

7 (29)

COMPLETE ATLAS

— OF —

* WARREN COUNTY, OHIO, *

CONTAINING MAPS OF THE COUNTY AND OF EACH OF ITS TOWNSHIPS
AND VILLAGES, FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS AND ACTUAL SURVEYS,

— WITH —

DESCRIPTIVE, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL MATTER.

— BY —

FRANK A. BONE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND LATE COUNTY SURVEYOR.

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE RAND-McNALLY & CO'S

NEW STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

LEBANON, OHIO:

PUBLISHED BY FRANK A. BONE.

1891.

INDEX TO WARREN COUNTY ATLAS.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Boundaries.....	5
Canals.....	7
Chronological table.....	3
Churches.....	7
Court Houses.....	7
Distinguished Men.....	7
Early Mills.....	6
Elevations, table of.....	8
Explorations.....	5
Fairs.....	7
First settlements.....	6
First things.....	8
Ft. Ancient, map of fortification.....	11
Ft. Ancient, views in.....	12
Indians.....	6
Infirmary.....	7
Jails.....	7
Mills, early.....	6
Officers, table of.....	9
Organization of the County.....	5
Organization of the townships.....	8
Orphan Asylum and Children's Home.....	7
Population of the county.....	4
Roads and Highways.....	6
Seat of Justice.....	8
Settlements.....	6
Surveys.....	5
Topography.....	8
Towns laid out, dates of.....	8
Wild animals.....	6

MAPS.

Warren County.....	13
Warren County, geology.....	30
Clearcreek Township.....	14
Deerfield Township.....	15
Franklin Township.....	16
Hamilton Township.....	17
Harlan Township.....	21
Massie Township.....	18
Salem Township.....	19
Turtlecreek Township, west.....	22
Turtlecreek Township, east.....	23
Union Township.....	20
Washington Township.....	26
Wayne Township.....	25

VILLAGES.

Bridgeport.....	19
Blue Ball.....	16
Butlerville.....	34
Carlisle Station.....	37
Corwin.....	37
Cozaddale.....	35
Dallasburg.....	35
Deerfield.....	31
Dodds.....	18
Franklin.....	28
Freeport (Oregonia).....	37
Fosters.....	24
Fredricksburg.....	19
Ft. Ancient.....	20
Harveysburg.....	33
Hammell.....	35
Henpeck.....	18
Hopkinsville.....	35
Kings Mills.....	40
Lebanon.....	27
Leelan.....	20
Level.....	35
Loveland.....	35
Lytle.....	25
Mason.....	38
Maineville.....	31
Middleboro.....	37
Morrow.....	36
Mount Holly.....	24
New Columbia.....	24
Oceola.....	21
Oregonia.....	37
Pleasant Plain.....	24
Raysville (Lytle).....	25
Red Lion.....	24
Ridgeville.....	35
Roachester.....	19
Springboro.....	34
Socialville.....	24
South Lebanon.....	31
Twenty Mile Stand.....	35
Utica.....	18
Waynesville.....	32
West Woodville.....	24

WARREN COUNTY CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

BY JOSIAH MORROW.

1779.—Colonel John Bowman, with 160 mounted Kentuckians, marches through the county against the Indians at Old Chillicothe in July.

1780.—Gen. George Rogers Clark's first expedition against the Indians passes through the county in August.

1782.—Gen. George Rogers Clark's second expedition.

1786.—Major Benjamin Stites explores the Little Miami Valley.

1787.—First locations of Virginia Military Land Warrants, August 1. About 55,000 acres within the county located the first month.

1790.—Gen. Josiah Harmar, with 1,450 men, marches through the county against the Indians in October.

1792.—John O'Bannon surveys lands on the O'Bannon, and Nathaniel Massie on Cæsar's Creek and Todd's Fork.

1795.—First permanent settlements commenced at Bedle's Station and Mounts' Station in the autumn. Deerfield laid out.

1796.—Settlements in the vicinities of Deerfield, Lebanon, Franklin and Waynesville commenced in the spring.

1797.—The Baptists organize a congregation on Clearcreek and the Presbyterians on Turtlecreek.

1798.—John Kobbler, the pioneer Methodist minister, preaches at Deerfield, on Turtlecreek and at Franklin in August.

1800.—Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy elected to the territorial legislature.

1802.—Lebanon laid out in September.

1803.—Warren County organized; act took effect May 1.

1804.—First Post Office in the county established at Waynesville, April 1.

1805.—First court house built.

Deerfield, Franklin and Lebanon made post-offices.

1806.—Shakers occupy the premises afterward known as the South House.

Printing press established at Lebanon.

1807.—John McLean admitted to the bar.

1808.—A large volume entitled "Christ's Second Appearing" printed for the Shakers at Lebanon by John McLean

1809.—Deaths of Captain Robert Benham and Major Ephraim Kibbey, distinguished in the war against the Indians. The former was buried at Lebanon; the latter at Deerfield.

1810.—A mob of several hundred assemble at Union Village to drive away the Shakers and is dispersed by the officers of the law August 27.

1811.—Slight earthquakes felt in Lebanon, morning and evening, December 16.

1812.—Four companies of riflemen, one of artillery and one of light infantry assemble at Lebanon and march to Urbana in August.

1813.—Seven Shakers are drafted into military service and are marched to Sandusky under guard; they are absent two months.

1814.—Franklin incorporated.

Lebanon Miami Banking Company organized.

1815.—Palmyra (Mason) laid out.

1816.—Ridgeville made a post-office.

1817.—"The Farmer," a weekly newspaper, started at Lebanon.

Another mob against the Shakers July 31.

1818.—"The Pilgrims," a band of about sixty religious fanatics, pass through the county, stopping at Lebanon, Union Village and Mason.

1819.—A log jail built near the present site of the court house.

1820.—First bridge over the Little Miami at Waynesville built.

1821.—Death of Gen. William C. Schenck, founder of Franklin; he died suddenly at Columbus while serving as a Representative from Warren County, a few hours after making a speech in favor of canal navigation, January 12.

Thomas Corwin first elected to the Legislature.

Springboro made a post-office.

1822.—Jeremiah Morrow elected Governor.

1823.—More than thirty persons engaged in the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets at Lebanon.

1824.—The ninth post-office in the county established at Twenty Mile Stand.

1825.—Public dinner in honor of Gov. DeWitt Clinton at Lebanon; Henry Clay, Gen. Harrison, Gov. Morrow and ex-Gov. Brown present July 22.

"The Spirit of Freedom," a weekly paper, published at Lebanon from May to September.

1826.—Time of carrying the mail from Cincinnati to Lebanon about four hours.

Duke of Saxe-Weimar in the county May 3 and 4.

1827.—First boats on the Miami Canal in November.

1828.—Post-office receipts for this year at Red Lion, \$2.64; the postmaster's salary, 79 cents.

Cincinnati, Lebanon and Springfield Turnpike Company incorporated February 7.

The Democratic candidate for governor receives a majority, in the county, of 62 votes in October; Adams receives a majority of 37 over Jackson in November.

1829.—Miami Canal completed to Dayton.

The Shakers at Union Village reach their maximum membership—about 500.

1830.—Warren County Canal chartered.

Thomas Corwin first elected to Congress.

1831.—Springboro incorporated January 31.

1832.—Flax barn of Shakers set on fire and burned March 25.

1833.—Dayton, Centreville and Lebanon Turnpike Company chartered.

1834.—The Cincinnati, Montgomery, Hopkinsville, Roachester and Clarksville McAdamized Turnpike Company chartered March 3.

Temperance society organized in Lebanon February 25.

1835.—Severe epidemic of cholera, confined almost exclusively to Red Lion and vicinity.

Great fresher sweeps away three mills of the Shakers, clothier's shop and injures their oil mill June 9. Damage, \$10,000.

Court house completed.

1836.—The state adopts the Warren County Canal as a state work.

1837.—Lebanon Medical Society organized March 27; Dr. Joshua Stevens, President.

First turnpike completed to Lebanon.

1839.—An Agricultural and Mechanical Fair in a grove at Lebanon: \$106 in premiums paid and 14 certificates granted, November 15.

1840.—Gen. Harrison and Gov. Metcalfe speak at Lebanon to about 5,000 people September 12.

1841.—First excursion train on the L. M. R. R., from Fulton to Milford December 14.

1842.—The Little Miami Railroad completed to Fosters.

Charles Dickens, with his wife, passes through the county in a stage coach and dines at the Bradley House in Lebanon April 20.

Ex-President VanBuren in Lebanon and is welcomed at the hotel by the Lebanon band and an address by Gov. Corwin June 4.

1843.—Wyandot Indians pass through the county on their way to the Upper Missouri.

John Quincy Adams in Lebanon and, at a public reception, is welcomed in an address by ex-Gov. Corwin, to which he replies in a brief address, November 7.

1844.—The Little Miami Railroad completed to Deerfield in July.

Four Harner sisters killed by lightning near Lebanon May 30.

1845.—Lebanon Academy opened.

1846.—Lebanon Methodist Protestant Society organized from a secession from the M. E. church September 14.

1847.—Town clock placed on Methodist Protestant church in Lebanon in December.

1849.—The Warren County Agricultural Society organized December 1.
Maineville Academy opened.

1851.—Lebanon Union School building completed.
First telegraph office in Lebanon opened August 1.

1852.—Gov. Morrow's death, March 22.
First Warren County Teachers' Institute, held in Maineville Academy.

1854.—Short horn cattle imported by Robert G. Corwin and the Shakers.

1855.—Normal School opened in Lebanon with 95 pupils.
Washington Hall in Lebanon dedicated December 24.

1856.—Rev. Simeon Brown, Presbyterian minister at Lebanon, tried for heresy in January.
On the morning of February 4 the thermometer at Lebanon stood at 32° below zero.

1857.—Congregational church organized at Lebanon from a secession from the Presbyterian church, July 19.

1858.—Ex-Gov. Corwin elected to Congress.

1859.—Corner stone of Masonic building in Lebanon laid. Address by Bellamy Storer July 4.
Presbyterian church in Lebanon dedicated February 11.

1860.—The county gives 3,316 votes for Lincoln and 2,011 for Douglas.

1861.—Three companies are promptly organized in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, commanded respectively by Captain John Kell, of Franklin, Captain Rigdon Williams, of Lebanon, and Captain J. D. Wallace, of Morrow.

1862.—Union school building at Lebanon burned April 8.

1863.—The county gives John Brough 4,279 votes and C. L. Vallandigham 1,310 for governor.

1864.—Murder of the Roosa family, near South Lebanon, December 26.

1865.—Death of Thomas Corwin at Washington December 18.

1866.—Samuel Coovert hung for the murder of the Roosa family August 24.
County Infirmary burned December 31.

1867.—Gen. R. B. Hayes opens his campaign for governor at Washington Hall in Lebanon, August 5.

1868.—New Infirmary completed at a cost of \$51,459.

1870.—Franklin Hydraulic built.

1871.—First meeting of the Butler and Warren Pioneer Association at Monroe May 19.
Vallandigham accidentally shoots himself at the Lebanon House July 16.

1873.—Failure of Charles A. Smith, banker, at Lebanon.
Franklin suspension bridge completed at a cost of \$43,900.

1874.—Women's anti-liquor crusade continues from February to May.
Orphans' Asylum and Children's Home built.
Destructive fire at Lebanon destroys the old Town Hall, Congregational church, Ross Hotel and other buildings, September 1.

1876.—Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July at the fair ground at Lebanon; James E. Murdoch read the Declaration of Independence; Hon. A. F. Perry delivered the oration, and Josiah Morrow read a historical sketch of Warren County.

1877.—Failure of Boake & Hunt, bankers, at Lebanon, March 1.

1878.—Death of Judge George J. Smith at Lebanon, April 18.
Lebanon Opera House dedicated September 2.

1879.—Removal of the county seat to Morrow agitated.

1880.—Court house repaired and enlarged.
Death of E. D. Mansfield, near Morrow, October 27.

1881.—Lebanon, Franklin and Middletown connected by telephone wires.
First locomotive at Lebanon, February 17.

1882.—Reservoir dam at Lebanon breaks, doing much damage to bridges and streets and the gasworks, July 10.

1883.—Normal University burned January 25.

1884.—James G. Blaine, candidate for President, speaks at Morrow October 4.

1886.—Destructive wind storm, doing much damage at Union Village, Lebanon and other places, May 12.
Death of Gen. Durbin Ward at Lebanon May 22.

1887.—Two wells drilled at Lebanon for gas; one 1,300, the other 700 feet deep.

1888.—Death of Hon. Dr. James Scott at Lebanon December 16.

1889.—First fair of the Miami Valley Park and Fair Association, at Franklin the first week in October.

1890.—Act of the Legislature appropriating \$7,200 for the purchase of Ft. Ancient by the state April 28.
Terrible explosion of powder on a train at King's Station, destroying Peters' Cartridge Factory, railroad station and other buildings, killing nine persons and injuring others, July 15.
Standard time adopted in the principal towns of the county by town councils and school boards.

POPULATION OF WARREN COUNTY.

Year.	Population.
1808.....	(estimated) 4,270
1810.....	9,925
1820.....	17,837
1830.....	21,468
1840.....	23,141
1850.....	25,560
1860.....	26,902
1870.....	26,689
1880.....	28,392
1890.....	25,468

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS, 1890.

Clearcreek Township.....	2,327
Deerfield Township, including Mason village.....	1,975
Mason village.....	504
Franklin Township, including Franklin village.....	4,434
Franklin village.....	2,729
Hamilton Township.....	1,906
Harlan Township.....	1,854
Massie Township.....	1,203
Salem Township, including Morrow village.....	1,724
Morrow village.....	842
Turtlecreek Township, including Lebanon village.....	5,537
Lebanon village.....	3,050
Union Township.....	970
Washington Township.....	1,079
Wayne Township.....	2,369
Total population for county.....	25,468

WARREN COUNTY.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORICAL.

WARREN County contains 400 square miles, the minimum area prescribed for a county by the Constitution of Ohio. The county is made up of parts of three different tracts of lands, deriving their designations from the manner in which they were transferred to the occupants from the Government. *First*, the Virginia Military Lands, including all of the county east of the Little Miami; *Second*, Symmes's Purchase, including that portion west of the Little Miami and south of an east and west line passing about a mile north of Lebanon; and *Third*, Congress Lands, or lands transferred immediately to the occupants by the officers of the government, including the remainder of the county. Judge Symmes contracted for the purchase of all the lands between the Miami Rivers, but he received a patent for a tract of only 311,682 acres.

The third range of townships in Symmes's Purchase in which are situated Lebanon, South Lebanon, Union Village, Monroe, Bethany and Hamilton is called the Military range because the whole range was paid for by military land warrants issued by Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

Section 29 in each of the original townships of Symmes's Purchase was reserved for the support of the Gospel. There are three of these in Warren County and are called Ministerial Lands. The policy of setting apart public lands for the support of religion was discontinued after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and ministerial sections are to be found in Ohio only in Symmes's Purchase and the Ohio Company's Purchase. We thus have in Warren County the anomaly of the churches in one fourth of the county receiving out of a provision of the old Federal Congress a bounty of from one to two dollars annually for each church member; while in three-fourths of the county ministerial lands are unknown, and religion is supported only by voluntary contributions.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.—Warren County was established by an act of the first General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 24, 1803, and named in honor of the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence. The act creating the county took effect May 1, 1803, and with this date the history of the county, as a civil division, begins.

When Ohio became a State, but nine counties had been formed within its limits by proclamation of the Territorial Governor, and one of the first duties of the first State Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803, was the creation of new counties. Out of the large territory of Hamilton County, as it then existed, Warren, Butler and Montgomery counties were formed by one act, and by the same act the county of Greene was formed out of Hamilton and Ross.

For a period of thirteen years subsequent to 1790, and for about eight years after the first settlement, Warren County, or that portion of it between the Miamis, formed a part of Hamilton County with the seat of justice at Cincinnati. That portion of Warren west of the Great Miami, from 1790 to 1798, was a part of Knox County, with the seat of justice at Vincennes on the Wabash, from 1798 to 1803 a part of Hamilton and from 1803 to 1815 a part of Butler. The part of Warren east of the Little Miami seems to have been included in Hamilton County from 1796 to 1803.

BOUNDARIES.—In the boundaries of Warren County, the mouth of the O'Bannon is the only point fixed by nature. The northern boundary of Clermont, which was an east line from the mouth of the O'Bannon, had already been established, and was made the southern boundary of Warren, east of the Little Miami. The county, at its organization, extended eastward to the present site of Wilmington, and included no territory west of the Great Miami. In 1810, when Clinton County was formed, its western boundary was decreed to be so fixed as to leave to Warren a constitutional area of 400 square miles. On January 30, 1815, the territory of our county west of the Great Miami was detached from Butler and attached to Warren, and at the same time, eleven square miles of this county extending along its eastern border—being a narrow strip about half a mile in width—were attached to Clinton.

The following is from the act of March 24, 1803, prescribing the original boundaries:

SECTION 1.—That all that part of the county of Hamilton included within the following bounds, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Clermont, running thence west with the line of said county to the Little Miami; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the north boundary of the first tier of sections in the second entire range of townships in the Miami Purchase; thence west to the northeast corner of Section No. 7 in the third township of the aforesaid range; thence north to the Great Miami; thence up the same to the middle of the fifth range of townships; thence east to the Ross County line; thence with same south to the place of beginning—shall compose one new county, to be called and known by the name of Warren.

The following is from the act of January 30, 1815, changing the boundaries:

SECTION 1.—That all that part of the county of Butler lying and being within the first and second fractional townships in the fifth range, and adjoining the south line of Montgomery County, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made part of the county of Warren.

SECTION 2.—That eleven square miles of the territory of the county of Warren and extending parallel to the said eastern boundary of Warren County, along the whole length of such eastern boundary from north to south, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Clinton.

EARLY EXPLORATION.—The first white man on record who explored the Miami region, and probably passed within or near the present limits of this county, was Christopher Gist, agent and explorer for the Ohio Land Company, of Virginia. Traveling with horses, and accompanied by one or two woodsmen, Gist passed into the interior of what is now the State of Ohio, in the winter of 1750-51. He had a conference with the Miami Indians, at Piqua, their chief town, and thence passed down the Miami valley to the Ohio. At that time the buffalo, whose original range seems to have been nearly the whole of North America, was an inhabitant of the Miami country, and was seen by Gist in droves of thirty or forty. "Nothing is wanted," he wrote, "but cultivation to make this a most delightful country." This journey was made eighteen years before Daniel Boone first saw the valley of the Kentucky.

A knowledge of the fertility of the soil and delightful character of the region of the Miamis was spread abroad by various means, one of the most important of which was the report of the soldiers in the campaigns against the Miami Indian towns. Col. John Bowman, in 1779, Gen. George Rogers Clark, in 1780 and in 1782, and Gen. Harmar, in 1790, all marched from the site of Cincinnati northward through the Miami Valley. Gen. Harmar certainly passed through the entire county of Warren from southwest to northeast. His route was readily traced at the beginning of this century and passed north of Mason, near Lebanon, and crossed the Little Miami not far from the mouth of Caesar's Creek.

In 1786 Major Benjamin Stites, of Red Stone, Pennsylvania, explored the lands on the west side of the Little Miami as far north as old Chillicothe. He afterward made the settlement at Columbia, and became the owner of large tracts of land near the sites of Deerfield and Lebanon.

EARLY SURVEYS.—In the Virginia Military District the lands were not surveyed into townships and sections of regular form. The owner of a Virginia military warrant was permitted to locate it anywhere and of any shape on land not previously located. In consequence of the interference and encroachments of surveys, much litigation arose among the land owners. Large tracts of land were located in this district as early as 1787 and surveyed a few years later. John O'Bannon surveyed lands in this county and near the stream that bears his name in March, 1792. And in the month of October of the same year General Nathaniel Massie, in the midst of the most appalling dangers from the Indians, surveyed and located land warrants to the amount of 30,000 acres in this county, and chiefly on Caesar's Creek and Todd's Fork. Such were the dangers and hardships under which the early surveys were made in the Virginia Military District, that one-fourth, one-third, and sometimes one-half of the tillable land of the entry was paid the surveyor.

Symmes's Purchase was laid out in ranges, townships and sections somewhat in the manner of the present system of Government surveys, but in a defective manner. The north and south lines were run by the compass and not by the true meridian. All the north-and-south section and township lines between the Miami Rivers vary from the meridian about five degrees, which was the variation of the magnetic needle at the close of the last century. The surveys were not made by the Government but by Symmes's surveyors. For the most part, only the north and south lines were run by the original surveyors, and stakes were planted for the section corners, the subsequent purchasers being left to run the east-and-west lines connecting the corners. At the commencement of the survey, the principal surveyor was directed to run a line east and west from one Miami River to the other for a base line. This base line was placed so far north as to avoid the most northern bend of the Ohio, and is only seven miles south of the southern boundary of Deerfield Township. Along this base line stakes were planted at the termination of every mile. The assistant surveyors, of whom there was a considerable number, then ran north and south lines by the compass from these stakes. Along these lines stakes were also planted at the termination of every mile for section corners, and the purchasers were left to complete the

survey by running, at their own expense, lines east and west to connect the section corners.

The result of this imperfect method of survey was that hardly any section in the whole purchase contains the proper quantity of land; and except in the third range, hardly a section has two of its corners on the same east-and-west line. Some sections are too large, and some too small. Section No. 31, in the fourth range, adjoining on the north one of the four sections on which Lebanon is laid out, instead of 640 acres, which it was intended to contain, measures about 840 acres. Other sections fall far short of the required amount of land. West of the Great Miami the sections were surveyed by the Government.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.—On September 21, 1795, one month after the treaty of peace with the Indians at Ft. Greenville, two parties of surveyors left Cincinnati for field work in the Mad River region. Daniel C. Cooper was in charge of one party and John Dunlap of the other. At this time the stations on Mill Creek were Ludlow's, White's, Voorhees's and Cunningham's, the last eleven miles from Cincinnati. With Dunlap's party was William Bedle, who had sold his land in New Jersey in 1792 for the purpose of settling in the Miami country. He had a wagon, tools and provisions and intended to make a new settlement at a considerable distance from Cunningham's station. The party followed Hammar's trace to Turtlecreek where Bedle left them and erected a block-house and cabins about six miles west of the site of Lebanon, long known as Bedle's Station.

