COMBINATION ATLAS MAP
OF
LYCOMING COUNTY



Compiled, Drawn and Published From Personal Examinations and Surveys

OF
OHIO

By L. H. EVERTS

1875

THOS. HUNTER PR. PHILA.

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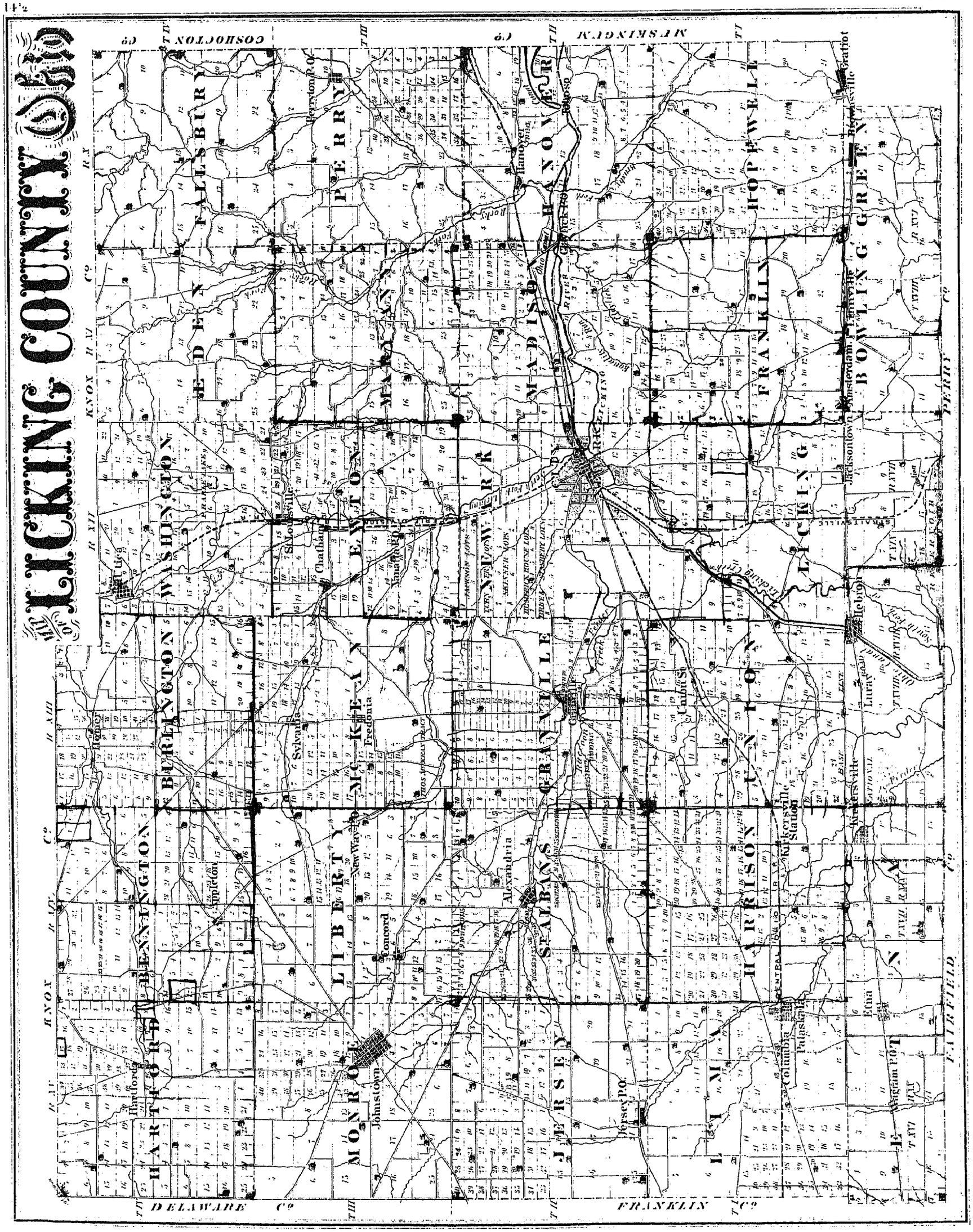
Farm House,—*Bauern Haus*
School House,—*Schul Haus*
Church,—*Kirche*
Mills,—*Mühlen*
Blacksmith Shop,—*Schmiede*
Cemeteries,—*Begräbnissplätze*
Roads,—*Landstrasse*
Railroads,—*Bahn Wege*

Proposed Railroads,—*Vorgeschlagne Bahn Wege*
Stone Quarries,—*Stein Brüche*
Lime Kilns,—*Kalk Oefen*
Orchards,—*Obstgärten*
Timber,—*Holz*
Swamp,—*Sumpf*
Creeks,—*Bäche*

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.

MAP OF LICKING COUNTY OHIO


COSHOCTON Co
MUSKINGUM Co
KNOX Co
DELAWARE Co
FRANKLIN Co
FAIRFIELD Co
FALLSBURY
PERRY
MADISON
HANOVER
FRANKLIN
HOPEWELL
BOWLING GREEN
NEWTON
MARY ANN
NEWARK
LICKING
WASHINGTON
BURLINGTON
HARTFORD
MONROE
LIBERTY
NEWARK
JERSEY
GRANVILLE
ST ALBANS
HARRISON
UNION
Utica
Chatham
Homer
Hartford
Johnstown
Jersey P.O.
Granville
Alexandria
Kirkersville Station
Columbia
Pataskala
Jacksontown
Hebron
Gratiot
Hanover
Centerville
Union St
Elna
Lanam P.O.
Licking R.
Raccoon Creek
Flint Creek
Bowlus Creek
Ramp Creek
Rocky Fork
Big Walnut Creek
Buckeye Lake
Indian Lake
Ohio Canal
Zanesville Canal
Cumberland Road
Columbus & Zanesville R.R.
Pan Handle R.R.
Central Ohio R.R.
Newark & Granville Turnpike
Newark & Somerset Turnpike
Newark & Zanesville Turnpike
Columbus & Newark Turnpike
Columbus & Somerset Turnpike
Columbus & Granville Turnpike
Columbus & Lancaster Turnpike
Newark & Lancaster Turnpike
Newark & Mt Vernon Turnpike
Newark & Coshocton Turnpike
Newark & Millersburg Turnpike
Newark & Johnstown Turnpike
Newark & Utica Turnpike
Newark & Hebron Turnpike
Newark & Granville Turnpike
Newark & Columbus Turnpike
Newark & Somerset Turnpike
Newark & Zanesville

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, IN 1808, TO 1875.

Date.	Auditor.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Sheriff.	Recorder.	Surveyor.*	Pros. Attorney.	Probate Judge.	Pres. Judge.	Commissioners' Clerk.	County Commissioners.			Associate Judges.		
1807						James Dunlap.										
1808	Duties of this office	Elias Gilman.	Sam'l Bancroft.	John Stadden.	Thos. Taylor.	do.		Office created	Wm. Wilson.	Elias Gilman.	A. Wilson, Sr.,	Elisha Wells,	Israel Wells.	Jas. Taylor,	Alex. Holmes,	Timothy Rose.
1809	discharged by	do.	S. McDougal.	do.	do.	do.		by the Con-	do.	A. Wilson, Jr.	do.	do.	do.	Henry Smith,	do.	do.
1810	the Commis-	Jno. J. Brice.	do.	Andrew Biard.	do.	do.		stitution of	do.	do.	do.	Timothy Spellman,	Wm. Haines.	do.	do.	do.
1811	sioners' Clerk	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		1851.	do.	J. Cunningham.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1812	till 1820.	J.Cunningham.	do.	do.	do.	Alex. Holmes.			do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Noah Fidler.
1813		do.	do.	And. Allison.	Amos H. Caffee.	do.			do.	Amos H. Caffee.	B. Buckingham,	do.	Sam'l Stewart.	do.	Wm. Haines,	do.
1814		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.	Wm. Stanbery,	do.	Wm. W. Gault.	do.	do.	do.
1815		Jas. Gillespie.	Amos H. Caffee.	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Anthony Pitzer,	do.
1816		do.	do.	J.Cunningham.	do.	do.			do.	do.	Alex. Holden,	do.	Wm. Robertson.	do.	do.	do.
1817		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.			do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Zach. Davis,	do.
1818		do.	do.	do.	S. McDougal.	do.			do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1819		do.	do.	do.	do.	James Holmes.			do.	do.	do.	do.	Rich'd Lamson.	do.	do.	do.
1820	William Gault.	do.	do.	Wm. W. Gault.	do.	do.			do.	Office of Audi-	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1821	S. McDougal.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.			Alex. Harper.	tor created in	do.	T. McK. Thompson,	do.	do.	do.	Alex. Holmes.
1822	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.			do.	1820.	Jacob Baker,	do.	Alex. Holden.	S. Bancroft,	do.	do.
1823	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.			do.		do.	Richard Lamson,	do.	do.	Wm. O'Bannon,	do.
1824	do.	do.	do.	Elias Howell.	do.	do.			do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1825	J. Cunningham.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.			do.		do.	John Crow,	Chester Wells.	do.	do.	John J. Brice.
1826	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Thos. Bushnell.	C. W. Searles.		do.		Samuel Parr,	do.	do.	do.	do.	Wm. Taylor.
1827	do.	Serano Wright.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1828	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	James Bramble,	do.	do.	do.	do.
1829	do.	do.	do.	Wm. Spencer.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1830	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Joshua Mathiot.		do.		John Crow,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1831	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	Samuel Hand.	do.	do.	do.
1832	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	Benj. Woodbury,	do.	do.	do.	do.
1833	do.	do.	do.	Rich. Stadden.	do.	do.	do.		do.		Jacob Baker,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1834	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Timothy Leach.	James Parker.		C. W. Searles.		L. J. Haughey,	Israel Dille,	do.	do.	do.	do.
1835	Wm. Spencer.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		B. Thornhill,	Archibald Cornell,	Thos. H. Fidler.	do.	do.	do.
1836	do.	do.	F. Fullerton.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1837	do.	do.	do.	W.P.Morrison.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	Isaac Green.	do.	do.	do.
1838	do.	J. D. Arven.	do.	do.	do.	do.	D. Humphrey.		do.		do.	Henry Burner, Jr.,	C. McClelland.	do.	B. F. Myers,	do.
1839	do.	do.	do.	Caleb Boring.	do.	do.	do.		do.		C. Rosencrants,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1840	do.	John Stewart.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		T. Blanchard,	John Brumback,	do.	B. F. Brice,	do.	do.
1841	W. P. Morrison.	do.	do.	do.	Gilbert Brady.	do.	do.		Rich'd Stillwell.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1842	do.	Wm. Moats.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	Leroy Lemert.	Wm. Hunter,	do.	do.
1843	do.	do.	do.	Gilbert Brady.	do.	James Parker.	do.		do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1844	A. W. Dennis.	Thos. Holmes.	Gilbert Brady.	do.	James White.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	Elizur Abbott,	do.
1845	do.	do.	do.	William Veach.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	Jordan Hall.	do.	do.	do.
1846	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	J. C. Knowles.	do.		do.		do.	do.	do.			
1847	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		do.	Daniel Gardner,	B. L. Critchet.			
1848	do.	do.	do.	William Parr.	do.	David Wyrick.	Chas. Follett.		do.		do.	do.	do.			
1849	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		Lewis Lake,	do.	Willis Robbins.			
1850	do.	do.	do.	do.	T. J. Anderson.	do.	do.		do.		do.	do.	do.			
1851	do.	do.	Wm. Spencer.	William Bell.	do.	do.	H.C.Blackman.	D. Humphrey.	R. C. Hurd.		do.	do.	Michael Morath.			
1852	do.	Thos. Ewing.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		James Stone,	William Barrick,	do.			
1853	Thomas J. Davis.	do.	do.	Hiram Tenney.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.			
1854	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Wm. B. Clark.	do.	do.		James H. Grant,	Jacob Anderson,	do.			
1855	Wm. B. Arven.	do.	R. Darlington.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Sherman Finch		do.	do.	do.			
1856	do.	J. C. Ball.	do.	do.	do.	do.	G. Atherton.	Henry Kennon.	do.		do.	do.	do.			
1857	Thomas J. Davis.	do.	do.	William Bell.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.	Ira A. Condit,	do.			
1858	do.	Thos. B. Pease.	T. J. Anderson.	do.	do.	Z. H. Denman.	do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	Jas. Pittsford.			
1859	W.H.Winegardner	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Thos. C. Jones.		do.	do.	do.			
1860	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		Jas. Y. Stewart,	do.	do.			
1861	Silas B. Woolson.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Lucius Case.	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.			
1862	do.	Lewis Evans.	do.	J. E. Rankin.	I. W. Bigelow.	do.	M. N. Odell.	W. H. Shircliff	do.		do.	A. J. Hill,	do.			
1863	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.			
1864	do.	do.	Sam'l A. Parr.	do.	do.	G. S. Spring.	do.	do.	J. Brumback.		do.	do.	do.			
1865	William Bell.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	Elias Padgett.			
1866	do.	D. E. Stevens.	do.	Jeremiah Siler.	do.	A. R. Pitser.	Jas. W. Owens	do.	J. Buckingham.		Richard Lane,	do.	do.			
1867	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Chas. Follett.		do.	do.	do.			
1868	do.	do.	do.	do.	W. E. Atkinson	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.			
1869	do.	do.	do.	E. Williams.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.	Felix C. Harris,	do.			
1870	do.	L. A. Stevens.	I. W. Bigelow.	do.	do.	do.	S. M. Hunter.	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.			
1871	Wm. D. Morgan.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Waldo Taylor.	do.							
1872	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Geo. P. Webb.	do.	do.	do.							
1873	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.							
1874	do.	E. H. Euan.	do.	S. H. Scofield.	J.F.Lingafelter.											
1875	do.	do.	do.													

NOTE.—The Constitution of 1854 abolished the office of Associate Judge and substituted that of Probate Judge.

* The Surveyors of the County prior to its organization were as follows: from 1801 to 1804, Elnathan Schofield; from 1804 to 1807, S. H. Smith; from 1807 to 1812, James Dunlap.



Wm. Bell Jr.



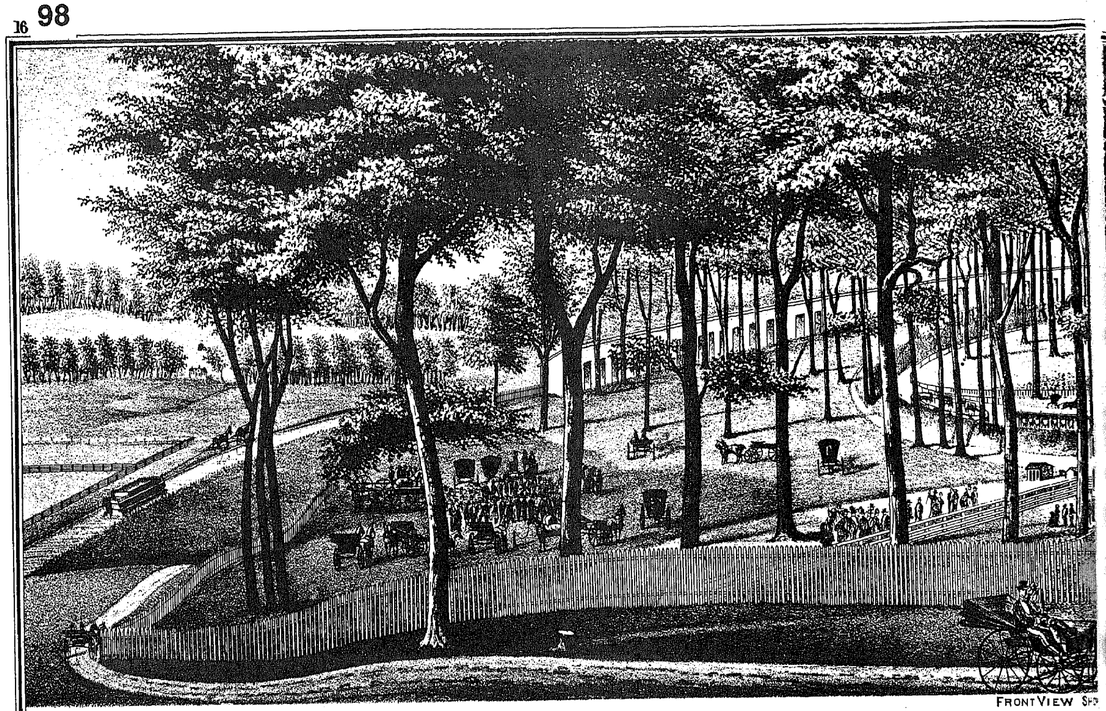
Geo. Frey
Chas. R. Woods
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.



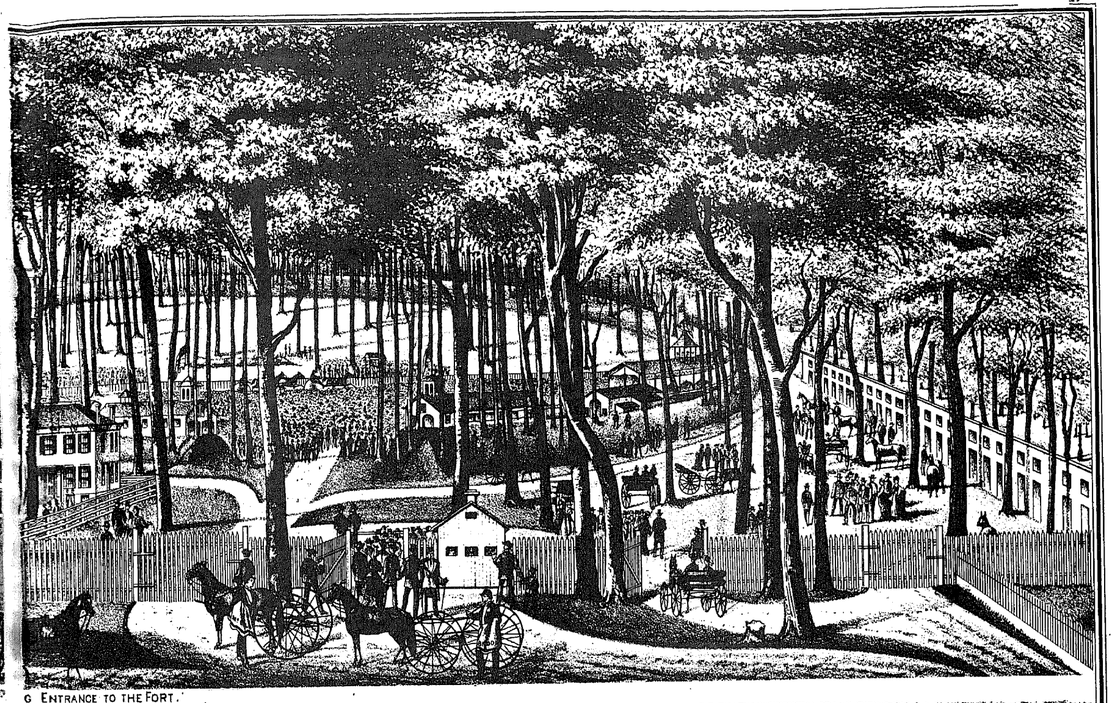
Wm. Taylor



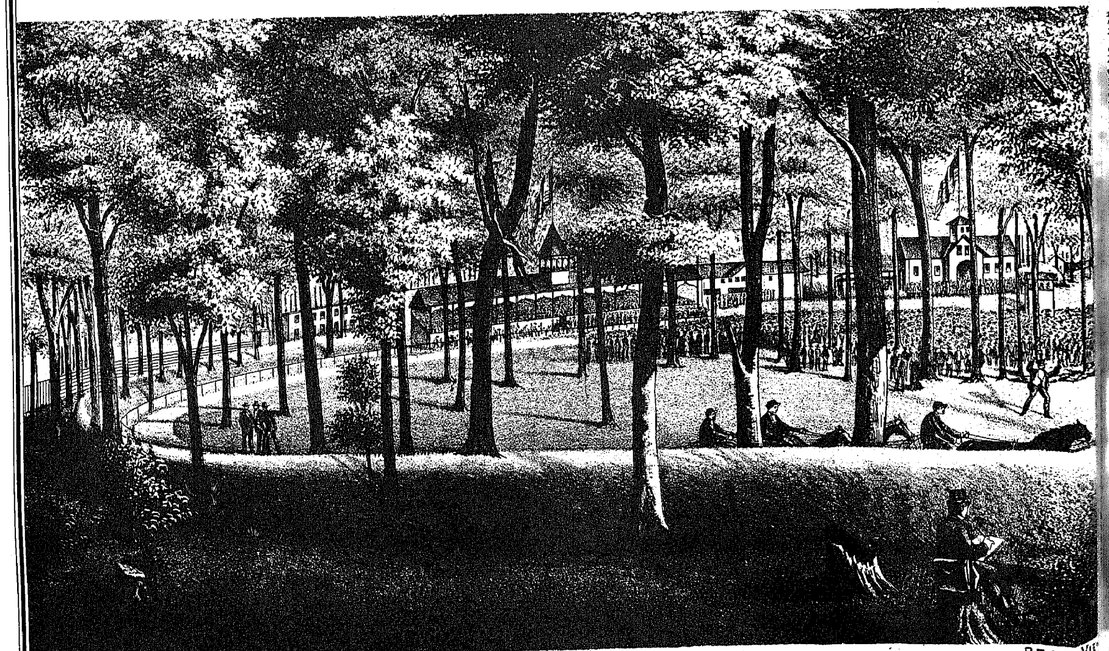
Chas. Follett.



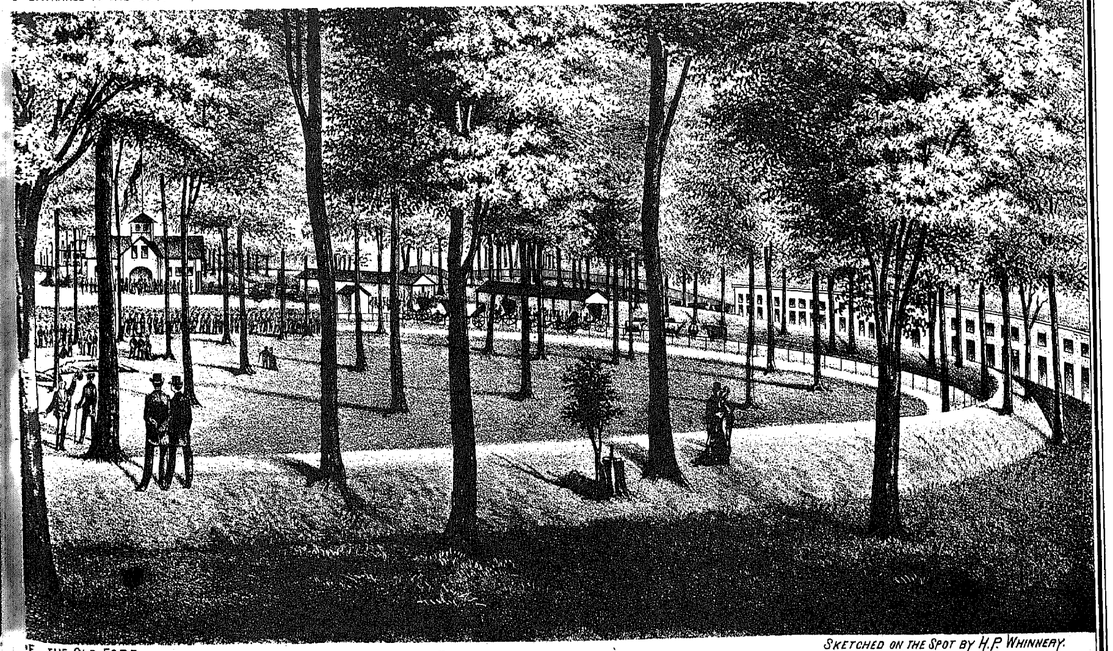
FRONT VIEW SP



G ENTRANCE TO THE FORT.



REAR VIE



F THE OLD FORT.

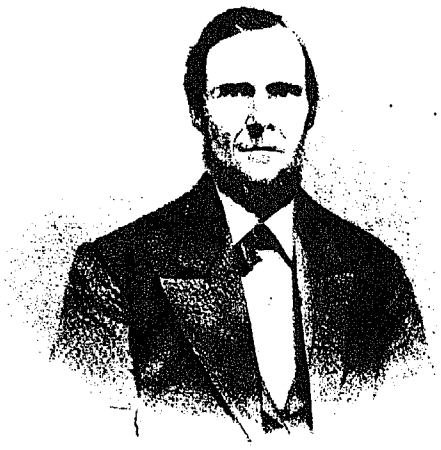
LICKING COUNTY AGRICUL

RAL FAIR GROUNDS AT NEWARK O.

SKETCHED ON THE SPOT BY H.P. WHINNERY.



MARY A. AXLINE.
Born, June the 27th 1846.



ANDREW S. AXLINE.
Born Feb. the 2d 1834.
Died January the 9th 1875.



MRS. D. M. BAKER.



D. M. BAKER.



your Brother affectionately

A.D. Pulsifer



Wm N. Fulton

BORN JANY. 23rd 1841 WESTMORLAND CO. PA.
SETTLED IN LICKING CO. 1844



Mrs W. N. Fulton

BORN IN HOMER LICKING CO. AUG. 10th 1843.



Keziah N. Fulton

BORN OCT. 23rd 1818 WESTMORLAND CO. PA.
SETTLED IN LICKING CO. 1844.

PORTRAITS PHOTO. BY CHASE



E. A. Williams

BORN LIVINGSTON ESSEX CO. NEW JERSEY, NOV. 17, 1804.



S. C. Williams J. P.

BORN JUNE 5, 1817 BLOOMFIELD TP. N JERSEY.



Elizabeth Foster

BORN JAN. 28 1802. WASHINGTON CO. PA. SETTLED IN LICKING CO. 1808



Yours Truly
J. Y. Stewart



Samuel Elliott

BORN FEB 20, 1818 NEWARK TOWNSHIP LICKING CO. OHIO.



E. K. Gilmore

BORN JANUARY 3D 1821
HARRISON TP.



Ezekiel Whitehead M. D.

BORN NOV. 28, 1800 IN ROMULUS, SENECA CO. N. Y. SETTLED IN JERSEY, LICKING CO. JULY 1826



REV. J.B. MOORE.
Born in Market Weighton in the County of York, England.
— February 18th 1814. —
Settled in Licking County, Ohio. in the Spring of 1832.



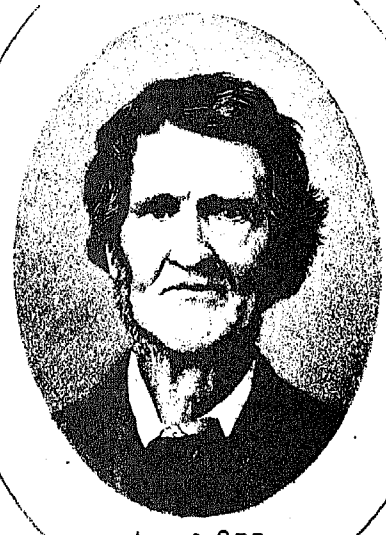
MR. ELI ASHBROOK.



MRS. ELI ASHBROOK.



ELIZABETH DURTHIMER
Born on the 5th day of June 1805
in the State of Virginia, and Married to Jas. Orr.
— on the 20th Oct. 1825. —



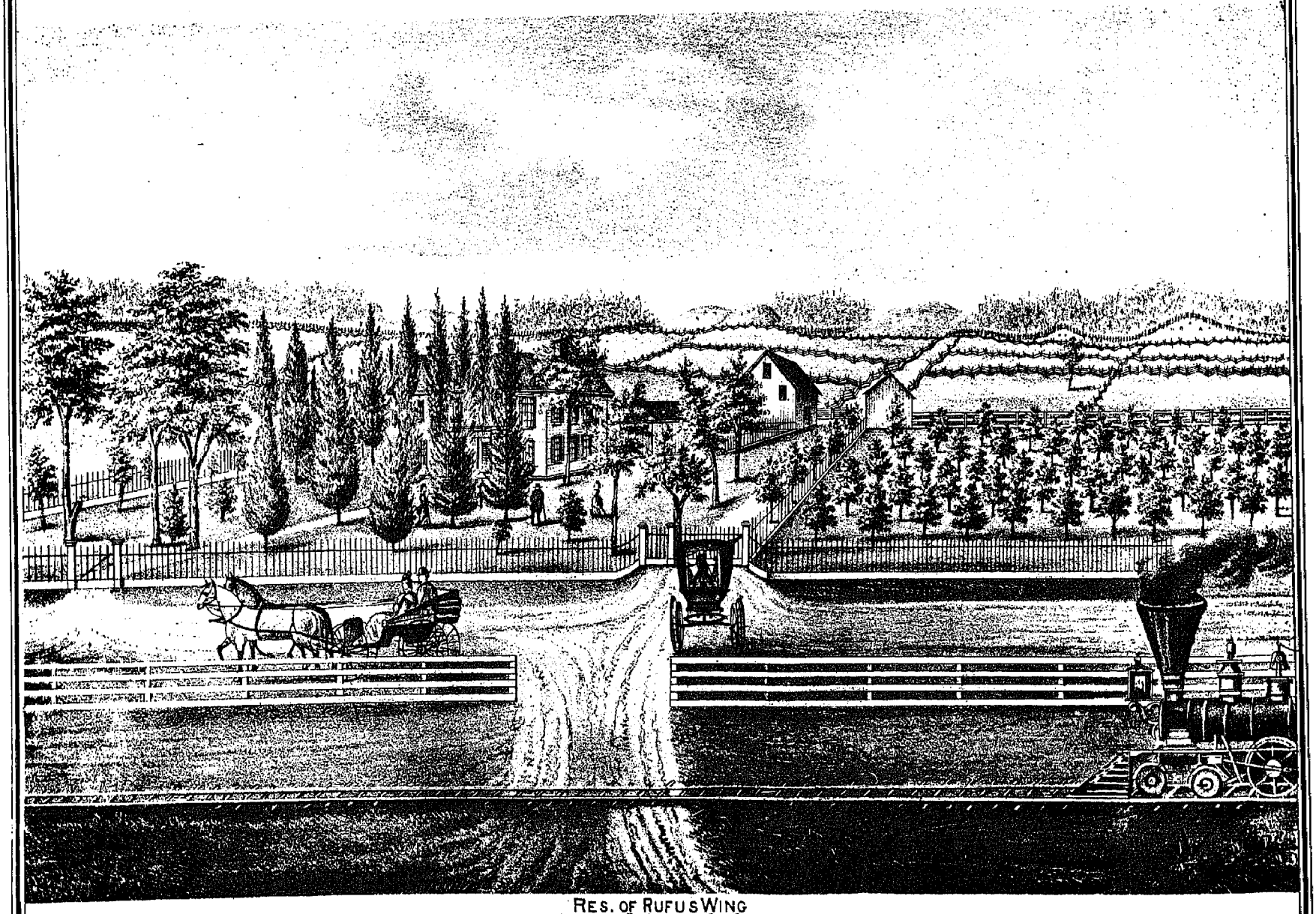
JAMES ORR.
Born on the 22d of Nov. 1803 in the
State of Penna. and came to Licking Co. Ohio
— in 1804. —



MRS. R. WING. DECEASED



Rufus Wing



RES. OF RUFUS WING
NEWTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.

HISTORY OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

[NOTE.—In compiling this history of Licking County, the historian has made free use of material previously collected in newspaper articles by members of the Licking County Pioneer Society and others, without crediting any particular portions to any particular individuals. While indebted to many for aid, he would make special acknowledgment, for assistance rendered him, to Isaac Smucker, Esq., of Newark, and to Captain M. M. Munson, of Granville.]

The first settlers of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys found various forms of earth works in the solitudes of the wilderness overgrown with dense forests. It is said that Ohio alone has ten thousand of these in the form of mounds of various sizes, and fifteen hundred inclosures are scattered throughout the State. They are found in Illinois, Wisconsin, and other Western States, and in the Gulf States, varying in size. Some are small hillocks, two or three feet high, while others assume almost pyramidal magnitude, like the mound at Cahokia, Illinois, which has a base of more than six acres, a summit of nearly five acres in area, and a height of ninety feet.

In few localities in the Mississippi Valley are the works of this ancient extinct race more extensive, more numerous, more diversified in style and character, more gigantic in proportions, than those found in this County.

There are here inclosures, large and small, and of various heights, formed by banks of earth and stone, and of almost all the common geometrical figures, and some of irregular forms not known to geometry. Here are circular, elliptical, and square inclosures; also parallelograms, hexagonals, octagonals, half-moons, open circles, and many of various other shapes. Some are called sacred inclosures, in which religious rites were performed; others are supposed to have been defensive or military structures, while still others were probably constructed for civic purposes; and not a few entertain the belief that some of these inclosures were dedicated to the practice of national games and to the celebration of national festivals.

One of the most extensive and interesting of these inclosures has been called the "Old Fort," and has been many years owned by the Licking County Agricultural Society, which holds its fairs within it.

THE FIRST EXPLORER.

Mr. Isaac Stadden, who came to the Licking Valley in the spring of 1800, was, so far as is known, the first white man to discover and thoroughly explore this remarkable work of the mound-builders. He came upon it, suddenly and unexpectedly, late in October, 1800, while on his way home from a day's deer-hunting in Ramp Creek Valley. The strange circular earth-work, with high banks and a deep ditch inside, was a curiosity,—one that he had never heard of,—and it excited him very much. On reaching home he gave an account of his discovery to Mrs. Stadden, whose curiosity and interest led them to give it a thorough exploration next day, which they did, riding around it on the top of the embankment, notwithstanding it was covered, to a great extent, with trees and undergrowths of vines, beeches, weeds, and wild grasses. Mrs. Stadden was, therefore, probably the first white woman to get a view of the "Old Fort."

Mr. David Duke, about a dozen years after the foregoing event, cut down one of the large trees that stood on the banks of the "Old Fort," and on counting its concentric circles found them to number five hundred and fifty, thus running back the time of the construction of this work of the mound-builders to a period at least six centuries anterior to the present day. Doubtless the mound-builders were here twice six centuries ago.

The following is a description of the "Old Fort:" It is a circular earth-work or embankment, over a mile in circumference, standing, at the present day, at a height of twenty feet, the circle being broken only by an imposing opening or gateway on the east, on either side of which the ditch is deepest and the walls highest. From this gateway run parallel walls of earth, a few rods apart, leading to and communicating with other fortifications in the neighborhood, one of which is an octagon, another oblong, and still another circular.

Those best skilled in antiquarian lore confess themselves puzzled in the investigation to know whether these magnificent ramparts were, far back in the olden times, the theatre of bloody conflict between opposing armies or whether they were devoted to some great religious rites or national festivals. The first impressions they make are decidedly military in their character.

One can easily believe that the immense wall was once thronged with armed ranks, ready to battle to the death in behalf of some great cause. Perhaps a host of invaders thus strengthened their first possession of the country by works that they deemed impregnable, or perhaps it was the last stronghold of some now extinct race. That majestic gateway, could it speak, might tell tales of forlorn hopes marching steadily to the embrace of death, or of struggles at its threshold that would, had they a written history, have been parallels of Thermopylæ.

It was no mere barbaric skill which designed this perfect circle, or the mathematical octagons and parallels which adjoin it.

The engineer who marked out their lines was no rude savage. His brain had pondered to some purpose over the abstractions of angles and curves. And yet, with all the evidence of his skill, we wonder not a little at his design in placing his ditch inside the walls.

Placed on the outside, and before filled as it now is, it would have been a more serious obstacle to an enemy than the embankment itself. This fact, as much as any other, seems to point to some other purpose as to the cause of its construction. A discovery, made a few years ago in the centre of the area, gives plausibility to this conjecture. In removing the apex of Eagle Mound (so called from its resemblance to a bird with extended wings) a flat surface was uncovered, showing evident marks of fire, and having upon it ashes and the remains of charred wood. Here, upon this elevation, once stood, perhaps, an Aztec priest, in sight of multitudes gathered from all parts of the land, celebrating some great religious festival.

Or perhaps there may have been here performed the concluding or the initiatory ceremony of some grand Olympian game, where the strongest and bravest met in mimic war or peaceful tourney, where wrestlers exhibited prodigies of physical exertion, where the fleet of foot earned their oak or laurel chaplets, or where poets, perhaps, recited their amatory lyrics or martial epics to eager ears and appreciative tastes.

But it is mystery,—all mystery. One can but conjecture and wonder,—wonder that a people so evidently great, and possessing so much of civilization, have left nothing engraved or sculptured to perpetuate the great events of their history, or at least to give some faint clue to their origin and fate. But not more silent are the generations of dim old forests that have successively grown and fallen upon this spot than are these works concerning their constructors. They date from an antiquity so remote that even the red man has no legend or tradition to strengthen any of the various hypotheses that have been formed.

In this County are also numerous mounds of stone and earth, large and small, finished and unfinished. Here are sepulchral mounds, used for burial purposes; also sacrificial mounds, which are stratified, and have altars upon which sacrificial offerings were made with fire. There are also temple mounds, which are generally pyramidal, but whether round, square, oblong, oval, or octangular, invariably have flat tops,—truncated,—apparently unfinished. They were probably crowned with temples built of perishable materials, all traces of which have disappeared. These were also used, to some extent, for sepulture.

There are mounds of observation, which are always upon conspicuous points and hills that overlook the valleys. They were doubtless signal-stations or outlooks, and may also have been used for sacrificial and burial purposes. There are also a few symbolical or animal mounds, which, outside of Wisconsin, are very rare. These are gigantic basso-relievos of man, beasts, birds, and reptiles, on the surface of the soil, elevated only a few feet above the natural face of the ground. The original purpose of these effigies or "mounds of imitative form" is not certainly known, but being generally regarded as symbolical they are thus named. Not a few think they were objects of worship. There are but two of those colossal effigies in this vicinity. One of these is in the likeness of a bird, and is called "Eagle Mound," and is found in the centre of the "Old Fort." The other is a representation of a huge "alligator," and occupies the summit of a hill or spur nearly two hundred feet high, which projects boldly into the valley of the middle fork of the three streams that form the Licking River, at Newark. The hill is known as "Alligator Hill," and is five miles west of Newark, in Granville Township. The outline of the figure, whether crocodile or alligator, is clearly defined. The following is its size and proportions: the head, shoulders, and rump have an elevation of from three to six feet, while the average rise of the remainder of this reptilian monster is a foot or two lower. The contour and relative proportions of the animal are approximately represented. The feet or paws are thickest where they unite with the body, and gradually taper off towards the end. The entire length of the monster, from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, following its curvings, is two hundred and four feet. The breadth of the body, at the widest part, is about twenty feet, and the length of the body between the fore legs and the hind legs is fifty feet. The legs are each about twenty-five feet long. The head and tail both come down to a point. On the north side of the animal, he lying with his head nearly to the west, and about in range with the ends of his legs on his right side, is an elevation of a foot or two called the "Altar," which is partially covered with stones that show the action of fire upon them. This altar has a diameter of a few feet only, and from it a narrow, barely perceptible, slightly-elevated graded way leads to the animal, touching it about midway between the fore and hind legs. This effigy is composed of stone and earth, and has become somewhat unsymmetrical and uneven on the surface, under the operation of the plow, as well as the previous process of the clearing of the land and the cutting down of the trees that had grown upon it. Winds blowing down the trees, the roots thereby tearing up the earth and stones of this effigy, and displacing them, also doubtless tended to deface, deform, and partially obliterate it in places. Moreover, the action of the rains and snows of centuries could not have failed, in some measure at least, to have marred its symmetry, its regularity, and well-defined form and shape. The hill upon which this venerable relic of antiquity is found commands an extensive view of the valley, and is itself a conspicuous point. Several fortified hills are in its immediate vicinity, and numbers of mounds are visible from it. The intervening forests alone prevent the view of the extensive works near Newark, or at least a portion of them, from "Alligator Hill." Professor Wilson, in his "Pre-historic Man," assumes that this remarkable work of the mound-builders symbolizes some object of special awe or veneration, thus reared on one of the chief "high places" of the nation, with its accompanying altar, on which the ancient people of the valley could witness the celebration of the rites of their worship. He further observes that its site was obviously selected as the most prominent natural feature in a populous district, abounding with military, civic, and religious structures.

These researches are sufficient to give some idea of the manners and customs of the mound-builders, and to interest the reader in the only records they have left of their unwritten history,—records which, under the hand of a new and more vigorous civilization, are fast passing away. All these earth-work structures may be resolved into two general classes: inclosures and tumuli or mounds. Of these inclosures there are two kinds, distinctive in construction: works for defense and sacred inclosures. The mounds are of four kinds: sacrificial mounds, sepulchral mounds, temple mounds, and mounds for observation. The

WORKS FOR DEFENSE

are found only in strong natural positions, and are often of very great magnitude. The walls of a single system in Warren County, Ohio, consist of nearly four miles of embankment, and contain about sixty-nine thousand cubic yards of excavation. These works occur most frequently upon the summit of steep bluffs and hill-tops, commanding valleys, water-courses, and under mountain-passes. The walls are mostly of earth, though stones were sometimes used, and were protected by deep

outside ditches. They generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and where the nature of the ground would render some points more accessible than others the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow, few in number, and well guarded by mounds placed in the mouth of the entrances, and by strong projecting walls on either side. Not unfrequently the entrances wind through labyrinths of wall, easily defended and artfully calculated to mislead and discourage an enemy. The walls of some of the larger works bear traces of fire, stones in them having been vitrified and fused together by intense heat. It is probable that additional structures of wood were erected on top of the walls, which were fired, perhaps, by victorious foes. The great size of some of them may have been to inclose fields for cultivation, so as to furnish subsistence to the defenders in case of a protracted siege. The choice of position, the outside ditch, the structure, and the strength of these works seem to indicate clearly that they were erected for warlike purposes. In a military point of view they display no little ingenuity; and as implements of warfare must have been very imperfect in those days, these structures were, perhaps, almost impregnable when properly defended. It was the era of weapons of stone. Men had not yet learned to batter down walls with such engines of war as the siege-guns of modern invention. The

SACRED INCLOSURES

are regular in outline, more numerous than the works of defense, and are distinguished from them by having the ditch on the inside of the wall. The embankments vary from two to twenty feet in height; and though often inclosing areas of thirty or forty acres, describe geometrical figures with great accuracy.

