegate, Elijah, No. 2376; Joseph Gerard, orig. prop.	Frybarger, Peter, No. 2735; Richard Stark, orig. prop.
Anderson, John.	Fisher, Samuel.
Anderson, Samuel, No. 3623; Joseph Lindsey, orig. prop.	Farr, Shuble.
*Atherstone, Jonathan, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.	Farquar, Robert.
*Avery, John L., & Co., No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.	Fisher, John.
Banghart, Michael, No. 3776; John Higgins, orig. prop.	Fisher, David.
Binkley, Sarah, No. 2385; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.	Fisher, Rosanna, No. 2193; William Broughton, orig. prop.
Bobs, Adam.	*Flegal, Valentine, No. 3776; James Smith, orig. prop.
Buzatt, Sarah.	*Fletcher, Jesse, No. 3777; Humphries and Bowman, orig. props.
Buzatt, Timothy, No. 519; J. T. Griffin, orig. prop.	Goodwin, Ebenezer.
*Barrett, William, No. 710; William Barrett, orig. prop.	Griswold, Oliver.
*Burrows, Cyrus, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.	Green, Jacob.
*Brunson, John II., No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.	Howard, William.
Brunson, James, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.	Hill, Reason.
*Budd, John, No. 3801; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.	Handley, Wm. B., No. 981; J. B. Johnson, orig. proprietor.
Custer, Emanuel, No. 3775; James Morrison, orig. prop.	Hamilton, Alex., No. 981; J. B. Johnson, orig. proprietor.
Clough, John P., No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.	Hooker, Gamaliel.
Chaney, Thomas.	Hayward, Nathan.
Chaney, Lewis, No. 2385; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.	Haines, Abraham, No. 3776; John Higgins, orig. prop.
Collard, James.	*Hawley, John, No. 3810; Henry Vowles, original proprietor.
Cox, Joshua, No. 2190; William Lytle, orig. prop.	*Hill, Notley, No. 5959; James Taylor, original proprietor.
*Cable, Samuel, No. 12,079; Samuel Cable, orig. prop.	Irwin, John, No. 3684; Francis Graham, orig. proprietor.
*Chapman, Zachariah, No. 5960; James Taylor, orig. prop.	Irwin, Harvey.
*Cook, Mathias S., No. 12,677; Mathias Cook, orig. prop.	Johnston, Edw. C., No. 3623; Joseph Lindsey, orig. prop.
Doughman, Frederick, No. 2376; Joseph Gerard, orig. prop.	*Johnston, John W., No. 2384; John W. Johnston, original proprietor.
Dunlap, John.	*Jackson, Jonathan, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.
Dunning, Festus, No. 3801; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.	Karn, David.
Duncans, James.	King, George, No. 3684; Francis Graham, orig. proprietor.
Dunnell, William, No. 2191; William Nall, orig. prop.	King, John P.
*Doughman, John, No. 2376; James Gerard, orig. prop.	King, Hannah.
*Dodge, Robert, No. 5960; James Taylor, orig. prop.	King, Gabriel.
*Drake, Aaron, No. 3801; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.	*Korns, Gabriel, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. proprietor.
*Dunham, James, No. 3800; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.	*Kirby, Timothy, No. 3777; Humphries and Bowman, original proprietors.
*Dial, John C., No. 10,851; Richard Stark, orig. prop.	Loeper, Charles, No. 2196; Robert Campbell, orig. prop.
Ellis, John.	Leever, Lewis, No. 2753; Richard Stark, orig. proprietor.
Eberhart, David.	Leonard, Samuel.
Etherton, Samuel.	Leppoo, Philip.
Frybarger, Andrew, No. 2753; Richard Stark, orig. prop.	Little, John.
Frazee, Benjamin.	Leever, George, No. 3804; James Taylor, original proprietor.
	Leever, Benjamin, No. 3804; James Taylor, orig. prop.
	Leever, Adam, No. 2193; William Broughton, orig. prop.
	Leever, Peter, No. 2406; A. Vance, original proprietor.

Among the earliest of the sturdy pioneers, who settled in the northern part of Clermont before it was organized as a county, and when it was a part of Hamilton County, and four years before Ohio was admitted into the Union, was Jacob Myers, of German descent (formerly called Moyer, but changed by time into Myers). He was born in Penn's Valley, Pa., in 1770, and in 1795, with his wife and several acquaintances, emigrated to Lexington, Ky. In 1797 he came to Ohio, stopping at Columbia, then a noted point just above Cincinnati, until he could find lands in the Northwest Territory that suited him. In the following year, 1798, he removed to what is now Goshen township of this county, then a part of Anderson township of Hamilton County, and later a part of Deerfield township in same county, and afterwards comprised, until its organization as a separate township, in Obannon, subsequently called Miami township of Clermont County. In his avocation as a farmer, by the exercise of shrewdness and foresight, he became the owner of about fifteen hundred acres of land in Ohio and Indiana, and died in good financial circumstances in 1841. He was married to Eve Frybarger about the time of his emigrating to the then territory of the northwest, and she having died in 1831, he was the second time married,—to Elizabeth Reeder, who died in Iowa.

George Myers, the youngest son of Jacob and Eve (Frybarger) Myers, was born May 17, 1804, and married, Dec. 29, 1825, Mary Emery, daughter of Judge John Emery, by which union the following children were born: Dr. John Emery Myers; William H. Myers, married to Amelia Dunning, granddaughter of Hon. Festus Dunning, a representative in the Thirty-second General Assembly of Ohio in 1833-34; Martin V. B. Myers, married to Martha Patton, of Brown Co., Ohio; Martha A. Myers, married to David McNeal; Marion Myers, married to Eliza J. Dennis, of Williamsburgh; Eliza J. Myers, who died in infancy; Mary J. Myers, married to John Paxton, a son of Samuel, and grandson of Col. Thomas Paxton, the first actual settler in Clermont; and Prudence Myers, married to Oscar Wood. George Myers died June 17, 1856, and his wife, Mary (Emery), Aug. 6, 1846. They resided continuously on their fine home farm in Goshen township from the time of their marriage until their deaths, and by industry, economy, and careful management became the owners of some six hundred acres of land.

John Emery, the father of Mrs. Myers, had emigrated in 1811 from New Jersey when she was three years old, and settled near the present town of Loveland. His character for stern integrity, together with his strong native intellect, made him a prominent actor in the political movements of that day, filling the offices of justice of the peace in Miami township a number of terms, representative in the Legislature in 1828-29, when Judge Jacob Burnet was elected United States senator, one of the three associate judges of the Clermont Common Pleas Court from 1832 to 1837, and being defeated when a candidate for State senator in the Clermont and Brown District by a small majority on a local issue. When Judge Emery was in the Legislature the Goshen, Wilmington and Wooster turnpike from Cincinnati to Cleveland *via* Columbus was chartered through his influence, aided by Judge J. H. Larwell, then a senator from Wayne County.

Dr. John Emery Myers, son of George and Mary (Emery) Myers, was born April 22, 1827, and was raised on his father's farm, following the occupation of farming until twenty years of age. At twelve years of age he was attacked with lung disease, superinduced by being run over by a heavily loaded wagon, and being in too delicate health for severe manual labor, he chose medicine as his profession, and began his medical studies with Dr. A. B. Emery in 1827, and on his (Emery's) removal in the fall of that year went into the office of Dr. Minor T. Ross, of Goshen, as a student. He attended lectures in 1848 and '49 at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, under such noted men as Drs. Bell, of Philadelphia, Baxley, of Baltimore, and Locke, Mussey, Edwards, and Lawson, of Cincinnati, as professors. In the summer, fall, and winter of 1849 he practiced at Bloom Rose, in Brown County, and in 1851, having matriculated under Dr. J. P. Emery, graduated at the Ohio Medical College, and settled in Goshen, where he has since resided, engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice, save in 1873 when for a few months a severe attack of rheumatism compelled him to desist for a while from active labor.

The doctor stands at the head of his profession in the county as a practitioner, and has kept well informed in the medical publications of the age, and at the same time thoroughly posted in the current literature of the day. His practice and excellent



J. E. Myers

business qualities have brought him a comfortable fortune.

He was married, Feb. 6, 1850, by Rev. L. A. Spofford, to Miss Hannah Barr Walker, daughter of Millier Walker, one of the early settlers of Williamsburgh. She was born Feb. 21, 1831, in Stirling township, Brown Co., Ohio, and became acquainted with the doctor while he was practicing at Bloom Rose the year previous to their marriage. The doctor and his wife have had two children,—a son, George Baxley, born Dec. 8, 1850, who died in infancy, and Ella Josephine, born May 13, 1853, and married, Jan. 7, 1879, to John D. Kerr, publisher of *Ohio State Register*, at Washington Court-House, Fayette Co. His daughter (now Mrs. Kerr) is a lady of rare musical and literary accomplishments. She was educated at the Goshen Academy, the Glendale Female College, and the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. At the latter institution for four years she studied vocal and instrumental music under able teachers trained in the celebrated schools of Paris and Stuttgart. Miss Baur, directress of the conservatory, was her instructor in vocal, and Professor Andro in instrumental music, attaining to a high degree of excellence in both branches.

Dr. Myers has always been engaged more or less in politics, and has acquired celebrity by his contributions to the press and his eloquent speeches on the stump. A Democrat in his political doctrines, he has followed the flag of his party in good and evil fortunes, and never loses faith in the ultimate triumph of its principles. In 1859, upon the withdrawal of Hon. John Johnston, he was nominated by acclamation as representative by the County Democratic Convention, and after the most hotly contested election ever known in Clermont was victorious over Hon. Philip B. Swing, now judge of the United States District Court for Southern District of Ohio. He carried his own township (Goshen) by fifty-

four majority, before that time the vote usually resulting in a tie between the two great parties, and took his seat in the Fifty-fourth General Assembly on Jan. 2, 1860. He served on standing and special committees, among which were those of "Benevolent Institutions," "Enrollment," and the committee appointed to investigate the condition of Kansas, then exciting a national interest. In the Legislature he took a prominent position, and was highly complimented by the famous author and poet, W. C. Howells, for his stirring speech in reply to an attack upon him by his colleague from Licking County, Hon. William B. Woods, speaker of the previous House. The Legislature of which he was a member was one of the ablest that ever convened at the State capital, and witnessed the opening of the Rebellion; and in its second and closing session of the spring and summer of 1861 was occupied in measures and laws preparing the State to furnish its quota of men and means for the suppression of the Rebellion.

Dr. Myers was the author of the following resolution, offered in joint convention of the two houses by Judge George W. Andrews, member from Auglaize, who took it from the doctor's hands and tried to get the credit of its authorship:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this joint committee the election of any man to the Senate of the United States, who, being a member of Congress and one of a committee to consider remedies for the existing national difficulties, opposed to all offers of compromise, would be doing violence to the feelings of the people, and tend to complicate national troubles and hasten a dissolution of the Union."

This was to head off John Sherman, the Republican candidate for senator, but by a strict party vote of seventy-six to fifty-three it was tabled. The doctor attended the reception given by Governor Dennison to President Lincoln during his stay in Columbus while en route to Washington, and on being introduced the doctor said, "You look fatigued, and I will not detain you, Mr. Lincoln;" when the President elect replied that he was fatigued, "But you know one can stand a great deal when well flattered," thus showing the heart of the patriot President, who knew the hollow conventionalities of public and fashionable etiquette, but whose noble soul beat in warm unison with the common people and with humanity however poor or distressed. The doctor made an honorable record as a legislator, and in all his career, public and private, has an untarnished reputation. He has been for many years an active and zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and belongs to Shilo Lodge, No. 232, in which he has passed all the chairs. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and in the cause of Sunday-schools and educational matters has ever taken the liveliest interest. His residence is in the town of Goshen, and is one of the finest in the county.

Legg, Arthur.
 *Layman, William, No. 3801; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.
 Morris, Jacob.
 Malsberry, Samuel, No. 2374; Henry Voden, orig. prop.
 Mayers, John.
 Malsberry, Isaac.
 Mayers, Jacob, Jr.
 Mayers, Jacob.
 Morgan, Joseph, No. 3804; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 Meek, Samuel G.
 Meeker, Enoch.
 Murphy, James.
 Morgan, Abraham, No. 3790; James Taylor, orig. prop.
 Morgan, Joseph, No. 2753; Richard Stark, orig. proprietor.
 McDonough, Samuel, No. 3804; James Taylor, orig. prop.
 Miller, Abraham.
 *Myers, Jacob, No. 3777; Alex. Humphries, orig. prop.
 *Mathews, George, No. 524; Richard Call, orig. prop.
 Mitchell, James, No. 2374; Henry Voden, orig. prop.
 Nichols, Samuel.
 Newton, Elijah.
 *Nifong, Andrew, No. 3776; John Higgins, orig. prop.
 Owen, Joseph.
 Orn, Isaac.
 Oliver, John.
 Opdyke, Samuel.
 Patton, Robert, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. proprietor.
 Pray, Stephen, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. proprietor.
 Pruden, Ebenezer, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 Porter, William, No. 8288; William Porter, orig. prop.
 Roudebush, Daniel, No. 2377; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 Roudebush, John, No. 2753; Richard Stark, orig. prop.
 Reed, Conrad.
 Roberts, Samuel.
 Renner, Samuel, No. 3801; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.
 Reath, Amos.
 Reader, George.
 Roudebush, Daniel.
 *Ramsey, William, No. 519; J. T. Griffin, orig. proprietor.
 *Riggs, Beniah, No. 3776; John Higgins, orig. proprietor.
 *Roudebush, David, No. 2753; Richard Stark, orig. prop.
 *Roudebush, Christiana, No. 2753; Richard Stark, original proprietor.

At this time, the owners of village lots at Goshen were as follows:

J. & C. Binckley.
 John P. Clough.
 Lot Cooper.
 Festus Dunning.
 John Hill.
 Jonathan H. Jackson.
 Hector Lynch.
 Peter Lee.

Stroup, Jacob, Jr.
 Stroup, Jacob, No. 7093; Abraham Bowman, original prop.
 Snider, Abraham.
 Smith, Jesse, No. 3776; John Higgins, original prop.
 Smith, Josiah.
 Smith, Elias.
 Smith, John, No. 3776; John Higgins, original prop.
 Shetterly, George, No. 3777; Alexander Humphries, orig. proprietor.
 Shetterly, Philip, No. 2753; Richard Stark, original prop.
 Stephens, William.
 Sec, Elias.
 Stouder, William, No. 2385; R. C. Anderson, orig. prop.
 Simpson, James.
 Shetterly, David, No. 2953; Richard Stark, orig. prop.
 Shriner, Christopher, No. 519; J. T. Griffin, orig. prop.
 Smith, Hannah.
 Shaw, Thomas, No. 3776; John Higgins, original prop.
 *Sawyer, Nathaniel, No. 12,714; Nathaniel Sawyer, original proprietor.
 Thacker, Townsend, No. 2406; A. Vance, original prop.
 Tripp, Wm. D., No. 5959; James Taylor, original prop.
 Thacker, Benjamin, No. 2753; Richard Stark, orig. prop.
 *Taylor, James, No. 5959; James Taylor, original prop.
 *Taylor, Winston & Berry, No. 519; J. T. Griffin, original proprietor.
 *Thompson, Elias, No. 3801; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.
 *Tripp, Elizabeth, No. 2283; Jas. McCordle, original prop.
 Vanbenthusen, James.
 Willy, Ira.
 Willy, Elijah, Jr.
 Weaver, Frederick, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original prop.
 Weaver, Jacob.
 Willy, Elijah.
 Wood, Jesse, No. 2377; William Lytle, original proprietor.
 *Winston, Samuel, No. 2374; Henry Voden, original prop.
 *Wade, David, No. 3775; James Morrison, original prop.
 *Wilcox, Joseph L., No. 12,232; Wilcox and Lytle, orig. props.
 *Lytle, William, No. 12,232; Wilcox and Lytle, orig. props.

Jacob Myers.
 Samuel Malsberry.
 Samuel Nichols.
 Ebenezer Pruden.
 Jacob Stroup.
 William D. Tripp.
 George, Elias, and Jesso Wood.

The lots were valued at \$1320, and the tax levied on them was \$9.24. The tax on real estate outside of the village was \$300.32; and the tax on personal property was only \$70.33. At that period the number of horses were 171, and of neat cattle, 351.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

None of the records of Goshen from its organization in 1819 till 1867 have been preserved. That year the principal officers were: Trustees, Jesse Smith, Daniel Bishop, R. C. Williamson; Clerk, A. K. Smith; Treasurer, Joseph Roudebush; Assessor, A. H. Beatty.

1868.—Trustees, Daniel Shough, Marion Myers, Alex. C. Brown; Clerk, A. B. Applegate; Treasurer, Daniel Holmes; Assessor, R. B. Irwin.

1869.—Trustees, A. C. Brown, Marion Myers, George Myers; Clerk, Geo. S. Renner; Treasurer, Daniel Holmes; Assessor, Geo. W. Fagin.

1870.—Trustees, Geo. W. Myers, Silas M. Hughes, L. A. Frye; Clerk, G. S. Renner; Treasurer, Daniel Holmes; Assessor, G. W. Fagin.

1871.—Trustees, Silas Hutchinson, B. F. Saxton, Edmund Schooley; Clerk, G. S. Renner; Treasurer, Daniel Holmes; Assessor, G. W. Fagin.

1872.—Trustees, Edmund Schooley, Marion Myers, Perine Applegate; Clerk, W. B. Applegate; Treasurer, John Berger; Assessor, Geo. W. Fagin.

1873.—Trustees, Samuel Eveland, Marion Myers, Geo. Fuller; Clerk, C. S. Laycock; Treasurer, John Berger; Assessor, Geo. W. Fagin.

1874.—Trustees, P. A. Hall, S. W. B. Felter, G. W. Fuller; Clerk, C. S. Laycock; Treasurer, John Berger; Assessor, T. J. Doughman.

1875.—Trustees, J. C. Bird, G. W. Smyser, Perine Applegate; Clerk, C. S. Laycock; Treasurer, John Berger; Assessor, T. J. Doughman.

1876.—Trustees, G. S. Renner, G. W. Smyser, P. A. Hall; Clerk, C. S. Laycock; Treasurer, John Berger; Assessor, G. W. Fagin.

1877.—Trustees, G. S. Renner, P. H. Hall, Samuel B. Myers; Clerk, C. S. Laycock; Treasurer, John Berger, Assessor, Geo. W. Fagin.

1878.—Trustees, P. A. Hall, John Smyser, Samuel B. Myers; Clerk, A. K. Smith; Treasurer, John Berger; Assessor, Geo. W. Fagin.

1879.—Trustees, John Smyser, Alfred Haywood, L. G. Felter; Clerk, A. K. Smith; Treasurer, John Berger; Assessor, Geo. W. Fagin; Justice of the Peace, Wm. Yost; Constables, S. J. Morgan and Moses Bowman.

The levy for township purposes was one mill on the dollar; for roads, one mill; for cemetery purposes, one-fourth of a mill. Several cemeteries in the township have been improved by appropriations voted at the annual meetings, and have been placed in a fine condition.

Goshen has railway communication by means of the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, which passes through the northwestern corner of the township, with a station at Hill's. Entering from the west and passing towards the north-eastern corner of Goshen is the Columbus and Wooster turnpike, an improved road, whose superior is not found in this part of the State. Other roads in Goshen have been fairly improved, and usually the highways are in a good condition.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

On the Obannon Creek, near where it passes out of the township, Peter Wilson, a millwright from Kentucky, put

up small mills as early as 1798. Both were of meagre capacity, yet proved a great accommodation to the people of Southern Warren and Northern Clermont. In the course of years a small distillery was also here carried on by the subsequent owner, Joshua Cox.

Below the forks of the Obannon, Peter Frybarger got in operation a saw-mill as early as 1808. The site was kept up for milling purposes a number of years. Six or seven years later David Roudebush put up a grist-mill on the South Branch, the work being done by John Sears as millwright. He operated it a number of years, and for a time also a small distillery. At a later day Wm. Martin had a saw-mill near by, and below this point were saw-mills carried on by Elijah Applegate, Samuel Eveland, and Robert McClave. About 1848, Dr. John W. Walker erected a grist-mill on the Obannon, three miles from Goshen, which was last operated by steam-power, but was suffered to go down after a dozen years.

On the North Branch, on the place now owned by Nicholas Burkhart, Daniel Roudebush had an oil-mill and saw-mill. A grist-mill by Jacob Kars was got into operation forty years ago, and later the same party had a saw-mill on one of the branches of the Obannon.

On the South Branch the Irwin family had mills at an early day, and after the failure of the water-power steam-power was added by Yost & Wood. The mills were destroyed by fire. At Shiloh is a steam saw-mill of small capacity, which is at present the property of Geo. Scott.

Some time about 1860, Wm. Yost built saw- and grist-mills at Goshen village, which were operated by him and Joseph Williams, but after some years were suffered to go down. For a time the village was without a mill, but lately a fine one has been erected by G. W. Holmes and Geo. A. Johnston. The building is a four-story frame, 40 by 42 feet, and is supplied with modern machinery. The motor is steam, which is made to operate four runs of stones, several of which are employed in the new milling process. A large amount of custom and merchant work is done, and the mill in its appointments and products has no superior in the county.

In the eastern part of Goshen, Meek & Teator had a horse-mill, many years ago, in connection with which were operated carding-machines and an oil-mill; and, in addition to the distillers already named, Joseph Morgan and Andrew Frybarger had distilleries in the township.

More than fifty years ago Daniel Roudebush had a tannery near his mills, which was afterwards carried on by Joseph Roudebush.

At Goshen, Samuel Nichols had a tannery near the site of the old hotel, and in the northern part of the village Bartholomew Shannon and Arthur McNeal, in former days, carried on that business. Nearly all of these interests have declined, and Goshen is in the fullest sense an agricultural township, and there are but few

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

At Hill's Station, on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, a small store has been irregularly kept, and in 1871 a post-office was there established, with Barton K. Briscoe postmaster. In 1873 he was succeeded by Bennett

Simonton, and four years later the present C. Schukraft was appointed. The hamlet contains but a few houses. Two miles south of Goshen is the hamlet of

CHARLESTON,

which contains a good school-house, a Methodist Episcopal church, and in the immediate locality are half a dozen houses. Forty years ago William Vaughn opened a store at this point, but in a few years he was succeeded by Charles Thacker, who applied the name to the locality. In 1848, George W. Boutell engaged here in trade, and has since continued, keeping also a private post-office. Formerly the ordinary mechanic trades were here carried on, but at present there are only a few small cooperages. East from this hamlet is the

SHILOH NEIGHBORHOOD,

containing a school-house, church, store, shops, and steam saw-mill. Joseph Gaskell was the first in trade, about 1856, and near the same time David Picklehiemer had another store in this locality. Gaskell was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Jamieson, and since 1873 Pervise Randall has kept the store. Near at hand Henry Mizener, Isaac Watson, Samuel Reed, and others have had blacksmith-shops, and south of this point Henry Jones has a woodwork-shop. In this locality John D. Randall had a tile-factory a few years from 1870. On the State road, east from Goshen, is an old blacksmith stand, at present carried on by Arnold Elstun, and farther east D. M. Mitchel has had a shoemaker's-shop since 1861, in which from two to four hands have been employed.

GOSHEN.

This pleasant village is near the south branch of the Obannon, on the Cincinnati and Wooster turnpike, near the centre of the township. The location is particularly favorable for a village, the site being elevated and having easy drainage, which greatly promotes the healthfulness and cleanliness of the place. Few unincorporated villages exhibit such well-kept streets, cosy residences, and attractive surroundings as Goshen, while in business importance and the enterprise and intelligence of its citizens no village in Southern Ohio surpasses it. There are a seminary, three good churches, two fine halls, used by the Masons and the Odd-Fellows, and the interests detailed in the following pages.

Goshen derives its name from a place in New York which bears a similar appellation, and was laid out by John Winans and Lot Cooper, Oct. 25, 1816. The original plat embraced 86 lots, to which an addition was made March 16, 1818, by Jesse Wood, of 82 lots. Nov. 25, 1833, Dr. Samuel G. Meek, Jesse Wood, John P. Clough, Abram Teator, Lewis Chaney, Nathan Haywood, John Frybarger, Cornelius Glass, Ebenezer Pruden, and B. M. Jackson made an addition of 99 lots, which is sometimes called East Goshen. Daniel Roudebush made another addition of 27 lots, Feb. 16, 1836; and on the 24th of April, 1849, all the lots laid out up to that period were renumbered by John Ferguson and L. B. Leeds from 1 to 212 inclusive. The last addition was made Feb. 28, 1874, by William Haight, and consisted of 11 lots near the seminary.

Cooper and Winans resided in Cincinnati, and laid out

Goshen as a speculative measure; and it does not appear that any building was put up until the following year, when they erected a log house on the present George Holmes' lot, and opened there the first store. After a short time Robert McMullen used it for a public-house. The first brick building was erected in the eastern part of Goshen by Dr. S. G. Meek, and is at present the residence of William Yost, Esq. The first store building was built on the lot where is now the residence of Dr. Thacker, a part of the building having entered into its construction. When the store was raised Henry Shetterly mounted the building and stood on his head on the ridge-pole, receiving as a reward for his daring a gallon of wine. As the rich surrounding country was settled up and improved the village grew apace, and in 1837 the owners of houses were Jesse Adams, Thomas Brunson, Benjamin Chaney, J. P. Chapman, Lewis Chaney, James B. Dickey, Festus Dunning, Tubal Early, Moses Frybarger, Absalom Fisher, John Frybarger, Gest & Rockey, Abraham Gibson, William D. Tripp, Abram Teator, Benjamin Thacker, Ezekiel Vaughn, H. Vaughn, Andrew Morrow, and R. R. McKinnie. The four stores were kept by Albert Dart, George King, Samuel G. Meek, and C. H. Vaughn.

In the fall of 1817, Paddleford & Parker opened the first regular store in Goshen, occupying the building before mentioned. The old account-book the firm used has been preserved, and is now in Dr. Thacker's possession. From its pages it appears that the market ruled as follows: "Wheat, 75 cents per bushel; corn, 12 cents; oats, 31½ cents; salt, \$2; cigars, 31½ cents per hundred; butter, 12½ cents per pound; powder, 75 cents; tea, \$2; nails, 25 cents; muslin, \$1 per yard; calico, 62½ cents."

In October, 1817, appear 220 charges of whisky, 201 quarts, at 25 cents per quart, showing that it was one of the staple articles of merchandise. Nearly every patron of the store had one or more whisky debits on his account current.

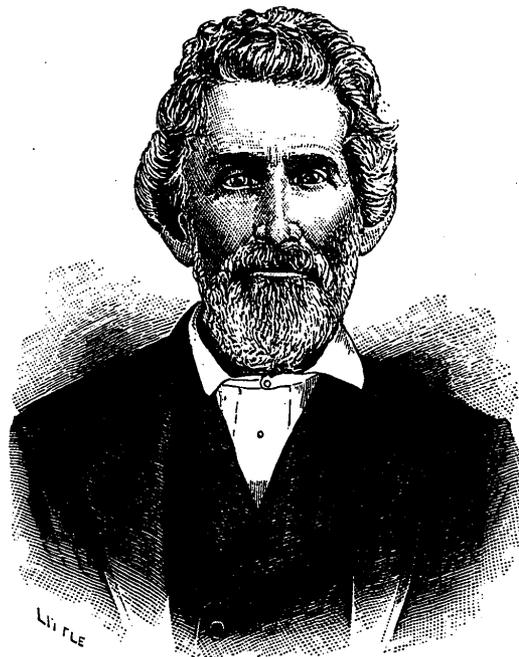
Paddleford & Parker were in trade about two years, and were succeeded by Shubal Farr. The latter had in subsequent years as associates James C. Hanley and George King. In 1830, Dr. S. G. Meek engaged in trade in the Yost building, and subsequently erected the Dr. Anshutz house, where he also traded. Then came Albert Dart, C. H. Vaughn, Samuel Nichols, Moses Frybarger, Arthur McNeal, Job and William Randall, Simeon Salesman, Samuel Trimmer, John Burkett, and others.

The first drug-store in Goshen was opened by Dr. Thacker in 1866, and three years ago the stock was sold to David Roudebush, who enlarged the trade and occupies a well-appointed building. In addition to these firms, James Maloy has a grocery-store at Goshen.

Festus Dunning was one of the early wheelwrights in Goshen, having shops in the hollow, east of the main village. In 1836 he began pork-packing, having a large building devoted to this purpose near the present residence of John Bird. He came to Goshen from the State of New York in 1816, and removed to Iowa about 1840. In his day he was one of the most active business men, and was at one time a member of the Legislature.

In 1840, Daniel Holmes began merchandising, locating his store near the centre of the village in 1849, where he

was successfully in trade until 1865. He was succeeded by his sons, John and George W., who were in business until 1878, when John Holmes alone continued the trade. His



D. Holmes

store is the largest and best appointed in the county. It embraces a two-story building, 20 feet wide by 170 feet long, with a grocery-room attached, 12 by 40 feet, well stocked with all lines of goods. He has a patronage from many miles around. The dry-goods store of Holmes & Burger is also on a large scale, embracing one story of a building 130 feet long.

The public-house at present kept by Milton Cook was opened as the first house of entertainment, before 1820, by James Adams. It is the oldest frame building in the village, but has been changed somewhat. Among the landlords there were Jesse Wood, John Oliver, Reason Hill, Samuel Nichols, William Haight, Mahlon Anderson, Benjamin Smith, and G. Conover. The "Toman House" was opened to the public in 1854 by John Simpkins, and has been kept by the present William Toman since 1863. Here is the office of the Milford stage (daily), and the stages to make connections with the trains at Hill's Station call several times per day, bringing the village in easy communication with Cincinnati. In the hollow east of the main village, Jonathan H. Jackson had a tavern before the turnpike was built; and opposite the "Cook House" Preston Bishop and Bartholomew Shannon entertained the public in former days. For a short period a hotel was also kept in the building which now forms the residence of William Haight, by Daniel Roudebush and others.

The mechanic trades have had many representatives. James Morrow and Richard Belt were old-time shoemakers. In 1836, Samuel C. Smith engaged in that trade here, and carried on the manufacture of shoes until 1859, when he was succeeded by the present shoe dealer, A. K. Smith. As a wagon-maker, Festus Dunning employed half a dozen

hands; and afterwards Hector Seeley had a good shop in the western part of the village. The present wheelwrights are Peter Conner and Ellison Kemp.

Among the time-honored blacksmiths were Hector Lynch, who had a shop in the lower part of the village, and Ephraim Smith, who has here followed that trade for the past fifty-two years. For many years this trade claimed Ezekiel Vaughn and Abraham Fuller, the latter a good plow-maker. In addition to the shop carried on by Smith, John Bird and D. Day each had shops.

John P. Clough was the pioneer cabinet-maker, followed by Ephraim Teator; and the last in that trade was Isaac Leonard. Nathan Haywood and Elijah Applegate were early carpenters. Anderson & Derrah had the first and only pottery, about 1849.

John Morgan and Henry Harris were the first and only saddle-tree-makers, at one time employing eight persons at that trade, in the building at present occupied by J. B. Robbins & Sons as an agricultural warehouse.

R. B. McKinnie, about 1832, engaged at Goshen in the saddlery business, and continued until not many years ago. At present J. C. Chatteton is engaged in that trade.

Cornelius Glass was the first gunsmith, and was followed by John Frybarger, who yet lives near Goshen.

Irwin & Dickey had the first hat-factory, occupying the small frame building which yet stands near the post-office. David Jones was the last hatter.

Silas H. Heaton was the first tailor. J. and J. C. Felter followed that trade about 1836, and the present tailor is Robert Hunt.

The Goshen post-office was established March 11, 1823, with Dr. Josiah Lyman, postmaster. There was a weekly mail, and the rates of postage for a letter were twenty-one cents. The subsequent postmasters have been: 1827, Samuel G. Meek; 1841, A. Teator; 1845, Moses Frybarger; 1853, Samuel C. Smith; 1855, Daniel Smith; 1859, Daniel Holmes; 1860, J. Randall; 1863, I. N. Westerfield; 1878, Caleb S. Laycock. The office is supplied with two Eastern and a like number of Western mails per day. Since July 1, 1875, Goshen has been a postal money-order office.

The first physician at Goshen to locate in the practice of his profession was Dr. Josiah Lyman, the father of the present Dr. Daniel S. Lyman. He came from the East in 1816, lived at Goshen until 1824, when he removed to Batavia, but died at Greensburg, Ind. The successive practitioners at Goshen have been very numerous, embracing Drs. S. G. Meek, John Thacker, A. B. Noble, A. Dart, John P. Emery, Hiram Cox, Andrew Robb, Isaac Thacker, John Walker, A. Frybarger, Isaac Westerfield, Richard Westerfield, and a few others. The present physicians are all graduates of the Ohio Medical College, and have been located at Goshen, Dr. John E. Myers, for the past thirty-one years; Dr. Daniel S. Lyman, for the past twenty-eight years; Dr. Townsend Thacker, for the past twenty-five years; and Dr. Aaron Morris, for the past twelve years. Dr. A. B. Anshutz is a dentist at Goshen.

Joseph Frybarger was the first regular attorney at Goshen, having an office from 1836 till 1843. He was a young man of great promise and strong legal acumen. James Dunlap was one of his students, and followed him in the

profession, being here from 1843 till 1878. The present attorney, William Yost, has been in practice at Goshen since his admission to the bar.

SECRET ORDERS.

Under this head one of the first permanent societies instituted in the township was

SHILOH LODGE, No. 232, I. O. O. F.

It was organized at the village of Goshen, March 27, 1854, with the following charter members: John Holmes, John Ringer, Job Randall, J. Trump, John Randall, W. Benton, J. N. Jones, M. Anderson, and Lewis Galvin. Among the early initiates were P. Milner, John Applegate, W. J. Caudle, James Stouder, W. S. Anderson, John W. Lancaster, Lewis Salesman, and J. E. Myers.

John Randall was elected the first Noble Grand; Joseph Trump, Vice-Grand; J. N. Jones, Per. Sec.; John Ringer, Rec. Sec.; and Lewis Galvin, Treas.

The Noble Grands since the institution of the lodge have been the following:

1854, John Randall, J. Trump; 1855, J. Ringer, J. Holmes; 1856, M. Anderson, L. Terwilliger; 1857, J. Trump, James Adams; 1858, L. Terwilliger, Jos. Williams; 1859, Eli Williams, William Haight; 1860, P. A. Hall, J. E. Myers; 1861, J. W. Ross, James Hitch; 1862, J. Randall, Noah Terwilliger; 1863, William Toman, J. Applegate; 1864, J. Ringer, William Toman; 1865, John Applegate, Jos. Williams; 1866, William B. Applegate, John Ringer; 1867, L. Terwilliger, John Frybarger; 1868, A. B. Applegate, D. M. Mitchell; 1869, B. S. Saxton, George Trump; 1870, H. R. Hill, James Pray; 1871, Jonas Ellsworth, Michael Roat; 1872, William F. Ellsworth, Moses Bowman; 1873, J. H. Stump, John Ringer; 1874, Robert Gibbs, Moses Bowman; 1875, C. Smith, T. J. Chaney; 1876, J. C. Bird, David Gibbs; 1877, J. Ringer, John Yakey; 1878, R. Dunlap, H. Gibbs, Jr.; 1879, Silas Hughes, D. Day.

For the first term in 1880 the officers were George Smysor, Noble Grand; John Smysor, Vice-Grand; J. C. Bird, Rec. Sec.; C. Smith, Per. Sec.; John Holmes, Treas.

Shiloh Lodge has contributed members to form Odd-Fellows' lodges at Pleasant Plain, Edenton, and other points, and its membership, although large in the aggregate, numbers at present but 65. These assemble in an attractive hall, which was erected on the principal street in Goshen village, in 1873, at a cost of \$3000.

LIVE OAK ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.,

dates its institution from June 22, 1874, and its charter contains the names of John Ringer, William Toman, R. A. Gibbs, P. A. Hall, J. Frybarger, John Holmes, J. C. McCord, and J. Debolt. At the beginning of 1880 it had 30 members and the following officers: L. T. Felter, P.; G. W. Smith, H. P.; Henry Gibbs, S. W.; D. Day, J. W.; J. C. Bird, S.; and John Holmes, T.

Since 1874 the two principal officers have been the following:

Patriarchs.—1874, John Ringer; 1875, P. A. Hall,

William Toman; 1876, John Bird, David Gibbs; 1877, T. J. Cheney, D. M. Mitchell; 1878, John Holmes, R. Dunlap; 1879, S. M. Hughes, C. Smith.

High Priests.—1874, P. A. Hall; 1875, D. M. Mitchell; 1876, George Gibbs, M. McClave; 1877, William Gibbs, S. M. Hughes; 1878, George Smith, G. W. Smith; 1879, G. W. Smith.

GOSHEN LODGE, No. 119, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted Oct 25, 1844, with charter members as follows: Thomas H. Folds, Edward C. Johnson, John Emery, Nathan Haywood, Arthur McNeal, Preston Bishop, Richard P. McKinnie, David Simpkins, Ezra Williams, Abraham B. McNeal, George Gaff, and A. F. McAdams. Among the first initiates were N. W. Bishop, Jacob Wainwright, Emley Barber, and Alfred Noble.

N. W. Bishop was chosen the first Worshipful Master; Ezra Williams, Senior Warden; and A. B. McNeal, Junior Warden. The lodge has had a good membership, and at present reports 37 as belonging. The hall in which these hold their communications is a fine two-story building, erected by the lodge in 1878. It is a frame 26 by 56 feet, costing \$1900, and was dedicated Oct. 10, 1878, by Kelly O. Neal, of Lebanon, Ohio.

The officers of the lodge in 1880 were Charles W. Robbins, W. M.; Isaac N. Anderson, S. W.; Philip A. Hall, J. W.; William Haight, Treas.; Daniel L. Bishop, Sec.; Jacob Wainwright, S. D.; John Holmes, J. D.; and Joseph Daniels, Tyler.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

One of the first schools in the township was taught in the Myers neighborhood by John Hill. The house stood on the lot at present occupied by the cemetery, and was but a little better than a hut of round logs. There was a puncheon floor, slab seats, and the windows were of sized paper greased to more readily admit the light. What heat was required was given out by a huge fire at one end of the room, the smoke being carried off by a stick chimney on the outside of the house. A better building afterwards occupied the same site, and schools were there taught many years, among the teachers being Samuel Anderson, Joshua Simpson, Sarah Roudebush, Absalom Fisher, Alvah Whitney, and Mary Blackstone.

About 1805 a school was taught in the western part of the township, on the present Porter farm, the teacher being a muscular Irishman named Mitchel. It was continued but a short time, and was probably the first in the township. In 1807 a school was taught in a log cabin, a mile south of Goshen, by Samuel Malsbury. In the village John Beatty (afterwards a judge) taught the first school. Charles Vaughn, James Simpson, and William Roudebush were also early teachers here.

The records of the township do not afford us an insight of the schools farther back than 1870, the earlier records having been destroyed.

In 1879 the board of education was composed of Marion Myers, President; A. K. Smith, Clerk; G. W. Cox, S. M. Hughes, L. Sebert, J. C. Bird, G. S. Renner, D. Ferree, F. Wolf, E. Schooley, John Conley, and Alfred Haywood.

There were 11 school buildings, whose average value was reported at \$1000. The schools were maintained thirty-seven weeks per year, and were attended by 478 pupils, whose instruction cost \$3365.

A large degree of interest in higher education was early manifested among the people of Goshen, and on the 7th of December, 1835, the Rev. L. G. Gaines, the Presbyterian minister, opened a select school or academy in a log building about a mile and a half southwest from Goshen. The school was well attended, and under Mr. Gaines' instruction the different studies were successfully pursued, the pupils making rapid strides in knowledge. Mr. Gaines was a thorough teacher, a rigid disciplinarian, and labored untiringly to promote the welfare of his school. For a time he was assisted by Dr. Colin Spence, of Perin's Mills, and it is a somewhat singular fact that of the young men who attended a large proportion of them became physicians, many of them attaining eminence in the practice of medicine. Among the pupils of Mr. Gaines' "Quail Academy," as it was locally called (probably from a fancied resemblance to a quail-trap), were Dr. Townsend Thacker and Dr. John E. Myers, of Goshen; Dr. John S. Combs, of Boston; Dr. Philip B. Gatch, of Milford; Dr. Alexander Johnston, Dr. Hamilton Cox, Judge Joseph Cox, and Lawyer John Johnston, of Cincinnati; Rev. Ralph Naylor and Dr. Preston Bishop, of Warren County; Dr. Whittaker Bishop, of Loveland; Dr. L. W. Bishop, of Batavia; Dr. Reuben Bishop and Drs. John and William Gaines. Mr. Gaines kept up his school about ten years, and after his removal to Williamsburgh he had a select school at that place a few years, which was also promotive of much good.

THE GOSHEN SEMINARY.

This institution of learning owes its existence to an organized effort on the part of the citizens of the village, April 12, 1860, to form a stock company for the purpose of erecting a building to be used to promote higher education. The capital stock was fixed at \$2000, in shares of \$25, to be paid in three installments, all the money to be applied in erecting the house and furnishing the same. Seven trustees were to be elected annually, who were to choose from their number a chairman, secretary, and treasurer. On the 21st of April the first board of trustees was selected, as follows: Caleb Oliver, President; Abram Teator, Secretary; Richard Roudebush, Treasurer; Samuel Nichols, Harvey Irwin, John Applegate, and Thomas Dewey. In due time the association became an incorporated body, in compliance with the laws of the State, and has since so continued. The trustees in 1879 were Caleb Oliver, President; William Haight, Secretary; Richard Roudebush, Treasurer; G. W. Myers, G. S. Renner, E. P. Yoeman, and V. F. Leever.

In the summer of 1860 the seminary building, a two-story brick edifice, 30 by 50 feet, was erected at a cost of nearly \$5000. It is located on a little knoll, which gives it a commanding appearance, and it has an attractive campus. The house was first occupied for school purposes in the spring of 1861, but the school thus begun failed to realize the expectations of the founders of the seminary.

The first successful school was taught in 1862 by Prof.

George H. Hill, and for nine years he presided over the seminary, conducting it on his own responsibility, and having absolute control of everything except the building. This line of policy has since been adhered to by the trustees.

In 1872, W. O. Hopkins took charge of the seminary and taught several years, being followed by L. M. Nevius, who also carried on the school several years.

Since September, 1879, Professor C. M. Riggs has been principal of the seminary, and under his administration it has again taken a firm hold upon the confidence of the citizens of Goshen, who award it a liberal patronage. It is conducted in a practical manner upon liberal principles, having a comprehensive course of study, which students may pursue as they elect, under the guidance of the principal. The scholastic year consists of four terms of eleven weeks each, and at appropriate periods lectures upon relevant subjects are delivered. It is aimed to have the seminary sustain the same relation to Northern Clermont that the Clermont Academy, near New Richmond, bears to Southern Clermont.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Methodists early occupied the country which is now embraced within the bounds of Goshen, and the labors of the Revs. Philip Gatch and Francis McCormick resulted in the formation of a class in 1803, which had among its members John Irwin and wife and part of his family; Samuel Malsberry and wife; Jacob Stroup and wife; D. Roudebush and wife; Mrs. Andrew Shetterly; Adam Hoy, and possibly a few others. Some of these had previously attended meetings at Ramsey's, in the northern part of Miami, and may have been connected with the class there. For some time the preaching-place in Goshen was at Adam Hoy's, near what was known as Sugar Grove. Then the place of meeting was at John Irwin's, a mile and a half south of Goshen village, where in 1811 was erected the first meeting-house in the township. It was a plain log structure, and had for its trustees Samuel Westerfield, Samuel Malsberry, David Roudebush, Jacob Frybarger, Peter Leever, John Prickett, Thomas Shumard, Calvin Riggs, and Restore Morton. Here George King organized the first Sunday-school in the township, and preaching was here maintained until about 1835. About 1807 Adam Leever came to Goshen, and soon after another class of Methodists was formed at his house, he being the leader. In the school-house near his home preaching was also held until the period above named. Meantime a class had been formed at Goshen village, which had, in 1822, George King as leader, followed in time by Shubal Farr, Washington Dudley, and Moses Frybarger. These classes contributed to the formation of the present

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT GOSHEN,

but who composed the original members it is impossible to determine from the meagre records at hand. In 1832, Adam Leever, John Beatty, and Elijah Applegate were appointed to make arrangements to erect a meeting-house at the village, and consummated that object in a short time, building on a lot given by George King. In March, 1846,

the house was burned down, but was speedily rebuilt. Again it suffered disaster,—a tornado, in May, 1859, injuring the edifice so much that it had to be rebuilt. Since that time it has been thoroughly repaired, and is now quite a respectable place of worship.

In 1879 the trustees were B. R. Hill, Randolph Leming, Daniel Bishop, Perine Applegate, and George W. Myers. In connection with the church is a respectable parsonage.

Until 1847 the church belonged to Milford Circuit, but in 1860 Goshen became a station, and Charleston was taken in as a preaching-place; also Shiloh, in 1868-69.

Since being set off from Milford Circuit the ministry of the church has been as follows:

Conference Districts.	Elders.
1847-50..... East Cincinnati,	J. M. Fowble.
1851-54..... " "	J. F. Wright.
1855-58..... Hillsboro',	G. W. Walker.
1859-62..... East Cincinnati,	W. Young.
1863..... Ripley,	J. W. Fowble.
1864-66..... East Cincinnati,	" "
1867..... " "	J. M. Walden.
1868-70..... " "	L. F. Van Cleave.
1871-74..... " "	James F. Chalfant.
1875-78..... " "	W. L. Hypes.
1879..... " "	A. B. Leonard.

PREACHERS IN CHARGE.