In the autumn of 1795 and probably in September or October, William Mounts with his family and five other families made a settlement at a place known as Mounts's Station on the south side of the Little Miami in Hamilton township and on the farm lately owned by Wm. P. Mounts. No block-house was built here but the cabins were erected, as a protection from the Indians, in a circle round a spring. Bedle's and Mounts's Stations are believed to have been the first permanent settlements in the county.

Deerfield, now South Lebanon, is probably the oldest town in the county. It was laid out in the fall of 1795 and settlements were commenced the following winter or spring. John S. Gano, Benjamin Stites, sr., and Benjamin Stites, jr., were the original proprietors. A number of lots were donated to persons who would settle upon them. The following advertisement appeared in *The Centinel of the North-West Territory*, a newspaper printed in Cincinnati:

NOTICE IS NOW GIVEN

That the number of lots in the town of Deerfield which was to be given for building a house or cabin is now complete, there being twenty-five houses and cabins finished and thirty-five lots taken that we first promised—as an encouragement to form the settlement. We hereby forbid all persons whatever from entering upon, cutting down timber on any lot or lots in said town, except they purchase.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, 1796. JOHN S. GANO & Co.

Franklin was laid out early in the year 1796 and several cabins were soon erected on the town plat. Gen. William C. Schenck, father of Gen. Robert C. Schenck, was the founder of the town. Daniel C. Cooper was at first a joint proprietor, but in the year 1800 William C. Schenck purchased Cooper's interest.

Waynesville was laid out by Samuel Heighway and Dr. Evan Banes in February, 1796, but the first houses on the plat of the town were not erected until the spring of the next year when Samuel Heighway hired two wagons, a guide and two woodmen to make their way from Columbia to the projected town. The wagons were three or four days on the way and arrived at the site of the new town on March 8, 1797. Rev. James Smith, who visited Waynesville in October, 1797, found about fourteen families settled there.

The vicinity of Lebanon was settled in the spring of 1796, by Ichabod Corwin, John Shaw and Henry Taylor. On the tombstone of Ichabod Corwin we read: "The deceased was the first white settler in the place where Lebanon now stands, March, A. D., 1796." John Shaw built the first cabin near the site of Lebanon in the fall or winter of 1795, but did not bring his family here until the spring of '96. Henry Taylor built the first mill on Turtlecreek just below the site of Lebanon in about 1799. The town of Lebanon was laid out in September, 1802.

William Smalley, who had been stolen when a boy by the Indians and had long lived with them and was familiar with their customs, was probably the first settler in the eastern part of Washington township. In 1797 he and his brother, Benjamin Smalley, settled about one mile west of Clarksville.

Many of the earliest settlers between the Miamis, were from New Jersey. Judge Symmes, who contracted for the purchase of all the land between those rivers was from that state. A large portion however, were from Pennsylvania. The lands east of the Little Miami reserved by Virginia for the payment of bounties to her troops on Continental establishment, drew from that State large numbers of Revolutionary officers and soldiers and others who had purchased Virginia Military land warrants. Among the Revolutionary officers who entered lands in this county, but without settling upon them, were Major General Horatio Gates and Col. Abraham Buford. Quakers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, settling largely in the northern and eastern parts of the county, and Waynesville soon became a noted place among the Friends. Opponents of slavery came from all the older slave states to the territory dedicated to freedom, and the first state of the American Republic that never had a slave. A large proportion of the early settlers of the county were strong opponents of slavery.

THE INDIANS.—There were no Indian towns in Warren County when it was first explored by white men. Old Chillicothe, near the site of Xenia, was the nearest Indian village. The lands of Warren County and those

nearer the Ohio seem to have been a part of the hunting grounds of the tribes which lived in towns higher up the Miamis. For some years after the whites made their homes in this county, small parties of friendly Indians encamped occasionally near the settlements. They came in the fall for their annual hunt to a favorite hunting ground on Todd's Fork, now in Clinton, then in Warren County, until as late as the battle of Tippecanoe, encamping sometimes in parties of fifty, with their squaws, papposes, ponies and dogs. A considerable party of Shawnees, Wyandots and Pottawatamies visited the Shakers at Union Village in the summer of 1807, representing themselves in great distress for want of food, and were relieved by the Shakers.

The Indians encamped frequently, in the spring, in some of the sugar camps, for the purpose of making sugar—a matter they always attended to. They also visited Salt Run, in Hamilton township, for the purpose of making salt, although the salt there obtained was of an inferior quality, and manufactured with difficulty. These savage parties were generally few in numbers. They were considered friendly, but sometimes stole horses from the settlers.

Rev. John Kobbler, the pioneer Methodist preacher, gives the following account of a visit from a party of Indians while he was preaching at Franklin, in March, 1799: "In the time of the first prayer, a company of Indians to the number of fifteen, came to the door. When we rose from prayer, the old chief fixed his eyes on me and pushed through the company to give me his hand. He was much strung out with jewels in his ears, nose and breast, and the round tire about his head was indeed like the moon. His men all behaved well."

WILD ANIMALS.—The buffalo and elk, probably never numerous in this vicinity, had disappeared before the approach of the white man, but the bear, the deer, the wolf, the panther, the wild-cat, the otter, the beaver, the porcupine, the wild turkey, the rattlesnake, racer, moccasin and copperhead, which have now disappeared, remained in greater or less numbers for some years after the occupancy by the whites. The streams were infested with leeches. Swine were the chief means of the destruction of poisonous snakes from which the county has been almost entirely free for fifty years. Wolves were so numerous and destructive to sheep that several acts were passed by the Territorial and State Legislatures providing premiums for killing them. Considerable sums were allowed by the Commissioners of the county for wolf scalps, the bounty varying at different times from \$2 to \$2.50 for each wolf killed over six months old, and half these sums for those under six months. The wolf-killer, before receiving his bounty, was required by law to produce the scalp of each wolf killed, with the ears entire. The first law required the whole head of the wolf, with the ears entire, to be produced. The same premium was offered for killing panthers as for killing wolves; but only two panther scalps were presented to the Commissioners in this county in the course of eight years. Twenty dollars for wolf scalps have been allowed in this county at a single meeting of the Commissioners.

EARLY MILLS.—The earliest settlers of Warren County got their grinding done at Waldsmith's mill, on the Little Miami, twenty miles below the central part of the county, and near the site of Milford. The first mill on the Little Miami within the limits of the county was built about 1799, by William Wood, at the site now occupied by King's powder mills, and where the town of Gainesboro was afterward laid out. Wood's mill passed into the hands of Hunt & Lowe, by whom it was owned for many years. About 1799 or 1800, Henry Taylor built a mill on Turtle Creek, near the present site of Lebanon. There were several small mills erected on the streams running into the Miamis within ten years after the first settlements, and although these streams furnished a more permanent supply of water than in later years, yet even then the mills were not able to do much work in the drier seasons, and were generally abandoned. Jabish Phillips built a mill about 1802 on the Little Miami, midway between the sites of Morrow and South Lebanon, afterward long known as Zimri Stubbs' mill, and soon afterward Nebo Guantt built one at the site of Freeport. There was a mill erected at an early day at Franklin, and on January 23, 1802, Shubal Vail announced in the *Western Spy* the completion of his fulling-mill on the Great Miami, near the "Big Prairie." In 1806, Brazilla Clark commenced the construction of a mill below the site of Foster's Crossing, which was afterward owned by Piercy Kitchell, and six years later Gov. Morrow built one a mile lower down on the Little Miami. In the county road records, mention is made of "Capt. Stites' mill-dam" in November, 1804; "John Haines' mill at Waynesville," 1805; "Robert Each's mill on Todd's Fork," 1805; "Dr. Evan Bane's mill-dam near the county line," January, 1805; and "Samuel Heighway's mill," 1805. Some of these mills may have been saw-mills. In 1849 there were in the county 32 flouring-mills, 48 saw-mills, 4 woolen factories, 2 paper-mills, 4 distilleries and 1 oil-mill.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.—The first State roads in Warren County were those described in old statutes, as "the State road leading from Chillicothe by the Court House in the County of Warren to the center of the College Township west of the Great Miami," and "the State road from Cincinnati to Chillicothe by James Hopkins' tavern east of the Little Miami." For opening and making both these roads the Legislature made the first appropriations February 18, 1804, out of the three per cent. funds granted by Congress for road purposes, from the sale of public lands.

For more than the third of a century after the organization of the county, we had no graveled or macadamized highways. The first turnpike to Lebanon from Cincinnati was completed in 1837, and turnpikes from Dayton and Waynesville to Lebanon within the next two years. This county now stands

among the very first in the State for the number and excellence of its graveled roads.

The Miami canal, begun in 1825, completed to Dayton in 1828, was an improvement of the very highest value to the north-western part of the county and to the town of Franklin. The Warren County canal, chartered in 1830, was completed for the navigation of boats between Lebanon and Middletown in 1840. After one or two years' operation this canal was abandoned, chiefly because of the difficulty experienced in keeping it clear for navigation. The topography of the country was such that the canal was located on a level with Shaker creek and Dicks creek which flowed into it, and in times of flood filled up the channel of the canal.

The Little Miami was the first railroad to Cincinnati. It was chartered in 1836, and five years afterward, on the 14th of December, 1841, the first excursion train of the first railroad to Cincinnati passed over the completed track from Fulton to Milford, making the entire distance of fifteen miles with one or two coaches filled with passengers, in one hour and a half; two years afterward twenty-eight miles were completed, and the road had reached Foster's Crossing; another year and in July 1844, the first cars were seen in Deerfield; five months later and they were at Todd's Fork; and on the tenth of August, 1846, ten years after the road was chartered, the first train reached Springfield; and two years later the Mad River and Lake Erie road united with the Little Miami at Springfield, making an uninterrupted railroad from the Ohio to the Lake. There are now nine railroads in the county and there are railroad stations in every township except one.

CHURCHES.—The Baptists established the first church between the Miamis, at Columbia in 1790, and the first regularly organized church within the bounds of Warren County was the Clear Creek Baptist Church. It was organized as early as 1797, and its first meeting-house was built that year. It stood about half a mile north of the site of Ridgeville. The church at first included in its membership the Baptists on Turtlecreek and in 1798 had twenty members.

Presbyterian churches were organized, or in the process of organization, at the settlements both on Turtlecreek and Clearcreek in 1797, and application was made by both settlements to the Transylvania Presbytery for pulpit supplies in October of that year.

The first sermon by a regularly constituted Methodist minister in Warren County was preached at Deerfield by Rev. John Kobbler on the morning of August 9, 1798, who rode on six miles further as he says in his diary and preached the same day at the house of Ichabod Corwin on Turtlecreek.

The Quakers were organized into a society about 1802 and built their first meeting house at Waynesville in 1805.

FIRST JAIL.—Before the seat of justice was permanently located, the County Commissioners did not feel justified in erecting any permanent public buildings. At their first meeting, however, June 11, 1804, they decided to erect a temporary jail, and agreed upon the plan of the building. On September 14, the contract for its construction was let to John Tharp for \$275, and on the 30th of November, 1804, the Commissioners accepted the building completed. This, the first county building of Warren County, stood on the north-west lot of the public square of Lebanon. It was constructed of logs, hewed one foot square and notched so as to lie close together. The floor was made of the same kind of timber. The building was 24x16 feet on the outside, and two stories high. Eighteen months later, a log house, sixteen feet square, for the use of the jailer, was built in front of the jail, by Benjamin Sayres, at a cost of \$75. The jail was not a secure one, and on March 5, 1807, it was determined to inclose the building with "a wall or picket, for the better securing of prisoners."

FIRST COURT HOUSE.—The seat of justice having been permanently established by a special act of the Legislature, passed February 11, 1805, the Commissioners, at their meeting in March, 1805, received the donations of the proprietors of the town for the purpose of erecting a court house and in the same month agreed upon a plan of the building. It was constructed of brick, thirty-six feet square and two stories high—the first story twelve feet, the second ten feet. The floor was constructed of tile or brick twelve inches square and four inches thick. There were eight windows in each story, with black walnut frames, twenty-four glasses in each window of the lower story, and twenty in the upper story; a fire-place five and one-half feet wide in the lower story, and two fire-places four and one-half feet wide in the upper story. The contract for the erection of the building was let April 27, 1805, to Samuel McCray, at \$1,450; and on January 3, 1806, the house was accepted from the contractor. Six years later, a cupola was placed on the house. This plain building was one of the first brick structures in Warren County. It stood on the north-east lot of the public square, and was the court house of the county for about thirty years. The lower floor was the court room. The upper story was divided into three compartments, and occupied by the county officers. The contract for finishing the lower story was awarded, in March, 1806, to John Abbott, at \$600.

SECOND JAIL.—In October, 1807, the Commissioners contracted with Daniel Roe to erect a jail, which was built on the south-west lot of the public square. It was a stone building and cost \$900. It was forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide and one story high. It contained two apartments—one designed for imprisoned debtors, and the other for criminals, and a dungeon twenty feet square under the room for criminals. This was the county prison for nearly twenty years, but in the latter years of its use it was not a secure jail. Prisoners dug out an exit under the foundations.

THIRD JAIL.—David Bone, in September, 1820, contracted to erect the third county prison. It was built on the lot on which the present court house stands. It was a two story brick building, and cost about \$4,000. The front rooms were the jailer's residence. In the rear were two cells in the lower story, and two in the upper story. Each cell was lined with logs, and over the logs were fastened two-inch planks. Under one of the cells was a small, underground dungeon. This jail was not completed until 1828.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.—On November 1, 1830, a committee appointed by the Commissioners reported that they had examined the walls of the old court house, and that they were insufficient for repairs. The Commissioners thereupon resolved to build a new court house. They afterward determined to erect it on the ground donated for the purpose in the eastern part of the town. In February, 1832, the Auditor was instructed to advertise in Lebanon, Cincinnati and Dayton newspapers for proposals for furnishing the materials for the edifice. The plan of the court house at Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, was adopted on the recommendation of some Judges of the court. John E. Dey was appointed Superintendent of the construction, and work was commenced in the spring of 1832. The walls were so far advanced in September of the same year that serious damages were caused by a wind storm in that month to the south wall. The building was not completed until 1835. The total cost was about \$25,000.

FOURTH JAIL.—The present jail was erected about 1844. Ebed Stowell was one of the chief contractors in its construction. It is a two-story building. The front half, which is the residence of the jailer, is constructed of brick. The prison is built of cut stone, surrounded on the out side with brick. It contains six cells, which are large enough to hold four prisoners each. One of the cells in the lower story was so arranged that it could be darkened, and in the days when the laws of Ohio provided for imprisonment in the dungeon of the jail, it was used as a dungeon. This jail has been repeatedly, within the last fifteen years, condemned by Grand Jurors as both insecure and unhealthy. An addition was built in its rear in 1890.

INFIRMARY.—Until 1831, paupers in Warren County were under the charge of township officers, who let the contracts for the maintenance of the unfortunate poor to the lowest responsible bidders, after due public notice had been given in accordance with the provisions of the law. A farm for poor-house purposes was purchased by the county in 1829, and the same year the construction of a two-story brick infirmary was commenced. The building was fifty-six feet long and thirty feet wide. Smith Ludlum was the contractor for its construction. A large addition was built to this infirmary in 1836. In 1845, a small brick structure was erected for the separate accommodation of insane persons cared for by the county. The infirmary was almost entirely destroyed by fire, in the day-time, December 31, 1866.

The present infirmary was commenced in 1867, and is the largest of the county buildings. It was planned by Capt. William H. Hamilton, who was one of the County Commissioners at the time of its erection. He also served as Superintendent of its construction. The building is three stories high, with a basement nine feet in the clear under the whole structure. It is nearly square, being 90x98 feet, with an open area or court in the center, 36x46 feet. It is built of brick and contains about seventy apartments. Most of the sleeping-rooms are 12x10½ feet. The total cost was \$51,459.

ORPHAN ASYLUM AND CHILDREN'S HOME.—Mary Ann Klingling made a bequest of about \$35,000 for the endowment of this institution. She died August 16, 1867, aged sixty-nine years. She was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and had resided in Lebanon for about twenty years preceding her death. Fifty-three acres of ground, one mile west of Lebanon were purchased for the institution in 1873, at a cost of \$8,162. A building planned by Joel Evans with rooms to accommodate 100 children, was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$22,928, to which additions and improvements have since been added costing \$8,500.

FAIRS.—The Warren County Agricultural Society was organized December 1, 1849. Previous to this there were several exhibitions at Lebanon of agricultural and mechanical products called fairs. One of these was held in Osborn's Grove November 15, 1839. The first annual fair of the society was held on the farm of John Osborn, one-half mile east of Lebanon, on September 26 and 27, 1850, and was deemed a respectable exhibition. The total receipts of the society reported after the close of this fair were \$354.50, of which sum \$214 had been received from membership fees, \$25 were donated by the Shaker Society and \$115.50 were received from the County Treasury. The second annual fair was held on the same grounds, September 9 and 10, 1851. In 1852 the society leased ten acres of ground from Robert G. Corwin, Esq., for fair purposes, and built a tight board fence, eight feet high around five acres of the same, and erected within the inclosure a frame building, eighty feet by twenty-four feet. The first fair on these grounds, which constitute a part of the present fair grounds, was held on September 22 and 23, 1852, and was more largely attended than either preceding exhibition. An admission fee of 15 cents was charged for all persons not members of the society. The price of single admission tickets was afterward raised to 25 cents, and later, to 50 cents. The Miami Valley Park and Fair Association of Franklin held its first exhibition, which was a successful one, the first week in October, 1889.

DISTINGUISHED MEN.—The following named citizens of Warren County have held high offices under the Federal or State governments:

Members of Congress—Jeremiah Morrow, 1803 to 1813; John McLean,

1813 to 1816; Thomas R. Ross, 1819 to 1825; Thomas Corwin, 1831 to 1840; Jeremiah Morrow, 1840 to 1843; Thomas Corwin, 1859 to 1861.

United States Senators—Jeremiah Morrow, 1813 to 1819; Thomas Corwin, 1845 to 1850.

Governors of Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow, 1822 to 1826; Thomas Corwin, 1840 to 1842.

Lieutenant Governor—Andrew G. McBurney, 1866 to 1868.

Judges of Supreme Court of Ohio—John McLean, 1816 to 1823; Joshua Collet, 1829 to 1836.

Judge of United States Supreme Court—John McLean, 1829 to 1861.

Cabinet Members—John McLean, Postmaster General, 1823 to 1829; Thomas Corwin, Secretary of Treasury, 1850 to 1853.

United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio—Durlin Ward, 1866 to 1869.

Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio—George R. Sage, 1883.

TOWNS LAID OUT.—The dates at which the towns of the county were laid out are given below. It should be borne in mind that these dates refer not to the first settlement of the locality, nor to the springing up of a village, but to the regular survey and platting of the town-site. In some cases villages had grown up long before there was any regular division of the site into lots, streets and alleys. In other cases the proposed town has never been built, and its site today is a field or road crossing:

Deerfield, 1795.	Harveysburg, 1829.
Franklin, 1796.	Mount Holly, 1833.
Waynesville, 1796.	Middleboro, 1838.
Lebanon, 1802.	Butlerville, 1838.
Ridgeville, 1814.	Black Hawk, 1838.
Palmyra (Mason), 1815.	Osceola, 1838.
Gainsboro, 1815.	Morrow, 1844.
Springboro, 1815.	Corwin, 1845.
Freeport (Oregonia), 1816.	Hammel, 1845.
Morristown (Green Tree) 1816.	Fort Ancient, 1849.
Salem (Rocheater), 1816.	Maineville, 1850.
Westfield (Red Lion), 1817.	New Columbia (Pleasant Plain), 1852.
Fredericksburg, 1818.	Raysville, 1855.
Crosswicks, 1821.	Cozaddale, 1871.
Edwardsville, 1824.	Kings Mills, 1884.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.—The whole county was first divided into four townships by the Associate Judges at their first meeting, May 10, 1803. The boundaries of the four original townships will be readily understood when it is stated that the north boundary of the third range extended east of the Little Miami, separated Franklin and Wayne on the north from Deerfield and Hamilton on the south; the section line which passes through Ridgeville was the boundry between Franklin and Wayne, and the Little Miami divided Deerfield from Hamilton. The whole territory included within the present boundaries of the county, exclusive of that part west of the Great Miami River which then belonged to Butler, and was therefore divided into four townships, nearly equal in size. Lebanon was in Deerfield township. Below are given the dates of the organization of all the townships:

Deerfield.....	May 10, 1803.	Salem.....	June 24, 1813.
Franklin.....	May 10, 1803.	Union.....	January 3, 1815.
Wayne.....	May 10, 1803.	Clearcreek.....	October 17, 1815.
Hamilton.....	May 10, 1803.	Washington.....	June 8, 1818.
Turtlecreek.....	August 15, 1804.	Massie.....	October 10, 1850.
Harlan.....	March 16, 1860.

TOPOGRAPHY.—The highest lands in the county are believed to lie nearly midway between Ridgeville and Raysville; the lowest are at Loveland. Between the highest and the lowest there is a difference of about 500 feet. In the following table all measurements are computed from low-water at Cincinnati, which is 441 feet above the ocean and 134 feet above Lake Erie, according to Col. Whittlesey. By adding to the figures in the table 441 feet, therefore the elevation above the sea will be obtained, and by subtracting 134 feet the elevation above Lake Erie will be obtained:

ELEVATIONS ABOVE LOW WATER AT CINCINNATI.