Quadrangles, circles, and ellipses seem to have been favorite forms of construction. These inclosures, unless very minute, are always found to contain one or more mounds, one usually occupying the centre of the inclosed area. The inclosed mounds contained altars of stone or burned clay. These contained cavities which are found filled with calcined bones and ashes. So many excavations have been made into them that few traces of the altars or their contents now remain. That these inclosures were not erected for warlike purposes will readily appear from their construction. First, the ditch is on the inside of the wall,—a fact strongly supporting a negative conclusion, as such an arrangement for defense would have been less incommodious to the besiegers than the besieged. Secondly, the gateways are much wider than those of the other inclosures, not so well protected by adjacent works, and consequently much easier of access. Thirdly, these works are found most numerous in the valleys, often lying under and completely commanded by adjacent hills and headlands. Had they been designed for military fortresses, the builders would hardly have rejected the superior position. The altars in the mounds seem to show that the sacred inclosures were in some way connected with the superstitions of the builders. They were probably places set apart for the observance of religious ceremonies.

The "Old Fort," near Newark, Ohio, in possession of the Licking County Agricultural Society, is one of the largest, most beautiful, and best preserved of all the works of this class known in the Mississippi Valley.

We pass now to what are called

THE SECOND-CLASS MOUNDS.

These possess a peculiar interest as being repositories of those relics which more definitely mark the manners and customs of the builders. In form they are generally truncated cones, varying from six to more than a hundred feet in diameter, and from two to sixty feet in height. The

SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS

differ from all others in construction. First, they occur only within the walls or the immediate vicinity of the sacred inclosures; others are often found in independent and isolated positions. Secondly, they contain altars of stone or burned clay. The altars in them are symmetrically shaped, and rest upon the surface of the original earth, directly beneath the apex of the cone. The cavities contain ashes, calcined bones, and often ornaments for the person, implements of war, and articles of pottery and sculpture. Thirdly, they are stratified. The strata are convex layers of clay and loam, alternating above a layer of fine sand that covers the altar itself. The stratification is a most friendly feature in establishing the identity of the relics inclosed, as subsequent deposits could not have been made without disarranging the strata which were placed over the relics of the builders. The

SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS

are more numerous than are those of either of the other classes. Each mound contains a skeleton occupying the same position as that of the altar in the sacrificial kind. The remains of but a single male person occur in each mound, with the exception of the Grave Creek Mound, West Virginia, and the one more recently discovered near Newark, and the labor necessary to erect them must have been very great. It seems highly probable that the mounds of this class mark the resting-places of the distinguished men of this now extinct race, the eminence of each, perhaps, being proportional to the labor and care bestowed upon his sepulchre. The great quantity of implements, and the fine quality of the ornaments buried with these remains, would seem to favor such a conclusion. That fire was used in the burial ceremonies is shown by the quantities of charcoal found just above the remains. As no ashes occur, and the traces of heat remain, the earth above must have been thrown on the fires while burning. Quantities of mica, as well as implements of war, were usually disclosed with the remains. Nothing can be ascertained from the anatomy of the remains. The bones were much decomposed, and the crania were crushed by the weight of the superincumbent earth. Only one or two have ever been recovered entire.

The great stone mound about eight miles south of Newark, and about one mile east of the reservoir on the Licking summit of the Ohio Canal, was one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the State. It was composed of stones, in their natural shape, as they were found on the adjacent grounds, laid up without cement, to the height of from forty to fifty feet, upon a circular base of one hundred and eighty-two feet in diameter. This was surrounded by a low fosse and parapet of an ovate form, with a gateway on the east end, leaving a large open area on the west end of the mound, within the inclosure. In the early settlement of this part of the State the old pioneers say this mound was a great resort for rattlesnakes; and it is told of an old woman who lived near by that, in the spring of the year, she would rake up the forest-leaves around the foot of the mound, and when the weather became warm enough for the snakes to come out to bask in the sun she would set fire to the leaves, which so infuriated the snakes that they would, in their madness, rush into the fire and perish.

When the canal reservoir, which is seven or eight miles long, was made, it was deemed necessary to protect the east bank from abrasion with stone, so that it might be used for the purposes of navigation by tow-boats. The nearest stones available for this purpose were those of the great mound. During the years of 1831–32 from fifty to seventy-five teams were employed in removing this mass of material. It is said that from ten to fifteen thousand wagon-loads were carried away. As the workmen approached the base of the mound they discovered fifteen or sixteen small earth-mounds around or near the circumference of the base, and a similar one in the centre. Nothing else was at that time noticed worthy of attention, and the small mounds were leveled to the ground. No further examination was made into any of these mounds until about 1850, when some of the farmers in the vicinity devoted a part of a day to an exploration of them. They opened two which were not covered with the rubbish. In one was found human bones, with some fluviatile shells, and in the other they dug down to a hard, white fire-clay. Two or three feet below the surface of this they came to a trough similar to those formerly made in the west for feeding pigs, by hollowing out a log. This was overlaid by small logs of wood to serve as a cover, and in it was found the skeleton of a man, around which appeared the impression of a coarse cloth. Within this trough were fifteen copper rings and a breastplate of the same metal. The wood of the trough and covering was in a state of good preservation. The clay which environed it was not only impervious to air, but also to water. Satisfied with their discovery, the explorers covered up the ancient coffin, and all remained undisturbed until the summer of 1860, when the late David Wyrick, of Newark, with the aid of two or three men, raised the rude coffin, with its covering of logs, and took them to Newark. The small round logs that overlaid this sarcophagus were so well preserved that the ends showed the axe-marks, and the steepness of the kerf seemed to indicate that some instrument sharper than the stone axe found throughout the West had been employed to cut them. The woody fibre of the coffin remained firm, but the annulars were partially separated, so as to be slit apart.

In the following November, Mr. Wyrick, with five other men, met at this spot and made further exploration into this mound. They found several articles of stone, among which was a stone box inclosing an engraved tablet in unknown characters, a mortar, made of the fine grained sandstone of the country, and several neatly-worked stones, similar to a mason's plumb bob. The engraved stone gave rise to much speculation as to its origin and signification, with much division of opinion.

In the central mound in the base of the large stone mound, a great number of human bones were found, but no other relics worthy of note. These bones were all deposited in or covered by the humus peat from the adjacent swamp, now covered by the reservoir. It is remarkable that all of those mounds which have been explored contained earth from a distance. The pipe- or fire-clay is found in place at Flint Ridge, six or eight miles distant, and none of that peculiar variety is known in place nearer this vicinity. This ancient work was for burial use, but we know not what faith or what personal distinction induced the construction of a mausoleum of so much labor.

In excavating the pit of the first canal-lock west of Newark, in the spring of 1828, a deposit of human bones was discovered of from twelve to fifteen skeletons, upon which were laid large plates, consisting of mica of the finest quality in regard to transparency and size. No mica is found in any other place in the Mississippi Valley; and the question arises as to where such plates as those, of from eight to ten inches in length by from five to seven inches wide, and from one-half to one inch thick, are to be found. It is evident they must have been brought from a great distance,—perhaps hundreds of miles; and since the quantity, estimated at from twelve to twenty bushels in this place alone, was so great, the labor of transporting it could not have been trivial. It would seem that this mineral was highly esteemed by the mound-builders, since many large plates have been plowed up for several miles around. To what use these plates of transparent mica were put, or what superstition was connected with them, is another riddle that remains to be read. The

TEMPLE MOUNDS

are larger than those of the other classes, but are comparatively seldom found. They are always truncated, and are usually surrounded by embankments. They contain no relics whatever pertaining to the mound-builders. Some have spiral pathways, some steps, and others inclined planes, leading to their summits. From the forms of construction, and the absence of all relics, it is supposed that they were temples or "high places," set apart for the observance of religious ceremonies.

The conical mound in the old cemetery at Marietta, and what are known as the two "elevated plains" belonging to the same group, and near it, are fine examples of the mounds of this class. The great mound at Cahokia, Illinois, is another, and is described as remarkable. It is a parallelogram in form, covers nearly eight acres of ground, and is ninety feet high. Its solid contents have been estimated at twenty millions of cubic feet. The

MOUNDS FOR OBSERVATION

are found upon prominent elevations, and were doubtless the watch-towers and "alarm-posts" of the possessors. They occur in chains and regular systems, and still bear traces of the beacon fires that were lighted upon them. They were doubtless very serviceable in arousing the inhabitants on the approach of an enemy.

The relics exhumed from these earth-works show that the mound-builders had made considerable attainment in the ordinary arts. Fragments of various kinds of pots and vases are found in the sacrificial mounds, often of tasteful patterns and great elegance of finish. In beauty and fineness of material the specimens recovered far surpass the rude products of Indian manufacture. The builders had made some progress in sculpture also, though their skill in the art seems to have been devoted wholly to the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. The human head and figure, and many varieties of animals, birds, and reptiles, have faithful representations in the carved calumets of that old race of smokers. If one may judge from the number of these articles found, smoking was a very universal and respectable practice among them. The number and variety of ornaments and implements are very great, and very much excel the products of the Indians in workmanship. The ornaments comprise beads and pendants and a class of small tablets, which, from their apparent use, have been termed "gorgets." The beads are sometimes of copper, but are mostly perforated shells and the teeth of wild animals. The pendants and gorgets are tastefully fashioned and of very fine finish. Most of them are carved out of beautifully veined slate. They were perforated ostensibly for suspension, but no traces of friction are left to indicate that they were so worn. They may have been the insignia of rank and authority, which were used only on occasions of ceremony. No ornaments of gold and but few of silver are found. The implements, like the ornaments, are creditable specimens of workmanship. They are of stone, bone, and copper, and comprise axes, spear- and arrow-heads, club-heads, sling-shots, pestles for grinding purposes, finely polished tubes for some unknown purpose, chisels, knives, needles, etc. Relics of copper were wrought from the native ore without the intervention of fire. Axes were carved out of green stone and a peroxyd of iron, which are so hard as to put the finest steel files to defiance. Wooden implements were doubtless much used, but of course all traces of them would long since have become lost. These and other relics evidently bear some relation to the superstitions of the builders. The extended and complicated system of structures in the vicinity of Newark, and the relics found in them, both in some aspects peculiar, would seem to indicate the site of an ancient city largely devoted to the observance of religious ceremonies. From the fact that similar relics have been obtained from similar structures in Central and Eastern Asia, and that chains of such structures, more or less modified, extend from Behring's Straits to the southwest through Asia, and to the Northeast through British North America, it has long been a favorite theory with many that the builders were a remnant of the "lost tribes of Israel." The supporters of this theory claim that it is strongly favored by a variety of circumstances, and stands confirmed in the language of prophecy. A theory obtains in regard to the destiny of the race which can be but briefly noticed. Through Central North America the "star of empire" seems to have made its way to the southwest. A chain of earth-works extends from the northeastern portion of the Canadas across the United States to Mexico. Works of greater or less magnitude also occur in some of the States of South America. Traveling southwest through the United States, we find the works becoming more complicated in construction and growing in magnitude, until the great teocallis of the Aztecs is reached, of which the pyramid of Cholula is a striking example. Upon these and kindred facts the theory starts that the builders, being pressed by Northern tribes, slowly extended their civilization over successive stages to the southwest. It can easily be conceived that, following fertile valleys and living on the fat of the land, throwing up stronger fortifications for their better protection, increasing in numbers from year to year, and perfecting their civilization by vigilance and activity, the race might flourish awhile, and then, under a tropical sun, upon a soil producing its fruits without cultivation, growing luxurious and indolent in their habits, soon fall an easy prey through pestilence or war, or both, to their hardier neighbors of the North. The strong works for defense that thread their line of march show that they were subject to invasions from some quarter.

We can easily conceive, too, that from the conquerors and the remnant of the conquered a new race might spring up and carry on such a civilization as Cortes found under the Montezumas, as Pizarro found among the Peruvians at the dawn of the fifteenth century. The history of the Sclavonic tribes of Europe furnishes examples of such possibilities, and from the few facts we have, this theory seems as probable as any other. But though all is speculation in regard to their origin and fate, we may arrive at some more definite conclusions, perhaps, respecting the condition and character of this now extinct race.

First, the mounders were a numerous people. The number and magnitude of their works impress the beholder with this idea at once. Large mounds were erected, the material of which is entirely foreign to the localities where they are found, and which was not transported by railroad and gravel-cars, as materials are transported at the present day. Whole cities of mounds, walls, and circumvallations, laid out and constructed with great care and cost of labor, show that large numbers must have been employed. They have left behind them single fortresses which would require scores of workmen, with all the appliances of modern art, many months to construct. Second, they were an agricultural people. Their works, save those of a warlike character, occur in valleys where the soil is richest and best adapted to cultivation. Indeed, agriculture is essential to the very existence of a population so dense as that of the builders must have been. Third, they were not a savage people. The general features of the remains show that they had made advancement in civilization by no means inconsiderable. The accuracy of the earth-work figures evince a knowledge of mathematical principles. Perfect circles, squares, and rectangles, and equal areas inclosed by adjacent works, are not the results of chance. Rude nations delight in caricatures of men and beasts in terrible monstrosities. The builders preserve the closest fidelity to nature in all their representations. Fourth, they were doubtless a superstitious people. The labor bestowed upon what were obviously places of worship indicates their zeal in devotional exercises. Calcined human bones are found in the sacrificial altars, and it is not improbable that they made sacrifices of victims taken in war. The temple mounds bear a striking resemblance to the teocallis of the Aztecs, and suggest a kindred purpose. It is a significant fact that no idols have yet been discovered among the relics. Fifth, they had no little military sagacity, as is well shown in the construction of their fortresses. The positions for defense were admirably chosen, and the works erected upon them were very skillfully designed. Sixth, as a people they probably had no written language. Relics of stone, bearing inscriptions upon them, have been found in the vicinity of Newark, but these are few in number, and no others have been found like them elsewhere. If translated correctly, they bear inscriptions to the Deity. It is significant also that these relics are found in a locality of works generally ascribed to religious origin and purpose. They may have been held in possession by the priests or those who conducted their religious rites, and were not necessarily or probably understood by the people. The absence of all written records favors the hypothesis that their language was not a written one. Seventh, the antiquity of the mounds is very great. None of them occur upon the lower river terraces, and as there is no good reason why they should not have been constructed upon these terraces, if formed, we are left to conclude that they were thrown up at a period prior to the formation of such terraces. Again, works occur which were half carried away by the shifting of a river-channel, and yet the remaining portions are now distant from one to three-fourths of a mile from the present channel, with three or four terraces intervening. Each of these terraces was formed by the subsidence of the stream, and required centuries to accumulate. How the race became extinct, whence its origin, and precisely at what age it flourished, are problems still unsolved. Investigation has given much light, and it is hoped that much may yet be revealed.

FIRST INHABITANTS.

The mound-builders were in all probability the first inhabitants of this country. Some think they were Egyptians, some Hindoos, some Phœnicians or some other maritime nation of Asia, while Mr. Jefferson, a philosophic historian, as well as other authors, maintain that they were the "lost tribes of Israel," who, in the language of uncanonical scripture, "took counsel to go forth into a farther country, where never mankind dwelt." Mr. Jefferson's view is regarded with most favor. Asiatics they doubtless were, and most likely reached this continent by way of the Aleutian Islands or Behring's Straits. What became of them is not known. If not exterminated by war, famine, or pestilence, they probably moved southward and became merged into the Toltecs, who reached Mexico from the North, in the seventh century. Possibly they were the predecessors of the Toltecs, of whom history is silent. Some think, and not without some plausibility, that they finally became the Aztecs, and, as such, first appeared upon the page of history on this Continent. But whatever the truth may be on these several points, they have left in this region unmistakable evidence of having been a numerous and by no means a barbarian race. The next inhabitants were the

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS,

and of them we have some authentic and reliable knowledge. Previous to the year 1800 there were several Indian villages within the present limits of Licking County. One of these was called Raccoon town, and was situated on the Raccoon bottom, near Johnstown. Another was on the "Bowling Green," near the Licking, about five miles below Newark. The Indians had also some huts, wigwams, and small villages, which they occupied temporarily, on the Licking bottoms, a mile or two below the junction of the north and south forks, as well as at some other points. A few Shawnees camped for a time on Shawnee Run, near or on the farm once owned by P. N. O'Bannon, Esq., which circumstance gave name to the stream. One of the Indian tribes called the North Fork Pataskala, and the main stream below was also so called; but one or more of the tribes also called the latter Lick Licking. The last name is supposed to have been given it from the fact of their being in early times some "saltlicks," as they were called, upon or near its banks, which were much resorted to by buffalo and deer, and, subsequent to the settlement of the country, by domestic animals. It is not known that the Indians ever killed any whites within the present limits of this County, nor that they practiced any barbarities towards them.

Up to the year 1800 there were no roads, nothing but Indian trails. No wheeled vehicle ever entered what is now Licking County before the close of the last century. Until after the year 1800 there was here no school-house or teacher, church or minister, mill or mail, post-office or postmaster, no weddings, only one birth, no deaths. The

FIRST WHITE MAN

that came within the present limits of this County was Christopher Gist. He was a frontiersman and land-surveyor, who was employed to explore the country on both sides of the Ohio River, in 1750, in the interests of a land company called the "Ohio Company," which was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginia gentlemen and others, including two brothers of George Washington.

THE FIRST INDIAN TRADER.

Not far from the year 1790 the father of the late Benjamin Elliott established himself as an Indian trader at "Montour's Point," where, for some time, he exchanged goods and trinkets with the Indians for furs. Hearing that the Indians were threatening to take his scalp, he made with all speed for the white settlements on the east side of the Ohio, and never returned. "Montour's Point" was a point of land once owned by Charles Montgomery. It was so called by the early settlers because, as tradition has it, an Indian by the name of Montour had once camped there.

William Dragoo was probably the second white man that passed through this region. He and his mother were captured by the Ottawa Indians in 1786. The Indians killed and scalped her, but took him to the Maumee country, and on their way camped at the junction of the north and south forks of Licking over night. He remained with them twenty years, took a squaw to wife, and raised a small family of half-Indian children.

The first settlement in this County was made in 1798, on the Bowling Green, between Montour's Point and the Licking Creek, about half a mile above the mouth of the Bowling Green Run, by Elias Hughes and John Ratliff. They came from Virginia. Elias Hughes was the elder of the two, and the uncle of Ratliff.

We digress from the legitimate line of history to give a brief account of Mr. Hughes, together with some incidents of his life, as illustrative of the adventures, hardships, and perils undergone by the first settlers.

The Indians had murdered many of the whites on the frontiers, their women and children included, under circumstances of atrocity but seldom paralleled. Hughes's father, and others of his kindred, and also a young woman to whom he was betrothed, had been massacred by them. These acts of atrocious barbarity made him ever after an unrelenting and merciless enemy of the whole race of redskins; and in retaliation for their numerous butcheries his deadly rifle was brought to bear fatally upon many of their number in after-years. It is but an act of simple justice to the memory of this veteran pioneer, who was well known as an Indian-hater and an Indian-killer, that the provocations he had be fully presented and properly understood. Born and raised on the frontiers, among a rude and unlettered people, and untaught and wholly uncultivated and unenlightened as he was, it is not surprising that, under all these circumstances,—considering, too, the horrid aggravation he had,—he should have given rather full play to strong and malignant passions, and that he should have cherished, even to old age, the harsher and more revengeful feelings of his nature. His vindictiveness or sense of justice led him to keep accounts about balanced between the whole race of red men and himself. This he did fully so long as the Indians maintained a hostile attitude towards the whites,—perhaps a little longer. He owed them nothing at the final settlement.

The treaty of Greenville, commonly called "Wayne's Treaty," made and ratified in 1795, terminated Indian hostilities; or rather the defeat of the Indians, the previous year, by General Wayne, in the battle of the "Fallen Timbers," near the rapids of the Maumee, brought about that result, and hence scouts were no longer required. Elias Hughes, like the Moor in Shakspeare, when he reached the con-

viction that "Othello's occupation's gone," now finding his services as a scout no longer in demand, surrendered his commission of captain of scouts, and directed his attention to more pacific and less hazardous pursuits. And here it may be stated that he had been commissioned by that distinguished frontiersman, Colonel Benjamin Wilson, the father of our fellow-citizen, Daniel Wilson, and of the late Mrs. Dr. John J. Brice, as a captain of scouts.

In 1796 Hughes entered the service as a hunter of a surveying party, who were about to engage in running the range-lines of lands lying in part in what is now Licking County. The fine bottoms of the Licking were thus brought to his notice, and he resolved to leave his mountain home, in the "Old Dominion," and locate himself and family on the uncultivated and more fertile lands of the Licking Valley, beyond the white settlements. Accordingly, in the spring of 1797, he gathered together his limited effects, and with his wife and twelve children started for the mouth of the Licking, most of them going on foot, and the remainder on pack-horses. This point has been made accessible to footmen and horseback travelers by the location and opening in the year before, by Zane and others, the road from Wheeling to Maysville, and also of a road previously cut out from Marietta up the Muskingum River. John Ratliff, who was a nephew of Hughes, came with his wife and four children, with the latter, and in the same manner, to the mouth of the Licking. Here they remained one year, and in the spring of 1798 both families, numbering twenty-one persons, moved in the same style to the "Bowling Green," twenty miles up the Licking from its mouth, and there made the first permanent white settlement in the territory now forming Licking County. They erected their cabins near the mouth of the Bowling Green Run, about four miles below Newark, on the banks of the Licking, and about half a mile or less apart. These were probably the first cabins erected within the present limits of the County. They found the "Bowling Green" a level, untimbered green lawn or prairie, and they at once proceeded to raise a crop of corn. This was probably the first corn crop raised in this County. The nearest neighbors of Hughes and Ratliff, for two years, lived about ten miles down the Licking, one of whom was Philip Barrick, who, in 1801, moved up the valley and located near the "Licking Narrows."

The Hughes and Ratliff colony subsisted mainly on the meat of wild animals of the forest, and on the fish caught and "gigged" in the Licking, although a considerable crop of vegetables and corn was raised the first and subsequent years.

Ratliff, in some particulars, was a different style of man from Hughes. He was much more given to the peaceful avocations of life, and, for one reared on the frontiers, had not been largely engaged in border warfare, though he, as well as Hughes, was considerably devoted to the chase, to fishing, trapping, bee-hunting, as well as to the pursuit of the ferocious animals of the forest and the birds of prey that tenanted this wilderness.

In 1799 a son was born to Elias Hughes, and he was the only accession to the Bowling Green Colony in that year. This was the first birth in the present limits of Licking County.

In the year 1800 Benjamin Green, Richard Pitzer, Isaac Stadden, Samuel Elliott, and John Stadden settled in the Licking Valley, between Newark and the Bowling Green, and John Van Buskirk located in the South Fork Valley (now Union Township).

John Stadden had been with a surveying party that surveyed these lands into townships, and had formed a favorable opinion of Licking, and induced his brother Isaac to accompany him. John Stadden was then without a family. In July the Elliotts and Staddens returned to their homes, the former to Maryland, the latter to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and made arrangements to move their families. Isaac Stadden, with his wife and two children and brother, arrived in August, 1800; Captain Elliott in September of the same year. The latter had quite a large family. He also brought cattle, which had to roam at large, and endangered the corn, which was all exposed, so the owners of the corn had to inclose their fields, which was done mostly by making brush-fences.

John Larabee, James Maxwell, and others came in the spring of 1801.

In the year 1801 an event of no inconsiderable importance transpired at the "Bowling Green." Two Indians came along one night and stole four horses. They belonged to Elias Hughes, John Ratliff, John Weedman, a recent emigrant, and a Mr. Bland, who lived at the mouth of Licking, but who was at this time visiting Hughes. In the morning after their horses were stolen their owners determined to pursue and kill the thieves, feeling assured that they were Indians. Weedman backed out, but Hughes, Ratliff, and Bland, being well armed, started in pursuit. They were enabled to follow the trail, readily tracking them through the grass and weeds. Overtaking them on Owl Creek, they shot them. Bland's flint did not strike fire, but Hughes's and Ratliff's did, and those Indians stole no more horses. When the Indians were overtaken, and it was evident that the horses would be recovered, Bland and Ratliff relented, and, feeling less sanguinary than when they started on the pursuit, they suggested to Hughes to let the thieves escape after the horses were obtained, but the latter was not that style of man. He negatived their proposition in such emphatic terms, and in the use of such forcible expletives of the profane order as were common among frontiersmen in those days, as to soon bring them to the determination with which they set out. When Hughes said a thing must be done, and he could do it or cause it to be done, it was done. This was one of those cases; he had his way; they had agreed to kill the Indian horse-thieves; *and they did.* Hughes knew them, and believed them to have been engaged in stealing horses and then returning them to their owners for a compensation in skins and furs.

This sanguinary transaction necessitated the erection of a blockhouse on the "Bowling Green" as a means of protection against the infuriated friends of the defunct horse-thieves, who were greatly incensed against those they suspected of killing them, but it never became necessary to defend it, the Indians finally deciding it inexpedient to assault it. One evening, however, after the excitement had nearly subsided, two well-armed Indians entered Hughes's cabin, and in a menacing manner introduced the subject of the killing of those Indians. Mrs. Hughes seeing that trouble might be had with their visitors, quietly sent for Ratliff, who readily responded, rifle in hand. Hughes in those days always carried a butcher knife in his belt, and he also had a rifle at hand. Bloody work seemed imminent, but the Indians, after remaining face to face with those veteran backwoodsmen all night, sometimes in rather spirited discussion, deemed it wise, in the early morning, to retire without any hostile act.

The first marriage in this County was John Stadden and Elizabeth Green, in the month of December, 1800. This made another family in Newark Township. The first death within the present limits of the County was that of an infant child of John and Elizabeth Green Stadden, in the latter part of 1801. The second death was probably that of Mrs. John Ratliff, in 1802, the only probable exception being that of a Mrs. Jones, who died about the same time on the Munson farm, in Greenville Township, four miles west of Newark, where her husband, John Jones, had erected the first cabin in the Township, being the one in which she died. The first sermon preached within the present limits of this County was preached at the Shawnee Run cabin of Mr. Green, probably a short time before his removal to Hog Run, in the spring of 1802. Rev. Mr. McDonald, a Presbyterian, was the preacher. And Mr. Green's cabin was found in 1803 by that distinguished itinerant pioneer Methodist, Rev. Asa Shinn, who made it a preaching-place throughout the year that he had charge of Hock-hocking Circuit. He organized a society at Mr. Green's in 1804, which was the first religious society or church organized in the territory which now constitutes Licking County. Mrs. Green and her daughter Sarah, Richard Pitzer and his wife, and John Stadden and Jacob Swieher, both sons-in-law, with their wives, composed about all the members of this family-church in the wilderness when first organized. The first school-teacher who taught within the present limits of the County was very probably James Maxwell, who came in 1801, and did his first teaching, probably, in the Larabee colony, on the Bowling Green, about 1802. He devoted himself to teaching for many years. The first woven fabric made in this County was manufactured out of nettle-stalks, gathered by Captain Elliott and his sons. The nettle then grew three or four feet high in the rich bottom land. The stalks were prepared as the inhabitants afterwards prepared the flax and hemp, and produced a good textile fibre in such quantity that the family spun and wove a good strong web of nettle linen, and this was perhaps the only woven fabric from the nettle ever made in the State.

THE WELSH SETTLEMENT.

In 1801, or earlier, when all of Licking County constituted Licking Township, Fairfield County, Mr. Thomas Phillips and Mr. Theophilus Rees purchased two thousand acres of land, situated in what is now the northeastern quarter of Granville Township. It bordered on the McKean Township line, and extended almost to Newark Township. They purchased of Mr. Sampson Davis, a Welshman, of Philadelphia, who was then an extensive dealer in Western lands. The purchase was made upon the condition that the land proved, upon a view of it, to be as represented, the purchasers not having seen it.

Late in the same year Mr. Theophilus Rees sent his son John to erect a cabin and clear some of his land (the western half of the tract having become his), and sow it in wheat, so as to furnish bread for the family upon their arrival during the next year. He cleared the land, sowed it in wheat, and harrowed it in by dragging brush over it with his own hands, his horse having strayed away. He also erected a hut or cabin, which he occupied during this initial effort at farming in the wilderness. In 1802 Mr. Theophilus Rees, with his family, David Lewis, a son-in-law of Mr. Rees, and David Thomas, another son-in-law, with their families, and Simon James, without his family, left their homes, in Bulah, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of permanently occupying and improving the Welsh Hills purchase. Mr. James built a cabin on the Phillips tract, and cleared some land, and then returned to Cambria. In 1804 he brought his family to the Welsh Hills settlement. Theophilus Rees, David Lewis, David Thomas, Simon James, and Jimmy Johnson were therefore the Welsh Hills pioneers. These early settlers endured great hardships and privations, both in reaching their wild western homes and during the first few years after their arrival. They had to cut out roads to enable them to get to the spot with wheeled vehicles, selected for their future homes. The roads over which they traveled, after crossing the Ohio River, were of recent construction, and but little better than blind paths through the woods. They generally came in wagons, but a few are said to have brought their families in canoes to Zanesville. Indians often visited the "Welsh Hills settlement" in early times, but they were not hostile. They did no harm to the settlers, except to frighten the women and children, and were therefore not very welcome visitors.

The early time Welsh emigrants to Licking, with but few if any exceptions, had but a limited knowledge of the English language. Settled together on contiguous tracts of land, and in close proximity to each other, and forming a community by themselves, composed almost exclusively of Welshmen, who spoke Welsh and who knew little of any other language, they were enabled for many years to attain their wishes and give practical effect to their notions with a good degree of success; and the Welsh language, and no other, continued to be spoken in many of the families for a long series of years.

The Welsh pioneers, as well as the present population of Licking County, may be characterized as pre-eminently religious, adhereing generally either to the Baptist, Methodist, or Congregational churches. The Welsh people of Licking County sustain five churches exclusively, besides forming an integral portion of a number of others, in which they receive religious instruction in the English language. The present occupants of the Welsh Hills, the descendants of the pioneer settlers, have become considerably Americanized, readily adapting themselves to American institutions, language, habits, customs, ideas, and modes of thought. They are distinguished for their honesty, sobriety, industry, frugality, and good citizenship generally, and can justly claim a good degree of exemption from debasing habits, from indulgence in groveling propensities, from drunkenness, and the debauchery, vice, and crime which degrade humanity.

THE WELSH HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized September 4, 1808, by Elder James Sutton, assisted by a Mr. Stendman, in the cabin of Mr. David Thomas. It was styled the "First Regular Baptist Church of Granville," and continued to be known by that name until 1819, when, upon the organization of the regular Baptist Church in the village of Granville, its name was changed to its present title.

This church, as originally organized, consisted of nine members, whose names were as follows: Theophilus Rees, David Thomas, Jr., Nathan Allyn, Jr., David Lobdell, Joshua Lobdell, Thomas Powell, Elizabeth Rees, Elizabeth James, and Mary Thomas. Theophilus Rees was elected Deacon; Joshua Lobdell, Clerk.

This congregation worshiped in private houses for some time; but during the year 1809 a log building, in size about eighteen by twenty feet, with puncheon floor, was erected on the Rees purchase, one mile northeast of Granville, which was used more or less as a church and school-house for several years, when a building, twenty by twenty-four feet, was erected two miles north of the first building of round logs, with puncheon floor and pulpit. A flourishing Sabbath-school has also been connected with this church from its early beginning.

THE WELSH HILLS CEMETERY.

This piece of ground was donated by Deacon Theophilus Rees, on February 6, 1808, for a burial-place, and on the same day, Rees, son of David Thomas, was buried therein, and was the first interment in this cemetery.

THE WELSH METHODIST CHURCH.

This denomination held service in what was called the Stone School-house, situated two miles northeast of Granville, on the Utica and Granville Road. This church was organized in October, 1835, by Rev. Edward Jones, assisted by Rev. William Morgan. The original members were William T. Williams, Mrs. Williams, James Evans, Mrs. Evans, Alban Albans, Mrs. Albans, John J. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Robert Walter, William Parry, William Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Jenkin Hughes, John Jones, Mrs. Kinor Hughes, Nathaniel Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Albans, Miss Albans, and Miss Jane Davis. Rev. William Morgan was the settled pastor. Services in this church have always been conducted in the Welsh language.

NATURAL SCENERY.

This County was originally thickly covered with a great variety of huge forest-trees, and also with a dense and almost impenetrable undergrowth of shrubs and bushes. The earth was also thickly clad with a luxuriant growth of indigenous grasses, weeds, and trailing vines, with the exception of a very brief period during the winter months. Of prairies there were few, and none contained more than a very limited number of acres. Among the principal of these was the Bowling Green prairie, or rather, series of prairies, commencing about four miles below Newark and extending a mile or more on the Licking bottoms. Here it was where Hughes and Ratliff squatted and erected their huts or cabins, in 1798, and raised the first crop of corn ever raised by white men within the present limits of Licking County. One mile below Newark, in the valley of the Licking, was another one or more, on which Messrs. Isaac and John Stadden raised corn in the year 1800. Besides these, there were several prairies of smaller extent down the Licking Valley. There was a prairie in Washington Township, called the Cranberry Prairie, known also in early times as the Worthen Prairie. It was large compared with most of the prairies, and in portions of it partook more of the character of a swamp than of a prairie. One of the most celebrated of the prairies was situated a little over a mile west of Newark, in Cherry Valley, and was generally known as the "Cherry Valley Prairie." Here John Jones, the first settler of Granville, is thought to have raised corn in 1800, or perhaps not until 1801. It was also extensively used as a race-course by the early settlers for a number of years. Ultimately most of its surface became measurably covered with water, and hence unfitted for tillage or horse-racing. In this condition it remained for nearly thirty years, and until drained by ditching, when much of the area composing it became plow-land, and most of the remainder good grass land for pasturage. This and the Cranberry Prairie were among the most extensive of Licking County prairies.

The "Little Bowling Green," situated between the National Road and the Perry County line, in Bowling Green Township, on the waters of the Maxahala, was a small prairie, and was first cultivated in 1802. It gave name to the Township in which it is situated, and which was organized in 1808.

There were several prairies along the southern borders of Union Township, one being of considerable magnitude. Also one or, rather, two of them separated by a narrow belt of timber in the junction of Bloody Run and Brushy Fork, in McKean Township, called Plum Prairie, and sometimes Plum Orchard. It was famous for its abundant yield of prairie-rattlesnakes. Besides these there were a number of others in different sections of the County, but they were generally of very small size. This County may therefore be considered to have belonged essentially to the class known as wilderness or heavy-timbered country, as the acreage or superficial area of the prairie bore too insignificant a proportion to the timbered land to be taken into account.

SWAMPS.

Of swamps there were many, but most of them were small. In fact, most of the prairies had the characteristics of swamps as much as of prairies, rendering their correct classification somewhat difficult.

Some of the most notable swamps were on the Bowling Green, five miles below Newark, and at several other points in the Licking Valley, one a mile north of Newark, on the farm once owned by Captain Archibald Wilson, where he settled in 1806; also the Bloody Run Swamp, near the Fairfield County line, as well as others in the same Township, and those in the vicinity of the reservoir, besides many others of smaller size, among which may be mentioned Wolf Swamp, in Liberty, one in the southeast part of Lima, and several in the southern portion of Hartford Township.

Ponds were numerous, but not of large size. The Goose Pond, two miles northwest of Newark, covering from fifty to sixty acres, was one of the largest. The Dewcose Ponds, in the southern part of Union Township, the Log Pond, a mile northwest of Newark, and the famous pond that ornamented the public square, in Newark, as late as 1830, were among the principal ones.

Of lakes there was but one thus called, and so diminutive in size that it is entitled to be styled only a lakelet. It is situated near the mouth of the Lake Fork in Washington Township, and covers fifty or sixty acres. It abounded in fish, aquatic plants, some amphibious animals, as well as wild geese and ducks, and was the scene in early times of much sport to anglers and hunters. The water is of very considerable depth in places. It is generally known as Smoot's Lake, a gentleman of that name being owner of most of it.

It might be more appropriate to place the reservoir in the category of lakes than of ponds. If so, it makes the second, although only a portion of it is in Licking County. It is situated in the southern portion of the Townships of Licking and Union, and in the Counties of Perry and Fairfield, and now embraces an area of more than three thousand acres, probably one-third of it belonging to Licking County. Its limits were somewhat extended in 1828 by the construction of the Ohio Canal, of which it is a feeder, and made navigable to Thornport from the canal. The depth of water was considerable in places, and in early times it abounded in fish and game, and was regarded as a perfect paradise for the fisherman and fowler.

SPRINGS

were numerous, but there were few of large size. The "Big Spring," upon the farm originally settled by General John Spencer, in Newton Township, in 1805, is among the most noteworthy. It, or rather several springs, after uniting, flowed a sufficiency of water to run the machinery of a grist- and saw-mill for many years after the first settlement of the County. It has yielded to the general law, and now discharges a reduced quantity of water, no longer furnishing motive power for machinery, although there is still sufficiency of water for that purpose, on a more limited scale. Among the large springs are several north of Centreville Street, in Granville Township, and another, or rather two that form one, on the Welsh Hills, being the head or source of the Goose Pond Run. The two rise within two feet of each other, and, flowing together, make one spring. The one is what is called hard water and the other soft water, thus presenting the anomalous feature of being hard water on one side and soft water on the other. It is on the farm once owned by William Cramer, in Granville Township. It had a copious flow of water in early times, and was reckoned among the largest class of springs. One or two of the largest springs are situated about one mile north of Newark, near the North Fork, on the farm first settled by Mr. Jacob Wilson. Of chalybeate or mineral springs there are none worthy of note.

STREAMS.

Of running streams, Licking County was abundantly furnished. Nearly all the water of the County flows into the Muskingum River by way of the Pataskala or Licking River and the Wakatomika. The exceptions are that the rains, falling upon the southern portions of Hopewell, Bowling Green, Franklin, and Licking Townships, find their way into the Maxahala or Jonathan's Creek, which, after passing through a portion of Perry County, empties into the Muskingum three miles below Zanesville. The rains falling upon the western portions of the Townships of Hartford, Monroe, Jersey, Lima, and Etna flow by way of the Black Lick and Big Walnut Creeks into the Scioto River.

The South Fork of Licking rises in the northwest corner of Jersey and runs through Lima, Harrison, Union, Licking, and Newark Townships, passing in its meanderings a short distance in Fairfield County, and unites with the North Fork at Newark, the two forming the Licking River.

Hog Run and Ramp Creek are tributaries of the South Fork, both entering that stream at nearly the same point, in Licking Township. The former rises in Franklin Township, and runs westwardly; the latter in Harrison Township, and runs in an easterly direction through Union Township.

The Raccoon or Middle Fork, another tributary of the South Fork, has its sources in the Townships of Hartford and Monroe, and, after passing through the Townships of St. Albans, Granville, and Newark, empties into the South Fork half a mile above the junction of the latter with the North Fork, at Newark.

The Otter Fork has its source in Knox County, and, after meandering through Hartford Township, passes through Bennington and into Burlington Township, where, with other small streams from Knox County, it flows into the North Fork of the Licking.

The Lake Fork rises in Bennington and Liberty Townships, and, after passing through Burlington Township, discharges itself into the North Fork, two miles south of Utica, in Washington Township.

The Clear Fork rises in Liberty Township, as does also Brushy Fork, and both find their way into the North Fork, the former at Vanattasburg, and the latter one mile farther south, both in Newton Township.

The North Fork rises in Knox County, and, after flowing through the Townships of Bennington, Burlington, Washington, Newton, and Newark, unites at the city of Newark with the South Fork, the two forming the Licking or Pataskala River, the main stream of the country, which, after passing through Madison and Hanover Townships, empties into the Muskingum River, at Zanesville.

The Brushy Fork and the Clay Lick are both tributaries of the Licking River. The former has its source in Muskingum County, and, after winding around through the valleys and rocky, mountainous regions of the "Flint Ridge," passes through Hopewell and Hanover Townships, and, in the last-named Township, empties into the Licking. The latter rises in Hopewell, and, after passing through Franklin, empties into the Licking River at the Township line between Madison and Hanover.

The Rocky Fork heads in Washington Township, and, after meandering through the deep gorges, precipitous banks, abrupt slopes, and steep bluffs of Eden, Mary Ann, and Hanover Townships, empties into the Licking River at the head of the "Narrows of Licking," in Hanover Township.

The Wakatomika rises in Knox County, and, after flowing through Fallsbury and Perry Townships, empties into the Muskingum River at Dresden.

LANDSCAPES.

The territory of this County, in its wilderness state, presented landscapes of a greatly diversified character; landscapes of all intermediate grades ranging, on the one hand, between that furnished by the subdued tameness of a common oak forest, without undergrowth, and, on the other hand, that presented by the romantic wildness of such mountain scenery as met the eye of the pioneers in the midst of the rough, almost impassable spurs and burr-covered steeps of the "Flint Ridge;" the high, inaccessible bluffs, the rocky, and almost perpendicular, ever-green covered banks, and the deep impenetrable cavernous dells of the "Licking Narrows," and the towering peaks, abrupt acclivities, rugged hillsides, craggy cliffs, and dark glens of the "Rocky Fort."

When, in 1798, Hughes and Ratliff, the earliest pioneer settlers, first occupied the Licking Valley, they must have been struck with the magnificence of the vegetable productions which here covered the whole surface of the earth. Here nature was as yet unspoiled,—undisturbed by the hands of civilized man. The silence of the primeval woods had, until then, been comparatively unbroken, the forest was then still seen here in all its native majesty, the pomp and pride of the wilderness had not yet been modified by civilization, the gloomy grandeur of the forest, the gigantic size and venerable antiquity of the trees, the rankness of the weeds, grasses, and trailing vines which formed a thick covering for the ground, the luxuriance and variety of the underbrush, the long vines that reached to the tops of the tallest branches, the parasites that hung in clusters from the loftiest boughs, the brilliancy of the autumnal foliage, the splendor and variety of the vernal flowers, the more than snowy whiteness of the dog-wood blossoms of early spring, and the exuberance of the fruits that were maturing during the months of summer and autumn, were undoubted manifestations of a land all about them teeming with an unsurpassed, vigorous, vegetable life, and indicated such a degree of fertility as promised, in the future, a most liberal reward for the labor of its cultivation, and gave assurance of a delightful home to the frontier settler. The rank luxuriance of the vegetation, the spontaneous productions on tree, and vine, and shrub, of nutritious nuts, delicious berries, as well as the immense yield of most excellent plums, palatable grapes in great variety, and other rich and abundant fruitage, commanded the admiration of the pioneers, and gave them promise of a more or less extensive sustenance from the spontaneous productions of the forest, and inspired them with cheerful hopes of a future of abundance of Nature's rich and varied productions.

Nothing could surpass in splendor this Western forest, as it was in a state of nature, in those early years. The surface of the country then presented to the eye of the backwoodsman a region beautifully diversified by hill and dale, by high, uneven ridges, by sterile hills, by fertile alluvial bottoms, by the rough, mountainous regions of the eastern half of the country, and by the level and beautifully undulating lands of the western half, varied only by here and there a small swamp, pond, prairie, lakelet, spring, or running stream, and everywhere covered by a heavy growth of timber in great variety. Here the pioneers were met by the hill, the plain, the undulating surface, the valley, the rocky cliff, the abrupt slope, the secluded dell, the towering peak, the lofty tree, the clear fountain, the ever-flowing spring, the dashing brook, the steep, precipitous bank, the gentle rill, the rivulet rushing headlong over its uneven, stony bed, the more pretentious creek, the ambitious river.