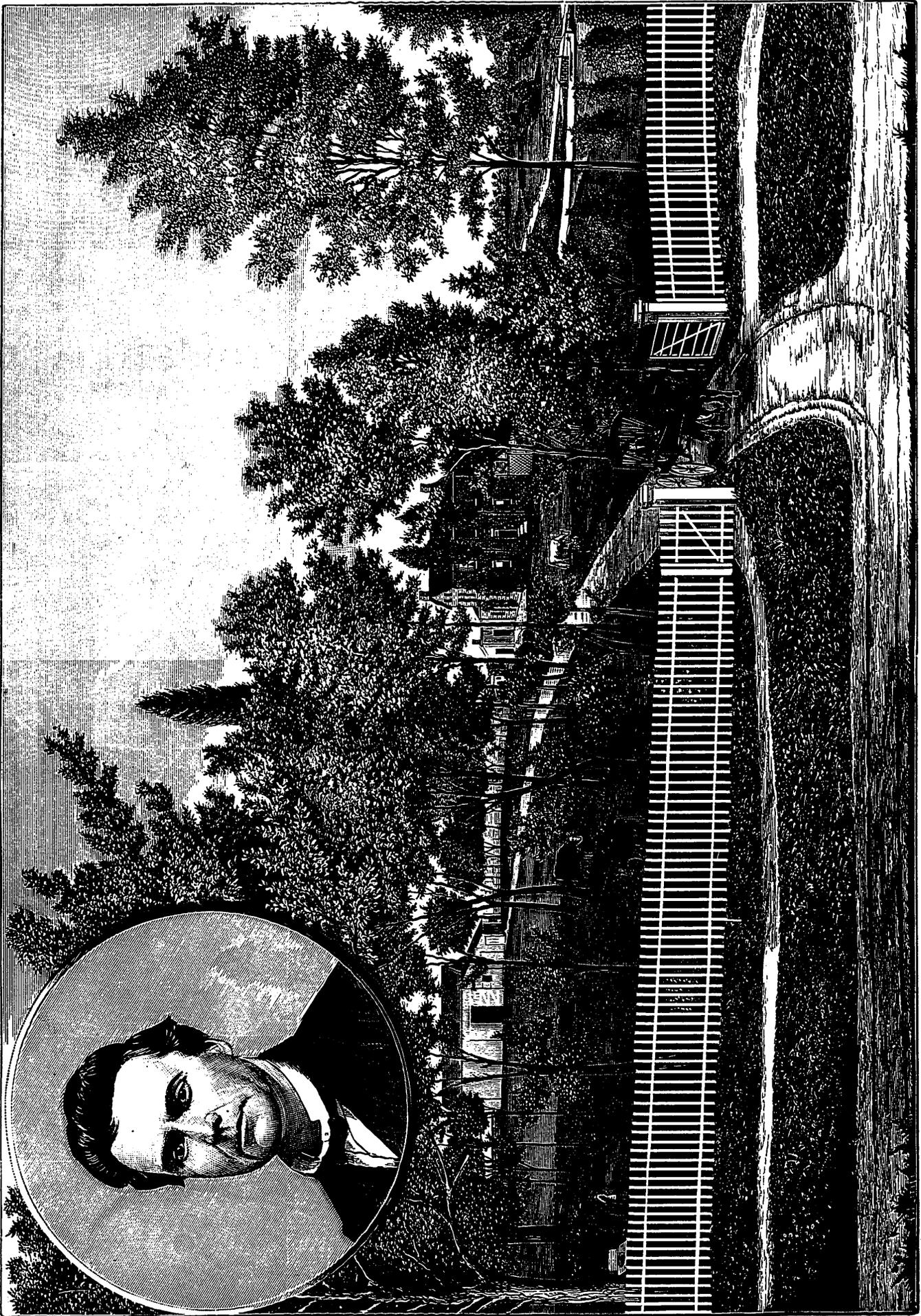
1847-48, Thomas W. Chandler, James A. Taylor; 1849, J. B. Ellsworth, J. C. Harding; 1850, J. B. Ellsworth, E. G. West; 1851, Nathaniel Westerman, H. T. Magill; 1852, Nathaniel Westerman, A. U. Beall; 1853, M. G. Purkiser, J. C. Maddy; 1854, M. G. Purkiser, Isaac Neff; 1855, Jesse Rankin, Isaac Neff; 1856, D. Kemper, J. M. Robinson; 1857, D. Kemper, W. J. Thurber; 1858, J. B. Ellsworth, W. J. Thurber; 1859, J. M. Gatch, J. M. Sullivan; 1860-61, J. C. Bontecou; 1862, E. MeHugh; 1863, Thomas Lee; 1864-66, J. M. Sullivan; 1867-68, William Runyan; 1869-70, James S. Perregrine; 1871-72, William D. Shannon; 1873-75, John F. Loyd; 1876-78, H. C. Middleton; 1879, C. H. Lawton.

THE CHARLESTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists in this part of the township held their meetings in the old Irwin meeting-house until that place was abandoned as a regular appointment. Preaching was then had at the school-house, in the Charleston neighborhood, until about twenty-five years ago, when the present meeting-house was erected. It is a small frame, but appears respectable and well accommodates the people of this part of Goshen. It stands on a lot of ground donated by John Hill, who largely contributed to its erection, and was one of the early members here. Others associated with him were George Scott, Sr., Judge John Beatty; Harvey Irwin, Abram Beatty, Wm. Beatty, Noah Cook, and their families. The present membership is composed of about 50 persons, and the church forms a part of the Newtonville Circuit, the minister in charge being the Rev. W. N. Williams. A good Sunday-school is maintained under the superintendence of John Hill, assisted by Mrs. G. W. Boutell.

THE SHILOH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is a brick house of shapely proportions, about two miles east of the above church. It was built in 1847, on a part of the John Randall farm, of brick, which were made on the farm of Daniel Phelps. These gentlemen, Abiel Losey, Jonathan Gillespie, Benjamin Leever, Jonathan Schooley, and their families constituted the early members. At the house of the latter the first meetings were held.



RESIDENCE AND PORTRAIT OF DR. D. S. LYMAN, GOSHEN TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

The church has sustained various relations for its ministry, belonging last to Newtonville Circuit, but is at present supplied by a local minister from Warren County. In this house the United Brethren occasionally preached, and lately a society of Quakers has here been formed. The trustees of the building are John W. Pray, Abiel Losey, and Jonathan Gillespie.

Near the church is a neat cemetery belonging to the township, and in the rear of it the well-known "Shiloh Camp-Meeting Grounds," consisting of a few acres of fine woodland, containing the necessary buildings and appointments. They are controlled by the different Methodist Churches of this Conference district. The meetings held here are usually largely attended and promotive of much interest, and this is one of the few places in the county where old-fashioned camp-meetings are maintained.

THE MCKENDREE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

on the State road, three miles east from Goshen, is a good brick edifice sixty feet long, surmounted with a small belfry, and is plainly but substantially finished. It was built about twenty years ago at a cost of \$2000 by Joseph Hall, Lemuel Jackson, Stephen Jackson, Adam Hoffman, and others. Prior to this a small frame meeting-house occupied the site, having been built in 1838. The church was served with Goshen until that appointment was made a station, and at present belongs to Butlerville Circuit, the Rev. A. Hamilton being the preacher in charge.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GOSHEN.

In the spring of 1829 the Presbyterians living at Goshen, who held their membership with the Bethel Church, in Warren County, inaugurated a movement to build a house of worship at Goshen; and as many citizens co-operated, the house, which was built the following year, was called the "Union Church," and was the first building consecrated to divine worship in the village. It was occupied by various persuasions, and in it was organized, Sept. 11, 1838, the Presbyterian congregation of Goshen. Among the constituent members were persons belonging to the Barber, Lafferty, Owens, Paxton, Eveland, Biggs, Frybarger, Oliver, Garrettson, Hindman, Spence, Thacker, Anderson, Rapp, Westerfield, McKinnie, Cooper, Whittaker, Barr, Haywood, Dunlap, Gaines, Brunson, Vaughn, Wood, Walker, Felter, Bishop, Williamson, Scott, Leever, Cochrane, and Elstun families, to the number of more than 60 persons.

The Rev. L. G. Gaines was the first minister of the church, which belonged to a parish which embraced Boston, Perin's Mills, and the old Bethel Church; but in time the former were dropped, and latterly Goshen alone was served with Bethel. Mr. Gaines severed his connection with the church Feb. 21, 1846, and on the 14th of April of the following year Rev. James S. Kemper was ordained and installed as the pastor, maintaining that relation about a year. From that period until 1875 the congregation was supplied with preaching; but in the year last named the Rev. A. M. Carson began his pastoral labors, which were continued about two years. Since that time the congrega-

tion has had but little preaching, and although the membership is moderately large, the church is not in a very flourishing condition.

The original session of ruling elders was composed of John Oliver, Joseph Owens, Isaac Westerfield, Wm. Thacker, John W. Spence, and R. B. McKinnie, church clerk. The latter served until he was succeeded by the present clerk, Wm. Haight. The present elders are Mathew Cushing, ordained Sept. 23, 1871; George W. Holmes and William Haight, ordained Feb. 23, 1873; and the deacons are W. H. Nichols, A. B. Anshutz, and Samuel W. Shane. Other ruling elders have been Stephen Whittaker, Moses Elstun, Caleb Oliver, James G. Turner, and Jacob French.

In the course of years the title to the ownership of the Union church vested in the Presbyterians, who have repaired the house, and it is now a comfortable place of worship.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF GOSHEN.

The Goshen Universalist society was organized Feb. 1, 1846, by the Rev. D. R. Biddlecome, with officers and members as follows: Trustees, Seth Gordon, Samuel Eveland, and Robert McClave; Treasurer, A. B. Noble; Clerk, G. S. Renner; William Terwilliger, Lewis Terwilliger, David McClave, Mercy Renner, Peter Yost, Felix Morgan, Joseph Morgan, David Fisher, Ebenezer Pruden, W. G. Renner, Thomas Dewey, and O. B. Fisher.

In August, 1846, the society appointed Seth Gordon, Wm. Terwilliger, and G. S. Renner delegates "to the Ballou Association, with instructions to ask the fellowship of that body and an admission to represent this church in the council."

The clergy who have ministered for the society have been, in addition to the Rev. D. R. Biddlecome, the Revs. W. Y. Emmett, R. Brear, W. S. Bacon, R. T. Polk, J. W. Henby, J. D. H. Corwin, and J. S. Cantwell. One minister originated from the society, Jabez Newton Emery, son of Elisha J. Emery.

The meeting-house was built in 1848, in the eastern part of the village. It is of brick, 32 by 40 feet, and is very attractive in its appearance. The trustees at that time were Samuel Eveland, Thomas Dewey, and William Terwilliger, with G. S. Renner as clerk. In 1869, Samuel C. McCord, E. J. Emery, and C. S. Laycock were elected trustees, and have continued to act as such up to the present time.

The Sunday-school, conducted in the church, was organized in 1859, and had Lewis Terwilliger as superintendent and C. S. Laycock secretary and treasurer. For the past ten years Miss Affabell McCord has superintended this school, which is well attended and maintained with much interest.

Near Charleston was formerly a Free-Will Baptist Church, but after the Rebellion what interests remained were transferred to Pleasant Plains, in Warren County, the meeting-house being now used as a residence. The house was first erected north of Shiloh, but in 1850 it was taken down and rebuilt near Charleston. Among the members were the Dudley, Ross, Boutell, and Myers families.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. D. S. LYMAN.

The Lyman family in medical and legal jurisprudence is one of the most distinguished in America; and is not only honorably associated with the annals of New England, going back to its very first settlement, but its lineage is traced to a time prior to the Norman conquest of England. Its original name, Leoman (Lion-man?), rolling swiftly from the tongue in familiar conversation, passed into authentic history as Leman. Like most of the English surnames, this has passed through many changes in settling down to its present orthography, and in the first fifty years of the Puritan records it was generally written Liman, but early in the last century it took the fixed and settled form of its present appropriate orthography, Lyman. The Lyman family have at different times borne five separate armorial bearings or emblems, but the coat-of-arms most frequently adopted by them is that of Sir John Lyman, Lord Mayor of London a few years before the first immigration to this country. The significance of these emblems and the origin of these armorial bearings is given by Burke: that in the twelfth year of the reign of King James the First a coat-of-arms was granted to Sir John Lyman, viz., "Azure, a chevron embowed, three dolphins naient, argent." These dolphins are said to be "symbols of social love." The coat-of-arms is surmounted by a pelican with a bloody crest feeding her offspring,—also an emblem. The earliest coat-of-arms had for its motto "Quod Verum Tutum." Our first knowledge of this family name is obtained from the register or survey of the lands of England, and known as Doomsday Book. This record of over eight hundred years ago says that Osbert Leman had in Hampshire two and a half hides in Hayling Island, and held them in parcenary of King Edward; but Harold deprived him of them when he usurped the kingdom, and converted them into royal manor. This measure was equivalent to one hundred acres.

Richard Lyman, the patriarch of all the Lymans in America, was born in High Ongar, Essex County, in England, twenty-five miles south from London, and was baptized when an infant, Oct. 30, 1580. He married Sarah Osborne, of Halstead, in Kent. They emigrated to America in 1631, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Their son, Richard (2d), married Hephzibah, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Windsor, Conn. Their eldest son was Richard (3d), born in Windsor, Conn., in 1647, and he married, May, 1675, Elizabeth, daughter of John Coles, of Hatfield, Mass., and in 1696 removed to Lebanon, Conn. Their second son, Richard (4th), born in 1678, married, April 7, 1700, Mary Woodward. Their sixth child, John Lyman, born Jan. 10, 1711, married for his first wife Hannah Birchard, Feb. 25, 1730, and for his second wife Mary Strong, Sept. 3, 1747. John was a farmer in Lebanon, Conn., a deacon in the Congregationalist Church, an intimate friend of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, an ardent patriot and strong Whig. He was too old to engage in the Revolutionary war, but sent several of his sons. His seventh and youngest child—and by his second wife—was

Josiah Lyman, born in Lebanon, Conn., Aug. 11, 1760. He served bravely in the Revolutionary war. He married Eunice Tiffany, Sept. 22, 1782, and in 1785 moved to Williamstown, Vt., then in 1803 to Brookfield, and finally to Randolph in same State, where he died in 1831. He had four children,—three daughters—Apame, married to Daniel Child; Lois, married to Daniel Washburn; Eunice—and one son, Josiah.

Josiah Lyman was born in Williamstown, Vt., June 24, 1788, and studied medicine in that State, receiving his diploma Dec. 13, 1815, from the Vermont Medical Society, and which is signed by E. Huntington, its president. In 1818 he emigrated to Clermont Co., Ohio, of which he was one of the pioneer physicians. He settled in Goshen in 1818, removed to Batavia about 1826; in 1832 located in Cincinnati, in that noted cholera year, and afterwards settled in Greensburg, Ind., where he died Jan. 2, 1842. He was an excellent physician, and many of the older people of Clermont remember with affection his professional kindness and services. He married Eunice Dart, March 5, 1814, by which union several children were born, of whom four were named David R., Daniel Stone, Albert Dart, and James D.

Dr. Daniel S. Lyman was born in Goshen, of this county, Nov. 14, 1820, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in 1847. He then located at Boston for seven years and practiced his profession, and then settled at Goshen, where up to this date he has been in a large and lucrative practice. He is very eminent as a practitioner, and has achieved marked financial success. He attributes his success in life largely to the happy admonitions of his distinguished father, Dr. Josiah Lyman, never to use tobacco or intoxicating stimulants, which advice he has strictly followed; hence his mind and constitution have never been impaired by these narcotics, and he has been enabled to endure all the vicissitudes of a profession that takes him out all hours of the night, in all kinds of weather, and over all manner of roads. He was one of the projectors of the Clermont County Medical Association in 1853, and has been its president. He is also a member of two other county medical societies and likewise of the Ohio State Medical Association. *The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer* of January, 1877, contained a very able and elaborate paper, written by Dr. Lyman, on "Alcohol, its Effects in Health; its Remedial Applications in Disease; Where and When it should be used." This paper attracted extraordinary attention in the medical profession, and won a proud distinction for its learned author.

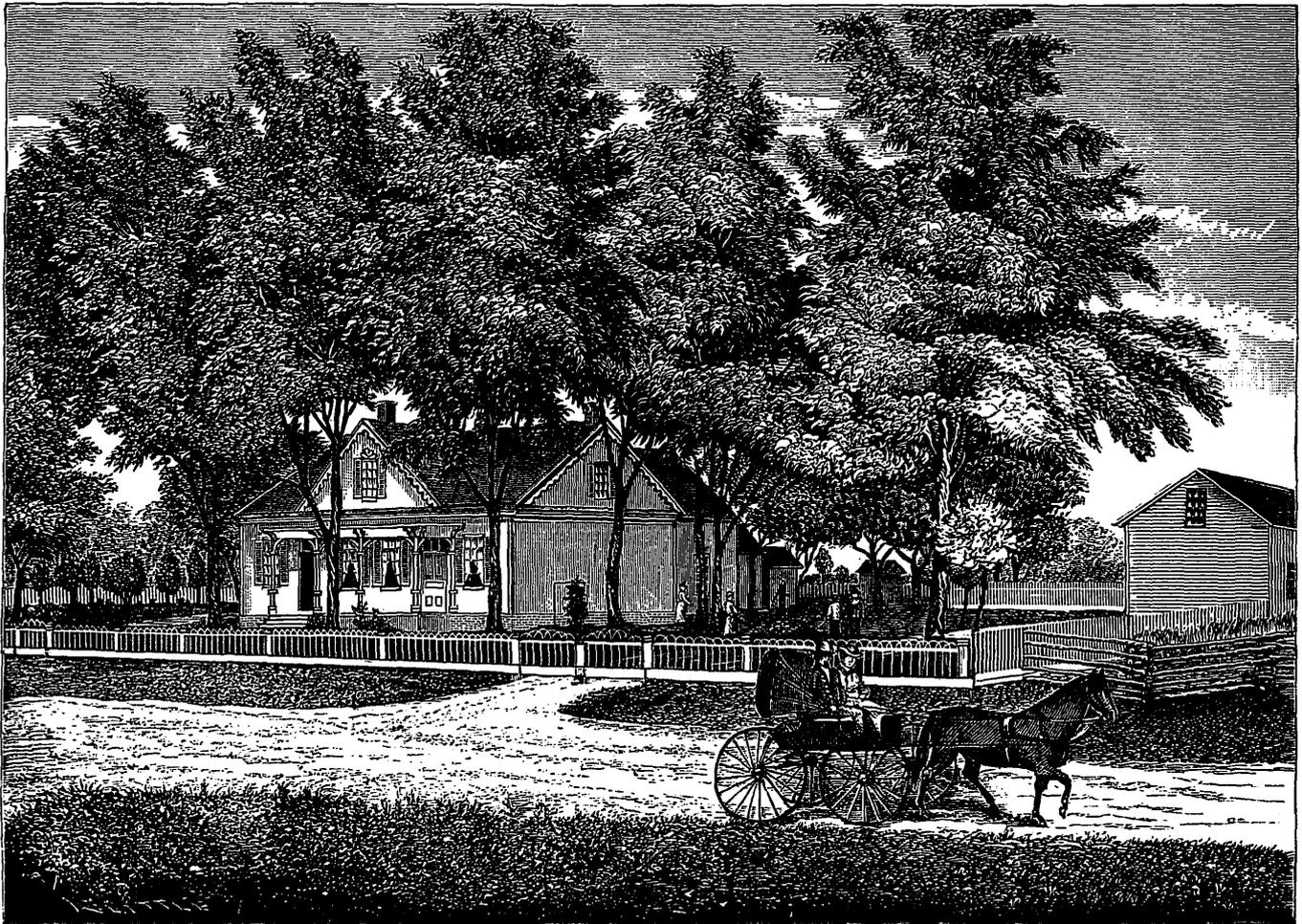
Dr. Lyman is universally esteemed for his ability as a physician and surgeon, as well as for his many estimable traits of character, which give him a marked prominence in Clermont as a worthy successor to his illustrious father in the medical science, and which stamp him as an honored scion of a family celebrated in the brightest of American annals.

GILMAN S. RENNER.

Gilman Sample Renner is of German extraction, and was born Dec. 16, 1822, on the farm on which he now



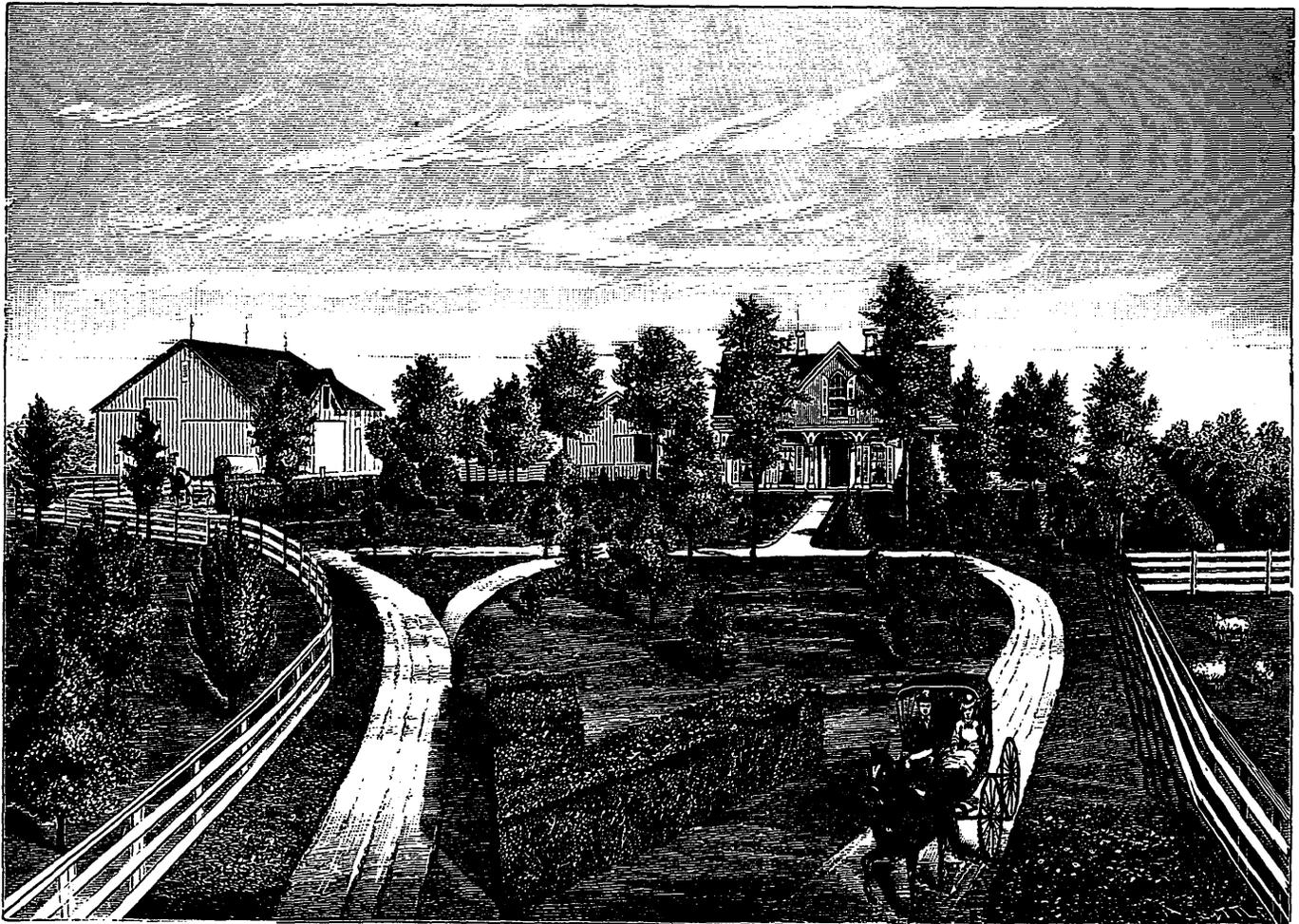
G. S. Renner *Mahala G. Renner.*



RESIDENCE OF G. S. RENNER, GOSHEN TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.



Marion Myers



RESIDENCE OF M. MYERS, COSHEN TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

resides and owns. His father, Samuel Renner, was born in the State of Maryland, near Baltimore City, and being left an orphan, was at the tender age of nine years thrown upon his own resources. When he arrived at his majority he moved to Pennsylvania and settled in Washington County, and there was united in marriage to Miss Mercy Gordon, daughter of William Gordon, and of Irish descent. In the year 1819 he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Goshen township, of this county, where he purchased land. He was a careful and systematic farmer, a useful citizen, and died lamented by the community, Oct. 1, 1843, aged fifty-eight years. Gilman S. Renner received in the country district schools a good common education, and attended for a time the noted select school or academy over which the Rev. L. G. Gaines, then the most prominent educator of the county, presided for a series of years. His mother, Mercy (Gordon) Renner, died in May, 1857. She was a woman of unusual good sense and domestic graces. He taught school some four years continuously in the north of the county, and had the deserved reputation of being an excellent teacher. He was married on Jan. 20, 1858, by Rev. Mr. Polly, to Miss Mahala Quin Browning, of Fleming Co., Ky., daughter of Basil and Mary (Bright) Browning, by whom he has had the following children,—Horace N., Edward Marshal, Cora M., Henry Clay, Nellie Alice, and who died aged eighteen months; and Herbert M., the youngest child. His wife, Mahala Quin Browning, was born June 15, 1834, in Fleming Co., Ky., and was of a family of seven children, of whom the others were Minerva, married to William Thomas; Lennie, married to Lewis Bushman, of Monroe township, in this county; Henry Clay; Seney P., married to Thomas Newdegate; Sarah Ann, married to John Dickey; and John Edward. She was the daughter of Basil Browning, who died in 1854, of cholera, in his sixty-fourth year, having been born in Maryland in 1790, and whose father emigrated to Kentucky about 1792, being one of the pioneers of Fleming County. Her mother, Mary, was the daughter of Edward Bright, one of the early settlers of Kentucky in 1787. Her father, Basil Browning, in old times made thirteen trips to New Orleans with boats of produce and provisions, and every time walked back through the Indian nation, suffering many privations and exposed to constant dangers. Gilman S. Renner has served several years as trustee of Goshen township and as township clerk, and in 1878 was the Democratic nominee for county infirmary director, but, together with the nominees of his party for auditor and clerk of the court, was defeated by a union of the Republican and Greenback parties that carried the county. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Goshen Universalist Church, of which Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald is the pastor. He has for some eighteen years belonged to Goshen Lodge, No. 119, of Free and Accepted Masons, and to this ancient and honorable order he is devotedly attached. He has served nearly twenty years on the township school board, and in educational matters has ever been deeply interested. His fine farm of three hundred acres borders on the Warren County line, and his handsome residence lies on the Goshen and Wilmington turnpike, about three miles northeast of the

former town. He is a general farmer, and one of the best in the county, and besides a large hay crop in 1879, he raised fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes and eight hundred of wheat. He is a self-made man, who by his own exertions, careful management, and industry has accumulated a large share of this world's goods, and lives with most agreeable surroundings about him, as a reward for his diligence and labors; and his success is largely attributable to the aid of his excellent wife, whose rare domestic excellencies have been of timely assistance to him in the pilgrimage of life.

MARION MYERS.

Jacob Myers, formerly called Moyer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1770; emigrated in 1795 to Lexington, Ky.; in 1797 came to Columbia, Ohio; and in 1798 removed to what is now Goshen township, of this (but then of Hamilton) county. He was married to Eve Frybarger about the time of his removal to Ohio, and she dying in 1831, he subsequently married Elizabeth Reeder. Jacob Myers died in 1841, leaving a large estate in Ohio and Indiana, and at one time had owned over fifteen hundred acres of land. George Myers was the youngest son of Jacob and Eve (Frybarger) Myers, and was born May 17, 1804. He married, Dec. 29, 1825, Mary Emery, daughter of Judge John Emery, who emigrated in 1811 from New Jersey and became a prominent public man in Clermont's early annals. From this union were born Dr. John E. Myers, William H. Myers, Martin V. B. Myers, Martha A., married to David McNeal; Marion Myers, Eliza J., died in infancy; Mary J., married to John Paxton; and Prudence, married to Oscar Wood. Mrs. Mary (Emery) Myers died Aug. 6, 1846, and her husband, George Myers, deceased June 17, 1856. This worthy couple resided continuously on their home-farm from their marriage until their deaths, and accumulated a landed estate of six hundred acres, and lived in comfort with all the conveniences of life. They raised a family of children all noted in the professional, agricultural, political, and social walks of this county. The Myers families from the very earliest days of Clermont's history have been noted in Goshen township for their thrift, business standing, and high social position. Marion Myers, the fifth child of George and Mary (Emery) Myers, was born in Goshen township, Nov. 26, 1835. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the district schools, receiving a good education in the English branches. About the year 1856 he purchased ninety-two and one-half acres of his father's lands, and on May 9, 1860, was married by Rev. T. F. Cortleyon to Miss Lide J. Dennis, of Williamsburgh, daughter of Elijah and Susannah Dennis. In 1867, Mr. Myers erected his beautiful residence, which, with its delightful surroundings, is one of the pleasantest in Clermont. This farm when purchased by him in 1856 had no improvements on it, but to-day it is not excelled by any homestead-farm in the county. The fertile soil has been improved by him until in its bountiful cultivation it has no superior; and its fine orchards and model fences, with handsome shrubbery near the dwelling, denote the good taste and judgment of its owner and his estimable wife, and

stamp him as one of our neatest and most successful farmers. They are both exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years he has been one of the leading members of the Clermont County Sabbath-School Union, in which he has often served as an official, and is its secretary for the year 1880. Since 1869 he has been one of the directors of the Clermont County Agricultural Society, and for the past two years its vice-president, and always one of the largest exhibitors at its annual fairs. He has frequently served as township trustee and in the township board of education, of which he is now president. In all the positions he has held in public or church matters, or in the fair boards, his critical judgment, good sense, and affability of manner have secured him a large number of friends and made him a valuable and popular official. While he is a general farmer, and cultivates nearly all the productions common to Clermont soil, he gives considerable prominence to fruits and to hay, the latter being more extensively grown in Goshen and Wayne than in any other two townships of the county. He is greatly interested in the schools of the land and in all moral reforms for the advancement and amelioration of mankind. His residence is about three miles from Goshen, and some four miles from Loveland, is located in one of the best agricultural regions of Ohio, and the traveler passing his beautiful home is attracted by the beauty of its surroundings and the cosy comfort of the place, causing him to remark the content and happiness that would naturally be the lot of its occupants and owners.

ROBERT McCLAVE.

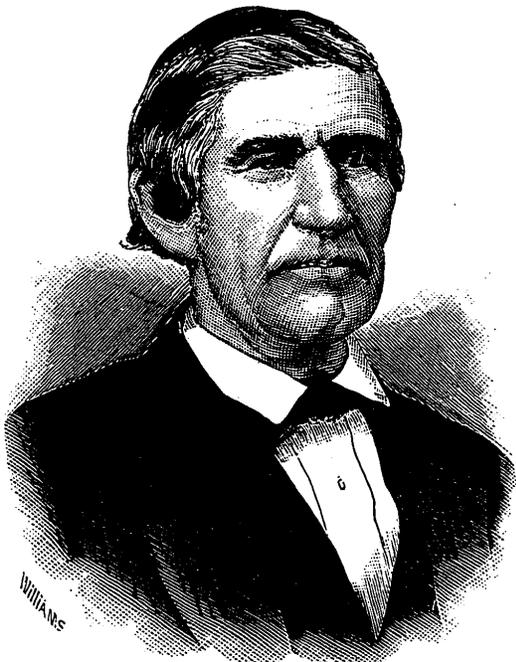
The McClave family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, but very early in the seventeenth century some of its members emigrated to Massachusetts. Thomas McClave served seven years in the old Colonial "French and Indian war," from 1757 to 1764, in the Canadas and Northern frontiers, and participated in many battles and sieges against the allied enemies of the struggling colonies. His son, John McClave, married Miss Hannah Patrick, by whom he had the following children: Susan, married to Reuben Chamberlain; Hannah, unmarried and deceased; Stephen-son; Thomas, deceased; Mary, married to Andrew Spence and deceased; Robert; Dolly; and Dr. David McClave, deceased. John McClave, with his family, emigrated from New Hampshire in 1831 to Goshen township, of this county, and his wife, Hannah Patrick, died in December of

that year, and after their arrival. He bought one hundred and seventy-three acres of land on Obannon Creek, in Goshen township, and this land was then all in woods. He died in 1844, after he had cleared up his farm and his children had all grown up and settled in life. Robert McClave was born in Lyme, N. H., Dec. 19, 1812, and was the sixth in a family of eight children. He obtained a good common-school education in his native State, New Hampshire, and after his removal to Ohio with his father, in 1831, he taught school several winters in Miami and Goshen townships. He was married Oct. 22, 1840, by Rev. E. M. Pingree, to Miss Susan Taylor, daughter of Jesse and Mary Taylor, of Cincinnati, who were emigrants from Pennsylvania and of Quaker descent and religion. By this union he has had four children, of whom Amos, Mary, and Daniel died in infancy, and Jesse Taylor McClave, his only living child, resides in Iroquois Co., Ill., where he is a wealthy farmer and unmarried. This son served three years in the Union army, in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry Volunteers; was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and at the terrible battle of Chickamauga, in 1863, was severely wounded in the shoulder, from which he has never fully recovered. Robert McClave has over five hundred acres of splendid land on Obannon Creek, including his father's purchase in 1831. These lands the McClaves have reclaimed from the dense forests and converted into cultivated fields and beautiful orchards. Robert McClave is a general farmer, but has made a specialty of fattening and feeding large numbers of hogs for the market, in which he has had eminent financial success. His residence is on the old Williamsburgh and Obannon road, about four miles from Goshen and two and a half from Loveland, and is pleasantly located in a beautiful country. Mr. McClave, with his wife, are Universalists in their religious belief, and are most charitable and benevolent people, and liberal and tolerant in sentiment. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, but has never been an office-seeker or office-holder save to be a member of the township board of education. Having been an old teacher he continues to take a lively interest in everything pertaining to education and the advancement of our schools. Under the old militia system he was a captain, and served his time in the trainings and musters that prevailed years ago.

During his residence of half a century in Clermont he has witnessed wonderful changes in the face of the country and a marked advancement and progress in the moral, social, and material condition of the county, to which he and his most estimable wife have contributed in no small degree.



JESSE T. McCLAVE.



ROBERT McCLAVE.



MRS. ROBERT McCLAVE.

WAYNE township is situated in the northeastern corner of Clermont County. On the north and the east are Warren and Brown Counties, on the south is Jackson township, and on the southwest and the west are Stonelick and Goshen townships. Its surface is generally level, but sufficiently undulated in most localities to afford natural drainage.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

It is believed that William Sloane was the first settler in Wayne township. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1802 located on the farm now owned by John Graves. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and also served as a bugler under Gen. Wayne in his expedition against the Indians in 1794. About the same time his brother, George, settled on the farm now owned by Edward Gregory. In the war of 1812 he was a captain. Both lived to be old men, and although they reared large families but little more can be said of them here. From 1802 till 1806 many families from Pennsylvania and Maryland settled on survey No. 3337, but in the course of twenty years most of them removed to Indiana, and their history here is very meagre.

Of that number Robert Smith, a son-in-law of George Sloane, was among the first. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Illinois at an early date.

Z. and Samuel Clevenger, natives of Maryland, emigrated to Warren County in 1802, and came to Clermont in 1806, settling near Edenton. They both had large families. In 1829 they emigrated to Indiana.

In the same year, Jacob Slye, a native of Virginia, settled near Edenton. He also had a large family, and went to Indiana in 1829. He had a son, Joseph, who remained. He died a few years ago near Woodville. George Hunter settled at the mouth of Hunter's Run in 1806. He was from Maryland. Had a very large family, and went to Indiana in 1830. In 1791, Reese Carter, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ohio and located near Geraul's Station. In 1806 he removed to what is now Wayne township. He had a large farm near where Edenton is now located. He was the father of eight children,—three sons and five daughters. There were several others of the same name and closely related that came with him. In 1829 he sold his farm and removed to Indiana.

John Little settled near Edenton in 1806. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had emigrated to Ohio in 1791, settling near Geraul's Station. He had a large family of children, nearly all of whom are now dead. In the same year John Thomas settled north of Edenton. He had a large family of daughters, all of whom are now dead. Joseph Hendricks emigrated to Ohio in 1791, and to Wayne

township in 1806, settling on the farm now owned by C. Jones. He removed to Indiana in 1830.

John Copus, a native of Pennsylvania, and son-in-law of John Little, settled on the farm now owned by John Laymon in 1806.

—McKinley settled near Edenton in 1807. He died in 1814, and was the first person buried in the Jordan grave-yard. In this year Jacob and Joseph Laymon, brothers, settled near Edenton. They were natives of Maryland, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early date, and from there to Ohio. Jacob was the father of several children, and was the first resident Baptist preacher in Clermont County. He died about the year 1849, greatly beloved by his brethren and neighbors for his piety and love of good order. His brother Joseph had quite a large family,—Benjamin, the eldest, was in the war of 1812, and helped to cut out the "old Xenia road;" William, Elijah, John, Joseph, and Harrison were brothers. He had several sisters; Hester, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary are the only ones now remembered. Abraham, a cousin of theirs, settled on the farm now owned in part by William Roudebush. He removed to Indiana in 1831.

In 1808, Joseph Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the farm now owned by Franklin Lyons, but nothing further is known of him.

In 1801, Darlin Tuttle emigrated to Ohio. From what State he came is not known. In 1808 he removed from near where Red Lion, in Warren County, now is to the vicinity of Edenton. He had a large family. About this time James Irwin settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Clayton, where he had the first tan-yard in Wayne township. It was built in 1818, and went down in 1824 or 1825.

In 1804, Jacob Jordan emigrated from Chowan Co., N. C., to Miami township, settling near Loveland, and in 1808 to where Edenton is now situated. He was born in 1764. In 1785 he married Mary Valentine, by whom he had eight children,—three sons and five daughters. He was the youngest of a family of seven children,—five sons and two daughters. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of England, and came to America about the year 1675, and to Chowan Co., N. C., in 1710. Of the history of the family previous to that time but little is known save that they were Quakers. His paternal grandfather, Charles Jordan, was married in 1722 to Abigail White, and he was father of seven children. His father, Jacob Jordan, Sr., was born in 1732, and was married in 1751. Of Jacob Jordan, Jr.'s, family, Nathaniel and Silas V. are the only ones that ever settled in Clermont County. Silas V., the proprietor of Edenton, was born April 28, 1786. On the 2d day of May, 1811, he married Elizabeth Harris, by

* Prepared by J. L. Roudebush.

whom he had ten children,—Louis, born in 1821, who died in infancy; Nathaniel W., June 22, 1813; Amos, March 4, 1816; Maria, Jan. 9, 1818; Jane, March 26, 1821; Caroline, May 4, 1824; Elizabeth, July 21, 1826; Harris, June 27, 1829; Louisa, March 8, 1831. In 1836 he married Mrs. Susan Cavolt, by whom he had one child, Silas Maley, born May 9, 1838. He was a soldier of 1812, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs. He died in 1870, aged eighty-three years. Silas V. Jordan was a man of more than ordinary ability. Humane, generous to a fault, he was greatly beloved by those who knew him. The Jordan family is one of the most prominent in Northern Clermont at the present time.

Jacob Binkley, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, settled on the farm now owned by Abraham Fuller in 1811. He was twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Sarah Stouder, by whom he had seven children,—Sarah, Christian, Samuel, John, Jacob, William, and George, all of whom are now dead but Christian, Samuel, and William. His second wife's name was Mrs. Susan Fuller, by whom he had three children,—Elizabeth, James, and Daniel. He died in 1839, aged sixty-five. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was stationed at Detroit for several months. Christian Binkley, his oldest son, was born Feb. 12, 1795, and in 1819 was married to Johanna Caudle. He is the father of twelve children,—William, Catharine, Joseph, Jacob, Sarah, L. C., Martha, Eliza, Susan, Jesse, Lucinda, and Jane, who was next to the oldest of the children. He is the oldest person now living in Wayne township, and is the last one of the 47 who voted in that township in 1819 that is now living, and is the last of the once numerous pioneer settlers of Wayne township.

It is thought that Frederic Whiting settled on the farm now owned in part by William Roudebush in 1811. He was a native of New Jersey, and had four sons and two daughters. Joseph Hendricks and John Meek also settled near Edenton about this time. In 1815, William Harris, a native of New Jersey, settled on the present site (in part) of Edenton. He had emigrated to Kentucky in 1788, where he married Sarah Rich, by whom he had six children,—John, Otho, William, Elizabeth, Nancy, and Sarah,—all of whom lived to raise families. He was the first millwright in Wayne township. Jacob Taylor, a native of Tennessee, settled in this year on the farm now owned by Mrs. Chapman. He was a brother-in-law to Jacob Laymon. James, John, William, Ira, Elizabeth, Susan, Ann, and Hester are the names of his children. It is thought that Richard Wood settled about this time a few miles north of Edenton. Samuel Meek also settled near Edenton about this time. His wife was Mary Jordan, who is still living.

The condition of the settlements in the township in 1826 may be seen in the appended

LIST OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS,

which has been carefully compiled from records in the office of the auditor of the county. Where no tax was paid on personal property, the owners were probably non-residents. The names of the latter class are indicated by a prefixed star.

Ashton, Samuel, No. 1209; Wm. Johnson, orig. prop.
 Ashton, Wm. J., No. 1209; Wm. Johnson, orig. prop.
 Ashton, Thomas H., No. 1209; Wm. Johnson, orig. prop.
 Allen, Ezra.
 Brunson, John H.
 *Beatty, John.
 Binkley, Jacob, No. 3776; J. Higgins, orig. prop.
 Binkley, Christian.
 Brewer, Joseph.
 Bayn, William.
 Burger, Henry.
 Burrows, Joseph.
 Brown, Caleb.
 *Bowman, Abraham, No. 9386; Abraham Bowman, original proprietor.
 *Beatty, John, No. 2406; Andrew Vance, orig. prop.
 *Breckenridge, Alexander, No. 10,660; Alexander Breckenridge, original proprietor.
 *Brown, Samuel, No. 4440; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Cramer, Adam, No. 2406; Andrew Vance, orig. prop.
 Curlis, Wright S.
 Cramer, Richard.
 Clark, Weston.
 Clark, Eliza.
 Chaplin, Jeremiah.
 Cowan, Wm.
 Carter, Reese, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Carter, James, No. 3337.
 Caudle, Buckner.
 Clevenger, Zachariah, No. 3337.
 Clevenger, Samuel, No. 3337.
 Cramer, William, No. 3337.
 *Cook, Mathias S., No. 12,678; Mathias S. Cook, original proprietor.
 *Carter, Thomas, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Carter, Stephen, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Carneal, Thomas, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, original proprietors.
 *Cramer, Samuel, No. 2404; Wm. Johnson, orig. prop.
 *Currie, James, No. 3339; James Currie, original proprietor.
 *Cleveland, Stephen B., No. 12,080; Mathew Gregg, original proprietor.
 *Dawson, John, No. 10,229; John Dawson, orig. prop.
 *Dickinson, David, No. 10,202; C. Wallace *et al.*, original proprietors.
 Glenn, Alexander.
 Garver, Jacob, No. 2377; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Gindley, Neal.
 Granger, Solomon.
 *Grant, Joel, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Graham, Felix Y., No. 9382; Felix Y. Graham, orig. prop.
 *Gregg, Mathew, No. 12,080; Mathew Gregg, orig. prop.
 *Gaston, David, No. 12,680; David Gaston, orig. prop.
 Harris, Abner, No. 2406; Andrew Vance, original proprietor.
 Harris, John, Sr., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Harris, John, Jr.
 Harris, Wm., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Hendricks, Joseph, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, original proprietors.
 Herrington, Joseph.
 Harris, Starks, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Haight, Jacob.
 Hadley, Ebenezer.
 Hunter, George, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Hendricks, John.
 Haight, John, No. 3800; Henry Vowles, original proprietor.
 *Hight, Nicholas, No. 1209; Wm. Johnson, original proprietor.
 *Hill, Eleanor, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Harris, Jane, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Heritage, Joseph, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, original proprietors.
 Jordan, Silas V., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Jordan, Jacob, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Jordan, Nathaniel, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Knott, William.
 *Kyle, Joseph, No. 2571; Mary Britton, orig. prop.
 *Kirby, Timothy, No. 7092; Abraham Bowman, original proprietor.
 *Kirkpatrick, David, No. 12,706; David Kirkpatrick, original proprietor.
 Laymon, Joseph, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Laymon, Benj., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Little, Joseph, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Little, Theodore, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Laymon, Abraham, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, original proprietors.
 Leever, Samuel, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Leever, Joseph, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Laymon, Elijah, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Lytle, William, No. 9386; Abraham Bowman, orig. prop.
 *Leak, Robert, No. 3800; Henry Vowles, orig. prop.
 Meeks, John, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Miller, Daniel, No. 7091; Abraham Bowman, orig. prop.
 Miller, William, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 McMullen, John.
 Metzgar, Jacob.

McCullom, James.
 McIntire, William.
 McGinley, Neal, No. 9386; Abraham Bowman, orig. prop.
 *McFarland, Stephen, No. 3341; Thos. Fenn, orig. prop.
 *McGill, Robert, No. 1209; Wm. Johnston, orig. prop.
 *Mathews, Thomas, 4444; Jonathan Donnell, orig. prop.
 *Miller and Beal, No. 10,661; Miller and Beal, orig. props. Noll, Elias.
 Osborne, John, No. 4444; Jonathan Donnell, orig. prop.
 *Osborne, Josiah, No. 3341; Thos. Fenn, orig. prop.
 Prickett, John, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Powers, Thomas, No. 2406; Andrew Vance, orig. prop.
 Pierce, Alpheus.
 Prickett, Hiram.
 Parker, Isaac.
 Randall, John, No. 4244; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 Replogle, Daniel.
 Roberts, William.
 *Richards, John S., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, original proprietors.
 Smith, Joseph, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Smith, Solomon, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Smith, Robert, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Stouder, Christian, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, original proprietors.
 Sloane, Wm., Sr., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Sloane, Wm., Jr., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Slye, Joseph, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.

Schooley, Jonathan, No. 2406; Andrew Vance, orig. prop.
 South, Henry, No. 4445; John Irwin, Jr., orig. prop.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Shoe, Abraham.
 Smith, John.
 *Stimus, John, No. 4445; John Irwin, Jr., orig. prop.
 *Stroup, Jacob, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Short, William, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Stark, Richard, No. 10,851; Richard Stark, orig. prop.
 *Sawyer, Nathaniel, No. 12,706; David Kirkpatrick, original proprietor.
 Thacker, William, No. 2571; Shackelford, *et al.*, original proprietors.
 Taylor, Jacob, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Tuttle, Darlin, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Thomas, John, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Thompson, Wm., No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 *Taylor, James, No. 9532; William Pierce, orig. prop.
 Van Kirk, Wm., No. 4780; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 *Van Zandt, Geo. C., No. 9383; Van Zandt and Billings, original proprietors.
 Whiting, Frederick.
 Winner, Benjamin.
 Wilson, James.
 Wood, Richard, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, orig. props.
 Whiting, Frederick, No. 3337; Harvie and Fenn, original proprietors.
 Wallace, Cadwallader, No. 12,369; Peter Mayo, orig. prop.

services in the Northwestern Territory caused him to be held in grateful remembrance.

The first election was held April 5, 1819, at the house of George Smith, with the following result: John Beatty, Joseph Laymon, and Robert Smith, Trustees; Robert Leak, Clerk; Joseph Smith, Treasurer; Abraham Laymon and Christopher Binkley, Appraisers; Jacob Taylor and Louis Caudle, Overseers of the Poor; John Randall, Silas V. Jordan, and Joseph Hendrick, Supervisors of Highways; John Haight and William Harris, Fence-Viewers; Christopher Binkley, Constable and Lister.