Bed of Little Miami River at Loveland.....	125
Railroad track at Loveland.....	154
Spence's Station, M. & C. R. R.....	388
Morrow.....	200
Lebanon, public school-house lot.....	315
Mason.....	387
Franklin, canal lock.....	248
Spring Hill, Washington Township.....	600
Raysville, highest point on railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati.....	607
R. R. Crossing of Ridgeville and Waynesville pike.....	514
Utica Station.....	534
Rock school-house, three miles south-east of Lebanon.....	485
Waynesville, High Street.....	290
S. W. corner of county, on railroad.....	500

R. R. crossing of pike at Hageman's.....	240
Foot of Broadway, Lebanon.....	270

SEAT OF JUSTICE.—The towns of Lebanon, Deerfield, Franklin and Waynesville all contested for the seat of justice. Lebanon and Deerfield, however, were the principal contestants. Deerfield was the older and the more important place. Lebanon had the advantage of a more central location. One of the two or three houses on the town plat of Lebanon was designated in the act creating the county as the temporary seat of justice. On the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature, by a joint resolution, appointed James Barrett, John Brownlee and Cornelius Snider, Commissioners, under the act March 28, 1803, to locate the seat of justice in Warren County. These Commissioners were non-residents of the county, and owned no real estate within its limits. They were required by law to give twenty days' notice to the inhabitants of the county of the time and place of their meeting, and then to "proceed to examine and select the most proper place as the seat of justice, as near the center of the county as possible, paying regard to situation, extent of population and quality of the land, together with the general convenience and interest of the inhabitants." They were required to make a report to the next Court of Common Pleas, but no report from the Commissioners for Warren County is found in the records of the courts. Tradition says that two of the Commissioners were in favor of Lebanon, and one in favor of Deerfield. Whatever may have been their report, the contest was not finally settled until nearly two years later. The proprietors of Lebanon made offers of liberal donations of the proceeds of the sale of lots for the erection of county buildings in order to secure the seat of justice. What offers were made by the advocates of other towns is unknown. The contest was finally settled in favor of Lebanon by a special act of the Legislature. The act "establishing a seat of justice for the county of Warren" bears the date of February 11, 1805. At the time of the passage of this act, the county was represented in the House of Representatives by Matthias Corwin and Peter Burr, and in the Senate by William C. Schenck and John Bigger. The House of Representatives was nearly equally divided on the passage of this act, and a motion to reject the bill was lost by the casting vote of the speaker.

FIRST THINGS.—The first election in the county after its organization was held on Tuesday, June 7, 1803, between the hours of 10 and 4, at which time George Harlan was elected Sheriff, and Andrew Lytle, Coroner.

All the county offices the first year, except those of Coroner and Sheriff, were filled by appointment. Silas Huron was the first Treasurer; David Sutton, the first Clerk; Michael H. Johnson, the first Recorder; Allen Wright, the first Surveyor; and Daniel Symmes, of Cincinnati, the first Prosecuting Attorney.

The first County Commissioners were elected on the first Monday in April, 1804, on which day Matthias Corwin, William James and Robert Benham were chosen. Their first meeting was held June 11, 1804.

On June, 21, 1803, a special election was held in the new State for the purpose of electing the first Representative in Congress, the State being entitled to only one Representative. On that day, a citizen of Warren County, Jeremiah Morrow, was elected; and for ten years he continued the sole Representative of Ohio in the Lower House of Congress.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held at the house of Ephraim Hathaway, in Lebanon, beginning on the third Tuesday of August, 1803, Francis Dunlevy, President Judge. The following named persons were impaneled and sworn as Grand Jurors, constituting the first Grand Jury of the county: William C. Schenck, foreman; Richard Cunningham, Jacob Covert, James McManis, Robert McCain, Enos Williams, Andrew Alexander, Samuel Holloway, William Jay, Ichabod B. Halsey, James McCashen, Edward Dearth, Elijah Reeder, Samuel Kelly, Abia Martin, John Griffen.

The following are the names of the first petit jury of the county: Ichabod Corwin, James Stewart, James Caldwell, James Bartlett, John Dennis, Francis Bedle, Thomas Lucas, Alexander Van Pelt, Samuel Manning, John Osborn, Peter Sellers and Cornelius Vorhees.

The first session of the Supreme Court in Warren County was held October 6, 1803, Judges Huntington and Sprigg on the bench. No cases were tried. Francis Gowdy and James Montgomery were admitted to practice.

The first letters of administration were granted June 8, 1803, to Hannah Hicks and Joseph Robertson, to administer the estate of David Hicks, deceased. Michael H. Johnson, Philip Coleman and Thomas Watson were appointed appraisers of the estate of the decedent.

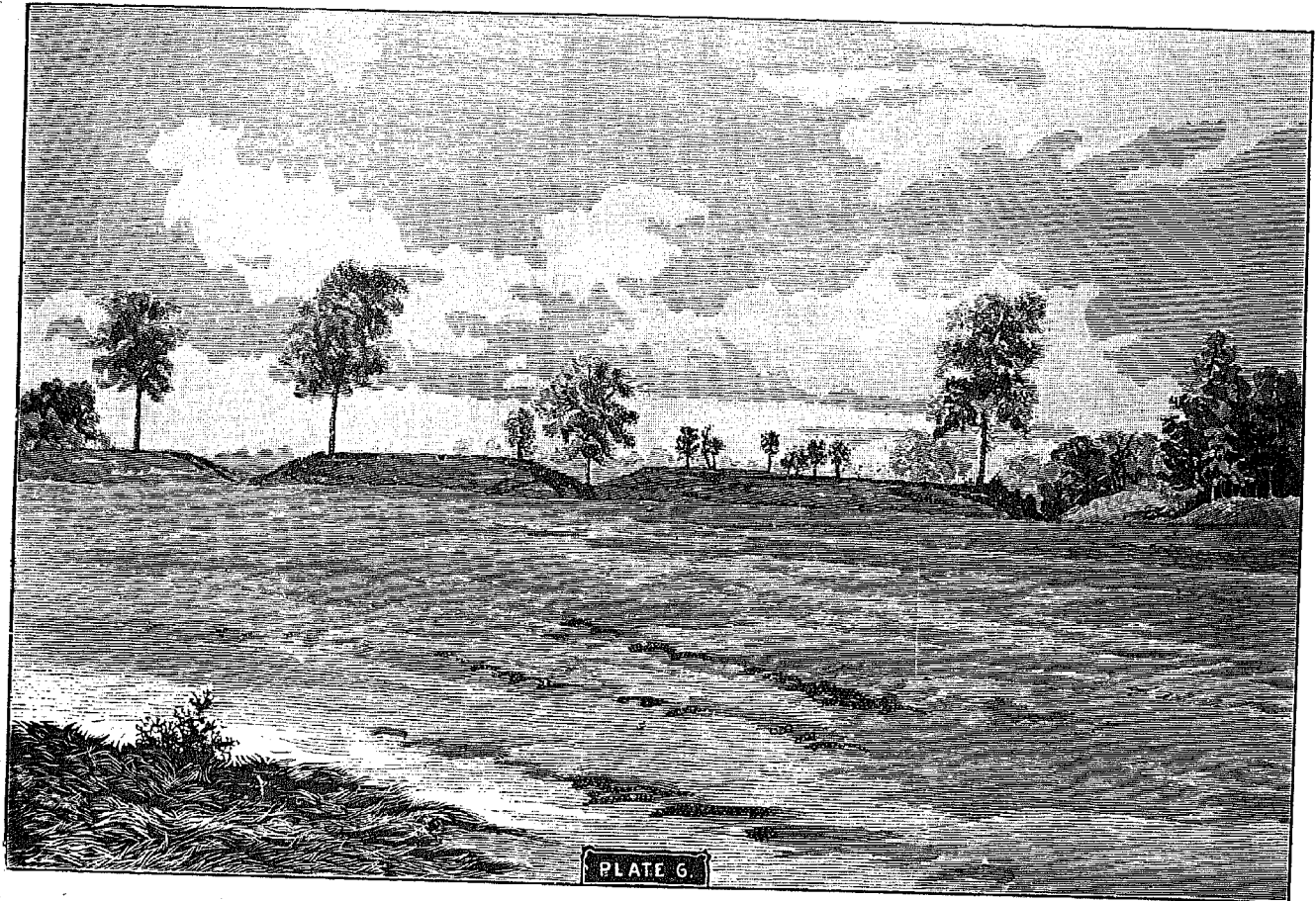
The first will recorded was that of Robert Ross. It was executed September 20, 1803, and probated Decemer 21, 1803. One small octavo volume contains the record of all the wills probated from 1803 until 1825.

The first marriage license was granted July 4, 1803, to James Armstrong, who was "of lawful age," and Ebby Ligget, who had "the consent of her parents."

The first deed recorded at Lebanon was executed by Thomas Paxton and Martha Paxton, his wife, to Daniel Artel, for 110 acres on the east side of the Little Miami, in what is now Hamilton Township. The deed was dated January 18, 1799; the consideration was "120 pounds lawful money of this Territory," and the grantee is stated to be in actual possession. For the first four years of the county's history, the number of deeds and mortgages recorded averaged 140 annually. At the present time, the number annually recorded exceeds 1,200.

OFFICERS OF WARREN COUNTY.

YEARS.	AUDITORS.	CLERKS.	TREASURERS.	RECORDERS.	SHERIFFS.	PROSECUTING ATT'YS.	
1803.	[Duties of this office were discharged by Commissioners' Clerk until 1829, when the office of Auditor was created.]	David Sutton.....	Silas Hurin.....	Michael H. Johnson....	George Harlan.....	Daniel Symmes	
1804.		do	do	do	do	Arthur St. Clair	
1805.		do	do	do	do	do	
1806.		do	do	do	do	do	
1807.		do	do	Enos Williams.....	do	Ephraim Hathaway....	do
1808.		do	do	do	do	do	Joshua Collett.
1809.		do	do	Matthias Ross.....	Enos Williams.....	do	do
1810.		do	do	do	do	do	do
1811.		do	do	do	do	Samuel McCray.....	do
1812.		do	do	do	do	do	do
1813.		do	do	do	do	George Kesling.....	do
1814.		do	do	do	do	do	do
1815.		do	Matthias Corwin.....	do	do	Benjamin Sayre.....	do
1816.		do	do	do	do	do	do
1817.		do	do	do	do	Coonrod Snyder.....	do
1818.		do	do	do	do	do	Thomas Corwin.
1819.		do	do	Francis Lucas.....	do	do	do
1820.		Michael H. Johnson....	do	do	do	do	do
1821.	D. F. Reeder.....	do	do	do	do	do	
1822.	do	do	do	do	John Hopkins.....	do	
1823.	George J. Smith.....	do	Samuel Nixon.....	do	do	do	
1824.	Allen Wright.....	do	do	Asahel Brown.....	do	do	
1825.	do	J. K. Wilds.....	do	do	Coonrod Snyder.....	do	
1826.	do	do	do	do	John Hopkins.....	do	
1827.	do	do	do	do	Joseph Whitehill.....	do	
1828.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1829.	do	do	John Randall.....	do	do	do	
1830.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1831.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1832.	do	do	do	do	John M. Houston.....	A. H. Dunlevy.	
1833.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1834.	do	do	do	William Lytle.....	do	do	
1835.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1836.	do	do	do	do	William Russell.....	J. Milt Williams.	
1837.	do	do	Robert Wilson.....	Gabriel Sellers.....	do	do	
1838.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1839.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1840.	do	H. M. Stokes.....	do	do	Nathaniel Bowers.....	do	
1841.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1842.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1843.	do	do	do	Isaiah M. Corbly.....	do	do	
1844.	John C. Skinner.....	do	do	William Sherwood.....	Israel Woodruff.....	do	
1845.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1846.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1847.	do	G. W. Stokes.....	Jacob Morris.....	John R. Bone.....	do	J. Durbin Ward.	
1848.	do	do	do	do	William Eulass.....	do	
1849.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1850.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1851.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1852.	do	do	do	do	Charles A. Smith.....	J. Kelly O'Neill.	
1853.	Jacob Koogle.....	F. S. VanHarlingen...	do	do	do	do	
1854.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1855.	do	do	Joel G. Rockhill.....	do	do	do	
1856.	do	James S. Totten.....	do	do	D. P. Egbert.....	do	
1857.	do	do	Huston Hopkins.....	do	do	Thomas F. Thompson.	
1858.	Matthias Corwin.....	do	do	do	do	do	
1859.	do	do	do	F. S. Welton.....	do	do	
1860.	do	do	do	do	A. E. Stokes.....	George R. Sage.	
1861.	do	do	Wm. Adams.....	do	do	do	
1862.	George W. Smith.....	do	Wm. G. Hopkins.....	do	do	do	
1863.	do	do	do	Philip F. Sullivan.....	do	do	
1864.	O. C. Maxwell.....	do	do	do	John Butler.....	do	
1865.	do	do	Richard Laeky.....	do	do	do	
1866.	James W. Ross.....	do	do	A. B. Gooch.....	do	David Allen.	
1867.	do	do	do	do	N. V. Cleaver.....	do	
1868.	Wm. S. Dynes.....	do	do	do	do	Collin Ford.	
1869.	do	do	Lot Wright.....	do	do	do	
1870.	do	Wm H. Rockhill.....	do	do	do	J. Kelly O'Neill.	
1871.	do	do	do	Thomas H. Blake.....	John L. Ely.....	do	
1872.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1873.	do	do	Ephraim Sellers.....	do	do	do	
1874.	C. W. Randall.....	do	do	do	do	David Allen.	
1875.	do	do	do	do	William H. Harlan....	do	
1876.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1877.	do	Lot Wright.....	James S. Totten.....	do	do	do	
1878.	do	do	do	H. H. Dunham.....	do	do	
1879.	do	do	M. A. Jameson.....	do	Jasper M. Johnson....	do	
1880.	do	do	do	do	do	Seth W. Brown.	
1881.	A. H. Graham.....	do	do	do	do	do	
1882.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1883.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1884.	do	Harry Wilson.....	L. S. Dunham.....	Charles H. Eulass.....	Wm. H. McCain.....	J. Kelly O'Neill	
1885.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1886.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1887.	do	do	Chas. F. Coleman.....	do	do	do	
1888.	do	do	do	do	Lon Hunter.....	Albert Andersqn.	
1889.	Ellsworth Benham.....	Wm. H. Rockhill.....	do	do	do	do	
1890.	L. N. Walker.....	Geo. L. Schenck.....	Robt. G. Hufford.....	do	Al Brant.....	do	
1891.	do	do	do	do	do	do	



VIEW IN FT. ANCIENT LOOKING EASTWARD.
 The embankment is 1,000 feet distance from the point of view and about 1,050 feet of the wall is shown.

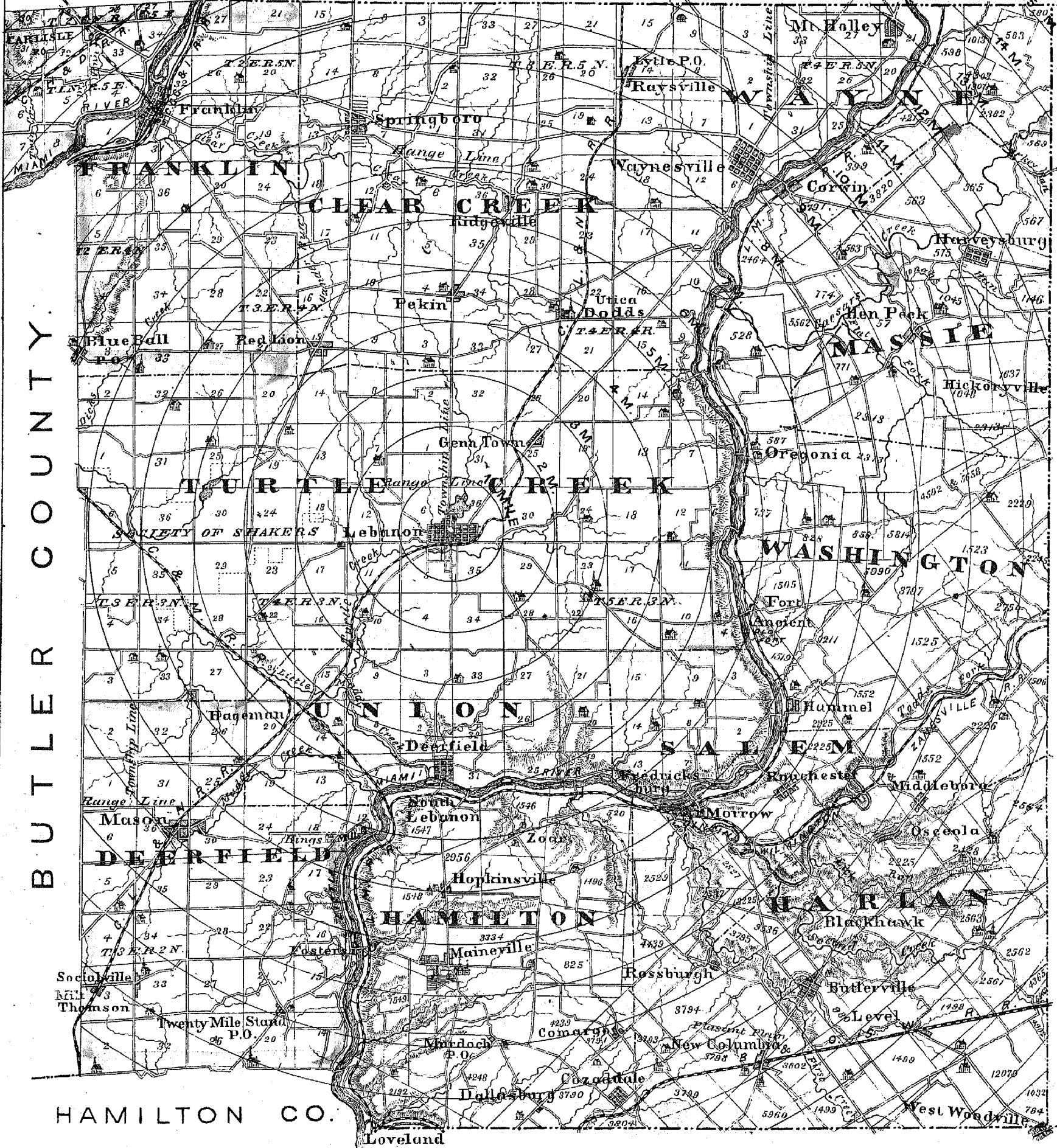


SKELETON FROM A STONE GRAVE AT FT. ANCIENT, FOUND IN THE CEMETERY IN THE FORT.
 These views are here inserted by the kind permission of Warren K. Moorehead, author of "Fort Ancient, the Great Pre-Historic Earthwork of Warren County, O."

MAP OF
WARREN COUNTY,
OHIO.

MONTGOMERY CO.

GREEN CO.