How great the variety of scenes prolific nature here presented! What a grandeur in these immense, century-grown, wide-spreading, almost heaven-reaching trees! How enchanting the beauty of these floral exhibitions! How truly enjoyable the romantic beauty, the primeval wildness, the pristine charms, the magnificence, the grandeur of this scenery! How rich the hues of these wilderness flowers! How charming the golden- and scarlet-hued foliage of these autumnal forests! How profound the stillness that here attested the *absence* of man, the presence of the *Creator*.

NATURAL FLORA.

The pioneers found along the streams on the bottom lands, and also on the more level or second bottom lands, the walnut, the butternut, the sycamore, the hickory, the sugar, the maple, the hackberry, the white, black, and blue ash, the linden, the white and red elm, and the beech, which, however, prevailed principally in the central and western parts of the County, together with the box-elder, the red and yellow plum, the black-haw, the crab-apple, the red-bud, the dog-wood, the iron-wood, the kinnakinnick, the arrow-wood, the American multiflora, the Juneberry tree, and a few others, which were found in various localities on the above-described

lands. The gum, the cucumber, and the sassafras trees were found on the clay formations, while in the "hill country" the different varieties of the oak abounded, with a small sprinkling of the tulip or yellow poplar, and, in limited numbers, most of those above mentioned as abounding on the level lands. On the "Flint Ridge" the chestnut was the prevailing growth. At the "Licking Narrows," in the glens of the "Rocky Fork," and on the tall peaks towering above in solitary grandeur, along that stream generally, and on the eastern bank of the "North Fork," as well as on the south side of the Licking River, cedar, pine, hemlock, laurel, and other evergreens peculiar to the more mountainous regions prevailed to a considerable extent. The Juneberry, the persimmon, the plum, both red and yellow, the black-haws, the crab-apple, and various other kinds of fruit-bearing trees, were more or less numerous in early times in the forests, yielding bountiful supplies of fruit, which was held in high esteem by the pioneers. Grapes, in great variety, grew extensively on hill and in valley. Many of the grapevines on the bottom lands were of enormous size, approximating in thickness a man's body, which sometimes spread themselves through the branches of half a score or more of the largest trees, and bore immense quantities of fruit. The huckleberry, confined principally to the hill country, yielded its fruit bountifully in early times. Some other berries grew spontaneously, as the strawberry, the raspberry, the blackberry, the gooseberry, and, in a few localities, the cranberry was more or less plenty.

The prairie, or cranberry swamp, situated in the eastern part of Washington Township, and the swamp lands about the reservoir, some seasons yielded the cranberry in great abundance, which was an article of more or less extensive traffic, participated in by the Indians as well as by the white frontier settlers. Chestnuts, hazelnuts, walnuts, butternuts, and hickory-nuts grew in great profusion almost everywhere, large stores of which were laid up by most of the early settlers, for use during the winter and spring months. Paw-paws and May-apples were also very plenty, and used to a considerable extent. The ginseng plant also then abounded in most localities, and was an article of extensive traffic, both by whites and Indians, for many years after the first settlement of the County. Every merchant bought it, giving his commodities for it. Beeswax, tallow, furs, hides, feathers, coonskins, and whisky by the barrel, were not more general articles of trade and barter than ginseng; now it is wholly unknown in this commerce. It reached its termination because the plant was exhausted. Ginseng was wholly of spontaneous growth, and never an article of culture. It was a jointed, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which, when dry, was of a yellowish-white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling licorice, accompanied with a very slight bitterness. It was exported to China, where it was in great demand for its real or supposed medicinal virtues.

THE WILD CHERRY GROVE.

Between the Raccoon and South Fork, near their junction, covering an area of a number of square miles, and extending several miles west of Newark, existed, at the first settlement of the country, a grove of the wild cherry, doubtless the growth of centuries, which for numbers, size, and quality has probably never been equaled in any section of the United States. They were thick, tall, straight, of wide-spreading branches, tolerably clear of knots, and generally sound, except those that gave indications of great age. The woodman's axe had been laid upon but few of these splendid trees up to the year 1825, but it was not long until the commercial value of these fine old trees became known, and when the Ohio Canal, in 1833, opened up cheap transportation to Cincinnati, they were extensively converted into lumber for furniture manufacture in that city, and now but very few of these valuable centenarian trees remain to show where once stood this famous wild cherry orchard. The concentric circles of many of these glorious old trees counted their age by centuries, thus running back and fixing the date of their origin and early growth in the pre-historic age of this country. Many of them stood on the works of the mound-builders, and, being the growth of centuries, had doubtless "many a time and oft" given shade and shelter, in primeval times, to the untamed red man and to the more fierce and savage beasts of the forests.

GEOLOGY.

The geologic record of this County is, for interest, second to few, if any, regions in the United States. The disturbed stratification of the Atlantic States and Missouri and Arkansas abound in interesting facts, but they are disconnected chapters in the history of creation, while the strata of Licking County furnish an almost unbroken narrative from the Silurian up to the Tertiary, and, to complete the panorama of the great past, the archæological remains wonderfully continue the story down to the historic period. The apparently missing chapter between the coal period and the great drift area is supplied to the careful student by the basins in which the drift is deposited. These basins are as serviceable in teaching us the features of the primeval world as are fossils. From fossils we may learn where plants grew and animals lived; but those lakes, which dotted the face of this country, and were the homes of life in its various forms, when the world warmed by its internal heat up to more than the tropical temperature, are perpetual witnesses of the great and terrific revolutions which have changed the face of nature and made this modern world so capable of supporting and developing man,—the crowning work of the Creator.

The evidence of the former existence of those lakes is found throughout the County in the Townships of Monroe, Hartford, Jersey, McKean, Etna, Union, Licking, Franklin, Newark, Madison, Hanover, and Perry. In some places the proof is clear that the bottom of those lakes was seventy feet below the present surface of the soil.

The blue clay is everywhere in that country the lowest drift deposit. It underlies all the other drift. Consequently, wherever it is found, whatever lies above it is drift or earthly material brought from a distance. It is believed that the blue clay has its origin in the black shales found in the west part of Licking County, and cropping out on Walnut Creek, where it is crossed by the railroad. The decomposing and grinding up of those shales have formed the blue clays.

The peat bogs are an interesting feature, and very worthy of study. The large ones were formerly cedar swamps, and it is probable that some would well repay the experiment of mining for cedar logs. The great peat bog along the North Fork Feeder, in the out-lots of Newark, was a cedar swamp, and the logs lie beneath and upon its surface. It is rare to find a peat bog in any country south of latitude forty degrees, and that circumstance makes the geology of this country still more interesting. East and west, moreover, the County is the limit of the peat formation, and north and south of the drift. How long those cedar trees have lain buried in the bog may never be known, but each one is a record of the season while it was alive and growing.

Within two miles of Newark coal is found, not extensive, but limited in area. In what is called Metcalf's Hill there are two or three strata of coal, with intervening strata, abounding in the prints of coal flora; then of marine naida; then of coal again, with other forms of flora, and finally capped by a lime rock, which seems to be a mere aggregation of sea shells. Farther east, passing other coal-beds, is found a superior article of hydraulic lime, deposited at a different period, from a similar and less valuable material of Flint Ridge. That ridge itself is an anomaly in Ohio geology, and its silicious masses were probably deposited by hot or warm water. In mining the cannel coal in its western spur, many proofs of disturbance are found in the level of that formation. The force which elevated it probably heated the water, saturated with silicia in solution, which was precipitated by cooling, and from which came those beautiful quartz crystals so much sought after. In the whole west and northwest there are but two formations to study,—the Silurian and the drift. In the eastern part of the State is the valuable coal formation alone, with neither the Silurian nor the drift. But Licking County comprises them all. In short, there are in the County all the various geological out-croppings of the strata belonging to the States, with the exception of the cliff and blue limestone. These two make their appearance west of the Scioto River, and extend to the State of Indiana.

In the northwestern Townships of the County is found the black shale; through the middle of the County, north and south, the fine-grained or waverly sandstone; then just east of Newark, at the mouth of the Rocky Fork, the conglomerate rock appears in great abundance. This is the stone that forms the structure of the Episcopal Church on Broad Street, in Columbus, Ohio.

This rock lies immediately under the coal field. In the coal field there is the carbonaceous shale, the iron ore, and small veins of coal, each alternately with shale and sandstone. Then comes the limestone where it appears on top of what is called the McFarland Hill, two miles southwest of Newark. Next and above this, and a mile south, is the coarse-grained sandstone, with the beautiful fossil plants of the coal period. To the east of this there is the burr or silicate of lime; then on the Flint Ridge is the crystallized quartz.

From the foregoing glance at its geologic wealth it is obvious that Licking County presents greater facilities for the practical study of this science and of the causes which have contributed to form the prolific soil than any other single locality in Ohio.

The Flint Ridge alone is one of the most interesting regions in the State, either for the geologist or for the antiquarian.

TOPOGRAPHY.

THE FLINT RIDGE

is a section of country of a mountainous character, situated principally in Hopewell Township, and extending entirely across it from east to west. It slopes off into Muskingum County on the east, and on the west into Franklin Township, Licking County, making its extreme length from six to eight miles, and its breadth an average of less than two miles from north to south, not counting the length of the spurs that diverge from both sides of it into the more level land.

It is extensively covered with flints and the burr stone, the latter being largely used by the mill-owners, in pioneer times, as a substitute for the French burr, for making flour. Cannel coal has been found in the ridge, and also fire-clay, and clay for the manufacture of stoneware.

But its mineral wealth has been but slightly developed, and its geological features are little known. That they are of an interesting character there can be no doubt, as are also some ancient works generally attributed to the mound-builders. When the Valley of the Licking was first settled, the

LICKING NARROWS

was probably one of the most picturesque places in Ohio. It was a romantic, gloomy gorge of about two miles in length, through which flowed the Licking River. Cliffs of enormous rocks lined the banks, and presented a steep front on the south side, of very irregular height, covered with the laurel- and evergreen-trees, and shrubbery or undergrowth peculiar to mountain regions.

The north or left bank of this deep, dark ravine was formed by a line of nearly solid, sandy rocks, generally from fifty to sixty feet high, and varying in position but slightly from perpendicular, rising out of water which washed their base in many places, and nowhere left more than a narrow strip of land of a few feet between this bank and the river. This stream had an average breadth of a hundred feet or more, and the branches of the trees which stood on its banks approached each other, and, indeed, in some places they interlocked, carrying the grapevines growing on one side into the branches of the trees which stood on the other side, thus forming an arch and giving the Narrows, during the season of full foliage, a dark, gloomy, cavernous appearance, whose profound stillness was interrupted only by the monotonous ripple of the gentle-flowing waters, by the whip-poor-will's plaintive chant at eve, by the occasional hootings of the bird of night, by the scream of the eagle from its lofty eyrie, or by the howling of the famishing wolf, the fierce midnight shriek of the panther, and, perchance, sometimes by the war-whoop of the savage. At some points in the Narrows, on the left bank of the stream, this bed of gray sandy rock stood in a position more than perpendicular, actually overhanging the bank of the river in a sort of semi-circular form. On the face or front of one of these overhanging rocks had been rudely drawn at some time, probably by Indians, the outlines of various animals, and also the form of a large human hand, hence the name of

BLACK HAND NARROWS,

by which the place was known by early-time hunters and pioneer settlers. There was found on the front surface of this projecting rock, some ten or fifteen feet above its base, at the water's edge, the impression of a large hand and wrist, the thumb and fingers distended, being in dimensions about double that of a common-sized man's hand. It had been chiseled or scratched out probably with a sharp-pointed or thin-edged flint wedge or chisel, and the parts or hollowed grooves thus chiseled out and forming the hand had become blackened from the action of the atmosphere, or perhaps the growth of a coat of black moss had given it its color, as contra-distinguished from the general color of the rock, which was of a grayish cast.

This curious hand was destroyed by the blowing away of the rock on which it was inscribed, which much-to-be-regretted act became a necessity by reason of the construction of the Ohio Canal. The interest of the "Narrows" was also increased somewhat by a beautiful miniature cascade on the left bank of the river, formed by a small gurgling rill, which fell over this perpendicular bank of rock, sixty feet in height into the stream below.

This spot was the scene of many an ancient legend, of wild hunting stories, and thrilling, romantic adventures. The scenery of the "Licking Narrows"-in its primitive state, before man laid his heavy, destructive hand upon it, was surpassingly grand, gloomy, peculiar, picturesque, and magnificent. Nature here presented such a splendid exhibition of her works as to command the admiration of all her votaries. Indeed, this picturesque gorge might well have been considered by the pioneers as among Nature's masterpieces, as a most interesting manifestation of the wild and sublime exhibition of her power, when in one of her most rollicking moods.

The opinion prevails—and the presence of marine shells and other diluvial or oceanic washings or deposits found well up towards the tops of the hills on the south side of the Licking, below Newark, together with many other geological indications, seem to favor it—that the "Licking Narrows" was formed by the waters of the valley to the west, which valley is believed to have been the basin

of a lake or sea at some period of remote antiquity, the surface of which sea was on or above the level of the tops of the banks forming the "Narrows," and which sea discharged its surplus waters over its bank at this place, gradually washing out the channel and deepening it from time to time, and thus ultimately draining the sea or lake, leaving only the stream that now flows through the gorge as the outlet for the accumulating waters of the valley above,—a valley extending almost to the western limits of the County, and even beyond it on the northern boundary, and embracing an area of hundreds of square miles of most fertile and beautiful lands. But when this event occurred is matter of conjecture, and the pen of the annalist hath not recorded the events of the centuries that have come and gone since that period, and even

"Tradition, that praise of all things else, is silent as to this."

THE PATASKALA

of the red man, and it may be of the mound-builders too, now flows, and perchance has flowed, smoothly, gently, at flood-tide madly, for two millenniums or more, through this mighty chasm of grandeur and sublimity,

"Midst groves of evergreen,
Of cedar, hemlock, and laurel,"

which Nature had profusely planted here, and suspended in gorgeous festoons on the steep sides and overhanging rocks forming so prominent a feature of the "Narrows of the Licking."

25

The commonwealth of Virginia, by some grant in her charter from the King of England, claimed all lands lying westward of the Ohio River, and known as the Northwestern Territory. This claim was made over to the United States by a deed of cession, March 1, 1784, reserving certain lands between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers to pay bounties to her soldiers for services rendered during the war of Independence. This reservation is known as the

VIRGINIA MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

The land that forms the greater part of Licking County, is known as the *United States Military Tract.*

This tract contains two million five hundred and sixty thousand acres of land, and is bounded on the north by the Greenville treaty line; east, by the seven ranges of townships; south, in Licking Township, by the north line of the Refugee Land, and west by the Scioto River.

On July 13, 1787, an ordinance was passed by Congress, authorizing the organization of the Northwestern Territory. This ordinance gave authority to the Governor to form districts, to be called counties and townships, and to appoint civil officers for the same, and to the judges of the territory to select such laws of the States of the Union as might be found necessary for the government of these counties and townships. This constituted the first grade or form of government.

Congress, before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, appointed General Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Northwest Territory. Governor St. Clair, by proclamation, made known the organization of Washington County, July 27, 1788, and the limits of this County, at the time, embraced the greater part of what is now the State of Ohio.

The territory that is now embraced in Licking County continued in Washington County for the following ten years, the County seat being at Marietta, where four deeds, recorded for the conveyance of land lying in Licking County, are found. There were no white inhabitants in what is now Licking County until the spring of 1798, and then only two families,—those of Elias Hughes and John Ratliff.

On the 20th of August, 1798, the Governor organized the seventh county of the territory, which was Ross, the County seat being at Chillicothe. During the two years that Licking County was a part of Ross County there were twenty deeds recorded for the conveyance of lands in Licking,—all by non-residents.

REFUGEE LANDS.

In 1801 Congress provided for the survey of one hundred thousand acres or more of land, to be given to those refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia who had attached themselves to the American cause during the Revolutionary War, and left their homes or were driven from them, and suffered the loss or confiscation of their property, because they favored the cause of the colonies, and took sides against the mother country.

This tract of land extends eastward from the Scioto River forty-eight miles into Muskingum County, and is four and one-half miles wide. Two and a half miles of it are in Licking County, extending along its whole southern border, and two miles of it are in the adjoining counties.

THE FIRST COURT

in Licking County was held in Granville Township, on Centreville Street, on land owned by Levi Rose. William Wilson was Presiding Judge, and Timothy Rose, Alexander Holmes, and James Taylor, Associate Judges.

REMINISCENCES OF 1825.

The year 1825 was charactorized by a number of remarkable and important events in the history of Licking County. One of these was the

GREAT BURLINGTON STORM,

which occurred on the 18th of May, 1825. Its effects were more severely felt in Burlington Township than in any other part of its track, and it was one of the most violent tornadoes ever known in Ohio. It commenced between the hours of one and two P.M., in the southeast part of Delaware County. After passing for a few miles upon the surface of the ground in an easterly direction, it appeared to rise so high from the earth that the tallest trees were not affected by it, and then again descended to the earth, and, with greatly increased violence and force, proceeded through the Townships of Bennington and Burlington, Licking County, and then passed into Knox and Coshocton Counties. It crossed the road from Newark to Mount Vernon, a short distance above Utica, where its violence was such as to prostrate nearly all the trees that stood in its track, which was several hundred yards wide. Its general course was a little north of east. For force and violence of wind, this storm has rarely been surpassed in any country in the same latitude. Forests and orchards were completely uprooted and leveled, buildings blown down and scattered in every direction, and carried by the force of the wind many miles distant. Cattle were taken from the ground and carried one hundred rods or more. The creek, which had been swollen by recent rains, had but little water in its bed after the storm had passed. The roads and fields, recently plowed, were quite muddy from previous rains; but after the storm had passed by, both roads and fields were clean and dry. Its track through Licking County was from one-third to three-fifths of a mile wide, but became wider as it advanced eastward.

Those who were so fortunate as to be witnesses of its progress without being victims of its prey, represent the appearance of the fragments of trees, buildings, and limbs high in the air, to resemble large numbers of birds, such as buzzards or ravens. The ground also seemed to tremble, as is asserted by many credible persons who were, at the time, a mile from the tornado itself. The roar of the wind, the trembling of the ground, and the crash of the falling timber and buildings, are represented by all who were witnesses as being peculiarly dreadful.

Colonel Wright and others, who witnessed its progress, think it advanced at the rate of a mile per minute, and did not last more than a minute and a half or two minutes. The cloud was exceedingly black, and sometimes bore hard upon the ground, and at others seemed to rise a little above the surface. One peculiarity was, that the fallen timber lay in every direction, so that the course of the storm could not be determined from the positions of the fallen trees.

Many incidents are related by the inhabitants calculated to illustrate the power as well as the terror of the storm, among which are the following:

A chain from three to four feet long, and of the size of a cannon plow-chain, was taken from the ground near the house of John McClintock, and carried about half a mile and lodged in the top of a sugar-tree stub, about twenty-five feet from the ground. An ox, belonging to Colonel Wait Wright, was carried about eighty rods and left unhurt, although surrounded by fallen timber, so that it required several hours' chopping to release him. A cow also was taken from the same field, and carried a considerable distance and lodged in the top of a tree, which was blown down, and when found was dead, and about eight feet from the ground. Whether the cow was blown against the tree-top before it was blown down, or was lodged in it after it fell, cannot be determined. A heavy ox-cart was taken from the yard of Colonel Wright and carried about forty rods, and struck the ground with such force as to break the axle and entirely demolish one wheel. A son of Colonel Wright, upwards of fourteen years, was standing in the house holding the door,—the house, which was built of logs, was torn in pieces, and the lad was thrown with such violence across the room as to kill him instantly. A coat which was hanging in the same room was found in the following November, in Coshocton County, more than forty miles distant, and was afterwards brought to Burlington, and identified by Colonel Wright's family. Other articles, such as shingles, pieces of timber, and furniture, were carried twenty and thirty miles. Miss Sarah Robb, about twelve years of age, was taken from her father's house and carried some distance, she could not tell how far, but when consciousness returned, found herself about forty rods from the house, and walking toward it. She was much bruised, but not essentially injured. The family of a Mr. Vance, on seeing the storm approaching, fled from the house to the orchard adjoining. The upper part of the house was blown off, and passed through the orchard; the lower part remained. Two sons of Mr. Vance were killed,—one immediately, and the other died in a day or two from his wounds. These and the son of Colonel Wright, above mentioned, were all the lives known to be lost by the storm. A house built of large logs, in which was a family, and which a number of workmen had entered for shelter from the storm, was raised up on one side and rolled off the place on which it stood, without injuring any one. A yoke of oxen belonging to William H. Cooley were standing in a field, and were found after the storm completely inclosed and covered with fallen timber, so that they were not released until the next day, but were not essentially injured. A black-walnut tree, two feet and a half in diameter, which had lain on the ground for many years, and had become imbedded in the earth to nearly one-half its size, was taken from its bed and carried across the creek, and left about thirty rods from its former location. A crockery crate, in which several fowls were confined, was carried by the wind several miles, and, with its contents, set down without injury.

RESCUED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Another important event of 1825 was the abortive attempt to hang a fellow, by the name of Peter Dimond, a miner, at Mary Ann Furnace, who had been convicted for the murder of a Mr. Mitchell, a fellow-ore-digger. Dimond, while intoxicated and in a fit of passion, struck Mitchell (with whom he was quarreling) a blow across the head with a gun-barrel, from the effects of which he died. The absence of deliberation and premeditation made it a crime of a lower grade than murder in the first degree, and he should have been convicted of the second grade of homicide. Hon. Thomas Ewing and William Stanbery defended him with great zeal and ability, but he was nevertheless found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The gallows was erected, the grave dug, the coffin made, the shroud and culprit put inside of it, the crowd gathered from far and near, the military were marshaled in large numbers to prevent the escape or rescue of Peter and to give *éclat* to the interesting occasion, the sermon was preached, the doctors were on hand to determine when Dimond's pulse should cease its beatings by reason of the strangling process, and, in short, all things were ready to swing the culprit into eternity, when lo! and behold! a dashing horseman came rushing along, crying out at the top of his voice that he had a message from the Governor of the State of Ohio. This proved to be Isaac Cool, who knew well how to act such a part with a flourish.

The commander of the troops cleared the track for him, when he, with due regard to style, passed the document, with the great seal of the State of Ohio attached, to the sheriff, which proved to be a respite or suspension of the sentence. This respite resulted at last in a commutation of the death penalty to that of ten years' service for the hero of the day in the penitentiary.

This respite arrangement of the good old Governor was one that Peter promptly acceded to, much to the disgust of a well-sold and greatly-befooled crowd, who had, at some expense, and to the neglect of their business and crops, at a very busy season of the year, gathered here in great force from this and all the adjoining counties to witness the death-agonies of a fellow-being on the gallows, and they could not brook the idea of a disappointment. This is true only of the more brutal or rabble class of the spectators. The better portion were thrilled with joy at the manner of its termination. Farce just then was more to their taste than tragedy. This performance came off between Locust and Church Streets and between Third and Fifth Streets. The gallows stood about midway between Church and Locust Streets, on Fourth Street, or a little east of it.

Dimond's counsel, after the death penalty had been pronounced, prepared and laid before Governor Morrow the facts in the case, who saw at once that he had been illegally and unjustly convicted and sentenced. He thereupon decided to give him the proper punishment for his offense, which was one of great enormity, though not the highest crime, nor the crime of which he was found guilty.

LICKING COUNTY PIONEER HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

This Society was organized May 1, 1867, with the following named gentlemen as its officers: President, Hon. William Stanbery; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. N. Wilson, Thomas J. Anderson, Daniel Forry; Treasurer, Enoch Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel William Spencer; Recording Secretary, Isaac Smucker. It was organized for the purpose of preserving accurate and full descriptions of the antiquities or ancient works of the mound-builders in Licking County, and to collect and preserve all the leading facts and incidents connected with the early settlement of the different sections of the County by neighborhoods and townships; also to procure the names and ages of the first settlers, the places whence they came, when and how they came, and record whatever events of an interesting character attended their journey and pioneer life; and also to describe with minuteness the manners, customs, habits, and characteristics of pioneer set-

tiers, and also to gather and preserve all reliable facts pertaining to the Indian history of the territory that constitutes Licking County. The Society now numbers one hundred and forty-seven pioneer members, thirty-one antiquarian members, seventy honorary members, and eighty-three corresponding members, making a total of three hundred and thirty-one members. Eight pamphlets on subjects within the scope of the Society have been published under its auspices and direction. Rev. H. M. Hervey was the author of pamphlet number one. Numbers two, three, and seven were written by the Recording Secretary. Number four was prepared by Jacob Winter, Esq., formerly a citizen of Harrison Township, now a resident of Kansas. Samuel Park, Esq., a native and long a resident of Union Township, now living in Marshall, Illinois, wrote numbers five and six, and number eight was from the pen of Captain Joseph M. Scott, of St. Albans. The members of the Society have also written and published one hundred and eight pioneer, historical, and antiquarian papers. Of these, fifty were written by the Recording Secretary, Isaac Smucker, Esq., seven by Rev. C. Springer, five each by William Wing, Esq., and C. B. Giffin, Esq. Rev. T. W. Howe and General Rufus Putnam each prepared four. Dr. J. N. Wilson, B. C. Woodward, Esq., and Rev. H. M. Hervey each wrote three. Captain Joseph M. Scott and Revel Everett, Esq., each wrote two, and one was prepared by each of the following persons, namely: Mrs. Catherine Stadden, Judge J. Brumback, Judge Thomas Scott, Rev. William Bower, Rev. S. P. Hildreth, D. D. Woods, Esq., Jacob Winter, Esq., William Knowles, Esq., Jacob F. Conine, Esq., Governor Greiner, Dr. J. H. Coulter, Captain E. Z. Clark, Colonel John Noble, A. B. Clark, Esq., Rev. Israel Thrap, Captain M. M. Munson, J. G. Brooks, Esq., Major Pratt, John White, Esq., M. L. Wilson, Esq.

The library of the Society consists of about four hundred bound volumes and pamphlets, together with a large number of newspapers, some of them very ancient, including files of the tri-weekly *National Intelligencer* for twenty years, also old manuscripts, field notes of surveys, engravings, pictures, atlases, maps, documents, college diplomas, continental notes, and old letters.

The Society's collection of fossils, minerals, petrifactions, craniological and geological specimens, shells, bones, coins, mound-builders' and Indian implements and ornaments of stone and copper, with trinkets and pottery, run up in the aggregate to many hundreds.

The Society's relic department is also well furnished with relics of Colonial and Revolutionary periods, as well as of the more recent era of the early western pioneers.

Of modern manuscripts, embracing those that furnish a history of Licking County, there are several hundred on the shelves of the book-cases of the Society. They cover the entire historic period of the Licking Valley from 1751, when Christopher Gist and Andrew Montour first visited it, down to the present time.

The first President, Hon. William Stanbery, the first Vice-President, Dr. J. N. Wilson, and the first Corresponding Secretary, Colonel William Spencer, have deceased since the organization of the Society.

The officers of the Society at present are as follows: President, Rev. P. N. O'Banon; Vice-Presidents, Thomas J. Anderson, Esq., Captain M. M. Munson, Mr. Daniel Forry; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Giffin, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Isaac Smucker, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr. Enoch Wilson; Chaplain, Rev. C. Springer. The Society has four standing committees, namely, the Pioneer Committee, the Historical Committee, the Antiquarian Committee, and the Committee on Memoirs. Those committees are constituted at present as follows:

PIONEER COMMITTEE.

Colonel Jonathan Hughes, Thomas Dowell, John Coulter, Thomas J. Thomas, Joseph Leatherman, General W. D. Hamilton, and J. C. Little.

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

David Smith, Bernard Preston, Thomas O'Banon, B. C. Woodward, E. B. Pratt, M. H. Francis, and Joseph Miller.

ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE.

Rev. H. M. Hervey, W. L. Merrin, William Anderson, Jacob M. Shrock, J. W. Webb, L. B. Wing, Dr. J. R. Black, Joel M. Dennis, W. M. Cunningham, and Dr. Spencer.

COMMITTEE ON MEMOIRS.

Rev. T. W. Howe, Captain Joseph M. Scott, Silas Stadden, Esq., A. B. Clark, Esq., Rev. W. B. Woodbury, Rev. John Lee, and William Parr, Esq.

Continued and increasing success has attended the Society from its organization. It has preserved from oblivion and recorded in a permanent form the important events connected with the early history of the Licking Valley, which otherwise would have been lost, and thus has furnished material for some future historian to prepare a full and complete history of Licking County. Little therefore remains to be done by the Society, in addition to the regularly recurring duties of the Committee on Memoirs, but to make permanent record, from time to time, of the historical events of the passing years, for the benefit of future historians.

MILITARY RECORD.

THE 76TH OHIO INFANTRY.

The 76th Regiment was organized by Captain Charles R. Wood, 9th United States Infantry, in the fall of 1861, and went into camp at the Old Fort, where the men were drilled during the fall and winter of 1861–62. Seven (7) companies were recruited in Licking County. The regiment left Newark for the field on the 9th of February, 1862, and within six days was in line of battle, at Fort Donelson. Here they did effective service. At a critical moment when the enemy attempted to break our lines, the officers and men behaved gallantly under their first fire. On the sixth of April the regiment made a forced march from Adamsville, where it occupied a position on the right of General Grant's army, in Wallace's division, to the battle field of Shiloh. On the seventh it participated in that sanguinary engagement from early morn until the enemy were in full retreat at night. During the siege of Corinth the regiment occupied a position in the grand reserve, and performed good service. On one occasion it made a gallant charge, and drove a rebel outpost from its position. After the evacuation of Corinth, the regiment moved to Memphis, thence by river to Helena, where it was joined to General Curtis's army of the Southwest. In August, 1862, it formed part of an expedition down the river to Vicksburg, under the command of Colonel Woods, and surprised the 31st Louisiana Regiment at Millikin's Bend, capturing its camp with forty prisoners. It also captured Haine's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, taking four siege-guns, two field-pieces, and a large amount of ammunition. The rebel steamer Fairplay, with six thousand stand of new arms, was also captured by the expedition under Colonel Woods. In October the regiment moved from Helena to St. Genevieve, Missouri, and thence to Pilot Knob, where the health of the men was much recuperated. The loss up to this time by disease and death had been heavy. In December, the 76th formed a part of General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg, and was assigned to Hovey's brigade of Steele's division, and participated in that disastrous attack at Chickasaw Bayou. The depression among the men occasioned by this failure was soon dissipated by the glorious victory at Arkansas Post in January, 1863, where the 76th bore an important and conspicuous part. In the charge on the enemy's rifle-pits at this place, the officers and men of the regiment behaved most gallantly, holding their ground against the concentrated fire of three rebel regiments and two pieces of artillery, and not being properly supported, the regiment only held its ground at the point of the bayonet. The brave Captain Thaddeus Lemert fell here, together with many gallant men. The regiment now moved down the Mississippi River to Young's Point, and joined Grant's army in its operations about Vicksburg, and worked vigorously on the canal across the isthmus. In April it took part in the expedition down Deer Creek, and routed the enemy under Colonel Ferguson, returning to the River with large supplies of forage, horses, and mules. In May the 76th moved with the 15th Corps, commanded by General Sherman, around to the rear of Vicksburg; skirmished at Fourteen Mile Creek, and struck Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, on the 15th of May. Here it performed quick and effective work in destroying the railroad and bridge across Pearl River. From thence with rapid marches the army closed around the doomed city of Vicksburg, the 76th occupying a position on the extreme right, next the river. For forty-six days it skirmished and besieged, burrowed and mined through the intricate approaches to that stronghold, and at last rejoiced in the victory on Independence Day, when our flag was proudly flung out over that last barrier to the Gulf. But the pleasures of a release from protracted siege operations were not to be long enjoyed; anticipations of rest and quiet in camp were cast aside to face stern duty in the field. The sun that set on that glorious day of victory, rose to find the regiment faced about and tramping through dust and heat towards the rebel chieftain Johnson, who had hung on our rear. Rapid strides and hard knocks drove him in the capital, Jackson, and a steady hammering drove him thence and scattered his forces towards the centre of the confederacy. The commercial gateway to the Gulf was now open; then followed rest to the army until September, when, breaking camp at Black River, it moved to another field yet contested,—that of Rosecrans in Tennessee. The regiment moved by river to Memphis, thence by land through Tennessee and Northern Georgia, in time to join Hooker in his memorable fight above the clouds. Lookout Mountain swept at its summit, Mission Ridge was next in the path of the victorious army, and again the flag fluttered in triumph there, gathering a perfect harvest of prisoners in its wake. The high pitch of animus wrought by these victories impelled the men to intrepid daring. At Ringgold, on the 27th of November, they scaled the rocky face of Taylor's Ridge in the face of a scathing fire in front and flank, but the 76th faltered not until led by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner to the crest of the hill. But many brave men had fallen, —the gallant Captain French, Lieutenant Wall, Lieutenant Miller, and Lieutenant Lemert,—full facing the foe; Lieutenant Metzgar and Captain Blackburn were wounded. Seven men were shot down in succession carrying the flag. Captain Wehrle lost sixteen men out of twenty in his company. It has been said that General Grant remonstrated with Hooker for sending men against such odds, and Hooker replied, "Those Ohio boys were too impetuous to hold back." The 76th was temporarily in Hooker's command at this time. In January, 1864, the regiment went into winter quarters at Paint Rock, Alabama; soon after enlisted as veterans, and proceeded to Ohio on veteran furlough. Many hearts fluttered with pride among that great concourse of people who beheld that column of companies march down the main street of Newark,—three hundred war-bronzed veterans in all of the nine hundred that marched away two short years before. The mass soon lost its cohesive qualities in that circle of friends,—dissolved and drifted to the old firesides again, where a long time the vacant space had held sway; but there were many absent ones who would never return until the last bugle reveille called them to an eternal abode, where war is known no more. The regiment returned to its camp at Point Rock in March. In May it broke camp again and marched to Chattanooga, and entered into General Sherman's Atlanta campaign. On the 14th it charged the rebel works at Resaca, and held the position until the evacuation; thence moved with the army, and, at Dallas, on the 28th, repulsed a desperate charge of the enemy. Here the regiment reserved its fire until the enemy approached within a few yards, when it opened a deadly charge of musketry, driving back the rebel columns with fearful loss. In June it moved forward and occupied a position in the front line at Kenesaw Mountain, where, on the 22d, its skirmishers took part in the disastrous charge of that day. When the rebels again evacuated, the regiment moved through Marietta, crossed the Chattahoochie River, and pushed up within four miles of Atlanta. On the 22d of August, when Hood swept round the flank and rear of McPherson, the 76th occupied a position on the extreme right, with the division commanded by General Charles R. Woods. The rebel columns poured through a gap to the left in full view, and pushed back the Union troops of a brigade that held the works on the crest of the hill, capturing a four-gun twenty-pound Parrot Battery. It was at this critical moment that General Woods was ordered to pass his division to the left and charge the victorious rebel lines and retake the lost works and guns. The enemy formed on the reverse side of the works, and awaited the attack of General Woods. Without faltering, the line of blue swept gradually up the hill slope, under a galling fire, nor stopped until their colors were planted and the enemy hurled back. The battery was retaken and the works secured, when quickly the division turned again to occupy the old position and prevent a flank movement; the rebel line had about as quickly formed, and, pushing parallel with General Woods, delivered a volley when on the move; a return volley sent them reeling back,—the old position was secured and the battle was over. Lieutenant Steffa, a gallant young officer of the regiment, was killed during this movement. The regiment moved the next morning to the left, and again made a night march to the extreme right, to the west of Atlanta. Here, on the 28th, the enemy attacked the whole line of the 15th Corps, and were repulsed with fearful loss. The 76th occupied an important position in an angle of the line, and with fixed bayonets withstood the brunt of the attack for four hours. One thousand of the rebel dead were found in front of the 15th Corps. Siege operations were then continued until the 25th of August, when the regiment took part in the grand flank movement to the south which resulted in the capture of Atlanta. It struck the Montgomery Railroad, and twisted its track for miles, then marched across Flint River and faced the enemy at Jonesboro'. On the 31st the rebels charged the lines and were repulsed, —the 76th meeting them in open field. After the evacuation of Jonesboro', the regiment followed the enemy to Lovejoy Station, where the campaign ended, and on the 8th of September went into camp at East Point. When Hood moved north and threatened Sherman's line of communications, the 76th moved with the corps through Resaca and Snake Creek Gap, and skirmished with the enemy at Ship's Gap. Here, on the 16th of October, it captured two companies of a South Carolina regiment, and this practically ended its participation in the battles of the West. The 76th marched with Sherman to the sea, the men enjoying a continuous pic-nic all the way. When Savannah was taken it performed provost guard duty in the city until the 9th of January, 1865, when it started on the march through the Carolinas. It skirmished at Columbia and performed guard duty in that city four days. It participated in the last battle of the war, at Bentonville. After Johnson's surrender it marched through Richmond to Washington, and took part in the grand review, then moved to Louisville for muster out. The men were discharged at Columbus on the 24th of July, four hundred and thirty-three in number.

This regiment participated in forty-four battles, moved nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five miles on foot, by rail and water, passed through eleven rebellious States, two hundred and forty-one men were wounded in battle, three

nundred and fifty-one died on the field and in hospital, two hundred and twenty-two carry scars as evidence of their struggle with the enemy, and two hundred and eighty-two have the seed of disease contracted in the line of duty. It is a sad but noble record, and the survivors may well be proud of the part they have taken in establishing the greatness and permanence of the Union. Of the seven companies of the 76th Regiment which were organized in Licking County, the following is a list of the officers, together with their rank and other interesting official data.

Colonel Charles R. Woods was born in Newark, and graduated at the West Point Academy in July, 1852. He was a Captain in the 9th Infantry when sought by the Governor of Ohio to raise an Ohio regiment. He was commissioned Colonel of the 76th Regiment October 12, 1861, and promoted to Brigadier-General August 22, 1863. Brave, careful, and sagacious, he was, as General Sherman once described him, a "magnificent officer." He had the confidence and esteem of his men, none of whom failed to recognize the soldierly qualities of which he was possessed.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Woods was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel November 4, 1861. He was born in Newark. A lawyer by profession, and rose to distinction at the bar and in political circles. He had command of the 76th Regiment during most of its career (Colonel Charles Woods having a brigade); and to his faithful work in drill and discipline the regiment owed its efficiency. He was a brave officer, daring and intrepid to the extreme in battle. Promoted to Colonel August 22, 1863, and afterward Brigadier-General. After the war he was appointed United States District Judge, for which, by reason of his high legal attainments, he was well qualified.

Major Willard Warner was born in Granville. Appointed Major December 28, 1861. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel September 10, 1863, and afterwards to Brigadier-General. Major Warner was a man possessed of a finely-cultivated mind, chivalrous and brave in battle. He served with credit on General Sherman's staff during the Atlanta campaign.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas B. Hood was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon November 6, 1861, and served with the regiment until after the battle of Shiloh, when he became detached. Resigned January 26, 1863.

Chaplain John W. McCarthy was commissioned December 17, 1861, and served until he resigned, October 3, 1862. He performed efficient staff duty with General Woods on several occasions. Was a man of high scholarly attainments, and would have made a high mark had he been in the military branch of service.

Captain Thaddeus Lemert, of Company A, was commissioned Captain November 1, 1861, from Elizabethtown. He was a magnificent officer, a fine drill officer and disciplinarian, and beloved by his men. He was killed at the head of his company in the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863.

Captain James M. Scott, of Alexandria, was commissioned Captain of Company B November 12, 1861. He was a fine drill officer, and a man of exemplary character. He resigned September 30, 1862.

Captain Levi P. Cunan, of Newark, was commissioned Captain of Company C December 4, 1861. A lawyer by profession, and of delicate health, he entered the service with spirit, but resigned January 21, 1863, on account of poor health.

Captain Charles H. Kibler, of Newark, was commissioned Captain of Company D December 16, 1861. He was also a lawyer by profession, and of delicate frame. He had an indomitable will, which carried him through the war with great credit. He made a valuable staff officer, and performed efficient service in that capacity with General Woods as Assistant Adjutant-General. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by the President at the close of the war for gallant and meritorious services.

Captain Joseph C. Wehrle, of Newark, a German by birth, was commissioned Captain of Company E December 16, 1861. He was one of the best officers in the regiment. At Ringgold he stood the brunt of that disastrous conflict, and lost nearly all of his men. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the war for gallant and meritorious services. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service.

Captain James Stewart, of Jacksontown, was commissioned Captain of Company G January 7, 1862. He was one of the most reliable officers in the army. Kind to his men, and ever providing for their wants. He was mustered out, at the expiration of his term of service, December 23, 1864, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by the President for gallant and meritorious service.

Captain Charles D. Miller, of Newark, was born in Mt. Vernon. Enlisted as a private in Company C October 18, 1861. Was promoted to First Sergeant and Sergeant-Major, and again to Adjutant and First Lieutenant May 30, 1862. When the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, he was commissioned as Captain of Company C March 10, 1864. He performed staff duty as inspector during the Atlanta campaign. He was of spare frame, but of vigorous constitution, and escaped disease entirely through all the exposures of the service. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, and brevetted a Major by the President at the close of the war, for gallant and meritorious service.

Captain Beverly W. Lemert was from Elizabethtown. Commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A November 1, 1861. Promoted to Captain October 1, 1862, and mustered out at expiration of term of service.

Captain Ira B. French was from Alexandria. Commissioned First Lieutenant Company B November 12, 1861, and promoted Captain September 30, 1862. He was a splendid officer, and fell at Ringgold, leading his men, November 27, 1863.

Lieutenant John S. Anderson, of Fredonia, was commissioned First Lieutenant Company C December 4, 1861. He was a brave officer and a good drill-master. Was wounded at Arkansas Post January 11, 1863, and died from its effects on the 24th of the same month.

Lieutenant I. Newton Hempsted, of Newark, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D December 16, 1861, and resigned March 27, 1862.

Lieutenant Michael P. Maher, of Newark, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E December 16, 1861, and discharged August 7, 1862.

Lieutenant Jehile I. Wintrode, of Hebron, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company G January 7, 1862, and promoted to Captain March 10, 1864. He was appointed Major July 13, 1865, but declined the commission. A gallant officer, and beloved by his men, he served until the regiment was mustered out.

Lieutenant John A. Dill, of Homer, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H, was taken prisoner at Shiloh in April, 1862, and died in Corinth, Mississippi.