That year the trustees levied a tax of 25 cents per head on horses, and six and one-fourth cents per head on neat cattle, for township purposes, and three-fourths that amount for the improvement of the roads. The number of cattle was 127, and of horses 90.

Since the first election the principal officers of Wayne have been the following:

TRUSTEES.

1820.—John Beatty, Joseph Laymon, Robert Smith.
 1821.—Jacob Binkley, Joseph Laymon, Robert Smith.
 1822.—Jacob Binkley, Joseph Laymon, Wm. Harris.
 1823.—Jacob Binkley, Joseph Laymon, Richard Wood.
 1824.—Jacob Binkley, Joseph Laymon, W. I. Ashton.
 1825.—Jacob Binkley, Robert Smith, W. I. Ashton.
 1826.—Joseph Laymon, Joseph Smith, John Beatty.
 1827.—John Prickett, Robert Smith, John Beatty.
 1828.—John Prickett, Jacob Binkley, W. I. Ashton.
 1829.—John Prickett, Jacob Binkley, Joseph Laymon.
 1830.—John Randall, Jacob Binkley, Joseph Laymon.
 1831.—C. Binkley, Robert Smith, Joseph Laymon.
 1832.—John Prickett, Robert Smith, John Beatty.
 1833-34.—Ebenezer Hadley, Robert Smith, John Beatty.
 1835-36.—Wm. Sloan, Jr., Robert Smith, John Prickett.
 1837.—Fred. Whiting, Peter South, Charles Muchmore.
 1838.—Fred. Whiting, Silas V. Jordan, Wm. Nott.
 1839.—John Wainwright, Silas V. Jordan, Daniel Cramer.
 1840.—John Wainwright, Stephen Whittaker, Wm. Laymon.
 1841.—John Wainwright, Stephen Whittaker, Robert Smith.
 1842.—Joseph Needham, Daniel Cramer, John B. Crossley.
 1843.—Joseph Needham, Daniel Cramer, Charles Muchmore.
 1844.—Joseph Needham, Frederick Whiting, Charles Muchmore.
 1845-46.—Frederick Whiting, Charles Muchmore, Joseph Needham.
 1847-48.—Daniel Cramer, Charles Muchmore, Joseph Needham.
 1849-50.—Daniel Cramer, Nicholas Scott, John Shriner.
 1851.—Daniel Cramer, N. W. Jordan, John Shriner.
 1852.—T. D. Scott, B. Jones, B. Covalt.
 1853.—Joseph Needham, Harrison Jordan, Théodore Little.
 1854.—W. McKinnie, Harrison Jordan, C. Binkley.
 1855.—S. Shriner, T. Little, C. Binkley.
 1856.—S. Shriner, T. Little, D. W. Thompson.
 1857.—N. Hibbits, David Pringle, D. W. Thompson.
 1858.—Z. Dickinson, N. M. Hibbits, W. McKinnie.
 1859.—B. F. Clark, Andrew Jackson, D. Ingle.
 1860.—B. F. Clark, Amos Jordan, D. Ingle.
 1861.—A. Ferree, R. Fuller, John Shriner.
 1862.—D. W. Thompson, A. Whiting, John Shriner.
 1863.—Abraham Whittaker, J. H. Dickbruder, Amos Jordan.
 1864.—Silas Muchmore, Daniel Ingle, T. J. Williams.
 1865.—C. Jones, Daniel Cramer, S. Shriner.
 1866.—D. W. Thompson, Daniel Cramer, C. Jones.
 1867.—D. W. Thompson, George Perrine, C. Jones.
 1868.—S. J. Scott, John Shriner, John Cramer.
 1869.—Silas Muchmore, W. Clayton, Daniel Cramer.
 1870.—Silas Muchmore, W. Clayton, Wm. Martin.
 1871.—James Cramer, N. Scott, W. B. Dimmitt.
 1872.—Z. Dickinson, W. McKinnie, D. W. Thompson.
 1873.—W. McKinnie, D. W. Thompson, John Shriner.
 1874.—W. McKinnie, Francis Fuller, John Shriner.
 1875.—D. W. Thompson, Cyrus Brown, Silas Muchmore.

The number of acres of land reported for assessment in 1826 was 17,657, and its valuation at \$30,369. The total tax paid was \$178.42. The number of horses assessed was 129, valued at \$5160; of cattle there were 241 head, worth \$1928. The entire tax on personal property was only \$41.64.

In 1837, 20,614 acres were returned for assessment at a valuation of \$49,138, and were taxed \$627.81. At this time the village lots in Woodville were valued at \$710, and were owned by Adam Bobbs, John Chissman, Gest & Rockey, Amos Morrill, Enoch McMeans, Enoch Meek, Jesse Nash, George Stockton, J. D. Sheldon, Robert Smith, B. C. Tyrrell, James Taylor, and Jonathan Wood.

From this time on the population of the township increased more rapidly, many new farms being opened in localities which were before that period densely timbered.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Wayne township was organized by the order of the county commissioners, March 15, 1819, from parts of Stonelick, Miami, and Williamsburgh townships, and received its name in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose

1876.—John Shriner, Cyrus Brown, Silas Muchmore.
 1877.—Robert Hill, Cyrus Brown, Curtis Thompson.
 1878.—Robert Hill, Cyrus Brown, H. Whitenack.
 1879.—A. Bolser, B. F. Clark, H. Whitenack.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1820, Robert Leak; 1821, John Beatty; 1822, W. Thacker; 1823, Frederick Whiting; 1824, Elijah Laymon; 1825, John Randall; 1826-27, James C. Hanley; 1828, Robert McMullen; 1829, William Nott; 1830, Weston Clark; 1831, John Beatty; 1832-33, A. F. Morrison; 1834, Jacob G. Dimmitt; 1835-41, A. F. Morrison; 1842-47, M. Clayton; 1848-49, D. M. Barr; 1850-54, M. Clayton; 1855-56, H. Morgan; 1857-60, L. C. Binkley; 1861-62, J. W. Thompson; 1863, L. C. Binkley; 1864, Stephen Cramer; 1865, L. C. Binkley; 1866-67, S. J. Scott; 1868-69, J. H. Thompson; 1870, H. Jordan; 1871, Byron Cramer; 1872-74, H. Jordan; 1875, C. Whitenack; 1876, L. C. Binkley; 1877, C. Whitenack; 1878-79, J. C. Little.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

1820-22, Joseph Smith; 1823-24, Darlin Tuttle; 1825, Silas V. Jordan; 1826, Jacob Taylor; 1827-32, Silas V. Jordan; 1833, William Cramer; 1834-38, Silas V. Jordan; 1839-42, Frederick Whiting; 1843-50, Christopher Binkley; 1851-53, D. M. Barr; 1854, B. Jones; 1855-59, Charles Muchmore; 1860-63, H. Morgan; 1864, Charles Muchmore; 1865-79, Louis Asher.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

1846, D. M. Barr; 1847, W. Sloane; 1848-49, B. Jones; 1850, B. Jordan; 1851-52, James Crosson; 1853-55, Joseph Cramer; 1856, John Stouder; 1857-58, Daniel Cramer; 1859, Hiram Prickett; 1860, John Stouder; 1861, Charles Wood; 1862, H. Jordan; 1863, A. Lyons; 1864, Jacob Jordan; 1865, J. Harris; 1866-68, Silas Muchmore; 1869, L. C. Binkley; 1870, John Harris; 1871, L. C. Binkley; 1872, W. B. Rice; 1873, W. Murphy; 1874, John Sutton; 1875, John Little; 1876, Josiah Little; 1877, S. L. Hazelton; 1878-79, Lee Grimes.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES ON STONELICK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

In 1839, Orson Clark built a saw-mill on the north bank of Stonelick Creek, a short distance above Cowen's bridge. It is still in running order, and is the only one run by water-power on that stream at the present time. Manton Whitaker built a saw-mill a mile above Clark's in 1858. It was washed away in 1862.

Harvey Whitaker's saw-mill, built in 1848 by Richard Shumard, near Manton's, was run about twenty years. "Ward's" saw-mill, built in 1855 by Eleazar Campbell, was run about fifteen years. It was about two miles below Gaines', which was built at what date is not exactly known; was in operation about twenty years. In 1825, William Miller had a distillery on Stonelick Creek, on the farm now owned by Mrs. I. Caudle. It lasted about ten years. In 1830, Philip Hill built a saw-mill on the farm now owned by W. Roudebush. It went down in 1840. William Harris had a grist-mill on Stonelick, near where Edenboro' now is. It went down in 1832, after having been run about eleven years. Cramer's saw-mill on Moore's Fork was built in 1851, and was in operation about six years. In 1851, Joseph Murphy and Richard Cramer built a saw-mill on Smith's Run, on the farm now owned by Jackson Cramer. It was in operation nine or ten years.

John Laymon had a grist-mill on Little's Run in 1820. It lasted but a few years. In 1879, Thomas Sloan had a portable steam saw-mill on the Newtonville and Brownsville free turnpike, near Van Camp's blacksmith-shop, at the crossing of the Xenia road. Its capacity was 5000 feet per

day. There are other mills in the township, but they are situated in villages, and will be noted in that connection. The leading occupation of Wayne township is the tilling of the soil. Its manufacturing interests are not worthy of great attention.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

WOODVILLE

is located on the Milford and Woodville free turnpike, in the northeastern part of Wayne township, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

It was laid out March 14, 1828, by Jesse Wood, as an attorney for Gen. James Taylor, and consisted of fifty-two lots in all, together with the public square, 100 by 180 feet. Main Street was 60 feet wide and 91 poles in length. The first house built on its site was by Adam Bobs in 1828, and is now the property of Moses Foster. The next one was built by G. W. Stockton in 1829, and the third was built in the same year by Enoch Meeker, and is the property of Thomas D. Scott at the present time. The first store was kept by Adam Bobs, in a house now owned by Moses Foster. This was in 1829. The first hotel was kept by G. W. Stockton in 1833, and is now occupied by J. C. Little. Enoch Meeker built the first blacksmith-shop in 1832, on Main Street, where he worked for two years. The first wagon-shop was on Main Street, and was built in 1833 by G. W. Stockton, where he worked for seven years. Samuel Cary built the first cooper shop in 1856. It was run by him for two years, and afterwards owned by John Hawkins. In 1846, Henry Irtles built a shop for bending all kinds of timber into various articles. He worked for thirteen years, and gave employment to a great many hands.

A. Bobs built a pork-house on the west side of the road (near the ravine) leading from Blanchester to Woodville, in 1835, where he cut pork for several years.

Among those who have kept stores since A. Bobs might be mentioned the names of William Adams, Charles Seward, Thomas Hainey, John Swaggurt, William Reed, Thos. Reed, N. Hibbitts, and John M. Foster, who has the only one now in the village, which he has been keeping for the past ten years.

Of the many blacksmiths who have worked, since 1835, the most prominent are Watt C. Dudley, who succeeded Enoch Meeker, Thomas Kelsey, Robert McKinnie, Noah Frybarger, C. Thompson, James Palmer, and William Lever, who had shops on the south side of Main Street. On the north side, Henry Starkey, Harrison Starkey, E. Stoten, and Isaac Long have worked, and owned the shop now occupied by J. Bundy. Z. Dickinson succeeded G. W. Stockton as a wagon-maker and left in 1870. At the present time F. Scanlan has a shop on the south side of Main Street.

Frederic Hoffman was the first shoemaker, and had a shop on Main Street in 1835, where he worked for one year, when he was succeeded by Moses Dudley, who has a shop at the present time. Michael Dives had a shop in 1845, in which he worked until his death in 1864. Dudley & Pepermint had one on the site of A. J. Rosse's present residence. They were succeeded by G. W. Shelton, who worked for one year only.

FACTORIES.—In 1858, S. Gerry built a truss-hoop factory, in which he manufactured a great many, giving employment to several hands. After working two years he sold it to the Carr Brothers, who ran it about one year.

In 1870, F. Scanlin built an axe-handle factory on the south side of Main Street. In connection with the axe-handle factory he manufactured grain-cradles. He did business for seven years, giving employment to a large number of workmen. John Hull, in 1843, had a turning-lathe for the manufacture of chair-stuff. In 1842, Bobs & Dudley built a steam saw-mill, which they ran three years. In 1855, C. C. Taylor built a saw-mill, was succeeded by Jared Adams, who put in a grist-mill; was owned and operated by A. Cramer from 1857 to 1863, when it burned down.

PHYSICIANS AND POST-OFFICE.—In 1832, Dr. E. Mann had an office in the town for three years. His successors have been Dr. G. Weston, Dr. T. T. Russell, Dr. A. White, Dr. J. W. Bishop, Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Keys, Dr. John Tedrow, and Dr. Bennett. At present there is no physician residing at Woodville.

Woodville post-office was established in 1836, with A. Bobs as postmaster. His successors have been James Redman, Silas Dudley, Samuel J. McClenen, Thomas Kilsey, and J. M. Foster, the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1870.

Woodville was once one of the best business towns in Northern Clermont, but, owing to its present geographical situation, is on the wane.

EDENTON.

Edenton is located on the Milford and Woodville free turnpike, three miles southwest of Woodville, on the north bank of Stonelick Creek, and has over 200 inhabitants. It was laid out Aug. 12, 1837, by Silas V. Jordan, and consisted of 16 lots on Main Street.

Additions were made by Amos Jordan, Aug. 22, 1870, of 6 lots; and by Robert Fuller, Sr., April 24, 1874, of 8 lots; and on the 27th of April, 1874, by James Cramer, on the old pike, of 8 lots.

The first house built on its site was by James Dimmitt, in 1837, and is now the property of John Prickett. The next one was a frame, built by Robert B. Thompson, in 1838, for a hotel. It is now gone, but the site is occupied by Jackson Cramer. The next one was built by Matthew McNeal, on the present site of Isaiah Doughman's blacksmith-shop, in 1838, in which he kept the first store ever in Edenton. In 1840 he was succeeded by James Dimmitt. S. V. Jordan, Bethuel Cavolt, Robert Jones, and Henry Myers have also occupied the same store.

Before the town was laid out A. F. Morrison had a store on the site of the town, about the year 1834. The next store was kept by John Thompson and Robert Fuller, in 1843. They were succeeded by Jacob Swank, who did business for several years. William Evenson had a store on a lot now the property of Jackson Cramer.

In 1855, Henry Morgan built a store-room opposite the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows' Hall. He was succeeded by Jonathan Christie, Louis Asher, and J. F. Pattison. At present it is not used.

The following is a list of the stores at the present time: J. F. Pattison, I. O. F. Hall, on north side of Main Street; Cramer & Son, on south side of Main Street, where they have been doing business since 1875; D. Noble, on north side of Main Street, has been in business for four months; A. H. Morrow has a drug-store on the north side of Main Street, in which he has been selling drugs since 1875. There have been several hotels kept by different persons. J. H. Prickett has the only one at present.

The first blacksmith was William Hunter, who built a shop on the present site of Jackson Cramer's store, in 1843. It is claimed by some that this shop was built in 1838 by Henry Misner. The next one was built by Charles Watson, in 1847, and the next by Dale Weaver, on the opposite side of the street, now owned by Marcellus Brunk. He was succeeded by Joseph Leever, and he by William Palmer, and he by W. Hawkins. At present it is occupied by M. Brunk, who has worked in it for nine years. This and Doughman's are the only blacksmith-shops in Edenton at present.

In connection with blacksmithing, Doughman & Son do undertaking. The first wagon-shop was built by Daniel Floor, on the lot now owned by Silas Jordan. S. J. Scott had a carriage- and undertaking-shop a few years ago. At the present time Abraham Whitaker has the only one in the place.

T. Little has a shop on Main Street, where he has been working for three years. H. Garrison is the only harness-maker. He has worked in different parts of the village since 1858. His shop at present is on the north side of Main Street.

The first cooper-shop was built in 1845 by John Thompson, on the site of Frank Cremer's wagon-shop. He employed, on an average, 20 hands for twelve years.

There have been several small turning-lathes at various dates in operation.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.—In 1850, Jasper Pierce had a hame-factory and worked six hands. He quit in 1859.

In 1874, N. Kelsey built a hame-factory on the road leading to Fuller's mill. He works 16 hands and manufactures 15,000 pairs annually.

Nicholas Corday has a large tin-shop on Main Street, where he employs five hands in the manufacture of tinware.

Fuller's Steam Grist- and Saw-Mill was built in 1870 by George Greenwalt. Its capacity is 100 bushels of wheat in twelve hours and the same amount of corn. In connection with the grist- is a saw-mill, turning-lathe, and saws for sawing hames and other purposes. The turning-lathe manufactures 3000 pieces daily. This mill gives employment to seven hands on an average.

PHYSICIANS AND THE POST-OFFICE.—The first physician to locate at this place was Dr. J. Dimmitt, in what year is not known. Since his departure Dr. W. Jackson, Dr. C. Leever, Dr. W. Frazee, Dr. Boyer, Dr. Rufus White, Dr. A. Bobs, Dr. W. Carmichael, Dr. Philip Cole, and Dr. Jacob Hall. Dr. S. B. Judkins, who is located at this place at present, was born in 1833; received a collegiate education; studied medicine with his father, Dr. S. Judkins; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1851; has been engaged in the practice of his

profession ever since, and at this place for the past seven years.

Dr. J. H. Norman, who has had an office here since 1875, was born in 1851; received a collegiate education; studied medicine under Dr. H. C. Watkins, of Blanchester, Ohio; graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1875, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Edenton post-office was established in 1841. Robert James was the first postmaster. Since that time Henry Morgan, Louis Asher, Henry Guneson, Margaret Jones, Jacob Swank, and Byron Cramer have acted in that capacity,—the latter since 1875. It has a daily mail.

Edenton is one of the most enterprising villages in the county. Its buildings of all kinds are neat and commodious. Situated in the centre of a large and fertile farming community, it has the means of growing rapidly in wealth and population.

NEWTONVILLE.

Newtonville is situated on the Logtown and Newtonville free turnpike, three miles southwest of the former place. It is a thriving village of 150 inhabitants. It was laid out March 30, 1838, by Stephen Whitaker and Cornelius Washburn, and contained 32 lots and four streets, viz., Main, Amity, Liberty, and Cross, each 66 feet wide. An addition of 12 lots on the Logtown pike was made Jan. 21, 1872, by C. McCollum. John Beltz built the first house on lot No. 12, in September, 1838. It was a one-story log building. The next one was built by Benjamin Clemons, on lot No. 5, in 1839. Jonas Hill, Vandergrif Harris, Thomas Foote, and Enoch Hunter each built houses about that time. The first store was kept by Moses Pickelhiemer on a lot now owned by Samuel McKinnie. The second store was kept by Samuel Beltz, in the building now occupied by S. Shriner, which was built in 1849, which he occupied for five or six years.

In 1869, Zed. South built the store-room that he occupies at the present time.

In 1870, Z. Dickinson had a store where G. E. Mattox's drug-store now is. In 1876 a grange-store was started in this place, of which J. H. Thompson was the manager. In 1868 he was succeeded by George Sapp, and he by G. E. Mattox, who is making drugs a specialty at present. The first blacksmith-shop was built by John Beltz in 1839, and stood on lot No. 19. His son Anderson built the next, on present site of John Strowhover's. William Binkley had a shop on the lot where Mary Shriner now resides. John Strowhover is the only one working at present, where he has been for seven years. Jefferson Rust had the first shoe-shop. He left in 1863, since which time M. M. Hill, Charles Schooley, and Victor Nichols have built shops, where they are now working. In 1866, Francis Kelsey had a harness-shop in a house now occupied by Elias Shumard. In 1873, Cornelius Needham had one also. P. McFarland has one at present in V. Nichols' shoe-shop.

In 1870, Abraham Whitaker built a wagon-shop on Vine Street, in which he has been working ever since.

In 1876, Samuel McKinnie built a carpenter-shop on lot No. 7. John Work has a cabinet- and undertaking-shop, where he has worked for some fifteen years.

FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.—There have been several turning-lathes, owned by Benjamin Clemons, Vandergrif Harris, Thomas Hair, and John Miller, all of whom did a good business. In 1859, Thomas Foster had a cooper-shop where M. M. Hill now lives.

Newtonville Chair-Factory was brought from Boston, in September, 1870, by W. Roudebush, David Jones, and Sylvester Shriner. They remained in partnership until 1873, when W. Roudebush became sole owner.

Its capacity is twenty dozen of chairs daily. It gives employment to about fifteen hands.

The Newtonville Grist-Mill was partially built from Griswold's steam saw-mill, which was purchased in 1876 and removed to this place by J. H. Orebaugh, who is the present proprietor. Its capacity is 100 bushels of wheat in 14 hours.

PHYSICIANS AND THE POST-OFFICE.—The first physician to locate in Newtonville was Dr. A. McNeal, who had an office in the house now occupied by M. M. Hill, in 1848. In 1849 he left. Dr. W. S. Anderson opened an office in 1858. He was born in 1828; received an academic education; studied medicine under Dr. R. Westerfield at Goshen, and finished under Dr. A. B. Emery; graduated from Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in 1852; has been located at Newtonville since 1858. In October, 1879, Dr. W. Barry opened an office at this place. He was born near Blanchester, Ohio, in 1847; received a collegiate education; studied medicine under Dr. J. Watkins, of Blanchester; graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, in the class of 1879.

Newtonville post-office was established in 1845 with Jonas Hill as postmaster. His successors have been Abraham McNeal, W. Hooker, Nathan Hibbits, Louis Asher, Z. Dickinson, Samuel Beltz, and Zed. South, the present incumbent. The mail is daily.

SECRET ORDERS.

EDENTON LOGE, No. 308, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted June 26, 1856, by C. B. Stickney, G. W. M. of the State of Ohio. M. S. Picklehiemer, Jasper Pierce, D. M. Barr, Joseph Hayward, Benedict Jones, Mahlon Pierce, D. W. Thompson, and Louis Asher were charter members. The first officers were M. S. Picklehiemer, N. G.; Jasper Pierce, V. G.; Joseph Hayward, Rec. Sec.; Benedict Jones, Treas. They were elected and installed June 26, 1856. Since that time the following have been the Noble Grands:

1857, January, Jasper Pierce; July, D. M. Barr. 1858, January, L. C. Binkley; July, Henry Morgan. 1859, January, W. A. Carmichael; July, Harrison Jordan. 1860, January, E. Gregory; July, Jasper Pierce. 1861, January, Daniel Weaver; July, John Cramer. 1862, January, John Jordan; July, Amos Jordan. 1863, January, W. L. Cramer; July, W. Palmer. 1864, January, W. McKinnie; July, W. Wene. 1865, January, J. H. Thompson; July, W. H. Picklehiemer. 1866, January, D. W. Thompson; July, Jas. Cramer. 1867, January, S. J. Scott; July, J. D. Murphy. 1868, January, N. Yates; July, David Ingle. 1869, January, John Schuyler; July, Daniel Felter. 1870, January, George Pierce; July, J. T. Barr.

1871, January, Thos. Kelsey; July, J. H. Thompson, Jr. 1872, January, Jacob Jordan; July, Louis Asher. 1873, January, G. W. Sly; July, Henry Garrison. 1874, January, U. B. Malott; July, J. T. Jordan. 1875, January, Marcellus Brink; July, W. Martin. 1876, January, John Schooley; July, S. L. Hazleton. 1877, January, J. E. Hendry; July, A. J. Sly. 1878, January, J. H. Scott; July, A. H. Norman. 1879, January, F. M. Wood; July, Chas. Dunham. 1880, January, Martin Cramer; Silas Oliver, V. G.; J. T. Barr, Rec. Sec.; J. H. Thompson, Per. Sec.; Henry Garrison, Treas.

Aggregate membership is 191; present number, 68. The time of meeting is Saturday evening in each week, at seven o'clock P.M.

The lodge built its first hall before it had obtained a charter. It was situated on the south side of Main Street; was a frame building two stories in height, and cost \$1200. In 1878 it was removed to its present site. In 1878 the lodge built a two-story brick building, 28 by 60 feet, the upper story being a lodge hall, the lower for a store. It cost \$4000, and was dedicated Aug. 17, 1878, by P. G. J. T. De Mar, special deputy. In 1858 the lodge purchased four acres of land from Robert Fuller, to be used for a cemetery, which is being filled up rapidly. There are three of the charter members of Edenton Lodge who are still members, viz.: D. W. Thompson, Louis Asher, and Jasper Pierce. This is among the wealthiest lodges of the State.

NEWTONVILLE LODGE, No. 685, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted July 26, 1879, by the Most Worthy Grand Master, E. K. Wilcox, with Z. South, W. E. Montgomery, J. C. Work, Charles Schooley, B. Shields, U. B. Malott, W. S. Anderson, M. M. Hill, F. M. Wood, John Schooley, George Wood, M. Brunk, C. C. Brown, A. Shoe, A. Whitaker, W. G. Cramer, S. S. Woods, and George Pierce as charter members.

Officers for 1879.—N. G., Z. South; V. G., J. P. Work; Sec., C. Schooley; Per. Sec., W. E. Montgomery; Treas., A. Whitaker; Warden, W. T. Cramer; Cond., W. S. Anderson; I. G., C. C. Brown; O. G., M. Brunk; R. S. N. G., W. B. Malott; L. S. V. G., M. M. Hill; R. S. S., F. M. Wood; L. S. S., A. Williams.

1880.—N. G., J. P. Work; V. G., W. S. Anderson; Sec., A. Williams; Per. Sec., M. Brunk; Treas., Z. South; Warden, M. M. Hill; Cond., J. H. Orebaugh; I. G., S. S. Wood; O. G., W. E. Montgomery; R. S. N. G., C. Schooley; L. S. N. G., W. B. Malott; L. S. V. G., F. C. Manning; R. S. S., G. W. Sligh; L. S. S., G. M. Wood. At present the lodge meets in the school-house on every Saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

In September, 1879, the lodge commenced to build a hall, which is not completed at the present time. It is situated on Main Street, and will cost \$2000.

In 1879 a lodge of Masons located at Newtonville, working under a dispensation, which has since been taken away from it.

EDENTON LODGE, No. 332, F. AND A. M.,

was organized March 5, 1857, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, with James Crossen, Andrew

Jackson, Granville Jackson, J. S. Murphy, J. D. Murphy, W. Murphy, N. W. Jordan, Harrison Jordan, J. J. Wainwright, Josiah Prickett, Cyrus Brown, J. H. Prickett, W. A. Carmichael, Charles Wood, Franklin Lyons, James Prickett, John McCollum, Silas Muchmore, A. F. Morrison, and W. P. Jackson. The officers under the dispensation were Andrew Jackson, W. M.; J. J. Wainwright, S. W.; Joseph D. Murphy, J. W.; J. S. Murphy, S. D.; James Crossen, Sec.; N. W. Jordan, Treas.; and Harrison Jordan, Tyler. After they had worked six months the Grand Lodge of the State took the dispensation away from them; but on the 5th of April, 1860, a second dispensation was granted, and the following officers were elected: Andrew Jackson, W. M.; J. J. Wainwright, S. W.; J. D. Murphy, J. W.; J. S. Murphy, S. D.; Granville Jackson, J. D.; James Crossen, Sec.; N. W. Jordan, Treas.; W. Murphy, Tyler. On Dec. 20, 1860, the lodge was constituted by W. H. Cummings, proxy of the Grand Worthy Master of the State of Ohio. Since that time the following have served as Masters and Secretaries:

Masters.—1861, Andrew Jackson; 1862–63, J. J. Wainwright; 1864, J. S. Murphy; 1865–66, J. J. Wainwright; 1867–69, J. S. Murphy; 1870, J. J. Wainwright; 1871, A. Jackson; 1872–75, J. S. Murphy; 1876, J. Schuyler; 1877, John Sutton; 1878, J. J. Wainwright; 1879, Lee Grimes.

Secretaries.—1861, Jas. Crossen; 1862, Daniel Weaver; 1863, W. Palmer; 1864–65, M. S. Pickelhiemer; 1866, Z. Dickenson; 1867, John Schuyler; 1868–69, J. J. Wainwright; 1870–71, J. S. Murphy; 1872–75, J. J. Wainwright; 1876, J. E. Hendry; 1877–78, Hiram Prickett; 1879, C. Whitenack.

1880.—A. B. Friend, W. M.; C. J. Spain, S. W.; J. S. Murphy, J. W.; Byron Cremer, Treas.; Marion Chaney, Sec.; John Sutton, S. D.; James McGraw, J. D.; J. H. Prickett and J. J. Wainwright, Stewards; W. H. Wainwright, Tyler. Aggregate membership, 80; present number, 50.

In 1860 a brick building, two stories in height, was built on Cross Street. The upper story is used for a place of meeting for the lodge; the lower for a town-hall.

Edenton Lodge is one of the wealthiest in the county for the time it has been established.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The first school-house built in Wayne township was on the farm now owned by Amos Jordan, in 1815. It was a log building, and would seat about 25 pupils. Who the first teacher was that kept school in it is not known. The next one was on or near the site of the school-house in district No. 2, and was built in 1817. It was also a log building.

A man by the name of Scanlin was among the first teachers in the township. W. S. Morrison is also remembered as another one of the early teachers. In 1826 the township was divided into six districts, and in 1831 another one was added. After the organization of Jackson township the number was reduced, but for only one or two years. In 1839 the number of districts was increased to eight, and in 1851 to nine, and 1867 to ten, which is the present num-

ett, J. H. Prickett, William Hawkins, Hiram Prickett, Abraham Whitenack, Jacob Jordan, Isaac Hawkins, Sarah R. Jackson, Nancy Wainwright, Ann C. Barr, Susan Hawkins, Martha Prickett, Jane Prickett, Susannah Prickett, C. P. Hawkins, Sarah Picklehiemer, Elizabeth Picklehiemer, David Picklehiemer, Starkey Harris, Nancy Harris, John T. Caudle, Albert Yale, Thomas Little, A. P. Little, Theodore Little, M. Little, Uzzie Clayton, Jane Clayton, Jones Ragston, David Ingle, Sarah Ingle, William Prickett, Ann Picklehiemer, and Mary Hawkins were members.

First church officers were: Trustees, M. S. Picklehiemer, A. Whitenuck, Jacob Jordon, J. H. Prickett, William Ingle, David Ingle, D. Thompson, James Crosson, John Cramer, Silas Muchmore, and W. McKinnie, who are the present trustees with the exception of William Ingle, who has been added since the organization. Elders, Hiram Prickett, chief; M. S. Picklehiemer, recording; and J. H. Prickett, financial. The elders at the present time are W. D. Courts, A. P. Little, and J. H. Prickett. Aggregate membership, 175; present, 125. P. P. Woolf, Josiah Butler, and J. S. Hawkins have gone out from this church as ministers.

The first pastor was Rev. P. P. Woolf, who preached for two years, Rev. R. A. M. Johnston for five years, Josiah Butler two years, Rev. Uriah Milburn for three years, and Rev. J. W. Klise for four years, who is the pastor at the present time. It belongs to the Ohio Council and Fourth District Circle. In 1864 the trustees of the church, acting as a building committee in general, and Andrew Jackson, Moses Picklehiemer, and William Ingle as a special committee, built a frame church 50 by 60, and one story in height, at a cost of \$2800. The church is situated on Cross Street, and is one of the largest frame churches in the county. It was dedicated in September, 1864, by the Rev. H. T. Bowman. This was the first Christian Union church built in the State of Ohio. In 1865 the second Grand Council of the church was held at this place. After the church was built a Sunday-school was organized, with Hiram Prickett as superintendent. He has been succeeded by Jacob Jordon, David Picklehiemer, Moses Picklehiemer, J. H. Prickett, W. H. Clayton, C. P. Hawkins, M. Clayton, W. McKinnie, N. J. Prickett, M. Little, Josiah Prickett, and W. D. Courts.

WOODVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1848, Rev. David Thompson here preached in the school-house and at the Baptist church; and in 1849 he organized a church at this place, of which Samuel Taylor, Patience Taylor, Amos Foote, Elizabeth Foote, Caleb Taylor, Catherine Taylor, Samuel Augustin, Mehitable Augustin, John Foote, Mary Foote, Jacob Frybarger, and Elizabeth Frybarger were constituent members. First elder was Jacob Frybarger; since that time Samuel Taylor, Samuel Augustin, and Amos Foote have filled that office. Deacons, Samuel Taylor, W. Rice, Moses Dudley, Benjamin Olin. Aggregate membership, 120; present number, 60. The first pastor was Rev. David Thompson. Rev. John Perigee, — Davey, and — Trowbridge have also preached for this church. There has been no preaching in the church for over two years. In 1850 a frame church

36 by 46 was built on Main Street at a cost of \$750. Present value of church property is \$500. In 1852 a Sunday-school was organized, which has been in operation about one-third of the time since.

WOODVILLE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH

was organized March 18, 1866, by Rev. J. J. Woolf, with a membership of 11. First officers were: Leading Elder, George Jester; Recording, Z. Dickinson; Financial, J. D. Hogan. Present officers are Elder J. M. Swigert, Leading; Ann Bradenburg, Recording; and Joseph Bradenburg, Financial. Aggregate membership, 225; present, 40. The first pastor was Rev. Josiah Butler, who preached for the church for seven years. Pastors at present time are Rev. John Klise and Rev. A. Brook. Belongs to the Ohio Council and Fourth District.

In 1867 the society built a frame church on Main Street, at a cost of \$1350. Vincent Brown, J. M. Swigert, T. F. Lyons, George Slusher, and A. J. Bradenburg, who are the trustees at the present time, acted as building committee.

THE JORDAN CEMETERY

is situated on the north side of the Milford and Woodville free turnpike, west of Edenton, and near the present residence of Amos Jordan. It was set apart as a public cemetery by Jacob Jordan in 1813. Its area is about one acre. The first person buried in it was a man by the name of McKinley. At present it is not used, as there is no room for any more graves. It is next to the most populous city of the dead in Clermont County.

In connection with the various churches small cemeteries are maintained, and in 1858 Edenton Lodge of Odd-Fellows set aside two acres of ground for burial purposes. The first person interred in it was Daniel Barr, Oct. 18, 1859.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM ROUDEBUSH.

No family in Clermont has in a greater degree contributed to the settlement, development, and progress of the county in all its relations than that of Roudebush, which at this day is one of the most extensive in its territory, and is especially noted for the rare business tact and high personal standing that characterize its members and make them marked personages in all the departments of life. In the year 1650 two brothers and a sister of the Roudebush family emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to America, and located at New York City, then a quaint little Dutch village. There they remained until 1666, when they removed to Frederick Co., Md. In Holland they were merchants and reputed to be wealthy. In America they followed merchandising until their removal to the Maryland colony, when they became farmers and the owners of several large mills. In the New World this family thrived even more than in the Old.

One of their members, Daniel Roudebush, was born in 1749, and in 1774 married Christina Snively, born in Penn-



Engraved by George S. Smith, N.Y.

Wm. Handbush



Engraved by General Sartain Phila.

Elizabeth C. Rouse.

sylvania in 1759. She was also of Dutch descent, and was a niece of Dr. Snively, one of the most celebrated physicians in the colonies at that time. In 1796, Daniel Roudebush, with his family, emigrated to Bryant's Station, Ky., where he remained until 1799, when he purchased five hundred acres of land from Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., in Stark's survey, No. 2753, in Clermont Co., Ohio, at two dollars per acre, and immediately located on it. He died Oct. 3, 1804, from the effects of exposure while lost in the woods in the previous December, and his wife Christina died June 10, 1833. Their son, Jacob Roudebush, was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1777. In the month of October, 1806, he bought one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land from Gen. James Taylor, in Taylor's survey, No. 4237. On April 17, 1807, he married Elizabeth Hartman, by which union were born six sons and four daughters, viz., William, Francis J., Daniel, James, John, and Ambrose, the last four deceased; Mary Ann, married to ex-sheriff Michael Cowen; Rebecca, married to John Rapp; Paulina, married to James Rapp; and Sarah, never married, the last two deceased. Jacob Roudebush had one sister, who married Andrew Frybarger, of Goshen. Jacob died May 25, 1835, of cholera, and his wife Elizabeth (Hartman) departed this life July 5, 1869. She was a member of Baptist Church for sixty-eight years. He was one of the best farmers of his day, and from being by avocation in his youth a distiller, he turned his attention to agriculture and became successful and noted as a tiller of the soil. He was quiet and unassuming in his manners, and died universally respected. Mrs. Elizabeth (Hartman) Roudebush's memory of places and things and power of description of what she had seen or known was not equaled by any person in the county. She was a woman of extraordinary mental temperament, and on her maternal side was related to the Hutchinsons of Massachusetts and New York, and was descended from William Hutchinson (her grandfather of three generations preceding), who emigrated to America in 1626, and settled in Massachusetts Bay. Her great-grandfather, William Hutchinson, was born in 1695, and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Von, was born March 6, 1700. She was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and at the age of six years was kidnapped and brought to America. They were married in 1723, and William Hutchinson, Jr., was born Dec. 13, 1724, who in 1754 was married to his wife Catherine, born May 17, 1731. To William Hutchinson, Jr., and his wife Catherine was born March 24, 1755, Mary, who married Christopher Hartman. William Hutchinson, Jr., and his wife Catherine had also four sons who were Methodist preachers, to wit, Robert, Sylvester, Aaron, and Ezekiel. Ezekiel came to Ohio in 1806, and was the father of Aaron, now living in Jackson township.

The father of Christopher Hartman (father of Elizabeth, who was the mother of William Roudebush) was born in Livintzburg, Prussia, May 6, 1750, and came to America in 1753, accompanied by his father and four brothers. He was a millwright by occupation, married Mary Hutchinson in Mercer Co., N. J., in August, 1776, by which union were born three sons and five daughters; and of the latter, Elizabeth, born May 22, 1783, in Mercer Co., N. J., was

married to Jacob Roudebush, father of the subject of this notice; and Rachel, married to John Page, is the only one now living.

Christopher Hartman emigrated to Kentucky in 1795, coming by water from Washington, Pa., and settled at Lexington. In 1801 he removed to Williamsburgh township, in this county, and purchased of Gen. Lytle five hundred acres of land in survey No. 4780. It has been ascertained that the great-great-grandmother of William Roudebush, Ann Von, stolen and kidnapped from Holland, was of noble blood, and belonged to one of the wealthiest Dutch families, and was spirited away to the New World by designing persons, in hopes of securing a large reward for her ransom and return.

No county in the "Great Northwest Territory" excelled Clermont in the character of its early settlers,—men of strong muscle and indomitable will, of deep religious devotion, and rare intelligence for pioneers opening up the unbroken forests to civilization, and forming a magnificent frontier bulwark to the then young republic just launched upon the sea of nations. Among the first to settle in Northern Clermont, in the last year of the last century, were two men who became noted in the annals of the county as its leading farmers and business men, Daniel and Jacob Roudebush, respectively the grandfather and father of Col. William Roudebush, the present largest land-owner of Clermont soil. Col. Roudebush was born Feb. 2, 1809, about two miles northwest of the village of Boston, on the farm now owned by Mr. L. Girard, the second year after the first log cabin was erected on it, and when it was all in woods. His father had no means of supporting his family only by his labor in clearing away the forest and raising what wheat and corn he could on the land he cleared, cutting his wheat with a sickle and threshing it with a flail, and blowing out the chaff with a sheet by the aid of his wife. His father had paid for his farm the year before William's birth, and had a team of horses and a cow, and soon got a few sheep. His wife spun, wove, and made all the clothing worn from the flax raised on the place and from the sheep kept, which for many years had to be penned up every night on account of the wolves then infesting the county. When about five years old William was sent to school to a widow lady, who had settled half a mile from his father's dwelling, for there was no school-house in that neighborhood, and when not at school he was required to help his father pick and burn brush when clearing up the woods. When nine years old his father and other settlers built a school-house of rough logs, puncheon floor, stick-and-mud chimney, paper windows, and benches split out of logs. To this William went a few weeks in the winter, when there was a subscription school of one quarter (three months), and the balance of the time he aided his father on the farm until his sixteenth year, when he attended the school kept by Samuel McClellan, for five months. The next winter he studied "Kirkham's Grammar," walking three miles to school, and the following season he took up geography in addition. The succeeding winter he went to school at Goshen, and made some progress in algebra. The ensuing year he taught school at what was called Rapp's school-house, working in the summer and fall on the canal-lock near Chillicothe as a stone-cutter, and

of nights kept the accounts of the workmen (for which he got extra pay), on a contract of Gen. Thomas Worthington, son of Governor Thomas Worthington, of Chillicothe. He returned from Chillicothe, and taught school in the winters and worked on the farm in the summers—his father having bought another one—until 1835, when his father died. He, with his mother, settled his father's estate, and had the management of the old farm, his brother Daniel having married and moved upon the other. He still taught school in the winters; was deputy assessor one spring and assessed three townships. By this time he had saved some money, and in December, 1835, purchased the farm on which he now lives, composed of two hundred and twelve acres on Moore's Fork of Stonelick Creek, for eight hundred and fifty dollars, all of which was then in woods, and not a stick of timber cut off save by hunters. In the following spring he deadened forty acres of it, and in spring of 1837 began clearing up the first of the forest. In 1833 he was elected clerk of Stonelick township, and re-elected the four following years.

In March, 1837, he was appointed county commissioner by the Common Pleas Court to fill a vacancy, and also was *ex-officio* fund commissioner to loan out some thirty thousand dollars of the county's allotted share of the State fund received from the government as proceeds of sales of the public lands, and in October, 1837, was elected by the people as commissioner for three years, and re-elected in 1840 for a like term. In the fall of 1843, William Roudebush, John D. White, of Brown County, and James F. Sargent, of Washington township, were elected the three representatives to the Forty-second General Assembly of Ohio from the district composed of Clermont, Clinton, and Brown Counties, and in 1844 William Roudebush was again elected as the sole representative from Clermont. In his two years in the Legislature he took high rank as a debater, and stood justly reputed as one of the Democratic leaders in ability and influence. His speech in the House on Feb. 11, 1845, on the final passage of the bill to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies, was published throughout the Democratic press of the State, and received the marked encomiums of his party editors for its ability and power, and nettled the Whigs as much as it pleased the Democrats.

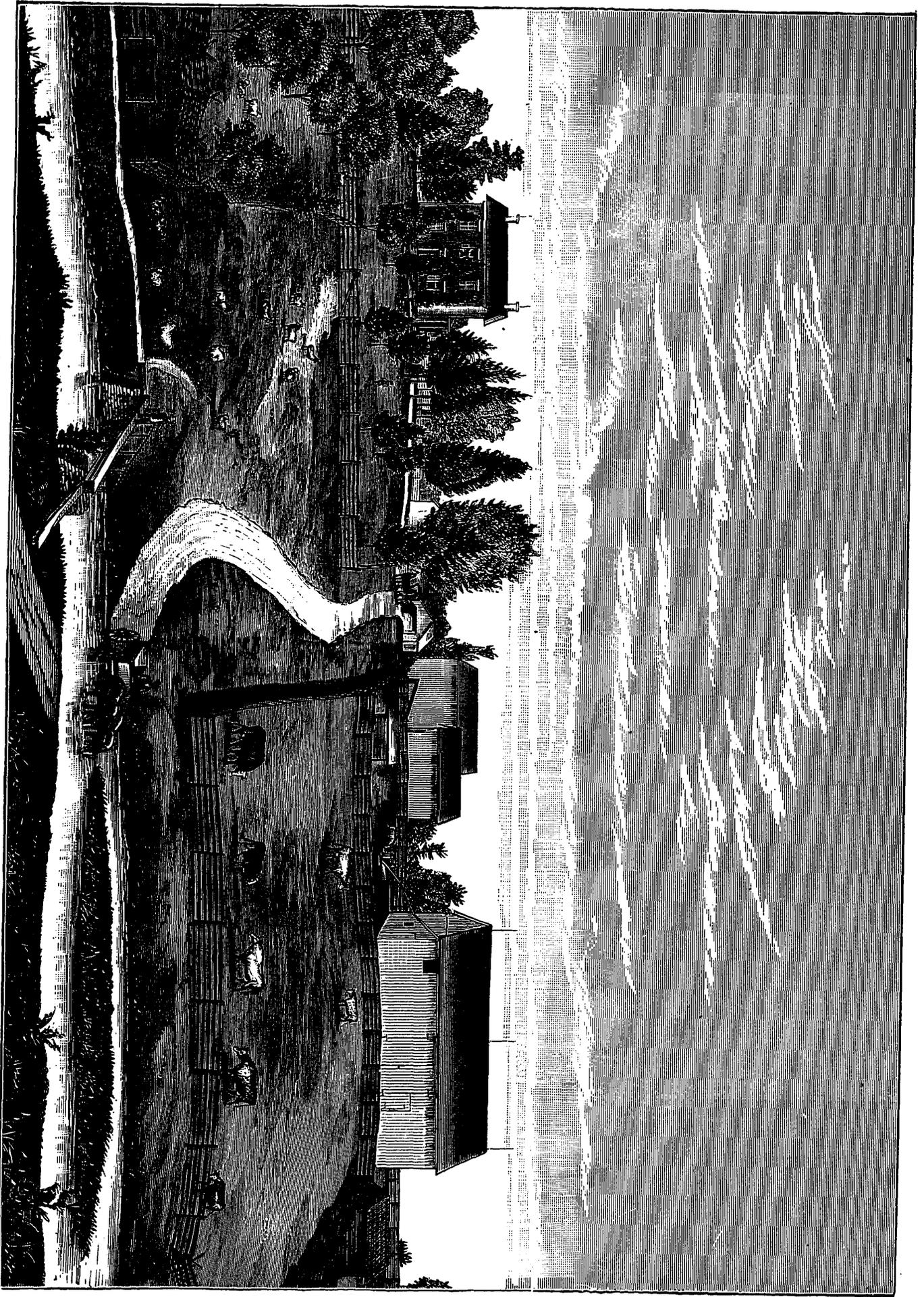
In 1845 or 1846 he was appointed land-appraiser for the district of Stonelick, Jackson, Wayne, and Goshen townships, under the first law in Ohio placing all property at its cash value. In 1839 he had been elected justice of the peace of Stonelick, and served three years, and in 1851 was elected magistrate of Wayne, serving a full term. In 1838 he was appointed on the board of county school examiners, in which capacity he served for three years, and previous to that, under another law, he had been township examiner. Col. Roudebush took an active interest in the old militia for fifteen years, and participated in all the trainings, musters, and marches that distinguished the county forty years ago in their evolutions and parades. He was elected captain of the fifth rifle company in the First Rifle Regiment, Third Brigade, Eighth Division of the Ohio militia, on Sept. 7, 1832, and thus served until September, 1836, when he was elected major of the same regiment, which rank he

held until September, 1841, when he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, serving in that capacity until September, 1844, when he was elected colonel of the same regiment, and so served until September, 1847, when he resigned his commission. He was the most popular and efficient officer of the county, and his command in appearance and efficiency were not excelled by any soldiers of the State militia. All his time has been employed, when not engaged in official duties, in agricultural pursuits. When the war of the Rebellion began, in 1861, he had passed the age subjecting him to a draft, and none of his family was liable to it or old enough for military duty, yet he paid out of his pocket over one thousand dollars to relieve his township from draft and for bounties to soldiers enlisting in the Union army. On Sept. 13, 1862, he was appointed provost-marshal of Clermont County, and so served until the repeal of that county system in 1863. A Democrat of the Jackson stripe then, as now, he sustained the government in the suppression of the Rebellion and in the raising of all the quotas of volunteers for the war.