BUTLER COUNTY

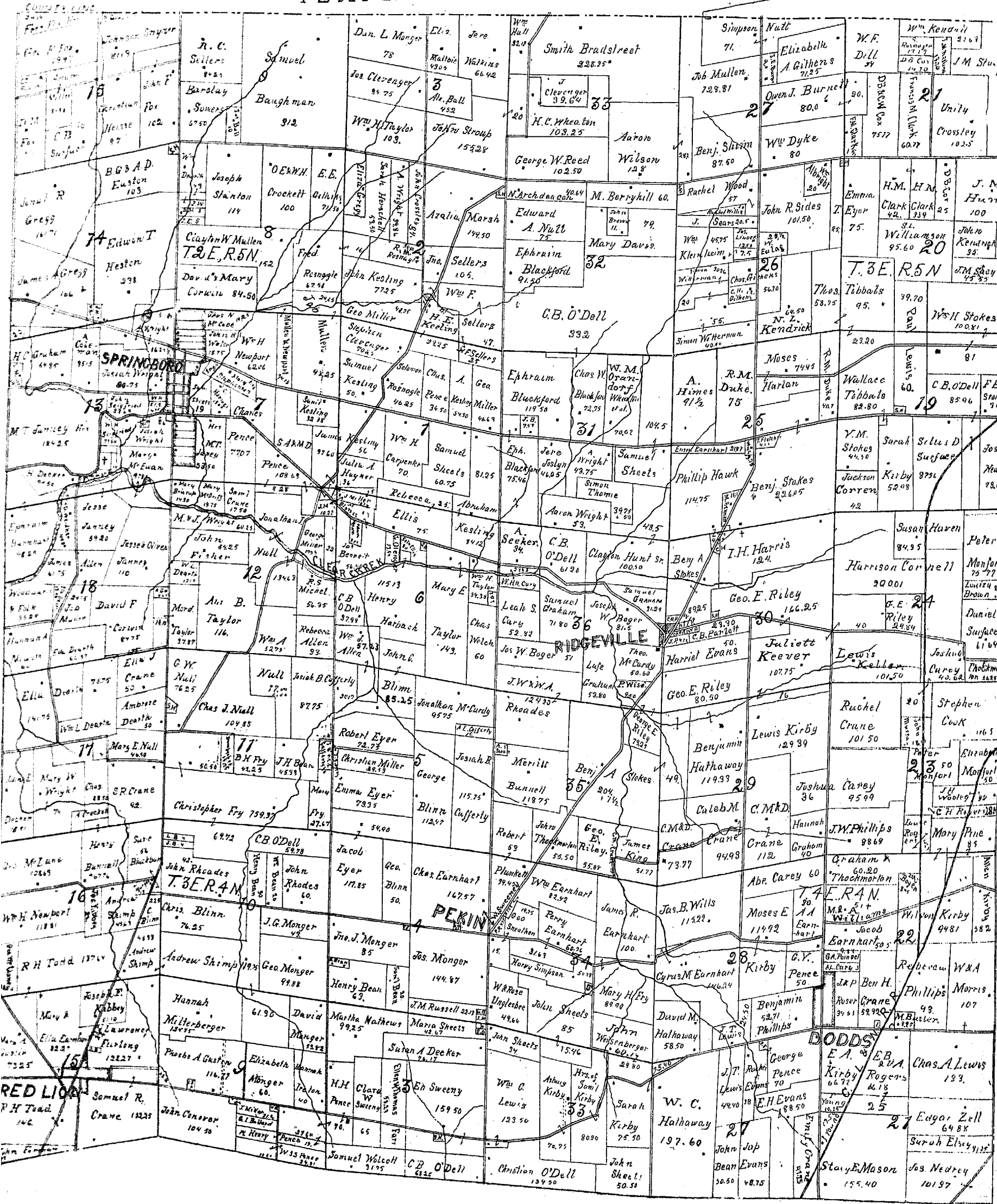
CLINTON COUNTY

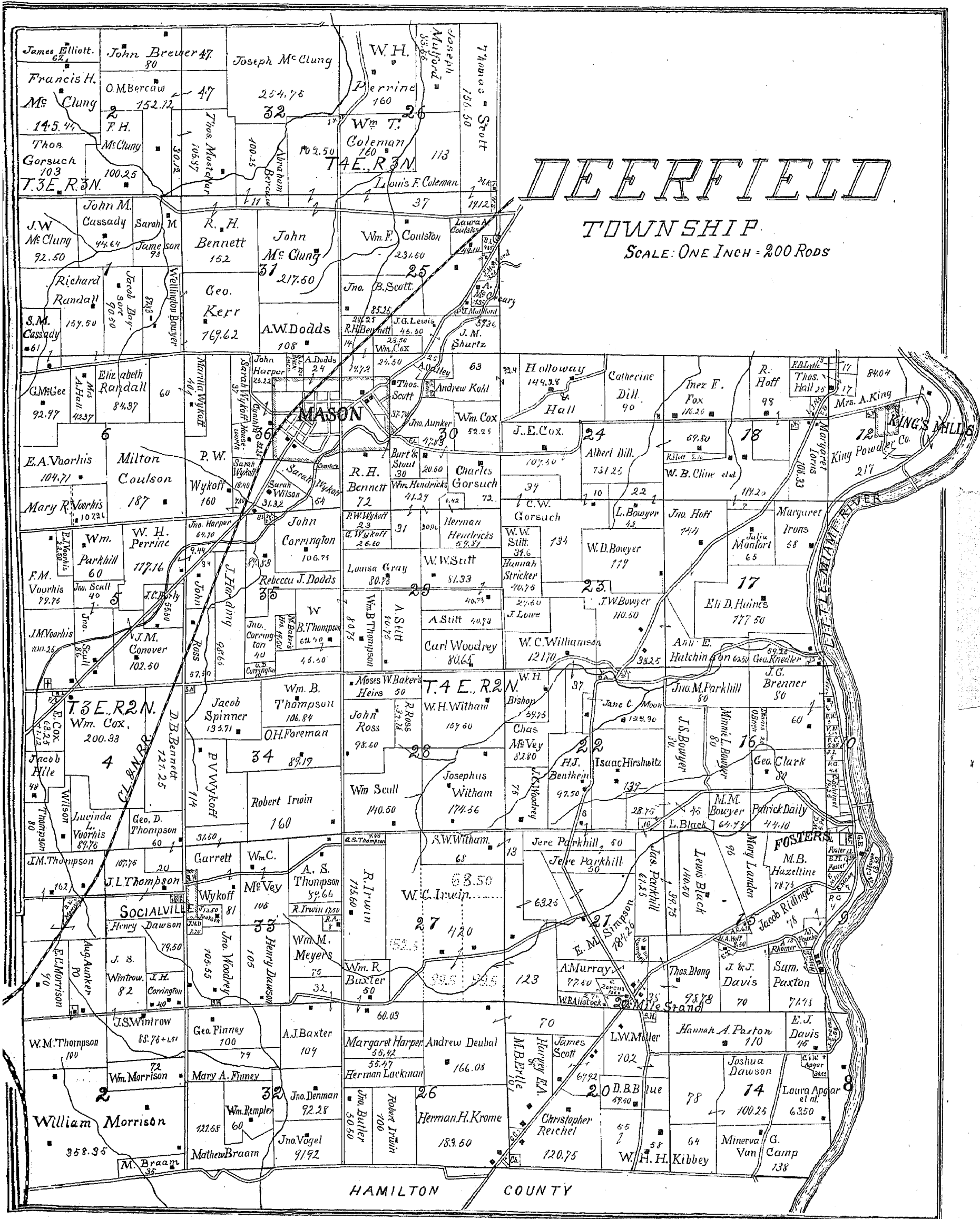
HAMILTON CO.

CLERMONT COUNTY.

CLEARCREEK

TOWNSHIP SCALE ONE INCH=200 RODS.

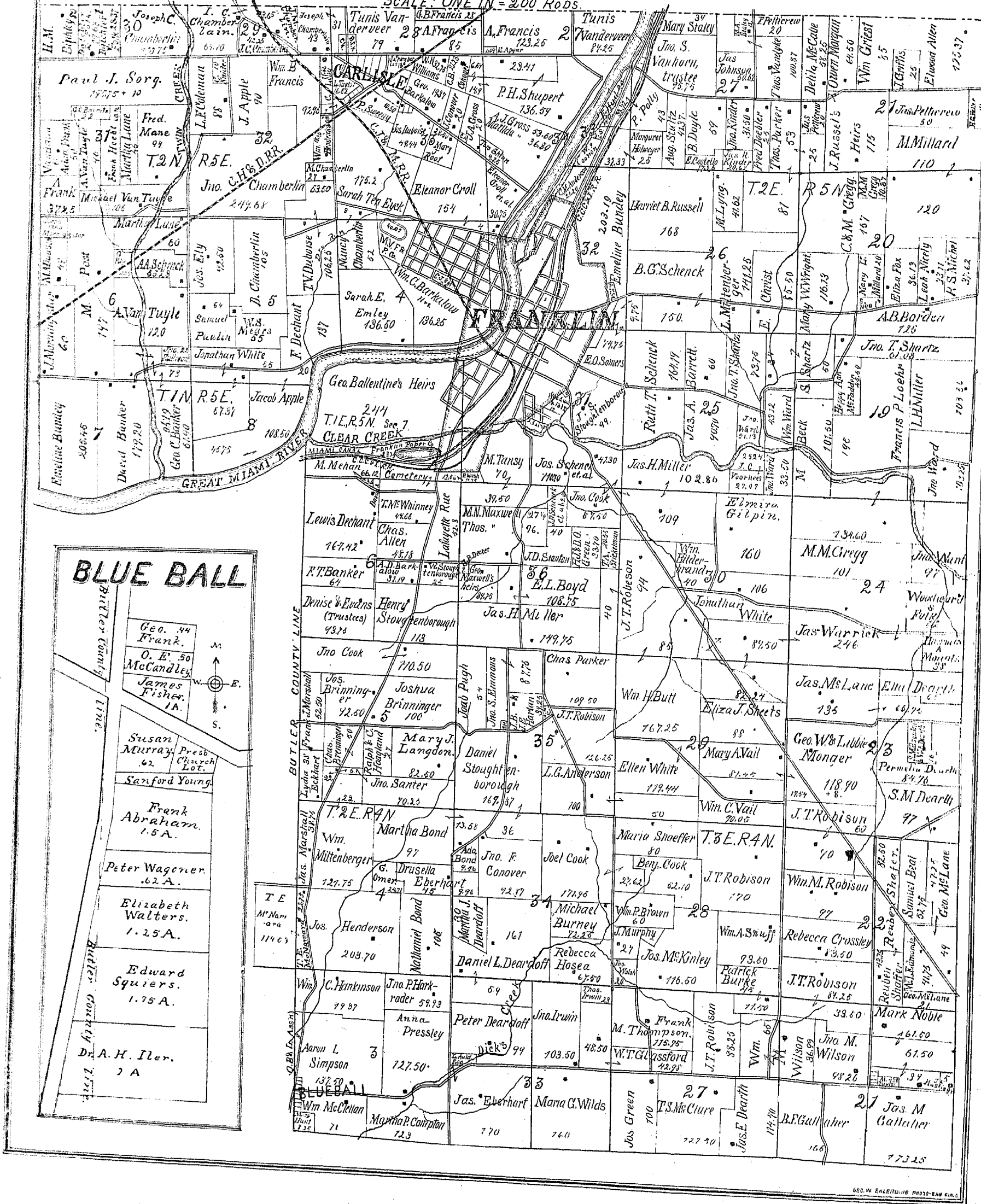




FRANKLIN

TOWNSHIP

SCALE: ONE IN = 200 RODS.



HAMILTON TOWNSHIP

SCALE: ONE INCH=200 RODS



SALEM TOWNSHIP

SCALE - ONE INCH = 200 RODS.



ROCHESTER

Rob. Kind	40
Eliz. Goddard	39
Jasper Ayers	37
Eliz. Philips	37
Wm. Simpson	37
Jasper Ayers	6
Jasper Ayers	7
Jasper Ayers	8
Jasper Ayers	9
Jasper Ayers	10
Thos. Jones	35
Wm. C. Anderson	34
Wm. C. Anderson	33
Wm. C. Anderson	32
Wm. C. Anderson	31

School Lot	R.B. Pickett	11	J.H. Gilmore
School Lot	J. Hart	12	J. Hummel
School Lot	Wm. W. Ayers	13	28 th Brown
School Lot	B. P. White	14	Wm. C. Anderson
School Lot	Louis Tribbey	15	Wm. C. Anderson
School Lot	H. Dempsey	17	Wm. C. Anderson
School Lot	H. Dempsey	18	Wm. C. Anderson
School Lot	H. Dempsey	19	Wm. C. Anderson
School Lot	H. Dempsey	20	Wm. C. Anderson

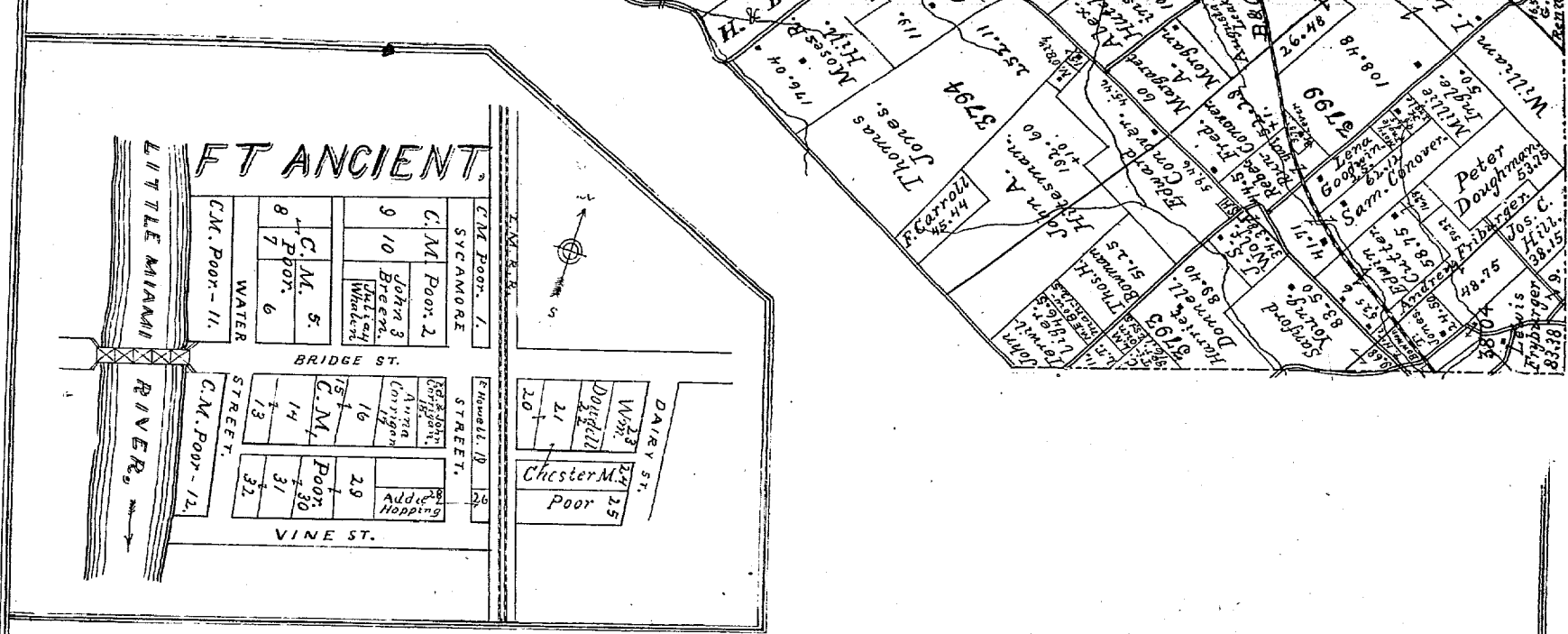
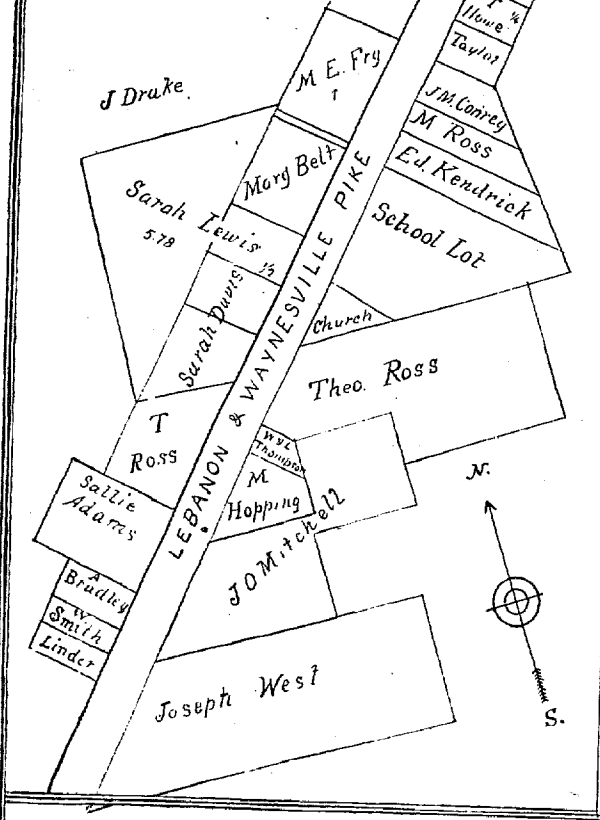
FREDERICKSBURG

14	E. Wain	10	Mary Webb
13	garter	11	Jonah Anderson
12	R. Dunham	9	son
11	Ham.	8	Poppe
10	12	7	Gustave
9	13	6	Poppe
8	14	5	Poppe
7	15	4	Poppe
6	16	3	Poppe
5	17	2	Poppe
4	18	1	Poppe
3	19	0	Poppe
2	20	0	Poppe
1	21	0	Poppe

MAIN STREET.

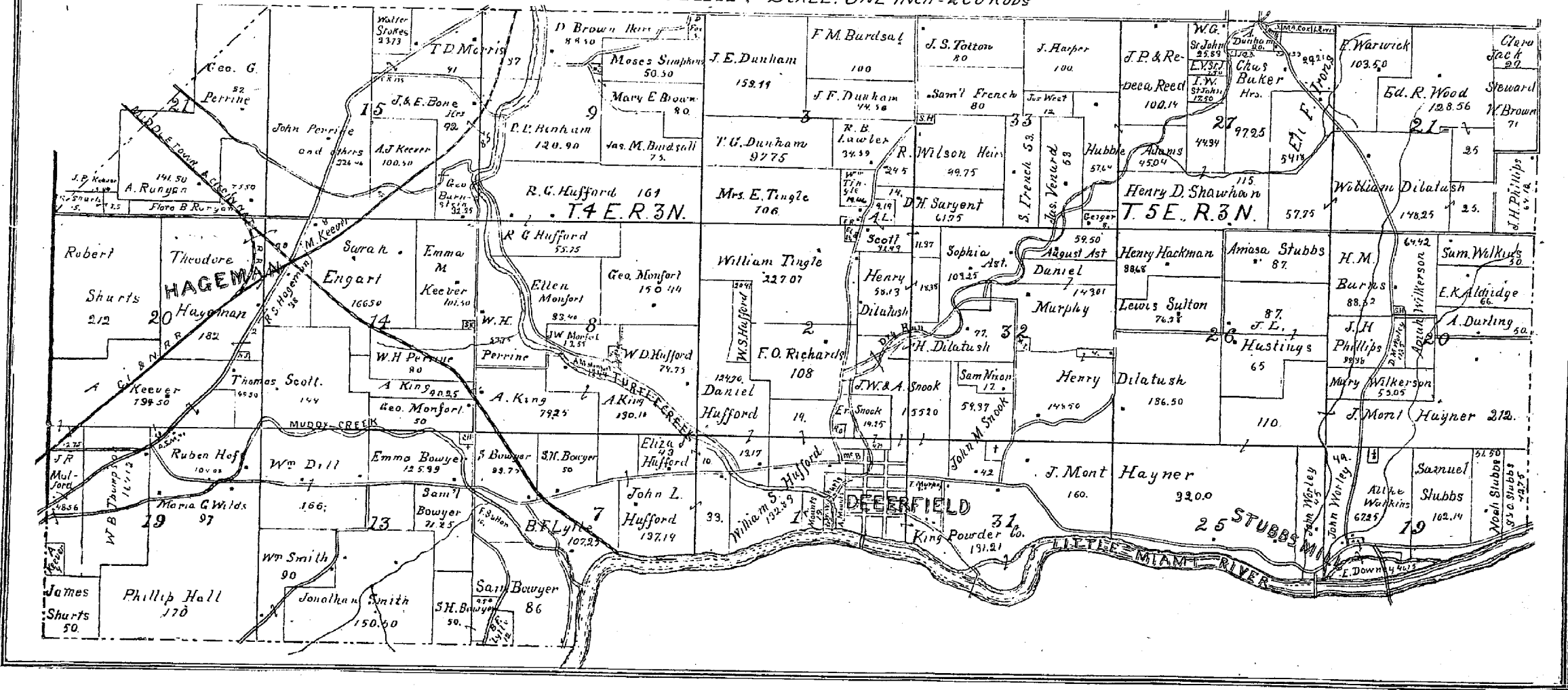
6	J. Kosciusko	1	Poppe
5	Henrietta	2	Poppe
4	Doswell	3	Poppe
3	Aurora	4	Poppe
2	Boswell	5	Poppe
1	Barney	6	Poppe
0	Beyer	7	Poppe

LITTLE MIAMI RIVER.



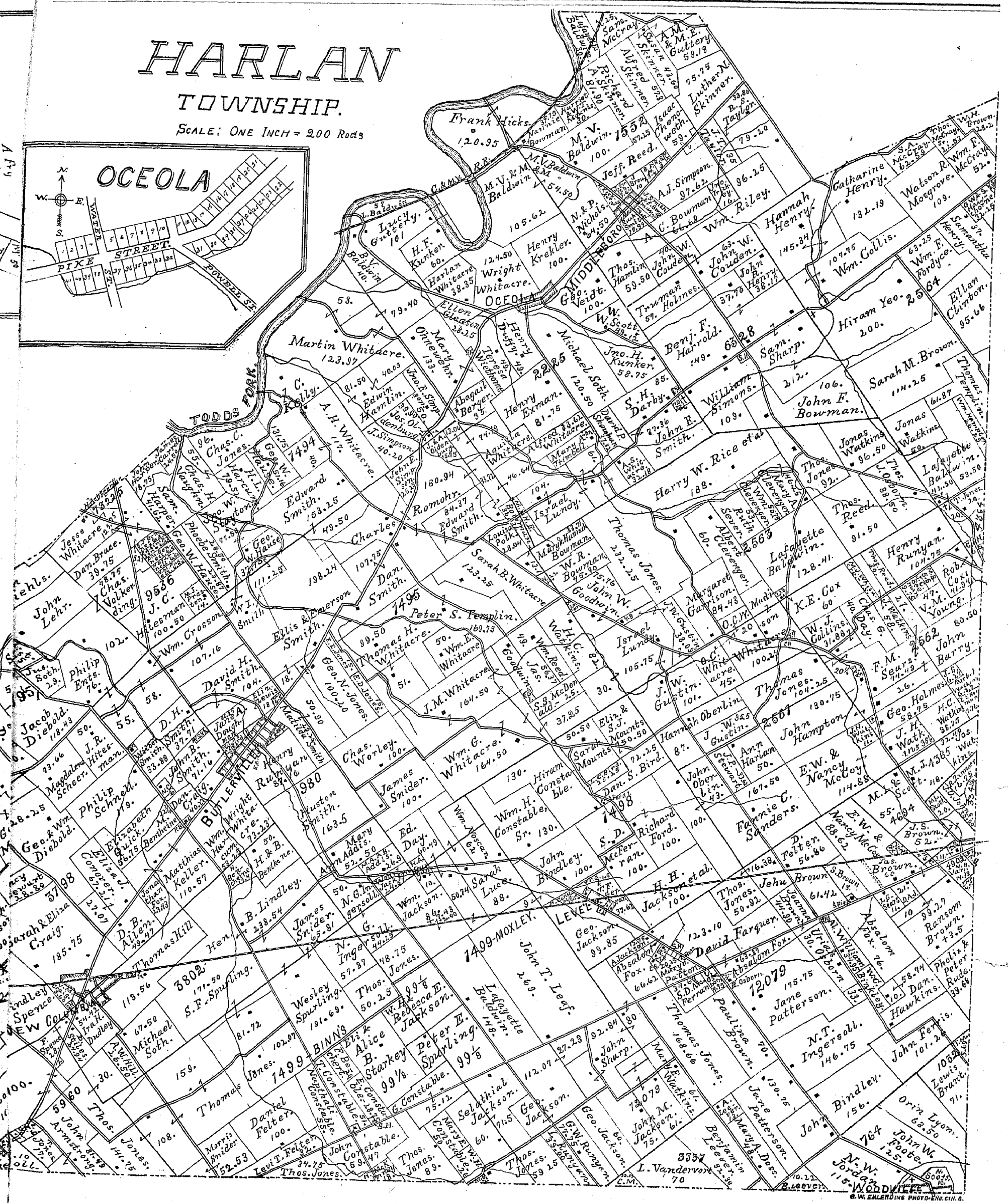
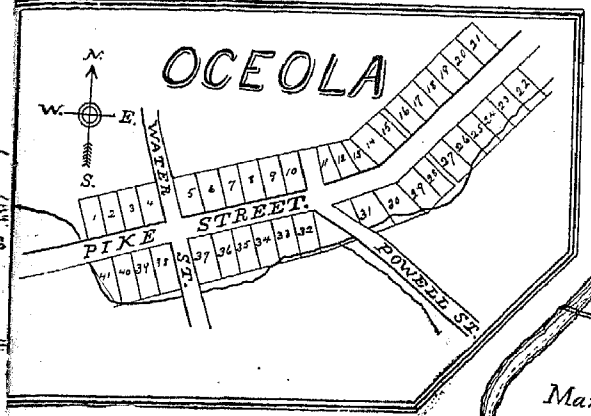
UNION