Lieutenant Henry D. Wright, of Granville, was commissioned First Lieutenant October 14, 1861, and appointed Quartermaster of the regiment. He performed effective service during the organization of the regiment, and was one of the best Quartermasters in the service. He resigned February 22, 1864.

Lieutenant S. S. Wells, of Newark, served as Sergeant-Major during the organization of the regiment, and was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant January 21, 1862. He resigned May 30, 1862.

Lieutenant John R. Miller, of Hartford, was commissioned Second Lieutenant Company B October 10, 1861, and promoted to First Lieutenant March 22, 1862. He was a brave and good officer. Was killed in battle at Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863.

Lieutenant Simeon B. Wall came from Elizabethtown, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company A November 1, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant May 31, 1862. A faithful officer. He also at Ringgold gave up his life in his country's cause.

Lieutenant John W. Gray, of Newark, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C December 4, 1861, and was discharged October 14, 1862.

Major Reason C. Strong, of Newark, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D December 16, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant September 30, 1862, and Captain March 10, 1864, and to Major June 16, 1865. He also received a commission, and served, as Lieutenant-Colonel, July 13, 1865. Major Strong was a splendid officer, and served continuously with the regiment from its organization until its final muster out.

Lieutenant Charles Luther, of Newark, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company E December 18, 1861, and promoted to First Lieutenant August 7, 1862. A German by nativity. He was a brave officer. On May 24, 1863, he was shot dead in front of Vicksburg.

Captain Richard W. Burt, of Newark, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G January 7, 1862. Was promoted to First Lieutenant January 11, 1863, and to Captain March 11, 1864. An editor before the war, he acted as regimental correspondent during the service. He was a brave and good officer; was wounded at Resaca May 14, 1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

Lieutenant Lucian H. Wright, of Homer, was commissioned Second Lieutenant October 9, 1861, and resigned February 26, 1862.

Lieutenant Calvin G. Wells was commissioned Second Lieutenant February 26, 1862, and died of disease May 28, 1862.

Lieutenant Mark Sperry was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company K February 7, 1862, and resigned February 26, 1863.

Lieutenant Milton S. Moore was Sergeant-Major, and commissioned Second Lieutenant March 27, 1862. He resigned October 31, 1862.

Captain Frederick H. Wilson, of Newark, was commissioned Second Lieutenant August 14, 1862, promoted to First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain Company K April 13, 1864. Transferred by presidential appointment to Assistant Adjutant-General's Department as Captain February, 1865, and promoted to Major in same department in July of same year. Commanded Company K during the Atlanta campaign, but was on detached service during the greater term of his service, serving most of the time with General Charles R. Woods. Was mustered out in April, 1866. Major Wilson made a splendid record in the service.

Lieutenant John A. Lemert, of Elizabethtown, was First Sergeant of Company A, and afterwards promoted to Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. He was a splendid officer, of exemplary character, and beloved by his comrades. He laid down his life at Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863.

Lieutenant William H. Darlinton, of Newark, was First Sergeant of Company D. Promoted to Second Lieutenant October 14, 1862, and to First Lieutenant March 10, 1864. He was discharged December 20, 1864.

Captain John J. Metzgar, of Granville, entered the service as Quartermaster-Sergeant, for which position he was well qualified. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant September 30, 1862; to First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain January 18, 1865. He served as Regimental Quartermaster, and was one of the most thorough officers in that department. Captain Metzgar was severely wounded at Ringgold. He served with the regiment until it was mustered out.

Lieutenant A. A. Battee was First Sergeant Company B. Promoted to Second Lieutenant September 30, 1862, and died of disease July 30, 1863.

Captain George W. Jeremy, First Sergeant Company E. Promoted to Second Lieutenant October 1, 1862, and First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain January 18, 1865. Captain Jeremy was a fine officer and a man of excellent character. He served with the regiment until its muster out.

Captain Jacob A. Jury, First Sergeant Company G. Promoted to Second Lieutenant January 11, 1863, First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain January 18, 1865. He served as Regimental Adjutant, and also on staff duty with General William B. Woods. Captain Jury was a splendid officer and a courteous gentleman. Mustered out with the regiment.

Captain John Hiser, of Newark, was Sergeant in Company E. Promoted to Second Lieutenant January 1, 1863, and First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain February 10, 1865. Captain Hiser was a German. A brave and faithful officer. Mustered out with the regiment.

Captain Cary M. Marriott was a Sergeant in Company D. Promoted to Second Lieutenant November 24, 1863, First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain June 16, 1865. He served on General Woods's staff, and was a brave and stylish officer. Was mustered out with the regiment.

Captain Frank Bracket, of Fredonia, was Sergeant in Company B. Promoted to Second Lieutenant November 24, 1863, First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain June 15, 1865. He was a good officer, and served with the regiment throughout.

Lieutenant Miles Arnold, of Fredonia, Sergeant in Company C. Promoted to Second Lieutenant November 24, 1863, and First Lieutenant March 10, 1864. Lieutenant Arnold was a daring officer, of an iron will. He was badly wounded in a charge at Atlanta July 22, 1864, and was discharged in consequence November 4, 1864.

Captain Zebulon P. Evans, of Elizabethtown, was a Sergeant in Company A. Promoted to Second Lieutenant November 24, 1863, and First Lieutenant March 10, 1864, and to Captain January 18, 1865. He was one of the best officers in the regiment, and had the love and confidence of his men. Mustered out with the regiment.

Lieutenant Edward Freeman, of Homer, Sergeant Company H. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 18, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. He was a true and faithful officer.

Lieutenant Lewis Fodett, Sergeant Company B. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 18, 1865, and served and mustered out as Adjutant. Lieutenant Fodett was a splendid officer, and was eminently qualified to fill a higher grade, had opportunity offered.

Lieutenant William B. Gale, Sergeant Company A. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 18, 1865. He was a good officer. Mustered out with the regiment.

Lieutenant Samuel Hupp, Sergeant Company D. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 18, 1865. As soldier and officer he served with credit. Mustered out with the regiment.

Lieutenant Virgil W. Graves was a Sergeant in Company B. Promoted to First Lieutenant February 10, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment. He was a true and faithful soldier.

Lieutenant Jabez L. Rhodepack was a Sergeant at the organization, and promoted to First Lieutenant June 16, 1865. Mustered out with the regiment. He was a valuable man and officer in the service.

Sergeant William Montgomery, color-bearer, deserves special mention. He carried the flag in the thickest of the fight, at the peril of his life, and with the loss of an arm, and was awarded a medal for his gallantry.

Within the limits of a work of this kind it is impossible to mention the many brave deeds of the men in the ranks. An impartial history of this regiment would make volumes. The greatest heroes of this war were the patient, nameless

men of the ranks. Every American veteran volunteer was a general, and, without leaders, their intelligence and bravery sustained them through the most trying ordeals.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Licking County has been represented in Congress as follows: by William Wilson, as Representative in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Congresses; by William Stanbery, as Representative in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses; by Elias Howell, as Representative in the Twenty-fourth Congress; by Jonathan Taylor, as Representative in the Twenty-sixth Congress; by Joshua Mathiot, as Representative in the Twenty-seventh Congress; by Daniel Duncan, as Representative in the Thirtieth Congress.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LICKING COUNTY.

The places in the County in which this church has held her ministrations are Newark, Granville, Utica, and Hanover. There has been occasional preaching by ministers of this denomination in other places, but not the organization of any church. In the above-mentioned townships parishes were organized.

A notice of each will be found in the history of the proper township.

POPULATION.

The population of Licking County in 1810 was 3852; in 1820, 11,861; in 1830, 20,869; in 1840, 35,096; in 1850, 38,846; in 1860, 37,011; in 1870, 35,756.

DENISON UNIVERSITY.

Denison University, now so-called, was established at Granville in 1831. It came on the grand tide of evangelizing, educational, and philanthropic enterprise, which, in a succession of waves, began to roll over our land in the second and third decades of the current century. It resulted directly from a movement commenced by two or three gentlemen, Baptists, in Cincinnati, for an institution to be established near that city for what was then known as the Mississippi Valley. It was the expectation that the people of Ohio would bear a leading part in planning and pushing forward the enterprise. Accordingly, in May, 1830, the Ohio Baptist Education Society, assembled at Lebanon, in connection with the Ohio Baptist Convention, appointed a committee to nominate the first twelve trustees of the proposed institution, and to receive proposals for its location, and to report at the next annual meeting of the Society, at Lancaster, in May, 1831. General expectation was that in the vicinity of Cincinnati would be the place. Several localities bid for it. Granville was one. Manual Labor Schools were then the order of the day. A good farm of near two hundred acres, with buildings, on the Columbus road, a mile and a half west of town, was in the market for thirty-four hundred dollars. Rev. Allen Darrow and Mr. Charles Sawyer, in behalf of the small Baptist church, and of citizens of Granville, appeared at Lancaster, making an offer of that farm. The larger part of the amount needed for its purchase had been secured and the balance was pledged; and thereupon, much to the disappointment of the original movers, the offer was accepted, by a vote of thirty against three.

Though established and controlled by the Baptist denomination, the institution does not, in its capacity and work as a college, teach denominational dogmas, leaving that to the churches and theological schools.

The location having been agreed upon, arrangements were to be made. During the summer after the Lancaster meeting in May, the farm was secured, the balance of the purchase money having been raised.

In October the trustees held a meeting at Granville, added twelve to their number, and elected Rev. John Pratt, of South Reading, Massachusetts, principal, who immediately accepted, came on, and opened the school on the 13th of December following. The trustees also arranged for enlarging the mansion house on the farm for the reception of the school, which was done during the winter and spring, at an expense of twenty-three hundred dollars. Just as the enlarged building was ready for use, in May, 1832, it was destroyed by fire. Loss, thirty-five hundred dollars. During the months following, a new building was erected on the site of the burnt one, at an expense of six thousand dollars. It was three stories high, eighty-two feet by thirty, with a wing of forty-four feet by twenty, so as to make a west front of seventy-four feet. It was entered December 17, 1832. The school had been carried on one year in town, namely, one quarter in the new brick Baptist church, with unplastered walls and slab benches, and the remaining three-quarters in the new building that had been erected for the Female Seminary.

The number of students the first quarter was thirty-seven. The age of the oldest was thirty-seven years; of the youngest, eight. Engaged partly in classical studies, twenty-seven; in English, only ten. Residents in Granville, twenty-seven; elsewhere in Ohio eight, and other States, two. Boys under fifteen years, eighteen,—nearly half of the whole number. At the beginning of the second year, Prof. Pratt was joined by Pascal Carter, also from South Reading; and, as teachers, these two gentlemen were strong pillars in the institution during the whole time of their connection with it,—Prof. Pratt twenty-eight years, and Prof. Carter about twenty years. The quality of their work first gave character to the institution as a place of thorough instruction,—which character it has ever retained. It is now fully up to a level with the very best of Western colleges, in thoroughness of instruction in all the departments.

The number on the catalogue for each entire year for the first eleven years, ranged from ninety-eight to one hundred and eighty-three; the average per year being one hundred and forty-six, and of these one to six were boys under fifteen years, and one to twelve in the regular four years' college course. During the last eleven years,—1863 to 1874,—the average whole number per year has been near one hundred and seventy, and of these very few have been under fifteen years, and about one out of three has been in the regular college course. The entire number of students enrolled in all the departments during the first eleven years was nine hundred and forty-eight; and probably more than one-third of this number were of a description that now attend the public schools and other colleges more recently established. The entire number up to the present time is over three thousand.

The first freshman class of nine was organized in September, 1834, and that of the next year was fifteen. The first class of graduates consisted of three, in 1840. The number that entered upon the regular college course during the first twelve years was ninety-two; during the last twelve years, three hundred and two; during the whole forty-four years of the institution's history, over six hundred; and of this six hundred about one-third completed the regular college course and graduated. The progress made in recent years is seen, not so much in the absolute increase of numbers, as in the increase of the number in the advanced stages of a complete collegiate course, and in raising the grade of instruction to a higher level.

What is now Denison University was incorporated by Act of the Ohio Legislature, February 3, 1832, under the name of the "Granville Literary and Theological Institution." By an Act of January, 1845, the name was changed to "Granville College," and this again, under the general law of Ohio, was changed, June 25, 1856, to the name it now bears. It was so named in honor of William Denison, of Adamsville, Ohio, in accordance with an early vote of the trustees that the first donor of ten thousand dollars or more to the institution should have the privilege of naming it.

The Presidents of the institution have been five, as follows:

Rev. John Pratt, A.M., whose appointment has been already mentioned, from the beginning till 1837,—nearly six years.

Rev. Jonathan Going, D.D., from 1837 till his death, October, 1844,—over seven years: Prof. Pratt acting as President two years subsequent to the death of Dr. Going.

Rev. Silas Bailey, D.D., from November, 1846, till November, 1852,—six years.

Rev. Jeremiah Hall, D.D., after Dr. Bailey, till 1863,—nearly eleven years.

Rev. Samson Talbot, D.D., from 1863 till his death, June, 1873,—ten years.

His successor is not appointed. Prof. F. O. Marsh is the present acting President. During five years of Dr. Going's term, from 1838 to 1843, Prof. John Stevens, as Vice-President and Principal of the Literary Department, including the college proper, had the entire charge of the same; Dr. Going giving his whole attention to the Theological Department and the external interests of the institution.

The faculty, that is, the teaching force of the University, as now constituted, consists of nine permanent members, who are wholly and earnestly engaged in giving instruction, namely: six professors (including the President), who are chiefly devoted to four regular college classes, and a principal and two tutors of the Preparatory Department, with such temporary assistance as from time to time is found necessary.

The number in the college and scientific course during the current year, 1874–75, is eighty-seven,—larger than ever before.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The University was moved from the farm to its present site in 1856. The present buildings are located on a beautiful hill contiguous to the town plat of Granville, north side, less than half a mile from the public square; the site containing twenty-four acres, nearly one half of it—in the rear—being covered with a grove of old forest trees, beech, maple, black walnut, etc.

The buildings are three: the first is a frame thirty-two by seventy feet, three stories high; having in it one recitation room, one hall for the literary society connected with the Preparatory Department, and twenty rooms for students, accommodating two each.

The second is of brick, one hundred and thirty-three feet long, thirty-two feet wide in the middle division, and forty-five feet wide in the eastern and western, and four stories high. It contains three recitation rooms, fourteen by twenty feet; two society halls, each fourteen by forty-two feet, three rooms, fourteen by forty-two feet, occupied respectively as college library, college cabinet, and lecture-room. It has also thirty-three suites of rooms, affording accommodations for sixty-six students,—each suite of rooms consisting of a sitting-room, twelve by fourteen feet, a bed-room, eight by eleven feet, a clothes-closet, and a wood closet.

The third building is a model of beauty in its exterior form, and admirably planned within. It is of brick, one hundred and thirty-five feet long, thirty-two feet wide in the middle division, forty-five in the western, and sixty-six in the eastern, and four stories high. This building contains thirty-six suites of rooms for students (accommodating two each) similar to those in the second building, and also a fine chapel, forty by sixty-three feet, and twenty four feet high, and four recitation rooms, fourteen by twenty-eight feet.

Thus the University buildings contain study and dormitory rooms for one hundred and seventy-eight students, and chapel, recitation rooms, and other rooms for general use, for an indefinitely large number. When the study rooms in the college buildings are insufficient for the number of students in attendance, additional rooms can be procured in town. No college buildings in the land contain more comfortable and convenient study and dormitory rooms than these brick edifices.

In 1863 the estimated value of the property of the University was $50,000; namely: nearly $40,000 fixed property and a little over $10,000 productive endowment. Since that date, successful efforts have been made for enlargement; first, to raise $100,000,—it was soon done; then the means (some $30,000) were raised for the new brick edifice, and $75,000 more have been added to the endowment. As the case now stands, the estimated value of fixed property, consisting of site of twenty-four acres, three buildings convenient and adequate for present use, libraries, of eleven thousand volumes, cabinets and apparatus, is $100,000, and the amount of productive endowment is $190,000.

This "Tree of Centuries," Denison University, has nearly completed forty-four years of its history; a history honorable to the few who planted it and nursed its tender years; honorable to the greater number who ministered to its youthful growth; and honorable to its liberal benefactors and earnest workers, who, in recent years, have brought it to a vigorous manhood, to be the peer of the best colleges in the great Northwest.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEWARK, OHIO.

During the summer of 1802, the Rev. Mr. McDonald, a Presbyterian minister from the neighborhood of Pittsburg, visited Newark, and preached a few times to the families located there. In the following year Rev. John Wright, in the course of an extended missionary journey through the South and West, preached in this place. Mr. Wright subsequently became pastor of Hock-Hocking (Lancaster) and Rush Creek churches, and his labors throughout this region of Ohio were quite abundant and are well remembered.

In this year, 1806, Rev. James Scott preached here regularly for some months. Mr. Scott located at Mt. Vernon, in 1807, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1851. He was one of the most active and self-denying of the pioneer ministers of Central Ohio, and his influence was widely felt.

Through the efforts of the ministers named, and by the removal to Newark of some families of Presbyterian education, that element had attained sufficient strength in the community by the year 1808 to warrant the formation of a church. This church was accordingly organized in the autumn of 1808.

Two elders were elected at the organization. These were David Moore and James Taylor. Jacob Wilson was chosen an elder in 1809. Until 1815 these were the only elders of this church. In the autumn of 1809 the pastoral services of Rev. George Van Eman were secured. He was ordained and installed pastor about Christmas of that year. He continued his labors here for about three years, when, owing to failing health, he resigned his charge. Mr. Van Eman is still living, his home being at Findlay, Ohio.

From the summer of 1815 until 1820 Rev. Thomas Baird was the pastor of this church. In 1816 the congregation built its first house of worship, its services until that time being held in a building used for purposes of court, school, and church, which stood on the north side of the Public Square. This new house stood on the west side of what is now the Court-House Park. It was a brick building, fifty-four feet in length and forty-six in width. It was used by the congregation until 1825, when it became unfit for occupancy.

In October, 1821, Rev. Solomon S. Miles was ordained and installed pastor of the church. He continued in that relation until May, 1831. Early in his ministry here a Sabbath-school was formed, the first one organized in this community.

This was formed in June, 1822. Mr. Miles is now living at Persifer, near Gibson, Illinois.

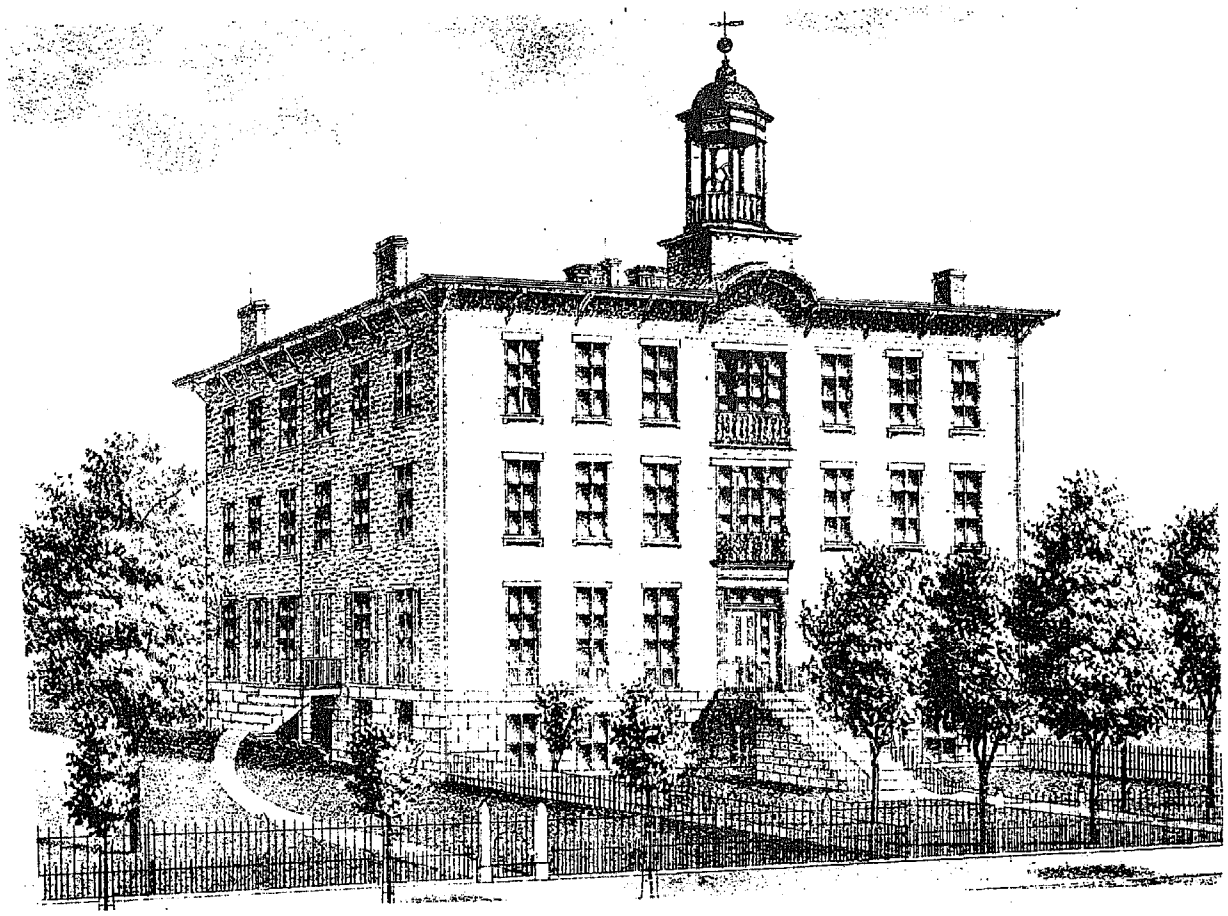
Rev. James Harrison supplied the church from the fall of 1830 to January, 1832. Mr. Harrison is now residing at Waterloo, Iowa.

In June, 1832, Rev. William Wylie was invited to visit the church. His acceptance of the invitation resulted in his being called to the pastorate during the summer of the year following. He was installed August 6, 1833. Early in the summer of 1832 the house of worship, which is at present occupied by the church, was completed. It was first opened for religious services July 1st of that year. In December, 1836, more than twenty of the members of the church withdrew, and, with others, organized the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. Dr. Wylie continued his ministry in this place until October, 1854. His death occurred in May, 1858, at the age of eighty-two.

Rev. William M. Robinson was installed as pastor of the church June 8, 1855. This relation was dissolved June 1, 1862. Mr. Robinson is at present pastor of the Providence Church, Alleghany, Pennsylvania.

During portions of 1862 and 1863 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. A. S. Millholland and Rev. H. T. Alexander. The present pastor is Rev. Henry M. Hervey. He began preaching to this congregation in May, 1863. He was ordained and installed December 15, 1863.

The church now numbers one hundred and eighty-six members.



HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS

LICKING COUNTY.

NEWARK TOWNSHIP.

This territory was originally owned and occupied by the Delaware and Wyandotte Indians, whose title to the same was extinguished by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in the year 1785. But these Indians could not have been the original inhabitants of this region, for we have the most marked evidence in this Township—perhaps more so than in any other place in the United States—that a race of people of dissimilar habits, manners, and customs resided here in great numbers, and that they obtained their sustenance by agriculture, and not merely by the chase.

But, beyond the evidence they have left in the earth in circular, semi-circular, quadrangular, and octagonal inclosures, circular walls and other earthworks, implements in carved stones and copper are found; also, bones, together with tumuli containing the skeletons of men, women, and children, with some evidences of the manner in which they buried their dead. All beyond this is conjecture and hypothesis.

The great interest that has been manifested by men of learning, both in Europe and America, during the past few years to learn something more of the pre-historic condition of the human race, creates a hope that they will yet, by great labor and the aid of science, be able to lift, in some degree, the curtain that hides the history of these early inhabitants.

WHEN SURVEYED.

This Township was surveyed in 1797 by John G. Jackson, deputy surveyor under Rufus Putnam, Surveyor-General of the United States.

It is known as Township 2, Range 12, and contains sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-eight acres.

The quarter townships, or sections, are numbered as follows: number one is the northeast quarter, and was located by John Rathbone. It contains four thousand two hundred and eighteen acres. It was sold to Colonel Benjamin Wilson, of Clarksburg, Virginia, and has since been known as the *Wilson Section*. Quarter township number two is the northwest section, and was located by George Jackson, and contains four thousand acres; this is the *Jackson Section*. Section number three is the southwest quarter, and was located by Adam Harborson, and contains four thousand acres, and is called the *Cherry Valley Section*. Quarter township number four is the *Town Section*, and was located by J. N. Cummins, John and George W. Burnett; this section contains four thousand two hundred and twenty acres. There were many acts of Congress touching the manner of disposing of the unoccupied lands in the United States military tract up to 1812, when the Land Department was reorganized, but none of them had any effect on this Township, for the sections had all been located very early.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

in this Township have been mentioned in the County history proper, and it is not necessary to repeat the statement in this place.

The first birth in Newark Township was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Stadden, born in 1801. This child died in infancy, and was the first death in the Township.

The first sale of land in this Township was on May 20, 1802, by Schenck, Cummins, and Burnett to John Worden, for two hundred and eighty-five acres of land on the east side of section four. On the same day by the same parties to Anthony Miller three hundred and fifteen acres of land adjoining Warden's.

During the year 1802 General Schenck surveyed and plotted the town of Newark. The surveying was done by a well-known early settler, Samuel H. Smith.

The town is laid out in blocks or squares of twenty-five perches, and each block is sub-divided into lots, and has an alley one pole wide running through the centre each way and crossing at right angles. Each lot contains seventy-two square poles, and is six perches in breadth and twelve in length. Main Street is eight poles wide; the other streets are each six poles wide. The course of Main Street is south, sixty-five degrees west, and *vice versa*; and the other streets run at right angles from it, except East and West Streets, which run parallel with it.

The first sale of land in the town of Newark was to James Jeffreys, for out-lot No. 3 and in-lot No. 59.

The first cabin built was by James Black, and was kept as a tavern on lot No. 80, once known as the Buckingham lot. About the same time Samuel Parr built on lot No. 73, known as the Cully lot.

The first hewed log house was built by Samuel Elliott on lot No. 79, once owned by F. Fullerton.

NEWARK IRON COMPANY.

During the winter and spring of 1868 a party of gentlemen, who were stockholders of the Alliance Rolling Mill, selected Newark, Ohio, as a good location to

establish a mill for the manufacture of iron.

A meeting of our citizens was called and the views of these gentlemen were laid before them, asking Newark for a donation of ten thousand dollars, which request was granted, and on May 19, 1868, it was incorporated as a joint stock company under the name and style of the Newark Rolling Mill Company. The mill was constructed and put into operation by October, 1869, as a merchant-mill, being operated on the co-operative plan; shortly afterwards it was changed into a rail-mill. The mill covers over an acre of ground, and has twelve puddling, six new-rail and two old-rail heating furnaces, six boilers, four engines, guide- and bar-mill, together with an eighteen-inch train having a capacity of about two thousand tons of finished rail per month, consuming about fourteen cars of coal per day.

The mill was operated until July, 1871, as the Newark Rolling Mill Company, at which time, for the want of capital, the company were obliged to dispose of the property, which was purchased in February, 1872, by a party of gentlemen of Newark, who organized under the name of the Newark Iron Company by charter dated February 12, 1872, commenced operations April 1, 1872, from which time it has been operated by them as a rail-mill, manufacturing railroad iron for B. and O. R. R., P. C. and St. L. R. W. and their divisions.

Officers: T. J. Davis, President; William Shields, Vice-President; William H. Davis, Secretary. Directors and Stockholders, D. D. Jewett, T. J. Davis, William Shields, William D. Hamilton, J. S. Flock, G. B. Sherwood, William H. Davis.

THE NEWARK STAR GLASS WORKS

is a private company, composed of William Shields, O. G. King, D. E. Stevens, W. E. Atkinson, and D. C. Winegarner.

These works are located about half a mile north of the Court-house, on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and embrace about two acres of ground. The size of the factory is eighty-five by eighty feet; packing-room, thirty by sixty; carpenter shop, thirty by forty; mill- and mixing-room, thirty by sixty-five; straw-room, forty by fifty; two warerooms and office, thirty by seventy and twenty-eight by sixty.

This company began operations the 1st of October, 1873, and are very busily engaged making a full line of bottles, fruit-jars, and prescription-ware of every description.

The sand used in making their glass is of superior whiteness and clearness, and comes from Glenford, but a few miles from here, on the Straitsville Railroad.

Numerous testimonials come to them from leading Cincinnati houses, pronouncing their green glass unsurpassed anywhere for purity and whiteness.

NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first movement towards the inauguration of the present public school system of the city of Newark was made in the summer of 1848. An election for the purpose of selecting school directors was held August 12, 1848, which resulted in the choice of Samuel D. King, Adam Fleek, Abner W. Dennis, Israel Dille, Isaac Schmucker, and Joshua L. Gibbs. On the 10th of the same month these gentlemen met and organized as the Board of Education of the town of Newark, with Samuel D. King, President; Abner W. Dennis, Secretary; and Adam Fleek, Treasurer. The present Board of Education is composed of the following gentlemen: D. C. Winegarner, President; George W. Grasser, Secretary; D. E. Stevens, Treasurer; John David Jones, W. E. Atkinson, and Gibson Atherton.

By the last enumeration it appears that of schoolable youth, in the school district, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, there is a grand total of 3072. The present enrollment is 1578; average daily attendance 1265, of which number there are enrolled in the High School 112, with an average attendance of 100.

Twenty-nine teachers, including superintendent, teacher of penmanship, and teacher of German and music, are employed. The school year has thirty-eight weeks, divided into three terms,—one of fourteen weeks and two of twelve weeks each. The pupils are classified as follows, viz., 1st, Primary Department, consisting of four grades; 2d, Grammar School Department, consisting of four grades; 3d, High School Department. The course of study for the High School is similar to that prescribed in the best High Schools of the State, and requires at least four years to complete it. Those who do so satisfactorily to the Board of Education receive a diploma accordingly. As a general thing, the Boards of Education have shown an earnest desire for the advancement of the schools and for all needed improvements, and therefore much progress has been made.

The present superintendent is Prof. J. C. Harper, a gentleman of superior qualifications for the position, and under whose efficient management the public schools of Newark have taken rank among the first in the State. Much credit is also due to Prof. W. B. Osgood, teacher of penmanship; Prof. F. Kochendorfer, teacher of music; and Prof. L. W. Philipps, Principal of the High School; also to his assistants, Miss Emma Moore and Miss Jennie Jones. The teachers of the city, as a class, are deeply interested in their work, and are laboring earnestly to elevate the schools, and with commendable success. The work done in these schools will bear favorable comparison with that of other similar schools. There is a want of suitable rooms for several of the schools. This want will be partially met by the erection of an eight-room building, with all the modern conveniences, in the northern part of the city. The site and building will cost thirty-five thousand dollars. The public schools of the city have from the first enjoyed such measure of respect and co-operation from the people as greatly to contribute to their success.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The Newark Advocate was the first paper printed in Licking County. It was started in 1820 by Benjamin Briggs, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He continued its publication until August, 1856, when he sold it to W. D. Morgan. Mr. Morgan conducted it until January, 1865, when he transferred it to Mr. Lewis Glessner, who published it until April, 1866. Mr. W. W. Kingsbury became owner at this latter date, and remained sole proprietor until April, 1867, when he formed a partnership with W. D. Morgan, one of its former conductors. It is now conducted by Messrs. Morgan and Kingsbury.

The Newark Gazette was the second paper established in Newark. It was started by Rufus Henry and Dr. Daniel Marbles late in 1827, and was devoted to the advocacy of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. In 1837 Clark Dunham became proprietor, and remained such about ten years, except during 1841, when George M. Young and Samuel White were editors and proprietors. Messrs. George P. Conrad and William Richards succeeded Mr. Dunham about the year 1847. In 1852 Mr. Michael P. Brister purchased the *Gazette*, and changed its name to *The Newark Times*. Late in 1855 Mr. Brister sold it to Mr. A. W. Stevens, who changed its name to *The North American*. About three years later it was sold to Mr. S. G. Arnold. W. C. Gray and M. L. Wilson continued the paper as the *True American* in 1863 and 1864. In 1865 it passed into the hands of McAdam and Lee. About a year later Major Caffrey and Dr. T. B. Hood became its proprietors. In 1868 M. L. Wilson and A. B. Clark bought the concern. It is now owned by A. B. Clark and I. N. Underwood, and is issued as *The Newark American*.

The next paper started in Newark was called *The Constitutionalist*. The first number was issued in 1837, by Rankin and Stadden, and supported the Democratic doctrines. Colonel William Spencer, Colonel Boring, W. P. Morrison, and John R. Petit, were at different times associate proprietors with Stadden after Rankin's death, in 1840, until late in 1843; and Abijah Baker and the Messrs. George H. and C. B. Flood took a hand in the editorial management. Late in 1843 Mr. Jacob Glessner purchased the *Constitutionalist*, and changed its name to the *Licking Herald*. In 1848 he sold it to J. C. Springer. Having passed through several hands, it was subsequently bought by Mr. Brister (who had just sold the *Times*), and its name changed to the *Newark Times*. After Mr. Brister's death the *Times* was conducted by his wife for a while, but was discontinued in 1859.

The Newark Banner is the name of a new seven-column weekly journal, which was started in Newark on the 1st of April, 1874. R. Scott is the editor and proprietor. It is a genuinely independent paper,—is a bold and fearless advocate of the temperance cause and other humane reforms. It enjoys the patronage of all classes of citizens. During the first year of its existence it attained a circulation of upwards of twelve hundred copies. It bears the significant motto, "Despise not the day of small things."

A number of other papers have been started in Licking County at various times, but the *Advocate*, the *American*, and the *Banner* are the only ones that are now published in Newark.

The Denison Collegian is a semi-monthly, published at Granville.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

In the latter part of April or the first days of May, 1800, on the banks of Ramp Creek, was lighted a camp-fire, around which sat four men and their wives, who have played no small part in the history of this County. These men were John Jones, Phineas Ford, Frederic Ford, and Benoni Benjamin. Jones and the two Fords were married to the three sisters of Benjamin Jones. Jones had before seen the Licking Valley, having been connected with some surveying parties, as well as engaged in some expeditions against the Indians in this region. A little incident that occurred at this camp-fire of which mention has been made is worthy of record. A Mr. Isaac Stadden, who came to the Bowling Green about this time, was out hunting and exploring, when he came upon this party of pioneers. Each party was agreeably surprised at this unexpected meeting. Stadden had supposed that his party of settlers on the Bowling Green were the only white people in miles around, while Jones and his party, entering the County from the Scioto, supposed that they were the advance pioneers, and that there was no settlement nearer than the mouth of the Licking, on the Muskingum.

The hospitality common among the early settlers of the County of course made Stadden a ready and welcome visitor for the night. Jones and Stadden soon recognized in each other old acquaintances, they having been school fellows in Pennsylvania.

On lot No. 2 of the Granville purchase, some ten rods from the foot of the hill, and some twenty rods from the present Centreville Street, Jones made the first settlement within the present limits of Granville Township. By the last of April or the first of May, 1800, the logs or poles had been cut, and the men, assisted by their wives, raised the first white man's house in the Township. Jones moved in, and the party remained with them until they had built houses on each of the locations selected. The Fords built on Ramp Creek, near Union Station, and Benjamin farther down the creek, not far from where that stream passes under the Granville Feeder.

Some time in the following year Patrick Cunningham, an Irishman, built the second house in the Township. This house was about twenty or twenty-five rods northeast of the Jones' house, and near another spring. Cunningham planted some trees and commenced the cultivation of several kinds of plants and fruits.

In the spring of 1802 some young men built some shanties or cabins a few rods east of Paddy Cunningham's, and that season raised a crop of corn. In December of this year Deacon Theophilus Rees, his sons-in-law, Thomas and Lewis, together with the unmarried part of his family, consisting of John, Theophilus, and Samuel, arrived in the Township, and bought the crops of these young men, and moved in and occupied as dwellings these shanties, till the spring following, when they moved into the tract bought by Rees, on the Welsh Hills.

On the first day of October, 1802, Mrs. Jones gave birth to the first white child born in the Township, and on the twenty-second day of the same month Mrs. Jones died of puerperal fever, aged twenty-eight years. This was the first death of a white person in the Township. Mrs. Jones was buried in Newark, on a little hillock just west of the market-house, and where the Beckwith family resided. The third and great epoch in the history of the settlement of the Township is marked by the coming of the Granville company, in the fall of 1805. This Township was the only one in the County that was settled by a colony. This Granville Company was formed in Granville, Massachusetts, in April, 1804, and was composed mostly of persons from the Townships of Granville, Massachusetts, and Granville, Connecticut. They came with a fully-perfected organization, bringing with them representations of the various trades and professions, also a completed church organization of the Congregational denomination.

In May, 1804, a committee of exploration visited the Licking Valley, examined the country, and, returning in the following September, reported favorably.

On the 21st of September, 1804, the colony held a meeting, at which articles of agreement were drawn up which were to be a guide to the company in their emigration and settlement. Of the one hundred and eight persons who signed said articles, not one survives, and the last who died was Colonel A. Munson, late of Granville. The spring and summer of 1805 were occupied in preparations for the journey, and in the following September the caravan started, by the slow method of team and wagon, from the valley of the Connecticut to the centre of what was then the far western wilderness,—State of Ohio. They were forty days or more on the way. On November 2 the advance corps, consisting of five families, arrived within the present limits of Granville Township. They were followed by daily accessions, so that before the setting in of winter forty-five families, comprising two hundred and thirty-four persons, had arrived. On November 16—the Sabbath—the first divine worship was held.

The first saw-mill in the Township was built by a millwright named Phelps, assisted by four men, in the spring of 1805. It stood near the site of the old furnace. In the fall of 1806 Augustine Munson erected a second saw-mill farther down the stream. It had a capacity of four thousand feet per day.

The first frame house was built by Deacon, afterwards Judge, Timothy Rose, in the winter of 1806–7, and stood on the late Judge Bancroft's property. The first forty by fifty feet frame barn built in the County was erected in Granville, in the spring of 1807, by General Augustine Munson. It was constructed almost entirely of sawed timbers. The boards inclosing it were nailed on with wrought nails, made in the Connecticut State Prison, at Newgate. The structure is still standing, and the nails still remain where first driven.

The Committee on Exploration, already mentioned, had purchased for the company seven sections comprising twenty-eight thousand acres. Three of these sections,—the second called the Wells, the third, called the Hardy, and the fourth called the Stanberry sections—had been surveyed by James Coe, the company's surveyor, into one hundred-acre lots in the spring and summer before the colony arrived. These lots lie respectively in the southeast, southwest, and northwest

corners of what now constitutes Granville Township. Agreeable to the instructions of the committee, Mr. Coe had laid out the town as near to the corners of these three sections as the face of the country would admit. This explains the reason why the town is where it is. The town-plot contained an aggregate of one hundred and seventeen acres, and was sub-divided into blocks and then into lots. Almost every colonist was the owner of a lot, and most of the houses built and the improvements made during the first winter were confined to the town-plot, so that by the spring of 1806 Granville was quite a little village. A burying ground was set apart and laid out in the company's first survey. A house for the double purpose of worship and school was one of the first ones built, and worship was regularly held each Sunday forenoon and afternoon.

The first birth in the Granville colony was a son of Levi and Polly Rose. He is known as Deacon William Rose. The second birth and the first female child born was a daughter of Justin and Adah Hillyer; she became the wife of Deacon E. C. Wright.

On the 12th of May, 1807, the first marriage was celebrated. The parties were Samuel Bancroft, the venerable judge, and Clarissa, eldest daughter of Judge Rose.

The first death and burial in the Granville colony was that of an infant son of Ethan Bancroft, which died April 6, 1806. On the 22d of August, same year, died Gideon Cornwell. His was the first adult interment in the cemetery.

Early attention was paid to the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music, and Granville has ever enjoyed an enviable reputation for both. Singing schools were organized in the fall of 1806, and the late Judge Samuel Bancroft was the first instructor in music. As early as 1808 a band for instrumental music was organized; it consisted of eleven performers: three clarionets, three hautboys, three bassoons, one bass drum, and cymbals. This was the first band west of Pittsburg, if not of the Alleghanies. This was the regimental band attached to Cass's regiment in the war of 1812, and was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. It was contemplated in the organization of the colony that most of the professional and mechanical pursuits should be represented therein.

In the spring of 1807 Dr. Lee settled in Granville, and was the first regular read physician in this part of the country. He was followed by Doctors Richards and Enger, men of general education and professional skill. Dr. Sylvester Spelman settled here about 1820, and practiced for many years. He died a few years since.

The first postmaster in Granville Township was Judge Rose, the next William Gavit. Sereno Wright succeeded him, and was postmaster in 1818, and continued for some years.

The Granville Furnace was built in 1816, by J. R. and A. Munson. This was the first smelting furnace in the County. The ore had to be hauled on wagons from Mary Ann Township and other places, a distance of twelve to sixteen miles.

In 1817 the same men commenced the manufacture of wrought iron. About the same time that the furnace was erected, a forge was built by A. Munson on Raccoon Creek, two miles from town. Mr. Munson also had a grist- and saw-mill on the same site as the forge.

Grove Case had a grist-mill on Clear Run adjoining the town east. Two tanneries were in operation in 1818; one carried on by Spencer Wright, near Clear Run, east of town, and another by George Donnovan, on a lot near the spring, afterwards occupied by Harvey Bragg.

The old burying-ground south of the town, containing some twelve or fifteen acres, was first surrounded with a wooden fence. In the year 1820 a good substantial wall was built around the lot, and which still remains. A new cemetery has been established and dedicated, within the last few years, southeast of the town plot. Two or three woolen factories existed in Granville at an early day. The original proprietors were William Paige, Horace Woolcot, James Mead, Linas G. Thrall, and others.

The first court in Licking County was held in Granville Township, on Centreville Street, in a house which stood on the corner of Levi Rose's garden. William Wilson was Presiding Judge, and Timothy Rose, Alexander Holmes, and James Taylor, Associates. Samuel Bancroft was appointed Clerk. The Grand Jury held its inquest under a tree that stood near where the guide-board that points to Hebron now stands.

The people of the Township and of the County were supplied with plows made at Granville. The first manufactured therein was the "hull plow," so called, the wood work made by the Blanchards, and the iron (all wrought) by Colonel Alpheus Jewett, and afterwards by Allen Linnet, Hugh Kelley, and others. The Blanchards and Woodbury built wagons and carts and other heavy wood work.

In 1831 a Mr. Bunker, from Troy, New York, started, on the site of the old forge referred to, an extensive manufactory of plows, of the "Wood's Patent." They were of cast-iron, so far as iron was used in the same. These plows came into general use, had a wide market, and gave great satisfaction.