In 1870 he was elected a member of the State board of equalization from the district composed of the counties of Clermont and Brown, and took in its session of 1870 and 1871, at Columbus, a very active part, and was the choice of a large number of the board for its president, but declined in favor of his intimate friend, Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, who was then elected to that position. Clermont County by its local board had returned the total valuation of its taxable property at eleven million six hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars; but Col. Roudebush, by his untiring energy, great ability, and commanding influence, succeeded in reducing it in the board to ten million six hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars,—a reduction of over a million of dollars,—and about the same in Brown, which made the State tax about fifteen thousand dollars less in each county than it had been before, and would have continued to be under the valuations returned to the board had not his keen intellect and untiring efforts prevented it.

He has been administrator and executor of many estates. He settled that of his grandmother, Christina (Snively) Roudebush, nearly fifty years ago; next that of his father, in 1835, and from that to the present time, he has administered upon a very large number. He has acted also as guardian for a great number of minors. While he has been remarkably successful in the acquisition of wealth, he has received but little in the way of official fees, while his labors in the many public stations he has held have been generally arduous and often irksome. Hence, in none of his public offices did he make any money, and when he was county commissioner he received but two dollars per day, as fund commissioner the same, and a like amount in the Legislature. While serving as school examiner and member of State board of equalization he received no compensation, as the law authorized none. In all the military positions he held no fees or salary were paid to any officer or private, yet all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years were required to drill at least two days each year, and the Rifle Regiment, to which he be-

RESIDENCE OF WM. ROUDELSH, NEWTONVILLE, CLEMMONT CO., OHIO.



longed, was required to drill several days both in the fall and spring, the privates having their rifles furnished, but the officers had to supply their own swords, pistols, etc.

On Dec. 11, 1849, he married Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Orson and Nancy (Corbly) Clark, by whom he has two children, William Franklin Roudebush, ex-county treasurer and an attorney of the Clermont bar, and George Milton Roudebush. On Jan. 13, 1850, he removed from Stonelick township, in which he was born, and where he had lived up to that time, to the farm of two hundred and twelve acres in Wayne township which he bought, being occupied entirely by woods. He has made great improvements on it, having built the fine residence in which he has ever since resided. In April, 1847, he purchased six hundred acres of land of Gen. Stirling H. R. Gresham, of Georgia, of which he soon after sold four hundred acres, but the balance he cleared up, improved, and still owns. In 1853 he bought of John Manning one hundred and forty-five acres in Gen. Lytle's survey, No. 4440, out of which he made an addition to the town of Newtonville and sold many lots, and donated the one on which the Baptist church is built, making the largest subscription for its erection. In 1870 he, with Sylvester Shriner and David Jones, erected the chair-factory at Newtonville, both of whose interests he soon bought. He sold the lot on which the Newtonville school edifice was constructed, and in 1877 sold to John Orebaugh the lot on which he built the grist-mill in that village. In July, 1848, he purchased of Mary Pool, of Scotland, two hundred and twenty-four acres adjoining his homestead, and of it sold one hundred and twenty acres to William Dimmitt. In 1859 he bought of Col. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., two hundred and sixty-three acres in Fox & Taylor's survey, in Stonelick, of which he conveyed forty-five acres to Rebecca Williams, twenty-six to J. R. Hill, twenty-six to Alfred Shields, and four to M. Wood.

Since 1860 he has bought and sold several farms, and now owns over eighteen hundred acres in Clermont County, of which some eleven hundred are in Wayne township. From 1850 to 1880 his time has been almost exclusively engaged in farming, but during that period he served several years as president of the Milford, Edenton and Woodville Turnpike Company, and is now the acting president of the Cincinnati, Fayetteville, Hillsboro' and Huntington Railroad, to the building of which he has contributed four thousand dollars in cash on the stock he has taken in it. He is one of the largest stockholders in the First National Bank of Batavia, and has been one of its directors since its organization, holding the office of vice-president for over a decade. In the past third of a century he has paid over five thousand dollars security debts, yet he is the largest proprietor in acres and value of Clermont lands in the county, and probably its wealthiest citizen. He has ever taken the greatest interest in all educational matters, and frequently served on the Wayne township board of education. In the past thirty years he has raised and sold over thirty thousand dollars' worth of hay, the same amount of cattle and hogs, the same amount of corn, wheat, oats, and flax-seed; three thousand dollars' worth of potatoes, same of butter, eggs, poultry, etc., making in the neighborhood of one hun-

dred thousand dollars' worth of productions from his lands sold direct. His productions up to 1840 were large, and still larger in the decade following. Col. Roudebush, although over threescore years and ten, is still as active as ever, physically and mentally, and is a type of Ohio's successful farmers. His stern integrity, his patriotism, his charitable disposition, and pure, unsullied character have never been questioned, and his ability and energy are known and recognized and esteemed throughout the county in which today, as he ever has been, he is a favorite. He belongs to that old school of gentlemen who believed in honor, honesty, and purity in official station, and aimed at success by labor and pure methods instead of the miserable devices and *finesse* that have too often characterized the lives of later public and business men of this progressive but fast age, when riches are more speedily acquired, but by more questionable means, than a quarter of a century ago.

The present generation knows but little of and can hardly appreciate what it cost their fathers and grandfathers in suffering and labor to transmit to them the priceless heritage of these delightful hills and valleys of Clermont, ever beautiful, whether we visit them amid the budding flowers of spring, or when clothed in the gorgeous beauty of summer, or in the regal robes of autumn, or yet in the sublime desolation of winter, when all nature seems left alone in silent contemplation with its Maker. The sufferings and trials of our pioneers are oft-told tales, household stories, historical facts within the reach of all, yet how prone are we to shut our eyes and ears to the lessons they teach and the examples they point out for our imitation! The subject of this sketch came from a heroic ancestry, among the very first in this county to blaze the paths to civilization, and his whole wonderful career of success, high public services, and pure life should be an example to the young to follow instead of the blazing meteors of modern days that rise in splendor, but, devoid of industry and correct moral principles, soon sink into obscurity and merited oblivion.

ELIZABETH (CLARK) ROUDEBUSH.

Elizabeth (Clark) Roudebush, wife of Col. William Roudebush, of Wayne township, and a most estimable woman, is descended from ancestry on the paternal and maternal side illustrious in the annals of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and subsequently honorably associated with the pioneer history of the Northwest Territory, and later with the important events attending and succeeding the admission of Ohio into the Union. She was the second in a family of thirteen children, whose parents were Orson and Nancy (Corbly) Clark, and was born Oct. 26, 1818, near Plainville, Hamilton Co., Ohio. When one year old she moved with her parents to Miami County, in this State, on Lost Creek, near the present beautiful town of Cass, which was then a new country, thinly settled, and almost an unbroken forest. There they endured the hardships and privations incident to the early pioneers of a new country. In the spring of 1829 she, with her parents, moved to Warren Co., Ohio, near Lebanon. In 1832 they moved to Clermont County, and located near Withamsville, but in 1837 removed to

Wayne township, on what is now known as the Clark homestead, purchased by her father in 1835. In 1841 she united with the Stonelick Baptist Church, of which to this day she has remained a zealous, consistent, and exemplary member. She was married Dec. 11, 1849, by Rev. William Blair, to Col. William Roudebush, by whom she has had two children, William Franklin and George Milton Roudebush. Of these W. F. Roudebush, after a five years' course at the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School, there graduated with high honors in the collegiate course in 1874, attended and graduated at the Cincinnati Law College in 1876, and was thereupon admitted to the practice of law, in which he is now extensively engaged, his office being located at Batavia. He married Ida, daughter of Dr. W. S. Anderson, of Newtonville, and in the fall of 1877, at the age of twenty-five years, was appointed treasurer of Clermont County to fill a vacancy, and for a year filled that office with unswerving fidelity and integrity to the public, and with honor to himself, being the youngest man who ever held that or any other responsible county office in Clermont. The second son, George M. Roudebush, attended the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School, and graduated in the scientific course, and lives at home, assisting his father in the care of his large landed possessions. Orson Clark, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Southampton Co., Va., in February, 1792, and emigrated with his father, Judge James Clark, to Ohio in 1797, and on May 25, 1815, married Nancy, daughter of Rev. John Corbly. Mr. Clark was a hard-working man of excellent business and personal traits, and by his industry, tact, and successful management accumulated a considerable estate, and died in 1864, respected by the community as an upright citizen who had passed an honorable life in developing his adopted State, and greatly assisted in its onward march to moral and material prosperity. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) Roudebush, was Nancy Corbly, born Jan. 21, 1800, near the present site of Mount Washington, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and died near Newtonville, Clermont Co., Ohio, June 30, 1877. For fifty-seven years she was a faithful follower of Christ and a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and for forty-one years was intimately and favorably known by the people among whom she died. She came of honored ancestry on both sides, and it can be truthfully said she was a faithful and devoted mother, a kind and accommodating neighbor, a true and loyal Christian, and her life was a long and useful one, and though void of all ostentation and pride, yet rose to the dignity of the highest excellence, viz., a conscientious performance of what she believed to be her duty in life.

Judge James Clark, grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) Roudebush, was one of the most distinguished pioneers of the Northwest Territory, and became noted in the State after its admission into the Union by his brilliant and useful public life, and by his literary and scholastic attainments. He descended from a family noted for its patriotic participation and achievements in the Revolutionary era, both in civil life and in the Continental army, as well as in the French and Indian war, in the struggles of the feeble colonies against French aggressions and savage massacres. James Clark emigrated from Southampton Co., Va., to

Ohio in 1797, and settled in Hamilton County. On his first arrival and for a few subsequent years he taught school. He was a celebrated mathematical scholar, and the author of "Clark's Arithmetic," so generally used over fourscore years ago. An excellent penman, he was in his day unsurpassed as an accountant. He was a representative from Hamilton County in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies of Ohio, that convened in the years 1808-9-10 in Chillicothe, and arose to distinction as a legislator. He served for seven years as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., Ohio, and was called in various other positions to serve the public, all of which he filled with rare ability and fidelity. Judge Clark was one of the best types of the educated pioneers who came West in the last century, and the impress of whose strong minds, indomitable wills, Spartan courage, and inflexible honesty has been indelibly written in the legislation of Ohio, its material development, and the character of its people. Rev. John Corbly, Jr., the grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) Roudebush on the maternal side, was born in Pennsylvania, and, like his father, was a Baptist preacher. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio about the year 1798, settled in Hamilton County, founded, or early preached for, the Clough Church, near Mount Washington, and was one of the first ministers of any denomination to preach in Clermont County, and the very first of the Baptist persuasion. He died in 1814, near Mount Washington, and his widow afterwards married Matthias Corwin, father of the great lawyer, statesman, and orator, Governor Thomas Corwin. Rev. John Corbly, Jr., was the father of twelve children, of whom the fourth was Nancy, the mother of Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) Roudebush, and he was an able and eloquent expounder of the gospel, a pioneer in his church, as his father had been before him in Pennsylvania; and among the Baptists of Southern Ohio the name of Rev. John Corbly, Jr., is still held in the most sacred veneration as associated with hallowed memories of their pioneer history and the organization of their early churches. Rev. John Corbly, Sr., father of Rev. John Corbly, Jr., and great-grandfather of Elizabeth (Clark) Roudebush, and the ancestor of all the well-known Corbly families in Clermont and Hamilton Counties, Ohio, was born in England in 1733. At an early age he emigrated to Pennsylvania, but being too poor to pay his passage across the ocean, he was sold, according to a custom quite prevalent previous to the American Revolution, for a period of four years. Upon the expiration of his term of service he removed to Culpepper Co., Va., where he was converted under the ministry of a celebrated preacher, Rev. James Ireland. He soon entered the ministry, and shared with his brethren in the persecutions that grew out of their persistence in preaching the gospel as they understood it.

From June 4, 1768, until the exciting scenes of the Revolution diverted men's minds from religious questions, many Baptist preachers were imprisoned, some of them as often as four times each. Among these was Rev. John Corbly, Sr., who lay several weeks in Culpepper jail on this account. In the year 1768, probably because of these prosecutions, he moved into Pennsylvania, in what was called the Red Stone country, comprising the southwestern

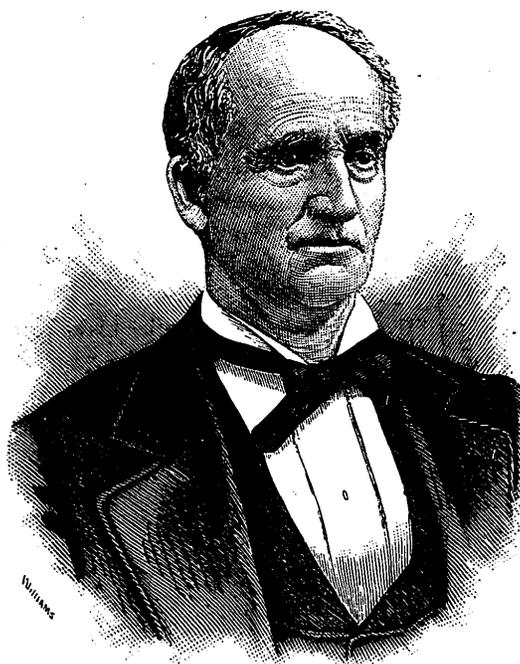
counties. Here he actively engaged in the ministry, organizing a number of churches, which in 1776 formed the Red Stone Association. Of one of these, the Goshen Church, he was its beloved pastor for the last twenty-eight years of his eventful life.

It was during his ministry in the Red Stone Association that Rev. John Corbly, Sr., met with a most terrible affliction at the hands of the Indians. On Sunday, May 10, 1772, he had an appointment to preach at one of his meeting-houses on Big Whiteley Creek, and about a mile from his dwelling-house. He set out through the woods for the Lord's house, with his wife and five children, to hold his public worship, and not suspecting any danger, he walked behind a few rods with his Bible in his hand, meditating on his sermon about to be delivered. While thus engaged, on a sudden he was alarmed by the frightful shrieks of his dear family before him, and ran immediately to their relief with all possible speed, vainly looking for a club as he sped. When within a few yards of them his beloved wife observing him cried out for him to escape from the seven Indians. At this instant one of the savages coming up behind him he had to run, and eluded him. The Indians killed the infant in Mrs. Corbly's arms and struck her several times, but not bringing her to the ground, the one who had attempted to shoot Mr. Corbly approached and shot her through the body and then scalped her. His little son, aged six years, and a daughter of four were dispatched by the bloodthirsty savages sinking their tomahawks into their brains and then scalping them. His eldest daughter attempted to escape by concealing herself in a hollow tree about six rods from the fatal scene of action. Observing the Indians retiring, as she supposed, she deliberately crept out from her place of concealment, when one of the savages yet remaining on the ground espied her, and running up knocked her down and scalped her. The wife and children were all horribly mangled, and of them only one little girl recovered from her wounds and survived,—the fifth one, not mentioned above, who crawled into the bushes, lived, and afterwards emigrated to the valley of the Great Miami, reared a large family in Ohio, and had a son named Corbly, who became an eminent preacher. The father fled to a neighboring block-house and obtained assistance, but when he and the aid came upon the scene, sad and awful was the dismal sight that met their eyes,—his wife shot, the brains of her infant (snatched from her arms) dashed out against a tree, and the other four children tomahawked and scalped, but one of whom, as above stated, recovered. For a considerable time the bereaved father was unable to preach, but he finally received strength to renew his ministerial labors, which were very successful. During the celebrated Whisky Insurrection, which occurred in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, Rev. John Corbly, Sr., was unjustly suspected of aiding and abetting the insurgents. With a large number of others he was arrested, taken to Philadelphia, and after being paraded through the streets was lodged in prison. Here his wants were ministered to by his Baptist brethren of that city, prominent among whom was Rev. William Rogers, D.D., formerly pastor of the old First Church, but then a professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Corbly was dis-

charged without trial by the government, which discovered the falsity of the charges against him and his entire innocence. Rev. Mr. Corbly was married three times, and his second wife, slain by the Indians, was a superior woman, as was also his third. He died in 1803, and carried to his death the scars on his ankles made by the fetters he wore when in jail for preaching the Baptist doctrine not according to the established church of Virginia. The Corblys and Clarks were of an ancestry whose pioneer deeds of valor in behalf of liberty of conscience and freedom from British rule, and of services against the red men, are commemorated in the brightest annals of our country, and from these the subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant, and in her are blended the virtues and noble qualities that distinguished them and mark her as the loving mother and devoted wife, the model housekeeper and zealous Christian.

JAMES CROSSON.

William Crosson, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., in 1795, and moved with his parents in



James Crosson

1806 to Ohio, settling near Marrow, Warren Co. He served in the war of 1812, and participated in several battles against the British and their Indian allies. He married Miss Margaret Simonton, whose father was one of the first settlers about Loveland, before Clermont County was organized or Ohio admitted into the Union. He served over thirty years as justice of the peace of his township and until his old age compelled him to decline any more re-elections. He was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856 (Buchanan and Breckenridge) in his congressional district, and as executor and administrator settled more estates in his time than any other man in

Warren County. He raised a large family, and died in 1879, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried with Masonic honors by the order of which for half a century he had been a distinguished member. At his funeral rites Rev. A. Hamilton preached the sermon to an immense attendance of his order and of the pioneers assembled from far and near, and Gen. Durbin delivered a most eloquent address on the life and character of the deceased patriarch. His wife and companion of fifty-four years died in 1874, loved and revered by numerous and honorable descendants, and by the community in which she was most highly respected as "Aunt Margaret." Their eldest son, Lieut.-Col. John Crosson, was killed at the battle of Jonesborough in the late Rebellion, while gallantly commanding the Thirty-eighth Ohio Regiment in that famous fight. Their second son, James Crosson, the subject of this notice, was born on the banks of the historical Little Miami River, in a log cabin, June 12, 1823, in Salem township, Warren Co., Ohio. On Dec. 2, 1847, he married Miss Michel Butler, of Warren County, but who was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Sept. 6, 1828. By this happy union one child only was born, Franklin Crosson, Dec. 4, 1852, and who died March 26, 1874,—a young man of fine physical proportions and rare intellectual attainments, cut down in the dawn of a bright manhood, when the future was opening up rich stores for his brilliant mind and warm heart. Two years later (on July 14, 1876) Mrs. Crosson, the wife of James Crosson, died, esteemed and loved by all who knew her for the many excellencies of Christian character her life had shown.

In the spring of 1848, the year following his marriage, James Crosson removed to Wayne township, Clermont Co., where he has ever since resided. In 1852 he was elected township assessor, and re-elected the next spring. In the fall of 1853 he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1856, and after serving six years declined another re-election as magistrate. In 1861 he was elected sheriff of Clermont County, and re-elected in 1865, the

last time by three majority over Capt. James W. Hill, the then incumbent of that office, and being one of the three Democrats that year elected in the county carried by the Republicans on the State ticket. In 1877 he was elected as the representative of Clermont County to the Sixty-third General Assembly of Ohio, in which he made an able member,—always in his seat, prompt to look after the immediate interests of his constituents and the welfare of the public generally. He was one of the most genial, frank, and open-hearted gentlemen on the floor of the House, and was extremely popular with both political parties. The county was never represented by a member whose popularity, tact, and judgment enabled him to do more for its interests than Col. Crosson, whose keen vision closely scrutinized every measure of legislation proposed for enactment. He was renominated by his party in 1879, but by a combination of Greenbackers and Republicans was defeated by about forty votes only, at an election when the Democrats were in a minority of the popular total vote of the county. Being a practical farmer, he has devoted all his time, outside of the official positions he has held, to tilling the soil. He resides on his farm near Edenton, which when he took it, thirty-two years ago, was almost an unbroken forest and in a state of nature, but by his successful cultivation and improvement has become as good as any in Clermont. Upon it is situated a fine dwelling with beautiful surroundings, all indicating the taste and culture of its owner.

Mr. Crosson is a most liberal and charitable man, and in him the poor and distressed ever find relief and succor. He has been for a third of a century a member of Edenton Lodge, No. 332, of Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to Batavia Chapter, No. 112, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was one of its charter members at its institution in 1868; and in 1871 he received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Connell Council, No. 18, at Felicity, where he yet retains his membership.

STONELICK.*

THIS township occupies an interior position north of the centre of the county, and is bounded on the north by Goshen and Wayne townships, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Batavia and Union, and on the west by Miami. The surface of Stonelick is greatly varied, and in some localities is much broken, but in the northern part is more level, and nearly the entire area there is tillable.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

An attempt at settlement was made within the bounds of Stonelick as early as 1792, about a mile above the mouth of Stonelick Creek, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Eliza-

beth Carpenter. Four or five acres of land were deadened and a pole cabin built, but owing to the hostility of the Indians the place was soon abandoned. It remained unoccupied until 1798, when Henry Allison, a brother of Dr. Richard Allison, came on and built a cabin on the same site, and cleared off the land that had previously been deadened, and made the first permanent settlement. In 1799, Dr. Richard Allison, who had received a patent for survey No. 1773, containing 441 acres of land, for services rendered to the United States during the Revolution, built a double log cabin two stories in height on the south side of the road leading from Stonelick to East Liberty, opposite the present residence of T. C. Teal. This house stood until 1862, when it was torn down by E.

* Prepared by J. L. Roubesh.

C. Patchell. In 1810 he removed to Cincinnati, where he died in 1817. In the same year his brother Henry sold his farm, and it is now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter.

Dr. Richard Allison was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and was born about the year 1744. In 1776 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College (as it is now called) with high honors. In the following year he was commissioned as a surgeon by the executive council of Pennsylvania, and served as such during the rest of the war, being assigned to the regulars under St. Clair.

After the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia, where he practiced his profession until 1787, when he was commissioned a surgeon's mate by the executive council of Pennsylvania to the forces to be raised for the defense of the Northwest Territory, in which capacity he served until 1791, receiving for his services, in addition to his pay, 300 acres of land situated on the west side of the Alleghany River, in Westmoreland Co., Pa.

After Harmar's defeat in 1790, Governor St. Clair being ordered to raise a body of regulars and volunteers for the subjugation of the Indians, Col. D. E. A. Strong, commander of the United States Legion, then stationed at Pittsburgh, was ordered to Fort Washington in April of that year, of which Dr. Richard Allison was surgeon. On the arrival of St. Clair at Fort Washington, he was appointed surgeon-general of his army, also serving as commissary-general from April, 1791, to March 1, 1793. He was in St. Clair's defeat, and through his bravery and coolness saved the lives of several officers and soldiers by putting them on his famous charger, Jack, and taking them to the rear. After the return of St. Clair's army to Fort Washington, he occupied a plain frame dwelling on the east side of the fort, on Fourth Street, situated in the centre of a large lot cultivated as a garden and fruitery which was called Peach Grove, which he sold in 1801 to John Cleves Symes, together with three or four acres on the west side of Deer Creek, for \$3000.

He was also surgeon-general of Gen. Anthony Wayne's army, and was at the battle of Fallen Timbers.

After the treaty of Greenville, Wayne's army was disbanded and he resigned his commission, having been previously married to Rebecca Strong, daughter of Col. D. E. A. Strong, of the United States Legion. For his meritorious conduct at St. Clair's defeat and the battle of Fallen Timbers, he was given 3936 acres of land in Muskingum County. In 1815 he laid out Allisonia on a grand scale, donating several lots for a public square, Lancaster school, hotel, and common prison. The site, though a beautiful one, did not strike the eyes of the masses; and but few lots were ever sold, and they were finally taken back by the proprietor.

Dr. Allison held several official positions both in this and Hamilton County. As a surgeon he had no superior west of the mountains. In person he was over six feet in height, with a commanding look. He was kind-hearted and generous to a fault, and died at the age of seventy-three, greatly beloved by all who knew him.

His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Strong, was the youngest daughter of Col. D. E. A. Strong, of the reg-

ular army, and was born about the year 1778, at Pittsburgh, Pa., where her father was stationed.

In April, 1794, she was married to Dr. Richard Allison, at the early age of fourteen, as claimed by some, but most probably at sixteen. He dying in 1817 and leaving no issue, she became possessor of his estate. In 1818 she was married to the Rev. Samuel West. She was the mother of two children, viz., S. R. S. West and Rebecca Julia Evans West, both now deceased. She died June 1, 1827, aged forty-nine years. Mrs. West was one of the most brilliant women of her time. A fine form and a face of marvelous beauty, together with a well-balanced and cultivated mind, made her the centre of attraction wherever she went. Pious, sympathetic, generous, and energetic, she was a power in the church of which she was a member. She was gifted as a speaker, and had she lived when women were allowed the privilege in the church and society that they now are, she would have excelled, in some respects, Margaret Fuller or Hannah More.

The next settler after Dr. Richard Allison was John Metcalfe, a native of Virginia. He also lived for several years in Maryland prior to his emigration to Kentucky in 1792. In 1798 he immigrated to Ohio, stopping first at Garrett's Station, near Newtown, where he remained until the spring of 1800, when he purchased 250 acres of land on Stonelick Creek, now owned in part by Ira Williams. In September of that year he built a log cabin on the banks of the creek, about five hundred yards southwest of the present residence of Ira Williams, in which he lived until 1808, when he built a hewed-log house, which is still in a good state of preservation, being occupied by Ira Williams. In 1819 he built an addition of stone to it, which is also well preserved. His house was a preaching-place for many years. His family consisted of himself, wife, and four daughters, viz., Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Glancy; Mary, wife of George McCormick; Milly, whose first husband was John Hair, who lived but a short time after their marriage, and her second husband was Timothy Kirby, of Cincinnati; and Nancy, wife of Jasper Whetston.

John Metcalfe died in 1847. He was a great hunter and backwoodsman, and his cabin was the headquarters of Kenton and Washburn for a number of years.

In September, 1800, Capt. Richard Hall settled on the farm now owned by John Smith. He was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1791 he emigrated to Ohio, locating at Columbia. Soon after his arrival he was made commander of Geraul's Station, which office he filled to the satisfaction of his comrades until after the treaty of Greenville.

While in command of the block-house or station a party of five Indians were seen prowling around the block-house, intent on surprising some of the settlers. He took his rifle and stole out unperceived by them, and afterwards shot one of their number, a chief of more than local reputation. Capt. Richard Hall was married to Theodosia Edwards, and had children named Jackson, Richard, Lytle, Eleanor, Ruth, and Isabel. It is claimed by some that he was a soldier of the Revolution, but this cannot now be positively determined.

In 1800, Richard Taliaferro was employed by Gen. James Taylor to sell lands for him in the neighborhood

of Boston. In 1802 he brought his family from Kentucky and settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Balshizer. He was twice married; his first wife was a Davis, by whom he had five children,—Zack, Lucy, Jones, Matilda, and Emily. His second wife was Rebecca Riddle, by whom he had six children,—Jefferson, Sarah, Elizabeth, Kitty, Riddle, and William. Richard Taliaferro was a native of Caroline Co., Va. He was under George Rogers Clark in his memorable expedition against Vincennes and Kaskaskia in 1778.

For services rendered in that expedition he received 200 acres of land in Indiana, opposite Louisville, Ky. After Clark's campaign he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1792, when he came to Kentucky with Gen. James Taylor, settling near Newport. Jones enlisted in the year of 1812, at the age of sixteen, and was in the battle of Brownstown, near Detroit, and was taken prisoner at that place a short time afterwards. Zack was also in the war of 1812, having enlisted in 1813. He was in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and for bravery at the former place was made ensign on the field by Gen. Winfield Scott. He was a surveyor by profession and a man of considerable ability, but owing to his intemperate habits it did not avail him much.

Richard Taliaferro died in 1835, while on a visit to Ohio, and was buried on his son's farm, he having previously removed to Indiana. In person he was fine looking, of medium height, and stoutly built. Thomas Bragg, a distant relative of Richard Taliaferro, settled about the same time on the farm now the property of Valentine Snider. His family consisted of his wife and five children,—Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, and Rebecca. He enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was killed at the battle of the River Raisin. About 1820 his family went back to Kentucky, from which State he had emigrated to Ohio. Since that time all trace of the family has been lost.

Josiah Prickett settled on the north side of Stonelick, on the farm now owned by W. Roudebush, in the spring of 1801. He was a native of Virginia, and came to Geraul's Station in company with his parents in 1791. In 1792 his youngest brother, Richard, was stolen by the Indians while he was hunting the cows a short distance from the station. He never returned to the whites, having married an Indian woman and raised a large family. In the war of 1812 he was an interpreter for the *Wyandots*, by which tribe he had been adopted. He died at an advanced age, in 1847, and was the wealthiest man in the reservation. Josiah Prickett was a soldier of the Revolution and was in several battles.

The Fletcher brothers, William, David, and Jesse, settled in this township about the same time. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and came with Capt. Hull to Geraul's Station in 1791, where they remained until 1801, when they settled on farms now owned by Henry Balshizer and J. W. Robinson. Of their history we have been unable to obtain any definite information. They at different periods owned and operated several distilleries, and were counted good business men. None of their descendants are now living in the township, all having died or emigrated to parts unknown.

In 1802, Conrad Harsh settled on the farm now owned by F. X. Iuen, north of the corporation of Boston. He was born Dec. 17, 1757, and was a native of Pennsylvania. He was twice married: first to Eva Hockensmith, Aug. 31, 1790. She was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Aug. 6, 1771. She died in 1801. In June, 1802, he married Nancy Hockensmith. They had no children. He died in 1846, and his wife in 1849. He was the first blacksmith in Stonelick township, and made the first grain-cradle that was ever made within its limits. In the same year Benjamin Whitmore, a brother-in-law of Harsh, settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Shumard. He was a native of Pennsylvania; in what year he was born is not known. About the year 1785 he emigrated to Kentucky, settling at Lexington, having subsequently married Mary Hockensmith, who was born May 7, 1765. He was the father of four children, Conrad, Mary, Sarah, ——. Mary was the wife of John Patterson, Jr., and Sarah that of Thomas Hills. She was a continuous resident of Stonelick township for seventy-five years. Benjamin Whitmore was killed in 1819, by falling from a house that he was helping to raise. His widow married Lawrence Hensel. She died in 1860, aged ninety-five years. Of these two families there is not one of the name living within the limits of Clermont County.

In 1803, Christian Long, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, bought the farm now owned by Mrs. Hannah Leming. From Pennsylvania he came to Kentucky about the year 1790, settling in Bracken County. He was married to Nelly Pattison about the year 1790. He was the father of seven children,—Mary, Philip, Elizabeth, Nelly, Christian, William, and Rebecca. Of his family little is known; suffice to say he was a good citizen. He was a great hunter, and had many adventures with the Indians, always coming out best. He was the first tinner in Stonelick township. The date of his death is not known.

In 1802, William Pattison settled on Harner's Run, in Miami township; and in 1804, leaving there, he bought a farm near Boston, now owned by A. Burkle, F. X. Iuen, and others.

His father, John Pattison, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and was born near Dublin, in what year is not known. He and his brother William emigrated to America about the year 1765. Of the seven children, Thomas, Nelly, William, John, Edward, James, and Mary, all were born in America with the exceptions of Thomas and Nelly. At what date he settled in Pennsylvania is not known, but is supposed to be about the year 1770. In 1793 he and his brother William emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Bracken County, five miles from Augusta, where he and his brother William died at the advanced ages of one hundred and three and one hundred and three and one-half years.

William, Jr., was born in 1768, and was married to Martha Bodine in 1790, by whom he had nine children,—John, Katie, Edward, Isaac, Rosa, Mary, William, Nancy, and Thomas. His wife dying in 1810, he married Ann Hamilton in 1812, by whom he had five children,—Elizabeth, Richard, Alexander, Benjamin, and Thomas,—all of whom lived to be married except Thomas, who died in childhood.

William Pattison assisted Benjamin Whitmore and Conrad Harsh in making five miles of the Anderson State road in 1806. He was in the war of 1812, but owing to his age did not take part in the active service. He died in March, 1849, aged eighty-one years.

John Pattison, Jr., was born near Augusta, Ky., in 1792, and came to Ohio with his father in 1802. In 1814 he was married to Mary Whitmore, daughter of Benjamin Whitmore. He was the father of eight children,—Benjamin, born in 1815; Martha in 1817; William in 1819; Mary in 1820; Nancy A. in 1822; J. Nelson, 1824; J. M., 1827; Sarah A., 1831. Benjamin died in 1836, and Sarah A., 1831.

John Pattison was a soldier in the war of 1812, being a member of Capt. Stephen Smith's company. He was one of the number that took the prisoners captured at Fort Stephenson to Newport Barracks. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a great many years, and died, having been a continuous resident of Stonelick for over seventy-three years. His brothers and sisters are all dead but four. Of his children that are now living all are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William is the father of Hon. J. M. Pattison, a prominent attorney in Cincinnati. The Pattisons have been long noted for their industry and economy, and are among our best citizens, being living examples of the benefits arising from temperate habits. In the same year James Pattison, a cousin of John, Jr., settled on the farm now owned by Henry South. As the history of his family belongs to another township, we will not give it in this connection.

In September, 1805, Samuel Lattimer settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Rhine. He was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early date, and from there to Harner's Run, in Miami township, in 1798. He had two sons, John and Samuel, and several daughters, of whom little is known. In 1813 he sold his property, consisting of a grist- and saw-mill and five acres of land, to William Glancy, and removed to Clinton County in 1830, having previous to this lived at various places in the county.

When Lattimer settled on Stonelick his father-in-law, a man by the name of Tivay, also settled with him, and left about the same time. Of the family nothing at present is known. At the time of Lattimer's settlement William Cowen bought the farm now owned by John Moore. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Subsequent to his removal to Stonelick he had lived at Garrett's Station, but how long is not known. He was in the Revolutionary war, serving under Wayne, Mercer, and Lafayette. He was the father of Elijah Cowen, now deceased. In person he was tall and commanding. Of a vigorous and hardy constitution, he lived to a ripe old age. He was the last survivor of the Revolutionary war that had ever resided in this township.

Ephraim Simpkins settled on the farm now owned by his son David in the year 1805. He was a native of Orange Co., N. Y.; was born March 10, 1754. In 1804 he was married to Mary Chandler, who was born March 24, 1781. Immediately after their marriage they emigrated to Ohio, stopping for a short time at Garrett's Station. Among

those that came with him was Samuel Perin. He was the father of four children,—three sons and one daughter,—John, born Sept. 27, 1806; David, Dec. 14, 1809, who still lives on the homestead, and has been one of the greatest business men in the township (besides carrying on various trades he has built more miles of turnpike than any other man in the county); Arch. —; and Phœbe, present wife of Ezra Williams. Of the children all are now living but one, Arch, who died in early manhood. Ephraim Simpkins was a Revolutionary soldier, and served under Washington at the battles of Monmouth and Brandywine and several minor engagements. He took an active part against the horse-thieves and counterfeiters that infested Stonelick township in 1818. He was a great friend to education, and built the first school-house in that part of the township. In person he was about the average height, well built, muscular, active, and courageous; he had all the elements of a good soldier. He died greatly respected, by those who knew him, for his personal worth.

This year Dr. Samuel Glenn also settled on the farm now owned by John Miller. His house stood near the bank of Stonelick, a short distance below the iron bridge. He was a native of Pennsylvania or Virginia, which is not known to a certainty. He came to Ohio from Kentucky. He had a large family, one of which, John Glenn, is a minister of the United Brethren Church. Dr. Glenn had the first tan-yard in Stonelick township. His house was the place of holding elections for a number of years. Of his family all trace has been lost.

In January, 1806, Jesse Glancy, a native of York Co., Pa., purchased 1000 acres of land of Gen. Lytle in Mountjoy's survey, No. 4447. In October, 1805, himself and family, consisting of his wife, three sons, William, John, and Joseph, and his nephew James, and his daughter Elizabeth, and niece, left their native place for the "Miami country." They experienced very cold weather in crossing the Alleghany Mountains, arriving at Pittsburgh about the 1st of November, having been detained by sickness. From Pittsburgh they followed Tane's trace to Chillicothe, and from there to Williamsburgh by way of New Market. After leaving Chillicothe the weather, which had before been quite pleasant, turned suddenly cold, accompanied by a terrific snow-storm.

In crossing White Oak the wagon, which was heavily loaded, broke through the ice, compelling them to take everything out of the wagon, and it also was taken to pieces before they could get it out, so deep was the mud beneath the ice. After putting the wagon together they took about half of their load and the greater part of the family, leaving William and his cousin James to take care of the remainder of the load until his father could go to Williamsburgh and return for the goods. The weather now turned colder. The wind blew a perfect hurricane through the dense forest that lined that stream, drifting the snow to the depth of five and six feet in places. Had it not been that they discovered an old Indian camp near by that was in a tolerable state of preservation they must have perished from the intense cold. In three or four days the wagon returned and took them and the goods to Williamsburgh, where they remained until March, when they set-

tled on their new purchase. A short time after his settlement Jesse Glancy came near being killed by an enormous black bear. It seems that the bear had been in the habit of prowling around his cabin for some time, and was generally chased off by his dogs before he could get a shot at him. So one evening, on hearing his dogs barking furiously, he concluded that he would shut them up in the house, and go to a tree, some two hundred yards from his cabin, that the bear was in the habit of frequenting in search of food. On arriving at the tree, sure enough there was Bruin, who showed fight immediately. He fired, and thought that he had killed the bear, but in a moment the bear was on his feet hugging and biting him. Being a powerful man, he seized the bear by the jaws and commenced rolling his lips in his mouth, so that instead of the bear biting him he would bite himself. After they had struggled together for some time, he calling for help, his dog hearing him broke his rope and came to his assistance, but not until the bear had bitten him so severely in the thigh that it made him a cripple for life.* Jesse Glancy was a powerful man physically, and was not deficient by any means in mental power. He was in the war of the Revolution, and served under Washington at Monmouth and Brandywine.

He was at Yorktown, where he served under the immediate command of Lafayette, and was one of the storming-party led by that officer in the attack on the British redoubts two days before the surrender of Cornwallis. Of his children, William, the eldest, was born Aug. 12, 1784, and was married to Elizabeth Metcalfe in 1807, who was born Nov. 14, 1792. By this union there were eleven children,—John, born Aug. 24, 1809; Augustus C., Aug. 9, 1811; Susannah, Dec. 13, 1813; Clarissa, Nov. 13, 1815; Rachel, May 15, 1818; William S., Feb. 18, 1821; Nancy, Nov. 17, 1823; Harvey M., June 6, 1826; Amelia, Oct. 13, 1831; Elizabeth, Sept. 10, 1833; Joseph, Feb. 8, 1837. Mrs. Glancy died March 11, 1849; her husband in 1878. William Glancy was the proprietor of Glancy's mills, which forty years ago had a State reputation for their fine flour. He was one of the delegates that organized East Fork Baptist Association, of which church he was a member for over sixty-eight years. John Glancy was born in 1786, and married Elizabeth Shields, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: Rachel, Archie, Mary, Frank, Nancy, Elizabeth, Adaline, Ruth, —, Lafayette, and Warren. He was twice married: his second wife was Elizabeth Frybarger, by whom he had three children, William, —, and Helen. He died in 1877, his wife surviving him. John Glancy was a man of strong will and native intellect. Joseph never married, and Elizabeth was Judge Pollock's wife. James Glancy and his sister both married and raised large and respected families. Their parents having died in Pennsylvania, they were brought to Ohio by their uncle, where they both lived and died, greatly respected by those who knew them. The Glancy brothers took an active part against the gang of horse-thieves that resided in Stonelick township in 1818.

* Since writing the above the distance is found to have been five hundred yards, so that his wife did not hear his call for help, but the dog did.

Joseph Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the farm now owned by David Meek in the year 1806. His father, Dennis Smith, Sr., was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and for services rendered received a warrant for 500 acres of land, which he located in Clermont County, and on which his three sons—Joseph, Christopher, and David—and son-in-law, James Seals, settled at various dates. Joseph was the father of seven children,—Dennis, Annie, Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha, Amanda, and Harvey,—all of whom are now living. Dennis is a prominent lawyer of Carthage, Ill. Harvey has a wide reputation as a physician. He resides at Blanchester. Joseph Smith was one of the constituent members of the Stonelick Baptist Church, and was a man of great piety. He built the first brick house that was built in the township, in 1818. Christopher was born Aug. 6, 1791. He was at the defense of Baltimore in 1814. In 1816 he was married to Mary Britt, who is still living at the age of eighty-four. They are the oldest married couple in Clermont County, having lived together for almost sixty-four years. They have reared a large family of children, a majority of whom are dead. David was born July 1, 1793. In 1814 he married, and had eleven children,—Elizabeth, Dennis, Phœbe, Lydia A., Peter, John, William, Rachel, David, Sarah, and Jane. He died in 1876, aged eighty-three.

In 1806, Jacob Roudebush bought 159 acres of land, situated in survey No. 4239, from Richard Taliaferro, then acting as agent for Gen. James Taylor for the sale of land in that survey. Jacob Roudebush† was born near Hagerstown, Md, Sept. 15, 1778. In 1796 his father emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Bourbon County, near Lexington. In 1800 his father bought 500 acres of land near Goshen, and in September of that year settled on it. From 1802 to 1806, Jacob Roudebush was miller for Dr. Richard Allison. In July, 1807, he built a large hewed-log house on his farm, now owned by J. L. Gerard and Valentine Dellar. On the 17th of April, 1808, he was married to Elizabeth Hartman, a woman of great intellectual power. By this union there were ten children, viz.: William, Daniel, Mary Ann, Rebecca, John, Paulina, Sarah Jane, James M., Ambrose, and Francis J., all of whom lived to be over twenty-five years of age. On the 25th of May, 1835, Jacob Roudebush died of cholera. He was a man of great personal worth, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors. He was one of the best farmers of his time. Conscientious in all his actions, quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, he was greatly respected by those who knew him.

John, the third son, died in February, 1840, aged twenty-five years. His disease was consumption, brought on by over-work in the school-room and elsewhere. In 1834 he entered Hanover College, Indiana, graduating from it in 1837 with high honors. The winter of 1837-38 he spent in teaching school in Mississippi, also that of 1838-39 in Illinois. In the spring of 1839 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Courtland Williams, and was ready to commence the practice of it when disease overtook him. His personal appearance was striking. Elegant in manners, admirable in bearing, nearly six feet in height, with black

† History of Goshen township.

curly hair and a brilliant eye, he had the impress of genius upon his brow. He was a ripe scholar, and could readily speak in four different languages.

In 1843, Sarah Jane, the fourth daughter, died of typhus fever, aged twenty-five years. She was one of those who are a shining light in the home circle, leaving impression on the hearts of associates never to be forgotten. These are the only two who died unmarried. Since that time Paulina, James M., and Ambrose have died, leaving behind them characters worthy of imitation.

Elizabeth Roudebush,* relict of Jacob Roudebush, died July 5, 1869, aged eighty-five years. She was one of those mothers in Israel who left her impress on the lives of her children. She died as she had lived, an earnest and devoted Christian, having been a member of the Baptist Church for over sixty-eight years. Of the ten children five are now living,—William, Daniel, Francis J., Rebecca, wife of John Rupp, and Mary Ann, relict of Michael Cowen and mother of Judge A. T. Cowen. The Roudebush family is one among the most prominent of the pioneer families of the county. Intelligent, upright, industrious, and economical, they have always exerted a good influence on society in general. Without being brilliant and unprincipled they have been less eminent and more virtuous.

John Robinson settled on the farm now owned by John Culonen in 1807. He was a son of Thomas Robiusion, of whom we have been unable to obtain any information. Suffice to say they were from Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. John has seven brothers and sisters, viz., William, Thomas, Jane, Elizabeth, Nancy, Barbara, and Peggy. He was the founder of the "Old Robinson Church," and was a man noted for his piety and zeal for the cause of the Christian religion. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, but by some legal technicality never obtained a pension. His family, though large, are nearly all dead. In this year it is thought that Robert Dunn settled on the farm now owned by David Simpkins. He was of Irish descent, and came from Kentucky to Ohio. He was the father of a large family: Benjamin, Mary, Joseph, Rebecca, and Kennedy are all that are remembered at the present time. His wife, Comfort, died in 1859, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Of the children, Benjamin is the only one that is known to be now living.

Samuel Shaw located this year on the farm now the property of John Miller. From whence he came or where he went is not now known. Jonathan Smith settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of Mrs. Catharine Keller in the spring of 1808. He was the father of Jackson, Jerry, and George. He died soon after he settled there. His wife, familiarly known as the widow Smith, was one of the first school-teachers in the township.

In 1808, Peter Willson settled on the farm now owned by Geniah Covalt. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1791, and from there to Ohio in 1802, first settling at Williamsburgh. He was the father of six children. He was a salt-maker by occupation, and used to be gone for weeks and months at a time from his home, engaged in its manufacture at

various places. Of him or his family nothing at present is known.

James Burns, a native of Blakely, Ireland, bought the farm now owned by John Burns in 1808. He came to America in 1793, and stopped at Washington, a town near Brownsville, Pa., in September of that year. In 1799 he was married to Jane Hair. The result of this union was ten children,—Jane, Alexander, John, Nancy, James, Amelia, Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha, and Sarah.

In the spring of 1807, in company with Michael Turner, he descended the Ohio River on a flat-boat, landing at Columbia. From there he went to the foot of Reese's Hill, where he lived until the following spring. He died in 1821, aged sixty-two. Of the children, John, James, and Martha are the only ones living. This family of Burns were distant relations of Robert Burns, the poet, and James is the only one that ever came to America. The rest of the family are still living on the old homestead in opulent circumstances.

In 1809, John Ferree settled on a farm now owned by A. M. Marsh. He was a native of Maryland, and was born May 27, 1761. His father subsequently removed to Pennsylvania about the year 1780, and shortly afterwards to Bracken Co., Ky., six miles south of Augusta. In January, 1792, he was married to Rebecca Marsh, who was born Aug. 4, 1771, and was a native of Pennsylvania. After his marriage he bought a farm near Augusta, on which he lived until his removal to Clermont County. He was the father of twelve children,—David, born Jan. 12, 1793; William, April 2, 1794; Moses, May 14, 1795; John, Nov. 12, 1796; Isaac, June 18, 1798; Minerva, March 6, 1800; Thomas, Dec. 27, 1801; Snowden, July 1, 1804; Sarah E., Nov. 12, 1805; Richard, Nov. 24, 1807; Mary Ann, Jan. 4, 1811; Philip G., May 18, 1814; all of whom are now dead but Sarah E., wife of Shadrach Medaris.

John Ferree was one of the pioneer Methodists of Clermont County. It was at his house that preaching was held until the old brick church was built at Boston, in 1831. He died at an advanced age, leaving to his posterity an untarnished reputation for honesty, piety, and industry.