TOWNSHIP, SCALE: ONE INCH = 200 RODS



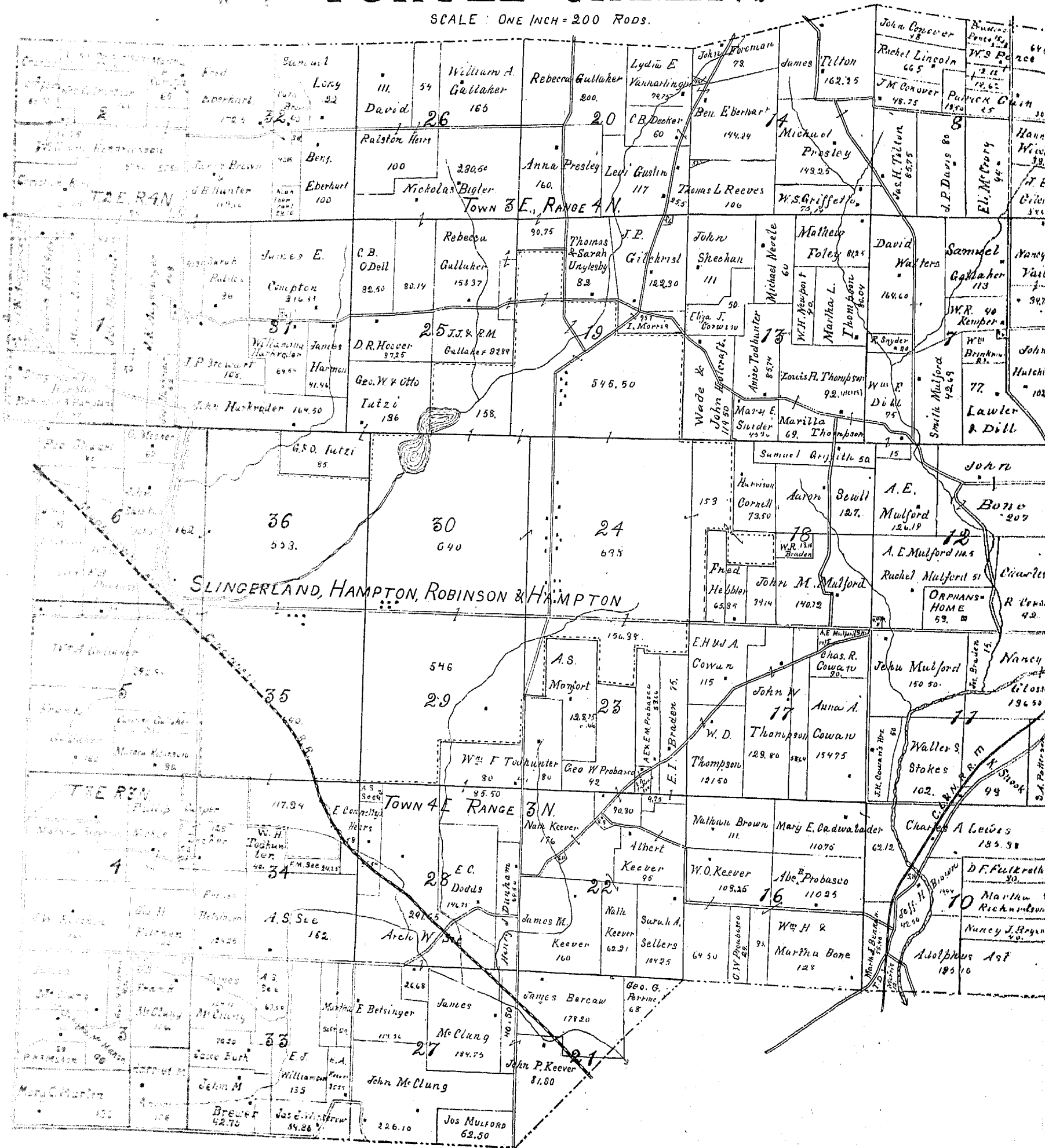
HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

SCALE: ONE INCH = 200 Rods



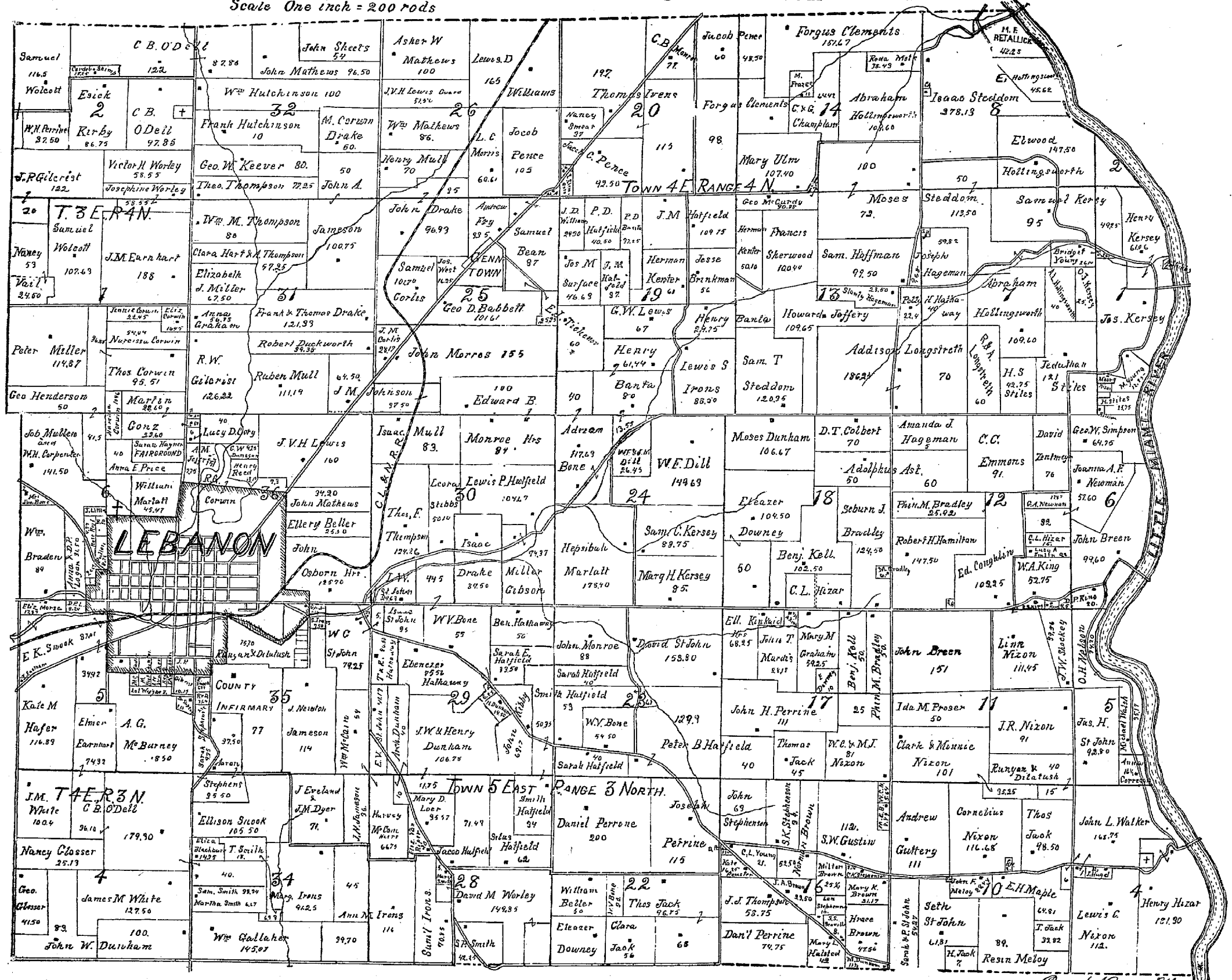
WEST PART TURTLE CREEK TOWN SHIP

SCALE: ONE INCH = 200 RODS.

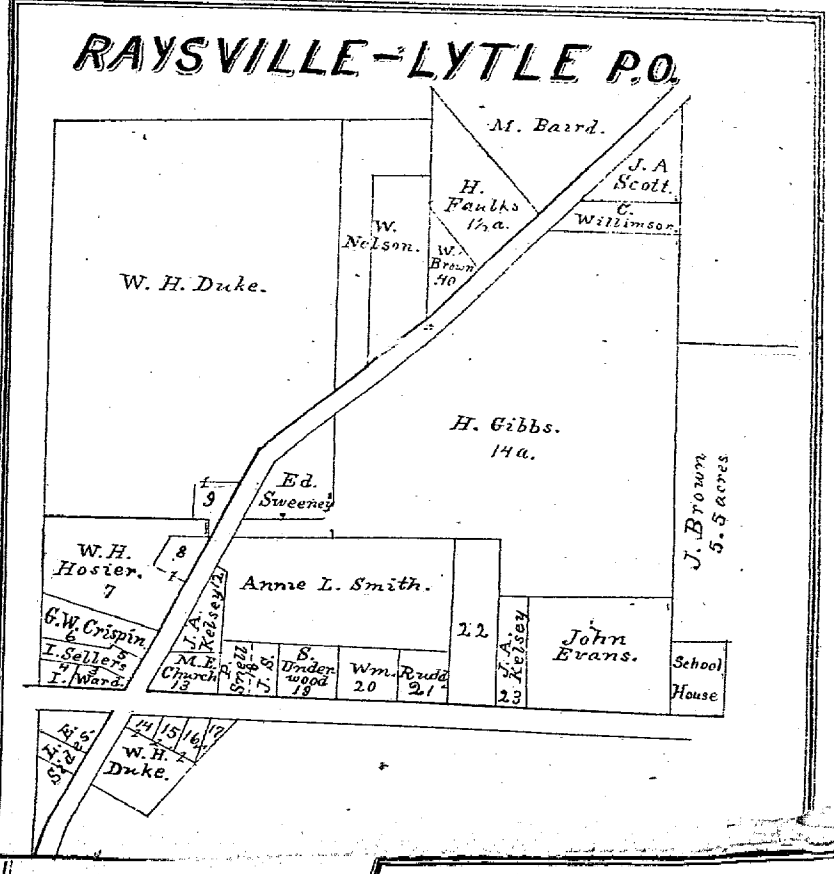
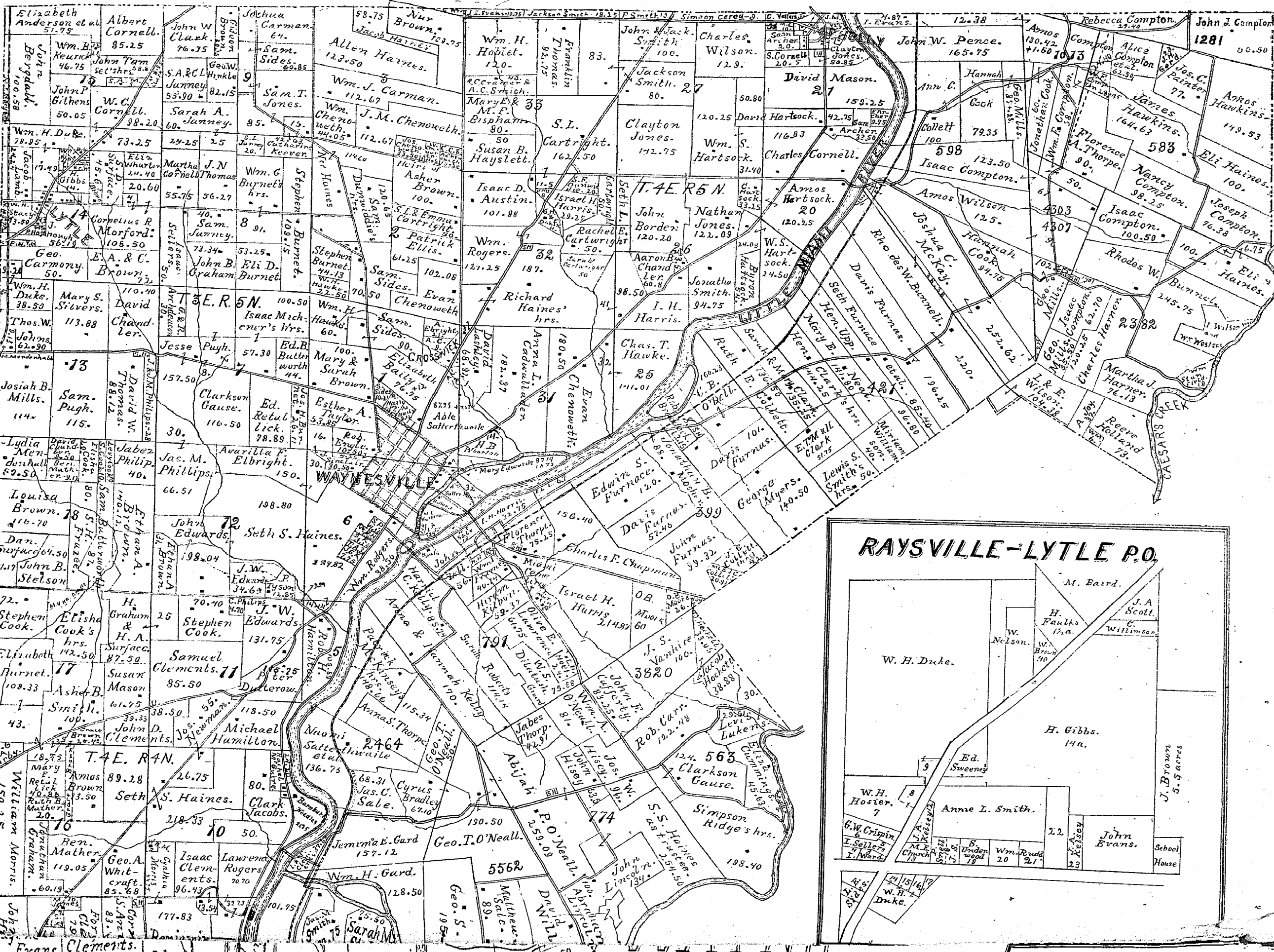


EAST PART of TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Scale One inch = 200 rods

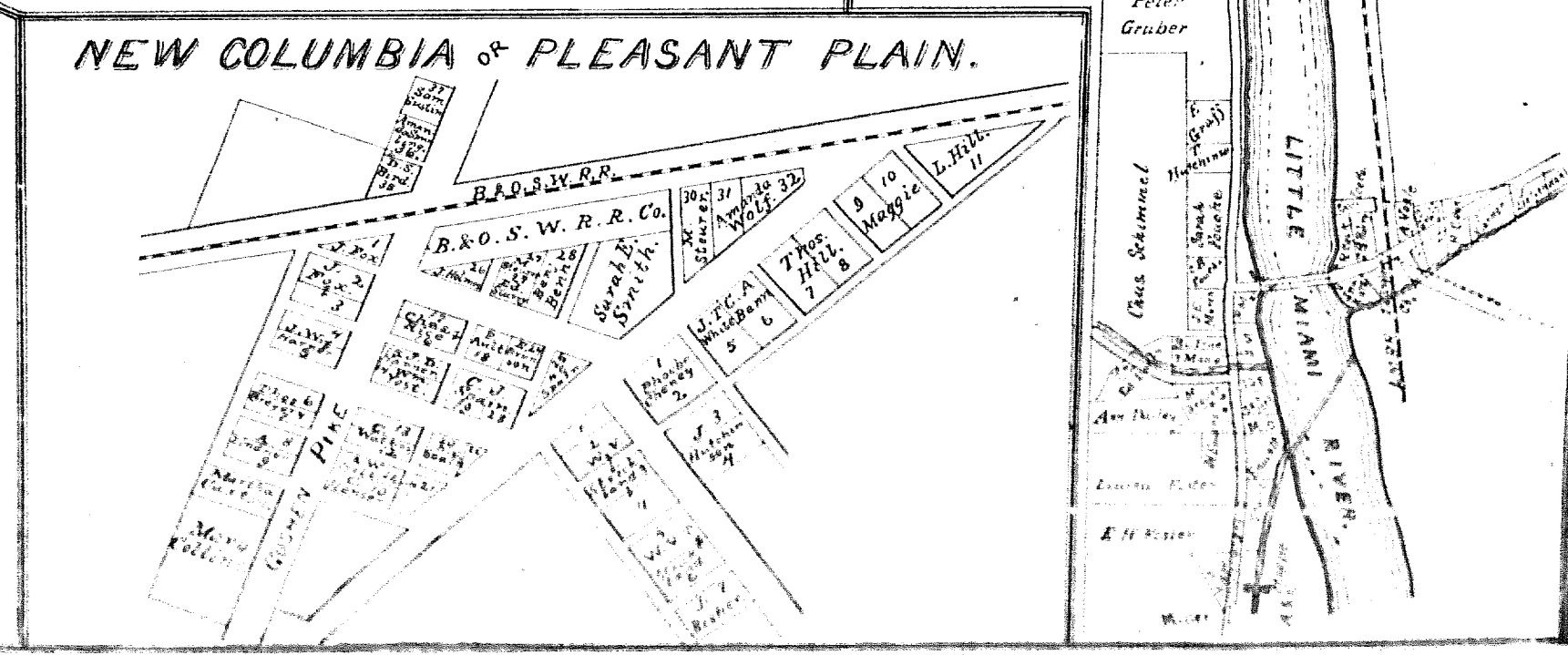
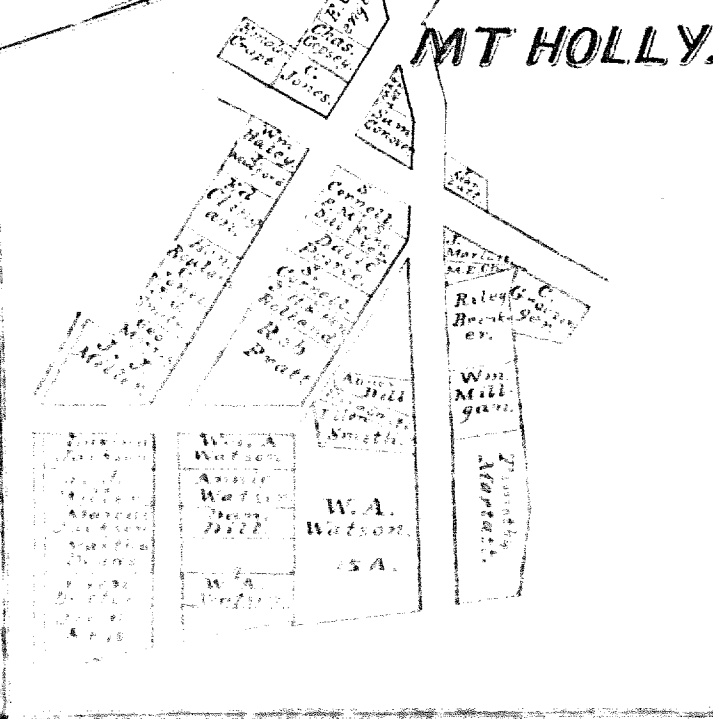
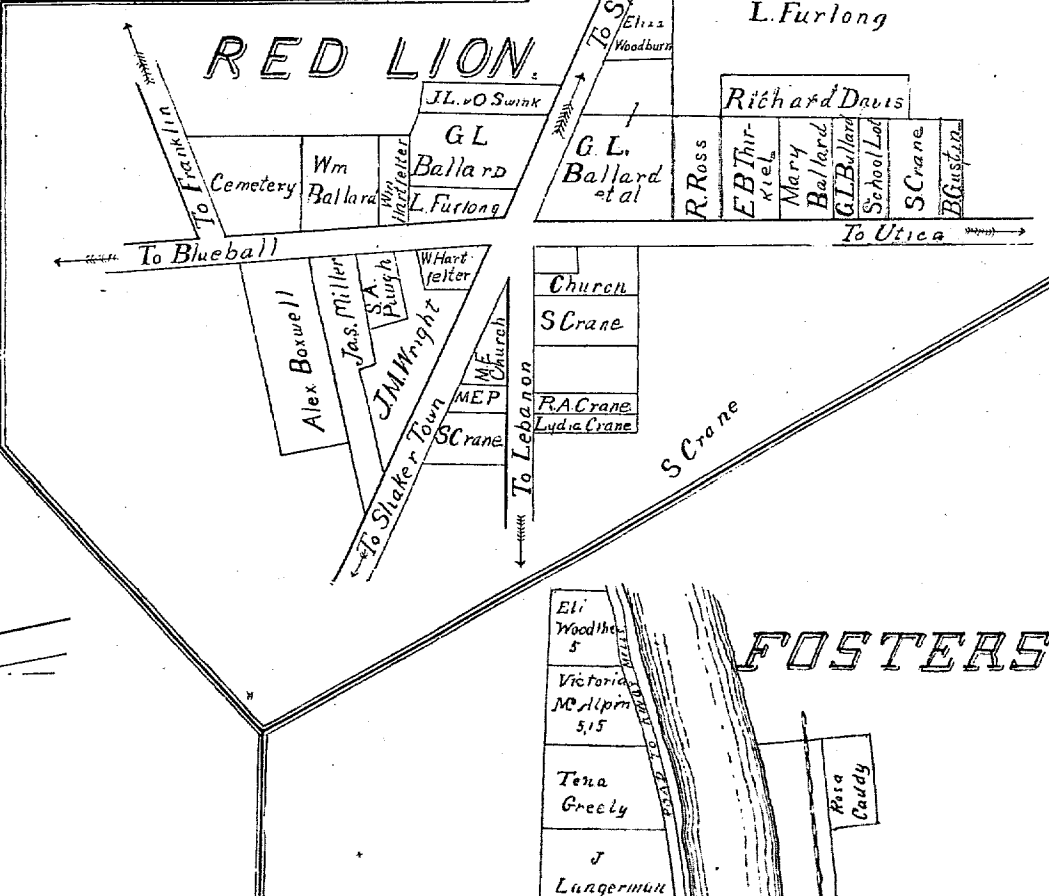
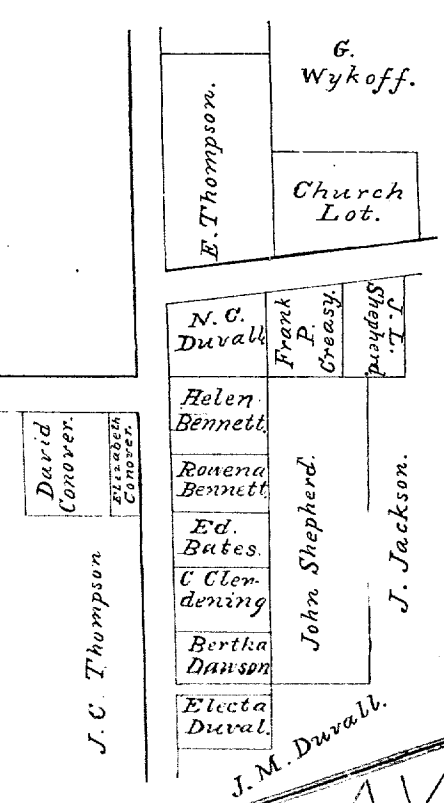


ATLAS OF WARREN COUNTY.