The first lodge of Free Masons in Licking County was instituted at Granville, called "Centre Star." It had members from all parts of the County, and had a Royal Arch Chapter.

From 1818 to 1828 the attention of the people was called to military matters. Regimental and company musters were regularly kept up. There were three uniformed companies,—one of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry, commanded respectively by Captains Timothy Spelman, Jr., Willard Warner, and P. W. Taylor. There were also two companies of militia (Floodwood's and Barefoot's); one in the south part of the Township, commanded by Captain Myron Phelps, and one in the north part, commanded by Captain Alpheus Jewett, who afterwards became Colonel of the regiment.

The first and only cannon ever made in the County was cast at the Granville Furnace for the artillery company, and bored out in a stable near where the old clock factory stood, and mounted for the company. It was used at the celebration of breaking ground for the canal on Licking Summit, in 1825.

The first mail carried in a stage or hack from Newark to Columbus, *via* Granville, was by Giles C. Harrington, in 1822.

In 1818 Griffins and Humphrey sold goods in the store next east of the old bank building. In 1819 Matthew Adams had a store next west of the old Ralph Granger Tavern. A store was also kept by Charles Sawyer, a saddler, on the site of the residence of the late Dr. Spelman.

From 1820 to 1825 considerable business was done in quarrying and cutting stone for building purposes, and also for grave-stones, by Josiah & P. W. Taylor, and others.

Among the parties engaged in merchandising, from 1830 to 1838, may be named Elias Fassett, Alfred Avery, P. W. Taylor, D. R. Cook, Elmer Abbott, Dr. Sylvester Spelman, Simeon Reid, D. D. Jewett, and George Abbott. A. P. Prichard was probably the first druggist in the County.

The Congregational church, a frame building, was built about the year 1815. The bell upon this structure was probably the first church bell raised in the County. This building was finished about the year 1827, when the Rev. Jacob Little arrived. It has since been replaced by a substantial brick edifice.

The Methodist Episcopal edifice was erected about the year 1822, and is still standing.

In 1828 the Baptists built a brick church in the west end of town, but subsequently erected a good frame building on the public square opposite the Congregational edifice.

An Episcopal church was also built on the public square about 1836.

A Baptist Female Seminary was erected in the west part of the village about the year 1830. The first teachers were a Miss Ingraham and a Miss Clark. It was subsequently sold to the Episcopal Church, and was for some years conducted under their patronage by Prof. S. N. Sanford. Finally, it was resold to the Baptists, and is still occupied by them for its original purpose.

In 1832 or 1833 the Congregationalists erected a building south of the square, for a female school. The first teachers were Misses Bridges and Grant. Subsequently a commodious four-story edifice was built in the east end of town, and the institution named

GRANVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Prof. W. D. Moore was for a number of years Principal. He was followed by Prof. W. P. Kerr, and Mr. Kerr by Prof. Webster, the present incumbent. In 1852 an establishment called the

GRANVILLE WATER CURE

was opened by Dr. W. W. Bancroft, and enjoyed an extensive patronage. It is now numbered with the things that were.

The first temperance society in the County was organized in Granville in 1828. In this connection may appropriately be noticed an important and very significant incident in the history of Granville.

In May, 1836, the first anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society was appointed to be held at Granville; it being presumed that some one of the half-dozen churches of that pious little village would open its doors to the convention. But, as the time drew near, the trustees of the various churches, being intimidated by the citizens, declined to do this. Mr. Ashley A. Bancroft, however, threw open the doors of both his house and barn, and, by putting up a temporary addition, was able to accommodate one of the most interesting and important meetings ever held in the State. So it came to pass that these early reformers assembled out of town in a barn, not exactly for fear of the Jews, but for fear of a dissolution of the Union. Although it was the month of May, yet it was a well-filled barn, scaffolds and all. A collection of several hundred dollars was taken up to advance the interests of the cause. Means were taken to let the mob understand that the company were prepared, and would certainly defend themselves. The meeting closed without much disturbance; but as the people passed into the village they were assailed by the mob. Among the distinguished guests present was the Hon. J. G. Birney, of Cincinnati, formerly a Kentucky slaveholder. He came to Granville riding a valuable horse. When preparing to leave, it was found that his horse, with quite a number of others, was closely shaved mane and tail. He mounted this fine animal at the door of Dr. W. W. Bancroft. The mob improved their opportunity and arranged themselves on each side of the street with baskets of eggs, for "our glorious Union must be preserved." The Judge "accepted the situation," walking his horse deliberately up Main Street, while eggs poured upon him like hail. After passing the gauntlet he put his horse upon a lope and left; both man and horse, like Jonah, preaching the downfall of human slavery as they went.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Granville, Ohio, was organized in the year 1810. At that time Rev. James B. Finley formed a class in the house of Mr. William Gavit. The first minister who had charge of the society was Rev. Elisha W. Browman. He was appointed to what was then called the Knox Circuit, to which the Methodist Society of Granville was attached in the year 1811, and Rev. James Quinn was appointed Presiding Elder. In 1820 a change was made, and the name of the circuit to which Granville was attached was called Granville Circuit. In 1851 the society was made a station, and Rev. E. V. Bing appointed pastor. In 1856 the society was thrown into a circuit called the Etna and Granville Circuit. In 1866 it was again made a station until 1872, when it was united with Alexandria, and formed the Granville and Alexandria Circuit, but was the next year again made a station.

From the first organization of the society to the present there have been appointed to this work about eighty different preachers, of whom about fifty-six were in charge. Among the most distinguished of them were Rev. S. S. Hamlin and Rev. S. M. Merrill, both of whom afterwards became bishops. The membership has been somewhat fluctuating, the maximum number being, about the year 1842, one hundred and eighty-one, and in 1845 only seventy-two. March, 1875, the church record showed a membership of one hundred and eighty; full members, one hundred and fifty-six; probationers, twenty-four.

LICKING TOWNSHIP.

The mound-builders' works are found in various parts of this Township, the stone mound, about a mile south of Jacksontown, being of the greatest magnitude. It was of gigantic proportions, measuring one hundred and eighty-three feet in diameter at its base, and, when found by the pioneer settlers, was between thirty and forty feet high.

A well-preserved coffin, inclosing a skeleton, was found in it some years ago, with a quantity of beads and other trinkets. This mound is situated on high grounds, was built of unhammered stone of tolerably uniform size, and very large. It is the only one of its class in the Township. The earth mound, on the plank road, between Newark and Jacksontown, and on the farm once owned by Mr. Taylor, is one of good size, and much interest attaches to it on account of the very careful and scientific examination given it a few years ago by Professor Marsh, of Yale College. He found in it animal, reptile, bird, and human bones, copper beads strung together on fibres, whose strands were still perceptible, copper and bone implements, which are rare specimens of the works of those pre-historic inhabitants.

There are also several mounds on the lands once owned by Mr. Parr, in the vicinity of the great stone mound already described; and one west of the plank road, on the farm once owned by J. R. Moore, about two miles south of Newark; also one nearly half a mile east of the cemetery, a mile north of Jacksontown.

Near the banks of the South Fork, two miles from Newark, on what is called "Cochran's Hill," is a work or fortification of the mound-builders, inclosing between five and ten acres of ground, with a bank several feet high, thrown out, which forms a ditch inside. So far as the work was constructed, it is an accurate circle.

The Indians had a camp in early times on the farm once owned by J. R. Moore. There was also an Indian encampment in a large sugar grove near Hog Run, once the property of Mr. Jacob Brownfield, where the Indians made sugar.

"Big Swamp," which the Indians called "Big Lake," and which is now the reservoir, was resorted to by the Indians for the purpose of catching fish.

There was an Indian trail through Licking Township and along the reservoir, leading from the mouth of the Wakatommika, crossing the Licking River at or below the mouth of the Bowling Green Run to King Beaverstown, near Pickerington or Lithopolis, in Fairfield County, about the head-waters of the Hock-Hocking; and the Indians in their journeys along this trail loitered or camped for a time in Licking Township.

A strip of land two miles and a half wide, of the southern part of Licking Township, or about one-third of it, is refugee land, and the other two-thirds is

United States military land.

This land was surveyed pursuant to authority granted by Act of Congress passed June 1, 1796.

This Township, except what belongs to the refugee tract on the original survey, was in the tier of townships numbered one, and in range twelve.

SURFACE.

The territory now forming Licking Township was well timbered, abounding at its first settlement in the usual variety and extent of forest-trees, the oak, walnut, hickory, and sugar or maple being the principal ones. It was agreeably, and in about equal proportions, diversified by hill and dale,—one-third being low, level, or flat land of superior fertility; another third of its area may be called gently undulating, and the remainder is composed of more abrupt and less productive elevations or hills.

The South Fork of Licking, which forms the western boundary of Licking Township, and Hog Run, with its tributaries, Swamp Run, Quarry Run, and Dutch Fork, are its principal streams. The bottom lands on these streams are among the best in the County,—the soil being deep, rich, enduring, and exceedingly productive. A portion of the reservoir is in the southern part of this Township.

ORGANIZATION.

Licking Township was organized, in 1801, as one of the Townships of Fairfield County, and then embraced the whole of the territory which is now Licking County, and probably a portion of what is now Knox County. Thus it continued until 1807, when it was reduced to half the limits of Licking County by the formation of the Township of Granville. By the formation of Union Township on the west and of Bowling Green on the east, both in 1808, and of Newark Township on the north, in 1810, and of Franklin Township, also on the east, in 1812, it was reduced to its present limits. The County lines of Fairfield and Perry, which run through the reservoir, form its southern boundary.

The first settlers of this Township were Phillip Sutton, Job Rathbone, and John Gillespie, who settled in 1801. In 1802, Benjamin Green, Richard Pitzer, and John Stadden located here; and in 1803, Major Anthony Pitzer, Jacob Swisher, and Stephen Robinson settled therein.

The first preacher within the present boundaries of Licking Township was Rev. Asa Shinn, then a very young but promising minister of the Methodist Church. Mr. Shinn continued his labors one year, during which he organized a small society of Methodist members at the house of Mr. Green, situated on Hog Run, and which has maintained its existence to the present day.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH.

This church a few years ago organized a society within the bounds of the Methodist Church above spoken of, whose members were, for the most part, formerly Methodists, and connected with the Hog Run Church. The two societies occupy jointly the church edifice, and are of nearly equal strength in membership.

THE HOG RUN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized on February 20, 1811, by Rev. Thomas Powell, assisted by Rev. John W. Patterson. The members were as follows: Samuel Meredith, John Simpson, Sarah Patterson, Elizabeth Meredith, Mary Sutton, Thomas Deweese, Susannah Sutton, Catherine Deweese, and Ann Simpson.

The first school teacher in Licking Township was a Mr. Taylor, who taught in the Green settlement about the year 1806. This Township is divided into eight school districts, most of which have good school-houses.

The first Justice of the Peace in this Township was Isaac Stadden. He was elected at an election held at the cabin of Elias Hughes, on the Bowling Green, in January, 1802.

HOG RUN.

About the year 1804 some hogs belonging to a Mr. John Ward, of Granville Township, and running at large, strayed across the South Fork of Licking, in the fall of the year, and wintered on or near a farm in Licking Township, once owned by Jeremiah Grove, and along the little creek just south of it. Little if any of the native forest being cleared off in that vicinity, the animals found in the abundant mast ample food. In the ensuing spring the owner discovered his stock at the place indicated, numerically increased and in good condition, and forthwith, it is said, he designated the stream on which the stock wintered, Hog Run.

It is said that about the same time the hogs of Isaac Stadden, who resided below Newark, near the Bowling Green, having strayed away, were found on the same stream, and that it received its name from that circumstance.

This stream, which rises in the south part of Franklin Township, and after passing through the north part of Licking Township, empties into the South Fork of Licking with its branches, waters a fine, fertile region, one which, for its situation and productiveness, was always regarded with favor by all who visited or settled in or near it. That the mound-builders constructed forts and mounds of earth and stone in this region, particularly in Franklin Township, and on the high ground between Hog Run and Clay Lick, and also south of the National Road, indicates that it had considerable attractions for them, as well as for their successors.

The first settlers on Hog Run were Phillip Sutton and John Rathbone, who settled on the tributary reaching towards Jacksontown. This settlement was probably made in 1800 or 1801. These settlers emigrated from Pennsylvania.

Early in 1801 George and John Gillespie settled on the same tributary. On February 25, 1802, Benjamin Green acquired lands on Hog Run, and soon after, in that year, he and his son-in-law, Mr. Pitzer, located upon it. Mr. Green got one hundred and fifty acres for three hundred dollars, and in two years sold it for nine hundred dollars. The Hog Run Valley settled rapidly, and caused an active demand for the meat and bread produced. It is said that during the first two or three years of this settlement corn sold for fifty cents a bushel, and pork for seven dollars per hundred, which were very high prices, taking into consideration how little money must have circulated. The Methodists ministered to the religious wants of the early pioneers; and the first itinerant preacher, usually styled circuit rider, that visited the Hog Run settlement, was Rev. Asa Shinn.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP.

This is the northwest-corner Township in Licking County, and is known in the original survey as Township four in the fifteenth range of Townships in the United States military land. It lies near the head-waters of all the principal streams forming the Licking River. It occupies the most elevated position of any land between Cleveland and Columbus. The Otter Fork of Licking heads about two miles from the north line of the Township, passes diagonally through the Township, and leaves it on the east side about the centre.

The native forest in the Township consisted of sugar-tree, beech, white and black ash, white and black oak, hickory, black and white walnut, wild cherry, hackberry, and elm. The undergrowth was water-beech, dog-wood, and an abundance of spice-brush. A little bog-ore is all the mineral wealth the Township can boast of. Very few marks of the works of antiquity were ever perceivable.

About the centre of the northeast quarter of the Township, on land once owned by Mr. C. L. Graves, is a slight elevation incircling about ten acres of land. The Indian arrow-heads are continually found in this region. The material they are composed of is flint-stone, evidently taken from the Flint Ridge spoken of in the County history proper.

With all the modern improvements of art and science, it is very doubtful whether the like can be produced from the same materials so exactly proportioned and balanced as to penetrate the atmosphere with such unerring precision. The stone hatchets are also a great curiosity.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler in this Township was Daniel Poppelton, who came in 1812. C. L. Graves, Strong Clark, Daniel Wright, Enoch Whipple, Clark Cooley, Ezekiel Wells, and Adam Kite soon followed.

The first birth in the Township was Michael Cooley, on June 3, 1813.

The first marriage was that of Enoch Whipple to Kate Shaw, in 1815.

The first frame structure was John McInturf's saw-mill, situated on the Otter Fork, and was built in 1817.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Timothy Harris, a Congregational minister of Granville, in 1817.

The first convert to Christianity was Ezekiel Scovel, in 1817.

The first male teacher of a district school was Mr. Mountain Everett, in 1817.

The first frame house was built by Elijah Durfey, on the town-plot, in 1818.

The first church formed was the Congregational, in August, 1818.

The first death was widow McInturf, in 1819.

ORGANIZATION.

When Monroe Township was organized, it included Liberty, Bennington, and Hartford Townships. About the year 1816, Bennington and Hartford Townships were set off from Monroe under the name of Bennington Township, and in September, 1819, Hartford Township was set off from Bennington.

The first election held in this Township was in September, 1819, in a log school-house on the town-plot. The number of votes cast was forty-eight. Elijah Durfey was elected Justice of the Peace; Daniel A. Durfey, Township Clerk; and Leonard Bushnell, Treasurer.

The first merchant was R. Everett, in 1824.

The first Sabbath-school was organized August 13, 1826.

The first resident preacher of the Gospel was Samuel W. Rose, in 1829.

The first building raised without whisky was Ezekiel Scovel's barn, in 1830.

The first post-office was established in 1830.

The first meeting-houses were built in 1832, one for the Congregational Church, and one for the Christian Church.

TORNADOES.

Three terrific tornadoes have passed through this Township in parallel lines from west to east, all within the space of less than ten miles, each being about half a mile in width. The date of the first storm will probably never be known. The second tornado occurred on May 18, 1825, about three P.M. It has already been described in the County history under the head of the "Burlington Storm." The third storm occurred in June, 1835. It was less terrific than the two former ones. Why these storms took swaths so nearly parallel and in such close proximity to each other, is a question for the scientist, as is also the prospect for future storms in the same locality.

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The remains of seven of these mysterious mounds, which still continue to puzzle the antiquarian, are found in this Township. One is on the farm formerly owned by Robert Fulton, one mile west of Homer; another is on the farm once owned by John Butcher; three are on the farm once owned by Robert Hunter. Under the centre of one of these was discovered, some years since, a circular building of stone, about ten feet in diameter and three in height, regularly built, dome-shaped, and having on the top, as a keystone, what is familiarly called a large "nigger-head." The largest and most entire of these mounds is at the village of Homer, on the farm and close to the residence once owned by Edwin Williams. This mound has recently been measured, and found to be about thirty rods in circumference at the base, and nearly thirty feet in height, having a hollow place at the summit, which is about twenty-five feet across. About half a century ago a party of five or six settlers examined this mound in search of curiosities, but they discovered nothing but a jug of whisky.

Burlington Township is well watered. Otter Creek and the North Fork of about equal size, uniting their streams a little above the residence once owned by Justus Taylor, near the northwest corner of the Township, may very properly be considered the commencement of the Licking River, which takes an easterly course to Washington Township.

Lake Fork rises in Bennington and flows from west to east nearly through the centre of the Township.

The surface of this Township is gently undulating, except in the district known as Egypt, in the southeast part of the township, which is somewhat hilly. It is unsurpassed in fertility and beauty by any in Licking County. It lies on the northern border, adjoining Knox County, between Bennington on the west, Washington on the east, and McKean on the south. The forest comprises such timber as is common to Central Ohio, as the oak, ash, elm, sugar maple, beech, walnut, and hickory. The valleys are rich, and much good wheat land, and the other cereals and grapes produce abundantly.

The first settlers in the Township were James Dunlap, Cornelius Vanausdal, Henry Oldacre, Nathan Conard, John Johnson, Jonathan Beaty, Hugh McKindley, Adam Patterson, John and Thomas Dixon, who settled in the year 1806. In 1808 David Wallace, J. Helphry, Jesse Vanfoson, John Chonnor, James Butcher, James Dickey, and Jesse Smith arrived. George McCrary, Timothy Chapman, James, John, and Abner McLain, Thomas Scott, and Henry McKindley came about 1810.

The first mill in the Township was built by John Chonner. In 1810 the settlers built a block-house as a defense against the Indians.

ORGANIZATION.

Burlington Township was organized in 1817. The village of Homer was originally called Burlington, but when it became desirable to establish a post-office it was found necessary to change its name, as there was already a Burlington post-office in the State, and Homer was then chosen. It has a large and excellent school-house and three churches. The Congregational Church was organized May 5, 1828, by Rev. Jacob Little, of Granville. They have a good membership, a flourishing Sabbath-school, and a neat and commodious house of worship.

The first Methodist Church was built about the year 1830. They have now a large, handsome, well-finished church edifice, furnished in the most approved modern style. Dedicated June 25, 1871, by Rev. M. Collyer. They have a large membership and a good Sabbath-school.

The Baptist Church edifice was finished July 9, 1832, and is a very neat building. It was dedicated July 21, 1832, by Rev. Owen Owens.

ST. ALBANS TOWNSHIP.

There are in this Township four mounds, the works of those wonderful mound-builders. One is on the farm known as the Gailor farm, near the Kirkersville Road, and south of the Gaffield Meeting-house; another on the hill upon which stands the residence once owned by J. R. Davis, and just east of it and on the farm known as the Thrall farm is located another. But the largest is probably the one on the land once owned by E. R. Cornell, about twenty rods south of the Delaware Road.

The territory composing this Township embraced what is now Jersey and a part of Granville. It is composed exclusively of United States military land, as is nearly all the County.

STREAMS.

The township is watered by the Raccoon Fork of Licking River, and its tributaries. Raccoon runs through the Township in a southeasterly direction, the following streams emptying in on the south: Cornell's Run, the two Pettee Runs, and Moots Run. On the north the Drake or Carpenter Run and Lobdell are the principal streams. Lobdell and Moots Run afford several water-powers. These streams, with the numerous springs through the Township, afford sufficient water for all necessary purposes.

THE SURFACE.

The soil of the Township is among the very best. The wide, rich bottom lands of the Raccoon, covered as they were with valuable timber, were too valuable to be kept from cultivation; hence the axe has done its work, and the giants of the Township have fallen, and where they stood are fields inferior to none in the County or State, while the second bottom lands cannot be excelled for wheat nor the uplands for grass.

The first settler in St. Albans was John Cook Herron, who erected his cabin on the farm once owned by Noah Morrow, in the south part of the Township, in the year 1807.

The first birth was that of Samuel, a son of Mr. Herron, who was born in December, 1808.

The next family to settle in the Township was Cornell's, who arrived in the winter of 1807 or 1808. In the spring of 1808 Joshua Lobdell settled on the farm known as the Atwood or Fitch Farm.

The first orchard was set out by Joshua Lobdell in the year 1809. The trees were brought from Muskingum County.

In 1809 Thomas Owens, a widower, from the Welsh Hills, with a family of nearly grown-up children, settled in this Township, on the Water's farm, now known as the Drake farm. During the year 1810, William Pettee, his son, True and Noble Landon, came from Vermont, and settled on the lot once owned by George Shaw.

In the spring of 1811, Samuel Clark, one of the Granville Company, settled on the Worthington Road, just over the line of Granville, and was the first blacksmith in the Township.

In January, 1812, Peter Stephens and his son Justice arrived with their families from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and in their company came Isaiah Beaumont, Sr., and family.

The first school in the Township was started in the summer of 1812, in the old Cornell cabin, and Miss Jerusha Baker was the first teacher.

The first grist-mill was Mower's, near the old mill property known as Gilbert's mill. It was started in 1818.

The first saw-mill was the Clemon's mill, subsequently owned by L. M. Spelman, and was started the same year.

The first distillery was started by Helon Rose, about the year 1818, and was situated south of the residence once owned by Lyman Carter.

The first frame house was built by Jonathan Atwater, in 1820 or 1821.

The first cabinet-shop was built by B. F. Hillier, in 1822, near where stands the residence once owned by William Beaumont. It was almost exclusively of buckeye logs, roofed with boards, and the joints covered with slabs.

In the spring of 1830, Alexander Devilblis laid out the village of Alexandria, and the same year a frame dwelling was built by Riley Parker on the lot once occupied by L. S. Chadwick as a grocery.

The following year Stiles Parker built the first building erected expressly for a store, on the lot upon which stands the storehouse of D. S. Owens, the lot being a present from Devilblis to Parker, if he would erect such a building. About the year 1833 a post-office was established in the village, with Captain Sanford Converse as postmaster.

CHURCHES.

There are five houses of worship in the Township, three located in the village, —the Methodist Episcopal, the Congregational, and the Baptist. On the road from Granville to Columbus, and two miles southeast of Alexandria, is located the house belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Society, known as the Gaffield Meeting-house, and three miles south of Alexandria, and on the Township line road, is located the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

The Methodist Episcopal Church organized first, probably in 1811 or 1812, the Congregational in 1820 or 1821, the Baptist in 1826, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1744.

The Methodist Episcopal Society erected the first building exclusively for church purposes, in 1830. The old church in Alexandria was built in 1838, and the present building in the years 1863 and 1864. The Baptists built their first in Alexandria probably in 1834. The present building was erected in 1839. The Congregationalists still worship in the house they first erected in 1839. The Wesleyan Methodists organized a class in 1844, and in the winter of 1848 they built a house of worship on the Township line road, but in Harrison Township, and in the year 1866 they erected their present building in St. Albans.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in this Township is supposed to have been Philip Barrack, who settled here in 1802. He was a native of Maryland. He built a rude tent or shelter, with three sides of small logs, and the fourth left open for the fire-place, on the land once owned by Daniel Thompson. This was within a few feet of the spacious brick building which he subsequently erected, and which yet stands, a monument of his industry and perseverance.

The first distillery in this Township was carried on by Mr. Barrack, and to which he soon added a brewery.

In 1803 Jesse James and Jesse Hains settled on what was called the Thompson section. In 1804 John Stateler began to clear land on Woodbridge's bottom, near "the ore landing," and was the first man to build a brush heap on the Rocky Fork of Licking. In the same year came also Matthias Denman from New Jersey, who constructed a cabin near the lock on the Woodbridge land. In 1804 came Daniel Thompson, the largest land proprietor in the Township. He owned four thousand acres, and put up his cabin near the road leading from Boston to Toboso. He seems to have been unsuited for a frontiersman. His large estate was soon frittered away in small tracts for labor, stock, or anything which suited his fancy, and he soon left the County. In 1806 this Township received a great impetus by the accession of Chester Wells and John Holister. They pitched a linen tent on the banks of Rocky Fork, in which they lived until they cleared a truck-patch, and planted potatoes, corn, etc. They then built a cabin with two rooms and a space between, similar to a barn. Shortly afterwards came Captain Elisha Wells, who moved into the same house with Chester Wells and Holister, and the three conjointly built a grist-mill in 1808, which was standing in 1868. All three of these were energetic, public-spirited men, and did much to promote the welfare of the Township.

This Township was organized in 1808, and was the third Township in this County.

The pioneers of this Township were subject to hardships, deprivations, and the roughest fare. Their cabins and furniture were of the rudest structure. Dirt floors were universal. Posts were planted in the ground-floors with holes bored in them, and also in the logs of the sides and the ends of the house. Into these holes poles were inserted, on which beds were made. It was not until 1807 that puncheons were used for floors. In this same year Daniel Ward split a black walnut tree and made the first table used "on the waters of Licking."

Their clothing was very primitive. Peltry was used for male and female dress until flax, cotton, and wool could be obtained. Flax was in great request. It supplied the most valued clothing; and the young belle of those days felt as proud of her linen dress as do the belles of the present time in rep silk. She "put on airs" with equal grace, and received the compliments of her rustic beaux with similar self-complacency. When cotton was introduced there was a change in material, but not in fashion. The Barrack family were the leaders in dress, as in other things, and used all kinds of plaid, made by the intermixture of turkey-red with uncolored cotton yarn, which was much sought for. When calico was first brought in the settlement, it was looked on as an expensive luxury. Five and six yards were considered ample for a dress, as it seldom fell much below the knees.

Religion received much attention from the people. The first preacher was Rev. Joseph Thrapp, and he was for a long time the only one in this Township. He was a Methodist, and was a zealous, earnest man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Methodist meetings were mainly held at Zachariah Carlisle's house.

The first Presbyterian sermon preached in this Township was by a colored man, at the house of Chester Wells. At a later date the Rev. Mr. Rose, of Newark, frequently preached.

Episcopal service was held at John Holister's by Messrs. Rose and Putnam, of Gambier.

The first Sabbath-school was commenced by Messrs. Wells and Reeder in 1815, and was carried on for a long time with great success.

The first church in this Township was a Union church; it was of brick, and was erected on the grave-yard hill.

The first village, of three villages in this Township commenced, was Boston.

About the year 1830 John Hoyt put up a little shanty, and opened a grocery. He did a thriving business, and soon other buildings were erected, and the place promised to become an important point. Three years later Hoyt started a grocery on the flat near the grist-mill, and thus became the founder of the village of Hanover. Toboso was laid out by the Hon. William Stanberry, but, on account of its sickly location, has always languished.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in Hanover Township was organized about the year 1830, by some missionary from Gambier, whose name is not known. It was very weak from the first, and very short-lived. It depended for its existence mainly upon the interest and support of the family of Mr. John Holister, at whose house the services were held. After the church at Newark was built, Mr. Holister and family, in the year 1837, became members of that parish, and services at Hanover ceased. There were but two ministers that preached with any regularity in the church at Hanover, Rev. R. T. Rodgers and Rev. G. Denison,—the former for only two months and the latter for nearly two years.

PERRY TOWNSHIP,

situated on the eastern boundary of Licking County, is a portion of that extensive territory which was attached to Hanover at its first organization in 1808, and for ten years remained essentially a part of it, the Township officers being the same, and their jurisdiction extending equally over it. It was among the last settled. The face of the country is generally rough and hilly, and, in some parts, very broken. The southern portion embraces mainly a barren, rocky range, known as the Bald Hills, and contains very few tracts of land desirable for farming purposes. The middle and northern parts abound with hills, though they are less precipitous, and possess a fair share of fertility. The only bottom land it contains is the valley in which Elizabethtown is situated, and a few narrow strips along the Wakatomika and its tributary, Brushy Fork.

The first settler who fixed his home within the present limits of Perry Township was Samuel Hickerson. In the year 1810 he built a log cabin near the residence once occupied by Milton Montgomery, and commenced clearing lands. He remained for more than twelve months the solitary inhabitant of the wilderness, and pushed his improvements forward with great success. In the following year James Thrap and Allen Hall came into the territory, and soon after they were followed by John Frost, Stephen Cooper, and others, who settled on the Brushy Fork.

The first sermon preached within the borders of the Township was by the Rev. Joseph Thrap, in the year 1811. From that time to the present the Methodist has been the leading denomination of Christians.

The first traveling minister that preached in Perry was Rev. Michael Ellis. He formed a class at the house of James Thrap in the year 1813, and ever since there has been regular preaching in the Township. A fine church edifice has been erected at Elizabethtown.

ORGANIZATION.

In the year 1818 the number of inhabitants had increased sufficiently to justify a separate organization. Consequently, in that year, it was taken from Hanover and regularly constituted a Township with the name of Perry, in honor of the late Commodore Perry.

The first Township officers were: Matthew Kliver, Justice of the Peace; Allen Hall, Samuel Hickerson, and James Somerville, Trustees; Jordan Hull, Clerk.

EDUCATION

received as early attention in Perry as circumstances permitted. The sparseness of the population prevented schools from being started as soon as many of the pioneers desired. They must be self-sustaining, and hence the difficulty of collecting a sufficient number of children to sustain them.

In the year 1822 a school-house was built on the farm once owned by Daniel Wagstaff, and was built after the fashion of the times,—a log cabin without a nail or anything iron about it. The floor was made of puncheons, as also was the loft.

The desks were made of the same material, and supported by pins driven into the logs. The seats were simply rails, roughly hewn, with legs driven into them. Into this rude structure a Miss Elmira Lewis gathered a few scholars, and began a "subscription school." From this beginning, "subscription schools" were kept up with commendable spirit until the present school system took their place.

The Disciples were late in introducing their form of faith, yet they have a strong hold in Perry. The first of that sect to proclaim its doctrines were James Porter and John Secrest, at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Lemert, in the year 1830, who was one of the first converts, and its most generous patron. A church was built on her property in 1830, and in 1833 the society was regularly formed. The old building has been vacated, and a very handsome church has been erected at Elizabethtown.

Rev. John Fry was the first to introduce the Baptist doctrine in the Township. In 1847 he constituted a regular Baptist Church, with seven persons—three males and four females—who had adopted his views, assisted by John Crabtree and Joseph Sperry. This society now has a very respectable church edifice at Pleasant Hill, and is in a flourishing condition.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

The mound-builders once occupied the territory which now forms Newton Township. They erected some works, the chief of which is a small stone mound, between the North Fork and the Clear Fork, on the farm once owned by Mr. John Reed.

STREAMS.

The principal streams of the Township are the Clear Fork, Brushy Fork, and the North Fork. The "Big Spring," east of the North Fork, and one of its tributaries, called "Spencer's Run," are also large streams. The spring is upon the farm on which General John Spencer settled in 1805, and in early times flowed water sufficient to run a saw- and a grist-mill. It is probably the largest spring in Licking County, but, in common with other streams, flows less water now than it did at the time of the first settlement. There is considerable alluvial soil along these streams, but elsewhere in the Township the land is rolling, and, in some places, hilly. It is, however, rather productive, especially in the North Fork and Clear Fork Valleys. Maple, hickory, walnut, sugar, and different varieties of oak, were among the prevailing forest trees in this Township.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

John Evans came from Virginia, and settled in what afterwards became Newton Township in the year 1803, and was the first pioneer of the Township.

In 1804 Evan or "Dicky" Humphry, as he was called, and Chiswold May, his son-in-law, both Virginians, settled on "Spencer's Run."

General John Spencer came from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1805, and settled near the "Big Spring." In 1806 Abraham Wright, James Evans, Evan Pugh, and George Harris came into the Township. In 1807 Thomas Cannon came to Newton, from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. The emigrants of 1808 were James and Samuel Stewart, Thomas and William Gray, and Nathan and Samuel Preston. They all came from Pennsylvania, as did also Captain James Coulter, who settled in Newton in 1809 or 1810. Captain Elias Hughes, George Woods, and Joseph Laird became settlers in the Township in 1809 or 1810. Henry Benner, John Bevard, and others came in 1810.

The first school-teacher in the Township was James Maxwell, who taught in a small log cabin which stood on the land once owned by Mr. Bullock, near St. Louisville.

The first grist-mill was built by Mr. John Henthorn, about the year 1806, on "Spencer's Run." It was a mere corn-racker, about twelve feet square, with buhrs or mill-stones about the size of a large grindstone.

Mr. Stephen Robinson erected a saw-mill on the North Fork in 1808, and shortly after a grist mill on the same stream.

ORGANIZATION.

Newton Township was organized in 1809. It is bounded on the east by Mary Ann, on the west by McKean, on the north by Washington, and on the south by Newark Township.

There are five churches in the Township. Two of these are Methodist, two Lutheran, and one Christian or New Light.

One of the Methodist Churches was organized, at the house of Stephen Robinson, in the year 1810, by Rev. James B. Finley. Stephen Robinson and wife, Joseph Lair and wife, Jesse Harris and wife, Samuel Paine and wife, John Paine, and Catherine Lair were the original members. The church edifice is in Chatham, and is of good size.

The Christian Church was the second one organized in the Township.

The oldest of the two Lutheran Churches is situated in St. Louisville, and was organized about the year 1830. Revs. Andrew Henkle and Peter Schmucker were the pioneer preachers of this church. Their church edifice is the best in the Township.

The second Methodist Church, or Newton Chapel Society, was organized about the year 1857. It has in connection with it a flourishing Sabbath-school, and the society has a neat little church edifice, situated in the eastern part of the Township, called Newton Chapel.

The second Lutheran Church has a good church edifice in Vanattasburg. Though comparatively modern, it is flourishing, efficient, and influential for good in the community.

VILLAGES.

Chatham, at first called Harrisburg, was laid out by Colonel John Waggoner in 1829, and is a post-town. Its inhabitants, in 1860, numbered two hundred and eight; at the census of 1870 they had declined to one hundred and fifty-two.

St. Louisville was laid out in 1830 by John Bell and Stephen Ritter. Subsequently additions were laid out by John Evans and Wesley Coffman. It early became a post-town.

Vanattasburg is a manufacturing point which has been gradually growing into a small village of artisans, who, with their families, number a hundred or more. It has a foundery and other factories, also a grocery-store, post-office, and church. Its principal growth has been since the completion of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Those ancient mounds and circumvallations, so numerous about Newark, extend into Union Township, several of which are found on the hills in the vicinity of Union Station, and on both sides of the valley.

There were at the first settling of this quarter of the Township many relics of antiquity found, such as axes, hatchets, pipes, and hammers of stone, broken pottery, etc.

Union is the largest Township in the County; it embraces about one and a half square miles in Town 1, Range 12, and the whole of Town 1, Range 13, United States military lands. Also sections one to eighteen inclusive in Town 17, Range 18, of the refugee lands, on the south, embracing an area of more than forty square miles.

The south part of the Township is watered by the south branch of Licking, or the Pataskala River, which also constitutes a portion of the east line of the Township. The middle is watered by the Beaver Run and its branches, and the north part by Otter Creek and its tributaries. These all pass through its territory nearly from west to east, making it a uniformly well-watered Township.

The face of the country is generally level or gently undulating. The soil is a clay loam, rich with vegetable mould, sufficiently retentive to hold stimulating manure without leaching, yet the subsoil is generally so porous as to need but little draining. It is as well, if not better, adapted to a variety of agriculture than any Township in the County.

There are no broken or waste lands in the Township, except a small district in the southeast corner, covered by the Licking Summit Reservoir, and another small district in the southwest by the Pigeon Roost, or Bloody-Run Swamp. The latter has been greatly improved within a few years past by draining, and may yet be fully redeemed and become a fine meadow land, or afford a valuable bed of rich fertilizing matter, with which to enrich other lands. Nearly the whole of the eighteen sections taken from the refugee lands, and lying in the south part of the Township, is an alluvium, and is rarely equaled as a corn and meadow land, while the middle and northern portions of the Township are more rolling, and better adapted to the production of small grain and fruit-trees.

This Township was very heavily timbered, and required as much hard labor to bring it into cultivation as any Township in the County. The better kinds of timber consisted of black walnut, butternut, wild cherry, several varieties of oak, white, black, and blue ash, hickory, mulberry, and sugar-maple. The less valuable were the beech, elm, bass-wood or linden, blackgum, cottonwood, sycamore, buckeye, etc., with underbrush of dogwood, redbud, paw-paw, wild plum, spice-brush, and in many places abundance of wild grapes and black hawes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In March, 1800, John Van Buskirk and Benjamin Murphy arrived, and were the first settlers. Phinehas Ford came on the 7th of April, same year, and J. Wyman, the same season.

In 1801 and 1802 came Jonathan Benjamin, John and William Horned, George Wells, John Edwards, Alexander Holmes, Richard, Joseph, and Bazelcel Wells, James Hendricks, William Wells, William Richardson, John Wagg, James Green, and Henry Owens.

In 1803 came Thomas and George Stone, Philip Smith, Joshua Browning, William Holmes, John and Joshua Price, James Taylor, William Johnson, Mordica and Benjamin Price, Charles Howard, Nicholas Porter, Martin Lincoln, Abram Mouser, and J. Pumphrey.

In 1804 and 1805 came James Holmes, Jr., Daniel Smith, James Stone, David Beaver, John Good, John Former, John Coulter, Elias and John V. Former, Abram Beaver, Francis Twigg, Cornelius Elliott, John and Jacob Myers, Jeremiah Page, and John Hilton. These were followed by a number of others in the years 1806–7–8–10.

The first mill in the Township was built by Phinehas Ford, in 1803, on Otter Creek, some forty rods below where his first cabin was erected; it was a small temporary log building, the millwright work, as well as the making of the mill-irons and the millstones (which were made from boulders, or nigger-heads, found on the surface of the ground), was all done by Mr. Ford himself. This mill was kept up but a few years, when it was swept away by a flood. The millstones remain on the old farm of Mr. Ford, a relic of antiquity.

The first preacher within the present boundaries of Union was Rev. Asa Shinn, who preached at the cabin of George Wells in 1803 or 1804. A society was soon after organized here, and John Price was appointed class-leader.

In 1805 Benjamin Green, a Baptist minister, commenced preaching at David Beaver's, and a few years after, a society was formed at this place of members that had been attached to the churches of Hog Run and Pleasant Run, and held their meetings at the house of David Beaver. About the year 1815 or 1816 they erected a hewed-log church, with gallery on the sides and one end; this was for some time called "Beaver's Meeting-house," but was subsequently named "Licking Church." This society, with some modifications, continues in a prosperous condition, and now has a good frame church and a well-improved cemetery.

The first school was in the neighborhood of David Beaver's, and was taught by Mr. Livingston in 1805.

The first distillery in Union Township was erected by Abram Mouser in the year 1809, a little east of the farm once owned by Thomas Stone. This was soon followed by one erected by James Taylor, another by Samuel Hand and others, as the population and demand increased.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The general conformation of the surface of this Township may be considered undulating. The southern boundary, except where it is pierced by the broad valley of Licking, may be considered abrupt, but there is very little of it too steep for cultivation.

It is well watered by the North and Lake Forks of Licking, and the numerous rivulets that go to make up those streams. There is a beautiful lake of clear water two miles south of Utica, near the bank of Lake Fork, without outlet. When full it covers near one hundred acres.

On the highlands oak abounds, but the Township has been favored with a great variety of timber. The broad, rich bottoms, as well as the adjoining table-lands, abound in walnut, sugar, beech, sycamore, and interspersed with the inevitable buckeye.

The soil of the Township is, perhaps, the best in the County.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

in this Township were as follows: John Lee came in 1808, and during the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, John and Patrick Moore, William Blackburn, Nathaniel Kirkpatrick, William Robinson, Abel Wilson, Philip Smoots, John Haas, John McKnoughton and wife, and others.

William and James Robinson arrived in 1810. They purchased the ground upon which Utica now stands, and erected a cabin and a log mill upon the site of the present mill, the millwright work being done by James King.

The first church in the Township was the Methodist Episcopal, and was organized in the year 1810, by Revs. James B. Finley, Caleb Pumphrey, John Green, and James Smith, local preachers, Jacob Hunger and Abram Kearns, class-leaders, and thirty other members.

The first wedding in the Township was probably that of Alban Worthen and Elizabeth Vance, in February, 1811. The second was a double wedding of Joshua Berry and Mary Penn, Elijah Ryan and Margaret Penn, in 1812.

ORGANIZATION.

Washington Township was organized in 1812. Richard Lamson was the first Justice of the Peace.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized in 1813, by the election and ordination of James Dunlap and Nathaniel Kirkpatrick, Ruling Elders, who held the first meeting of session at the house of Robert Kirkpatrick April 5, 1814.

Rev. Robert Wallace, a licentiate, was ordained and settled over the congregation, numbering thirty or forty members, in the fall of 1814. They worshiped in a tent on a hill east of town, near the residence once owned by J. M. Kirkpatrick, until 1830, when a house of worship was completed, house and lot costing seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The first school-house was a log cabin, erected for school purposes about the year 1814, on land once owned by Major Robinson. Matthew Jamison was the first teacher.

Utica is the only village in the Township. It was laid out by Major Robinson in 1815, and called Wilmington, but when a post-office was applied for it became necessary to change the name, and Utica was chosen.

The post-office was established in 1820, and Richard Lamson was the first postmaster.

JERSEY TOWNSHIP.

This Township is bordered on the north by Monroe, on the south by Lima, on the east by St. Albans, and on the west by Franklin County. The principal streams of the Township are Black Lick, which flows into the Big Walnut and the South Fork of Licking River.

The eastern half of the Township may be termed rolling land, and the western half is level or slightly undulating. The soil is mostly clay, and generally productive. Beech was the prevailing timber in Jersey.

INDIANS.

Some Wyandot Indians had more or less permanent encampments in the territory which now forms Jersey Township, but they all left about the commencement of the war of 1812.