A short time after John Ferree had settled in Stonelick Richard Marsh, his brother-in-law, settled on the farm now owned by D. D. Marsh, then the property of Gen. James Taylor. His father, William Marsh, was born near Baltimore in 1736, and was married to Patience Lemons about the year 1762. In 1780 he emigrated to Bracken Co., Ky., settling a few miles south of where Augusta now stands. Kentucky then was the seat of war between the whites and Indians, and the privations that he and his family endured for several years after their removal from Maryland would fill many pages. Of his children, Nancy, William, Rebecca, and Thomas were born in Maryland; the rest—Richard, John, Joseph, Patience, Temperance, Mary, and Elizabeth—were born in Kentucky. Though never an actual resident of Clermont County, William Marsh often visited his children, staying for several months at a time. In 1801, Richard was married to May Pattison. In 1809, Thomas, John, and Richard removed to Clermont County, John settling near Laurel, Thomas near Nicholsville, and Richard near Boston.

* History of Jackson township.

Of his children, Patience was born in 1803, John in 1805, William in 1806, James in 1808, Joseph in 1812, Thomas in 1814, Edward in 1816, Elizabeth in 1818, and A. M. in 1821, all of whom are now living but Patience, who died in 1825, and James, in 1827, the remaining seven children's ages averaging over sixty-six years. William Marsh, Sr., died in 1831, aged ninety-five years, Richard in 1831, and his wife in 1855. The Marshes are of English descent, and have long been noted for their industry, piety, and love of good order. The seven children that are still living are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1810, Isaac Ferree, a brother of John, settled on the farm now owned by Peter Felter. He was one of the first teachers in Stonelick township. He was married to Fannie Dawson about the year 1806, and was the father of seven children, viz., Katie, Sarah, Rebecca, Isaac, Mary Ann, Amos, and William. He died in 1824, respected by all for his qualifications as a teacher and citizen. Most of his children are now dead, or have removed from this county.

In 1809, Daniel South, a native of Maryland, settled on the farm now owned by A. Murphy, then the property of Gen. James Taylor. In 1795 he emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky, and from there to Miami township in 1801. Daniel South was the father of eight children,—Mary, Thomas, Archibald, Susannah, John, Benjamin C., Henry, and James. He died at an advanced age.

About the same time his brother William purchased the farm now owned by John Liller. His first wife's maiden name was Hannah Malott, by whom he had five children, viz., Peter, Benjamin, William, Mary, and James. The descendants of these two brothers are very numerous, and are among our best citizens. The Souths, like the Hills, are natural mechanics.

Of the many who settled in Stonelick township in 1809–10 were John, Jacob, Thomas, and Samuel Hill, brothers, and sons of John Hill, Sr. John was the eldest of the family, and was born on Antietam Creek, Md., near the site of the battle-field of Antietam, July 27, 1762; Jacob, in 1766; Thomas, in 1772; and Samuel, in 1779. We have not the dates of the births of the rest of the children,—Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Philip, and Benjamin,—as they settled in Warren County.

In 1780, John Hill, Sr., emigrated to North Carolina, where John Hill, Jr., was married to Rachel Butnen, a member of the Moravian Church. In 1785 both families removed to Rowan County, and lived a number of years in the town of Salisbury, where John, Jr., was county jailer. In 1790, John Hill, Sr., bought a farm four miles from the town of Salisbury, on which he lived until 1797, when he emigrated to Kentucky, stopping at Newport, where he resided about one year and came to Ohio, buying a large tract of land near the present site of Loveland, on which he lived till his death, and which was afterwards divided between his seven sons and two daughters.

On the 27th of January, 1799, Samuel was married to Jane Easton, sister of Rev. Francis McCormick's wife. She was a native of Winchester, Va., and was born in 1783. Immediately after his marriage Samuel settled on the Obannon, in Warren County, where he resided several

years. About the year 1804 he bought the farm now owned by William Weir, situated on survey No. 681. He was the father of ten children,—Thomas L., Elizabeth, John B., Mary C., Philip A., George C., Francis A., Amos, Benjamin, and Rebecca. Of the ten children five are now living,—John B., Philip A., Francis A., Amos, and Rebecca. Samuel Hill was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a great many years; all of his children were christened by Rev. Philip Gatch. He was justice of the peace for twenty-four years, and associate judge for seven. He died at Olive Branch, June 10, 1856, aged seventy-six years and eleven months. Judge Hill, as he was familiarly called, was a man of good judgment, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors and people in general. Generous, kind, and gentle in his manner, fluent in conversation and dignified in appearance, he was a good representative of the Cavaliers of Virginia and Maryland.

On the 31st of January, 1808, John Hill, Jr., after a perilous journey of six weeks over the Cumberland Mountains and the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, arrived at what is now Covington, which at that time had but one house in it, and that was the ferryman's. On the 1st day of January, 1809, he crossed the Ohio River on a flat-boat, arriving the next day on Stonelick, settling opposite the mouth of Wissel's Run in a cabin that Henry Allison had built near his mill, which he shortly afterwards rented of Allison and operated until October, during which time he did a good business, as all the mills on the Miami had been washed out by an unprecedented freshet in that stream. Being a wheelwright by trade, he soon found plenty of work to do besides running the mill.

In October of the same year he bought 130 acres of land in John Overton's survey (No. 987), which is now the property of his son Samuel and Jacob Yeager. Here he built a cabin. For the most time afterwards he followed his trade and making plows. He died Dec. 12, 1847, aged eighty-five years. His wife died in 1851, at the same age.

John Hill, Jr., was the father of ten children,—eight sons and two daughters,—all of whom lived to be married and raise families, with one exception. Of his children only two are now living,—Samuel, who is eighty years old, and Charles, seventy-two. Three of his sons were preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member for over sixty-nine years, being a class-leader in North Carolina and Ohio for forty years. His house was the place of organization of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. He took great pleasure in entertaining the pioneer ministers of that denomination, and always contributed freely for their support. He subscribed for the *Western Christian Advocate* before its publication, and continued to take it to his death. As early as 1812 he was a subscriber to the old *Liberty Hall*, a Whig paper published at Cincinnati.

Thomas Hill emigrated to Ohio in 1808, settling on the farm now owned by Adam Dillar. He was the father of seven children,—William, Thomas, Samuel, Jacob, Nathan, Elizabeth (wife of William Needham), and Sarah (wife of Henry South). He died in 1815, highly respected for his many virtues.

Jacob Hill settled on the farm now owned by Alfred Anderson in 1809. He was the father of seven children,—Philip, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Nancy, Mary, Anna, and Sarah. He was a blacksmith by profession, and brought an anvil from North Carolina which is now in the possession of Samuel Hill, his nephew. His house, after the organization of a church at Mount Zion, was a preaching-place for years. He was a man universally liked, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a great many years.

The descendants of the four brothers that settled in this township are numerous. The Hills are, as a mass, natural mechanics, and no families in the township were of more utility in an early day. They have also been noted for their honesty and piety, having always been found on the side of right and justice.

About the time the Hill brothers settled in Stonelick township, David Hand bought the farm now owned by Milton Combs. He was born in Cape May Co., N. J., May 14, 1779, and Elizabeth, his wife, whose maiden name was Rumpsom, in Bucks Co., Pa., Nov. 23, 1782. They were married in 1802, and in 1805 emigrated to Ohio, landing at Columbia. From there to Milford in 1806, and to Stonelick township in 1810. He was the father of three children,—Rebecca, wife of Charles Hill; Elizabeth (now deceased), wife of Harvey Irvin; and Martha, wife of Achilles B. Shaw. David Hand was a soldier of 1812, and was in several hard-fought battles. Among his comrades were Benjamin Anderson and Joseph Harvey. He brought a pear limb from Detroit in 1813, which he grafted on a black haw, which is still living and bearing fruit. He and his wife were constituent members of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. At the advanced age of eighty-three he made a chronological tree of his family, which for neatness we have seldom seen equaled. He died as he had lived, a good citizen and devoted Christian.

Jacob, Joseph, and David Rapp, brothers, settled in Stonelick in 1811. Their father, Mathias Rapp, was a native of Berlin, Prussia, and was born about the year 1748, and was brought to America in 1755 by relatives, he being an orphan. His mother was a Lefevre,—a distant relative of Marshal Lefevre. His father was an uncle of Gen. Rapp, governor of Dantzic under Napoleon. Jacob was born near Hagerstown, Md., June 23, 1772; his wife, Mary Hiser, June 13, 1789, and was married in 1806. Of their children, Mathias was born May 10, 1808; John, Sept. 11, 1810; Elizabeth, March 5, 1812; Malinda, April 10, 1815; Margaret, Dec. 29, 1818; Sarah, May 29, 1821. Of these John, Elizabeth, and Sarah are all that are now living. Jacob Rapp died in 18—; his wife in 1872. Joseph Rapp was born May 23, 1780; Charlotte Shuey, Dec. 10, 1789. They were married in 1806. Margaret, the oldest of the children, was born Sept. 30, 1807; Benjamin, June 1, 1809; George, Sept. 3, 1812; Eliza, July 16, 1815; Dellinda, March 3, 1817; Jacob, March 13, 1819; William W., Oct. 25, 1821; D. H., Aug. 10, 1823; Mary, Feb. 18, 1826; Ann, ———; Elvira, Nov. 20, 1828; Joseph M., June 22, 1832. The children are nearly all dead. Joseph died in June, 1844. Of David or his family we have been unable to obtain any definite information. There were two other brothers, George, who was born July 4,

1778, and Henry, Dec. 12, 1796, who settled in Clermont County. The other three brothers (there being eight in all) remained in Virginia, residing near Staunton.

The Rapps by profession were millers, each one of the eight sons owning a mill. The family at present is quite numerous in this township, and are of our best citizens. Conscientious, energetic, and industrious, they are noted for their piety and public spirit.

Zebina Williams settled in Stonelick township, on the farm now owned by George Turner, in 1812. His paternal grandfather, Timothy Williams, was of Welsh descent. He was born in 1725, and Hester, his wife, in 1726. His father, Jonas, was the eldest of a large family, and was born Dec. 20, 1751; his wife (Ellen Ward), Nov. 18, 1748. She was a sister of Gen. Ward, of Revolutionary fame. Zebina was also the eldest of the family; was born May 23, 1776, and his wife (Mary Cooley), Jan. 18, 1778. She was a sister of Col. Cooley, a noted officer of the Revolution. Zebina Williams was married Jan. 28, 1798, and was the father of ten children,—John, born Aug. 24, 1800; Ambrose, Oct. 15, 1802; Ezra, Feb. 10, 1805; Warren, July 4, 1807; Phoebe, Aug. 17, 1809; Charles, Nov. 17, 1812; Ann, March 27, 1817; Ira, June 12, 1819; Vester, March 11, 1822; George, Feb. 20, 1824. Of the children five are dead. Zebina Williams was a native of Orange Co., N. Y. He was a carpenter by trade, and one of the best of his time in Clermont County. He built the first barn which was built in Anderson township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, that was laid off by the square rule. Before that time it was unknown in the Miami country, the *try* rule being the only one used or known. He, in conjunction with Samuel Perin, built Armstrong's flouring-mills. When the court-house was built at Batavia, he was the only carpenter that would undertake to frame the cupola, which at that time was considered quite a feat in mechanics. He held many positions of trust in his township and county. Of his children, John, now deceased, was one of the most successful teachers of his generation in Clermont County. Kind, energetic, and well informed, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his pupils and patrons. Of the rest of the family, they have long been noted for industry, honesty, and economy, and are good examples for their posterity to imitate.

In 1812 the Moore brothers—Joseph, Anthony, Levi, and John—settled in Stonelick township. Joseph settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of Elijah Cowen; Anthony on the farm now owned by Alfred Shields; Levi on the farm now the property of John Vorinkle; and John at the mouth of Rocky Run. They were natives of Morgantown, Va., and of Irish descent. Joseph and John Moore were constituent members of the Second Stonelick Baptist Church, being its first deacons. Levi Moore was one of the first blacksmiths in the township. John, son of Joseph, is the only one now living in the township. The family, though once numerous in this township, have either emigrated or died, leaving but a few of the name in the county. As a family they were noted for their fine development physically. Perhaps no family in the county could compete with them in strength and manly beauty.

In 1812, William Wood, a native of Virginia, settled in

Stonelick, and lived there until his death in 1833. He was a soldier in 1812, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs. Of his ten children Sarah is the only one now living.

In 1815 several families settled on what is now called the Jackson pike. Among them was John Needham. He was born in London, Oct. 11, 1762. He had several brothers and sisters, some of whom also emigrated to America about the same time he did. In 1792 he married Hester Smith, who was born in London, July 16, 1767. He emigrated to America in 1796, first settling in Maryland, where they remained but a few years, removing to the Red Stone country about the year 1799. In 1814 he emigrated to Ohio, first stopping at Cincinnati, where he remained about one year. It was while there that William, John, and Joseph went to school to Nicholas Longworth. In 1815 he purchased 500 acres of land and built a house on it near the present residence of J. M. Needham. His family consisted of six children,—five sons and one daughter,—viz., William, John, Joseph, George, James, and Sarah, who was Joseph Kidd's first wife.

William, the eldest, was born Feb. 13, 1795. In 1819 he married Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Thos. Hill, who was born Feb. 16, 1799. He was the father of eight children,—Rebecca, J. M., Thomas, Hester, Sarah, Jemima, and two others who died in infancy.

John, Jr., was born in 1797, and was twice married: first to Rosanna Pattison, by whom he had nine children,—Esther, Martha, Eliza, Mary, John B., Sarah, Maria, Catherine, and ———, who died in infancy. His second wife was Matilda Shumard, daughter of Thos. Shumard.

The Needhams are among our best farmers. As neighbors they are kind, obliging, and honest. In the same year Francis and Nathan Shumard settled on the Obannon, in Goshen township, and in 1817 they bought Shumard's mill, as it is now called (then Charles'). Nathan was the father of ten children,—Sarah, Rebecca, David, Rhoda, Annie, William, Nathan, Richard, John, and Francis. Of these William lives on the homestead; Richard also owns part of it; and Francis lives on the Xenia road, about one and a half miles from Monterey. Nathan Shumard was one of the most honest and conscientious men in his neighborhood, and raised a large and intelligent family. He was one of the five brothers who came to Ohio from New Jersey at various dates.

Among the first settlers at Columbia was James Mitchell. He was a native of the north part of Ireland, and came to America in 1779, at the age of seventeen (with his twin brother John), and settled in New Jersey. In 1789 he started for the Miami country, arriving at Columbia in November of that year. In 1791 he was married to Ruth Leming. Shortly after he was married he removed from Columbia to Newton, where he remained for several years, and from there to Newberry, in Miami township, and from there to the Obannon, in Goshen township. About the year 1818 he removed to Stonelick and settled on the farm now owned by Henry Long. He was the father of eight children,—Elizabeth, Ann, John, Hannah, Ezekiel, Stephen, James, and David. He died in 1847, at an advanced age. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was greatly respected for his industry and love of good order.

The names of many other pioneer settlers appear in the following list of

PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN 1826.

This embraces, also, the names of some citizens of Jackson before that township was formed. Those who paid no tax on personal property have a star prefixed to their names, to indicate that they were probably non-residents at that period.

Allison, Margaret.	*Dunlap, Joseph, No. 4440; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
Allison, Hannah.	Ewing, James.
*Allison, Richard (heirs of), No. 1773; Richard Allison, original proprietor.	*Ewing, Samuel, No. 4237; Wm. Taylor, original proprietor.
*Allison, Henry, No. 1773; Richard Allison, orig. prop.	*Eferson, Benjamin, No. 4440; Wm. Lytle, orig. prop.
*Avery, Henry, No. 2405; Francis Graham, orig. prop.	*Ebersole, Christian, No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
Baldwin, Thomas, No. 1652; Aaron Denny, orig. prop.	Flora, Thomas, No. 681; John Linton, orig. prop.
Burns, Elizabeth, No. 4441; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.	Fletcher, Jesse, No. 3825; Wm. Nelson, orig. prop.
Brown, John.	Fletcher, David.
Brown, George.	Feree, Isaac, Jr.
Brunk, Joseph, No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.	Feree, Isaac, Sr., No. 4440; Jas. Taylor, orig. prop.
Burton, Elijah, No. 681; John Linton, orig. prop.	Feree, John, No. 4237; Wm. Taylor, original proprietor.
Brunk, David, No. 681; John Linton, orig. prop.	Foster, Francis, No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
Barr, James.	Filhour, Jacob.
Bills, Presley D., No. 1652; Aaron Denney, orig. prop.	Filhour, Philip.
*Bourne, Sylvanus, No. 10,639; Sylvanus Bourne, original proprietor.	Fletcher, Jacob.
*Brown, Joseph, No. 1675; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.	Fletcher, Lazarus.
*Beeson, Isaac, No. 10,229; Isaac Beeson, orig. prop.	Frazer, John, No. 1089; John Hackley, orig. prop.
*Boggish, John, No. 3803; Towls and Taylor, orig. prop.	Fletcher, Wm., Sr., No. 1676; Edward Stephens, original proprietor.
*Baker, John, No. 1676; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.	Fletcher, Wm., Jr., No. 4440; Wm. Lytle, orig. prop.
*Bills, John, No. 4237; Wm. Taylor, orig. prop.	*Farro, Amos, No. 4453; John Watts, orig. prop.
Cowen, William, No. 2055; Original Young, orig. prop.	*Fox, Thomas, No. 4235; Fox and Taylor, orig. props.
Clark, Arthur, No. 10,639; Sylvanus Bourne, orig. prop.	*Foote, Thomas S., No. 2405; Francis Graham, orig. prop.
Cook, Thomas, No. 3825; Wm. Nelson, orig. prop.	Glenn, Samuel, No. 4237; Wm. Taylor, orig. prop.
Campbell, Eleazer, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.	Glaney, Jesse, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
Croan, George.	Glaney, Joseph, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
Charles, John, No. 2055; Original Young, orig. prop.	Glaney, John, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
*Chapman, Zachariah, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.	Glaney, William, No. 987; John Overton, orig. prop.
Durham, George, No. 4237; Wm. Taylor, orig. prop.	Hutchins, Dyer.
Dumford, John, No. 1676; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.	Hensel, Florence, No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
Dunn, Robert, No. 1676; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.	Hill, William.
Dumford, Solomon, Jr.	Hall, Jeremiah, No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
Dumford, Solomon, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.	Hall, Richard, No. 2055; Original Young, orig. prop.
Dumford, Sarah, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.	Hill, Samuel, Sr., No. 987; John Overton, orig. proprietor.
*Dickinson, David, No. 2405; Francis Graham, orig. prop.	Hill, Jacob, Jr.
	Hill, Samuel, Jr., No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
	Hill, Thomas S.
	Hensell, John.

Harsh, Conrad, No. 4783; Wm. Lytle and J. Taylor, original proprietors.
 Hill, Jacob H., No. 987; John Overton, orig. proprietor.
 Hair, Jonas, No. 1349; Lewis Stark, original proprietor.
 Holford, Isaac, No. 1676; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Huston, Alexander.
 Hill, Jesse, No. 987; John Overton, original proprietor.
 Hill, John, No. 987; John Overton, original proprietor.
 Hill, Samuel (3d), No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
 Hill, Thomas, Sr., No. 987; John Overton, orig. proprietor.
 Hill, David.
 Hill, Thomas, Jr.
 Hill, Rebecca, No. 681; John Linton; original proprietor.
 Jones, Jasper, No. 4447; John Taylor, original proprietor.
 Johnson, James V., No. 3825; Wm. Nelson, orig. prop.
 Jeffrey, Joseph, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 Johnston, James, No. 1652; Aaron Denny, orig. prop.
 Knott, John, No. 3825; Wm. Nelson, original proprietor.
 Knott, Elizabeth.
 Kerr, William, No. 1675-76; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 *Knott, Ignatius, No. 4236; Jno. Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Long, Samuel.
 Long, Christian, Jr.
 Long, Jacob, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Lawver, Michael, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Lee, Elisha.
 *Lytle, Wm., No. 7105; Hogg and Davis, original proprietors.
 Mulford, Jacob.
 Moore, James.
 Marsh, Richard, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 McClelland, James, No. 526; Samuel Finley, orig. prop.
 McFarland, Thomas, No. 1562; Aaron Denny, orig. prop.
 McKinney, James, No. 4440; Wm. Lytle, orig. proprietor.
 Moore, John, Sr., No. 4450; Jas. Taylor, original proprietor.
 Martin, Thomas.
 McChesney, Wm., No. 1480; Jno. McDowell, orig. prop.
 Malott, Martha.
 Moore, Levi.
 Moore, John, Jr.
 Metcalf, John, No. 2055; Original Young, orig. proprietor.
 Moore, Anthony, No. 3805; T. Fox, original proprietor.
 Moore, Joseph, No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
 Miller, Henry.
 *McCormick, Geo. W., No. 681; John Linton, orig. prop.
 *Malott, Peter, No. 1675; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.

McNeal, Arthur.
 *McClelland, Samuel, No. 526; Samuel Finley, orig. prop.
 *Morgan, Michael, No. 4237; Wm. Taylor, orig. prop.
 *McFarland, Stephen, No. 4442; John Donnell, orig. prop.
 *McCormick, Geo. W., Rep., No. 10,584; Geo. W. McCormick, Rep., original proprietor.
 *Massie, Henry, No. 10,712; Henry Massie, orig. prop.
 Nutt, Robert, No. 1675-76; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Neal, Thomas.
 Noe, Catharine.
 Noe, Andrew, No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
 Noe, David.
 *Noe, Jonathan, No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
 Osborne, Simeon, No. 10,639; Sylvanus Bourne, orig. prop.
 Osborne, Ebenezer.
 Osborne, Josiah, No. 10,232; B. and J. W. Ladd and others, original proprietors.
 *Overton, John, No. 987; John Overton, orig. proprietor.
 *Osborne, Jesse, No. 2055; Original Young, orig. prop.
 Porter, Elias, No. 1562; John Linton, original proprietor.
 Porter, Elias, Jr.
 Prickett, Josiah, No. 2055; Original Young, orig. prop.
 Prickett, Josiah, Jr.
 Patterson, James, No. 4449; Jas. Taylor, orig. proprietor.
 Patterson, William, No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
 Patterson, John, No. 4783; Lytle and Taylor, orig. props.
 Prickett, John, No. 3825; William Nelson, orig. prop.
 *Payne, John, No. 4446; John Payne, original proprietor.
 *Philhouer, Jacob, No. 9126; M. Dimmitt, original proprietor.
 *Pollock, John, Nos. 1675-76; Edward Stephens, orig. prop.
 Robinson, John, No. 3825; William Nelson, orig. prop.
 Roudebush, Jacob, No. 4237; William Taylor, original proprietor.
 Robinson, William, No. 3825; William Nelson, orig. prop.
 Rapp, David, No. 681; John Linton, orig. prop.
 Rapp, Jacob, No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
 Rapp, Joseph, No. 1; John Linton, original proprietor.
 Reeves, Stephen, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Rust, Charles.
 South, Benjamin (2d), No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
 Stimmets, John.
 South, Benjamin, Jr., No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
 South, Willinn.
 South, Peter, No. 4783; Lytle and Taylor, original proprietors.

Seals, James, No. 4464; Lytle and Whetstone, orig. props.
 Smith, David, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 Smith, Hannah, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 Shumard, Nathan, No. 2055; Original Young, original proprietor.
 Smith, Benjamin.
 Shumard, Samuel, No. 3825; William Nelson, original proprietor.
 South, John, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 Slye, Jacob.
 Simpkins, Isaac.
 Stouder, Samuel, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Slye, George, No. 3825; William Nelson, original proprietor.
 Storer, Samuel.
 Simpkins, Ephraim, No. 4236; John Mountjoy, original proprietor.
 Sherman, Thomas.
 Small, Daniel.
 Smith, John, No. 681; John Linton, original proprietor.
 Soupingier, Alexander P.
 Shaner, Levi.
 Storer, Richard.
 *South, Thomas, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 *Shields, John, No. 3825; William Nelson, orig. prop.
 Taliaferro, Jonas, No. 4237; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 Taliaferro, Richard, No. 4237; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 Taliaferro, Jefferson.
 *Taylor, James, sundry tracts, 20 in all.

Vandervoort, Peter, No. 4783; William Lytle and J. Taylor, original proprietors.
 *Van Camp, David, No. 1562; Aaron Denny, orig. prop.
 Williams, Thomas, No. 4440; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 Wood, Vincent, No. 1562; Aaron Denny, original proprietor.
 Williams, William, No. 1562; Aaron Denny, orig. prop.
 Wood, Moses, Jr., No. 1562; Aaron Denny, orig. prop.
 Wood, James.
 Whitmore, Conrad, No. 4237; William Taylor, orig. prop.
 Williams, Thomas, Sr., No. 4440; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 Wood, Nicholas, No. 4449; James Taylor, original proprietor.
 Williams, Mathew, No. 1562; Aaron Denny, orig. prop.
 Willis, Ichabod, No. 4441; William Lytle, orig. prop.
 Westerfield, Carey A., No. 3825; William Nelson, orig. prop.
 Williams, Zebina, No. 2055; Original Young, orig. prop.
 Whetston, Tealer, No. 1773; Richard Allison, orig. prop.
 Wood, William, Sr.
 Wood, William, Jr., No. 4449; James Taylor, orig. prop.
 Woodworth, Asa.
 Wood, George.
 *Williams, James, No. 4783; William Lytle and J. Taylor, original proprietors.
 *Wainwright, William, No. 1480; John McDowell, orig. prop.
 *Whitmore, Mary, No. 4783; Lytle and Taylor, original props.

The entire number of acres was reported as 24,115, whose valuation, including houses, was set at \$59,039. On this was levied a tax of \$324.72 for State and county purposes. In 1826 there were 239 horses owned in Stonelick, valued at \$9560; cattle, 362 head, worth \$2896. The entire tax on personal property was \$68.51.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Stonelick township was established by order of the county commissioners, March 4, 1812, from parts of Williamsburgh and Miami townships, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Dry Run, in Miami township, on the East Fork; thence northerly so as to include Lewis Coddle to the Warren County line; thence east with said line to the Highland County line; thence south with said line to the State road known by the name of Anderson's road; thence with said road to where it is crossed by the Xenia road; thence a straight course to the mouth of Whetston's Run on the East Fork; thence down same to place of beginning.

On the 13th of April its eastern boundary was changed from where the Xenia road crosses the State road to the East Fork. Instead of the east line striking East Fork at the mouth of Whetston's Run, it was changed to the mouth of Backbone. There were no more changes in its boundary

miles south of Newtonville. In 1869 it was sold by them. Since that time it has been owned by different persons. In 1877 it was sold to the Orebaugh Bros. for a flouring-mill, and in that year was torn down by them and removed to Newtonville.

The first tannery in the township was built by Samuel Glenn on Stonelick Creek, two hundred yards southwest of John Babler's residence. Its capacity was about 100 hides per year. Went down about 1820. The other one, Canain's (now Snider's), is given in the history of Boston.

In 1830, B. C. South built a turning-lathe on his farm, to be worked by horse-power, for the manufacture of chair-stuff. It was in operation about fifteen years. Before and after this one was built there were several foot-power lathes in the township for the manufacture of chairs, wheels, etc., owned and worked by different persons. Of the chair-factories and cooper-shops they have been and are numerous, but belong to the towns and villages, where due notice of them will be given.

From 1808 to 1840 the leading manufacturing interests of Stonelick township were the distilling of whisky and the manufacturing of wheat into flour. From 1808 to 1825 the former was the leading one of the two, as corn was the only product of the soil that could be converted so easily into money in the shape of whisky. Distilleries being plentiful and at so short a distance from the producer, it was not only convenient but profitable to have that bulky product of the soil manufactured into something that could be readily sold for the cash. Of all the streams in Clermont County no one furnished the amount of water-power that Stonelick did from 1808 to 1840. Having its source in the uncleared swamp-lands of Goshen and Wayne townships, in Clermont County, and also those of Southern Warren, it constantly supplied all the water that was needed during nine months out of the twelve for the mills on it for ten miles above its mouth. This is why no other stream of its length in the county has had so many mills of various kinds on them, and no stream in the county has as much fall in the same distance.

The great number of distilleries and flouring-mills in this and adjoining townships has caused a great demand for whisky- and flour-barrels, which at the present time are mostly taken to Cincinnati and sold, together with a great number of pork-barrels and lard-kegs. Another cause has been the unlimited supply of oak-timber for staves at a low price. In 1872 over 30,000 barrels of various kinds were made in the township. Of this number 27,000 alone were made in Boston. Stonelick township has never had a cheese-factory or dairy, though several families manufacture more or less cheese annually for their own use; yet it is not behind its sister townships in the production of milk and butter.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

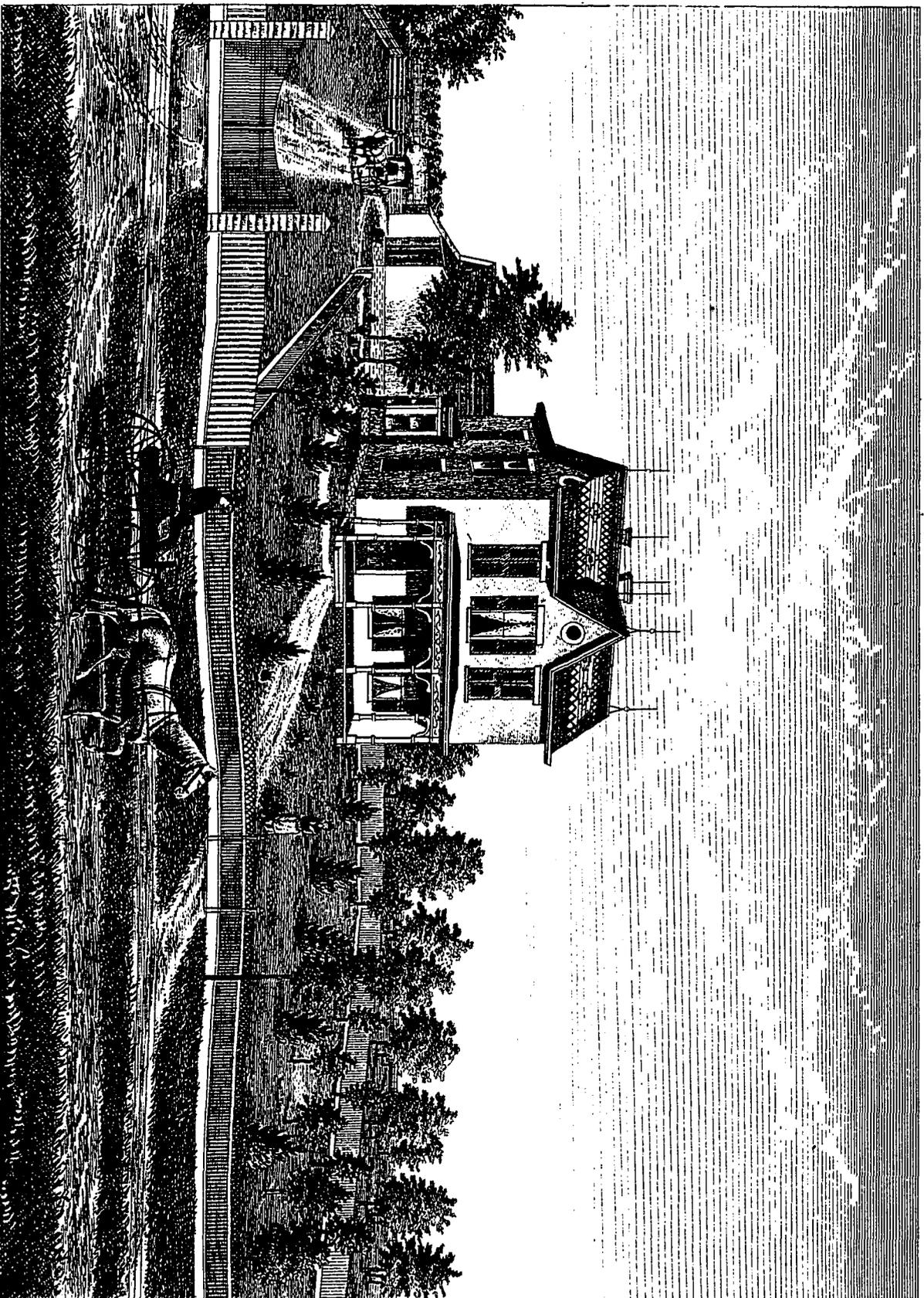
BOSTON.

Boston is pleasantly located on both sides of Harsh's Run, on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, twenty-two miles northeast of Cincinnati, and contains about 500 inhabitants. It was laid out March-21, 1836, by James McKinnie. In general its shape was that of a triangle.

Main Street was ordered to be sixty feet wide, and the lots were numbered from 1 to 70, and comprised that part of the village on the north side of the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike east of Harsh's Run, and also the part on the south side of said road, bounded on the east by the road now leading to the Jackson pike, commonly called the Johntown road; and that part east of Harsh's Run by Market Street, and the part west of said run by Short Street, with the exception of the lots bordering on the Batavia road. The survey was made by Squire Frazee. Additions were made Sept. 15, 1851, by James McKinnie, southeast of the part already laid out; and by Peter Anderson, Oct. 3, 1855, comprising all of the village west of Harsh's Run and north of the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, numbering 121 lots. The first house within the present limits of the corporation was built in 1824, by Cranston Lewin, on site of F. X. Iuen's hotel and dwelling-house. It was a two-story log cabin, 18 by 24 feet, and was afterwards weatherboarded. It was torn down in 1877 and put up again in another part of the village. The next house was built by Wm. South a few months afterwards, on site of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows' Hall, and was also a log building. At this time William South owned that part of the incorporation south of the turnpike, and Conrad Harsh all north of it. The next house was built by James McKinnie, in 1827, on the site of Ulrey's store, and was afterwards moved and is now the property of Charles Legraud. It was a one-and-a-half-story frame, 18 by 24 feet, and is in a good state of preservation to this day.

The first store was kept by Wm. Owens in the house built by Wm. South, on the site of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows' Hall. This was in 1827. In 1828 he bought out Crauston Lewin, and kept a store on the site of Iuen's hotel. In 1832, James McKinnie kept a store at Ulrey's corner. In 1833, Owens left Boston, and Conrad Harsh and Elza Cook kept a store for two years. In 1835 they sold out to Christian Zugg, who kept it from that time up to 1837. In 1834, D. K. Hardin had a store on the site of William Lattimer's present residence, where he did business for a year or two. From there he kept one on the site of Dimmitt's store till 1837. In 1838, Zach Robinson built the present store-room and residence of Wm. Ulrey, which at that time was one of the largest brick buildings in the county. In 1844, Robinson sold the property to Wm. Ulrey, who has had a store ever since in the same building. In 1847, E. Dimmitt commenced keeping a store on the site of the present one, which he built in 1854, in which he has done business ever since.

About this time H. Gall kept a grocery in a house now occupied by Frank Gall, where he did business for several years. In 1860, Joseph Foster built, in conjunction with the Masons, a large brick building, the lower story of which was used by him up to 1874 for a store-room, and from 1876 to the present. During the interval it was occupied by Stephen Robinson. In 1851, William Pattison built a store-room, in which he did business up to 1874, when his son, L. A. Pattison, occupied it. At the present time there is no store in it.



RESIDENCE OF T. W. HILL, STONELICK T. P. CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

In 1876, John Felter built a store-room opposite St. Louis' Catholic church, where he did business for two years, when he sold the property and bought J. G. Vonk's tailor-shop on Main Street, where he has since been keeping a large grocery. In 1837, Christian Zugg sold his store to Peter Anderson, who kept it up to 1857, when he sold it to F. X. Iuen, who also kept a store until 1877, when the building was torn down. Since that time the store-room in his new building has not been occupied for that purpose. There are others who have had stores and groceries for a short time that are not mentioned in the above.

The first tavern kept in Boston was by Z. Robinson on site of C. Legrand's, in 1855, though several had attempted to keep one before, even as early as 1829.

In 1837, Peter Anderson kept one and up to 1855. In 1844, William Ulrey, having purchased the Robinson property, kept tavern up to 1846.

In 1847, B. C. South kept the Texas House, which he occupied until 1851. In 1857, F. X. Iuen started a hotel which he has kept ever since. In 1865, B. Buckle started a hotel where C. Legrand now keeps, and which he sold in 1872. Since that time he has kept one at the present place of residence formerly owned by Albert Redding.

The first blacksmith-shop in Boston was built in 1829, by a man by the name of Beard (though Conrad Harsh had one about three hundred yards north of the incorporation in 1816), on site of A. Tice's residence. In 1832 he left, and a man by the name of Dryden occupied it for some time. In 1835, Thomas Carty carried it on extensively on same site on to 1844.

In 1840 to 1846, John Latsch had a shop on the site of Henry Roselott's residence. In 1844, W. Lattimer built his shop, where he has been working ever since. In 1847, J. N. Pattison commenced working in his present shop. About the same time A. Redding had a shop on present site of Berger & Motsinger's, where he worked until 1873. The same year Johnston & Manning occupied it until 1875, when it was occupied by Berger & McCollum, and at the present time by Berger & Motsinger. Thomas Carty had several shops, so had Wm. Lattimer and others, that worked for a short time only. Prominent among them are the names of Daniel Hilderbrand, Richard Stoten, and John Cooper.

The first wagon-maker in Boston was Jacob Rell. It was built in 1839, in which he worked until 1853. A few years after Rell located at Boston Theodore Davis opened a shop, where he worked for a few years. In 1857, James Pattison built a shop on Main Street, where his son, R. G. Pattison, is now working, in which he worked until 1871.

In 1864, D. H. Hill removed a shop that stood on opposite side of street from the present place of business, in which he has worked ever since.

The first cabinet-maker's shop in Boston was on the site of the St. Louis' Catholic church, and was run by Conrad Harsh and Elza Cook, from 1828 to 1831.

Prior to 1837 most of the undertaking was done by neighboring carpenters and undertakers from Batavia, Milford, Williamsburgh, and other points. In that year Wm. Roudebush opened a shop on site of E. Dimmitt's

store, where he carried on cabinet-making and undertaking together. After him came Francis Shumard in 1842, who had his shop on lot No. 10, where he worked until 1856, when Jasper Hensel opened a shop, where he worked until 1869. In that year James Pattison commenced undertaking, and continued up to 1878. From 1845 to 1857, Peter Gomieu, who lived on farm now owned by R. W. Ferree, also had a shop, and did cabinet-work and undertaking.

The first carpenter-shop was Jonathan Whittaker's, built in 1847, and also occupied by O. H. Hill.

The first person who made grain-cradles was Conrad Harsh, as early as 1820; though he did not live within the present limits of the incorporation, yet it was so close that it deserves a passing notice. A man by the name of Masters made them also afterwards, but just where his shop was we have not been able to ascertain. In 1866, Benjamin Cline commenced making them in his carpenter-shop, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most skillful workmen in the county. He died in 1874.

Among the first, if not the first, shoemakers in Boston was Brittain Canain, who had a shop near the foot-bridge across Harsh's Run. It was built about the year 1835, and occupied by Canain until he sold his tannery to John Snider. In 1849, Jonathan Rust built a shop in front of the present residence of Miss Zubia Rust, on the opposite side of the street. Here he worked until his death. In 1853, George Riggs had a shop adjoining his residence, now the property of Mrs. M. Apgar.

About this time B. C. South had a shop in the Texas House, where he did quite a business. Robt. Davidson also had a shop, where he still works, about that time.

From 1860 to 1870, A. Burkle, C. Legros, M. Meagley, and H. Schon worked at different places. At the present time H. H. Merse has a shop on Main Street, A. Burkle on Main Street, and M. Meagley on the road leading from Goshen to Batavia, on lot No. 62.

The first tailor in Boston was Strange Hunt, who had his shop on lot No. 19, where he worked from 1841 to 1845. After him came George Shanedoney, who had one from 1844 to 1851. About the same time Jacob Cover did some work. In 1861, J. G. Vorek had a shop first in brick house now owned by F. X. Iuen, then in a small building which he erected on property now owned by Rev. F. Hypes, also in shop on property owned by A. Burkle, and afterwards in house now used by John C. Felter for a store-room. This was in 1871.

In connection with tailoring he sold dry goods from 1868 to 1871.

The first harness-maker was Walter McKinnie, who had a shop on the site of the present residence of Henry Coleman in 1845. How long he had it is not known. The next one was Josiah Harvey's, where C. Legrand's hotel now stands; then — Apgar, who had a shop in 1855. In 1859, A. V. Smith had a shop in the building now occupied by Henry Coleman, where he worked for two or three years. In 1863, John Rodecker had a shop in Philip Huddleston's barber-shop on Main Street. He left in 1865.

From that time up to 1870, Thomas Marsh worked at various places at harness-making. In 1872, P. V. Petard

BELFAST POST-OFFICE

is situated on the Milford, Edenton and Woodville turnpike, seven miles east of Milford, and two and one-half miles west of Newtonville. The post-office was established in 1850, James I. Johnson being the first postmaster. After Johnson came David Simpkins, then Rev. George Sapp, James Clark, and Jordan Canter, who still holds the office.

In connection with the post-office there has been a store kept by the following persons: James Johnston, from 1850 to 1853; James Clark, 1853 to 1863; Rev. George Sapp, 1863 to 1871; Mrs. Jane McClain, 1871 to 1876; Jordan Canter, 1876 to 1880.

Previous to the establishment of a post-office at this point the mail was received at Boston or Goshen, distant about three and five miles.

STONELICK.

This is a village of a few houses, situated on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, on the north side of Stonelick Creek. In 1842, Benjamin Dunn had a grocery in the house now owned by T. J. Miller; also a shoemaker's shop in the same building, in which F. Mann worked. Benjamin Dunn also kept a hotel up to 1850. In that year his son, Squire, kept the grocery, and up to 1857, when he rented the property to Jacob Grieger, who had a grocery and kept hotel until 1860, when they left, and Squire Dunn again commenced keeping a grocery. In 1862 he built a dwelling-house and store-room together, now occupied by A. J. Jones, where he kept groceries and dry goods until 1867, when he sold it to James Stuart and W. A. Dallas, who also kept a large stock of dry goods and groceries. In 1869, Dallas left, and James Stuart continued to keep the store until his death in 1877. In 1878, Joseph Titus had a small grocery for five or six months. The property being sold to J. W. Robinson in 1879, J. A. Jones in March of that year put in a large stock of groceries.

In 1852, Benjamin Dunn built a blacksmith-shop, in which a man named Jones worked for years.

From 1855 until 1865 several different persons had the shop rented. In 1866, Henry Whittaker rented the shop, and worked in it for two or three years. In 1871, Robert Kennedy had the shop, where he worked for two years. T. J. Miller in 1864 having bought the property, carried on the shop until 1879. February, 1880, he was succeeded by Will Ditz.

At this place is a public watering-trough, which was put up by the township trustees, in 1874, at a cost of \$35. It is one of the best in the county.

ALLISONIA.

Allisonia was laid out by Dr. Richard Allison, of Cincinnati, on both sides of the road now leading from Stonelick to East Liberty, May 15, 1815. A most elaborate and beautiful plan, comprehending a number of circular, oblong, crescent, and other areas of ground for the purpose of ornament and recreation; also a market space 110 by 350 feet. Lots Nos. 28, 30, 32, and 34 were given in perpe-

tuity as a site for a "common prison" and walks for the prisoners of the same. Nos. 36, 38, and 40 were given in the same manner for a court-house, provided the said Allisonia should become the seat of justice of the new county, if one should be erected. Lots were also set aside for a place of worship, for a Lancaster school, for a circulating library, for a spacious and well-appointed hotel, all under proper restrictions, and also for cemetery purposes, it being specially provided that no dead should be inhumed within the limits of the village. Dr. Allison dying shortly after the town was laid out, and the country being new and the site unhealthy, though beautiful, was no doubt the cause of there never being any lots sold, and the site is now a common farm.

Glancy's Mills were built on the south bank of Stonelick Creek, and in connection with them William Glancy had a grocery, blacksmith-, and carpenter-shop, where several different parties worked.

In 1840 he having quit keeping a grocery, Frederic Mossett built a store-room and dwelling, now the property of J. P. Craver, on the road leading from Stonelick to Mount Zion. In 1850 he sold it to John Borinkle, and he in 1852 to Augustus Freshard, who had it up to 1867, when he sold the property to J. P. Craver.

In 1826, Charles Hill built a blacksmith-shop near the store, where he worked until 1857, when it passed into the hands of F. Dietz, who sold it in 1873. Since that time the old shop has burned down, and at present Peter Alguier has one a short distance west of it, where he has worked for five years. In connection with Hill's blacksmith-shop was a wagon-shop, where John Bower, Nicholas Wolfe, and others worked until it burned down.

In 1875, Stephen Gall built a shop in the old church-yard, where he has worked ever since.

COUNTRY STORES AND SHOPS.