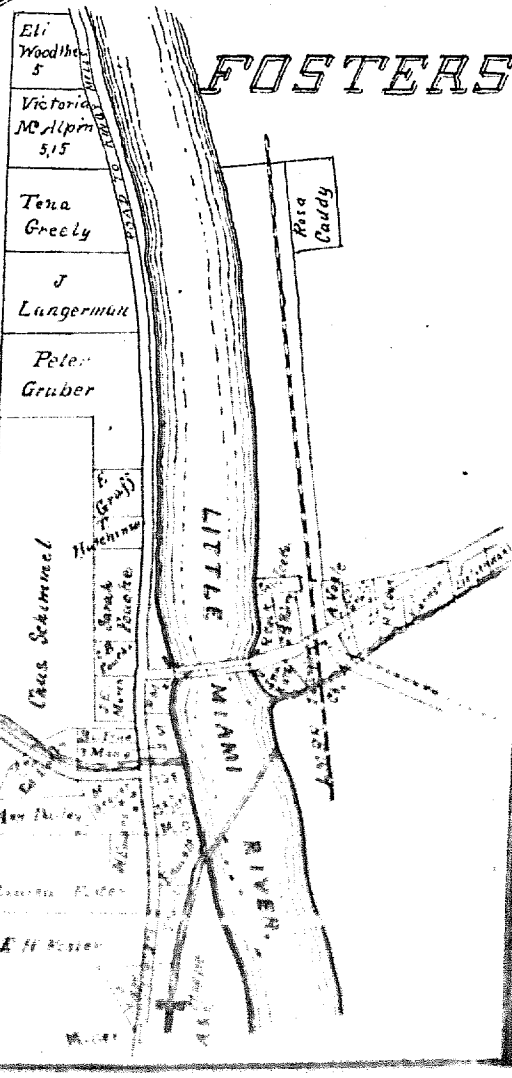


TOWNSHIP
SCALE: ONE INCH = 200 RODS

SOCIALVILLE.



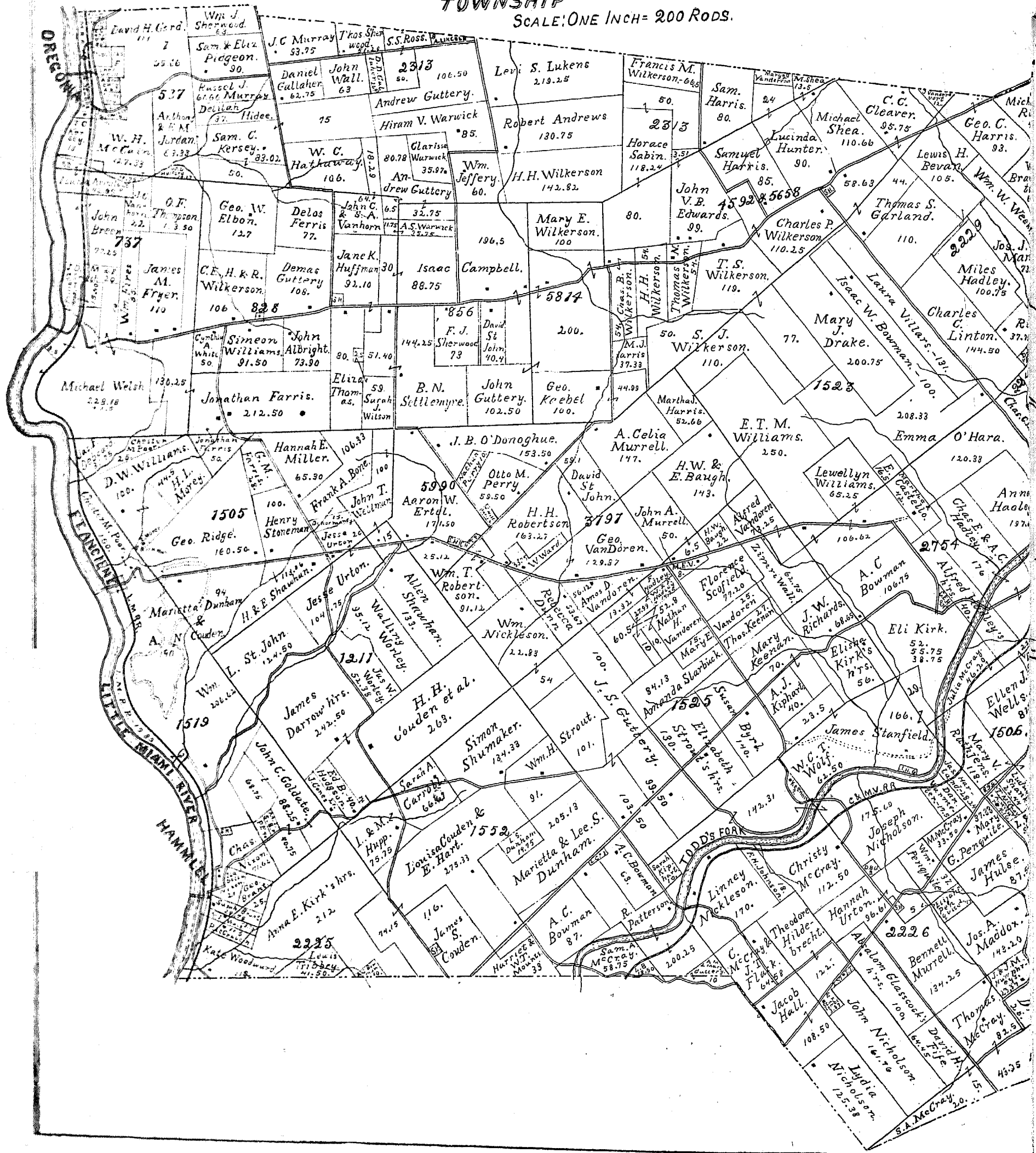
FOSTERS

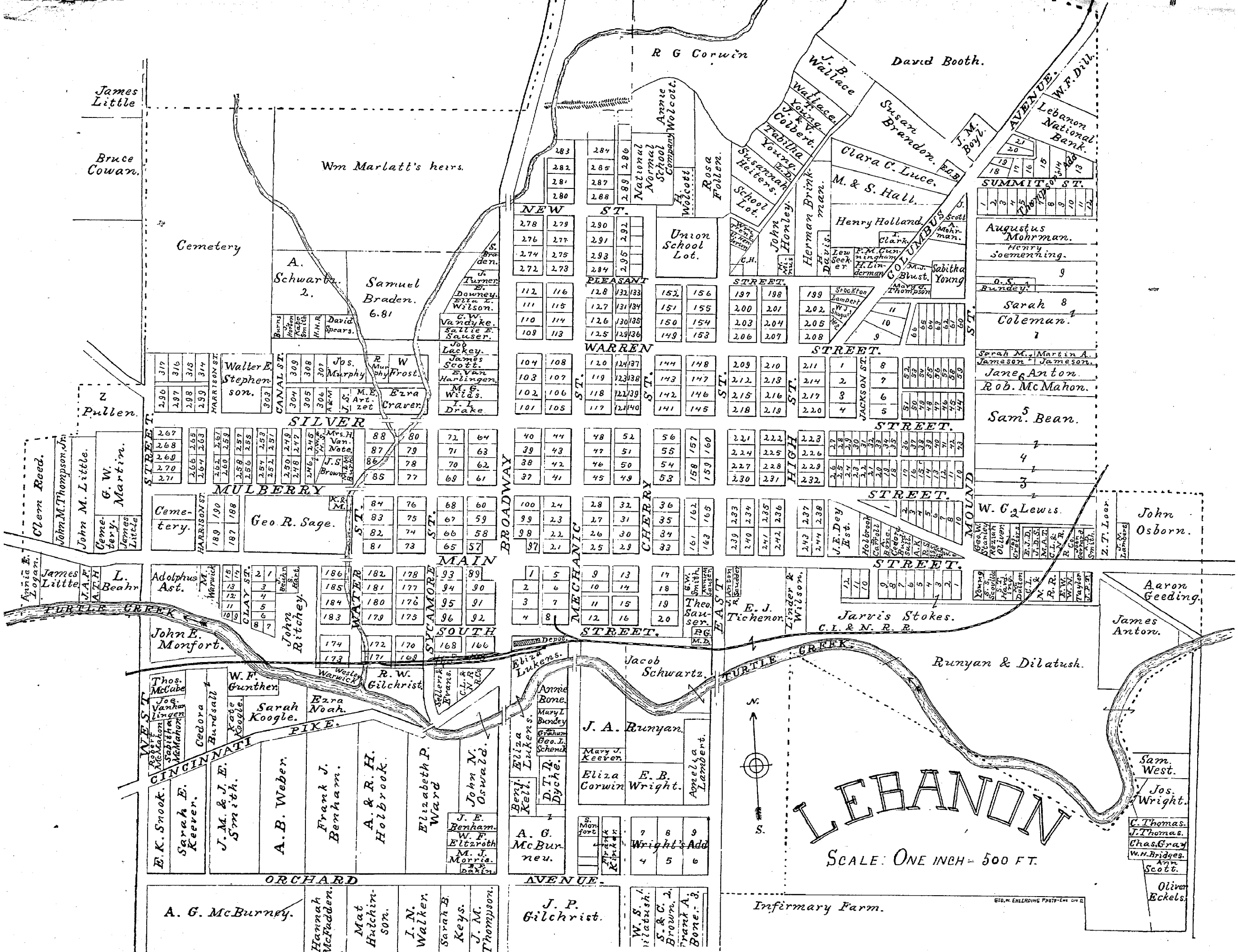


WASHINGTON

TOWNSHIP

SCALE: ONE INCH = 200 RODS.





James Little

Bruce Cowan.

Cemetery

Wm Marlatt's heirs.

R G Corwin

David Booth.

Schwarz 2.

Samuel Braden. 6.81

Union School Lot.

Clara C. Luce.

SUMMIT ST.

Augustus Mohrman. Henry Soemmering.

Sarah 8 Coleman.

Sarah M. Martin A. Jameson. Jane Anton. Rob. McMahon.

Sam. Bean.

W. C. Lewis.

John Osborn.

Aaron Geeding.

James Anton.

Sam. West.

Jos. Wright.

C. Thomas. J. Thomas. Chas. Gray. W.H. Bridges. Scott.

Oliver Eckels.

LEBANON

SCALE: ONE INCH = 500 FT.



Infirmary Farm.

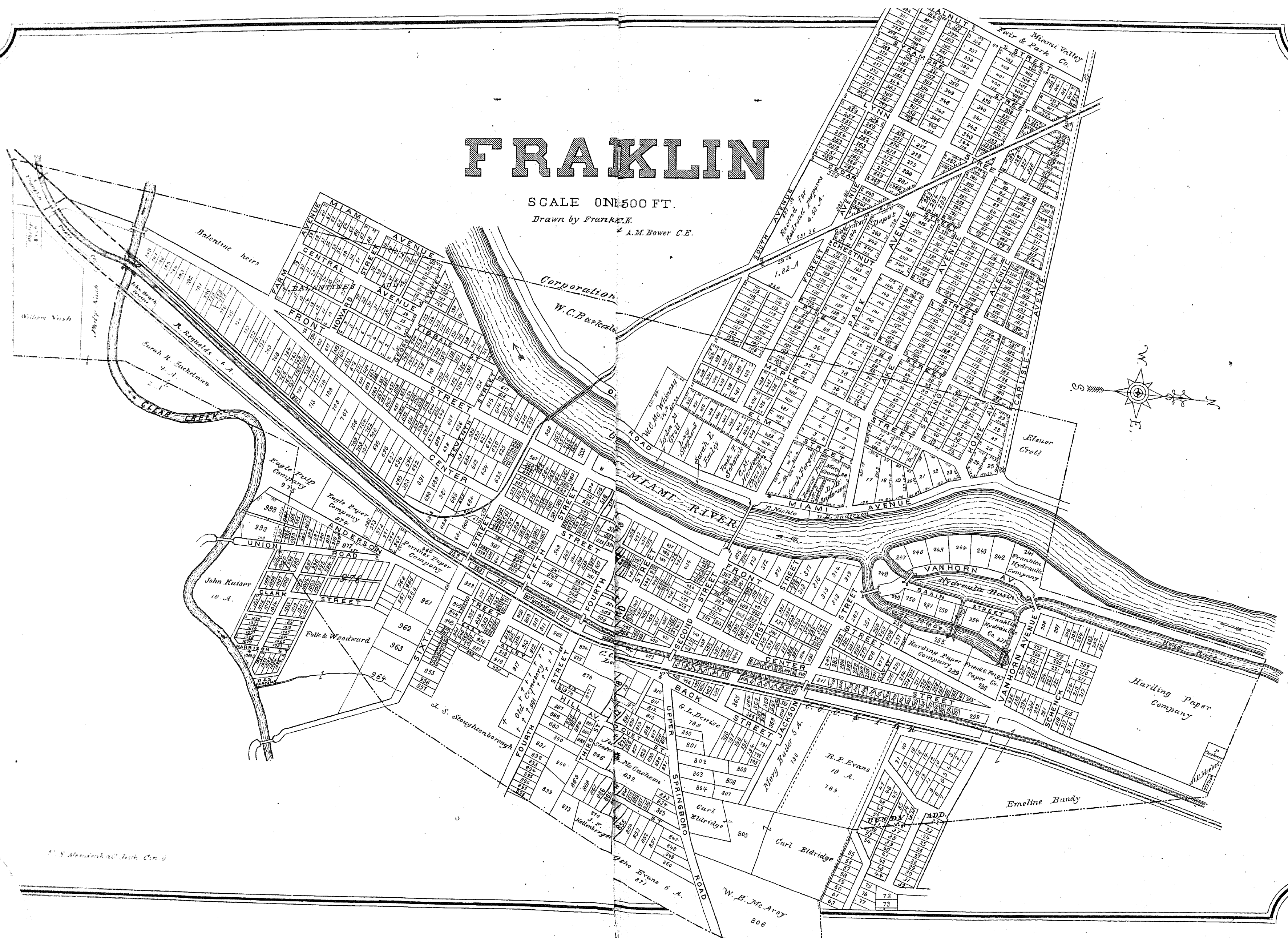
610, M. EHLERDING PHOTO-ENG. CO. D.

FRAKLIN

SCALE ONE 500 FT.

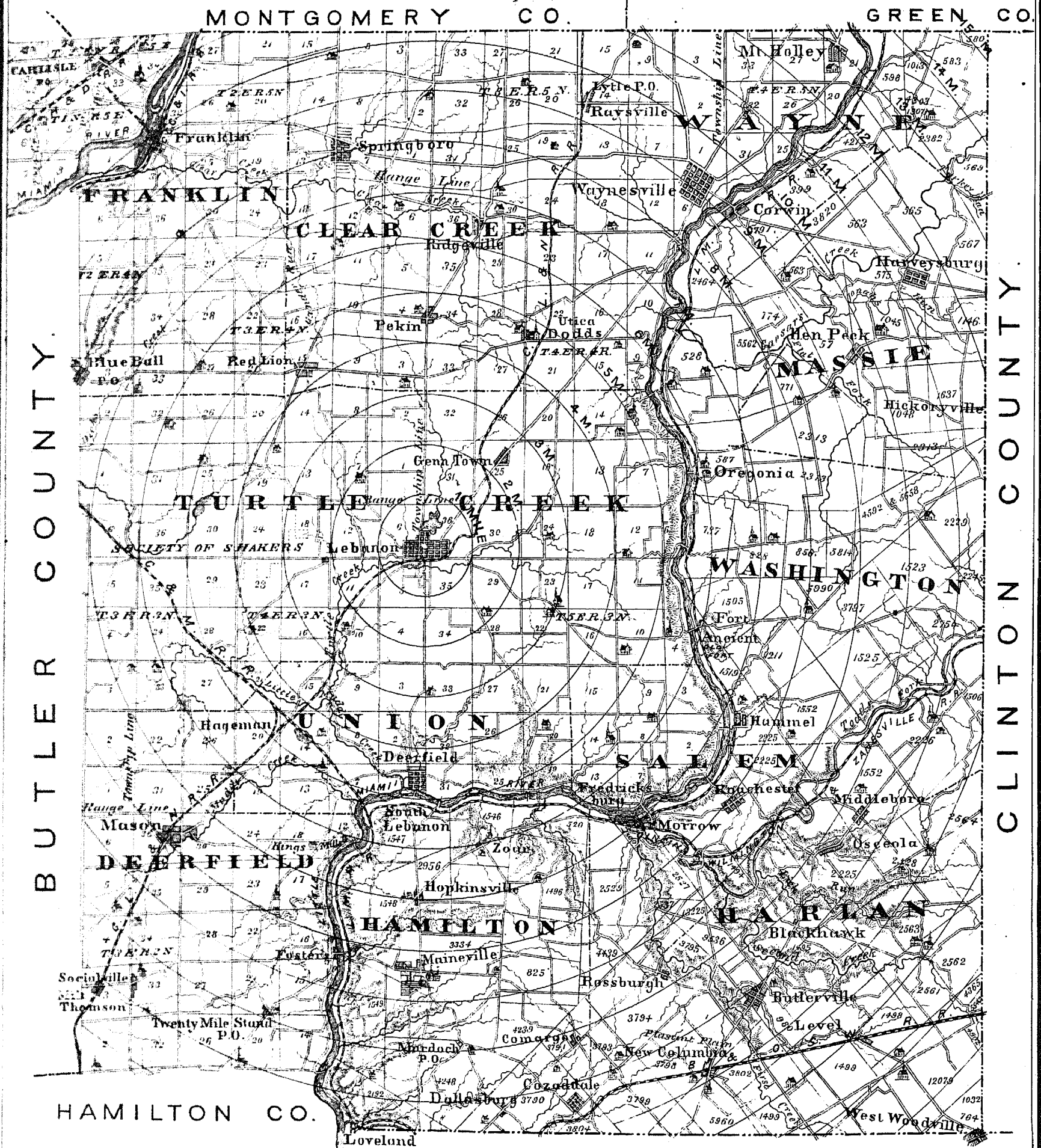
Drawn by FRANK E.

A.M. Bower C.E.