This Township, with all the other townships of Licking County, except Etna Bowling Green, Licking, and Union, is in the United States military tract.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

In February, 1815, Joseph Headley, Peter Headley, and a colored man left their homes at the falls of Licking, in Muskingum County, and camped on the South Fork, near the present village of Jersey. They split punchcons, and built a sort of structure, in which they lived and made sugar. Peter Headley soon went to the land office at Chillicothe, and entered or purchased the southeast quarter of section twenty-four for himself, the southwest quarter for Lewis Martin, and the northwest quarter for Richard Osborn. Peter Headley, during the spring of 1815, built a cabin on his land, and moved into it in March, 1816, with his wife and two children.

The first birth in the Township was William, son of Peter Headley, who was born in November, 1816.

John Rhodes and a son and daughter came to Jersey in May, 1815, and lived for three weeks in a rail pen, until they could build a cabin.

In September, 1816, Samuel Williams and Abner Whitehead, with their families, emigrated from New Jersey and settled in this Township.

The first death in the Township was that of Phebe, Mr. Whitehead's daughter, who died January 19, 1819.

The first mill was built by Mr. Whitehead, on the South Fork, in 1820, and was a log structure, which stood north of Jersey village, at the crossing of the Jersey and Johnstown roads.

Wycliffe Condit and family were emigrants from New Jersey in 1819. He established the first tannery and erected the first frame house in the Township in the year 1826.

ORGANIZATION.

Jersey Township was organized, in 1820, by dividing St. Albans. The first officers were Peter Headley, Richard Beem, and Elias Williams, Trustees; Amos Park, Clerk; David Chadwick, Constable; and Enos Williams, Treasurer. Michael Beem was the first Justice of the Peace.

The first school-house in the Township was built in 1819, and was of the most primitive cabin style. Benjamin Alward was the first teacher. There are now eleven public schools in the Township.

The first sermons preached in the Township were in 1817, by Rev. Benjamin Green, a Baptist preacher, from Hog Run, and by Rev. Timothy Harris, pastor of the Congregational Church of Granville. The former preached in the morning and the latter in the afternoon of the same day at the house of Michael Beem.

THE FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZED.

On July 20, 1820, a Presbyterian Church of eight members was organized by Revs. Timothy Harris and Matthew Taylor, at the house of Elias Williams.

Several years later they built a log church, designed for all denominations and for schools, which stood on the ground now occupied by the cemetery, near Jersey village. In 1833 the church erected a frame edifice, an ornament to the Township.

The Universalist Church was organized in 1829, at the house of Michael Beem. Rev. Truman Strong was the pastor until 1833.

The Harmony Baptist Church was organized September 27, 1837, by Elders George De Bolt and Eli Ashbrook, with sixteen members.

The Catholics commenced religious services in 1837, at the house of Francis Carr, in Jersey village, Rev. Young, from Lancaster, being officiating priest, and those services have been continued ever since.

The first regular Baptist Church was constituted June 3, 1845, by Elder William Smedmer, with twenty-four members.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

This Township abounded in works erected by the mound-builders. Few sections of the great West, which teems with ancient works, are more prolific therein than this Township. Among the most elaborate and extensive ancient works found in Franklin Township were those on the high hill, which is the most elevated ground in the vicinity, a short distance north of Amsterdam, near to and in a northeasterly direction from Fairmount Church in Licking Township. These works consisted of a circular wall or embankment, inclosing an area of about eight acres. On the outside of this wall is a ditch eight or ten feet in width, which was made by throwing the earth out to make the embankment. Within this inclosure stood, towards its centre, and within one hundred feet of each other, three mounds, two being of stone. One of the stone mounds had a diameter at the base of forty-five feet; the other two of thirty feet; and all were about twenty-five feet high. Some years ago there were some skeletons found in the two stone mounds by Mr. John Cover, within three feet of the surface of the ground, which were of persons of very large size.

By no means the most insignificant of the works of the mound-builders in the Township is the large stone mound half a mile south of the centre, on the line between the farms once owned by Messrs. Hoskinson & Irwin. Its diameter at the base was originally about forty feet, but it is much more now, as an attempt made many years ago to open it and get down into the middle, resulted in greatly reducing its height, which was probably about twenty feet, and doubling its original diameter by throwing the stone around on all sides of it.

Probably the "Tippett Mound" has attracted as much attention as any other in Franklin Township. It is situated a few hundred yards east of the road from Newark to Linnville. This mound was seventy-five feet in diameter, and twenty-one feet in height. It was opened some years ago and a stone whistle and quite a number of human skeletons were exhumed. Two remarkably well-preserved *crania* were taken out in connection with skeletons at twenty feet from the top, and just above the level of the land around the base of the mound; charcoal and ashes were also found in it.

There is a fort of low banks near the centre of the Township, nearly a mile east of the "Tippett Mound," and about the same distance northeasterly from the celebrated stone mound.

The Township is watered by Hog Run and Swamp Run, which heads here, and empties into the Hog Run in Licking Township; also by Little Clay Lick, which heads in Hopewell Township, and flows through a corner of Franklin, and by Big Clay Lick, which has its source near the line between the Townships of Hopewell and Franklin, running about five miles through the latter.

The bottom lands along these streams are very fertile, and generally, though somewhat hilly, are all productive, there being but little if any waste land in the Township.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

of Franklin Township were George Ernst, John and Jacob Switzer, who came in the spring of 1805. Mr. John Feasel came in the autumn of the same year. In 1808 Mr. John Hull joined the foregoing pioneers, who were further reinforced, in 1809, by Mr. Hugh Scott, Rev. J. W. Patterson, Isaiah Hoskinson, and Mr. Dustheimer. Meanwhile a Mr. Fulton came, who taught the first school in the Township.

ORGANIZATION.

The Township was organized in 1812. The first Justices of the Peace were Isaiah Hoskinson, Sr., and Moses Sutton, Sr.

Schools were early organized, and in educational matters Franklin has kept pace with most of her sister Townships of Licking County. The Township is divided into six school districts; most or all of them are furnished with good school buildings.

The first religious society started in the Township was of the Methodist denomination. It was organized at the house of John Siglar in 1809. The first church edifice they erected was a hewed log building in 1818, on the site of the present building, which superseded it in 1851.

The Lutherans organized the second church in the Township in the autumn of 1817, Rev. Andrew Henkle being the minister.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

There yet remain five of those mysterious mounds in this Township. One is on the farm once owned by George A. Wilson, one south of Licking, on the farm once owned by D. Wilson, one on the Bowling Green, a fourth south of Licking, on what is called the Shannon farm, and the fifth on the Bowling Green, near the chapel. These mounds are not remarkable for size, but their number would indicate the existence formerly of a dense population.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The soil in the central belt, washed by Licking River, is a rich, warm, sandy loam, with some fine gravel, and is well adapted to all crops.

There are many indications that this valley was once a vast lake, the waters held in place by the soft sand rock at Black Hand. The continued attrition of falling water having in time worn away the rocks, the waters of this immense lake escaped through the chasm, leaving the rich deposit of ages, which in many places seems to be inexhaustible.

The timber of this belt consisted mainly of hard and soft maple, sycamore, black walnut, and the buckeye.

The land in both the north and south ends of the Township is yellow clay, interspersed with flat shale of the same color. The soil of this Township possesses great variety, and yields a bountiful return to the thrifty husbandman.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Hughes and Ratliff came in 1798, and settled on the Bowling Green; Richard Pitzer, Samuel Elliott, and Colonel John Stadden in 1800; John Larabee, John Wildman, Jacob Nelson, William Maxwell, James Jefferies, and a Mr. Carpenter in 1801. Isaac Stadden and family settled near Newark in 1800, and removed to Madison in 1802. Thomas Seymore and William O'Banon in 1803; Henry Smith and Elias Stanberry in 1804; Church, Moore, Scamahorn, Chanel, Daniels, Deweese, and others followed in rapid succession.

The first church in Madison Township was the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bowling Green, and was organized in 1810 or 1811. Revs. Joseph Thrap and James B. Finley were its earliest preachers.

About the year 1830 a Protestant Methodist Church was organized on the south side of the Licking, being in the Swern and Trout settlement. The society has a good church edifice, and has a good Sabbath-school connected with it. A Christian Church was erected at a later period near the north line of the Township, called Union Chapel. The members have never been numerous, but regular preaching is maintained.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

The pioneers of this Township were William Shannon, Jesse Oldaker, and Ebenezer Brown, who settled in the west half of the Township in the spring of 1813. These named formed the nucleus of what is now Eden Township.

ORGANIZATION.

This Township was organized in 1822, out of territory originally included in Mary Ann.

The Justices of the Township have not been numerous, owing to the fact that they held the office for a long period. They are as follows: James Porter, Simson, Aaron Brown, William Mitchell, Jordan Hall, James W. Colville, John Mathena, A. D. Larason, Lofland Hall, and Thomas King.

The first grist-mill in the Township was erected on the upper waters of the Rocky Fork of Licking by Ebenezer Brown, which was soon followed by the erection of another mill, one mile below the first, by Hon. William Mitchell. This mill contributed largely to the comfort of the early settlers of Eden, Mary Ann, and portions of Knox County. The erection of Mary Ann Furnace was an era in the history of this region, as it contributed largely to the development and settlement of that portion of the County. Iron ore of a superior quality being discovered in the southeast quarter of the Township, David Moore, a respected pioneer, with an energy worthy of the times in which he lived, determined upon the erection of a smelting furnace, and, as an initiatory step, he erected a saw-mill in 1815. Soon after this the furnace was commenced, under the supervision of Stephen Cooper and Lilburn Wilson. Almost simultaneously with this enterprise, Mr. Moore erected a grist-mill, with James King as millwright. These extensive improvements progressed rapidly under the general supervision of Robert Patterson, and were completed early in the year 1817. When completed, the proprietor, the workmen, and the few neighbors from the sparsely-settled country assembled to celebrate the occasion by appropriate dedicatory ceremonies. There was no

sound of brazen instruments, nor were its virtues sung in the minstrelsy of many voices. They had no orchestral club to grace their festive occasions, but stern, solid men assembled to commemorate an event of vast importance in the development of a new country. The furnace must have a name, and they wisely concluded to bestow that honor on that noble matron, the wife of David Moore. All things being ready, Abraham Wilson made a few appropriate remarks and hurled a flask of whisky against the huge stone stack, and christened the furnace Mary Ann. This furnace proved very profitable, both to the proprietor and also to an immense section of country, furnishing the pioneers with hollow-ware of every description. Mary Ann Township, being organized later in the same year, took its name from the furnace.

MARY ANN TOWNSHIP.

The face of the country in this Township is broken and hilly, and in some places assumes the dignity and grandeur of the mountainous. The valleys are generally narrow and very fertile. In the forest the giant oak predominates. The more elevated portions abound in chestnut. The valleys are about equally divided between the sugar and the shellbark hickory. The entire surface of both hill and dale abounded in fruit and flower-bearing shrubs and trees of smaller growth. This profusion of flowers, fruit, and nuts, with the abundance of the larger game, such as bear, deer, and wild turkey, made it no difficult task for the hardy pioneer, squatting beside some one of the beautiful springs of limpid water gurgling from beneath the hill on almost every quarter section, to provide sustenance for his family until such time as he could erect a cabin, fell the forest, and raise a crop of Indian corn.

The immense number of springs, and the rivulets flowing from them, form a perfect net-work of small streams.

These form the creeks which, after flowing in tortuous courses through narrow valleys, find their outlet in the Rocky Fork of Licking which, rising in Washington Township, touching Clay Township, in Knox County, enters Eden, passes by a circuitous route into Mary Ann, and thence to Hanover, where it discharges its waters into Licking River.

The entire surface is interspersed with granite boulders, known in the rustic vernacular as "nigger-heads."

The southeast quarter of the Township formerly contained considerable quantities of iron ore, which was mined and smelted in the old Mary Ann Furnace, which will be noticed hereafter. The soil of this region, in the valleys, is very rich, yielding heavy crops of corn, and peculiarly adapted to grass. The upland, which largely predominates, is of a thin clay soil, underlaid with flat clay shale, and yields a superior article of wheat, and is well adapted to the growth of all small grains. The natural scenery is picturesque, and in many places on the Rocky Fork approaches the sublime. About one mile north of the south line of Eden, and twelve miles from Newark, stand the recently famous picture rocks, and which are a summer resort for pleasure-seekers.

In the year 1806 a man by the name of Bush emigrated from Hardy County, Virginia, and built a cabin on the land once owned by Jacob Miller.

The first wedding in the township was that of a Mr. Lewis Farmer and a daughter of Mr. Bush above mentioned. In the spring of 1812, Hugh Dornan, originally from Ireland, but then from Frederick County, Virginia, moved into the Bush cabin. During the year 1814, Mr. Dornan completed a cabin on his own land. At the same time that Dornan occupied the Bush cabin James Riley erected a cabin on what is known as the Scotland farm, and was succeeded the next year by Duncan Campbell, a Scotchman, from whom the farm received the title of Scotland Campbell. About the same time James Thompson, Robert Cansley, and James Maxwell located on the school lands in the northeast part of the Township.

The first death in the Township was probably that of Mr. Bush, who died in the fall of 1811. He was buried within the limits of the burying ground formerly owned by Jacob Miller. Charles Barns died in 1815, and was buried on the top of a ridge west of what is called Wilkins's Corners, and was the first interment in what is now known as the Mary Ann Cemetery. This piece of ground was donated to the public for burial purposes by Mr. Barnes. It is a beautiful spot of ground, overlooking the highway, and a beautiful little city of the dead, incorporated now under the law of the State, and from time to time receiving such improvements and embellishments as the respect of the descendants demands for the memory of that noble band of pioneers who gallantly fought the battle of life under the difficulties of frontier privations, and whose ashes now mingle with their mother earth on this beautiful slope.

The Township of Mary Ann, originally a portion of Madison, was subsequently attached to Newton, and then to Newark, and was finally organized as a township in 1817. The first trustees were William Grey, Joseph Moore, and James Giffin. The first Justices of the Peace were Samuel Stewart and Samuel Davidson. The first Township Clerk was Samuel Stewart. The first Constable was Duncan Campbell.

FALLSBURY TOWNSHIP.

The mound-builders left evidence that they saw the territory now forming this Township before the pioneer settler of the white race, David Bright, did.

This Township is situated on the northeastern corner of Licking County. It is composed principally of land more or less hilly, and less productive than some other portions of the County. The different varieties of oak are the prevailing timber.

The principal stream is the Wakatomika, which empties into the Muskingum River at Dresden. It affords some water-power, which has been used to a limited extent. Painter's Run, a tributary of the Rocky Fork, runs through a portion of the Township.

THE FIRST SETTLER

in Fallsbury was David Bright, who settled, in 1818, upon the farm once owned by Mrs. Botts. The next settlers were Kiah Blount, William Wilson, Paul, William, and James Van Winkle.

ORGANIZATION.

This Township was organized in 1826. The first officers were Samuel Varner, William Wilson, and Joseph Frost, Trustees; William Hall, Constable; Samuel Varner, Clerk; and William Wilson, Justice of the Peace.

The first religious services permanently sustained in Fallsbury were held at the house of Eli Seward. There are now a Baptist, a Methodist, a Disciples, and one or two other churches in the Township.

Fallsbury has no very extensively-traveled thoroughfare, no turnpike, no canal, no telegraph line, no railroad, nor anything out of the usual course to attract special attention, nor to particularly draw emigrants to it.

In educational, moral, and religious interests, however, it cannot be said that this Township is not up with the average of Townships remote from County seats and from points or localities of unusual natural advantages. It is reasonably well watered and healthy.

Fallsbury is a small post-town situated near the centre of the Township. It was laid out on lands belonging to Silas Bland, and was first settled by Thomas Meeks, and one or two of the McQueens. Its growth has been very slow.

McKEAN TOWNSHIP.

The mound-builders left but few traces in the Township. They were there, however, and built some works, one of which is a mound of small size, and stands on the farm originally occupied by Thomas McKean Thompson, about four miles from the village of Granville.

INDIANS.

The Indians had an encampment on Cat Run, about one mile above its entrance into the Brushy Fork, as late as 1812.

The Township is watered by Clear Creek, Brushy Fork, and their tributaries.

The lands are mostly gently undulating, though there is some flat land and considerable that is level, while occasionally a hill of more or less altitude is found. The timber is of considerable variety, such as oak, walnut, beech, hickory, and others usually found in the forests in the western half of the County.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the Township was John Price, who, in 1806, settled near the Granville Township line, and cleared what has since been called "The Welsh Field." In 1807–8 a Mr. John McLane emigrated from Huntington County, Pennsylvania, and settled on Brushy Fork.

The first saw-mill in the Township was built by Aquilla Belt, on the Clear Fork, above Chatham, in 1817–18.

The first grist-mill was built some time after the war of 1812, on the Clear Fork, near the Newton Township line above Chatham, by Alburn Wright.

The first school was taught by Samuel Shaw, in a house that stood near the present village of Fredonia, probably prior to the

ORGANIZATION.

McKean Township was organized in 1818. There are two villages in the Township, Fredonia, laid out in 1828 by a Mr. Arnold, and Sylvania, laid out in 1843. They are both post-towns.

The first Justices of the Peace were John Smith, Samuel Shaw, Elias Howell, Moses Pierson, David Danforth, C. C. Jones, W. B. Harding, and B. C. McClain.

The first church organized in the Township was Cokesbury Chapel, of the Methodist denomination, about the year 1820. The Baptist Church was organized about the year 1827. The Christian Society has two churches, one in Sylvania and one on Brushy Fork. The latter have a fine church edifice. The Methodists have also two churches, Liberty Chapel, near the western border, and one in Fredonia.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The only evidence that a pre-historic race ever occupied this Township is a mound forty feet in diameter at the base, and five feet high, situated one-half mile north of "Brooks' Four Corners."

Half a century ago it was an unbroken wilderness; a heavy growth of beech, sugar walnut, white oak, white and black ash, and hickory covered the surface of the Township, which made the process of clearing it for the plow exceedingly laborious.

THE SURFACE.

The face of the country is generally level, and the soil, being clay for the most part, is productive and fertile, and the Township generally is well watered; its streams flowing into the Raccoon Creek on the west side, and on the east into the North Fork. Some stones for building purposes are quarried, but neither iron, coal, or minerals of any kind abound.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first clearing was made in this Township by Rena Knight, in 1821, who also built the first cabin. The second settler was a Mr. Sawyer.

ORGANIZATION.

This Township was organized in 1827, and was one of the last formed and last settled Townships of Licking County.

The first Township officers were as follows: John Clark and Caleb Brooks, Justices of the Peace; Stephen Emerson, Jesse Payne and John Sawyer, Township Trustees; Joseph Sawyer, Treasurer; and William McCamy, Clerk.

In addition to these officers, the following-named gentlemen were residents of this Township: William Payne, Benjamin B. Knight, Samuel Knight, Joseph Riger, A. Longwell, Joseph P. Brooks, Abraham Mouser, Solomon Brooks, Jasper Emerson, David Brooks, David Martin, John G. Brooks, Joseph Watkins, Joseph Kelso, Samuel Wheeler, and William C. Adams.

These twenty-two heads of families were about all that lived in the Township in 1827. The fact that the land was previously owned by a very few non-residents accounts for the apparent tardy settlement of it.

The citizens are neither whisky-drinkers nor loafers, but in the aggregate are thrifty, industrious, moral, intelligent, devoting themselves to industrial pursuits, such as raising corn, wheat, stock and wool-growing, which is the staple production of the Township. It is also regarded as one of the best grazing sections in the County.

EDUCATIONAL.

This Township is divided into nine school districts, with a school maintained in each. There is also in this Township one Methodist Episcopal Church, one regular Baptist, one Free Will Baptist, one Universalist, and a Wesleyan Methodist.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

But few if any traces of the mound-builders exist in this Township; but a portion of Wyandot Indians once lived here in considerable numbers. They built a town called Raccoon Town, a mile or more above Johnstown, on the Raccoon branch of the Licking, where they resided until 1807, when Charles and George Green bought out their possessions, and henceforward occupied and cultivated those lands. The Indians, however, remained for some time in the Township, which at this time was part of Granville Township, Fairfield County, except a small number who were camped in a few small huts, on or near the Brushy Fork, not far from the present boundary line between McKean and Granville Townships. These last named remained until after the commencement of the war of 1812.

THE SURFACE.

The land in this Township is generally level and fertile, producing grass, corn, wheat, and other grains, in quantities liberally rewarding the labors of the husbandman. Beech, sugar, walnut, and other timber, all indicating a rich soil, generally prevailed over the Township.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

of this Township were George W. Evans and wife and one child, who emigrated from Green County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and settled here in that year.

The Greens who bought out the Wyandots in 1807 were Virginians, and accustomed to frontier life. In the autumn of 1807 a child was born to George Green and his wife Diana, which they named Mahala. This was the first white child born in this Township. Elisha Willison and Jacob Baker soon followed Evans and the Greens, and in 1815 there were twenty families in the Township.

In 1813 Dr. Oliver Bigelow, who owned the southwest quarter of the Township laid out the town of Johnstown, which, however, until 1815, made little or no progress. In the latter year N. Alden, Henry Hoover, William Sellers, and others, made improvements in Johnstown, and from that time until 1830 the town, and especially the Township, increased rapidly in population.

The Township of Monroe was organized in 1812. Moses Foster was the first Justice of the Peace, and Dr. S. A. Bigelow was the second.

The first marriages among the whites in this Township were Ned Hatfield to Miss Stimants, and Regnal Green to Sarah Willison. The exact time of these marriages is not known. George W. Evans and wife were the first persons in the Township to unite with the Baptist Church, which was organized in 1819. Rev. Jacob Drake was the first, and Rev. Mr. Evans, from the east, the second, minister that preached here.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1820 by Rev. R. Bigelow. The churches in this Township are two Methodist, two Baptist, one Presbyterian, and one United Brethren; and the population generally can be regarded as equal to the average in intellectual development and moral progress, and in the practice of the Christian virtues, and in the cultivation of the Christian graces.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP.

The mound-builders left a few samples of their works within the limits of this Township, such as the stone mound two miles southeast of Linnville, which is of medium size, and one earth mound near it which is of good size. These mounds are both near the centre of the Township, east and west.

THE SURFACE

of this Township may be characterized as rolling or somewhat hilly, although it has some level or bottom lands, very fertile, particularly along the little streams which flow through it southwardly towards Jonathan's Creek. It was originally well timbered,—the growth being principally oak, hickory, and walnut,—and is generally fertile, producing the cereals and the grasses bountifully, and also corn.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

within the present boundaries of Bowling Green Township was made in 1802, at what is called the "Little Bowling Green," about a mile south of Linnville, on a tributary of Jonathan's Creek, by some frontiersmen from West Virginia, whose names were Michael Thorn, Frederick Myers, and Henry Neff. John Harris and Andrew Myers, also Virginians, settled in the Township in 1803. William Harris, Moses Meeks, Adam and John Myers, and Charles Howard, arrived in 1804. The settlers who succeeded the foregoing, after 1804, were Edward, William, and Joseph Taylor, Jacob Storts, Henry Alexander, John Berry, Joseph McMullen, Rev. Levi Shinn, Nathan Shipps, Elijah Nichols, and others.

ORGANIZATION.

This Township was organized in 1808. It is eight miles long from east to west, and two miles and a half wide from north to south, and is wholly in the refugee tract. It is bounded on the south by Perry County, on the north by Hopewell and Franklin Townships, on the east by Muskingum County, and on the west by Licking Township.

The first religious society organized in Bowling Green Township was the Methodist, at the house of Samuel Parr. Revs. Jesse Stoneman and Levi Shinn preached occasionally before the organization of this society at the house of Mr. James Clarke, who lived in the southern part of the Township.

SCHOOLS.

This Township is divided into six school districts, each one having a school-house, most of them being good buildings.

POPULATION.

The number of inhabitants in Bowling Green Township was in 1830, 1768; in 1840, 1464; in 1850, 1538; in 1860, 1213.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

The still existing works of the mound-builders afford ample proof that they once occupied the territory now forming this Township. These works consist of mounds and other earthworks; also of numerous "wells" of various depths, ranging from two to twenty feet. It may be observed that doubts exist in the minds of many, as to whether the mound-builders or their successors, the Indians, dug these holes or wells; but the weight of evidence connects them with the former, as the mound-builders were workers and the Indians were not.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

of this Township were William Hull, Isaac Farmer, Samuel Pollock, Edward Hersey, John Bartholomew, Jacob and Thomas Hummell, Timothy Gard, James Glasgow, Isaac Davis, John, Charles, George, and Samuel B. Hull, Thomas Demoss, George Kreger, Daniel Bowman, Abram Bennett, Samuel Farmer, William Wills, Andrew Livingston, Blois Wright, Alexander, Charles, and Zachariah Shaw, Archibald Kelso, and the Gibbons.

ORGANIZATION.

This Township was organized in 1814. Isaac Farmer and Samuel Pollock were the first Justices of the Peace, and were elected early in 1815.

The first religious denomination in the Township was that of the Methodist, and was organized at the residence of the widow Dickinson, one mile or more north of Brownsville, in the year 1816, by Rev. James Quinn. In 1818 the society built a log church, and as both stoves and money to pay for them were scarce in those days, they warmed up in winter by burning charcoal in a square wooden box, lined with stone and mortar, placed in the church.

The Baptists were the next to organize in this Township, which organization was in the year 1812. Among the first members of this Church were: Adam Smith, Daniel Drumm, Samuel Winegarner, James Redman, Thomas White, Isaac Smith, Margaret Winegarner, and Henry Claybaugh. The society built a church in 1823, which was superseded by the present neat, substantial building.

In 1830 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Gratiot by Rev. Robert McCracker and others, which held its meetings in a school-house until 1836, when the society built a good church edifice, which is still used by them. Revs. Joseph Carper and Abner Goff were the pioneer preachers of this church. The first Sabbath-school in Hopewell was organized by this church in 1830,—Mr. Lewis Ijams being the superintendent.

The only post-office in the Township is at Gratiot. The first postmaster was Moses Meek.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The first settlements were made on the head-waters of the South Fork of Licking River, near where the village of Pataskala now stands.

THE FIRST SETTLER

within the present limits of the Township was a Mr. Hatfield, who came in the winter of 1805–6, and slashed a small piece of ground for browse for his cattle near a sheep-shed once owned by W. H. Mead. That spot was never cleared for cultivation, and is now covered with a beautiful grove of timber of second growth. After building his cabin near the line of the railroad where it passes this grove, and remaining a few years, he disappeared from the settlement, and nothing further is known of him.

The next settler was Mr. Henry Drake, who came with his young family in 1806, and built his cabin on land owned by the heirs of the late Joseph Baird. The next settlers were John Evans, Thomas Geary, John Riatte, and William Craige.

This early settlement enabled the settlers to establish a school, but they had to send into what has since become Lima Township. The first school was in a double cabin that stood on the ground now occupied by the steam grist-mill in the village of Pataskala, and the first teacher was a Miss Cubberly.

The first marriage within the present boundaries of the Township was that of Mr. Richmond and Miss Cubberly, and the ceremony was performed by Esquire Randall.

ORGANIZATION.

Harrison Township was organized from Union Township in 1816. Besides the five miles square, there was added to it in the southeast corner a territory two miles and a half north and south to the Fairfield County line, and one mile and a half east and west.

LIMA TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLER

in this Township was David Herron, who came in 1805 from Pennsylvania. He built his cabin on the east bank of Clear Creek, about one-fourth of a mile north of the village of Pataskala, on land then owned by the father of the late Richard Conine. The following year Mr. Herron's brother John arrived. Henry Richmond and Amariah Cubberly were the next settlers in Lima. Their cabin was on the ground occupied by the steam flouring-mill in the village of Pataskala. In this cabin was taught the first school, in which the children of Harrison, Etna, and Lima were instructed by Miss Cubberly, the first teacher.

During the first year of David Herron's residence in the Township, he killed the only panther that was ever killed in this part of the County, about a mile and a half north of Pataskala, in a ravine directly west of the residence once owned by Hiram Angevine.

ORGANIZATION.

In 1827 Lima became an organized Township. The first plat for a village in it was made on the line of the Central Ohio Railroad, about one and one-fourth miles from the east line of the Township, and was laid out by John Rees in 1850, and he gave it the name of Columbia Centre. The town soon had a post-office, two or three dry goods stores, a grocery, two houses of entertainment for travelers, a school-house, two churches, a Methodist Episcopal and a Congregational. A new and commodious brick building has been erected in the village for school purposes, and is an ornament to the place.

The only other village in the Township is that of Conine, also known as Pataskala, and was commenced about two years after Columbia Centre.

ETNA TOWNSHIP.

As originally laid out, this Township was nine miles and a half long from east to west, and two miles and a half wide from north to south, in the refugee lands. Some time after the year 1850, half a mile was taken off the east end and added to Harrison Township.

The first election for Township officers was held at the house of John Henthorn, in Etna, on the 22d of June, 1833, when O. R. Baldwin, John Nelson, and Benjamin Grable were elected Trustees; John Henthorn, Township Clerk; N. R. Usher, Treasurer; William Smith and George Wells, Constables; Richmond Lamson, George Wells, William Moore, and Hiram Sinsabaugh, Supervisors; Thomas M. Donahue and Isaac Essex, Overseers of the Poor; Henry Spangler, Jonathan Grable, and Dennis Smoke, Fence-viewers. On the 3d of March, 1834, the Trustees divided Etna Township into five school districts. At the same time, the United States Government were constructing the National Road, the line of which runs near the centre of the Township its entire length.

The first church in the Township was of the Methodist denomination, in the year 1830. Uriah Heath, Jr., was probably the first preacher. The church of the United Brethren has been a thriving society since shortly after the Methodist Episcopal Church started. The exact time they built their church is not known, but is believed to have been in 1839. A German Lutheran Church in the southeastern part have a fine church edifice.

PERSONAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS OF LICKING COUNTY.

THE WOODS FAMILY.

EZEKIEL S. WOODS.

The gentleman whose name appears above is among the oldest citizens of Licking County. His birthplace was Washington County, Kentucky, and the time, December 25, 1791. At that early day schools were very few, and young Woods grew up deprived of the educational privileges of the present more favored period. The greater part of his life has been spent in the avocation of a farmer. In May, 1818, he came, by himself, to Newark, Ohio, where he engaged in general merchandise, which business he followed for some eighteen years.

On September 11, 1823, he married Sarah J. Burnham, of Zanesville, Ohio, who was born November 20, 1800. By this marriage he had four children: William B., Charles R., Mary B., and Eliza W. Mrs. Woods died April 17, 1841. She was devotedly attached to the church of her choice,—the Second Presbyterian of Newark,—of which she was a faithful member. She was distinguished for her benevolent nature, for her kind attentions in the sick-chamber, and for her charities towards the poor. Her loss was deeply felt in her family circle, which comprised four children, the oldest being only seventeen.

In 1836, Mr. Woods closed out his mercantile business, and has since been employed in superintending his farming interests and in dealing in real estate. For quite a number of years he has paid considerable attention to the raising of fine blooded stock, which has always been with him a favorite employment.

In May, 184–, Mr. Woods's second companion was Mrs. Harriet Munson, of Granville, whose maiden name was Warner. She was a native of Vermont.

Mr. Woods is now in his eighty-fourth year, but retains his physical vigor to a degree unusual in one so aged. He stirs around with a business-like air, pays frequent visits to his farm, about one mile and a half from Newark, and exercises a general superintendence over his financial interests. He has been a resident of the County for considerably upwards of half a century, and is one of Newark's most substantial and respected citizens.

Mary B., the oldest daughter, married George W. Manypenny, of Zanesville, and is now a resident of Columbus, where he has for many years been the superintendent of the Ohio Canal.

Eliza W. became the wife of Willard Warner, of Newark. Mr. Warner was once a member of the United States Senate. Mrs. Warner is now deceased.

In the late war Mr. Woods was represented by his two sons, William B. and Charles R., and also by one son-in-law, Mr. Warner, the three families of whom he took the care of while the husbands were in the service.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. WOODS

was born in Newark, Ohio, graduated at Yale College in 1845, was admitted to the bar in Ohio on November 3, 1847, and commenced the practice of law at Newark with S. D. King, Esq., under the firm of King & Woods. Was elected Mayor of Newark in April, 1856, and re-elected in 1857.

In October, 1857, was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives from Licking County. On the assembling of the legislature, in January, 1858, was elected Speaker of the House, and served as such during two sessions. In October, 1859, was re-elected to the House of Representatives, and served till the final adjournment of the legislature, in May, 1861. In September, 1861, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 76th O. V. I., taking rank from November 4, 1861. On August 22, 1863, was commissioned Colonel 76th O. V. I. Brevetted Brigadier-General, to date from January 12, 1865, for faithful and continued service as an officer in the Atlanta and Savannah campaign. Promoted to full rank of Brigadier-General May 3, 1865. Brevetted a Major-General, to rank from March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

During the war he served at the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and of Jackson, Mississippi; was engaged in the campaign against Atlanta, marched with Sherman to the sea, and from Savannah, through South Carolina, to Raleigh, North Carolina, when the surrender of Lee and Johnston put an end to the war. Marched with General Sherman to Washington, and commanded the advance brigade of his army in the great review in May, 1865. Soon after was ordered to Mobile on military duty. Remained there until February 17, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of service. In 1868 he was elected Chancellor of the Middle Chancery Division at Alabama; served as Chancellor until December 22, 1869, when he was appointed United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, which position he has held with marked ability; and it is generally conceded that no better appointment could have been made. As an officer, he commanded the respect and confidence of his regiment, and was brave and fearless in the defense of the Union. Judge Woods is now in his prime. He is a man of marked ability, of the strictest integrity, of courteous manners, and is an honor to the County which claims his birth.

GENERAL CHARLES R. WOODS.

This gentleman is the second son of Ezekiel S. Woods, Esq., now one of the oldest and most worthy citizens of Newark, Ohio, of which place the subject of this sketch is a native. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm. When about seventeen years of age, he was placed under the instruction of Rev. R. K. Nash, of Worthington. At the age of nineteen, he entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet, where he graduated in June, 1852. Since that time to the latter part of 1874 Mr. Woods has been engaged in the United States military service. He began as Second Lieutenant in First Infantry Regular service, in 1852, was promoted to Captain of the 9th on April 1, 1861, and to Major of the 18th on April 20, 1864, to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33d July 28, 1866, and to Colonel of the 2d on February 18, 1874. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th of July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Colonel, 24th of November, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Brigadier-General, 13th of March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in battles before Atlanta, Georgia; and Major-General, 13th of March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina. He was mustered into service as Colonel of the 76th O. V. I. on October 18, 1861, and as Brigadier-General of volunteers August 22, 1863. Brevetted Major-General, November 22, 1864, for long-continued services, and for special gallantry at Griswoldsville, Georgia. Mustered out of volunteer service September 1, 1866. Retired from Regular service December 14, 1874. The following is General Woods's

"VOLUNTEER RECORD.

"Mustered into service as Colonel 76th Ohio Volunteers 13th of October, 1861, Brigadier-General volunteers 22d of August, 1863. (Brevetted Major-General, November 22, 1864, for long and continued services, and for special gallantry at Griswoldsville, Georgia).

"Service.—Commanding 44th Ohio Volunteers in the West Virginia Campaign from October 14, 1861, to November 13, 1861; 10th Ohio Volunteers, in same campaign, to November 18, 1861; at Newark, Ohio, organizing, drilling, and equipping his regiment, to February 9, 1862; commanding regiment in the District West Tennessee to February 21, 1862; 3d Brigade, 3d Division, District of West Tennessee, to April 6, 1862; his regiment, in same brigade, to April 25, 1862; the brigade to August, 1862; 2d Brigade, 3d Division, Army of the Southwest, to October 15, 1862; 3d Division, Army of the Southwest, to October 28, 1862; 2d Brigade, 3d Division, to December 16, 1862; his regiment in 15th Corps to April 2, 1863, and 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps, to July 30, 1863; on leave of absence to August 18, 1863; commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps, to September 1, 1863; and 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps, to October 31, 1863; 1st Division, 15th Corps, to November 23, 1863, and 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps, to December 23, 1863; on leave of absence to January 13, 1864; commanding 1st Division, 15th Corps, to February, 1864; 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps, to July 15, 1864; 1st Division, 15th Corps, to August, 1864; resumed command of same Division September 23, 1864, and remained in command thereof to July, 1865; commanding Department of Alabama from July 18, 1865, to June 1, 1866; Department of the South to August 18, 1866; District of Chattahoochie to—see Regular Army Record.

"Mustered out of volunteer service September 1, 1866."

The 76th Regiment—eight companies of which were raised in Licking County—formed a part of all the commands held by the General in the volunteer service. General Woods has had a military career of nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he has rendered to the government very efficient service. As an officer, he has been eminently successful. As a disciplinarian he has few equals. He is a gentleman of commanding appearance, greatness of heart, and possesses a more than ordinary geniality of nature, which qualities have always rendered him very popular. As an officer, a citizen, and a gentleman, he is one of whom Licking County may be justly proud. A portrait of the General adorns another page of this work.

On the second of August, 1860, he was married to Miss Cecelia Impey, eldest daughter of Robert and Frances Impey, of Newark, Ohio. Miss Impey was born March 1, 1842. Her mother was a daughter of Hon. William Stanberry, of Newark. General Woods has had a family of three sons and one daughter: William E., born in Philadelphia May 5, 1861; Robert I., born in Newark, Ohio, September 28, 1862; George H., born in Newport, Kentucky, May 28, 1866; Frances B., born at Fort Wallace, Kansas, March 18, 1870.

THE SHEPARDSON FAMILY.

DEACON DANIEL SHEPARDSON.

The subject of this sketch was one of the early pioneers of Licking County. He was born in Middletown, Rutland County, Vermont, September 27, 1787. He possessed a mechanical mind, and at an early age displayed great ingenuity in the use of tools. When about eighteen years of age, he began working with a millwright, and became a skillful workman in that business. On July 12, 1807, he married, in Fairfax, Franklin County, Vermont, Miss Prudence Morse, oldest child of Daniel Morse. Miss Morse was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, September 19, 1784. This union was blessed with a family of eight children: Lucetta, born in Fairfax, Vermont, September 28, 1808; Perrin, born in Fairfax, Vermont, July 30, 1810; Abagail, born in Fairfax, Vermont, November 26, 1812; Harriet, born in Granville, Ohio, February 22, 1815; Nancy A., born in Granville, Ohio, November 6, 1817; Elvira, born in Granville, Ohio, February 3, 1820, died January 8, 1835; Daniel M., born in Granville, Ohio, July 11, 1822, died July 27, 1824; Daniel M., born in Granville, Ohio, February 2, 1825. Mr. Shepardson emigrated to Ohio in September, 1813, driving a horse-team from Vermont, being forty days on the road. He settled in Licking County, about three and a half miles north of Granville Village, on the farm now owned by his youngest son, Deacon Daniel M. Shepardson.

The country was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness, there being only two settlements in Granville Township, one at Granville, and the other on the Welsh Hills. Mr. Shepardson bought ninety acres of land at three dollars per acre, turning in his horse and wagon on his first payment, having no money for that purpose. Here he built a cabin which served the family for an abode for nearly twenty years. In the summer of 1825 and 1826 Mr. Shepardson served as superintendent of the construction of a section on the Ohio Canal, from which labor he realized money sufficient to enable him to make his last payment upon his land purchase.

At an early day he identified himself with the Baptist interest in St. Albans, and subsequently became one of the constituent members of the Granville Baptist Church, in which latter church he held for many years the office of Deacon.

Mrs. Shepardson died March 25, 1835. She was a woman of remarkable sweetness of temper, of very retiring manners, and of great kindness of heart. She was a fond wife and affectionate mother,—a very *Mary*, in fact.

On November 26, 1835, Deacon Shepardson married Mrs. Mary Dilley, of McKean Township. Mrs. Dilley's maiden name was Devenney. She was a daughter of Cornelius Devenney, and was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, April 11, 1795. Mrs. Dilley was the mother of two children: J. C. Dilley, for many years proprietor of the Dilley House in Granville, and subsequently a merchant in the same place, now a resident in Nelsonville, Ohio; and Sarah Dilley, wife of William Thompson, of Granville. Mr. Thompson's father's name was McKean Thompson, who, at an early day, owned a large portion of McKean Township, and from whom the Township took its name.

Mrs. Shepardson died June 5, 1850. She was a genuine old Roman matron, very intelligent, of queenly mien, and combined in her nature all the virtues of a truly Christian woman. She was, in fact, a real *Martha*.

Deacon Shepardson's third companion was Mrs. Pamelia Barlow (relict of Rev. Julius Barlow), to whom he was married July 7, 1852. Mr. Barlow was a graduate of Madison University, was pastor for a series of years in the State of New York, and subsequently settled in Fredonia, Ohio, where he died.

Mr. Barlow left three sons. The oldest, Julius, laid down his life in the service of the government in the late civil war. The second, Albert, is now a practicing physician in Toledo, Ohio. The third, Oliver, is in business in Salem, Wisconsin.

Deacon Shepardson died November 24, 1866, in his eightieth year. He was a man of fine physique, and possessed great bodily strength, as well as a sound mind and an excellent judgment. He was cautious in all his business transactions, prompt in the performance of duty, high-minded and liberal. He possessed a nature of such lofty bearing as to despise everything that savored of meanness or littleness. He had a strong will, coupled with great industry and perseverance. He was fearless and very resolute, and the maxim of the Latin poet—

"Viam, aut inveniam aut faciam"—

would most appropriately express his characteristic in this regard.

The Deacon was one of the earliest trustees of Granville College, which position he held for many years. He was also superintendent of the erection of the first two college buildings upon the old site. The father of Mr. Shepardson was

ANCEL SHEPARDSON,

304 who was born January 14, 1759, and married Charlotte Colgrove July 25, 1782. Miss Colgrove was born February 20, 1762. Ancel Shepardson died February 9, 1840, and his wife, Charlotte Colgrove Shepardson, February 23, 1850. They were the parents of eight children: Clarissa, born January 27, 1783; Asa, born December 12, 1784; Daniel, born September 27, 1787; David, born October 25, 1790; Ancel, Jr., born July 10, 1795; Joel, born June 28, 1796; Lorinda, born April 23, 1800; Calista, born February 10, 1806.

Of the foregoing, four have died in Ohio: Clarissa, in Granville, August 13, 1830; Asa, in Delaware County, August 14, 1842; Calista, in Alexandria, August 13, 1861; Daniel, in Granville, November 24, 1866. Two died in Vermont: David, December 15, 1791; Joel, December 25, 1850. Ancel, Jr., and Lorinda reside in Vermont. The father of Ancel Shepardson, Sr., was

WILLIAM SHEPARDSON.

He had four sons, viz.: William, Jr., Jonathan, Daniel, and Ancel.