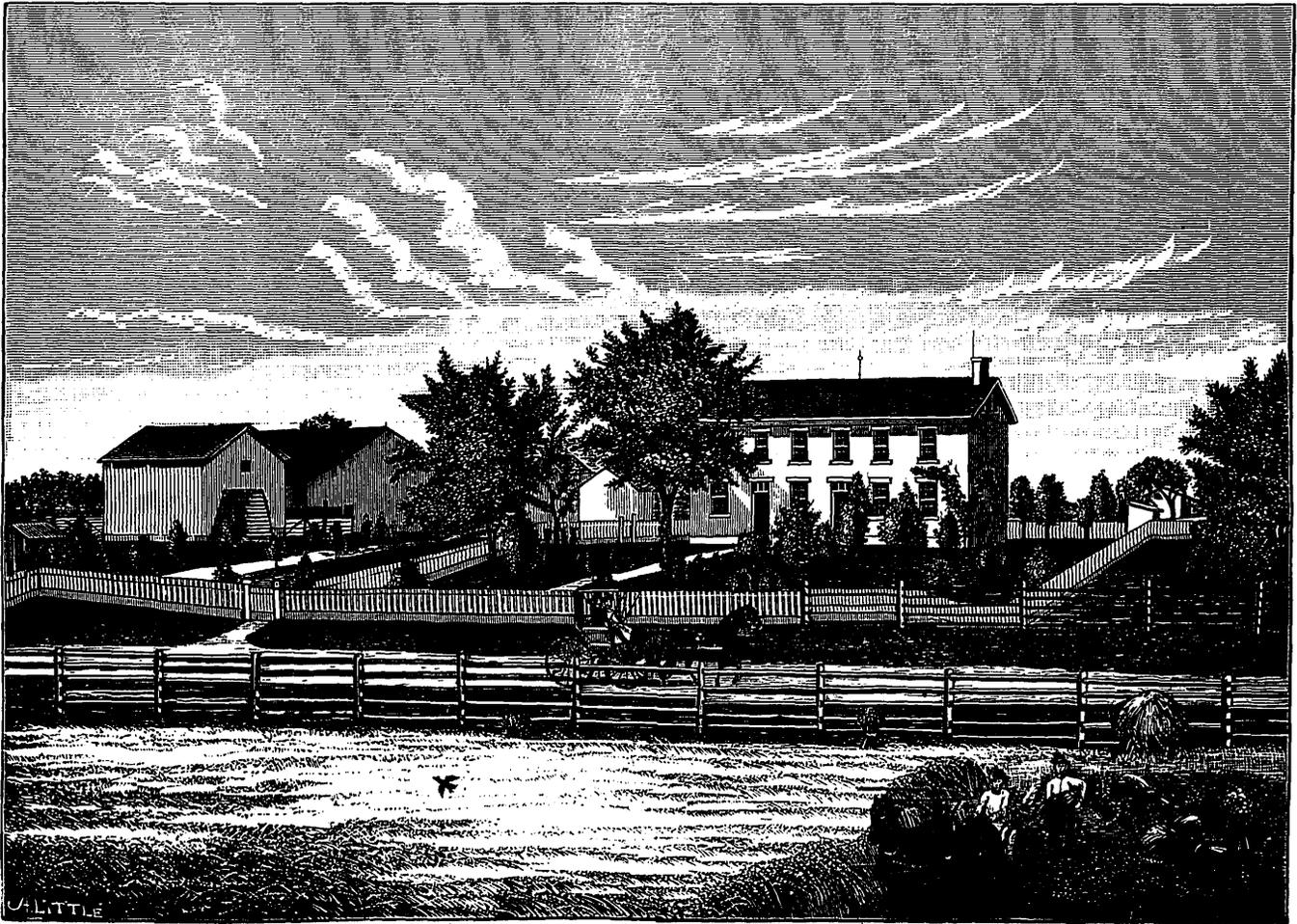
In 1818, George Wood had a store where W. Shumard's barn now stands, where he did a thriving business for several years. In 1848, William Hooker had a store in the house now the property of Charles Williams, which was well patronized for several years. In 1850, Frederic Mossett built a store one mile west of Boston, on the Chillicothe and Milford turnpike, where he remained in business until 1870, when he rented it to Stephen Robinson, who kept it for eighteen months, after which Mossett sold the property to Valentine Snider, who in connection with store-keeping cuts large quantities of pork.

In 1850, Peter Bell built a shop on the property now owned by Robert Magee, where he worked until 1854. In 1851, P. A. Hill built a large shop near his residence, which is still standing.

Of the shoemakers not mentioned above, James Tarr comes first, he having a shop near where John Babler now lives as early as 1832. In 1852 he went to Indiana. In that year Joseph Hill built a shop near the present residence of Powel Cybret, where he worked until his death in 1867. William Tarr had a shop in 1858 on the farm of Peter Gomien, which is now gone, having been torn down in 1869. Here he worked until his death in 1867.



James B Shaw



RESIDENCE OF J. M. SHAW, STONELICK TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO

SECRET ORDERS.

HAMAR LODGE, No. 228, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted April 26, 1852, with Edmund Hartman, B. C. South, James South, Sr., Henry South, George Shanedoney, Nathan Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Harrison McGee, W. C. South, John Guy, Josiah Anderson, and James Smith as charter members.

Names of first officers, 1852: W. M., Edmund Hartman; S. W., B. C. South; J. W., James South; Treas., Henry South; Sec., Geo. Shanedoney; S. D., N. Anderson; J. D., S. Anderson; Tyler, Harrison McGee.

The principal officers since the first election have been as follows:

Worshipful Masters.—1853, B. C. South; 1854–69, Robert Davidson; 1870, J. F. South; 1871–78, Robert Davidson; 1879, J. H. Hall.

Secretaries.—1853–56, George Shanedoney; 1857, J. B. Needham; 1858, A. Quitter; 1859, A. D. Daugherty; 1860, J. F. South; 1861, A. D. Daugherty; 1862, W. W. Robinson; 1863–64, A. D. Daugherty; 1865, Thos. Needham; 1866, A. D. Daugherty; 1867, G. W. Ferree; 1868–79, A. D. Daugherty.

The officers for 1880 were: W. M., Henry South; S. W., William McMahan; J. W., J. L. Roudebush; Treas., John Vance; Sec., G. W. Hensel; S. D., A. Quitter; J. D., Peter South; Stewards, Rufus Pattison and James Smith; Tyler, Albert Daugherty.

The aggregate membership is 201; present number, 69. From 1852 to 1880 the time of meeting was Saturday evening on or after full moon; the place from 1852 to 1860 was Temperance Hall.

In 1860 the society united with Joseph Foster and built a large brick building, two stories in height, on lot No. 33, fronting Main Street. In 1861 the upper story was dedicated as a Masonic hall. The lower story is used by Joseph Foster for a store-room. In 1869 the society voted to give \$50 as a gift to the Boston Cornet Band as long as it had an organization; but upon its disbandment the instruments were to revert to the society.

BOSTON LODGE, No. 189, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted July 28, 1851, with the following persons as charter members: Wm. Ulrey, Samuel Robinson, F. J. Roudebush, James Mitchell, and Milton Cook. Names of first officers, commencing July 1, 1851: N. G., W. Ulrey; V. G., Samuel Robinson; Sec., F. J. Roudebush; Per. Sec., James Mitchell; Treas., J. N. Pattison.

The Noble Grands since the first meeting have been as follows: January, 1852, Samuel Robinson; July, F. J. Roudebush. January, 1853, Daniel Craig; July, J. N. Pattison. January, 1854, J. S. Johnson; July, Samuel Robinson. January, 1855, Richard Marsh; July, B. Blythe. January, 1856, A. M. Marsh; July, Isaac Ferree. January, 1857, George H. Miller; July, G. H. Hill. January, 1858, E. Mitchell; July, J. N. Pattison. January, 1859, L. H. Smith; July, A. Hopper. January, 1860, J. C. Malone; July, W. A. Dallas. January, 1861, David Mitchell; July, W. A. Dallas. January, 1862, J. N. Pattison; July, J. L. Mitchell. January, 1863, Darius South; July, J. C. Malone. January, 1864, Daniel Craig;

July, W. Ulrey. January, 1865, J. G. Oonk; July, A. M. Marsh. January, 1866, Lorain Marsh; July, Darius South. January, 1867, Thos. Needham; July, J. G. Oonk. January, 1868, A. M. Marsh; July, B. Blythe. January, 1869, Lorain Marsh; July, J. G. Oonk. January, 1870, A. M. Marsh; July, B. Blythe. January, 1871, B. Blythe; July, Thos. Marsh. January, 1872, L. H. Medaris; July, E. C. Patchell. January, 1873, E. C. Patchell; July, Lorain Marsh. January, 1874, J. N. Pattison; July, A. E. Clark. January, 1875, A. J. Willis; July, D. D. Marsh. January, 1876, David Brunk; July, Joshua Burnet. January, 1877, A. Tice; July, David L. Mitchell. January, 1878, J. L. McCollum; July, A. M. Marsh. January, 1879, J. N. Pattison; July, Mahlon Marsh.

The following are the officers for 1879: N. G., Mahlon Marsh; Secretary, J. B. Rapp; V. G., David Brunk; Per. Sec., J. N. Pattison; Treas., A. M. Marsh.

The time of meeting is Saturday evening at seven P.M. in each week.

Previous to the erection of a hall the society met in William Ulrey's garret. In 1856 a stock company was organized for the purpose of building an Odd-Fellows' hall and school-room, the lower story being used for the latter and the upper for the former purpose. In 1875 the lower story was made into a store-room and also an addition built to it, in which Robinson & Patterson have a dry-goods store, etc. The society in 1865 purchased of Thomas Marsh 4½ acres of land for a cemetery, situated on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, for \$500. This lodge is said to be one of the wealthiest in the State. Besides owning their hall and cemetery, it has a large amount of money on interest.

BOSTON DIVISION, No. 280, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

was instituted at Boston July 14, 1847, with the following members; J. G. Buchanan, Cyrus Noble, E. Dimmitt, E. Fitzgerald, Albert Redding, William Buchanan, Samuel South, William South, Ira Harrold, John Cozart, and Richard South.

The division met at stated times until March, 1865, when the meetings were suspended and not resumed until April 17, 1868, a new organization having been effected meantime. Under this charter the Sons met until some time after 1872, when it was not deemed advisable to longer continue the organization. In 1875 the hall where the division held its meetings was donated to Boston special school district, and no attempt has since been made to revive the work. A lodge of Good Templars and other temperance organizations have also had an existence in the township, but their duration was not long continued, and their history cannot be detailed in this connection.

BOSTON GRANGE, No. 127, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

was instituted Sept. 4, 1873, with D. D. Marsh, A. M. Marsh, F. J. Roudebush, A. Roudebush, J. L. Roudebush, E. C. Patchell, J. B. Needham, Thomas Needham, James Needham, John Burns, David Meek, John Moore, T. C. Teal, W. I. Craig, A. Davidson, Ellen Roudebush, Sarah

Roudebush, Adda Marsh, Belle Marsh, S. Marsh, Elizabeth Needham, and Mary Needham.

For a time the grange kept up its organization in a vigorous manner, and on the 1st of January, 1876, had 69 members. But the interest was allowed to decline, and at the end of the same year (1876) the meetings were discontinued.

The Masters of the grange were J. B. Needham, F. J. Roudebush, J. L. Roudebush, and A. M. Marsh.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The first school-house ever built within the present limits of the township was a log building near the east door of the floral hall of the Boston Agricultural Society. It was built in 1805, and was 15 by 20. The fireplace occupied the whole of the east end. The firewood was obtained from the trees surrounding it. The windows ran the whole length of the sides of the house, being nothing but one log taken out and the space covered with greased paper. It stood about ten years. The first school was taught by — Edmunds, who continued to teach at this and other houses in the township until his death in 1817. He was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1796, and to Ohio in 1804. In person he was fine-looking and stoutly built, being somewhat corpulent. Among his pupils were Patience Marsh, Sarah Whitmore, Conrad Whitmore, Edward Pattison, Jones Taliaferro, Lucy Taliaferro, Matilda Taliaferro, William Marsh, John Marsh, Isaac Ferree, and Snowden Ferree.

Of the other teachers who taught there are recollected Isaac Ferree, Julia Smith, and James Clark.

The next school-house built in the township was about midway between the present residence of David Simpkins and Jordan Canter's store. It, too, like all the first, was a log building. The first school was taught by Hannah Hathaway. Among the other teachers were Robert Townsley, Thomas Sherman, and Julia Smith. It burned down in 1808. A new one was immediately built, and its first teacher was John Talbot, author of "Talbot's Arithmetic."

David Simpkins, John Simpkins, Arch. Simpkins, Benjamin Dunn, Stanfield Moore, Davis Talbert, Nancy Metcalfe, Elizabeth Metcalfe, Nelly Hall are among those who attended school under the instruction of John Talbot. In 1809 a school-house was built on the farm now owned by David Meek, near Brushy Fork, some three hundred yards below Michael Yeager's residence. Robert Townsley was the first teacher. It stood some fifteen years, Thomas Sherman, — Edmunds, Isaac Ferree having taught before it went down.

The next school that was kept in the township was at the residence of the widow Smith, near where Mrs. Catherine Keller now lives. This was in 1812, and was continued up to 1815. Among her pupils were W. Roudebush, William Marsh, John Marsh, Patience Marsh, Snowden Ferree, William Ferree, Conrad Whitmore, Sarah Whitmore, Edward Pattison. While attending school at this place Riddle Taliaferro had a fit, and it being thought at that time that the blood of a black hen would cure that disease, the boys were ordered to kill one of Mrs. Smith's as soon as possible. They were not long in finding one, which in spite

of their utmost efforts would run round and round the house. They finally divided their forces, part going in one direction and the rest in the opposite. The race had now become exciting, and John Marsh, who was on the opposite side of the house from his brother William and being left-handed, threw a piece of a broken crock at the hen as it came around the corner closely pursued by William, but instead of hitting the hen he hit his brother in the shin, laying open the flesh some two inches in length by one in depth. This put an end to the hen-catching, and William had to be carried home. In 1816 a school-house was built near the Odd-Fellows' cemetery. John Hawkins was the first teacher. Isaac Ferree, — Clarke also taught one if not more years. In 1818 one was built north of J. M. Pattison's residence, near Snider's mill-yard. James Wallace taught the first school that was kept in it. In 1819 or '20 one was built on the opposite side of the road from where District No. 1 now stands. Isaac Ferree, James Wallace, Thomas Sherman, and others taught in it. In 1823 a school-house was built on Rocky Run. Peter Vandervort was the first teacher. Of the others Thomas Sherman, James Wallace, and Robert Townsley might be named.

Of those above mentioned all were built by neighborhood subscriptions. The school fund at that time was in an embryo state.

In 1826 the township was divided into districts by the township trustees. They numbered six, including about one-third of Jackson. The first school-house built under the new law was in the same year, on the farm now owned by Henry South, William and Benjamin South being the building committee.

The next one was the "Old Stone Pile," which was built in 1830, on the present site of district No. 4. It was torn down in 1866. John Williams kept the first school in it.

In 1831 a brick school-house was built near the site of the present one of district No. 1. Wm. Roudebush taught the first school. It burned down in 1857. From 1828 until 1834 there were a great many changes in the districts, but Jackson township being organized in that year, it decreased the number of districts. In 1840 the number was increased to eight. After the present school law went into operation, two more were organized, Nos. 2 and 10 being consolidated and organized into Boston special school district. In 1867 the number was reduced to eight.

In 1869 a joint sub-district was formed from parts of Stonelick and Miami townships, called joint sub-district No. 2. So that at the present there are nine sub-districts in the township, with an enumeration of 385 pupils in 1879, with nine teachers, costing \$2460.

The value of school-houses and lots in the township will reach \$10,000.

The following persons were members of the board of education in 1860: Augustus Freshard, Jack. Shields, Elza Cook, A. Roudebush, B. Blythe, Jesse Hill, W. A. Dallas, John Burns, Wm. Darrah, and J. S. Combs.

1879: J. L. Roudebush, C. Craver, Geniah Covalt, W. Hensel, T. W. Hill, J. M. Shaw, J. P. Craver, E. C. Patchell, and William Rupp. President, E. C. Patchell; Clerk, P. V. Petard (*ex-officio*), who made the following

levy for school purposes: $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for tuition and $\frac{1}{2}$ mill for contingent expenses.

In 1838 the following persons taught schools in Stonelick township: District No. 1, Marcus L. Marsh; time, six months; wages for whole time, \$60. No. 2, James Savage, six months, \$66. No. 3, Harvey A. Bigam, six months, \$50. No. 4, Joseph Dunlap, six months, \$40. No. 5, John Simpkins, six months, \$48. No. 6, Andrew Long, six months, \$47. No. 7, Amos Hill, six months, \$58. No. 8, John Williams, six months, \$60. No. 9, William Rapp, six months, \$40. Fraction No. 1, of Stonelick and Jackson townships, Peter W. Bachlenkicher, six months, \$50. Amount of school fund for 1839 was \$592.26.

In 1879 the following persons taught in the various districts: No. 1, Mary Magee; time, eight months; wages, \$1.37 per day. No. 2 (joint), Charles Miller, six months, \$2 per day. No. 3, Louise Schulte, nine months, \$1.37 per day. No. 4, Minnie Hensel, nine months, \$1.35 per day. No. 5, six months, W. R. Shrinneo, \$1.75 per day. No. 6, Jordan Canter, \$2 per day. No. 7, W. Carr, six months, \$1.75 per day. No. 8, Mary E. Blythe, nine months, \$1.35 per day. No. 9, A. T. Roudebush, six months, \$1.75 per day. Amount of school fund, 1879, \$5324.90; enrollment, 269.

BOSTON SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

was organized Sept. 15, 1867, and was constituted by the consolidation of districts Nos. 2 and 10, and the school was opened with two grades.

The first board of education was composed of the local directors of the above districts, who were W. Marsh, W. J. Farewell, J. N. Pattison, J. G. Oonk, F. J. Roudebush, and J. W. Robinson. Appropriate rules for the government of the schools were adopted, which were rigidly enforced, and the standard of the schools was soon raised to such an extent that they enjoyed an excellent reputation for thorough scholarship and discipline, justifying the measure of forming a special district.

In 1875 the board secured Temperance Hall for school purposes, and the building is now occupied by grades A and B. Grade C occupies the school-house which formerly belonged to district No. 10, and all are comfortable rooms. In 1879, \$735 was paid for tuition, or about \$4.16 for every pupil enrolled.

Since 1867 the officers of the board of education have been the following:

- 1867.—President, J. N. Pattison; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, J. G. Oonk.
 1868.—President, J. N. Pattison; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, J. G. Oonk.
 1869.—President, J. N. Pattison; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, J. G. Oonk.
 1870.—President, J. N. Pattison; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, Wm. Ulrey.
 1871.—President, J. N. Pattison; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, Wm. Ulrey.
 1872.—President, J. S. Combs; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, Wm. Ulrey.
 1873.—President, J. S. Combs; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, H. South.
 1874.—President, J. S. Combs; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, H. South.

- 1875.—President, F. J. Roudebush; Treasurer, John Marsh; Clerk, B. Blythe.
 1876.—President, B. Blythe; Treasurer, John Marsh; Clerk, F. J. Roudebush.
 1877.—President, F. J. Roudebush; Treasurer, John Marsh; Clerk, H. South.
 1878.—President, B. Blythe; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, H. South.
 1879.—President, J. N. Pattison; Treasurer, F. J. Roudebush; Clerk, H. South.

The first principal of the Boston schools was Jacob V. Rapp. Other principals have been C. J. Harrison, Adda Combs, G. W. Wood, Mahlon Marsh, and S. A. Muchmore, the latter since 1877, and his present assistants are John and Belle Marsh.

Of the early teachers of Stonelick township no one, perhaps, was as efficient as Peter Vandervort. He was a native of New Jersey, and was born in 1776. In April, 1794, his father emigrated to Virginia, settling near Morgantown. In 1799 he was married to Alice Morgan, a very intelligent and respectable woman. In 1809 he emigrated from Virginia, and located on Stonelick Creek, where he resided for many years. While a resident of Stonelick township he was engaged most of the time in teaching school at various places, and a list of his schools and pupils would fill a respectable volume. As a teacher he had but few if any superiors in his day. Kind, generous, intelligent, and firm, he was a teacher greatly beloved and appreciated by his pupils and patrons. As a scribe he was perfection, and his writing at the advanced age of eighty-eight was as smooth and legible as ever. He was honored with many township offices, which he filled to the satisfaction of all.

He was quite a poet and has left several poems of merit. For many years he did all the writing of deeds, etc., in the township. Up to his death, which took place in 1865, his mind was unimpaired, and nothing seemed to delight him more than to write a letter to some relative or friend. Of his family all but two are dead. He has a daughter residing in Allen County, where he died.

Of the very first teachers in the township, — Edmonds was the most efficient. He was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1785, and to Ohio in 1803. He was a fine reader and was a good mathematician, possessing all the essential elements of a good teacher at that time.

He was in person heavy set, and very jovial in his appearance and actions. He died in 1817 from the effects of a burn received at Huston & Fletcher's distillery.

James Wallace, a native of Ireland, also taught a great many schools in this and adjoining townships from 1815 until 1835. He was complete master of the science of corporal punishment.

Thomas Sherman taught for several years in this township, commencing as early as 1812. He was also a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1792. He was one of the best readers ever in Stonelick township.

Robert Townsley also taught for several years in the early history of the township, and was one of the best teachers that ever taught within its limits.

Among the pioneer female teachers the names of Julia Smith and Hannah Hathaway are bright stars. The third,

if not the second, school ever kept in the township was taught by the latter.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

ST. PHILOMENA CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1835 several Catholic families having settled in Stonelick and Miami townships, preaching was had at private houses by priests from Cincinnati and other points in the diocese. Meetings were held at John Cline's, Joseph Gomieu's, Francis Gerard's, Louis Bartell's, Francis Drone's, and John Rapp's from 1835 to 1837, when the church was organized, with the following persons as constituent members: John Cline, Anthony Cline, Frank Cline, Magdalene Cline, and Margaret Cline, Lewis Bartell, Sr., Mrs. Margaret Bartell, Catherine Bartell, Lewis Bartell, Jr., Mary Bartell, August Bartell, and Livonee Bartell, Peter Morgantulor, Joseph Morgantulor, and their father and mother, Francis Gerard, Elizabeth Gerard, John G. Gerard, Louise Gerard, Margaret Gerard, J. L. Gerard, and Joseph Gerard, Francis Drone, Joseph Drone, and Catherine Drone, John Rapp, Mrs. Catherine Rapp, Peter Rapp, Catherine Rapp, Mary Rapp, and John Rapp, Michael Yeager, Sr., Jacob Yeager, Catherine Yeager, Magdalene Yeager, Michael Yeager, Jr., and George Yeager, J. Gros, Julia Ann Gros, Benjamin Gros, Ammon Gros, Pauline Gros, Margaret Gros, Theodore Gros, and Rachel Gros, Louis Christman, Mrs. Mary Ann Christman, Julien Christman, Frank Christman, Mary Frances Christman, and Joseph Christman, Christian Iuen, F. X. Iuen, Joseph Iuen, and John Iuen, Francis Roselott, Mrs. Francis Roselott, Adolphus Roselott, Frank Roselott, James Roselott, and Theresia Roselott, Joseph Reno, Sr., Mrs. Joseph Reno, Joseph Reno, Jr., John Reno, and Elizabeth Reno, John Cline,* Mrs. John Cline, Catherine Cline, Magdalene Cline, Seraphime Cline, and Arsene Cline, Ferdinand Odenville, Sr., Claudeline Odenville, Ferdinand Odenville, Jr., Idella Odenville, Paulina Odenville, Eugene Odenville, Henry Odenville, and Frank Odenville, Joseph Gomieu, Sr., Mrs. Mary Gomieu, Joseph Gomieu, Jr., Michael Gomieu, Peter Gomieu, Louis Gomieu, Mary Gomieu, August Gomieu, and Francis Gomieu, Fidelia Good, Mrs. Barbara Good, Edward Good, Barbara Good, Mary Good, and Daniel Good. Besides the above a man by the name of Snell and his wife belonged at that time, also John Schunter and wife. The first trustees were John Cline, Francis Drone, Lewis Bartell, and Louis Christman. Present trustees are Christopher Craver, Clemens Grotte, and August Gauche. The aggregate number of persons who have belonged is about 1500. Present number 200.

The first priest was Father Gascron; the next was Father Schyomel; then Father Bumgardner; and the next, commencing in 1851, was Father Navarron, who has had charge of the church ever since. The St. Philomena Church belongs to the diocese of Cincinnati.

In 1837 a log church was built (afterwards weather-boarded) on the south side of Stonelick Creek, about two miles above its mouth, by the trustees of the church, they being the building committee, at a cost of about \$50.

* No relative of the other family.

It was not finished for several years, and a greater part of the material and work were donated. It was consecrated by the bishop of New Orleans, who with the bishop of Paris had contributed \$50 towards its erection. There being a dwelling-house on the five acres purchased by the church, it was used for a parsonage until it burned down in 1845, when a one-story frame was built for that purpose, costing \$250.

In 1868 the log church burned down, and in 1869 a stone church, 56 by 33, was built a short distance west from the first one, at a cost of \$2500, not including a large amount of donations in the shape of material and work. It is finely finished on the inside. Over the altar is a beautiful painting of the patroness, St. Philomena. It has 38 pews, besides the gallery, in which an organ is placed. It was consecrated in 1869 by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The present value of the church property is \$4000. It is the oldest Catholic church in Clermont County, and is situated in the centre of a large and increasing membership.

Louis Navarron, who has had charge of the church since 1851, was born July 15, 1807, in the town of Compiègne, arrondissement of Thiers, department of Puy-de-Dôme. He received his education first in his native village, then at the college of Thiers, and was also a few months in the literary seminary of Clermont city. Studied theology in Mont Ferrand Seminary; ordained priest by the bishop of Clermont, Monseigneur La Dampiere, in 1831; was vicar in the parishes of Beauregard, Vandon, Volvic, and Aubière for seventeen years. In 1848, in company with Fathers Gascron and Schyomel and Archbishop Purcell, he came to America and was sent as a missionary to the French settlements in Shelby County, where he remained three or four years, coming to Stonelick in 1851, where he has since remained. In person he is of medium height, with dark eyes and hair. In his intercourse with those who are not members of his church he is affable and courteous, and has won the respect of all who know him for his devotion to the church of his adoption.

ST. LOUIS CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BOSTON

was organized in 1857 by Rev. Joseph Staley, with a constituent membership of 200, all of whom had previously belonged to the St. Philomena Church at Stonelick. The following is a partial list of the constituent members: John Snider, Mrs. John Snider, Christian Iuen, F. X. Iuen, Mrs. F. X. Iuen, Joseph Iuen and wife, Michael Yeager, Mrs. Magdalene Yeager, N. J. Faverett, Mrs. N. J. Faverett, Cloud Faverett, Mrs. Cloud Faverett, Joseph Powell, Mrs. Joseph Powell, Joseph Widerholt, Mrs. Joseph Widerholt, Nicholas Gall, Mrs. Nicholas Gall, Frank Gall, Mrs. Frank Gall, Sebastian Hoagg, Mary Spetz, Peter Felter, Mrs. Ellen Felter, Peter Gomieu, Mrs. Margaret Gomieu, Mary Gomieu, Elizabeth Gomieu, John L. Gerard, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerard, and Mrs. Frederic Mossett. Aggregate membership, 1500; present number, 350. The first priest was Rev. Joseph Staley; first trustees, F. X. Iuen, John Snider, and Peter Felter, who were also the building committee. The following persons have had charge of the church: Rev. Joseph Staley, Rev. Dr. Babish, Rev. —

Smith, Rev. — Deviles, Rev. Louis Navarron, Rev. — O'Mera, Rev. — O'Rourke, Rev. — Cunningham, Rev. — Maler, Rev. Joseph Henry, Rev. — Resner.

The church belongs to the diocese of Cincinnati. The trustees at the present time are Augustus Freshard, H. H. Mers, John Felter, and Andrew Snider. The church is situated north and just outside of the incorporation, on the road leading from Batavia to Goshen. It is a brick building, 40 by 75, and one story in height, surmounted by a large cupola, and was built in 1857 by John Snider, F. X. Iuen, and Peter Felter, building committee, at a cost of \$3000. It has 650 sittings, besides the gallery, and was consecrated by Archbishop Purcell. In 1875 a two-story frame house of five rooms was built south of the church, a short distance from it, for a parsonage, costing \$1500. The work was done by Messrs. Goumieu and Faverett.

In 1879 the church was remodeled at a cost of \$1500. The present value of the church property is \$7000. It is the largest Catholic church in the county, and in its appointments the handsomest edifice in Clermont.

BOSTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body was organized about 1811, at the house of John Ferree, one mile west of Boston, on the farm now owned by A. M. Marsh, and had among its constituent members John Ferree, Rebecca Ferree, Richard Marsh, Samuel Hill, Jane Hill, Thomas Hill, Jerry Hill and his wife, Christian Long, Nelly Long, William Pattison, Anna Pattison, James Pattison and his wife.

The first class-leader was James Pattison. Samuel Hill, Richard Marsh, and Benjamin South were also pioneer class-leaders.

Preaching was had from one to three times per month, according to circumstances, but more often but once a month at the house above mentioned and at other places. In 1825 the house of James Pattison became a preaching-place for the society, which at that time numbered over 50. The present church officers are: Trustees, J. W. Robinson, John Marsh, Joseph Marsh, A. M. Marsh, Mahlon Marsh, A. Hulick, Dr. L. H. Medaris, J. N. Pattison, and Dr. J. S. Combs; Recording Steward, Mahlon Marsh; Stewards, A. Hulick, Joseph Marsh, Dr. J. S. Combs, Mahlon Marsh, D. H. Hill, and J. W. S. Robinson; Class-Leaders, John Vance, E. Dimmitt, A. M. Marsh, and Joseph Marsh. Aggregate membership, 2000; present, 215.

In 1875, Boston, Maple Grove, and Shumard's were taken from Batavia Circuit, to which they had belonged for a great many years, and organized into Boston Circuit. Rev. W. T. McMullen was the first pastor after the division. He was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. Fletcher Hypes, and he by Rev. William McMahan in 1878, who is pastor of the charge at the present time. Boston charge belongs to the Cincinnati Conference and Ripley District. The names of the ministers who have preached at Boston can be seen in the list of appointments for Milford and Batavia Circuits, given in connection with sketches of those churches. The society has had two church buildings. The first one was of brick, situated on the road leading from Boston to Batavia, and at the junction of the Jackson pike and the Batavia road. It was built in 1831, was 30 by 50 feet,

one story in height, and cost \$900. It was torn down and one erected on the south side of Main Street, west of the Odd-Fellows' Hall, in 1859. It is a brick building, two stories in height, 75 feet long and 45 wide, and cost \$8000. The lower story is divided into three rooms, besides the vestibule, which are now used for class-rooms and the one adjoining the vestibule formerly—or prior to the completion of the upper story in 1866—for the audience-room. The upper story is reached by two flights of stairs leading from the lower to the upper vestibule. It is divided into the main audience-room and gallery, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. It was dedicated on the 10th of March, 1863, by Rev. Mr. Kemble. The present value of the church property is \$10,000. The most prominent revival took place in the winter of 1868-69, under the preaching of Rev. R. K. Deem, when over 250 united with the church. In 1845 a Sunday-school was organized, with A. Hulick as superintendent. Since that time Abraham Hulick has been superintendent for the most of the time. The library contains more than 200 volumes, and the membership of the school is over 210.

MOUNT ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1809 preaching was held at John Hill's and also at Jacob Hill's. In 1812 a class was formed at John Hill's, where regular preaching was had, and afterwards in the school-house until it burned down in 1822, after which Hill's house again became the preaching-place. The members of the first class were John Hill and wife, Jacob Hill and three daughters, Jesse Hill and wife, John Davis and wife, William Glancy, Elizabeth Glancy, David Hand and wife, Charles McGlaughlin, Mrs. John Lattimer, Abraham Conrad and wife. The first Trustees were John Hill, Jacob Hill, and A. Conrad; Class-Leaders, John Hill, Abraham Conrad, Samuel Hill, Charles Hill, H. Hill, and Amos Hill; Stewards, Samuel Hill, W. Carr, and H. Hill.

Present church officers are: Trustees, Samuel Hill, Joseph McGlaughlin, Alfred Anderson, John Hoffman, and Charles Hill; Steward, Charles Hill; Class-Leaders, Charles Hill and Amos Hill.

There have been over 500 persons who have been members of this church; present membership, 62. The following ministers have originated from this church: Samuel Hill, John Hill, and Hezekiah Hill. It belongs to the Cincinnati Conference, and has belonged to the Miami, Milford, Batavia, Miami, and Centenary Circuits, of which it is now a part. The society has had two church edifices. The first one was situated on the road leading from Glancy's Mills to Goshen, one mile north of Stonelick Creek, and was a brick building 35 by 50 feet, one story in height, and cost \$900. It was built in 1831. The second one was built in 1853, on site of first one, and was a frame 45 by 60 feet, and one story high. It cost \$1800. It was dedicated in that year by Rev. John Hill. Present value of church property is \$2200.

As early as 1815 a Sunday-school was organized at John Hill's, and was kept up most of the time until the second church was built, when it was reorganized with Jacob Hill as superintendent. Since that time the following persons have filled that position: Samuel Hill, Jesse Hill,

Charles Hill, H. Hill, W. Carr, Amos Hill, and John Hoffman.

Number of volumes in library, 150; enrollment of officers, teachers, and scholars, 65. This is the oldest Sunday-school in the township, and though conducted on a different plan for many years from the manner in which it is at present conducted, has always had a good effect on the neighborhood.

ROBINSON'S OR SHUMARD'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1810, John Robinson's was a preaching-place, and continued such until a church was built in 1817. In 1815 a church was organized at John Robinson's, with the following members: John Robinson and wife, Jacob Long and wife, H. Campbell, Moses Wood, Sr., John Hensel, George Slye, Jacob Slye, John Prickett and wife, James Mitchell and wife, Nathan Shumard, John Charles, and others, probably 50 in all. Class-Leaders, John Robinson, George Slye, John Hensel, Elias Rodgers, and R. Shumard. Present officers: Trustees, Richard Shumard, Joseph Birdsall; Class-Leader, Joseph Birdsall; Steward, Richard Shumard, who has been for twenty years. Aggregate membership, 1500; present, 40. It belongs to the Cincinnati Conference, Ripley District, and Boston Circuit.

In 1817 a log church was built on the road leading from Boston to Belfast, near present residence of Joseph Birdsall. It was 20 by 30, and the work was nearly all donated, probably costing \$50. It went down in 1845. Since that time meetings have been held in school-house in district No. 4.

It was one of the strongest churches in Clermont County fifty years ago; but after the churches at Boston and Mount Olive were built it began to decline in membership, as a majority of the members of those churches were from it.

In 1825 a Sunday-school was organized in connection with the church, with Elias Rodgers as the first superintendent. Since that time a great many different persons have filled that station. The present superintendent is Joseph Birdsall. The school has an enrollment of 37, with about 75 volumes in the library.

MOUNT OLIVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About the year 1835 preaching was had at Eleazer Campbell's house, where several united with the church, which led to the organization of a society in 1842, which was called Mount Olive. The members of this church had previously belonged to the Robinson Methodist Episcopal Church. The constituent members were Eleazer Campbell, John Hensel and wife, Daniel Long, John Knott, James Bickmore and wife, B. Rapp and wife, Addison Rapp, Eliza Rapp, Mrs. Lucinda Simpkins, Mrs. Phoebe Williams, John Simpkins, Mrs. John Simpkins, Andrew Long, Mrs. Andrew Long, and a few others whose names could not be recollected. First Trustees were Eleazer Campbell, John Hensel, Jacob Long, B. Rapp, Elias Rodgers, John Knott, and Andrew Long; Class-Leaders, Elias Rodgers, Jacob Long, John Hensel, Jesse Hill, Joseph Rapp, F. A. McCormick, and Noah Booso; Steward, B. Rapp, Jr. Trustees at present time are B. J. Rapp, Noah

Booso, F. L. McCormick, and B. Rapp, Jr. Aggregate membership, 150; present number, 49.

The following ministers have originated from the society: J. F. Rapp, M. N. Kugler, and William Kugler. It has always been connected with the Cincinnati Conference, and belongs to East Cincinnati District and Centenary Circuit. It has had two church buildings. The first was built in 1842, by the trustees, they being the building committee, on site of present one. It was a log building 25 by 35, and one story high, and cost \$350. In 1866 the building committee, consisting of Henry Long, J. B. Bickmore, and Noah Booso, built a one-story frame church, 40 by 60, on site of old one, which was situated on the road leading from Boston to Goshen, one mile south of the Milford and Edenton turnpike. It cost \$1450. About the year 1857 a Sunday-school was organized, with Jesse Hill as superintendent. Since that time the following persons have filled that position: Henry Long, F. A. McCormick, Jacob Burns, Joseph Rapp, William Kugler, and B. Rapp, Jr.

The present Superintendent is Whitcomb Long; Assistant, F. A. McCormick; Secretary, James Rapp; Treasurer, James Rapp. Number of volumes in library, 75. Number of officers, teachers, and scholars enrolled, 69.

BELFAST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1870. The first members were John R. Hill and wife, G. W. Hill and wife, J. H. Beckwith and wife, George Smith and wife, A. J. McAdams and wife, Charles Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Rebecca Hill, Mary Hill, Mrs. Lucinda Simpkins, Hannah Brown, Susan Snider, John A. Wiggins, Mrs. E. Wiggins, Henry Long, Margaret Long, James Bickmore, Mrs. J. Bickmore, and others, to the number of 31. First Trustees were G. W. Hill, George Smysor, J. Wiggins, Joseph Leever, Henry Long, A. J. McAdams, and William Shumard, Jr.; Class-Leaders, A. J. McAdams, G. W. Hill, Jesse Collins, and Henry Long; Steward, A. J. McAdams. Aggregate membership, 176; present, 49.

The church belongs to the Butlerville Circuit. The society has had but one church building, which was built on the Milford, Edenton and Woodville turnpike, one-fourth mile below Belfast post-office, in 1870. It is a frame, 40 by 55, and one story high. The building committee consisted of J. R. Hill, W. Shumard, and Henry Long. Church cost \$1375. It was dedicated in 1870. It will seat 300. Value of church property is \$1800. In 1870 a Sunday-school was organized, with J. R. Hill as superintendent.

The present superintendent is G. W. Hill. There are 65 officers, teachers, and scholars enrolled as members of the school.

SECOND STONELICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

About the year 1810, Rev. Jacob Laymon, a Baptist minister, commenced preaching at John Metcalfe's, and also at William Glancy's in 1817. On the first day of May, 1819, a church was constituted at John Metcalfe's with the following membership: John Metcalfe, Susannah Metcalfe, Joseph Moore, Nancy Moore, John Moore, Jane Moore, William Glancy, Elizabeth Glancy, Anthony Moore, Thos.

Martin, Mary McCormick, Richard Hall, Rachel Shields, Solomon Dumford, Joseph Smith, Ebenezer Orsborne, Sr., Ebenezer Orsborne, Jr., Sarah Prickett, and Elizabeth Roudebush. The first church officers were: Trustees, Joseph Moore, Anthony Moore, and John Metcalfe; Clerk, William Glancy; Treasurer, John Metcalfe. Deacons, 1819-33, Joseph and Anthony Moore; 1833-34, Milton Allison; 1834-36, William Glancy and John Orsborne; 1836-37, James Williams and William Fletcher; 1837-38, James Williams and Samuel Davis; 1838-48, Anthony Moore; 1848-55, John Orsborne. Clerks, 1819-24, William Glancy; 1824-37, Peter Vandervort; 1837-38, Nicholas Wood; 1838-55, Dennis Smith. Aggregate membership, 185.

Thomas Martin, Samuel Dennis, and Dennis Smith have originated from this society as ministers. The first pastor was Rev. Jacob Laymon, who preached almost continuously for the church from 1819 to 1848. Those who preached besides him were Rev. James Buchanan, from 1819-23, on alternate Sabbaths with Rev. Jacob Laymon; 1836, Rev. James Lyons; 1844, Rev. William Brooks and Rev. David Laymon; 1847-49, Rev. J. C. Beeman; 1849-52, Rev. Jacob Laymon; 1852-55, Rev. Dennis Smith.

The church prior to 1838 belonged to the East Fork Association. In 1822 the Baptists and Presbyterians united and built a stone church near the mouth of Brushy Fork. It was 30 by 40 and one story in height, and cost \$327, of which one-sixteenth was paid in money, the balance in work and material. In 1846 the stone church was abandoned by the Baptists, and one built near the present residence of Z. Leever. It was a frame building 20 by 30, and one story in height, and cost \$200. It was dedicated Sept. 13, 1847, by Rev. George Ambrose. In 1855, Dennis Smith sold the church to J. F. Rapp. Of the members who belonged before 1838, Christopher Smith, Dennis Smith, Sarah Smith, and Sarah Orsborne are the only ones now living.

In 1838 there was a division in the church on account of the missionary question, which caused nineteen of the members to leave the parent stem and organize themselves into the

STONELICK REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following names were the constituent members: William Glancy, Elizabeth Glancy, Peter Vandervort, Alice Vandervort, Elizabeth Roudebush, Elizabeth Kerr, Eliza Kerr, B. C. South, Abigail South, Rachel Shields, and others whose names are not now known. This organization took place Dec. 1, 1838, through the instrumentality of William Glancy, Peter Vandervort, Elizabeth Roudebush, and others.

The first church officers were the following: Trustees, John Frazee, John Williams, and Michael Lawer; Clerks, Peter Vandervort, T. J. Williams, and Michael Lawer; Deacons, 1839 to 1847, W. Glancy; 1847 to 1853, Samuel E. Davis; 1854 to 185-, William Ware. Aggregate membership, 65. The first pastor was Rev. Isaac Ferris, and the successive pastors were Rev. J. K. Morris, Rev. L. French, Rev. W. Blair, and Rev. George Sapp. It belonged to the East Fork Association.

From 1838 till 1843 the church met in the "Old Stone Church." In 1842 a brick building 35 by 50 feet, one story in height, was built on the site of the present residence of Stephen Gall, on the road leading from Stonelick to Glancy's mills. It cost \$900, and was dedicated by Rev. J. Bryant. In 1853 a large majority of the membership living near Newtonville, a church was organized and built at that place.* In 1863 the church ceased to be a preaching-place, and in 1867 it was sold to J. W. Robinson in part payment for the building of the Stonelick Valley Baptist Church.

STONELICK VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized July 29, 1869. Subsequent to its organization meetings had been held in the school-house in district No. 8 by Rev. Joseph Hawkins, Rev. W. W. Sawyer, Rev. T. J. Melish, and others for over two years. The constituent members were James Moore, Elizabeth Moore, John Moore, Anna Moore, John Dumford, Deborah Dumford, A. J. Carpenter, Elizabeth Carpenter, James Carpenter, Ann Carpenter, Emma Turner, Jennie Turner, Michael Turner, Paulina Moore, George Dupes, Mary Dupes, Elizabeth Pierce, Minnie Shore, Alvira Armstrong, Louise Stuart, Josephine Stuart, Anna Dallas, Benjamin Hill, Silas Pierce, William Shore, Lytle Hill, Isaac Turner, Mary Curry, Jackson Fry, John Hughes, E. C. Patchell, Susanna Patchell, Ellen Roudebush, Jane Walker, Elizabeth Stouder, Erastus Williams, Mary Stuart, Cynthia Leming, Samuel Perry, J. N. Lawson, and Clara Bouser. On the same day E. C. Patchell was elected clerk, and A. J. Turner, John Moore, and E. C. Patchell trustees. James Moore, John Moore, and William L. Sapp were ordained as deacons on the 28th of May, 1870. In 1875, Richard Carpenter was elected deacon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Moore. On the 3d of April, 1877, J. L. Roudebush was elected clerk; but resigned on the 6th of November of that year, and E. C. Patchell was elected in his place, and is serving at the present time.

The present church and society officers are: Trustees, John Moore, Richard Carpenter, and E. C. Patchell; Clerk, E. C. Patchell; Deacons, John Moore, W. L. Sapp, and Richard Carpenter. Aggregate membership, 210; present, 80.

The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Hawkins, who continued to February, 1877, and Rev. D. W. Spaldon from 1877 to 1878. The Stonelick Valley Baptist Church belongs to East Fork Association.

On the 28th of August, 1869, a committee, consisting of Rev. Joseph Hawkins, E. C. Patchell, John Moore, A. J. Carpenter, Ambrose Roudebush, James Moore, W. L. Sapp, and James Clark, were appointed to procure a suitable site for a church, and also the building of a frame church 30 by 50, and one story in height. On the 30th of October the committee selected a site for the church, and sold out the building of it to J. W. Robinson. It was dedicated on the 28th of May, 1870, by Rev. E. R. Hera. The present value of church property is \$1800.

* See Wayne township.

In January, 1870, 1871, and 1872 three revivals occurred, in which over 100 united with the church. In 1867 a union Sunday-school was held at the school-house, under the superintendency of A. J. Turner; 1868, G. S. Swing; 1869, J. N. Lawson. In 1870 the Sunday-school became a Baptist Sunday-school, with A. J. Turner as superintendent; 1871, A. J. Jurner; 1872, G. S. Swing; 1873, E. C. Patchell; 1874, J. L. Roudebush; 1875, Henry Baldwin; 1876-77, E. C. Patchell; 1878-79, J. L. Roudebush. The present officers are the following: Superintendent, J. L. Roudebush; Assistant Superintendent, E. C. Patchell; Secretary, Mrs. Belle Patchell; Treasurer, J. A. Jones. Volumes in library, 150; number of officers, teachers, and scholars, 75.

STONELICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1817, David and Joseph Rapp's was a preaching place, and continued to be until the "Union" or "Old Stone Church" was built in 1822, about which time the Presbyterians perfected an organization which for many years was only a missionary station. The first pastor is thought to have been the Rev. L. G. Gaines. At that time the following persons were members: David Rapp, Jesse Glancy, Isaac McChesney, William Cowen, Joseph Rapp, Margaret Rapp, George Rapp, Charlotte Rapp, and others, to the number of fifteen. The following persons preached there regularly: Rev. George Beecher, Rev. Dr. Wilson (it is claimed that Henry Ward Beecher preached also), Rev. — Wilson, son of the above, and others whose names are now forgotten. At this place the first Sunday-school in the township was organized, about the year 1824, of which there is, as of the church, no record.

After 1842 the stone church was not occupied by the Presbyterians, and in 1846 it was abandoned by the Baptists. The end walls are still standing, marking the spot where so many have started on a new pilgrimage.

GERMAN UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH.

In 1874 meetings were occasionally held in school-house district No. 10, by Rev. I. Moeller; and in 1875, through the influence of M. Maegley, F. Bayhu, and others, a church was organized, of which the following persons were the constituent members: John Liller, Barbara Liller, Kate Liller, Caroline Liller, Charles Plout, Sr., Mrs. C. Plout, Frederick Plout, Charles Bielfield, Frederick Bayhu, Lena Bayhu, Rosa Bayhu, Mrs. E. Bohn, Christopher Glasser, Barbara Glasser, George Glasser, Mrs. C. Divine, Kate Divine, John Gableman, Sr., Lena Gableman, Myria Gableman, Nicholas Ruster, Mrs. N. Ruster, Peter Ruster, Mrs. P. Ruster, Christopher Gutenkunst, Deborah Gutenkunst, M. Maegley, Magaritta Maegley, and Mary Smith. Aggregate membership, 47; present number, 32. The first church officers were: Trustees, F. Bayhu, C. Bielfield, and M. Maegley, who have been continued to the present time; Treasurer, M. Maegley. In 1877, M. Maegley was licensed as a local preacher. The first pastor was Rev. I. Moeller; in 1877-78, Rev. G. F. Albrecht; 1879, Rev. A. Kopittke. This church is connected with the Batavia charge. In 1876, a large frame church was built by Messrs. Gomicu & Faverett, on a beautiful site near the corporation of Boston,

fronting on the road leading from Boston to Batavia, at a cost of \$1050. The church was dedicated Aug. 5, 1876, by Bishop Weaver.

STONELICK CEMETERIES.

In March, 1822, Jacob Rapp, David Rapp, and Joseph Rapp (in consideration of three cents) deeded to W. Glancy, Peter Vandervort, and Joseph Smith, trustees of the Stonelick Baptist Church, and their successors forever, 132 poles of land situated on the Deerfield road, to be used as a burying-ground.

The first person buried in it was Annie Cook, who died in 1823.

On the 3d day of April, 1872, the trustees of Stonelick township, in accordance with an act which had passed the Legislature the previous year, located the township cemetery on the site of the Baptist burying-ground, and on the 23d of August the trustees of the Stonelick Baptist Church deeded to the trustees of the township the aforesaid 132 poles of land.