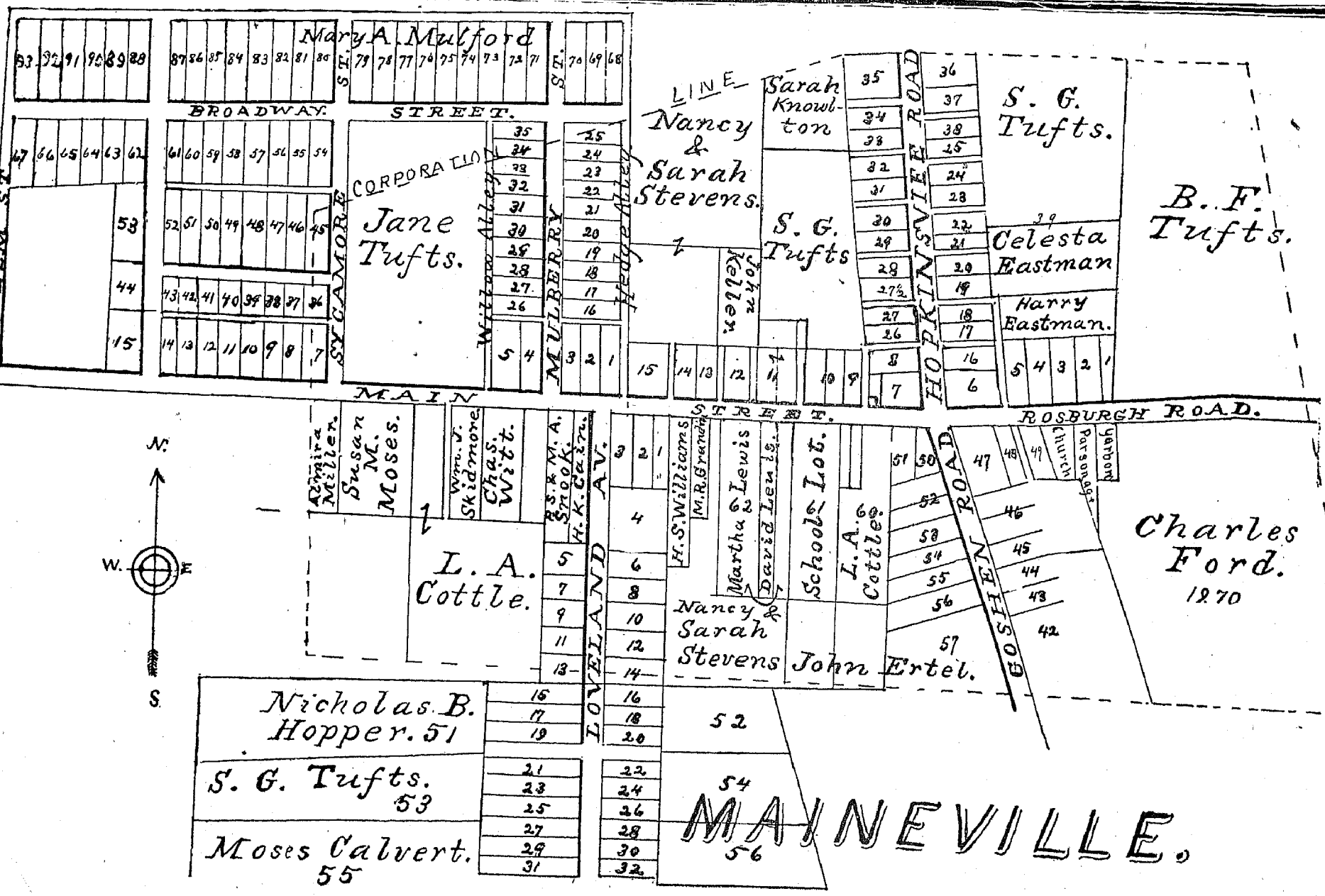
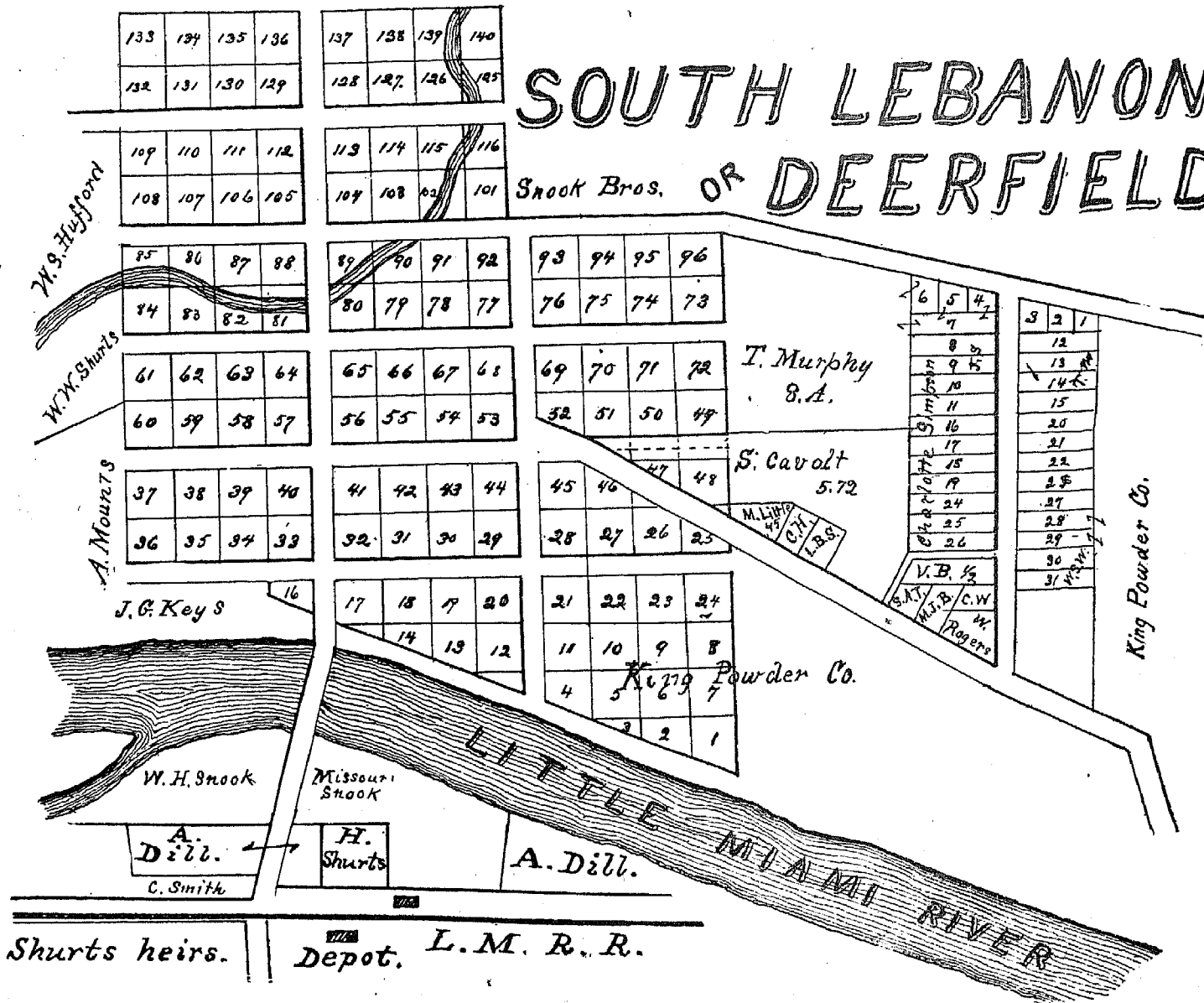
U.S. Standard Map Scale 1:50,000

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF WARREN COUNTY, OHIO.



EXPLANATION.—YELLOW, Cincinnati Group. RED, Clinton Limestone. WHITE, Niagara or Dayton Limestone. GREEN, Alluvial.

SOUTH LEBANON OF DEERFIELD.



WAYNESVILLE

Scale 24 Rods to an Inch

J. Sinclair 46 1/2 A.

E.A. Taylor

S.S. Haines
168 1/2 A.

55 A.

S.S. Haines

Ann Engle
14 1/2 A.

Potters Field
Mary A. Retallick

Ann Engle
14 1/2 A.

Sarah Keys

E.A. Rogers

ROGERS ADDITION
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

S.S. Jones
32
31
30
29
28
27
26
25

ROAD

Part of 19

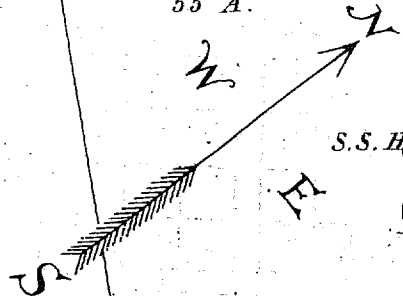
FRANKLIN

Part of Outlot 10

A. Satterthwaite

A. Satterthwaite

Mary L. Edwards



T.L. Allens hrs.
3 A.
Mrs S. Kearney
3 A.

W.H. Highway
3 A.

Mrs Susan Phillips
4 A.

S.S. Haines

WAYNE

ENGLISH

ST. PRESIDENT

John R. Sides

DHIO

SCIDOTT

SOUTH

Anna S. Thorpe

WATER

M.I.A.M.I.

WASHING

NO. 10

MILL

ST.

Mary Finley

Union School

JEFFERSON

WASH

FRANKLIN

M.E. CH

HARRISON

EVANS

PRISON

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ST. JEFFERSON

ADAM S

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

ADDITION

CINCINNATI & XENIA TURNPIKE

MAIN

Stores

Stores

ST.

C & X PIKE

William Rogers

Richard Haines hrs

Anna S. Thorpe

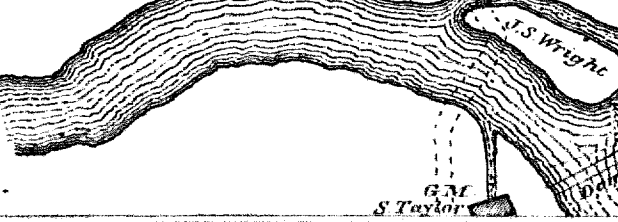
I H Harris

B. Sh.

HP Keys Ad. B. Keys

C.P. Leak

John S. Wright



J.S. Wright

J.S. Wright

M.E. Waterhouse

R. Holland

A. Satterthwaite

G.M.

Mary L. Edwards

Fredericksburg

LITTLE MIAMI RIVER

Mill Race

Catharine Kibbey

Barbary Keoble

* Condens Mills
W. T. Whitacre
10.4 A.

Clements Island

Hattie Farquar

12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19
20

WATER ST.
MIAMI ST.
FRONT ST.
MIRANDA ST.
HASNEN AVE.

Harriet Woodward
2 A.

Kate M. Woodward
6.9 A.

Lucinda Fuller
10 A.

Geo. C. Smith
1.50 A.

J. L. Wilson
15 A.

Odd Fellows Cemetery

Mary E. Baltzhizer
17 A.

Mrs W. C. Clements
58 A.

Brewery Co. O.
3 A.

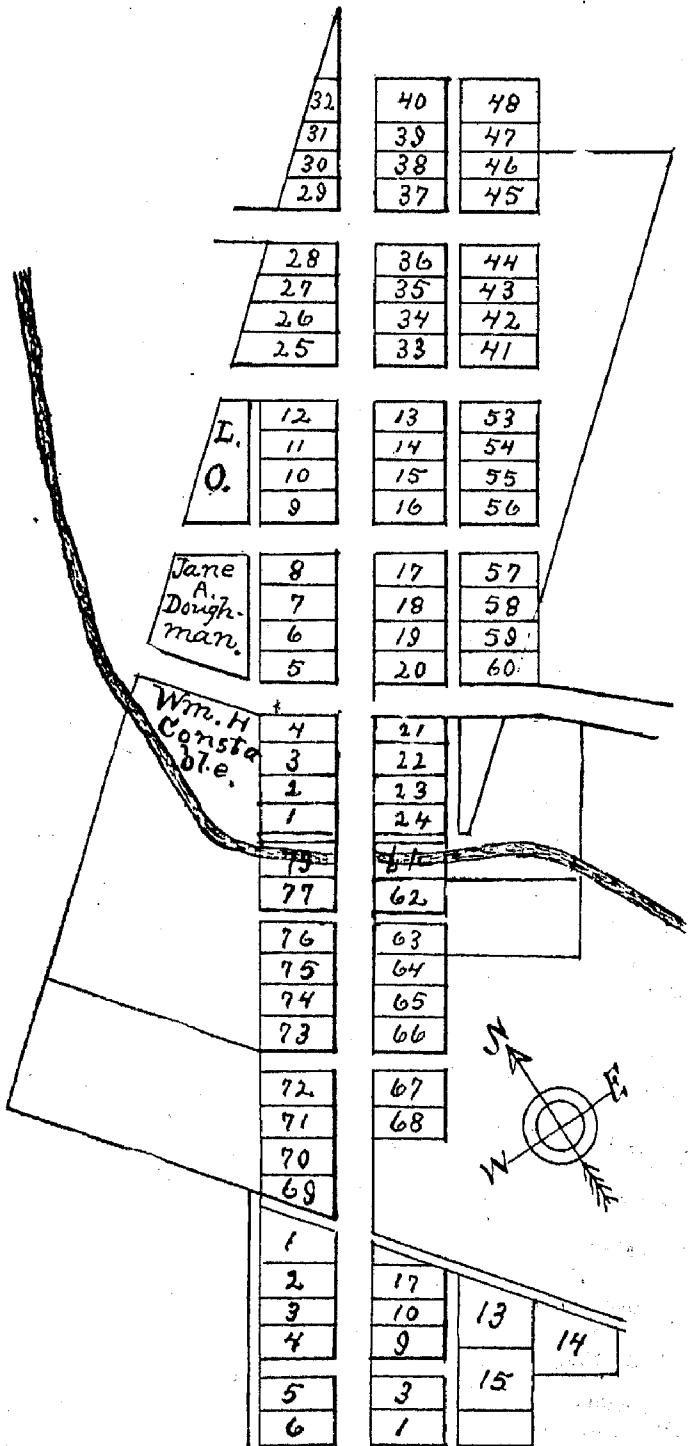
MORROW,
Salem Tp.



CORPORATION LINE

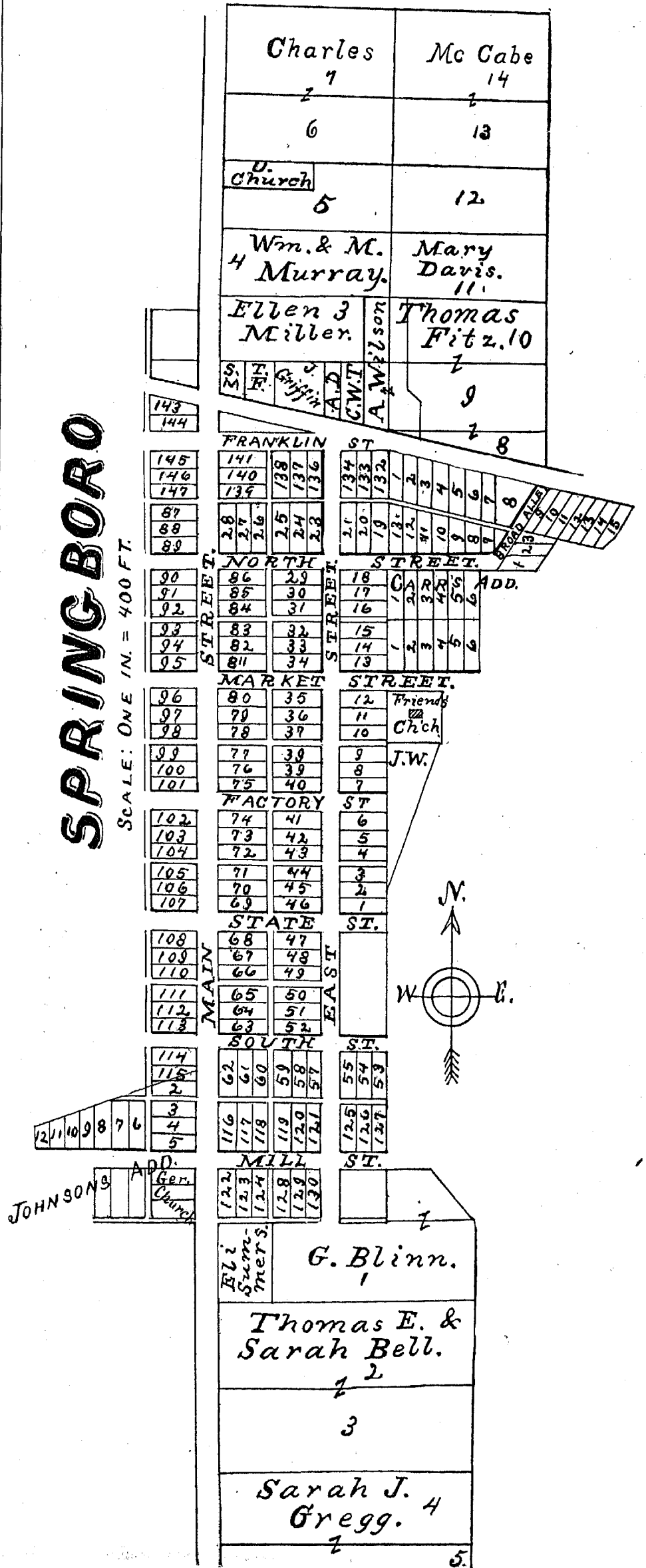
CORPORATION LINE

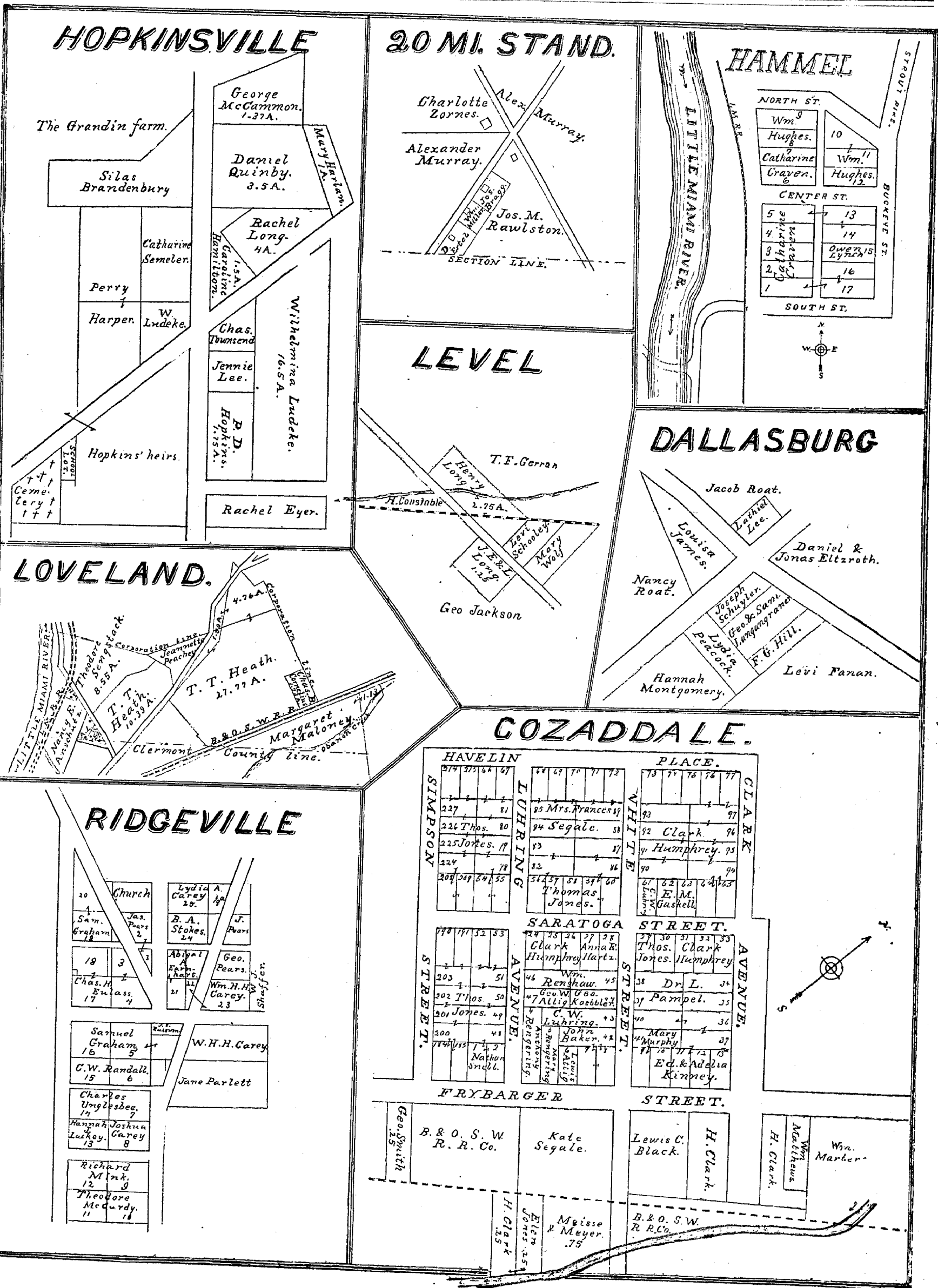
BUTLERVILLE.



SPRINGBORO

SCALE: ONE IN. = 400 FT.

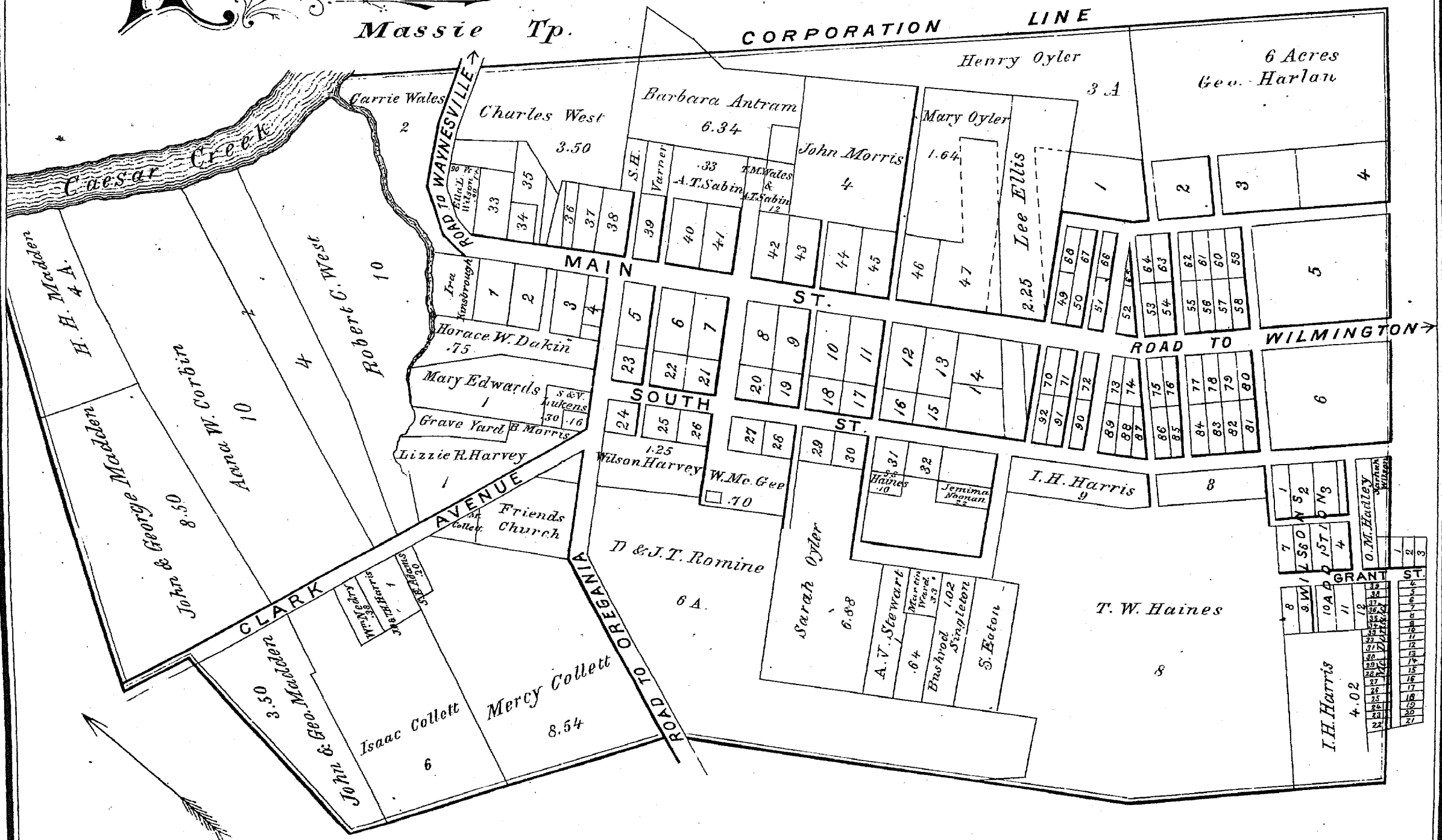




HARVEYSBURG

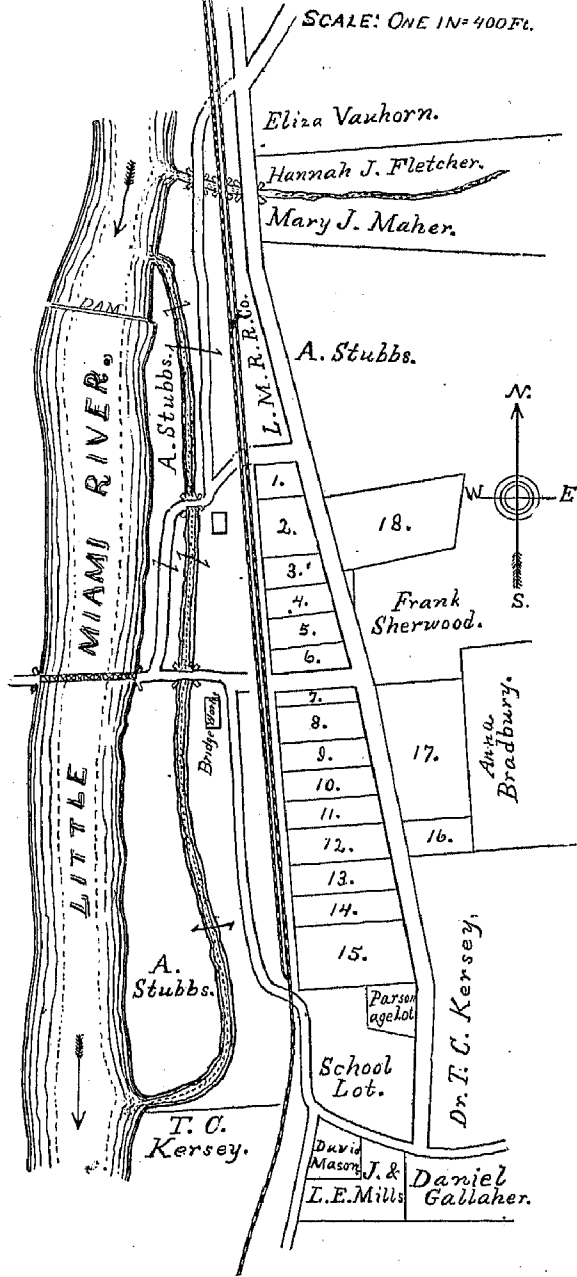
Massie Tp.