Very little is known of William Shepardson, or of his family, except what has been said of his son Ancel, and also that the Rev. D. Shepardson, D.D., of the Granville Young Ladies' Institute, is a grandson of Jonathan.

Mrs. Deacon (Pamelia Barlow) Shepardson died February 5, 1874.

She was a highly intelligent Christian woman, possessed a lively social nature and conversational powers of a high order. As wife, mother, friend, she was exceedingly tender-hearted and affectionate. Like Dorcas of old, she abounded in deeds of goodness and mercy. She died as she lived, loving and loved by all.

Of the eight children of Deacon Daniel Shepardson's family, six survive.

LUCETTA SHEPARDSON married David Woods April 13, 1825, and now resides in Williams County, Ohio.

The Woods family is quite large in number, and has in many respects been very conspicuous in the community. The 13th of April, 1875, was the anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. David Woods's fiftieth wedding-day. They have had four children, two deceased. A son and son-in-law served their country during the late civil war, and the bones of the son-in-law now lie beneath Southern soil.

PERRIN SHEPARDSON has been twice married. His first wife was Elvira Miller, to whom he was married April 14, 1836, and by whom he had five children; four of whom are living.

Mrs. Perrin Shepardson died in Hillsdale County, Michigan, June 19, 1860.

On March 16, 1861, Mr. Shepardson married Mrs. Mary Denney, and now resides in Hudson, Michigan. Two of Mr. Shepardson's sons were in the War of the Rebellion.

ABAGAIL SHEPARDSON married Gardner Woods on April 29, 1835, and has been the mother of four children, one deceased. A son served in the late war.

HARRIET SHEPARDSON married Hiram Pruden on April 4, 1853. Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Pruden now reside in Jersey, Licking County.

ELVIRA SHEPARDSON married Rev. D. D. Walden, of New York, on March 30, 1840. He was educated at Granville, and ordained and married in Fredonia, Ohio, and was pastor in several localities in the State. Mrs. Walden died in Hillsdale County, Michigan, January 8, 1865.

DEACON DANIEL M. SHEPARDSON,

the youngest child, became the husband of Miss Abby L. Durant on November 8, 1848. Miss Durant was the third daughter, and fifth child, of J. W. and Lucy H. Durant, of Vermont. Her father was a native of Surrey, New Hampshire, born November 5, 1791. Her mother was Lucy H. Chilson, a native of Wethersfield, Vermont, born June 4, 1795. They were married February 24, 1819. They had eleven children, ten of whom still survive, and are distributed among five different States.

Deacon D. M. Shepardson has had two daughters: Esmah C., born January 25, 1850; Lucy P., born October 8, 1856. Esmah graduated at the Granville Young Ladies' Institute in June, 1872, in which school she has since been a teacher. Lucy P. is now prosecuting her studies in the same institute.

In early life, Mr. Shepardson's health not admitting of close application to study, he was prevented from acquiring a very extended education. He has, however, acquired a considerable fund of information upon general topics, and has always taken a lively interest in all educational enterprises. This has been attested by his liberal donations, from time to time, to the causes of education and religion.

For a number of years past he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Denison University. His family have their religious connection with the Granville Baptist church, in which he has, for some fifteen years, held the office of Deacon.

Like his lamented father, the present Deacon Shepardson is a gentleman of commanding personal appearance, and of superior judgment. He possesses a kind, generous nature, and combines all the elements of a thorough gentleman. He has been greatly prospered in his financial interests, and has been very liberal in his contributions for objects of benevolence and charity. Nor does he spare expense to develop in his family a taste for æsthetic culture, as evinced by various works of art that may be found in his home, as also by a fine collection of interesting geological specimens collected by himself from several granite quarries of the East, and from mountain summits nearly five thousand feet in height; also from bluffs on the Mississippi River in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and from Iron Mountain, Missouri, as well as Indian relics and fossil specimens gathered from the neighborhood of his residence. On November 8, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson celebrated their silver wedding. The anniversary of the golden wedding of Jatham W. and Lucy H. Durant, parents of Mrs. Deacon Daniel Shepardson, was the 24th of February, 1869; but the observance of the day, which took place at their residence in Hardford, Ohio, was postponed to the fifteenth of the following September, so that their children (seven daughters and four sons, all of whom are living) might be present to add to the joy of the occasion. Ten out of the eleven were present, together with a large number of friends.

The occasion was observed with appropriate addresses, responses, presentations, etc. The following is the Durant family record: Edward J., born November 13, 1819; Lucy Ann, born December 4, 1821; George C., born January 22, 1824, died August 18, 1872; Mary E., born March 29, 1826; Abby L., born October 1, 1827; Nelson, born April 16, 1829; Augusta C., born October 8, 1830; Emily L., born September 28, 1832; John T., born August 6, 1834; Drusilla A., born June 28, 1836; Gratia M., born January 25, 1838.

E. J. Durant's first wife was Miss Clara Pushee, married in March, 1844. His second wife was Miss Sophia Kendrick, married in September, 1869. Lucy A. Durant married Mark Sperry in October, 1843. Mr. Sperry served in the late war. Mary E. Durant married A. B. Clark in October, 1846. Abby L. Durant married D. M. Shepardson November 8, 1848. Nelson Durant married Alice Trumbul in October, 1867. Mr. D. was a captain in the late war, and lost an arm at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Augusta C. Durant's first husband was David Wilson, married February, 1853. Her second husband was Rev. O. E. Baker, married October, 1860. Emily L. Durant married George Billings in May, 1855.

John T. Durant married Lorena Brown September, 1859. Mr. D. served in the Heavy Artillery before Richmond in the late war. Gratia M. Durant married Aldice Lockwood in July, 1857.

Mr. Durant died at his residence in Hartford, Licking County, March 4, 1870, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. In 1842 he emigrated from Springfield, Vermont, to this County with his family of eleven children. His pecuniary means were limited, and his life was one of earnest toil; and yet there were few families in which the education of the children was more amply provided for, and none in which domestic happiness was more beautifully exemplified.

In religious matters Mr. Durant exercised the most implicit faith and trust in the goodness of his heavenly Father. He was no dogmatist; for although he entertained deep-seated convictions of his own, he extended the largest charity to those who differed from him. Perhaps no written creed better expressed his sentiments than Whittier's lines on the "Eternal Goodness:"

"I know not where his islands lift
Their proudest palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond his love and care.

"And so, beside the silent sea
I wait the muffled oar,
No harm from him can come to me
On ocean, shoal, or shore."

Mrs. Durant followed her husband in one short week,—dying March 11, 1870. Long united in life, it was fit, perhaps, that they should not be separated in death. They now sleep side by side in the churchyard. Mrs. Durant was widely known for her domestic virtues. Few mothers, probably, retained so strong a hold upon the affections of their children, after they had entered upon life's busy labors, as she did. Her unselfish devotion to family and friends, her earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of others, no matter at what cost of toil or pain to herself, her profound sympathy for the poor and unfortunate, in short, her constant exercise of all the Christian graces, won the admiration and love of all who knew her. She was, indeed, the best type of a Christian wife and mother.

THE SMYTHE FAMILY.

It is worthy of mention that this family is remarkable for its longevity, the age of a large number of its members passing into the nineties, and in a few instances reaching beyond the lapse of a century.

The biographer has been able to obtain but meagre material for a history of this family, and presents only some statements respecting the later members of the same.

EPHRAIM SMYTHE

was one of the first settlers of Saratoga County, New York. His ancestors on his father's side were from England; his wife was a native of Paris.

At an early day he came from Massachusetts to Galway Township, in the County just named, and located six hundred acres of land. He had three sons, among whom this land was eventually divided. He lived to the age of eighty-two. He had a brother, Gideon, who was one hundred and five when he died.

JAMES N. SMYTHE

was the youngest of the three brothers just mentioned, and came to Ohio from Saratoga County, New York, in the spring of 1830, and in the autumn settled in Burlington Township, Licking County, where he passed the remainder of his life. His first wife was Susan Bosworth, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, all living but one daughter. They were: Orrilla (deceased), George Bosworth, Henry P., Charles E., James A., and Susan V.

Miss Bosworth was a descendant, in the female line, from Captain Miles Standish. Her ancestors on the male side were from Scotland.

Mr. Smythe's second companion was Miss Maria Comstock, whom he married in Saratoga County, New York, in the spring of 1830. She was daughter of Nathan Comstock, of the same County. This union was favored with two sons, De Witt (deceased), and Dwight.

Previous to his coming West, Mr. Smythe was a prominent man in his community, holding, among others, the office of Sheriff of Saratoga County. He was a close observer and a great reader, a man of great energy and firmness of character, and possessed a very mirthful, jovial disposition; he served in the war of 1812, and commanded a company at the battle of Plattsburg.

GENERAL GEORGE BOSWORTH SMYTHE,

eldest son and second child of James N. Smythe, is a native of Saratoga County, New York.

His father being the proprietor of a farm, saw-mill, and clothing manufactory, young Smythe was thoroughly drilled in all the departments of these occupations.

Subsequent to his mother's death, which occurred when he was fifteen years old, his father being in business in Ohio, the family broke up housekeeping, and George was thrown entirely upon his own resources. About a year's clerkship in his cousin's store in Washington County, New York, brought him to the age of sixteen, when he felt that he must make a bold and determined strike for an education. Accordingly (his father being still in the West), he took his youngest brother, four years old, under his care, paid his board, and they both attended school for one year. When seventeen, he secured a country school, took his brother in as a pupil, and taught one summer. Through the winter following, he taught a school at Scotch Plains, New Jersey. The next summer found him teaching in Scotia, opposite Schenectady, New York, and while there he commenced studying Latin with Professor Proudfit, of Union College. The next winter he placed himself under the tuition of Professor Fuller, where he remained about a year, pursuing the branches that belonged to the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and applying himself to study with great vigor and closeness. His health, however, gave way under the unnatural strain, and, in the spring of 1830, he came with his father to Ohio, and, tarrying at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, for the summer, in the fall, he and his oldest brother Henry went down the Ohio River in a skiff to New Richmond, where he taught the village school during the winter, and secured one for his brother in the country. In the spring of 1831, leaving his brother Henry at the same place, he purchased a young horse that had never been saddled or bridled, and led him to Cincinnati, he himself riding on a farm wagon.

Here he procured a saddle and bridle, and, in the month of March, mounted his pony and made his way to Columbus, crossing the streams between the two places sometimes by fording, sometimes by swimming.

He crossed the Scioto River at Columbus, when there were not upwards of five hundred inhabitants in the place.

Pushing on eastward, he arrived at Homer, where his father had located, and there remained until the opening of the Ohio Canal, the head of navigation of which was then at Newark. He then took a canal-boat to Cleveland, crossed the lake to Buffalo, went down the Erie Canal to Schenectady, and there passed the examination and entered the junior class of Union College. He was enabled to do this from the fact that he had kept up his classical studies while he had been teaching. Here he remained two years, supporting himself by teaching school in the vacations, and here he graduated in the summer of 1833. In his senior year he was elected a member of the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society of the College. Mr. Smythe then repaired to Washington City, where he taught for a year in the Classical and Mathematical Academy on Capitol Hill. A number of the sons of Congressmen and of other public men attended his school, among them were sons of Thomas H. Benton, Commodore Wilkes, Charles K. Gardener (then Assistant Postmaster-General), Commodore Aulick (Richmond Aulick was his son, and is also now Commodore of the Navy), and two sons of Dr. May, viz.: Charles and Julian, the former of whom distinguished himself in the Mexican War. While thus engaged in teaching, Mr. Smythe read law with General Walter Jones, of Washington City. The next year he gave instruction to some twelve of his former pupils, and at the same time continued his law studies. In this year, also, he wrote over the signature of "Buckeye in Washington" a series of letters that were published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* (then edited by Charles Hamond). Also, the same year, another series to the Ohio *State Journal*. Many of these letters were very largely copied by the press of the country, and they won for their gifted young author a well-deserved reputation. While he was in Washington, also, Mr. Smythe used to revise the speeches of Representative Plummer, of Mississippi.

In March, 1835, Mr. Smythe returned to Newark, and on the fourth of July following delivered, by invitation, an oration at Utica, which was received with great acceptance, and was published by the committee of arrangements in the *Newark Gazette*. Mr. Smythe's letters from Washington had already won for him an enviable fame as a writer, and this oration only furnished additional evidence of his superior abilities.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Smythe from very early youth believed in and acted upon the maxim, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Aside from the favorings of Providence, he has had no assistance since he was fifteen years old. He had his own living to make, his own education to obtain, and that, too, under serious embarrassments and difficulties. Besides this, he gave assistance to his brothers, and in other ways has shouldered various collateral responsibilities. In this year what was known as the Woolvereen War culminated, and, under the call of Governor Lucas, a company was raised in Licking County, and Mr. Smythe took an active part in the military, being placed upon the staff of General Warner. Happily, however, the difficulty was soon settled, and the boys did not enter active service.

As the Ohio statutes rendered him ineligible to the bar till he had resided a year in the State, Mr. Smythe spent that year in reviewing his studies in the office of Hon. S. D. King, of Newark. And on March 28, 1836, he was admitted to the bar in Portsmouth, on the certificate of General Jones. Judge Reuben Wood and Peter Hitchcock were upon the bench at this time. In this year, also, the Young Men's Harrison Convention met at Columbus, and Mr. Smythe was its secretary.

In 1838 he was elected Colonel of the 1st Regiment O. V. M. in Licking County.

On July 8, 1857, he was commissioned Major-General of the 14th Division of the O. V. M. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, and voted steadily for the nomination of Douglas. Upon his return from Charleston, having become satisfied that a civil war was inevitable, Mr. Smythe at once arranged his private affairs with a view to meet the emergency. For this and for his persistently reiterated prophecies that there was serious trouble near at hand, he was pronounced "crazy," and told that he was "scared."

Said Thomas Corwin to him, in an interview in which Mr. Smythe assured him that, in case of Lincoln's election, civil war would be inevitable, "They" (the Southerners) "may fume and sputter for a short time, but in sixty days all will be quiet." Said General Smythe, "If you could assure me of this, I would be willing to give you a deed in fee simple of one-half of my possessions!" and added: "You'll see, Governor." Thus they parted. The terrible sequel is too well, too sadly, known. Mr. Smythe had well-grounded reasons for his belief; he had been in intimate communication with the leaders of the Southern people; he had felt the Southern pulse; he had tried the Southern heart.

General Smythe has been in active practice of the law for forty years, that being a longer period than any other attorney, except Hon. William Stanberry, who has ever been connected with the Newark bar; of which time he has had thirty-three years of legal partnership with Henry D. Sprague, and they are still associated. His trial-docket bears on its pages over five thousand cases, and his success in the management of these amply attests his skill as a pleader as well as his thoroughness in the knowledge and application of the law. It is related of General Smythe that, during thirty-nine years of practice, he was never absent from a single term of court, either by reason of ill health or conflicting business engagement. In his addresses to the jury, his arguments are always characterized by a clearness of statement and earnestness in the enforcement of his propositions which are certain to secure a respectful and also a responsive hearing.

Perhaps in no part of his profession does General Smythe's capacity appear to higher advantage than in the briefs which the Supreme Court of the State has had frequent occasion to examine. By persons competent to judge, they have been pronounced, on more than one occasion, models of analysis, condensation, and perspicuity,—not a needed thought or suggestion omitted, not a surplus word employed.

In politics, so long as the old Whig party existed, General Smythe remained a steadfast adherent of its organization. After its disruption in 1852, and the subsequent formation of the Know-Nothing and Republican organizations, he united with that portion of his old friends who gave their powerful aid and sympathy to the Democratic party.

In the entire twenty years since General Smythe's connection with the Democratic party, he has stood by it, in cloud as well as in sunshine, with unshaken fidelity. He has never coveted its offices, but he has been constrained on a few occasions to act as its standard-bearer and representative when some pressing emergency seemed to call for the sacrifice.

In the summer of 1861 he took the position of a genuine War Democrat, by introducing at the Newark Convention certain war resolutions which were characterized by such honesty and conservatism that he carried with him the entire Democratic party, and was at once invited to become their candidate for Representative at Columbus, and was elected by an increased party majority. He served his State and country faithfully for two years, and then declined a re-election.

While in the Legislature, General Smythe delivered an able and eloquent speech on the subject of "Arbitrary Arrests." Its statesman-like views and manly spirit at once secured for it a leading place in the literature of the war.

Cool and sagacious in his political judgments, wise and prudent in council, these qualities are said, by gentlemen in positions to know, to have been pre-eminently manifested during the late civil conflict. Under every real or seeming cause for excitement, he enjoined coolness, patience, forbearance, and self-restraint as the only sure safeguard against the terrors of anarchy and a despotism which already had form, and needed only a pretext to become perpetual.

In the summer of 1866 he was elected by the Democratic party a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, which was composed of about equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans, all of which sustained President Johnson. Here Mr. Smythe, with Hon. Lewis Campbell, of Butler County, was placed upon the National Executive Committee from Ohio.

On September 13, 1866, occurred the visit of President Johnson and suite at Newark, upon which occasion Mr. Smythe, of the citizens' committee of invitation, introduced to the people, in fitting and fervent words, President Johnson, Secretary Welles, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut. He was also a member of the State Convention which met at Cleveland in 1868, and was subsequently appointed delegate to the Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, that nominated Greeley for President.

Mr. Smythe voted for Horace Greeley in the cherished hope that his nomination by the Democratic party would quiet baseless apprehensions at the North, and his election be speedily followed by a restoration of the whole country to terms of mutual friendship and perpetual union under the Constitution.

THE BANCROFT FAMILY.

The material for any very extended history of this family is not at hand. The earliest information available by the biographer has reference to two brothers of the Bancroft name, who lived in the reign of Charles II. They were Puritans, and became obnoxious to the civil administration of England. One of them was pursued into the house of a friend by an executive officer of the government. He was secreted in a hogshead in the attic, and so eluded capture. The two brothers made their escape to America. One settled at Lyons, now Lynnfield; the other at Westfield, near the Connecticut River. From these two are supposed to have descended George Bancroft, the historian, as also all of the name in New England.

The oldest of the name whose genealogy can be here traced was

NATHANIEL BANCROFT,

and Ruth, his wife; but the dates of their birth, marriage, or death are not at hand. They had a son,

SAMUEL BANCROFT,

who was born July 8, 1711, and died July 6, 1788. His wife was Sarah White, daughter of John and Sarah White, was born December 26, 1718, and died April 1, 1802.

Mr. Bancroft had a son,

SAMUEL BANCROFT (2D),

who was born at Agawam Parish, West Springfield, Mass., April 22, 1737. When he was one year old, his parents moved to Granville, Mass. The first settlers located here the year he was born. He was a tall, thin, voluble old gentleman, fond of company, jokes, and anecdotes. He served in the French and Indian War, and also in the Revolutionary War, with the rank of Lieutenant. He was paid off in Continental money, receiving it in sheets, which he never cut apart,—carefully hoarding it as a sacred relic. He died before the law granting pensions to Revolutionary soldiers passed, so that he never realized much for his services.

Among the soldiers, the officers were known by characteristic nicknames; and Mr. Bancroft, being tall and slim, was known as "Slim Legs." He died January 2, 1820. His wife, Elizabeth Spelman, was born at Durham, Connecticut, July 15, 1740, and was brought to Granville, Massachusetts, when she was ten years old. They were married in Granville, by a Rev. Mr. Smith, in June, 1759. Mrs. Bancroft was a devoted Christian, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. She died, at the age of ninety-six, July 26, 1836, and retained all her faculties to the last in a remarkable degree. Until very late in life, she attended church regularly all day, carrying, as was the custom, a lunch to eat during the intermission between the services. She died from the effects of a fall on the stone door-steps. Before this accident, she was considered good for fully one hundred years. Indeed, this family is remarkable for the longevity of many of its members.

Mr. Bancroft's family comprised nine children, of whom the oldest,

AZARIAH BANCROFT,

was born in Granville, Massachusetts, April 13, 1768. His chief occupation was farming, which he followed in his native place till October, 1804, when he left Granville with his family and repaired to Lake Lewis, Pennsylvania. Here he improved a large farm, built a glass-factory and quite a large village. On the 8th of September, 1814, he left Lake Lewis and emigrated to Granville, Ohio, which place had been settled, in 1805, by a colony from Granville, Massachusetts. About a mile south of town, Mr. Bancroft bought a farm of one hundred acres for twelve hundred dollars cash, and there spent the remainder of his days, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. He died October 25, 1828, after a protracted illness of three years.

Mr. Bancroft was in many ways a prominent man in his community.

His wife was Tabitha, daughter of Gerard and Dorcas Pratt, and was born at Granville, Massachusetts, March 7, 1771. She was the mother of eleven children: Gerard Pratt, born October 26, 1792; Lucretia, born December 14, 1795, married Knowles Linnell, died August 15, 1856; Matilda, born March 13, 1797; Azariah Ashley, born January 25, 1799; Henry Lincoln, born October 10, 1800; William Wilson, born June 7, 1803, died October 19, 1805; William W., born November 13, 1805, died June 22, 1870; Rhoda Minerva, born March 17, 1808. The above were born in Granville, Massachusetts. Betsey Clarissa, born in Pennsylvania November 20, 1810; Tabitha Charlotte, born in the same State January 9, 1814; Sarah Diana, born in Granville, Ohio, November 10, 1817, died December 1, 1817.

Mrs. Bancroft was a tall, slender woman, not possessing great physical force, but accomplished no inconsiderable work in rearing this large family. She clothed them—as was the custom then—with the wool and flax of their own raising and spinning. The raw material entered the house from the farm, and left in warm, durable garments upon the backs of its inmates.

But notwithstanding her numerous and onerous daily duties, Mrs. Bancroft found time to teach her little ones the way to heaven, and to pray with them that they might enter therein. And what was the result of those earnest, faithful labors? It is believed that of the nine who grew to maturity, all gave their hearts to the Saviour at an early age. All have reared families, and a large proportion of those families are pious.

Mrs. Bancroft died at Granville, Ohio, January 29, 1842, in her seventy-first year.

JUDGE SAMUEL BANCROFT,

a younger brother of Azariah Bancroft, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, September 16, 1778. He had a good education, and spent the earlier years of his manhood in teaching. Came to Licking County in 1806, and was the first instructor in the science of music in Granville Township.

On May 28, 1807, he married Clarissa Rose, which was the first marriage in Granville. This union lasted for nearly fifty years. During the great revival of 1808, when he was thirty years of age, he embraced the Christian religion, and united with the Congregational Church, in which he was for many years a pillar. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was among the prisoners surrendered by Hull. He was honored with public trusts almost all his long life. For eighteen years he was Justice of the Peace; for twenty-one years Associate Judge; also Township Clerk for a long time. He was a resident of Granville for almost sixty-four years, and was highly respected by the community. Physically, Judge Bancroft was not strong. His longevity resulted from his regularity of habit, and his moderation in all things.

His moral and social qualities were most commendable. He was extremely modest, undemonstrative in manner, and of very few words. He was very decided in his views and stood firmly by his convictions. In business he was systematic, prompt, careful, and scrupulously honest. His religion was a living power that held rule in all the events of his life. He coolly contemplated his death, and prepared for it as for a journey. A year and a half before he died he purchased the coffin in which he was buried, paid for his funeral expenses, and procured his monument. After a brief illness he passed peacefully away. His wife had preceded him some thirteen years.

H. L. BANCROFT,

third son and fifth child of Azariah and Tabitha Pratt Bancroft, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, October 10, 1800. When quite a young boy he worked for several years in his father's glass-works at Lewis Lake, Pennsylvania, and became quite proficient in blowing small ware,—such as bottles and various kinds of trinkets. He was subsequently engaged in assisting to clear up his father's farm near Granville, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he obtained permission of his father to leave the farm and learn a trade, provided he return and assist in every haying and harvesting season. He therefore became an apprentice to his brother, G. P. Bancroft, in Granville, in the house-joining business. This occupation he followed till he was forty years old. He then formed a partnership with Ralph Parsons in the dry-goods trade, which arrangement held for about two years, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bancroft took a new store, and carried on the dry-goods and grocery trade for some eighteen years, when he sold out the store, and, in company with his brother, William Bancroft, engaged in private banking under the firm of H. L. Bancroft & Company.

Upon the inauguration of the National Banking System, this institution changed to the First National Bank of Granville. Since 1860 Mr. Bancroft has been constantly engaged in the bank as its President.

On the 27th of March, 1823, Mr. Bancroft was married to Miss Almena, daughter of Deacon Timothy and Lydia Rose, of Granville, Ohio. This union was honored with a family of one son and three daughters: Barber H., born in Granville October 2, 1825; Harriet Almena, born in Granville December 6, 1827. Barber is now in Southern California, where he removed with his family in 1872. He is engaged in farming, but makes a specialty of raising tropical fruits.

Harriet Almena graduated at the Granville Female Academy under the superintendence of Prof. W. D. Moore, and on the 30th day of December, 1847, became the wife of Prof. W. P. Kerr, who, for some eighteen years was principal of the same school. She was the mother of five children, two of whom died in infancy.

Mrs. Kerr died July 9, 1867, leaving a husband and three young children. She was a woman of remarkable sweetness of disposition, and in her demise was mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. She was a member of the Congregational Church in Granville.

Mrs. Almena Rose Bancroft died November 4, 1874. She was one of the original pioneer company who came from Granville, Massachusetts, to Granville, Ohio, in the year 1805. She possessed the virtues of a truly noble woman, and was a useful and highly-esteemed member of society. She was especially beloved in her family circle, where she so long acted the part of a faithful wife and affectionate mother. She was a devoted member of the Congregational Church, with which she united in 1828.

After he was married and settled in business, Mr. H. L. Bancroft commenced to lay aside annually one hundred dollars of his earnings. This he was able to do only by the strictest economy. At the end of ten years he had a capital of one thousand dollars at interest. He has never indulged in tobacco in any form, nor liquor of any kind since the first temperance societies were formed in Granville in 1828. He is a man of excellent judgment, and of very modest, retiring manners. He is one of the oldest citizens now in active business in the village. In his industry, economy, business integrity and Christian character, Mr. Bancroft has furnished to the rising generation an example worthy of faithful imitation.

In addition to the statement already made respecting the longevity of several members of the Bancroft family, it may appropriately be observed that three of the sons of Azariah Bancroft (G. P. Bancroft, A. A. Bancroft, and H. L. Bancroft) have passed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage day, and upon the same celebrated their "golden wedding;" and on the 29th of January, 1874, Mr. G. P. Bancroft celebrated his pearl wedding.

JUDGE CHARLES FOLLETT.

The gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch was born in Franklin County, Vermont, December 14, 1820. When sixteen years of age, he came with his father's family to Ohio, and located in Licking County, near Johnstown. This was in October, 1836. Here he taught school for a few winters, commencing at the age of nineteen. About the same time, also, he began the study of Latin, and recited to a private tutor.

In April, 1842, he married Miss Mary D., daughter of Rev. David Lewis, of Johnstown. Having no effects of his own, he went to work upon the farm of his father-in-law, which was an arrangement favorable to both parties,—Mr. Lewis, as an itinerant preacher, being much of the time away from home.

Although young Follett has been favored with very meagre facilities for anything more than an ordinary common-school education, he was nevertheless possessed of a strong desire to enter the profession of the law. He accordingly secured the loan of a few law-books from his friends, George M. Conrad and Samuel White, of Newark, and commenced the study by himself. About two years subsequent to his marriage he was enabled to purchase a small property in the village of Johnstown. Mrs. Follett, being a milliner by trade, rendered by her industry and economy material assistance to her husband while he was pursuing his studies. It was not long before Mr. Follett began to receive gratifying proofs that his study under difficulties has not been in vain. He was admitted to the bar on the 27th of October, 1845, but still continued his law studies in Johnstown. He also soon began to ascend the ladder of office. In the spring of 1847 he received the appointment of Postmaster at Johnstown. In October, 1848, he was elected to the position of Prosecuting Attorney for Licking County.

Up to this time he had never enjoyed the advantages that accrue from a practice in a lawyer's office. In the fall of 1850 he was re-elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, which position, in 1852, he resigned, and became a candidate for the Ohio Senate for the Counties of Licking and Delaware. He was elected, and served for two years. He then resumed the practice of his profession in Newark, and in 1859 formed a partnership with his brother, John F. Follett, which continued till 1868, when the latter moved to Cincinnati. Previous to this, however, he was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and its Speaker for one session.

In 1864 Mr. Follett was nominated by the Democracy of the then Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Muskingum, Licking, Knox, and Coshocton, for their candidate for Congress, to which office he and his friends believed him duly elected; having received a majority of twelve hundred and twenty-two votes over his competitor, Columbus Delano, cast within said district; but Mr. Follett was counted out and Delano counted in, upon returns and votes said to have been cast by soldiers in the different States and Territories and hospitals of the Federal army.

On the 26th day of January, 1866, on motion of Hon. Henry Stanberry, Attorney-General of the United States, in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, Mr. Follett was duly admitted and qualified and commissioned as an attorney and counselor of said Court.

In politics, Mr. Follett was always a Democrat, and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, as expounded by the patriots and statesmen who made and adopted it.

In religion, a believer of the truths in the Holy Scriptures, and in the gospel of the Son of God, and His teachings,—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

In October, 1870, Mr. Charles Follett was elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jefferson Brumbock as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, and in the fall of 1871 was re-elected for five years to the same position. The duties of this office he has discharged with marked ability, and to the general satisfaction of the public.

The Judge is a gentleman of dignified mien and genial manners; is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about two hundred and five pounds. His history is a striking illustration of what energy, enterprise, and perseverance can accomplish, even under forbidding surroundings. A portrait of this gentleman may be seen upon another page of this work. Mr. Follett's family has numbered two sons and four daughters, of whom one son died at the age of three. The eldest daughter, Helen C., is Mrs. William J. Brown, of this County. Henrietta C. married John E. Zeublin, formerly of Indiana, but now engaged in the Western Union Telegraph office in Philadelphia. Harriet E. is Mrs. William Smyers, of Newark. Charles H. graduated at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, in 1873, spent a few months in civil engineering, and is present clerk in the Probate Office, and also a Notary Public. Ida M., the youngest, is at home attending school.

HON. SAMUEL WINEGARNER.

This gentleman is entitled to rank among the pioneers of Licking County. He was born in Loudon County, Virginia, November 12, 1799. He enjoyed scarcely any educational advantages, some nine months' schooling comprising all his privileges in that direction. About the year 1816, the family removed to Licking County, Ohio, where, with the exception of three years each in the Counties of Muskingum and Fairfield, Mr. Winegarner passed the remainder of his life. Until he was about twenty-five years of age, he was engaged in farming.

Mr. Winegarner was three times married. His first wife was Susanna Rakestraw, a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, born December 1, 1803. They were married May 9, 1822. This union resulted in a family of three sons and four daughters, one of each of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Winegarner died November 27, 1851. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Spencer (whose maiden name was Davis), of Fairfield County. For his third companion he married Miss Narcissa Green, of Muskingum County, by whom he had two daughters and one son, the latter dying in infancy.

For some fifteen years or more, Mr. Winegarner was engaged in the mercantile business in Gratiot, Ohio. He also served as Justice of the Peace for several years. From 1846 to 1848 he represented the people of Licking County in the Ohio Senate. This gentleman was a man of strong will, great energy, and superior business ability. He was a leading spirit in his community, and was held in high regard for his manly virtues and Christian character. His religious preferences were with the Baptist denomination, in which he was, for nearly forty years, a prominent member. In the fall of 1862 he changed his residence to Newark, where he died August 7, 1863, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His father was

HERBERT WINEGARNER,

and his grandfather,

HENRY WINEGARNER,

who was born in Germany, and emigrated to America at an early day.

MRS. MARGARET WINEGARNER,

wife of Herbert Winegarner, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, February 4, 1775, and, as already noticed, came to Ohio about 1816, and settled in Hopewell Township, Licking County, where she resided for upwards of half a century. She died at the residence of her son, in Franklin County, Ohio, November 2, 1872, in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Mrs. Winegarner was one of the first members of the Baptist Church at Gratiot (which was organized in 1821). She was one of the excellent of the earth, an honored matron of early days, pre-eminently one of Hopewell's pioneers, a Christian for more than fifty years. She lived in her widowhood during the last forty years of her honored, protracted, Christian life. She was buried amidst her kindred at Gratiot, where also rest the remains of one of the Winegarner ancestors, who died at the great age of *one hundred years and thirteen days.*

SAMUEL H. SCOFIELD.

This gentleman is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and the present Sheriff of the same. He was born October 10, 1832. He was raised upon a farm. For the greater part of his life he has been engaged in mercantile business.

On October 1, 1857, he married Miss Chloe Ann Tackabery, of Keokuk, Iowa, where he was at that time engaged in the grocery trade. Miss Tackabery is a native of Canada East.

In November, 1863, he returned to Newark, where he conducted the grocery business for a number of years. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of the County.

The Sheriff is a man of gentlemanly address, genial manners, and superior business abilities. Promptness, energy, firmness, and courtesy unite in his character and eminently fit him for the position he now occupies.

DANIEL SCOFIELD,

father of Sheriff Scofield, was born in Maryland, November 12, 1810. His wife was Louisa Winegarner, of Licking County, Ohio, whither Mr. Scofield moved about the year 1830. He had a family of eight children, of whom Sheriff Scofield is the eldest. The mother of Mrs. Daniel Scofield was Mrs. Margaret Winegarner, a notice of whom will be found in this work. Mrs. Scofield died in Newark, in May, 1865. The present Mrs. Scofield was a Mrs. Sperry, of Southern Ohio.

Mr. Scofield is a prominent clergyman of the Baptist denomination, and has been engaged in the ministry for some twenty years. He now resides in Fairfield County, Ohio.

DANIEL J. DURFEY (*alias* "UNCLE DAN")

was born in Addison County, Vermont, July 13, 1796. He has led a pioneer's life in new countries. His boyhood days were spent in the wilderness of St. Lawrence County, New York. He was a drummer-boy in the service of the Government in the war of 1812, and can drum to-day as well as ever, at the age of seventy-eight. Came West in 1818, and settled in Hartford Township, where the village of Hartford now

stands. There was only one cabin on the present town-plot when he arrived. Here, in addition to clearing up the forest, Mr. Durfey also worked at the brickmaking and pottery trade, and also, for sixteen years, he carried on a saw-mill. He was raised an orphan, in the family of Daniel C. Haskell, having the privilege of winter schooling. Here he was treated like a son, and to-day says that the family are as dear to him as would be his own brothers and sisters. When he was eighteen years old he began teaching winter school, which he followed for some eighteen years. He taught the first school in Hartford Village. The last winter he taught, he carried one of his grand-daughters—a little four-year-old—to school upon his back, and the little girl to lighten his load, said, "I'll carry the dinner-pail, Gan-pa." For fifty years he has been a teacher in the Congregational Sunday-school of Hartford. Hartford Township was organized in 1819, and "Uncle Dan," as he has been familiarly known for many years, was the first Township Clerk, and served for twelve years without compensation. In 1869—fifty years after his first election—he was unanimously chosen Jubilee Clerk. On July 15, 1819, he married Alcy C. Rose, daughter of Hiram Rose, of Granville. Mr. Rose came to Ohio with the Granville Colony in 1805. Miss Rose was born in Granville, Massachusetts, September 20, 1800. She was one of a family of four daughters and two sons. Mr. Durfey has had one son and two daughters: Hiram L., born August 15, 1820; Lucy P., born January 27, 1829, died December 20, 1848; Adeline P., born January 30, 1830.

On July 15, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Durfey observed the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding-day. A large number of relatives and friends were present, among whom were four couples who had lived together for more than half a century.

Mr. and Mrs. Durfey were the recipients of presents appropriate to the occasion, the presentation speech being made by Mr. L. P. Rose.

Mr. Durfey responded in a feeling manner, tendering his thanks to the donors, and assuring them of the heartfelt gratitude of himself and wife for the tokens of affection thus presented. He then briefly recounted how, penniless and almost unknown, he had commenced the struggle of life here, in an almost unbroken wilderness, and bore beautiful testimony to the faithfulness and fidelity of his companion, whose hands had always been ready to lighten his burdens and her heart to share his sorrows.

He then spoke of the interest with which, for a year or more, all who were acquainted with the circumstances had looked forward to this day, and the anxiety that had been manifested that his brothers-in-law, C. L. Graves, H. P. Rose, and R. Everett, with their wives, each of whom had celebrated their golden wedding, should all live and be present upon this occasion.

What they had scarcely dared hope for was now realized.

It is a beautiful sight to see two young lives pledging to each other mutual love and trust and hope and patience and faithfulness, but more beautiful, more holy, to see them, after half a century of added toil,—in the full ripeness of age and wisdom, satisfied with their lot,—still one in love and hope and patience and faithfulness, as well as one in Christ. No mere recital of words can ever fitly portray the lessons that such lives teach. No words are adequate to paint their glory or speak their praise. From such a home, what outreaching influences permeate society and tend to lift it above the sensual pleasures that allure the thoughtless and the vain!

Mr. Durfey has rendered his Township and the County also very valuable service in collecting and publishing many facts regarding its history. He has also written considerably upon horticulture, agriculture, theology, and general science. Both Mr. Durfey and his companion have been, for upwards of forty years, connected with the Hartford Congregational Church, and during a residence of more than half a century have formed a part of Hartford's enterprising and substantial population, and to-day, in their old age, are held in high esteem by the community.

JUDGE ISRAEL DILLE.

This learned and good man was born at Dille's Bottom (so called on account of his father's ownership) in August, 1802, on the Ohio River, in what was then the Northwest Territory, now Belmont County, Ohio. While still an infant, his father removing to Cuyahoga County, he was transported thence across what was then an almost unbroken, trackless forest, in the arms of his mother, who made the entire journey on horseback. It was there, in the neighborhood of Cleveland, that his earlier boyhood was spent, amid the stirring scenes of pioneer life, including occasional threatened incursions by hostile Indians. His only opportunity for education was the few books which formed the library of his father, among which was a work on astronomy, which was his special study and delight, and which created that taste for astronomy and meteorology which he evinced in after-life. When about fifteen, he entered school at Washington, Pennsylvania, where some of the friends of the family lived. About 1825, he was a teacher at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, and at the same time a law student with the late Hocking Hunter, of Lancaster, Ohio, to whom he went at intervals for recitation. After his admission to the bar, he settled at Newark, Ohio, and very soon attracted attention as a lawyer of great ability, and won the respect and friendship of such men as Thomas Ewing, Hocking Hunter, and William and Henry Stanberry, by whom he was regarded as a peer, and with whom he argued many important law cases. He was untiring in the acquisition of legal lore, indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge, laborious as a student of science, philosophy, and literature; geology, mineralogy, belles lettres, and speculative philosophy were his favorite studies. By diligence and laborious investigation he acquired such a fund of information as is possessed by comparatively few men. So extensive and diversified were his general information and knowledge that he had few equals.

In 1840, his health having failed, he abandoned the active practice of his profession, and sought relief by travel; visiting the entire region from New York to New Orleans. He became familiar with the geology of the whole country, and knew the rivers, watersheds, and the resources in mineral wealth of the Mississippi Valley, from its mouth to the copper mines of Lake Superior. He was deeply impressed with the necessity for railroads and canals, as outlets to the immense agricultural and mineral products of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and he became connected with large enterprises of that character. In one of them, having embarked energy, time, and his money, he lost his private fortune, which was quite large. The enterprise has, however, been continued, and is now of great value to the country.

Possessed as he was of rare accomplishments, he was, withal, very communicative, and, therefore, an instructive and valuable companion. Possessing those qualities, one of his rare intelligence and suavity of manner could not fail to be most attractive as a conversationalist, and most charming in social intercourse.

He was a liberal-minded man, large-headed, public-spirited, enterprising, philanthropic, always foremost in aiding whatever looked to the advancement of material, educational, intellectual, moral, and religious interests.

Mr. Dille was, for a number of years, a popular lecturer on geology. He was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Washington City, and contributed a paper on the Cosmogony of Moses, which was published, and attracted very considerable attention, especially from the clergy. He also excelled as a newspaper writer, as a pamphleteer, and as a contributor to the magazines and quarterly reviews.

After the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, he went to Washington, and became connected with the Internal Revenue Office, then in its infancy, where he remained until his death, which occurred at his home, in Washington City, after a very brief illness, on January 10, 1874, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Mr. Dille was always full of benevolent schemes for the benefit of society, and looking out for the interests of the future. At his very last visit to his old home in Newark, an incident occurred which illustrates this trait in his character.

He was met by a deputation of citizens, with an address of gratitude for something that he had done thirty or forty years before. It seems that when Newark was a small village, he was chosen its Mayor; and in pursuance of his usual deposition to look after the interests of the future, he undertook to beautify what is known now as Court-House Square. He graded the grounds, filled up the depressions, and planted it around with elms. His work made perhaps little show at the time, but the years moved along, and the trees grew, till now they are a beauty and glory of the place, and the citizens who are enjoying the benefits of his beneficent labors may well hold him in grateful remembrance.

The history of mankind was his favorite study, and a well-read scholar he proved to be. Whether it concerned the migrations of our own race from Asia to the western confines of this continent, or whether the mounds of the American aborigines had to be investigated, he was always the same painstaking, conscientious, untiring student of human history. His name will forever remain connected with the investigations concerning the American mound-builders. Joined to this cultivation was a moral and religious culture which made itself immediately felt in his presence, and which excited the sincere admiration of his fellow-citizens. His character is plainly shown in his political record. In the time of his life was included the conflict between slavery and freedom, which fills a generation of his country's history. There is no doubt whatever that in his youth his heart already yearned to render universal that liberty which was so dear to him. In the time of his manhood came the commencement of the struggle. Not for a moment did he hesitate on which side to place himself; his head was too clear, his heart beat too warmly, to admit of hesitation. He became a staunch supporter of human liberty through all the varied trials that cause had to undergo, until its final triumph. His only son went down amid the clash of arms in the great rebellion.

Judge Dille was a man of singularly pure mind. In the discharge of his official duties he united strict integrity to careful scrutiny, and aimed at accuracy, under a deep sense of responsibility to himself and his country, rather than celerity.

He always realized his personal responsibility to higher powers than those of earth; and lived continually in the fear of God, and was a practical illustration that such a life is the beginning and fullness of human wisdom. His personal meekness was a distinguishing trait of his character. His sympathies were warm and active. He lived, loved and respected, and died one of God's noblest gifts—an honest man.

The biographer appends the following poem from the pen of Mr. Dille, as illustrative of his poetic talent and of his pure and noble aspirations:

THE LIFE BEYOND.

'Tis light and life; it is not death;
My spirit, freed from pain and earth,
Is quickened by celestial breath,
Unfolded into glorious birth.

On earth ye know not what is life
But by its fitful light and shade,
Its pangs and fears, its loves and strifes,
Its hopes that fail and joys that fade.