On the 5th day of April, 1872, the heirs of Jacob Rapp, deceased, in consideration of \$158.75, deeded to the township trustees $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, to be used for a township cemetery.

In 1873 the cemetery was inclosed by a neat and substantial board fence, and the grounds were also graded down in 1874, making it a very desirable and picturesque site for a cemetery.

BOSTON CEMETERY (I. O. O. F.).

In October, 1864, Thomas Marsh, in consideration of \$500, deeded to J. N. Pattison, W. A. Dallas, and B. Blythe, trustees of Boston Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, to be used as a burying-ground, situated on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, one mile west of Boston. In November the ground was laid out into lots. On the 18th day of December, 1864, the first person, James Patchell, was buried in it. In April of the following year it was inclosed by a substantial board fence. In 1876 the drive-way was graded and macadamized. It is now one of the most desirable cemeteries in the township.

PLAINVIEW CEMETERY.

In September, 1873, William Roudebush sold to the Plainview Cemetery Association 7 acres of land, to be used as a cemetery, situated on the Newtonville and Logtown free turnpike, one and a half miles west of Newtonville. In 1873 it was surveyed into lots, part being reserved for a Potter's Field.

Mrs. Dennis Foster was the first person buried in it.

The officers at the time it was laid out were: President, William Roudebush; Secretary, Richard Shumard; Treasurer, Z. Dickenson. At present the officers are: President, B. F. Clark; Secretary, G. M. Roudebush; Treasurer, Richard Shumard. The location being good, it has filled up rapidly, and can be extended, as the grounds adjoining it are suitable for cemetery purposes.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CEMETERY AT BOSTON.

When the church at the junction of the Jackson pike with the Deerfield road was built, a greater part of the yard

was used as a burying-ground, and has been so used up to the present time, though the church has been removed since 1829.

THE OLD ROBINSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL BURYING-GROUND

was laid out about the same time the church was built. It was situated near the residence of Joseph Birdsall. About 20 persons have been buried in it. It has been deserted for thirty years.

ST. PHILOMENA (CATHOLIC) CEMETERY.

In 1837 the St. Philomena Catholic Church laid out about one-half acre into lots for a cemetery for its membership. It is one of the most populous cities of the dead in Clermont County, as well as the oldest Catholic cemetery. The first person buried in it was Mrs. Louis Bartell, in 1839.

ST. LOUIS (CATHOLIC) CEMETERY.

In 1874 the St. Louis Catholic Church laid out one and a quarter acres into lots for burying purposes. In 1857 persons were buried in it, but who the first one was is not known. It is situated east of the church and north of Boston village.

THE HILL FAMILY CEMETERY

is situated on the farm now owned by Adam Dellar. There have been some 50 bodies buried in it. The first person that was buried in it was Thomas Hill, in 1815.

On the farm now owned by Clemens Grotte there was a large burying-ground, which was mostly used by the Fletchers, Halls, Hills, and others. It is now being plowed over, having been deserted thirty years ago.

Numerous other family burying-grounds are found in various parts of the township, but for the most part they have been abandoned and their occupants removed to some of the above cemeteries.

STONELICK DESPERADOES.

In 1809 several families, whose names are withheld, settled near Simpkinsville, in Stonelick township. They claimed to have come from Kentucky (from which State it was afterwards ascertained they had to leave on account of their depredations). The men were fine-looking, intelligent, and accommodating, rode fine horses, dressed in the best broadcloth, and their conduct and appearance for a short time left the impression on the minds of their neighbors that they were wealthy, cultivated, and honorable.

They could not have selected a better place to conceal their business and plunder, and make stealing profitable.

The hills of Stonelick Creek are rugged, and at that time were covered with a dense undergrowth. The immediate neighborhood was sparsely settled, but surrounded by the more populous and wealthy settlements of Hamilton, Warren, and Adams Counties, and the rich blue-grass regions of Kentucky.

They had not resided in the neighborhood long before their actions created suspicion in the minds of such men as Archibald Simpkins, John Hill, Joseph Glancy, and Wm. Glancy, who watched them closely, and soon found that

they did not work, always had plenty of money, were absent from home most of the time, and always brought home two or three horses different from what they had rode off. Strange men were seen in their company and in conversation with them in secret places, which led them to believe that their suspicions were correct. They did not hesitate to express their opinions, which were told to the gang by some of their newly-made converts in the neighborhood. The gang now disguised themselves and went to the cabin of Jesse Glancy in the dusk of the evening, while his family were all absent but one daughter, boldly walked in and commenced beating him in a brutal manner, and had it not been for the timely arrival of friends they would have killed him.

This was their first overt act in the neighborhood, which aroused the best elements of society to their duty.

For a time the gang ceased, as it were, from active operations, went to farming, and made no long visits to unknown parts. This lull was soon succeeded by intense activity on the part of the gang. They commenced stealing hogs from their nearest neighbors, selling the meat wherever they could. They did not confine themselves to hogs, but stole a great many cattle, which they had their confederates, in other parts of the country, sell for them. From cattle they went to horses. They would run them off in the night-time to some of their confederates, who would conceal them during the day, while they would return and be at home before daylight; and so on from station to station, until out of danger of their being recognized. Not content with stealing stock, they went to robbing stores and private houses. In 1814 they robbed a store at Lebanon, Ohio, getting a small amount of money and some goods. Their trail being found they were pursued by the sheriff and a posse, and the house of one of the gang surrounded, and one of the supposed inmates ordered to come out and give himself up. But instead of doing that he fired at the sheriff and wounded him, after which he beat a hasty retreat. From this time until the gang was broken up in 1819 the community was in an intense state of excitement.

Strange men were seen in the vicinity. Secret meetings (as they thought) were had by the gang, who went well armed all the time. Officers of the law were after them constantly, and persons in the neighborhood were concealing members of the gang from a distance and helping to throw the officers off their trail.

As the gang became bolder and stronger, so did the opposition, led by the Glancys, Simpkins, Hills, Swings, and others, become more determined to drive the gang out of the country. An opportunity was soon presented for them to show that they were men of action. One Saturday night in June, 1819, Isaac Conrad, then living almost opposite the present residence of Hon. J. M. Pattison, in Miami township, on the Milford and Wooster pike, had a horse stolen from his stable.

On discovering the theft he immediately notified some of his neighbors, who started on the trail, which was easily followed, owing to a peculiar mark made by the horse's shoes. The thief hugged the fences as closely as he could, and rode in the bed of all the streams. His pursuers having an idea that the thief was one of the Stonelick gang, followed on

rapidly without paying much attention to the trail, as it was not discernible all the way. After the trail had been followed to where John Moore now lives, in Stonelick township, it was lost; but the pursuers pushed on, and as they struck the mouth of Craven's Run they discovered it again in the mud on the bank of that stream, as there had been quite a rain on Saturday night. After following it some distance up the stream the leader called a halt, and upon consultation it was thought best to send out a party on foot to see if the horse was not concealed in the adjacent ravines, while a second one with the dogs went to the house of William Glancy near by, it being understood that if the horse was found that they should all rendezvous at Glancy's. The hunting-party soon returned, and reported that they had found the horse tied to a bush in a ravine near by (about one-half mile from the present residence of Samuel Hill). About four o'clock the entire party, now numbering eighteen, all well armed, took up their line of march for the ravine.

Arriving there they concealed themselves and waited for developments. They had not waited long before a strange man came and rubbed the horse's neck, but went away. A short time afterwards a man well known in the neighborhood, as a member of the gang, came with a sack of oats, giving some to the horse. After he had eaten them he proceeded to lead the horse away, when he was ordered to halt. He was startled for a moment, and a moment only. He bounded away with the velocity of the wind, but had only got a few feet when two of the pursuers fired (though some claim three). He ran about two hundred yards, closely pursued by Joseph Glancy and others, clearing a poplar log six feet in diameter at a single bound. He was soon seen to be wounded, and was overtaken by Joseph Glancy, when he dropped to the ground and expired almost immediately without uttering a word. On examination it was found that he had been shot in the fleshy part of the thigh, the ball severing an artery, from which he bled to death. It is thought that Defariah Jenkins fired the fatal shot. His body was taken to a neighbor's house, and a coroner's inquest held, which returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death for the want of breath.

"JACOB ROUDEBUSH, *Foreman.*"

This had the desired effect. The gang soon showed signs of dissolution, and a majority of them soon left for parts unknown, though two of their number had been previously hung for the murder of a peddler in Kentucky, one at Mount Sterling and the other at Lexington. Though this virtually broke up the gang, one of the worst ever in the West, whose history would fill a volume of theft, counterfeiting, and horrible murders, the effects of it did not die out until 1830, manifesting itself in petty thefts and counterfeiting. The counterfeiters were connected with a gang on Bear and Indian Creeks in the southern part of the county. On the farm now owned by Geniah Covalt considerable counterfeit money has been found. Some of the plates already described, being a composition with copper as a base, have also been found. A few years ago \$100 was found on the farm now owned by John Glancy under

the root of an oak stump. In another neighborhood an old snag was set on fire, and when nearly burned down a stream of metal poured out of it which weighed over two hundred pounds. There is no doubt that at least \$100,000 of counterfeit money was circulated by this gang, and worse than that, not one of the Stonelick division was ever convicted, though one of their number turned State's evidence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

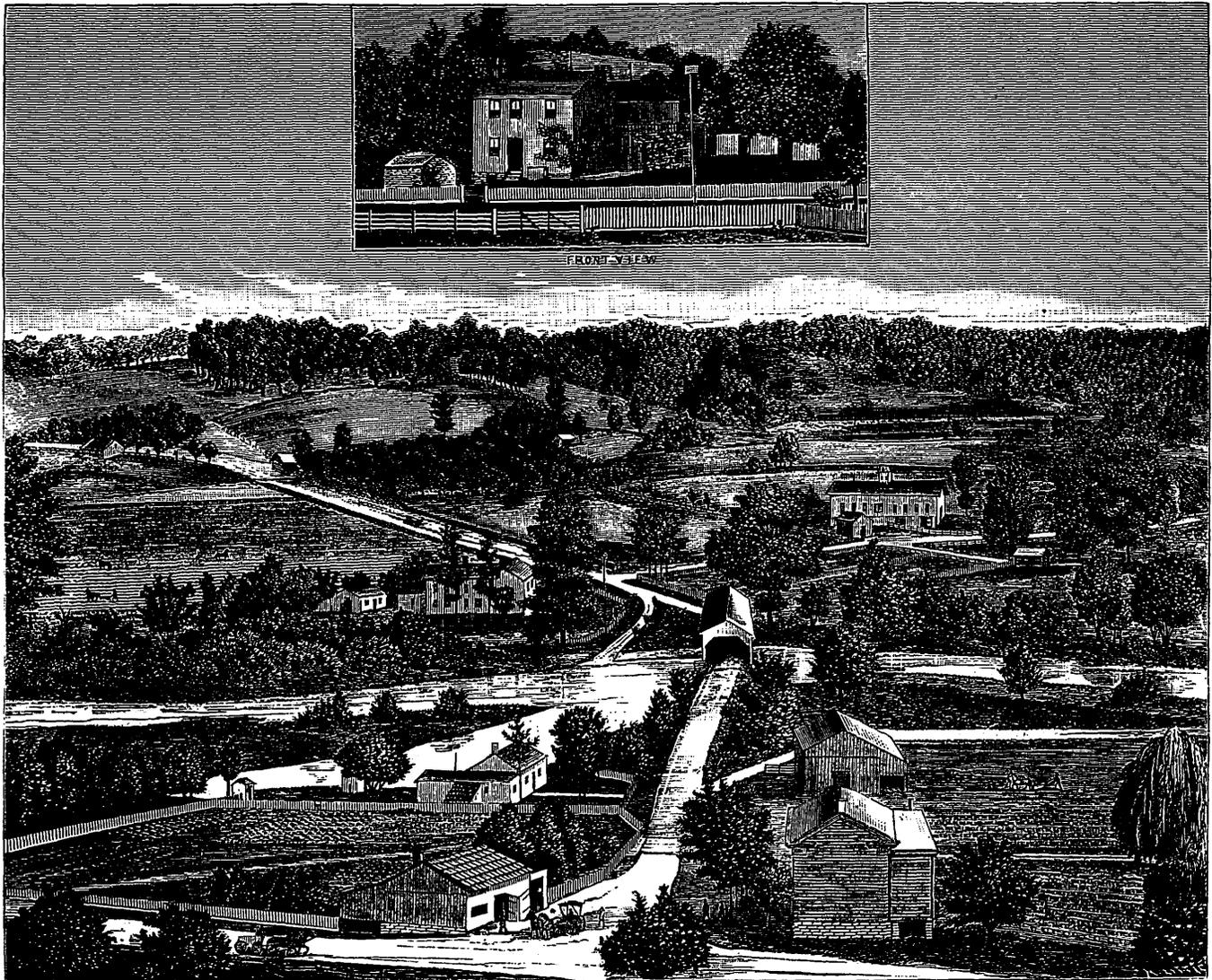
EDWARD PATCHELL.

Edward Patchell was born on Oil Creek, Venango Co., Pa., Feb. 19, 1801. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who emigrated to the northern part of Ireland in 1568, four years before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. As early as 1515 the principles of Luther and Zwinglius had gained an entrance into France (especially that part bordering on Switzerland), also the doctrines of Calvin, which were embraced by the Patchells, a very numerous and influential family living near Vassey. In the struggle between the Bourbons and the five princes of Guise they espoused the cause of the former. But it was not until 1560 that there was anything like an armed opposition to the tyranny of the latter. A plan was agreed upon by the Huguenots to seize the Guises on a certain day, when a number of them were to present a petition to the king in person (who then lived at Blois), asking him to grant them the right of the free exercise of their worship. The plan was betrayed, and twelve hundred Huguenots were executed. Of that number seven were Patchells, where the name first occurs in French history. Bloody scenes were the result, and the massacre of Vassey in 1562 was the immediate cause of a continued civil war between the Catholics and Protestants in that part of France for over a century. In leaving France and settling in Ireland the Patchells did not better their condition, for the same bloody scenes were there enacted, though of a local and not a national character. His great-great-great-grandfather was one of the gallant few who served under that famous Protestant clergyman, George Walker, in the heroic defense of Derry against King James. For bravery in the battle of Boyne he was presented with a gold medal, now in the possession of John Barr, of Monterey, Ohio. His grandfather, Edward Patchell (after whom he was named), was keeper of the forest under Lord Fitzgerald. This nobleman was killed by the Catholic tenantry in the insurrection of 1788 in Derry County. He also owned a large farm five miles from Londonderry, and would have shared the fate of his lordship had he not been secretly released by a man by the name of Dunbar, whom he had befriended in several ways.

In 1792 he emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania. In 1800 he bought a farm on Oil Creek, on which are some of the largest oil-wells in the United States. He died in 1814, aged ninety-seven years. His father, James Patchell, was next to the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters, and was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in 1772, and married Elizabeth Cannon in 1800.



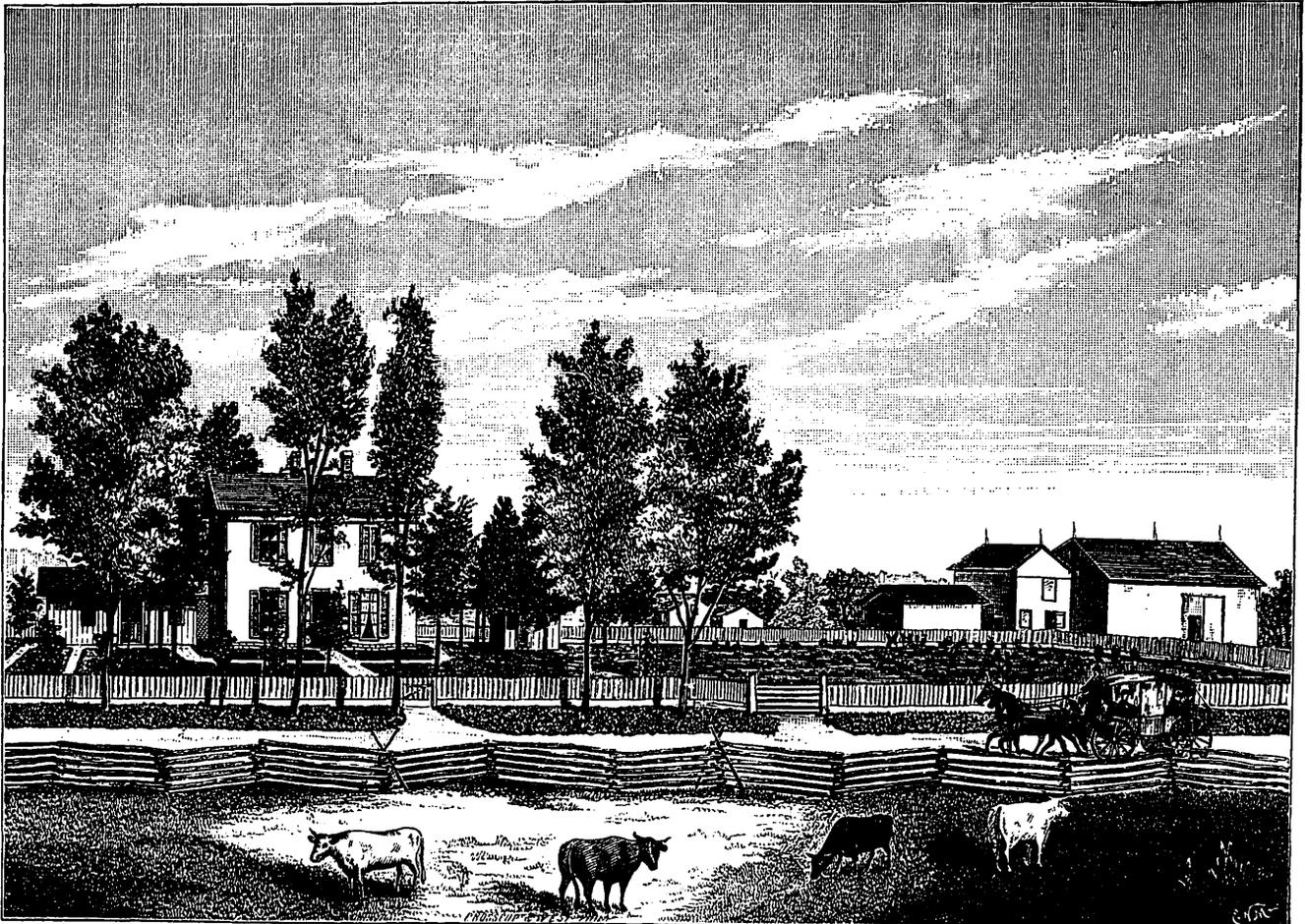
ED. PATCHELL.



RESIDENCE OF E. G. PATCHELL, STONELICK TOWNSHIP, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.



A. Roudebush



RESIDENCE OF A. ROUDEBUSH, DEC'D, BOSTON, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

She was also a native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Tyrone in 1783. By this union there were eight children,—Edward, William, Mary A., Jane, Eliza, Jemima, James, and Joseph,—all of whom are now dead but James, who resides in Butler Co., Ohio. In the war of 1812 he was a major in the Pennsylvania militia, and during the winter of 1814 was stationed at Erie. His brother Edward was a brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania line during the war of 1812, and was appointed by President Jackson as issuing commissary-general of the Army of the Southwest, with headquarters at New Orleans, which position he held for three years, when he resigned on account of ill health. At the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Pittsburgh.

In the spring of 1816, James Patchell, in company with several other families, descended the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers to Neville, Clermont Co., Ohio, in a keel boat. A short time after he purchased a farm on Indian Creek, in Monroe township, where he resided until 1832, when he removed to Butler County, where he died in 1844 and his wife in 1846. He was a man of great energy and strong will-power. These, combined with a good judgment, made him a man of more than ordinary ability. In the barrens of Pennsylvania Edward almost arrived at manhood's years, where the wildness of the scenery, the purity of the water, and the salubrity of the climate gave him a constitution well fitted to stand the hardships of pioneer life. Imbued with the spirit of his ancestors, he started out in life with the determination of being honest, industrious, and to live within his means, all of which he faithfully did during a long and eventful life. Strong, active, energetic, and willing, he soon acquired the reputation of being one of the best men in the neighborhood in which he lived. At that time there was a great demand for wood at Cincinnati, and hence for choppers, of which he was one of the best in his day and generation. He would not unfrequently cut and cord five to six cords in a day, and split from five to seven hundred rails in the same length of time. He not only chopped during the winter but also the heated term. On the 2d of November, 1826, he married Sarah Ann Brown, who was born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1803. The following children were given them: William W., born Nov. 7, 1827; Elizabeth J., born July 16, 1830; James M., born July 11, 1832; Sarah Ellen, born Aug. 6, 1834; Angeline, born May 15, 1837; Mary E., born March 22, 1844; and Martha E., born Jan. 23, 1847; all of whom lived to man and womanhood but Mary E., who died at the age of four years. In 1832 he moved on the farm now owned by P. F. Swing, and in 1836 he purchased the farm now owned by the heirs of William Patchell, deceased, and in 1855 he bought the farms now owned by E. C. Patchell, T. C. Teal, and Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, then one of the largest and richest in the county. In December, 1864, James M., who never married, died in Illinois of typhoid fever. He was a pupil of Prof. Stevens, of Milford, for several years, and graduated from Nelson's Mercantile College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. In 1857 he went to California, where he remained two years. In 1863 he was unanimously chosen captain of a company of homeguards, and in September of that year was commissioned

major by Governor Tod. Dignified in his bearing, gentle in his manners, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, both public and private, he was one of the most popular and efficient young men in the community in which he lived. In December, 1865, W. J. died. He was a man of warm and generous impulses, of industrious and economical habits, and left to his widow and children quite a competency. Of the sons, Edward C. is the only one now living, who resides on the homestead at Stonelick, and is one of the largest farmers in Clermont County. Of the daughters, Mrs. S. E. Roudebush resides near Boston, and Mrs. T. C. Teal, Mrs. Angeline Haworth, and Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter near Stonelick. Sarah Ann Patchell, wife of Edward, died Jan. 17, 1866. She was one of those wives and mothers who made home what *it should be*,—what it was *intended to be*,—the most attractive place on earth. Zealous in the cause of truth, faithful in the discharge of duty, upright in her conduct, an affectionate wife and loving mother are but few of her noble traits and elements of character. In 1866 he married Mrs. Anna J. McDonald, who survived him, and is the present wife of Roland Boyd.

On the 11th of February, 1876, he died suddenly of heart-disease, while visiting a neighbor. Commencing life with nothing but his hands to earn his livelihood, he soon rose to wealth and distinction. Austere in his manners, with a well-balanced mind; temperate in his habits, with an acute observation; close in his dealings, with a sympathetic heart for suffering humanity; a patron of colleges, with little if any education; a quick temper, but not malicious, are some of the characteristics of him, in whom the fire of the French, the sympathy of the Irish, and the exactness of the Scotch were all united in perfect harmony.

AMBROSE ROUDEBUSH.

Ambrose Roudebush was born in Stonelick township, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 7, 1823, and was next to the youngest of a family of ten children,—six sons and four daughters. His father, Jacob Roudebush, was one of the pioneer settlers of Clermont County, and was noted for being one of the best farmers in it at the time of his death. Ambrose received an education such as the public and private schools of the county at that time could give. Receiving a teacher's certificate at the age of eighteen, he taught school during the winter months for ten years in succession. On the 27th of February, 1851, he married Sarah Ellen Patchell, daughter of Edward Patchell. By this union there were four children,—J. L., born March 6, 1852; Edward Milliard, Aug. 14, 1853, who died in infancy; Clara Belle, Jan. 25, 1855; and Ambrose Patchell, June 6, 1866. Ambrose Roudebush died Feb. 11, 1875. He was in every sense one of nature's noblemen. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a loving father, a successful teacher, a liberal citizen, and one who conscientiously discharged his duty as a public officer, and ever labored to make his children virtuous, honest, intelligent, and useful members of society.

JAMES B. SHAW.

The pioneers of Clermont were nearly all farmers, as were their immediate descendants, and did not consider it beneath the dignity of honorable men to swing the axe, the cradle, the scythe, or flail. They were proud of being farmers and of being engaged in agriculture,—the oldest profession of man; and arising from the commission of Heaven “to dress and to keep” the Garden of Eden, and to “till the ground,” its origin alone should instill within us a respect for the tillers of the soil. Among those who early endured the hardships and privations of the sparse settlements in Clermont were Thomas Shaw and his wife Martha, who in 1807 emigrated from Bucks Co., Pa., and settled in Miami township, on a farm at Union Cross-Roads. They were of Quaker ancestry, and descended from the noble stock that early in American history settled in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and who left the old country to escape persecutions and find in the New World that peace of mind and freedom of thought which religious intolerance and monarchical rule denied them in the Old. Like his ancestors, Thomas Shaw was a quiet, honest, and law-abiding citizen, industrious and intelligent. He first bought sixty-eight acres of land of Col. Thomas Paxton, and in 1808 he purchased sixty-three more of Gen. William Lytle, and began opening up the wilderness into beautiful fields. He afterwards added to his possessions, and died in good circumstances. His son, James Belford Shaw, born in 1798, was nine years old when his parents removed to Ohio, was brought up on the farm, and received the usual but limited education given to boys in those early times. In 1836 he married Mary A. Banghart, by which union four children were born, viz., William, married Oct. 30, 1860, by Rev. George Gatch to Miss E. A. Smysor; Martha H., married

Dec. 10, 1862, by Rev. George Sapp to Jerome Tice; Sara J., married Oct. 26, 1870, by Rev. R. E. Smith to Zachariah T. Robinson; and James M., married to Miss Rosa Kearney, of Cincinnati. He was a sound business man, of clear judgment and the sternest integrity, and possessed the full and unquestioned confidence of the community. He was a systematic farmer and most careful in his management of soils, and had that taste which led him to have everything on his farm in a neat condition. He was one of the projectors of the Milford, Edenton and Woodville turnpike, and from its organization in 1851 to his death was one of its directors. He was greatly interested in public improvements for the benefit of the country, and was always ready to contribute his full quota in their aid. Being of Quaker descent, he was a member of no church, but a man of the highest morals and purity of character, and was interested in all reforms for elevating mankind. He was of the Democratic school of politics up to the Rebellion, when he espoused the Union cause, and was afterwards identified with the Republican party. His lands, including his homestead residence, were in McDowell's survey, partly in Miami and partly in Stonelick township, but his house was in the latter. He died Feb. 12, 1873, and in his life of just three-quarters of a century he demonstrated to the world the virtues of an upright life. He came when a small boy to Clermont, at a period when there were but few improved farms or comfortable houses, but he lived to see the forests converted into cultivated fields, to witness the building up of pleasant villages, and behold the lands dotted over with spacious dwellings and the harvest-fields buzz with improved machinery.

James B. Shaw died esteemed by the public, leaving the heritage of a good name to his four children, who are worthy descendants of him.

JACKSON.*

JACKSON township is bounded on the north by Wayne, east by Brown County, south by Williamsburgh, and west by Stonelick.

The first settlers in what is now Jackson township were Robert Dickey and William Hunter. The former was a native of Franklin Co., Pa., and was in Col. Bowman's expedition against Old Chillicothe, in June, 1779, where he was wounded in the shoulder. After this expedition he returned to Kentucky, went to Louisville, Ky., and while there joined a company of volunteers for Harmar's expedition against the Indians in 1791, in which he was so successful as to escape and return to Chambersburg, his old home.

In September, 1798, in company with his two brothers,

Hughey and Andrew, and William Hunter, a brother-in-law, he started for the Miami country. On arriving at Pittsburgh they built a boat, in which they put their goods, leaving William Hunter to bring the wagon and horses by land. William Hunter arrived at Williamsburgh on Nov. 1, 1798, but the boat containing his family and the Dickey brothers did not arrive at the mouth of Bullskin until the latter part of that month, when their goods were brought by land to Williamsburgh, where they settled for a short time. In December, the same year, he purchased 300 acres from Gen. William Lytle, now owned in part by Albert Hartman. Robert Dickey never married, and died in 1840, aged eighty-five years.

William Hunter and his wife, as before stated, came at the same time with Robert Dickey, by way of the Ohio River, and he bringing the teams by Lane's Trace to Wil-

* Prepared by J. L. Rouddebush.

Williamsburgh. He was a native of Donegal Co., Province of Ulster, Ireland, and came to America in 1782, and settled near Chambersburg, Pa. In 1787 he married Mary Dickey, and in 1798 located at Williamsburgh, and on the 22d of February, 1799, settled on the farm now owned by William Hunter. He was the father of seven children,—John, Robert, Mary, Peggy, David, William, and A. King, who are all dead except William and A. King. David Hunter was born in 1801, and was the first white male child born in Jackson township. William Hunter died July 22, 1834, aged seventy-three years. He was in the Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1794. He was a justice of the peace before Ohio became a State, in which capacity he acted for twenty-four years. He was greatly respected for his many virtues. His descendants are quite numerous in this township, and are all first-class citizens.

The next settler after William Hunter and Robert Dickey was Christopher Hartman, who, in the year 1802, settled on a farm now owned by J. K. Hartman. He was a native of Germany, born in Swintzburg, Hesse Cassel, in 1750. In 1753 his father came to America, landing at Philadelphia, bringing with him his four sons, John, Joseph, George, and Christopher, the latter being the only one that ever emigrated to Ohio. In 1776 he married Mary Hutchinson, a native of Mercer Co., N. J., who was born March 24, 1755. He was the father of eight children,—three sons and five daughters: William was born Feb. 17, 1778; Isaac, Sept. 2, 1779; Rebecca, Jan. 13, 1781; Elizabeth, May 22, 1783; Catharine, Sept. 27, 1785; Samuel, March 19, 1790; Fannie, March 5, 1793; Rachel, Dec. 29, 1796.

In September, 1795, he emigrated to Lexington, Ky. They came by land as far as Washington, Pa., a small town on the Monongahela River, where, in conjunction with several other families, he built a boat, on which they descended the Ohio River to Limestone, Ky., after a perilous voyage of three weeks. He lived in the neighborhood of Lexington until November, 1801, when he emigrated to Ohio, settling first at Williamsburgh. In December, 1801, he purchased 500 acres of land from Gen. William Lytle, in Lytle's surveys Nos. 3331 and 4780. In the spring of 1802 he built a log cabin about 200 yards south of the present residence of J. K. Hartman, where he kept the first hotel in Jackson township. Christopher Hartman died March 16, 1833, aged eighty-three years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and belonged to Smallwood's regiment. By profession he was a millwright, and one of the best of his time in Southern Ohio. His wife died Aug. 6, 1839, aged eighty-four years. William, his eldest son, also came with him, having been married to Nancy Cullen in 1801. She was a daughter of John Cullen, and was born in Caroline Co., Va., in 1781. In 1786 her father emigrated to Kentucky, settling at Bryant's Station. William Hartman was the father of thirteen children,—Fanny, born Jan. 15, 1802; Mary, Feb. 17, 1803; Nancy, July 20, 1804; Sarah, May 10, 1806; Rachel, June 22, 1808; Elizabeth, Dec. 16, 1810; Lucy and Catharine, Jan. 1, 1811; Eliza, Jan. 10, 1813; William, April 22, 1815; Jane, Oct. 4, 1818; Edmund J., Oct. 3, 1820; and James, May 25, 1823. Of these children, Mary,

Nancy, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah, and James are the only ones now living. William Hartman died May 8, 1858; his wife Dec. 15, 1857. Isaac, the second son, married Mary Daughters in 1807. She was a child of John Daughters, and a native of Kentucky. Their children consisted of nine sons and two daughters,—James C., born Sept. 27, 1808; John K., Dec. 11, 1809; William T., May 24, 1811; Isaac W., Feb. 9, 1813; Sarah, Feb. 15, 1815; Thomas, 1816; Joseph, 1817; Nancy, 1819; Albert, 1821; Turpin D., 1822; and Frank, 1824. Of these, all are now living except Isaac W., Thomas, and Nancy.

Isaac Hartman's wife died March 12, 1831, and he on the 3d of January, 1837. He had by frugality and industry accumulated considerable property, nearly all of which is owned by strangers at the present time.

Samuel, the third son, in 1814, married Sarah Dunham, daughter of G. Dunham, by whom he had eight children,—George, born Sept. 9, 1815; Mary, Oct. 18, 1817; C. Dunham, Oct. 27, 1819; Elizabeth, July 6, 18— (of the rest of the children, Robert, William, Rebecca, and Samuel, we have been unable to obtain the date of their birth). His wife died Sept. 11, 1841. In 18— he married Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, by whom he had four children,—Sarah, Adaline, Catharine, and Nancy.

Samuel Hartman died May 13, 1862. His wife is still living. Of Christopher Hartman's daughters, Rebecca married Adam Bricker, and lived and died near Williamsburgh; Elizabeth married Jacob Roudebush, and lived and died near Boston; Catharine married Ephraim McAdams, and died near Williamsburgh in 1839; Rachel, the only one of the children that is yet living, married John Page, and now lives near Laurel, in Monroe township. Fanny died in infancy. The descendants of Christopher Hartman are very numerous in Jackson township.

In the spring of 1806, Ichabod Willis settled on the farm now owned by M. E. Pattison. He was a native of Delaware and emigrated to Kentucky in 1798, settling at Lexington. In 1801 he emigrated to Williamsburgh, and from there to Jackson township. He was the father of ten children,—Henry, Nancy, John, Julia, Elizabeth, William, Rachel, Eliza, Edward, and Mary. William now lives on part of the homestead.

In the same year Samuel Cox, a native of what is now West Virginia, emigrated to Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned by Frank Glancy. He was the father of two children, Noah and Rebecca. Of their history nothing more is known.

John Workman settled on the farm now owned by E. C. Hartman in 1806. He shortly after his settlement sold his farm and moved out of the township.

About this time it is thought that Andrew Dickey, a brother of Robert, settled on the farm now owned by A. E. Clark, but owing to a defective title had to leave it. From there he went to St. Clairsville, where he remained until 1812, when he came back. He was the father of nine children,—William, Thomas, Andrew, John, Isaiah, Robert, Martha, Isabel, and Margaret. By profession he was a sickle-maker. His brother Hughey also emigrated to Jackson township about the same time. He was the

father of six children,—William, Benjamin, Samuel, Hughey, Elizabeth, and Jane,—all of whom have left the county, and of their further history nothing is known. Hughey Dickey was a Revolutionary soldier, and in several battles of prominence.

In 1806, Ezekiel Hutchinson, a native of Mercer Co., N. J., settled on the farm now owned by Aaron Hutchinson. His father, William Hutchinson, was born Dec. 13, 1724, and his mother, Mary, May 17, 1731. Of their children, Mary was born March 24, 1755; William, March 2, 1757; Hannah, Aug. 9, 1759; Robert, July 26, 1763; Sylvester, Aug. 20, 1765; Aaron, May 17, 1767; Ezekiel, Oct. 18, 1769; Ann, July 8, 1772; Catharine, Jan. 13, 1775. Of these, Mary, Hannah, Robert, and Ezekiel emigrated to Ohio and Kentucky. Ezekiel married Rachel Hutchinson in 1794, by whom he had ten children,—John Merrick, born Oct. 11, 1795; Aaron, March 10, 1798; Rachel, Aug. 6, 1800; Mary A., Nov. 4, 1803; Elizabeth, Nov. 14, 1805; Charles Wesley, Oct. 19, 1807; William, March 10, 1810; Eliza, Feb. 23, 1813; Harriet, July 16, 1815; and Jonathan E., July 9, 1818. Of the children, Aaron and Harriet are the only ones now living. John Merrick died Dec. 6, 1877. The former married Diadama Smith in 1831, by whom he had four children,—B. F., John G., Ezekiel J., and Caroline, who are all living. His wife died years ago. Harriet married T. W. Abernathy, and resides at Marathon. Ezekiel Hutchinson died in July, 1844; his wife, June, 1843. He was one of four brothers that were licensed ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In youth he was an associate of Lorenzo Dow, the great evangelist. In 1808, Robert, a brother of Ezekiel, came to Ohio and purchased 200 acres of land of Gen. William Lytle in Lawson's survey, No. 957, on which his son Aaron settled in that year. His wife was Elizabeth Ivins, a native of New Jersey, by whom he had six children,—Robert, Azariah, Mary, Paulina, Rachel, and Maria. His wife dying in 1840, he married Mary Ritchie. He died Sept. 21, 1878, at an advanced age. The Hutchinsons came from Puritan stock, and emigrated to America in 1627, settling in Massachusetts Bay. Of the family, one was a member of the Rump Parliament, and another was an officer of prominence in the army, and was at the battle of Long Marston, Mass. They are all noted for their industry, good judgment, sound sense, and economy.

In 1809, William Smith, a native of Monmouth Co., N. J., settled on a farm now owned by William Smith. He was born Jan. 11, 1770, and was the father of eleven children,—Ephraim, Ellen, Elizabeth, Thomas, Diadema, Hannah, William, Johnston, Mahala, Sarah, and Nancy. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucretia Johnston, died in 1855, and her husband in 186—.

In 1811, Charles McCoy settled on a farm now owned by William Dunham. His wife's maiden name was Mary Moorhead, by whom he had five children,—Joseph, Sarah, Charles, John, and Mary. He left the township at an early date.

At the same time Samuel Moorhead settled on a farm now owned by his son Samuel. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Cunningham, by whom he had nine children,

—Isaac, Fergus, John, James, Catharine, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, and George. He died in 1823.

Samuel and Isaac McCune, two brothers, natives of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio, Samuel settling on a farm now owned by John Johnston, and Isaac on a farm now the property of J. M. and Aaron Hutchinson. They both had large families. Samuel was the father of five children who are now remembered,—Isaac, Maria, James, Harriet, and Mary.

Isaac's children were Ely, Samuel, Sarah, Isaac, ——. The McCoys, Moorheads, and McCunes were all related, but few of their posterity are now living in this county.

In 1815, John White, a native of New York, settled on a farm now owned by Aaron Hutchinson. His wife's maiden name was Lambkins. He was the father of ten children,—Ansol, Lyman, Harriet, John, Sarah, Malinda, Mandy, Lucinda, B. C., and Clarissa. She died in 1826, and her husband in 1827.

In the same year John Rollins, a native of Lincoln Co., Me., emigrated to Ohio, settling on a farm now owned by B. C. White. Previous to his emigrating to Ohio, he had lived a short time in New York. His family consisted of himself, wife, and six children, viz., Roxalana, Alpheus, Emmeline, Amariah, Augustine, and Guffin. Most of the family are now dead or have moved out of the county.

Samuel Harlow, a native of Virginia, near Richmond, settled in 1815 on farm now owned by Cornelius Harlow. In 1778 he joined the American army, and took part in the battle of Cowpens. He was also at the siege of Yorktown, serving under Gen. Lafayette. In 1790 he emigrated to Maysville, Ky. (then called Limestone), and in 1805 to Adams County, and from there to Clermont. His wife was a sister of Cornelius Washburn, by whom he had eight children,—John C., Jeremiah, Louis, Garret, Cornelius, Rhoda, Mary, and Rebecca. Of these, Cornelius is the only one now living, who was born in 1795.

In 1812 he joined Capt. Lockhart's company of infantry, and was in the battle of Brownstown, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Detroit. He also belonged to a company of rangers under Col. Wilcox, at St. Genevieve, Mo. In 1814 he was married to Rebecca Washburn, by whom he had eight children,—Jeremiah, Jemima, Amanda, Barsheba, Elizabeth, Samuel, Jackson, and John.

Arthur Clark settled on the farm now owned by John Burns, in 1817, and in 1820 on one now the property of A. E. Clark. He was a native of Washington Co., Pa., and was born Aug. 12, 1790. On the 29th of December, 1811, he was married to Amelia Hair, who was born May 6, 1790. He was the father of seven children,—Bethuel, born Oct. 4, 1812; Nancy H., born May 24, 1814; Sarah, born May 3, 1816; Cynthia, born Aug. 25, 1818; John H., born May 17, 1820; Amelia, born Jan. 2, 1822; Arthur, born July 11, 1826. In 1813 he enlisted in Capt. Patterson's company of volunteers. He was at the battle of Plattsburgh, and several other important battles. In 1817 he emigrated to Ohio. He died July 1, 1863, aged seventy-two years. His wife died May 22, 1870, aged eighty years.

A more extended view of the condition of the settlements of Jackson, soon after the township was formed, is

given in the following list of persons who paid a personal tax in 1837. Where real estate was also owned the number of the original entry appears opposite the name, together with the name of the original proprietor.

Abernathy, Samuel.
 Applegate, Richard, No. 1209; William Johnson, orig. prop.
 Ackelberger, John.
 Applegate, Adaline.
 Abernathy, James.
 Boyd, Hugh.
 Boyd, Rolland, No. 955; Wm. B. Wallace, original proprietor.
 Burnet, Joshua, No. 949; Wm. Mosely, original proprietor.
 Billy, Richard.
 Brown, Wm., No. 4465; Walter Gregory, original proprietor.
 Bigam, Henry, No. 4440; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Burns, John, No. 448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Burns, James, No. 4784; James Kerr, original proprietor.
 Berry, Isaac.
 Bollman, John.
 Brown, David.
 Conover, Noah, No. 949; Wm. Mosely, original proprietor.
 Curlis, Joseph, No. 969; Armstrong Gordon, orig. prop.
 Clark, Arthur, No. 10,639; Sylvanus Boum, orig. prop.
 Cover, Harmon, No. 4442; John Donnell, orig. prop.
 Christie, Robert, No. 969; Armstrong Gordon, orig. prop.
 Cramer, Richard, No. 1209; Wm. Johnson, orig. prop.
 Doughty, Joseph.
 Dickey, John, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Davis, Littleton.
 Everhart, Francis, No. 4440; Wm. Lytle, orig. prop.
 Fryman, Elisha, No. 954; Timothy Peyton, orig. prop.
 Forbes, Anthony, No. 8171; Wallace & Young, orig. props.
 Ferguson, David.
 Good, John, No. 3331; William Lytle, original proprietor.
 Gorman, James, No. 4780; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Glen, Alexander.
 Gore, Alfred.
 Granger, Isaiah.
 Granger, Salmon, No. 1209; Wm. Johnson, original proprietor.
 Hamilton, James.
 Hadley, Ebenezer, No. 10,202; Dunlap and others, original proprietors.
 Hadley, Wm.
 Hadley, John.
 Hadley, James, No. 1209; Wm. Johnson, original proprietor.
 Hunter, David, No. 4442; John Donnell, original proprietor.
 Hunter, Robert, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Hadley, Jonathan, No. 949; Wm. Mosely, original proprietor.
 Harborough, Reuben.
 Harlow, Cornelius, No. 949; Wm. Mosely, original proprietor.
 Hill, Richard.
 Hill, Amos.
 Hutchinson, A. & M., No. 957; Wm. Dawson, orig. prop.
 Hutchinson, Ezekiel, No. 4800; James Morrison, orig. prop.
 Hutchinson, Charles.
 Hunter, Alexander, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Hunter, Mary.
 Hartman, C. J., No. 4780; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Hartman, Samuel, No. 4780; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Hartman, Wm., No. 4780; Wm. Lytle, original proprietor.
 Hartman, J. D.
 Hobson, Josiah, No. 10,202; Dunlap and others, original proprietors.
 Ireton, John, No. 949; William Mosely, original proprietor.
 Ireton, Rollin.
 Johnson, Charles, No. 8171; Wallace & Yancy, orig. props.
 Jones, Joseph, No. 8171; Wallace & Yancy, orig. props.
 Johnson, Scarlet, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Long, Christopher.
 Leeds, Josiah.
 Leeds, Solomon.
 Long, Daniel, No. 13,197; Timothy Kerby, original prop.
 Malott, Daniel, No. 949; William Mosely, original proprietor.
 Morris, Jane.
 Moyer, Michael.
 McGinley, M., No. 4780; William Lytle, original proprietor.
 Moorhead, John, No. 5258; L. Butler, original proprietor.
 McHenry, William.
 Mitchell, George, No. 12,369; Peter P. Mayo, orig. prop.
 Mason, Samuel, No. 969; Ambrose Gordon, orig. prop.
 McLain, Robert.
 McGinley, Neal, No. 9386; Abraham Bowman, orig. prop.
 Newbraugh, Samuel, No. 969; Ambrose Gordon, orig. prop.
 Osborne, John, No. 5258; Lewis Butler, original proprietor.
 Patterson, William, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Patterson, Isaac.
 Predmore, Ephraim, No. 969; Ambrose Gordon, orig. prop.
 Pool, Joseph.
 Pondell, James.
 Rollins, Alpheus, No. 8171; Wallace & Yancy, orig. props.
 Rollins, John, No. 8171; Wallace & Yancy, original props.
 Rollins, Augustus, No. 8171; Wallace & Yancy, orig. props.
 Schooley, Benjamin.

Stymerts, John, No. 12,306; Peter P. Mayo, original prop.
 South, John, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Smith, William T.
 Smith, Jedediah, No. 949; William Mosely, original proprietor.
 Smith, Daniel.
 Smith, Benjamin.
 Smith, William, No. 957; William Lawson, original proprietor.
 Smith, Johnson.
 Stockton, Richard.
 Stull, Henry.
 South, Henry, No. 4455; John Irwin, original proprietor.
 South, James, No. 4455; John Irwin, original proprietor.
 Stoner, Philip.
 Snell, Adam R., No. 969; Ambrose Gordon, orig. prop.
 Schwab, Jacob.
 Tedere, David, No. 969; Ambrose Gordon, orig. prop.
 Willis, Ichabod, No. 4441; William Lytle, original prop.
 Willis, William, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, original prop.
 Willis, John.
 Washburn, Cornelius, No. 4448; John Mountjoy, orig. prop.
 Willis, Henry.
 Work, William.
 Whirl, James.
 Waters, Riter.
 Waters, Richard.
 White, John.
 White, Daniel.
 Wood, George.