CORPORATION LINE

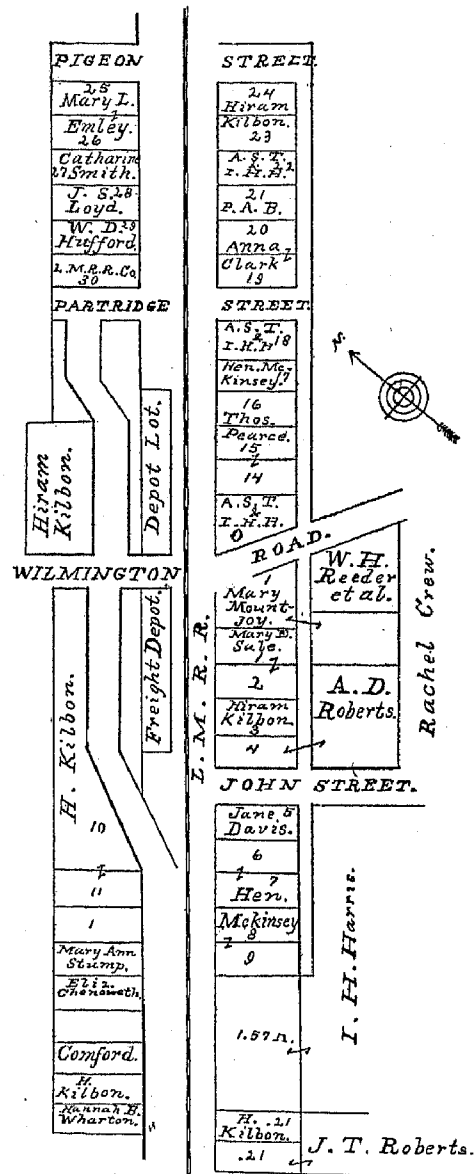


OREGONIA.

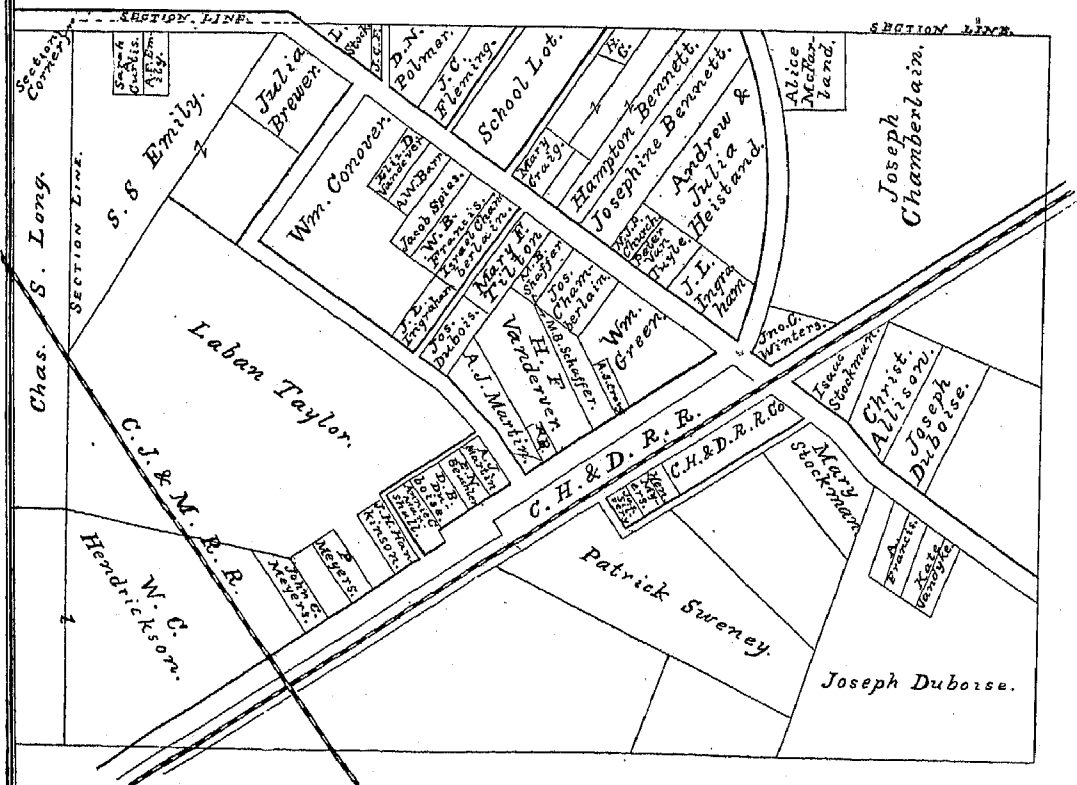
SCALE: ONE IN = 400 FT.



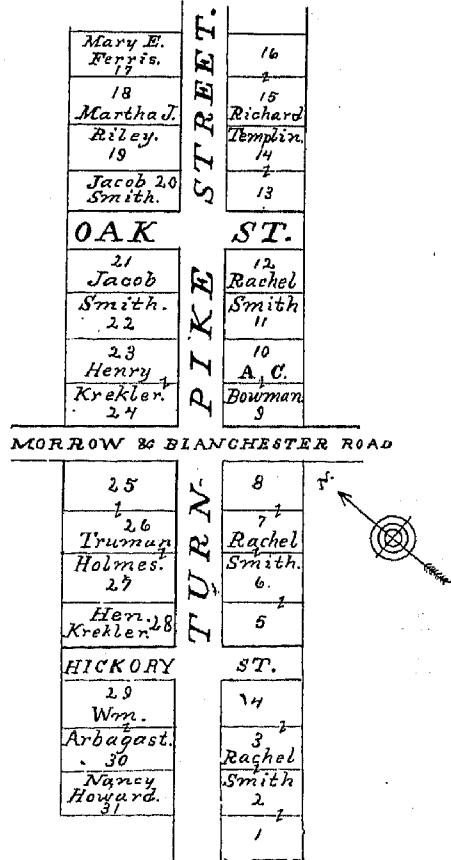
CORWIN.

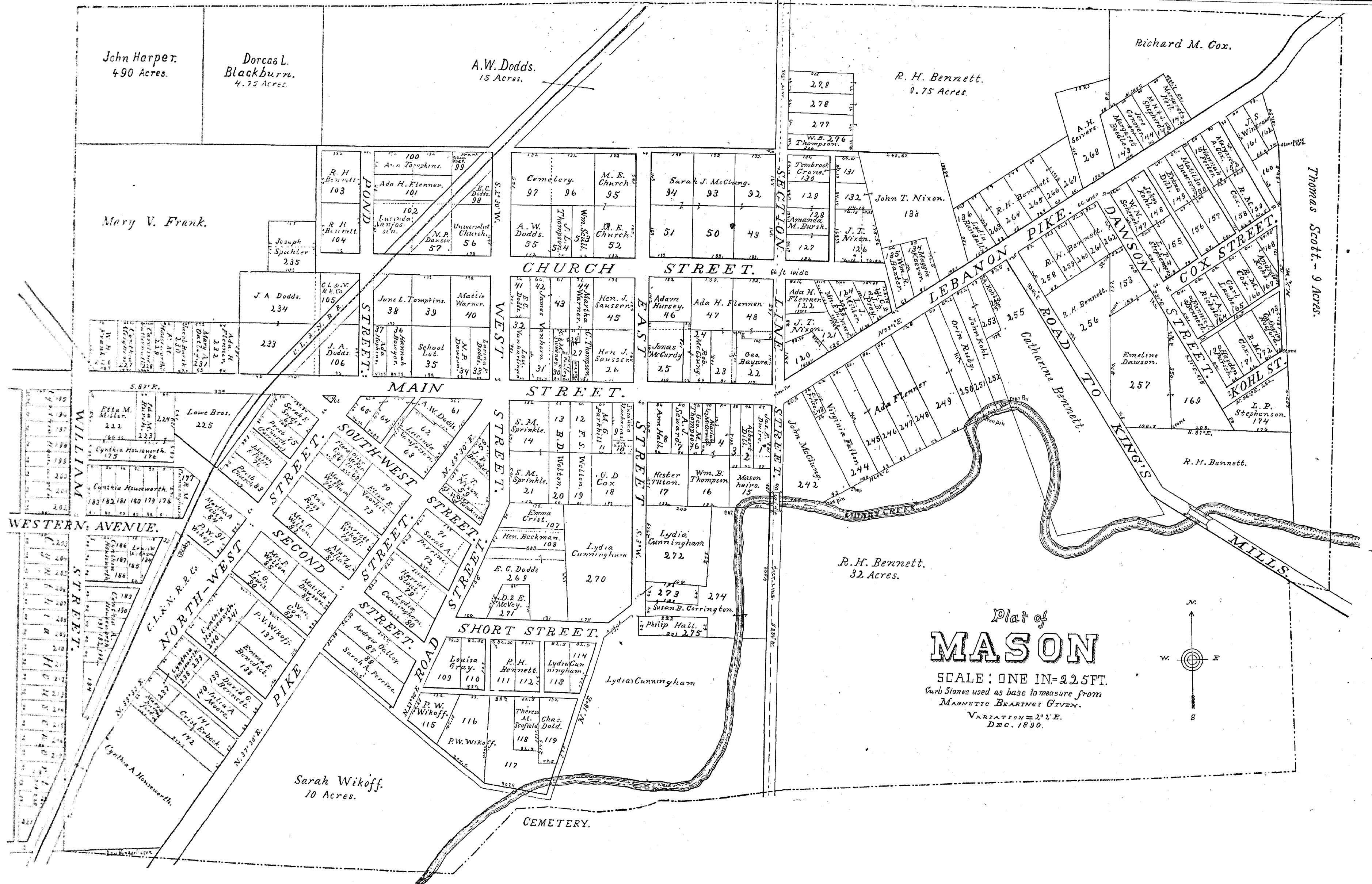


CARLISLE.



MIDDLEBORO.





John Harper.
4.90 Acres.

Dorcas L.
Blackburn.
4.75 Acres.

A.W. Dodds.
15 Acres.

R. H. Bennett.
9.75 Acres.

Richard M. Cox.

Mary V. Frank.

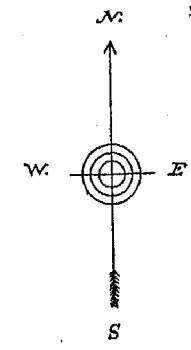
CHURCH STREET.

MAIN STREET.

LEBANON PIKE.

Plat of
MASON

SCALE: ONE IN.=22.5 FT.
Curb Stones used as base to measure from
MAGNETIC BEARINGS GIVEN.
VARIATION=2° E.
DEC. 1890.

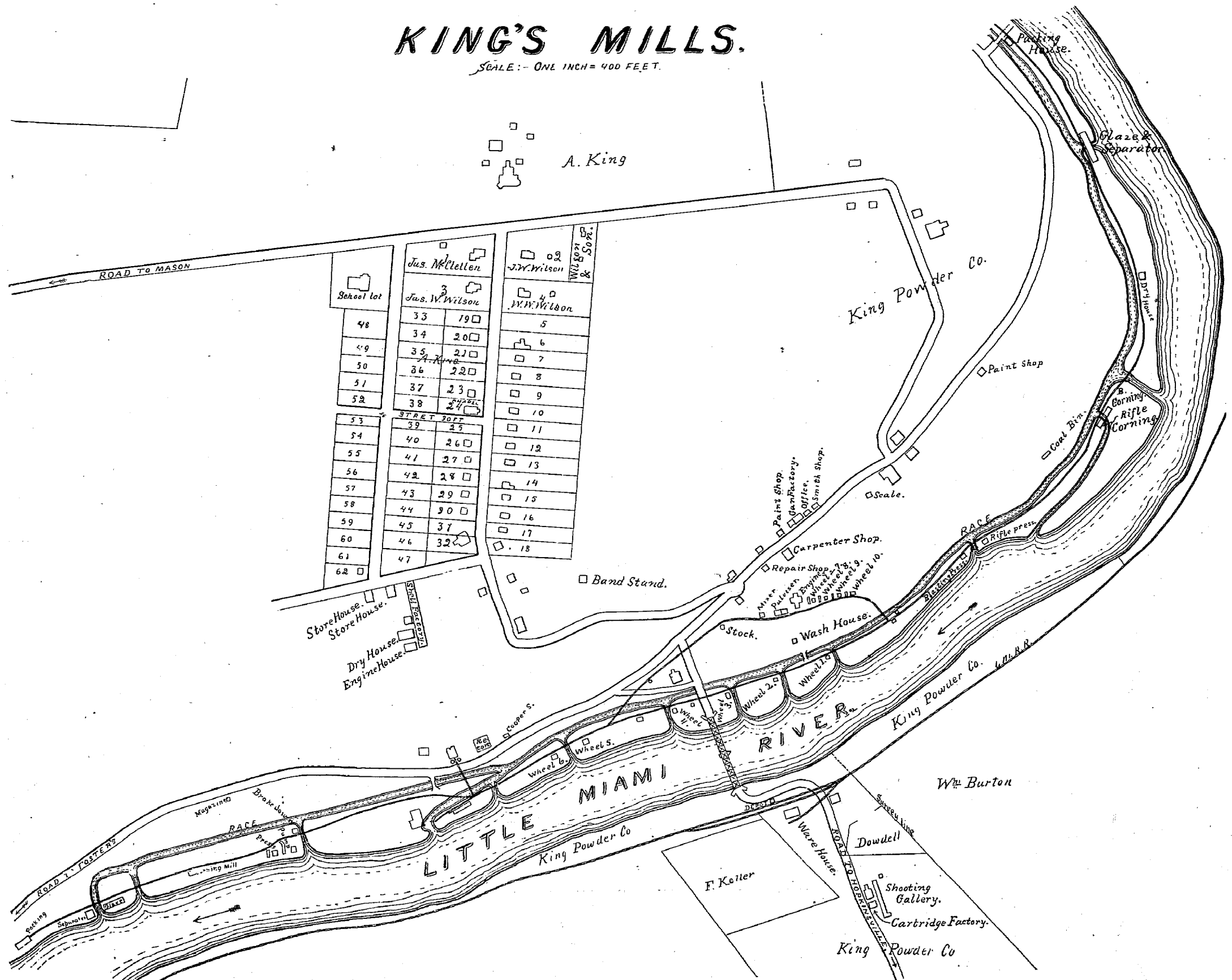


Sarah Wikoff.
10 Acres.

CEMETERY.

KING'S MILLS.

SCALE: - ONE INCH = 400 FEET.



POPULATION OF UNITED STATES BY COUNTIES.

Main table containing population data for 1890 for various states and counties, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Putnam, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

Table with columns for STATES AND COUNTIES, 1890, and 1890. It lists various counties and their corresponding values for the years 1890 and 1890 across different states including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Table with 7 columns: STATES AND COUNTIES, 1890, STATES AND COUNTIES, 1890, STATES AND COUNTIES, 1890, STATES AND COUNTIES, 1890. Lists various counties and their populations for the year 1890 across different states including Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

a Including Greer county, in dispute, claimed by Texas. b Formerly Dorsey county.

a No population.

STATES AND COUNTIES.	1890.	STATES AND COUNTIES.	1890.	STATES AND COUNTIES.	1890.	STATES AND COUNTIES.	1890.
Park	3,548	Juab	5,882	Chehalis	9,249	Union	12,044
Phillips	2,642	Kane	1,685	Clallam	2,771	Wallowa	3,661
Pitkin	8,929	Millard	4,033	Clarke	11,709	Wasco	9,183
Powers	1,960	Morgan	2,780	Columbia	9,709	Washington	11,972
Pueblo	31,491	Pi Ute	2,842	Cowlitz	5,917	Yamhill	10,692
Rio Blanco	1,260	Rich	1,527	Douglas	3,161		
Rio Grande	3,451	Salt Lake	58,457	Franklin	696	California	1,208,130
Routt	2,339	San Juan	395	Garfield	3,897	Alameda	93,864
Saguache	3,513	Sanpete	13,146	Island	1,787	Alpine	687
San Juan	1,372	Sewier	6,199	Jefferson	8,368	Amador	10,320
San Miguel	2,069	Summit	7,733	King	63,989	Butte	17,939
Sedgwick	1,333	Tonele	2,700	Kitsap	4,024	Calaveras	8,832
Summit	1,006	Uinta	3,292	Kittitas	8,777	Colusa	14,610
Washington	2,301	Utah	23,416	Klickitat	5,167	Contra Costa	13,515
Weld	11,736	Wasatch	4,027	Lewis	11,499	Del Norte	2,592
Yuma	2,396	Washington	4,909	Lincoln	9,312	El Dorado	9,232
		Webster	23,005	Mason	2,826	El Norte	29,026
New Mexico	153,593			Mason	1,467	Fresno	23,469
Bernalillo	20,913	Nevada	45,761	Okanogan	1,358	Humboldt	3,344
Chaves (d)	7,974	Churchill	709	Pacific	50,949	Inyo	9,808
Colfax	9,191	Douglas	1,524	San Juan	2,072	Kern	7,101
Dona Ana	9,191	Elko	4,794	Skagit	8,747	Lake	4,239
Eddy (d)	9,677	Esmeralda	2,143	Skamania	774	Lassen	101,454
Grant	7,081	Granite	3,275	Snohomish	8,514	Los Angeles	13,072
Lincoln	10,518	Humboldt	3,424	Spokane	37,457	Marin	3,787
Mora	10,534	Lander	2,269	Stevens	4,314	Mariposa	17,612
Rio Arriba	1,890	Lincoln	2,466	Thurston	9,675	Mendocino	8,085
San Juan	2,204	Lyon	1,987	Wahkiakum	4,526	Mercid	4,986
San Miguel	13,562	Nye	1,790	Walla Walla	12,224	Modoc	2,002
Santa Fe	3,630	Ormsby	4,883	Whitcom	18,591	Mono	18,637
Sierra	9,595	Roop	348	Whitman	19,169	Monterey	16,411
Socorro	9,868	Storey	3,896	Yakima	4,429	Napa	17,369
Taos	13,876	Wasioe	6,039			Nevada	13,589
Valencia	13,876	White Pine	1,721	Oregon	313,767	Orange	15,101
				Baker	6,764	Placer	4,933
Arizona	50,620	Idaho	81,385	Benton	8,650	Sacramento	40,339
Apache	4,281	Ada	8,368	Clackamas	15,233	San Benito	6,412
Cochise	6,438	Alturas	2,629	Clatsop	10,016	San Bernardino	25,437
Gila	2,041	Bear Lake	6,057	Columbia	5,191	San Diego	34,987
Graham	5,670	Bingham	13,575	Coos	8,874	San Francisco	298,997
Maricopa	10,986	Boise	3,342	Crook	3,244	San Joaquin	28,629
Mohave	1,444	Cassia	3,143	Curry	1,709	San Luis Obispo	16,072
Pima	14,643	Custer	2,176	Douglas	11,455	San Mateo	10,087
Pinal	4,251	Elmore	1,870	Gilliam	3,600	Santa Barbara	15,794
Yavapai	8,685	Idaho	2,955	Grant	5,080	Santa Clara	48,005
Yuma	2,671	Kootenai	4,108	Harney	2,559	Santa Cruz	19,270
		Latah	9,173	Jackson	11,864	Shasta	12,133
Utah	207,905	Latah	9,173	Josephine	4,878	Sierra	5,091
Beaver	3,340	Lemhi	1,915	Klamath	2,444	Siskiyou	12,163
Box Elder	7,642	Logan	4,169	Lake	2,604	Solano	20,946
Cache	15,509	Nez Perce	2,847	Lane	15,198	Sonoma	32,721
Davis	6,469	Oneida	6,819	Linn	16,265	Stanislaus	10,040
Emery	4,866	Owyhee	2,021	Malheur	2,601	Sutter	5,469
Garfield	2,457	Shoshone	5,382	Marion	22,934	Tehama	9,916
Grand	541	Washington	3,836	Morrow	4,205	Trinity	3,719
Iron	2,683			Multnomah	74,884	Tulare	24,574
		Washington	346,390	Polk	7,858	Tuolumne	6,082
No population.		Adams	2,098	Sherman	1,792	Ventura	10,071
		Asotin	1,580	Tillamook	2,932	Yolo	12,684
				Umatilla	13,381	Yuba	9,636

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF 8,000 AND OVER IN 1890, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Table with 4 columns: CITIES AND TOWNS, 1890, CITIES AND TOWNS, 1890, CITIES AND TOWNS, 1890, CITIES AND TOWNS, 1890. Lists various cities and their populations across four columns.

b Includes New Britain city, not separately returned. d Includes 13,948 population which by recent decision of the Missouri state supreme court is now outside of the limits of Kansas City.