The entire number of acres reported for assessment was 17,644, which were valued at \$53,995, and on which was a total tax of \$155.82. At this period (1837) there were owned 216 horses, valued at \$8640, and 230 head of cattle, at \$1840. The capital invested in merchandise was reported at \$120, which was controlled by Philip Stoner and C. J. Hartman.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Jackson township was organized by order of county commissioners, June 2, 1834, from parts of Wayne, Williamsburgh, and Stonelick townships. The first election was held at the residence of William Hartman, Oct. 8, 1834, and thereafter until the building of the school-house in District No. 3, where it has been held ever since. The records are missing prior to 1862. The following is a list of the township officers elected from 1862 to 1880:

- 1862.—Trustees, D. R. Rowan, Joseph Smith, and Luke Higgins; Clerk, L. M. Bickmore; Treasurer, Moses Foster; Assessor, A. C. Doyle.
- 1863.—Trustees, Benjamin Johnston, John McLefresh, and J. V. Christie; Clerk, W. S. Abernathy; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, B. C. Snell.
- 1864.—Trustees, Benjamin Johnston, John McLofresh, and Luke Higgins; Clerk, W. S. Abernathy; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, H. A. Bigham.
- 1865.—Trustees, Benjamin Johnston, Luke Higgins, and Joseph Rosselott; Clerk, C. J. Works; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, T. W. Abernathy.
- 1866.—Trustees, Z. South, A. C. Doyle, and Louis Griswold; Clerk, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, W. Fletcher.
- 1867.—Trustees, A. C. Doyle, Levi Griswold, and W. Hunter; Clerk, R. A. South; Treasurer, J. B. Johnston; Assessor, John Miller.
- 1868.—Trustees, William Hunter, Amos Collins, and William Haight; Clerk, P. V. Petard; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, J. H. Hall.
- 1869.—Trustees, W. Hunter, R. Ireton, and Philip Davison; Clerk, J. V. Rupp; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, T. M. Hartman.
- 1870.—Trustees, W. Hunter, John Clemons, and Frank Gomien; Clerk, P. V. Petard; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, Levi Griswold.
- 1871.—Trustees, W. Hunter, John Clemons, and Frank Gomien; Clerk, P. V. Petard; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, Eugene Gouche.
- 1872.—Trustees, W. Hunter, John Clemons, and J. F. Smith; Clerk, S. W. Predmore; Treasurer, J. P. Christie; Assessor, Levi Griswold.

- 1873.—Trustees, J. V. Christie, Frank Glancy, and W. B. Williams; Clerk, H. Anderson; Treasurer, J. B. Iuen; Assessor, Levi Griswold.
- 1874.—Trustees, Enoch Shade, Dennis Bigham, and John Johnston; Clerk, H. Anderson; Treasurer, W. T. Hartman; Assessor, John Clemons.
- 1875.—Trustees, Enoch Shade, Dennis Bigham, and A. J. Willis; Clerk, H. Anderson; Treasurer, Nathan Anderson; Assessor, A. E. Clark.
- 1876.—Trustees, Enoch Shade, W. S. Hunter, and A. J. Willis; Clerk, H. Anderson; Treasurer, Nathan Anderson; Assessor, A. E. Clark.
- 1877.—Trustees, W. S. Hunter, J. H. Whitaker, and John Barr; Clerk, H. Anderson; Treasurer, Nathan Anderson; Assessor, T. M. Manning.
- 1878.—Trustees, W. S. Hunter, J. H. Hunter, and John Gauche; Clerk, H. Anderson; Treasurer, Nathan Anderson; Assessor, T. M. Manning.
- 1879.—Trustees, W. S. Hunter, J. H. Hunter, and John Gauche; Clerk, H. Anderson; Treasurer, Nathan Anderson; Assessor, Levi Griswold; Supervisors, Robert Hunter, Joseph Felter, J. R. Johnston, Robert Rowan, A. W. Predmore, J. Abernathy, N. Gennett, John Rupp, John Mangum, Rolland Moore, Charles Coleman, D. T. Armstrong, Thos. Hartman, Joab Moss, L. Gomieu, P. Vanhorn, and Moses Thompson.

In 1875 a vote was taken whether there should be a tax of \$700 levied for the purpose of improving the Hartman, Hutchinson, and Clark cemeteries, which was carried by a large majority.

There are three turnpikes in the township, two free and one toll, aggregating sixteen miles. Also 16 county and township roads, aggregating fifty-four miles, for the keeping in repair of which there was a tax of one mill on the dollar levied in 1879. There are 12 ditches, which are under the supervision of the township trustees, which aggregate sixty miles in length.

CEMETERIES.

There are three township cemeteries in the township, viz.: Hartman's, Hutchinson's, and Clark's.

The first one is situated on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, near the present residence of Caleb Hadley. Its area is about two acres. The first persons buried in it were Lucy and Catherine Hartman, daughters of William Hartman, in February, 1811. The next one was Jane Hartman, who was buried in 1817.

W. P. Lucas, one of the first teachers of Jackson township, is buried in it.

The site is a beautiful one, and it will become, in the course of time, one of the most picturesque cemeteries in the county.

Hutchinson's is situated on the road leading from Williamsburgh to Marathon, near Greenberry Methodist Episcopal church. The first person buried in it was Mary Ann Hutchinson, in 1822.

The next was Daniel Smith, and the third Noah Davis, in 1828.

Its area is about one acre and a half. The location is very good, and it is kept in a neat and tasteful manner.

Clark's is situated on the west side of the road leading from Monterey to Newtonville, one-half mile northwest from the former place.

The first person buried in it was Mrs. Amelia Abernathy, Jan. 2, 1847.

The next was Mrs. Joseph Dawson.

This cemetery was formerly called "Sharon," and belonged to the Sharon Christian Church. Its area is two acres, and has more persons buried in it than either of the other two.

On the farm now owned by the heirs of John Orsborne, deceased, is the Orsborne family burying-ground, in which about twelve persons are buried. This is the only one in the township.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

SAW- AND GRIST-MILLS ON EAST FORK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

Williams' Mills.—In 1839, C. J. Hartman built a grist-mill on the north side of East Fork, three miles above Williamsburgh. In 1840 he sold it to W. B. Williams, who in 1842 built a saw-mill in connection with it. To the saw-mill he attached a turning-lathe in 1845. Both of these mills are now in good condition.

Hartman's Saw-Mill was built in 1832 by Isaac Hartman, on the north side of East Fork, near Williamsburgh camp-ground. Went down in 1840.

Harlow's Saw- and Grist-Mill.—In 1836, Charles Johnston built a saw-mill on the north bank of East Fork, one and a half miles above Williams'. In 1848 he sold it to Jerry Harlow, who in 1852 built a grist-mill. This is one of the best mill-sites on the East Fork above Williamsburgh. In 1875 both of them went down.

Hutchinson's Saw-Mill.—In 1812, Ezekiel Hutchinson built a saw-mill on Pleasant Run, which went down in 1822.

Burdsal's Saw-Mill was built in 1835 by Joshua Burnett on Howard's Run. Went down in 1847.

Siminton's Saw-Mill was built in 1835 by T. Siminton on Five-Mile. Lasted about ten years.

Harlow's Saw-Mill was built by Cornelius Harlow on Four-Mile in 1832. Went down in 1842.

In 1821, Isaac Hartman built a grist-mill to run by horse-power. It was in operation about ten years.

Rapp's Saw-Mill, one-half mile west of Monterey, was built in 1851 by John Rapp, who has run it ever since.

In 1825 there was a small distillery built on the East Fork, which was the only one that has ever been in the township. It was in operation but a few years.

The first apple-orchard in the township was on the farm of Ezekiel Hutchinson, and was set out in 1807. The trees were brought from New Jersey. The farm is now owned by Aaron Hutchinson. In 1810, Christopher and William Hartman, William Hunter, and Robert Dickey each set out an orchard. The largest orchards in the township at this time are owned by Aaron Hutchinson, Thomas Goldtrap, B. C. White, John Rapp, Robert Ireton, and Benjamin Johnston.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

BROWNSVILLE,

a hamlet of a few houses, is situated on the Newtonville and Brownsville free turnpike, two miles east of the former place. It was laid out April 5, 1834, by Bernard Conn, consisting of eighteen lots of irregular shape, lying in the

form of a triangle. The first houses built in it were by Joseph Brown and Thomas Downey, on the same day, the date of which is not known. The next were built on the same day by John Hedger and Isaac Goodpasture.

The first store was kept by Jacob Jordan, in 1855, at what is now called Smith's Corner. He was succeeded by Joseph Rosselott, John McMains, Bernard McCaffery, and Thomas Smith, who has kept it since October, 1877. In connection with the store he keeps a hotel. John Gennett has had a store on the opposite side of the street since 1866. In 1856, A. J. Lenning had a blacksmith-shop on the south side of the pike. A short time after, Prosper Le Roy built one on the north side of the pike, where he worked for several years. Thomas Smith has the only one in the village at present. About the year 1856, Joseph Brown had a turning-lathe, which he ran for a short time. Since that time several different persons have owned it. Brownsville post-office was established in 1876. Bernard McCafferty was the first postmaster. In 1877 he was succeeded by Thomas Smith, who is still acting in that capacity.

Brownsville is situated in the midst of a rich farming community, and in the course of time will become a village of considerable population and business.

MARATHON,

formerly called Cynthiana, is pleasantly located on both sides of the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, a short distance west of the Brown County line, and three miles east of Monterey. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, and was laid out by John Ferguson and John Eckelberger, in December, 1838, and consists of five streets and forty-two lots. Additions were made June 16, 1851, by Samuel Monce, of twenty lots, and Sept. 10, 1870, by same, on land conveyed by Samuel Guygan, of ten lots. The first house was built by John Ferguson in 1832. The next one was built by Samuel Ashton in 1833, part of which is now occupied by T. W. Abernathy as a residence. The first store was kept by William Smith in 1835, in same building. He was succeeded by John Wesler, and he by T. W. Abernathy, who kept it for nine years. The next store was kept by Harry Wright in 1848, on site of Ireton's blacksmith-shop, where he had it two years. The next one was kept by James Tate, on the site of Masonic Hall, in 1858. He was succeeded by Louis Behymer, who kept it until 1864, when he sold out to John Miller, who kept it until 1867, when it burned down. In 1868 it was rebuilt by J. F. Hill, and is now occupied by E. G. Medaris. In 1860, J. B. Iuen built a store-room on Main Street, now occupied by W. T. Hartman, which he rented to Samuel Monce until 1870, when he kept a store in it until 1875, when he sold it to its present occupants. In 1868, John and Harvey Anderson built a store-room on the north side of Main Street, where they kept a store until the former's death, in 1869, since which time it has been kept by the latter. In February, 1880, Dr. C. C. Walton built a drug-store on the north side of Main Street. In connection with drugs he keeps dry goods. The first and only hotel ever kept in Marathon is on the south side of Main Street, and was built in 1846 by its present proprietor, T. W. Abernathy. Andrew Black had the first blacksmith-shop. It was situated

on the north side of Main Street, where he worked for two or three years. The next one was built by Dr. Collins on site of F. Morris' shoe-shop in 1850. In the same year W. F. McNutt built the shop now occupied by E. C. Ireton, where he worked until 1860, being then succeeded by its present proprietor. In 1879, W. P. Fowler built a shop for general blacksmithing on the west side of the road leading from Marathon to the East Fork bridge. The first wagon-shop was built on the south side of Main Street in 1850, by Allen Homes, in which he still works. Jacob Orebaugh built the first shoe-shop on the south side of Main Street, on lot now owned by E. C. Ireton, in 1845, where he worked until 1855. In 1863, H. Orebaugh built the shop he occupies at present, on the north side of Main Street. In 1864, Samuel Predmore built one on the same side of the street, in which he has worked ever since. In 1856, Charles Arndall built a shop on the south side of Main Street, in which the post-office is now kept, where he still works. The first harness-maker was — Sprong, who had a shop in 1860 where the post-office now is kept. He was succeeded by P. V. Petard in 1869, and by A. Essex in 1873, and Richard Hopper in 1876. At present there is no shop in town, Richard Hopper having left in 1879. The first milliner was Mrs. Davis, who had a shop near where the post-office now is in 1860, where she worked for several years. She was succeeded by Miss Grace Knowland, who worked for five years. Miss Sallie Hartman had a shop on Main Street in 1875, where she worked for several years. Mrs. Mary Walton and Mrs. Mary L. Orebaugh have shops on Main Street at present. There have been several others who had shops for a season only. In 1850, John Ross had the first tailor-shop, over A. Holmes' wagon-shop, where he worked for several years. In 1870, J. B. Iuen had a shop over his store where he had tailoring done for a short time only.

In 1866, Edward and William McQuillan built a steam grist-mill in Marathon. In 1868 they sold it to Nathan Anderson. Since that time Frank and W. H. Hartman, John McConn, Shotwell & Irwin, Greenwalt & Shotwell, J. F. Hill, Robert Hodson, and James Burton have owned it. Its present owner is George Orebaugh. In 1878 a steam saw-mill was attached to it by A. Orebaugh. In 1845, Joseph Varney built a cooper-shop on site of present scales, where he worked ten hands for several years. The next one was built by Thomas W. Abernathy, who worked ten hands for twelve years. It was built in 1846, near his present residence. In 1858 he sold it to Joseph Varney, who ran it for two years, after which Thomas W. Abernathy again owned it and worked a few hands for a short time. In 1849, John McMullen had a turning-lathe on the site of Allen Holmes' present residence, where he manufactured chair-stuff. The next one was built and owned by John Irwin in 1867. He was succeeded shortly after by John Goldtrap, and he by W. Robinson, who manufactured chairs. At present it is not run by anybody. Though Marathon is surrounded by a rich agricultural neighborhood, it has never been on that account much of a manufacturing town.

Dr. Hollingsworth was the first physician. He came from Hamilton County, and located at Marathon in 1837.

He was succeeded by Dr. Collins in 1848, who remained until 1853. In that year Dr. J. W. Mendinhal opened an office, and has ever since remained at or near this place, of whom a short sketch is given.

In 1861, Dr. L. M. Bickmore had an office for a short time, and was succeeded by Dr. Louis Behymer, and he by Dr. J. B. C. Wharton. In 1872, Dr. C. C. Walton opened an office on Main Street, where he has had one ever since. He was born in 1845, received a collegiate education, studied medicine under Dr. J. F. Mitchell, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1872, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at this place.

Marathon post-office was established in 1852. Previous to that time Sampson Nebraugh kept a post-office on the farm now owned by George Hutchinson. After a few years was removed to the farm now owned by J. K. Hartman, and was kept by James Hartman, and from there to Marathon, as stated above. The first postmaster was Dr. H. P. Collins, who kept it for four years. It was situated where Mrs. S. Anno now lives.

In 1856, T. W. Abernathy was appointed postmaster, and kept the office until 1862, when he was succeeded by Dr. Louis Behymer, who had the office three years. In 1865, John Miller was appointed, and was succeeded by J. F. Hill in 1868. Charles Arandall was appointed in 1870, who has the office at the present time. The mail is a daily one, and is carried by a line of omnibusses running between Perin's Mills and Fayetteville.

BLOWVILLE.

This is a hamlet of a few houses situated on the Jackson free turnpike at the crossing of the Williamsburgh and Hartman road. In 1872, Charles Smith had a store on the corner now occupied by D. K. Carpenter, where he sold dry goods and groceries for two years. From 1874 until 1879 it was not occupied. In the latter part of that year the property was sold to D. K. Carpenter, who occupies it at present. In 1870, W. W. Willey built a blacksmith-shop on the pike, where he still works. W. C. Williams, "The American Bee-Tamer," also resides at this place.

MONTEREY.

This is a straggling village of 150 inhabitants, located on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, three miles east from Boston. It was laid out by Henry South, in the triangle formed by the county roads and the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, Jan. 27, 1849, and consisted of 12 small and 10 large lots. West Monterey was laid out as an addition by Alexander Glenn, Jan. 2, 1852, and consisted of 22 lots and 4 streets, but are not occupied, and have gone back to their primal condition.

The first house in Monterey was built in 1833, by John McFarland, on the site of Moses Foster's store. The next was built by Henry South, in 1839, on the site of Joshua Burnett's present residence. The third was built in 1841, by Daniel South, now occupied by Joseph Moore. The first store was kept by Henry South, in 1839. The next was kept by Abraham Snook, in 1840, on the site of R. A. South's residence. He was succeeded by Moses Foster, in 1853, who kept it until 1863. In 1853, Abraham

Snook had a grocery on the site of J. H. Hall's present residence. In 1857, Augustus Seward built a store-room, where he sold goods up to 1863, when he sold it to Moses Foster, who occupies it at the present.

In 1859, Miss Mary Lafferty built a store-room on Main Street, where she has a store at the present time. In the same year David Jones kept a store on Main Street for a short time.

Zed South had a store where Harmon Cover now lives in 1864, where he did a thriving business for a few years, being succeeded by Harmon Cover, who kept it until 1879. The first blacksmith-shop was built by J. H. Whitaker in 1852, on the north side of Main Street. He has been succeeded by William Binkley, Augustus Terry, and J. Schidyler, its present occupant. There have been others who have worked, but for a short time only. The first wagon-shop was built in 1860, by E. J. Young. In 1870 he built a new one, in which he now works. In 1865, R. A. South had one on the site of J. Schidyler's blacksmith-shop, where he worked until 1868, when he built one in which he now works, on the north side of Main Street.

In 1840, Henry South had a cooper-shop on the site of Joshua Bennett's residence, where he worked several hands for six years. In 1845, John Gates built one on the site of the Christian church, in which he worked for several years. Thomas Patterson also worked at the same place for a short time. J. H. Whitaker built one on the site of E. J. Young's residence in 1847, where he gave employment to several hands. There was also at that time, in connection with the cooper-shop, a small turning-lathe run by A. Slem. In 1852, James Burns built a hotel a short distance east of the town, which was kept by John Dickey, familiarly known as "Dickey's Tavern," which is the only one ever kept in the village or vicinity.

Monterey post-office was established in 1852, with Leonard Beck as postmaster. In 1859 he was succeeded by Miss Mary Lafferty, and she by Moses Foster in 1864, who is the present incumbent. The mail is a daily one, and is carried by the Perin's Mills and Fayetteville Omnibus line, Dennis Maker, proprietor.

In addition to the foregoing mercantile interests, Michael Cowen opened a store, in 1843, on the farm now owned by S. M. Smith, where he did a thriving business for two years. In 1850, James Smith began merchandising at the stand where is now Charles Nichols, who was his successor.

MASONIC.

FAYETTEVILLE LODGE, No. 172, F. AND A. M., was instituted July 28, 1851, and on the 25th of January, 1856, was removed to Marathon and called Marathon Lodge, No. 203. The following persons were charter members: D. G. Porter, J. G. Hilton, W. Boyle, E. C. Hartman, S. J. Bivans, John Reeves, Leonidas Mitchell, and Peter Lane. Officers for 1851 were: W. M., D. G. Porter; S. W., Leonidas Mitchell; J. W., J. G. Hilton; Treasurer, Peter Lane; Secretary, W. Boyle; S. D., E. C. Hartman; J. D., S. J. Bivans; Tyler, John Reeves.

Since that time the following have been the Worshipful Masters and the Secretaries:

Worshipful Masters.—1852-53, D. G. Porter; 1854,

J. G. Hilton; 1855, S. J. Bivans; 1856-57, J. M. Hobson; 1858, T. D. Hartman; 1859-61, H. S. Reynolds; 1862, W. P. Thompson; 1863-64, T. D. Hartman; 1865-66, W. P. Thompson; 1867-70, T. D. Hartman; 1871, George Palmer; 1872-73, T. D. Hartman; 1874, G. W. Palmer; 1875, W. Brower; 1876, W. H. Hartman; 1877, J. F. Hill; 1878-79, S. M. Smith; 1880, W. H. Hartman.

Secretaries.—1852, William Boyle; 1853, W. H. Sly; 1854, W. W. Dunham; 1855, W. A. Bivans; 1856, W. J. Bivans; 1857, George Shanedoney; 1858, H. S. Reynolds; 1859-63, J. W. Mendinhal; 1864, L. H. Smith; 1865-66, J. W. Mendinhal; 1867, Richard Marsh; 1868, S. M. Smith; 1869, G. M. Hensel; 1870-71, J. B. Iuen; 1872-73, W. H. Hartman; 1874-76, C. C. Walton; 1877-78, W. H. Hartman; 1879, J. F. Hill; 1880, E. H. McNutt.

The present membership is 31; aggregate, 141. The time of meeting is on Friday evening in each month, after moon. In 1869 members of the lodge built a hall on north side of Main Street, which was dedicated June 24, 1869. In 1872 the lodge bought the hall from J. F. Hill for \$925, in which it has met ever since.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The first school-house in the township was built in 1811, on the farm now owned by Ezekiel Hutchinson. The next in 1815, on the opposite side of the same farm. The first teacher who kept school in this house was Thomas Sherman, who taught in the township for a number of years, finally going to Stonelick.

Of the early teachers, Solomon Claypole and W. P. Lucas are the most prominent. The latter was an Englishman by birth, and came to America in 1810, and to Ohio in 1811. His wife's maiden name was Mary Spartman. Three children were born to them, James M., Rachel, and John. "Master Lucas," as he was familiarly called, was a good scholar and energetic in the school-room. He died Sept. 12, 1826, and was buried in the Hartman Cemetery, surrounded by the graves of many of his pupils.

In 1826, Stonelick, Wayne, and Williamsburgh townships were divided into school districts, from which Jackson was afterwards organized. Cover's was the first public school-house built in the township, being built in 1833. Its first teacher was Richard Stockton, a native of New Jersey, and a very successful teacher. After the organization of the township, in 1834, the school districts remained unchanged until 1837, when the township was divided into 6. In 1845 the number was increased to 7, and in 1847 to 9. On the 25th of April, 1847, the site of the Marathon school-house was purchased of John Ferguson, and a house erected immediately at a cost of \$457. The first teacher was J. W. Chapman. In 1850 the number was increased to 10. In 1863 there was a decrease of 2, and in 1878 1 more was added.

Members of the board of education in 1862 were Isaac Goldtrap, E. B. Risley, J. K. Hartman, D. R. Rowan, Francis Shumard, John Rapp, and Luke Higgins. The levy for tuition was \$900; contingent, \$200.

Teachers in 1862 were, No. 1, W. S. Abernathy, \$1.50

per day; No. 2, David Daily, \$1.30; No. 3, J. L. Brown, \$1.50; No. 5, William Carr, \$1.50; No. 6, J. F. Rapp, \$1.75, and Miss S. A. Rapp, assistant, 50 cents; No. 7, C. W. Rodgers, \$1.50; No. 8, S. K. Goldgrap, \$1.50; No. 9, P. H. Brun, \$1.55.

Members of the board of education in 1879 were William Applegate, J. W. Burdsal, F. M. Glancey, J. R. Johnston, Rolla Moore, R. A. South, Levi Griswold, J. B. Needham, and Dennis Brigham. President, J. W. Burdsal; Secretary *ex-officio*, H. Anderson.

Teachers in 1879 were, No. 1, F. M. Maxfield, \$1.75 per day; No. 2, W. Ireton, \$1.75; No. 3, Winna Hill, \$1.25; No. 4, C. J. Work, \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$; No. 5, A. Williams, \$2; No. 6, J. L. H. Barr, \$2; No. 7, J. F. Rapp, \$2; No. 8, A. M. Strickland, \$1.75; No. 9, John Hutchinson, \$1.75. Levy for school purposes in 1879 was \$2386.14; enumeration, 661. Value of school property in 1879 approximated \$12,000.

There is no township in Clermont County that has progressed so rapidly, educationally, as Jackson.

RELIGIOUS.

WILLIAMSBURGH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CAMP-MEETING GROUNDS.

In 1837 the Cincinnati Conference leased of W. T. Hartman 125 acres of land, situated on the south side of the road leading from Williamsburgh to Marathon, in Wallace survey, No. 995.

In September of that year tents were built for the accommodation of families who wished to attend the meetings all the time, which generally was about two weeks. After the first lease ran out, which was in 1847, the site became the property of Dr. Pease, and from him to Newton McAdams, who owned it but a short time, when it became the property of Mrs. Reed. The last lease having run out in 1872, it has never been occupied since.

It was one of the most important camp-grounds ever in Southern Ohio, and was the *last one of the old-fashioned* camp-meetings to surrender to the aristocratic fashion parade-grounds of to-day. From its rude pulpit several of the eminent divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their audience spell-bound by their fervid eloquence and sublime pathos.

MAPLE GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1849 at what was then known as "Cover's School-house," through the instrumentality of Philip Davidson, Nathan Nichols, James Davidson, and others. The constituent membership was composed of the following persons: Nathan Nichols, Amelia Nichols, John Brunaugh, Sarah Brunaugh, Philip Davidson, Roxana Davidson, John McCollum, Mary McCollum, James E. Pattison, Mary Pattison, Rev. James Davidson, Ruth Davidson, Phoebe McLefresh, Hannah Walker, Catharine Hunter, and others to the number of 17. From its organization until 1870 preaching was had in Cover's school-house. The first class-leader was Nathan Nichols, who was also the first steward. After Nathan Nichols came Philip Davidson, Jesse Hill, H. W. Davidson, John Clemmons, and Samuel Myers. The last three are the leaders at

the present time, each having an independent class. Nathan Nichols was succeeded as steward by Philip Davidson, who, with John Clemons, are the stewards at the present time. Present membership, 84; aggregate, 200. James Davidson is the only one that has ever gone from the society as a minister. Maple Grove belongs to Cincinnati Conference, Ripley District, and Boston Charge since 1876.

In 1870 the society built a large frame church two miles east from Boston, on the Jackson free turnpike, at a cost of 1800. J. W. Robinson did the carpenter work.

In November, 1871, the church was dedicated by Rev. A. N. Spahr. There is no parsonage connected with the church. The value of the church property is \$2500. In 1851 a Sunday-school was organized, with Solomon Robinson as superintendent. Since that time, and up to 1871, Nathan Nichols, Philip Davidson, and others filled that position. After the completion of the church in 1871 a Sunday-school was organized, of which Albert Nichols has been superintendent most of the time. It is now maintained all the year. Number of volumes in the library, 150; number of officers, teachers, and scholars enrolled, 95.

MARATHON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Preaching was had at the residence of T. W. Abernathy as early as 1847, and also in the school-house.

In 1849 the church was organized, with T. W. Abernathy, Harriet Abernathy, Frances Christie, Lydia Christie, Daniel Long, Henry Long, Andrew Long and wife, John Ferguson, Sarah Ferguson, Jane Ferguson, and others as constituent members. First church officers were: Trustees, W. F. McNutt, Wm. Runyan, T. W. Abernathy, W. Hobson, and H. S. Reynolds; Leaders, Henry Long was the first,—his successors have been Wm. Hobson, Dr. Wharton, B. Behymer; Steward, W. F. McNutt. Present officers are: Trustees, W. F. McNutt, T. R. Sweet, J. F. Rapp, J. Christie, Thomas Hensel, E. H. McNutt, and H. Anderson; Leader, W. F. McNutt; Stewards, J. F. Rapp and T. R. Sweet. Aggregate membership, 400; present number, 100. The first pastor was Rev. Levi P. Miller. Prior to 1867 it belonged to Williamsburgh Circuit, but in that year it was struck off and called Marathon Charge. It belongs to Cincinnati Conference and Ripley District.

In 1851 a frame church, 26 by 36, and one story high, was built on the site of the present one by W. F. McNutt, W. Hobson, and T. W. Abernathy, as building committee, at a cost of \$600. In 1876 the old church was sold, and a brick, 37 by 50, and one story in height, was built on same site by W. Brower, T. R. Sweet, and J. F. Rapp as building committee, at a cost of \$4000, J. F. Hanold being the contractor. In 1871 a parsonage was purchased for \$560: Present value of church property is \$4000. A Sunday-school was organized in connection with the church in 1856. First superintendent, W. F. McNutt. He has been succeeded by Wm. Brower, Thomas Sweet, James Spence, J. R. Sweet, and H. E. McNutt, who is the present one. Present officers are: Superintendent, H. E. McNutt; Assistant, H. Henderson; Secretary, Truman Rapp.

GREENBERRY CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From 1807 to 1822 Ezekiel Hutchinson's was a preaching-place, and at his house a church was organized about

1809. The first class-leaders were John Trout, Absalom Day, and W. B. Christie. From 1822 until 1842 meetings were held at the school-house in that neighborhood. In 1839, Rev. Greenberry Jones perfected the organization.

Present officers are: Trustees, William Smith, Francis Hutchinson, Azariah Hutchinson, William Hunter, and Benjamin Johnston; Stewards, Benjamin Johnston and William Hunter; Class-Leader, Jesse Hill. Aggregate membership, 400. Present, 40. Randolph E. Smith has gone from the church as a minister. It belongs to Cincinnati Conference, Ripley District, and Marathon Charge. In 1842 a frame church 30 by 40, and one story in height, was built on the west side of the road leading from Williamsburgh to Marathon, at a cost of \$500. Was dedicated in 1843, by Rev. O. P. Williams. Present value of church property is \$1000.

A Sunday-school was organized in connection with the church in 1847, with Henry Willis as superintendent. He has been succeeded by Daniel Cover, Enoch Pattison, John Beckwith, E. Caldwell, and Benjamin Johnston, who has filled that office almost continuously for the past twenty-five years.

Present superintendent is Benjamin Johnston; assistant, Jesse Hill.

GRASSY RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1820 a church was organized and a place of public worship built on the farm now owned by H. V. Kerr. The following persons are known to have been members at the time of the organization: John Ferguson, Sarah Ferguson, Jane Ferguson, Andrew Dickey, Roxalana Newbraugh, and Sampson Newbraugh. Rev. A. Gazley was the first pastor. Rev. Rankins also preached for the church.

In 1827 the church went down, having previously built and partly furnished a church on the site of Marathon.

MONTEREY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching was held at private residences for a year before its organization by Rev. L. J. Gaines and T. F. Cortelyon, May the 11th, 1859. John Dickey, Nancy Dickey, Robert Hunter, Louisa Hunter, Maria Cover, Martha Moorhead, Sarah Hartman, John Barr, W. S. Whitaker, Hulda Whitaker, Mary Lafferty, Josiah McKinnie, Lucinda Barr, R. D. Hunter, Josephine Williams, Julia Dickey, Jane Hewitt, and Jane Williams were the constituent members. First officers were: Elder, John Dickey; Trustees, John Barr, Stephen Whitaker, and R. D. Hewitt; Clerk, John Dickey.

The present officers are as follows: Elders, John Burns, E. J. Young, J. F. Burns, A. Willson, Harmon Cover, and Milton Pattison; Clerk, E. J. Young. Present membership, 139; aggregate membership, 181. First pastor, Rev. T. F. Cortelyon. He has been succeeded by Rev. Thomas M. Chestnutt, Rev. R. B. Herron, Rev. W. H. Rodgers, Rev. John Mills, Rev. J. B. Smith, and Rev. S. M. Christman, who is pastor at present.

In 1859 the trustees, acting as a building committee, built a frame church on the south side of the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike. It was 35 by 50 and one story in height, and cost \$900. Present value of church property

is \$1500. The most important revival the church has ever enjoyed was in the winters of 1878, 1879, and 1880, under the preaching of Rev. S. M. Christman, when 81 additions were made. In connection with the church a Sunday-school was organized in 1864. The first superintendent was John Barr. His successors have been E. J. Young, A. Willson, J. F. Burns, and James Turner, who is superintendent at present. Present officers are: Superintendent, James Turner; Secretary, John Cover; Treasurer, A. L. Young; Librarian, E. Burnett.

In 1847 a frame church, 36 by 50 and one story in height, was built on the west side of the road leading from Monterey to Newtonville by Moses Foster as contractor, and Arthur Clark, Geniah Covalt, and Moses Foster as building committee, at a cost of \$750.

In 1870 the church was moved to a lot in Monterey, by Arthur Clark, John Rapp, R. A. South, and Moses Foster as building committee, at a cost of \$500. In 1852 a Sunday-school was organized in connection with the church. The first superintendent was Arthur Clark. Since that time a great many different persons have filled that position. Present Superintendent, Arthur Clark; Assistant, H. Free; Secretary, Emma Rapp; Treasurer, Olive Rapp.

MONTEREY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching was had as early as 1842 at Peter South's and other places in the neighborhood. In 1847 the church was organized by Rev. David Thompson. Arthur Clark, Amelia Clark, Geniah Covalt, Sarah Covalt, Jackson Smith, Mrs. J. Smith, Moses Foster, Catharine J. Foster, Josiah Prickett, Martha Prickett, Priscilla McNeal, John Hoffman and wife, Peter South and wife, Mrs. Joseph Dawson, Nancy Glancy, Eliza Glancy, Elizabeth Moon, and others were members at the time of organization.

First church officers were: Elders, Arthur Clark, Geniah Covalt, and John Smith; Deacon, Geniah Covalt.

Present church officers are: Elders, Arthur Clark and John Rapp; Deacon, Moses Foster. Aggregate membership, 400; present, 74. The first pastor was Rev. Vandeman. His successors have been Thomas Pinkerton, John Easter, R. W. Pinkerton, Otho Pearre, G. J. Murdock, Josephus Blair, D. J. Matthews, Thomas Pinkerton, J. C. Irwin, and J. I. West, who is the pastor at the present time.

WALNUT GROVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1873, April 2d, a church was organized by Rev. E. N. Vermillion, of which E. W. Caldwell, Eliza Caldwell, Richard Boyce, Elizabeth Boyce, L. H. Rodgers, Sarah Rodgers, R. T. Boyce, S. I. Boyce, W. W. Willey, Rebecca Willey, W. B. Williams, Cyrenius Williams, Eliza Varney, Millicent Wrels, Courtland Williams, Elizabeth Williams, J. C. Caldwell, and Margaret South were constituent members. First church officers were: Trustees, Richard Boyce, Cyrenius Williams, and W. W. Willey; Deacons, E. W. Caldwell and R. T. Boyce; Secretary, W. B. Williams; Treasurer, Richard Boyce; these are also the present officers. Aggregate membership, 31; present, 28. The first pastor was Rev. E. N. Vermillion. He has been succeeded by Rev. Daugherty, Rev. William Varney, Rev.

G. C. Hill, Rev. J. McKinnie, and Rev. Joseph Taylor, who has charge of the church at present, which belongs to Southern Ohio Christian Conference.

In 1875 the building committee, composed of Richard Boyce, W. B. Williams, E. W. Caldwell, L. H. Rodgers, and A. C. Doyle, built a frame church 32 by 45, and one story in height, on the Jackson pike, a short distance east of the crossing of the Williamsburgh and Marathon road, at a cost of \$1425. It was dedicated Aug. 1, 1875, by Rev. J. Daugherty. A Sunday-school was organized in connection with the church in April, 1874, with R. T. Boyce as superintendent. Present Superintendent is M. Basher; Secretary, Frank Hutchinson; Treasurer, Belle Polly.

BROWNSVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching was held at various places, especially at David Thompson's and Luke Higgins'. Was organized in 1849 by Rev. David Thompson. The following persons were constituent members: Joseph Brown, Mary Brown, Samuel Stouder, Sibbia Stouder, Owen Hedger, Rachel Hedger, Edith Hedger, Louisa Hedger, Samuel Abernathy, Mary Abernathy, David Brown, Barbara Brown, Abner Brown, Luke Higgins, Sarah Higgins, Gideon Van Zant, Mary Van Zant, Isaac Van Zant, William Van Zant, Daniel Granger, Ellen Granger, Mrs. Orebaugh, Mary Ann Orebaugh, Roxalana Orebaugh, Martha Brown, Samuel Griswold, Elizabeth Griswold, Levi Griswold, John Cooper, Jacob Hoffman, Eliza Hoffman, Richard Predmore, John Hadley, Lodica Hadley, Eliza Hadley, Melissa Hadley, Phebe Turner, Margaret Stouder, Sarah J. Stouder, and others to the number of fifty. First church officers were: Deacons, Luke Higgins and Jacob Hoffman; Elders, Joseph Brown and Luke Higgins; Trustees, Samuel Stouder, Joseph Brown, and Luke Higgins. Aggregate membership, 175. Present number, 65. Joseph Brown and Patton Hadley have gone from the church as ministers. The first pastor was David Thompson. He has been succeeded by John Easter, John Pearre, David Matthew, Samuel John, John W. Crippen, David Matthew, John W. Crippen, and William Thompson. In 1852 a log church was built on road leading from Marathon to Brownsville, about one-half mile south of the latter place, at a cost of \$150. In 1867 it went down.

In 1854 a Sunday-school was organized in connection with the church, with Luke Higgins as superintendent, who held that office for fourteen years. Since that time there has been a Sunday-school regularly kept up.

THE BIG SNAKE HOAX.

On the north side of East Fork, three miles northeast of Williamsburgh, near the old camp-ground, is the site of Hartman's mill-pond, made famous by the big snake claimed to have been seen in it in 1849 by several different persons, the affidavit of one of whom is given below:

"STATE OF O., CLERMONT Co., ss.

"Personally appeared before me, Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John Waits, and, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the first day of August, 1849, between one and two o'clock P.M., I was walking down the bank of the race of Hartman's mill, on the East Fork of the Little Miami, in said county. The creek was full and the water muddy, and, as I am informed by the miller, was

between five and six feet in depth at the point where I was. My attention was suddenly attracted by the appearance of some unusual object in the water distant about eighty or one hundred yards from me in the mill-race rapidly approaching me. At first sight I thought it was a wild duck, but in a very short time it approached with great rapidity; it came on until it was directly opposite to where I was, when it suddenly dashed its head beneath the surface and disappeared. I will say that I had no idea of its being the big snake so long said to be an occupant of the mill-dam, and I always had been up to that time an unbeliever in those reports. But now I am as firmly convinced as I am of my own existence that some strange and monstrous animal is there, such as I never have seen or heard of before, and I am now an old man of sixty-three years of age, and an old pioneer of the West, and have hunted through the West as far as Missouri, and have resided in this part of Ohio for nearly fifty years. As well as I could see and observe I will now describe it as I expect to answer to God. It was to the best of my belief from thirty to thirty-five feet in length. I judge this from the fact that when it went down under the water its head was exactly opposite me, and at that moment of time its tail directly opposite a sycamore-bush growing on the brink of the race, and the distance between the two points is, I believe, about the distance stated. Its body appeared to be about as thick as that of a man. Its color was a dark-brown or black, except a grayish color under the throat and some white-like circles under the eyes. I could not see if there were any scales on its body or not, nor could I distinguish anything like flippers or fins. The motion in the water was not like that of a snake; the undulations were not up and down but horizontal. Its head did not resemble that of a snake or alligator or any other animal I ever saw. In shape, without reference to hair or color, it resembled a prairie wolf nearer than anything else that I can name. There was no appearance of hair on its body. Its head was short and thick, unlike that of any snake I ever saw. Its eyes were certainly larger than those of a horse; they appeared to me to be about the size of a teacup, but the white around the eyes may have deceived me, and induced me to think them larger than they were. I have communicated the foregoing facts to many persons; among others to Col. Thomas Kain, tavern-keeper, at the corner of Main and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati; and to James Perrine, Esq., Batavia, both of whom have been well acquainted with me for many years, and to whom I refer all those who wish to inquire into this matter. I also refer those wishing to know my character for truth to W. H. Raper (now of Dayton), formerly Presiding Elder in the Methodist Church, who has known me all my life.

“JOHN WAITS.

“Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of August, 1849.

“JAMES PERRINE, J. P.”

Another affidavit was made by John Scerbe, which was published in the Batavia and Cincinnati papers previous to Wait's, and had awakened among the people a desire to ascertain, if possible, if the monster therein described did in reality disport itself in the waters of that pond. Accordingly a meeting of the citizens in the vicinity was called and the proceedings published in the county papers of Aug. 23, 1849. At that meeting C. B. Huber was called to the chair, and Dr. M. Smith was elected secretary, and S. Graves, J. B. Stockton, and H. R. Perrine appointed a committee of correspondence. A committee of five was also appointed to make all necessary arrangement to and get the consent of Isaac Hartman and John Bools, the former being the owner of the mill-pond and adjoining land, and the latter lands on the opposite side of East Fork, to keep the liquor traffic at the distance of a mile. L. D. Salt, C. B. Huber, Robert Bricker, J. S. B. Frazier, and James Stratton composed that committee. Col. Thomas Kain was added to the committee on behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati, and Tuesday, the 28th day of August, 1849, was appointed as the day to commence the hunt, which was to continue until the snake was caught. When the time arrived thousands were on the ground from all parts of the country. J. N. Mc-

Adams, who kept the boarding-house, fed three thousand for three days. It was soon found that in order to drain the mill-pond it would be necessary to tear down part of the dam. To this the owner objected, unless they would make the break as good as it was before. Twenty-five dollars were raised in a short time to repair the break, and the dam immediately torn down and the pond drained, but no snake, but an immense amount of the finny tribe of all sizes and kinds, was found; thus ended one of the most barefaced frauds ever conceived and carried out in the county.

It is stated on the authority of J. K. Hartman that the fall of 1822 was remarkable for the number of squirrels which infested the county. They were so numerous and bold that they not only ate up about all the corn, but actually climbed on to the roofs of the settlers' cabins and calmly surveyed the scene of desolation which they had wrought. Not less remarkable was the visitation by the wild pigeons in the spring of 1825. They came no one knew where from, and after remaining a period disappeared just as mysteriously. They were so numerous that in alighting on the trees they would snap off the limbs, which would let them to the ground in immense heaps. Large quantities were literally thrashed to death by the people, who would strike them off the limbs with long poles.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

NATHAN ANDERSON.

The Anderson family is of English extraction, and came to America in the seventeenth century, and of the branch that finally settled in New Jersey was Samuel Anderson, born in that State in 1714. He was the father of Samuel, who had a son, Peter Anderson, born Oct. 10, 1792, in Hunterdon Co., N. J. Peter Anderson came to Ohio in 1814, and located in Clermont County, in Miami township. In 1817 he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Hatfield, of Hamilton County, who in the war of 1812 commanded a rifle company and participated in the siege of Fort Meigs. Peter Anderson still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, on his farm in Stonelick township. Nathan Anderson, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Anderson, was born in Miami township, of this county, March 19, 1824. He received the usual district school education common to the youth of his day, and at ten years of age went into his father's store at New Boston as a clerk, and there remained until his twenty-fifth year. In the year 1852 he went to California by the way of New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in the Golden State four years, part of that time working in the mines; but in the session of 1854-55 of the California Legislature he was clerk of the House of Representatives. After his return to Ohio he located in Jackson township, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. On June 16, 1862, he was married by Rev. Joseph D. Hatfield to Permelia Eliza Abernethy, daughter of

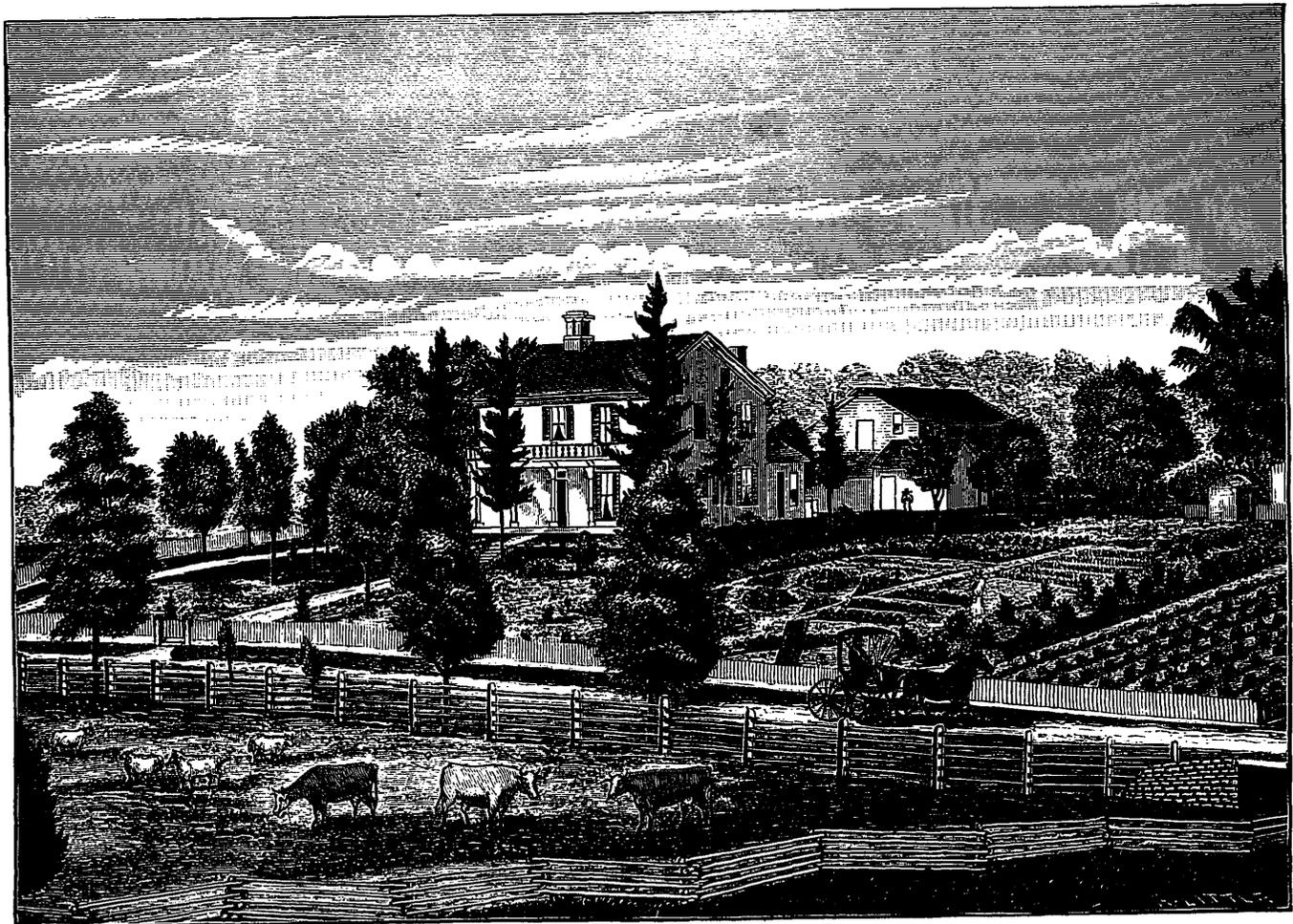


N. ANDERSON.



MRS. N. ANDERSON.

Photos. by Reynolds & Kline, Batavia, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF N. ANDERSON, MARATHON, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

Thomas W. and Harriet (Hutchinson) Abernethy. Thomas W. Abernethy was born March 14, 1808, in Hampshire Co., Va., and came to this county in 1829, and in the year 1832 (April 12th) was married by Rev. Burroughs Westlake to Harriet Hutchinson. She was born in this county July 16, 1816, and was the daughter of Aaron Hutchinson, Sr., an early pioneer and emigrant from New Jersey. Nathan Anderson joined the Masonic order in 1848, taking the symbolical degrees in Clermont Social Lodge, No. 29, at Williamsburgh, and in 1852 he received the capitular degrees of Mark, Past, and Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason in Milford Chapter. He has served many years as township treasurer, and being a Democrat in politics, is very active in political campaigns and prominent in the counsels of his party, to which he and his venerable

father have long been devotedly attached. His fine homestead adjoins the town of Marathon, lying on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, and his farm is situated in both Brown and Clermont Counties. Peter Anderson served with acceptance to the public for seven years as county commissioner, and his son, Nathan Anderson, possesses in an eminent degree the leading characteristics that distinguished his father. He is an honest, prompt business man of inflexible integrity, and his affable manners and genial ways have made him popular and esteemed by the whole community. Comfortably situated in their beautiful home, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Anderson—the latter an estimable lady, noted for her domestic graces and hospitality—take great interest in all public improvements and in all movements for the benefit of society.