But real and substantial here,
Life is a ceaseless gush of joy;
Unknown to sorrow, care, or fear;
And love breathes bliss without alloy.

And angels come on radiant wing
To soothe and cheer, and lure us higher,
Where purest founts of rapture spring,
Lighted by love's celestial fire.

Here life is real, endless truth;
And onward, upward soars the soul,
Advancing to perpetual youth;
God is its strength, and God its goal.

Two daughters of Judge Dille are residents of Newark. They are Mrs. Dr. J. R. Black and Mrs. Dr. J. Wotring,—the husband of each being engaged in the practice of medicine. The father of Dr. Wotring, Hon. Abraham Wotring, was a native of Old Town, Maryland, born January 13, 1804, and at the age of five was brought by his parents to Western Pennsylvania. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. J. Rahauser,

of Upper Buffalo. Mr. Wotring was the father of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, all of whom survived him. A son and a son-in-law are in the ministry, and a son and two sons-in-law have served as Ruling Elders in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Wotring served for five years as Associate Judge of Washington County, Pennsylvania, having been elected on the distinct issue of temperance. His decided influence, both private and official, was given against the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drinks. He was a friend of liberal education, and gave the best advantages of culture to his children. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian Church. He was a highly respected citizen and a consistent Christian. He died, on the farm upon which he was a resident since 1814, on November 2, 1873, in the seventieth year of his age.

Dr. James R. Black entered the late war as Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the 113th O. V. I. When active service came on, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon, and subsequently Medical Director on General Gilbert's staff.

GENERAL JONATHAN TAYLOR.

The name we have placed at the head of this sketch is that of one of Licking County's patriots and heroes.

He was born in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1796. His wife was Sarah Elliott, youngest daughter of Captain Samuel Elliott, who was one of the earliest pioneers of this County. Miss Elliott was born in Alleghany County, Maryland, May 2, 1799, and was brought by her father to Licking County, in 1800. Mr. Taylor and Miss Elliott were married in 1821. They had a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Mary Olive, born June 23, 1823; David Elliott, born January 12, 1826; Orlando, born August 19, 1828; Jonathan Campbell, born September 22, 1829; Harriet, born November 4, 1831; Sarah, born January 12, 1834; Eliza, born April 10, 1836; William and Waldo, twins, born June 3, 1838; Margaret J., born June 19, 1841; Jonathan B., born March 31, 1843.

General Taylor led a very active life, and was a commanding character in the community. He attracted to him, and brought under his personal influence, very many young men, gave direction to their views, moulded their opinions, and exerted a controlling influence in forming their habits, in establishing their characters, and shaping their destinies. Although zealously devoted to politics for twenty years, it is an act of simple justice to his memory to say that he scrupulously shunned the politician's vices, and uniformly cast the weight of his influence, preceptively and practically, on the side of good order, sound morality, temperance, and religion.

At an early day, Mr. Taylor was engaged in running the boundary lines between Michigan and Ohio, and in the conflict that ensued he commanded the Ohio forces in the same. He is remembered by many as Representative in both branches of the General Assembly, and as a member—elected in 1838—of the Congress of the United States.

He died in April, 1848, near "the noon of life," when he had just passed the meridian of his manhood, and had just attained to the full maturity of his intellectual powers. Warm in his friendships, kind, affable, in his intercourse with mankind, hospitable, companionable, cheerful in temperament, exemplary in all the relations of life, he could not fail to have many friends who greatly deplore his death.

In the relations of husband, father, friend, he met the requisitions made upon him to a generous and unusual extent, and many that survived him had abundant reasons to cherish sunny memories of him.

BURRELL B. TAYLOR,

brother of Jonathan Taylor, was for some years a member of the Newark bar. He was also a prominent politician, and one of the best political orators in the County. For some twelve years he was editor of the Kentucky *Statesman*, and is now editing a Democratic paper in Oakland, California.

Mrs. Jonathan Taylor was one of the excellent of the earth,—a model pioneer woman, who practiced all the matronly virtues, led an industrious, useful life, and died regretted by many friends. She had a fine intellect, sound judgment, good sense, and had, by observation, intercourse with the world, and also by reading, acquired a large fund of information. She always cherished the Christian faith, and was for more than forty years in communion with the Presbyterian Church. Living, during her childhood and early womanhood, among the frontier settlers, and being left in widowhood in charge of a large family for nearly a quarter of a century, many requisitions were, of course, made upon her for the exhibition of the qualities above ascribed to her, and for the practice of the high womanly virtues which distinguished her honored and pre-eminently useful career of seventy-four years.

In the order of Providence, she was called to encounter more of the ills incident to humanity than fall to the lot of most persons, and to grapple with an unusual allotment of the sterner realities of life, but she met them with firmness, composure, resignation, and with more than the lauded heroism of Roman matrons, with the overcoming energy and stout-heartedness of a western pioneer woman, with the fortitude of a Christian mother, whose life was one of faith and love, patience and devotion, to her family. And how much of faith, love, patience, courage, and devotion to her fatherless ones she exhibited in kindness, amiability, affection, during those long years of her widowhood, few can know. She died in Newark, May 13, 1872, aged seventy-four years, and her remains now repose in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Thus went down to the tomb this venerable and highly-esteemed matron of our early days, after a well-spent life of so many years, peacefully, happily; the anguish of parting, in the dying hour, with children and surviving friends, being relieved by blissful memories of the past and by joyful hopes of the future, cheered by the beautiful faith that to her

"This life was but a suburb of the life elysian!"

Of the eleven children of these parents, six are deceased.

Mary, the eldest daughter, who became the wife of D. D. Jewett, Esq., of Newark, died April 21, 1848.

At the time of General Taylor's death, his oldest son, David, was a soldier in Mexico. He was a youth of genuine manhood, and was greatly relied upon to take his father's place in the conduct of the business affairs of the family, and came home to do so, but also died in a few months after his return, leaving his widowed mother with but three sons, and they all in early childhood. The date of his death was December 25, 1848.

Orlando died August 27, 1829; Jonathan C. died September, 1830. Harriett became the wife of William R. Iles. She died June 20, 1856. Sarah married Theophilus Little, and now resides in Abilene, Kansas. Eliza died August 10, 1837.

William went down in the clash of contending arms in the Great Rebellion. He enlisted in 1861, in Company D, 76th O. V. I., and was killed in the gallant and successful attack upon the Rebel works at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863.

Jonathan B. married Bettie Cox, sister of Hon. S. S. Cox, and now resides in Bloomington, Illinois.

JUDGE WALDO TAYLOR,

twin brother of William, was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 3, 1838.

After passing his boyhood upon a farm, he attended for a time upon Denison University, at Granville, and Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania.

For a man of his age, the Judge has been heavily loaded with the honors of office. In April, 1861, when twenty-three years of age, he was made Supervisor of the Road District from Newark to Granville. In April, 1865, he was elected Township Clerk, and at the expiration of his clerkship declined re-election. In 1863 was elected Director of School District No. 5, and was made President of the Board of Education. The same year Mr. Taylor read law with Hon. Gibson Atherton, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar June 10, 1861. Admitted to practice in the United States Courts October 1, 1867. At present he is President of the Board of Trade of the City of Newark. Mr. Taylor was put in nomination, by several papers, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, but declined to allow his name to go before the convention. He was also nominated for Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, and received the support of the Democrats.

He was one of the originators of the Newark, Somerset, and Straitsville Railroad, in which enterprise he took a prominent part, and was at one time one of the heaviest stockholders in the same. He is a member of the firm of Taylor, White & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in notions, Bloomington, Illinois, and also senior member of the lumber firm of Taylor & Dickinson, of Newark.

He has also been Secretary and Treasurer of the Licking County Agricultural Society.

On July 4, 1863, he was elected Captain Company A, 1st Regiment Ohio Militia, in Licking County, and on August 31, same year, was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment.

As a compliment to his patriotic response for aid to defend Cincinnati, he received a neatly lithographed "*Squirrel Hunter's*" discharge, embellished with the portrait and characteristic signature of his excellency, Governor Tod.

July 26, 1864, Mr. Taylor was elected to the position of Justice of the Peace, served three years, and declined a re-election. After his admission to the bar, he practiced his profession till he was elected Probate Judge of Licking County, in October, 1872.

He took his seat February 10, 1873, and is filling the position with ability and great satisfaction to his constituents.

He and his sister, Mrs. Margaret J. Dickinson, wife of Charles T. Dickinson, are the only ones of his father's family that remain in the County. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer of talent and promise, whose energy, go-a-head-a-tiveness, enterprise, industry, and good qualities of head and heart, are a guarantee of his future success. The following is an extract from Mr. Taylor's business card:

"All claims and suits prosecuted free of charge for those who are poor and unable to pay."

The Judge is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and has been prominently interested in the Sabbath-school of the same. He is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds. He is of commanding personal appearance, dignified mien, and genial nature, and possesses all the elements of a thorough gentleman.

One of the chief points in his history, however, is unfortunately wanting,—*he has never been married!*

As a compensation, however, for this, he has his life insured for ten thousand dollars on the endowment plan, and will, if he lives, get the money in five years.

NELSON BUCKLAND

was born in the State of Vermont, May 21, 1807. He is the fifth child in a family of three sons and three daughters. His father, Samuel Buckland, emigrated from Hartford, Connecticut, shortly after the Revolutionary War, where he remained till the spring of 1817, when, owing to the hard times that succeeded that war and the fabulous reports that reached him of the State of Ohio, he concluded to try his fortunes in what was then considered the "Far West." So, packing a few provisions in a one-horse wagon, he and his son, John D. Buckland, started on their journey. At Olean Point, on the Alleghany River in New York, they were joined by two men from New Hampshire, and the four proceeded down the river to Marietta. Here Mr. Buckland and his son separated from their companions and made their way up the Muskingum River, and found a home in Harrison Township, of which Mr. Buckland was one of the earliest settlers. Here he purchased one hundred and forty acres of land.

In the autumn of this year (1817) his son John returned to Olean Point on foot, and, taking the horse and wagon which had been left there, proceeded to Vermont for the family. They were nine weeks on the way to Ohio. Meantime, Mr. Buckland was occupied in building a cabin and preparing for winter. Upon this spot Mr. Samuel Buckland passed the remainder of his life, enduring the reverses and privations incident to pioneer adventure. He died in 1857.

Mr. Nelson Buckland started in life at the age of twenty, by working on a farm for nine dollars per month. He subsequently purchased a half-interest in a mill built by his father,—the first in the Township,—and in about a year he bought the other half, and carried it on for about three years. He then purchased a cloth-dressing and carding establishment, located near his present residence. Being prospered in his business, he continued to add to his possessions, and is now the owner of one thousand acres of valuable land.

Mr. Buckland was also engaged in the construction of the canal through Harrison Township. In 1832 he married Miss Honor Wells, daughter of Richard Wells, of Union Township. She died in October, 1838.

In November, 1839, he married Cynthia Palmerton. She lived only about three years. His present wife was Mrs. Eliza Kane, whom he married in December, 1843, and by whom he has had five children. Mr. Buckland has made a specialty of raising sheep, and was among the first to introduce an improved breed into the County.

OLIVER WILLISON.

In a family of ten children—five sons and five daughters—Oliver was the second, of whom Jeremiah and Sarah Willison were the parents. The father was a native of West Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania.

Jeremiah was the son of Elish. Willison, and came with his father's family to this County in 1806. Mrs. Sarah was formerly Miss Stymets, daughter of Benjamin Stymets, and had removed with her father's family to this County in 1805.

Truly, then, were they among the early pioneers Aside, too, from their honorable claims in this direction, we take pleasure in recording them among the defenders of their country in the War of 1812. Mr. Stymets joined the army of General Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans. Jeremiah Willison, while yet a young man, was a volunteer under General Harrison. He returned home during the fall of 1812, and was then united in marriage to his betrothed Sarah.

They now settled upon a farm in Monroe Township, and sixty years were there spent happily and prosperously. It has been the birthplace of their children, the garden of their resources, and the labyrinth of their hospitalities. But the unity of their joys, the competence they had acquired, and the universal respect they had won, could not perpetuate undisturbed that home of peace and comfort. Exposure, hard toil, and old age united to disarm the veteran. Finally there came a last, sad attack. "Surrender!" was the cry. It was resistless. That boy pioneer, that brave young patriot, that honest neighbor, that faithful companion, and that fond father, was the victim! He died April 2, 1872.

That equally deserving mother yet tarries to bless the old homestead and her offspring. She is in her eighty-second year, and, for one of her age, still vigorous. Lives with her younger son, Miles N. Willison, and is kindly cared for.

Oliver, the subject of our sketch, was born November 27, 1819. Lived with his father until after twenty-one years of age. Received only moderate advantages at school, but was taught impressive lessons in the line of industry and manual labor. May 28, 1845, is commemorated as the day he wedded Miss Roanna Iliff, who has since enriched his household with ten sons and daughters. All are now living and healthful except their first-born, James, who died in childhood. The nine still living are named as follows in the order of birth: Tirza Maria, born August 22, 1847; Orlena Rebecca, born June 11, 1849; Addis L., born August 14, 1851; Celia Louisa, born February 15, 1854; William B., born February 19, 1856; Jeremiah J., born June 26, 1858; Douglas, born June 9, 1860; Sallie, born August 16, 1863; Jennie Bell, born January 15, 1867. Their mother was born February 22, 1826.

Mr. Oliver Willison is a large farmer, owning nearly seven hundred acres of fine land, the larger portion of which he and family have earned by their own hard toil. Cultivate large fields of corn, wheat, etc.; cut large meadows of hay; breed large herds of sheep, besides many horses, cattle, and hogs. Fine sheep the most prominent staple. Now have about seven hundred head, averaging a very high grade, and all in splendid condition. Well may he be said to have a promising, pleasant family, and to be one of the flourishing, self-made farmers of Licking County.

A view of his residence and stock, and portraits of his father and mother, himself and wife, embellish a page in this volume.

Also on another page can be found the family portraits, and view of residence, etc., of his younger brother,

MILES N. WILLISON,

who has purchased and now occupies the old homestead of his father, Jeremiah Willison. He keeps the old farm of two hundred and sixty acres all together, and sustains its usual good condition. Also affords a pleasant and comfortable home for that dear old mother.

Miles, more commonly known as Newton, his middle name, was born June 6, 1832. November 19, 1862, he married Miss Nancy D. Wright, daughter of Wait F. Wright, a wealthy farmer in Liberty Township. Three lovely offspring have been the fruits of this marriage,—two sons and one daughter: Don, born December 10, 1863,—Harry, born January 25, 1867; and Mary, born April 13, 1869. Mrs. Nancy D. Willison was born March 26, 1842. In politics, the Willisons belong to the Democratic school; and in religion, to the Methodist denomination.

REV. JAMES N. WRIGHT.

We have the honor to chronicle briefly the origin and achievements of one of the eminent farmers of Licking County.

He descends from Revolutionary ancestry,—from among that historic band known so famously as the "Green Mountain Heroes." His grandfather, Simeon Wright, Sr., fought under the intrepid Stark at the battle of Bennington; and gallantly served under the dauntless Ethan Allen in the vicinity of Ticonderoga and Lake Champlain. In the war of 1812 his father, Simeon Wright, Jr., was Captain in the 30th United States Infantry, was in several engagements, and won favorable distinction.

For a time he belonged to General Wade Hampton's command, in Lower Canada, and accompanied the demonstration on Montreal, when the enemy was routed.

Captain Wright was ranking officer in Fort Brown during the siege of Plattsburg, where, after two days' fighting, General Macomb, with far inferior numbers, repulsed the British under Governor-General Provost. He had command at the mouth of Otter Creek; repulsing with loss (to them) the British fleet in their attempt to burn our shipping at that point. In the spring of 1813, with eight men, he captured two hundred stand of arms that had been distributed among the Canadian Militia, in the vicinity of Montreal. He, in person, took as prisoner of war Captain McGilvery, of the British Army, while on a scouting expedition near the Canada line, in the spring of 1814. He was under General Wilkinson at the battle of Lacole Mill, and there, during the heat of the fight, had command of a detachment of sixty men in defense of an important field-piece. He lost twenty men killed and wounded, but saved the gun, and for his skill and heroic conduct was deservedly promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major, by which title he was ever afterwards called.

Simeon Wright, Jr., was born March 12, 1772, in Rutland County, Vermont. At about the age of twenty-three he married Miss Susannah Abbott. She was born November 7, 1778. In 1816 they removed to St. Alban's Township, this County,—then having seven children,—James and a little sister being born after their arrival. The death of this pioneer here occurred September 4, 1833, from the effects of being thrown from a carriage by a runaway team. Thus sadly ended the life of one who had braved danger, endured hardships, and suffered much in behalf of his country and family.

The subject of our sketch (James N. Wright) was born February 20, 1818, being a native of this County. This was then a wild country. The schools of that day were common indeed, but James improved his advantages as best he could. Upon arriving at young manhood, he attended one year the college at Granville. Reading and experience have since added largely to early qualifications. Having been reared to farming, that seems to be his pride, although he has devoted a share of his time, during the past twenty years, to the preaching of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married October 26, 1842, to Miss Effy Willison, daughter of Jeremiah Willison. She was born May 3, 1821.

Both are yet living, and surrounded by seven children (single and married), as follows, viz.: Flora L., born October 26, 1844; Columbia Ann, born September 5, 1846: Esther L., born May 3, 1849; Miles L., born April 3, 1852; Seth S., born May 21, 1854; James N., born August 6, 1858; Frank P., born May 19, 1861.

Six years after marriage he abandoned the mercantile business at Johnstown, to renew that more congenial employment, farming. Begun with forty acres, partially under cultivation. Diligence, economy, and good management on both sides of the family, assisted by willing, healthful children, have increased this small beginning to nearly one thousand acres in the Townships of Monroe and Hartford. He grows largely of hay and grain, deals in hogs, horses, and cattle, but much more largely in sheep. He now has nearly one thousand; some of which are "thoroughbred," costing per head, in some instances, as high as six hundred dollars. He may well be classed among the foremost farmers and substantial sheep-breeders of Licking County. A page among the illustrations of this work is occupied by portraits of himself, wife, and mother, and a view of his home.

HIRAM ASHBROOK

was the fourth son, and ninth child, in a family of six brothers and six sisters.

The parents of this noble dozen were Eli and Katy Ashbrook, who were both natives of the "Old Dominion," and who lived there until after their marriage.

Sixty-nine years this venerable couple were happy companions. That mother was first to bid farewell to earth. She died January 1, 1871. The father still tarries, and on the 23d of next September (1875) will have seen ninety-four years. Physically, age has sadly weakened, but mentally, he is yet surprisingly vigorous. As early as 1812, he commenced his mission as pastor in the Old School Baptist Church, from which he has not as yet entirely withdrawn, thus making upwards of sixty consecutive years of gospel service. Those services, too, have been rendered in seven different States, but principally in Ohio. He moved from Virginia to Pickaway County, this State, in 1810; from thence to Fairfield County in 1811; and finally, in 1823, removed with his entire family to Johnstown, where he still remains. Nine of his children are yet living, and most of them are settled in this County. This venerable pioneer and his posterity now living aggregate the number of about one hundred and seventy, and include five successive links among the generations of men.

Hiram was born in Fairfield County March 16, 1820; wedded Miss Sarah Ann Jewett December 21, 1843. She was the daughter of Mr. Abel Jewett, the first tanner in Johnstown, who emigrated to Licking County, in 1815, from the "Green Mountain" State. Of seven children, five are still living, viz.: Lucy Helen, Miram M. (the only one married), Omer D., David G., and Minnie. The first three are successful teachers. The fourth is partially blind, and for the purpose of education is an inmate of the asylum of Columbus. Minnie, yet small, received instruction and the care of kind parents at home.

Mr. Ashbrook is a successful farmer. He has a pleasant home. We present herein a "view" of it, accompanied by portraits of Mr. and Mrs. A. He commenced on a new farm of one hundred acres. Now has a half-section well improved, and takes much pride in his vocation. Breeds sheep and cattle, but more largely of the latter. Financially, his circumstances are independent; religiously, his family belong to the New School Baptists; while politically, he is a steadfast Republican. Is very fond of his family, and willing to enjoy the results of his toil and energies.

PROFESSOR JOHN PRATT.

The subject of this biographical sketch has been identified with the interests of Licking County for nearly half a century, and his history is intimately blended with that of the Baptist University at Granville, of which

he may be considered the father, inasmuch as he was the first teacher in the same.

His great grandfather, Aaron Pratt, emigrated from England at an early, unknown date, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. His grandfather was John Pratt. His parents were Otis Pratt and Lydia Mason, both natives of Windham County, Connecticut. They had five sons and three daughters, one of each dying in infancy. The others became heads of families, and at one time were residents of five different States, namely, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Ohio, and Louisiana.

It might, perhaps, be worthy of mention that this family has been remarkable for the longevity of its members. The united ages of Professor Pratt's maternal grandparents covered a period of *more than two centuries!* His maternal grandfather lived to the age of *one hundred and one and a half years*, and his maternal grandmother to that of *ninety-nine and a half years!* Their married life was extended to the remarkable length of *seventy-eight years!* His father and mother, also, lived to a very advanced age, and he himself is (April, 1875) in his seventy-fifth year.

Professor John Pratt was born in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, October 12, 1800. His father, being a man of limited means, made rigid demand upon his boys for assistance upon the farm; and the subject of this notice, being the eldest son, was naturally expected to shoulder the greatest responsibilities and to bear the heaviest burdens. He was placed at work at a very early age, and kept at it until within six months of his majority. As an illustration of the risks he was permitted to run, it may be mentioned that when he was only three years old he rode horse for his father to plow corn, and when still a mere child was intrusted with the care of a team of oxen and horses. When only seven years of age he was sent from home with a load of lime, one afternoon, so late and to such a distance that he did not get back until nine o'clock at night. His school privileges in early life were exceedingly limited. The necessities of the family required the improvement of every opportunity that would bring in any amount, however small, and he found very little time for self-improvement. Previous to the age of eleven he enjoyed less than the ordinary advantages of even such common schools as existed at that early day. During his eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth years he was not permitted to attend school a single day, but was steadily employed as a spinner in a cotton-mill. Such, however, was his thirst for an education that during a good portion of those three years, in addition to working hard all day in the mill, he would study at night—sometimes quite late—by the light of the embers in the fire-place, the family being too poor to indulge in the luxury of a tallow candle. It was in this way that young Pratt "ciphered" to the "Double Rule of Three" in Daboll's old arithmetic, and that, too, without any assistance from any one. By such vigorous, persistent pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, supplemented by one or two winters' subsequent schooling, he obtained sufficient information to enable him to take charge of a common country school, which he taught for a few winters, working out as a hired hand at farm labor during the other seasons of the year. His earnings, both in the school and on the farm, were always turned over to his father.

Some time in February, 1813, Mr. Pratt embraced religion, and on the 14th of February, 1814, united with the Baptist Church in his native village, being baptized by Rev. Dr. Gano, of Providence, Rhode Island. At the age of eighteen, and while he was engaged at farm labor, the church frequently called him forward into active religious service, and finally into the pulpit, and he preached frequently for some two years before he began to prepare for college. At the age of twenty and a half, he gave his father a note for fifty dollars for the remaining six months of his minority, and repaired to Amherst Academy, where he remained ten years, thence to Columbian College, Washington City, now Columbian University, where he spent nearly four years, in which he enjoyed the superior advantages that accrue from an occasional attendance upon public lectures, the sessions of Congress, and an association with the members of the same, etc. In the spring of 1827, there being a prospect that the institution would be broken up, on account of the resignation of President Stoughton, induced by the pecuniary embarrassment of the college, Mr. Pratt entered the senior class of Brown University, and then graduated the following autumn. This was the first year of Dr. Wayland's presidency. The year subsequent to his graduation Mr. Pratt spent in the Newton Theological Institution; the next one in the Kentucky Transylvania University, entering as tutor and soon being promoted to the chair of languages. He then returned to Newton, and in the spring of 1830 became pastor of the First Baptist Church in New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Pratt's pastorate was the second in this church, the first having been filled by Rev. Dr. B. M. Hill; and it was a peculiar coincidence that these two pastors were members of and licensed to preach by the same church, and also that they were both "cotton spinners."

On April 27, 1830, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage with Miss Mary Glover Corey, daughter of Deacon Elijah Corey, of Brookline, Massachusetts. Miss Corey was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 26, 1806. Her mother was Mary Leeds, a noble Christian woman. She died October 21, 1827, leaving two sons—then settled in life—and two unmarried daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, the latter of whom became the wife of Rev. Barnas Lears, D.D., late President of Brown University, and subsequently agent for the "Peabody Fund." Mrs. Pratt was also step-sister to Mrs. Sarah Comstock, one of the early missionaries to Arracan. Her father, Deacon Corey, was a man of great natural sagacity and strength of mind, and of rare energy and decision of character. The Deacon, his wife, and three children—one of whom subsequently became Mrs. Pratt—were among the constituent members of the Baptist Church in Brookline.

After a year's pastorate in New Haven, and a few months' principalship of the South Reading (Massachusetts) Academy, Professor Pratt, having accepted a call from the trustees of what was then called "Granville Literary and Theological Institution," now Denison University, to take charge of the same, came to Ohio in the fall of 1831. This was a new interest, and for the first quarter Mr. Pratt was the only teacher. He began December 13, 1831, in the brick church edifice that for many years stood on the corner of Main and College Streets, Granville. The building at this time was simply inclosed, and the large cracks around the window-frames were filled up with rags. The walls were unplastered, and slabs were used for benches.

In about two years the school was incorporated as a College, and Professor Pratt was elected President, and served as such till 1837, when he resigned the Presidency and became Professor of the Greek and Latin languages, which position he occupied for the many years of his subsequent connection with the Institution.

In the early days of its history he performed for the college a large amount of very meagerly remunerated labor. He was the pioneer teacher, and, in this sense, the father of the college; and upon him were turned the eyes of its friends in its days of darkness, which were many. Through long years of financial embarrassment he carried, as it were, the Institution upon his shoulders and its interests upon his heart. When its friends were few and faint-hearted, he summoned additional courage, redoubled effort, and struggled to save this tree of his own planting. Among his labors may be included different periods of agency work which he performed for the college, both in the East and in the West, but principally in Ohio.

In 1852 Professor Pratt resigned the chair of Languages, but was very soon re-elected to the same. His final retirement from the University in 1859, which was very much regretted, was made the occasion of the presentation to him from the Alumni of a gold-headed cane. This was then a comparatively new thing, very few instances of the kind having yet occurred in the history of colleges.

His connection with this Institution as Father, President, and Professor comprised, with the exception of a few months spent in Michigan, a period of twenty-eight years.

Through his pioneer labors a noble plant sprang into being; under his nursing care it survived the critical period of infancy, and strengthened with the strength of years; and when the suns of more than a quarter of a century had run their course, its roots had taken firm hold upon the solid earth, and now it promises to become the *Tree of Centuries!*

The limits of this sketch forbid the mention of many things that might otherwise appropriately come within its scope. Reference should be made, however, to Professor Pratt's superior abilities as an educator, which were thoroughly demonstrated during his long connection with the University. He possesses in a marvelous degree the power to wake up the dormant energies in the mind of a pupil, and to develop his ability for independent thought. Few teachers can so completely disarm a pupil of all his fancied knowledge, and can so thoroughly stamp upon his mind the maxim of the Greek philosopher,—*Ἐν οἶδα ὅτι οὐδὲν οἶδα*,—as can Professor Pratt.

Professor John Stevens, for many years connected with the Institution, in speaking of Professor Pratt, says, in a note to the historian:

"He brought with him the reputation of an enthusiastic and accomplished teacher, and fully sustained it; . . . was true, quick, keen, and elastic as steel; was popular with the students, and was uncommonly successful in awakening their enthusiasm in study. On one occasion a class of his in Cæsar's Commentaries sustained the best examination I ever heard."

The late Rev. George C. Sedwick, of Zanesville, one of the early trustees of the college, used to say that "Professor Pratt was born a teacher and bred a scholar."

Rev. Dr. Turney, late of Washington City, thus spoke upon a certain occasion: "As a teacher, Professor Pratt has no superior and but few equals."

Outside of his educational service, Professor Pratt has performed considerable labor as a preacher. He was acting pastor for the Granville Baptist Church during the first year of his residence there, and also in 1849–50 he served in the same capacity for sixteen months, and donated the labor towards the erection of the present church edifice. Many other churches in the vicinity of Granville have also been supplied by him from time to time.

Since Professor Pratt retired from the University, he has been engaged in farming, in which pursuit he has ever taken a deep interest and great delight. He has made specialties of growing Osage-orange hedges and raising apples, in both of which he has been very successful. He has also taken great pains to add beauty as well as value to his farm by the eradication of the weeds which so often pain the eye of the agriculturist and detract from the profits of the soil, so that for neatness and beauty his farm is second to none in the County, and, perhaps, in the State. This is specially so when the orchards are in the glory of their bloom, or the hedges robed in their summer clothing, or the pasture-lands and meadows covered with their carpet of green. Professor Pratt's apple crop is largely limited to choice fall and winter varieties, and the care with which he gathers and stores the fruit and places the same in market has given him a reputation in this respect superior to any other apple-grower in Ohio. Of three car-loads which he shipped one spring to Cincinnati, the last forty barrels sold for four hundred dollars.

Professor Pratt also has delivered several addresses upon the subject of Agriculture,—one at the Licking County Fair in the fall of 1850, which was quite an elaborate paper, and was published by the County Agricultural Society.

On the 4th of October, 1853, Professor Pratt was called to mourn the loss of his wife. She died of apoplexy after an illness of only a few hours, having been, apparently, for weeks previous in excellent health. She inherited some of the marked characteristics of each of her parents. She was meditative, cautious, provident, systematic, spirited, and firm; yet sprightly—sometimes gay,—affable, generous, and sympathetic. A suitable occasion would always bring out these hidden lines of character. She professed religion in September, 1827, and her life was an exhibition of the highest type of Christian character. In the church she was an earnest, faithful worker; and in the tender relations of wife and mother, she was very greatly endeared. She possessed very rare domestic qualifications, and her care and pains-taking were extreme and unceasing.

She left a husband and two children,—the one a son of seventeen and the other a daughter of ten, to whom, though the departed spoke not with her dying breath, she yet seems now to be ever saying,—

The son graduated at Denison University, and the daughter at Granville Female College. She is now the wife of Rev. James Lisk, of Philadelphia.

On June 17th, 1855, Professor Pratt married a second companion, in the person of Miss Susan C. Wheeler, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 25, 1829. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts. Being left an orphan at the age of four, she was taken and brought up by her grandparents. Her grandfather, Otis Wheeler, was an early settler in McKean Township, Licking County, and once owned one-half of the site of the village of Fredonia. Her grandmother, Susannah Eggleston Wheeler, was remarkable for her sound sense, intelligence, and solid piety. She died at the age of ninety.

When Miss Wheeler was fifteen, her grandfather died, and she was thrown entirely upon her own resources. But by dint of natural energy and personal effort she acquired, through many struggles, a superior education in Granville Female College, and became a very successful and popular teacher. At the age of twenty she united with the Granville Baptist Church. As a manager of household affairs she is unsurpassed, as is attested by frequent visitors at Fairmount Villa. By these and other womanly virtues, she is eminently fitted to contribute to the comfort of her husband in his declining age.

DEACON REVEL EVERETT

is one of the oldest residents of Licking County. He was born in Hartford County, Connecticut, May 23, 1794. Came to Ohio with his father's family, with a part of the Granville Colony, in 1807. On August 21, 1817, he married Sabra Rose, daughter of Hiram Rose, of Granville. Miss Rose was born in Granville, Massachusetts, June 22, 1797. Children: Alvira, born August 7, 1818, died July 29, 1857; Sabra M., born November 12, 1825; Edwin C., born April 30, 1833, died September 4, 1854.

On the 21st of August, 1867, at their residence in the village of Hartford, in this County, Mr. and Mrs. Revel Everett celebrated the fiftieth of their wedding anniversaries. Half a hundred invited relatives were present to offer their congratulations.

There were present on this occasion, among others, two sisters and a brother of Mrs. Everett, and their companions, making in all four couples who were married and had lived in this County for over half a century, and all of whom have now celebrated their golden weddings.

The grandchildren of the venerable couple then sang the song entitled "The Golden Wedding."

Then came the presentation of gifts, a very interesting feature of the occasion, because wholly unexpected to those whom the party had met to congratulate and honor. Valuable presents from friends in New York City, Iowa, and this vicinity, elegantly arranged upon a table, were placed before the honored pair. Each article was presented for the absent donors by Mr. L. P. Rose. The beautiful gift sent by Mrs. H. Hoover, of New York City, was so kindly a recognition of the relation which she sustains as the successor by marriage of their daughter, who now sleeps in Greenwood Cemetery, and was so feelingly presented by Mr. Rose, that all eyes were suffused in tears. Mr. Everett, for himself and wife, tendered their thanks in appropriate remarks, but his choked utterance and her womanly tears were a surer indication and better expression of gratitude and high appreciation than any possible combination of words.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by D. I. Dunfey, L. P. Rose, A. B. Clark, and E. Thurston.

A half a century of wedded life! What memories are recalled of auld lang syne!—of pioneer life,—when Ohio was a wilderness,—of earnest toil that strengthens and hardens the muscles,—where

> "Manhood struggles for the sake of mother, sister, daughter, wife.
> The graces and the loves which make the music of the march of life;
> And woman in her daily round of duty,
> Walks on holy ground."

Mrs. Revel Everett died October 30, 1869, in her seventy-second year. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and had been for many years. More than this, she was a devoted Christian. Firm and unswerving in her regard for truth, she at the same time exercised that large charity and Christian sympathy which made her the wise counselor and valued friend of the erring and unfortunate. She leaves behind a bereaved husband, who will remember her as the truest and best of wives, a daughter who valued her as the tenderest and most devoted of mothers, and a large circle of friends, who loved her for her many virtues.

June 1, 1820, Mr. Everett moved to Hartford, Licking County, which has since been his residence. On April 7, 1870, Mr. Everett married Mrs. Cyntha L. Graves, a native of Rutland, Vermont, born October 8, 1806. She was the widow of Austine Graves. Besides carrying on his farming interests, Mr. Everett was for some sixteen years engaged in mercantile transactions in Hartford. The first stock of goods he handled were bought from L. D. Moore & Co., of Granville, for three hundred dollars, on six months' time. Among the offices of trust and honor that Mr. Everett has filled may be named that of Township Trustee for a number of years, for which he received no compensation. The Township, in 1820, was in debt to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, and Mr. Everett proposed that the Township officers should serve one year each without pay. The suggestion met with favor, and for twenty-one years the Township officers rendered their service without compensation, and the debt was liquidated. For a number of years, also, Mr. Everett held the position of Justice of the Peace. He also at an early day took a deep and lively interest in the educational affairs of the Township, and for a considerable time was Director of the Hartford School District. He has also been very benevolent in his contributions for the support of religious, educational, and other charitable enterprises.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett have for many years had their membership in the Congregational Society of Hartford, in which Mr. Everett now holds the office of Deacon. He has contributed a large amount of valuable material for the Licking County Pioneer Society, and, among other papers, prepared and published a history of the "Licking Land Company," and also of Hartford Township. The father of Revel Everett was and was the originator of the Granville Colony, and drew up the deed of partition for the Company. It was very lengthy, and it cost twenty-eight dollars to record it. He came in 1805, and brought his family on in 1807. He was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, April 30, 1769. His wife was Agnes Buttles, born in Granby, Connecticut, September 29, 1771. They were married in 1791. Had three sons and five daughters, all of whom became heads of families. Mr. Everett was a very sociable, kind-hearted, energetic, industrious, and greatly respected citizen.

THOMAS SEYMOUR

was born in Virginia, in the year 1756. He married Catherine Hider, a native of the same State, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters. In the spring of 1803 he and his brother Aaron came to Ohio and bought one thousand acres of land in the western edge of Madison Township, Licking County. His oldest son Adam and three hired men accompanied them; they put up a log cabin, and raised fifty acres of corn. In the following autumn Mr. Seymour bought out his brother's half in the one thousand acres, and brought on his family, consisting then of his wife and ten children, and his son-in-law, Judge William O'Bannon. At this time the County was a wilderness, dotted with a few settlers' cabins. During his residence here three children were born to him, among them his youngest son, William R. Seymour, who now resides upon the old homestead. In the fall of 1803 Mr. Seymour gave to his daughter, Mrs. William O'Bannon, two hundred and fifty acres of land, and sold Mr. O'Bannon's father two hundred and fifty for the same that they cost him. Of the remaining five hundred acres, he sold one hundred to John Larabee, and gave his oldest son, Adam Seymour, one hundred. The balance of three hundred, for certain considerations, also found its way into the hands of this son, who sold his youngest brother, William R. Seymour, two hundred, and his son-in-law, David Wilson, the remaining one hundred.

Mr. Seymour died in 1831, aged seventy-five years. He was a man of firm convictions, and, though he spoke his opinions plainly, he never intruded them upon others. On the contrary, he was a remarkably quiet, inoffensive man. He lived a very retired life upon his farm; possessed untiring industry, rising early and working late. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and had one son, Thomas, in the war of 1812, in Captain Spencer's Company.

Mr. Seymour's father, Abel Seymour, when three years old was brought by his father from England to America at a very early day. His father started back to England for his family, but the vessel in which he sailed and all on board were lost and never heard from, and this infant, Abel Seymour, was raised in the family of Mr. Felix Runnick, and became the husband of one of his daughters.

Mr. Seymour had a family of seven sons and several daughters, of whom Thomas Seymour, just noticed, was the eldest child. Mr. Seymour, father of Abel, grandfather of Thomas, and great-grandfather of William R. Seymour, of Licking County, was a native of Wales, and left that country for Ireland on account of persecution for opinion's sake, and thence went to England, and thence came to America, as already noticed.

WILLIAM R. SEYMOUR

was born February 16, 1812, on the farm upon which he now resides, the same being the spot where his father located in 1803. Like his father, he has been a cultivator of the soil, and also an industrious and worthy citizen. January 2, 1838, he married Catherine Spencer, by whom he had a family of six sons and four daughters, only two of whom survive. Miss Spencer was born in Licking County, June 3, 1815. She was daughter of General John Spencer, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1780. His wife was Elizabeth Caldwell, a native of the same place. They emigrated to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Newton Township, Licking County. Mr. Spencer had three sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters survive.

The general was the first Justice of the Peace in Newton Township. He was also Representative in the State Legislature from 1814 to 1817 inclusive, and State Senator from 1818 to 1822 inclusive.

General, then Captain, Spencer, developed a high order of patriotism, bravery, and soldier-like qualities during the war of 1812. He was surrendered by Hull at Detroit, and thus became a paroled prisoner of war. With one less patriotic, less brave, this would have been a sufficient reason to remain at home in the peaceful pursuits of life until exchanged. Not so with General Spencer. When our northern frontiers were fiercely menaced in 1813 he rushed to the front with a company he had recruited, and tendered himself and gallant comrades to the commander of the northwestern army, General Harrison, who warmly welcomed them.

General Spencer reached the termination of his active, patriotic, useful life by drowning on April 1, 1827, aged forty-seven years. He was a first-class pioneer, a man of generous impulses, of kindness of heart, of undoubted courage, of unquestioned patriotism, of great integrity of character, and of many excellent qualities which he exhibited in the varied relations of husband, father, citizen, neighbor, friend, soldier, commander, magistrate, and legislator. It may be stated in evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, that he occupied civil or military positions nearly the entire period of his residence in Licking County. When the swollen, swift-flowing, turbid waters of the North Fork closed over General Spencer, the career of a liberal-minded, independent man was arrested, the impulses of a generous nature were extinguished, a brave heart ceased to beat, a heroic life went out, a courageous spirit was freed from earth's enthrallments.

Mrs. Spencer was a woman of great executive ability, full of courage, and well fitted for the wife of a pioneer. She died in 1828. Colonel William Spencer, son of General John Spencer, served the County for two years as Assessor, and also for a number of years as Sheriff.

THE STADDEN FAMILY.

In the spring of 1800 two brothers, John and Isaac Stadden, came up the Licking Valley and entered upon some bottom land, partially cleared, a mile below Newark, now on the Jones farm, and built a hut or cabin. In September, 1800, Mr. Isaac Stadden removed his family from Pennsylvania into the cabin erected for them in the spring. He drove the first wagon that passed up the Licking Valley from Zanesville to Newark. The trip occupied two days, although his brother John and another man were along to assist in clearing a path for the wagon. During the summer, John Stadden, having made the acquaintance of Betsey Green, daughter of Benjamin, became enamored of the fair maid of Shawnee Run, and after an honest courtship of reasonable length for pioneer times, she, nothing loth, having fallen into his notions on the subject, they resolved upon matrimony, and matrimony they committed, and it was the first offense of the kind in civilized life within the limits of Licking County!

A child, born to them in the latter half of the year 1801, was the second birth in what is now Licking County, and its decease before the close of said year was the first death.

John Stadden moved to "Hog Run" in 1802, and in 1808 was elected Sheriff (the first one) of Licking County, in which office he served two years. He was also for some years Collector of Taxes, and held other positions of honor and trust in military and civil life. His son, Richard was Sheriff of this County from 1834 to 1838, and was, in the last-named year, elected a member of the Senate of Ohio.

Colonel John Stadden was a man of integrity, uprightness, and a fair degree of intelligence. Late in life he removed with his wife to Illinois, where they died. They were honored and highly esteemed while living, and died leaving a reputation untarnished. He and his wife were original members of the first Methodist society formed in this County, which was in 1804, by Rev. Asa Shinn.

ISAAC STADDEN

was born February 27, 1770. His wife was Katherine Cliver, born June 15, 1781. They were married March 14, 1797. Mr. Stadden had eleven children: Margaret, born November 18, 1798; Mary, born September 4, 1800, died November 3, 1838; Malissa, born November 14, 1802; Elijah, born May 20, 1804; Henry, born October 16, 1807; Thomas, born February 9, 1810, died September 26, 1855; William B., born February 6, 1815, died December 4, 1839; George M., born June 30, 1817; Sarah Ann, born September 20, 1819; Elizabeth, born September 15, 1823; Katherine, born September 8, 1825.

Mr. Isaac Stadden was a carpenter by trade, and brought with him a set of carpenter's tools, which he used to the great convenience of the neighborhood. Especially was he useful in the making of all the coffins needed by the early settlers for a number of years. The coffin for Mrs. Ratliff, who died in 1802, was made by him, and so were many others. They were at first made out of puncheons split out, and then hewed and planed off.

Mr. Isaac Stadden built a "hand-mill," during the winter after he came, for the purpose of grinding the corn grists of his few neighbors, as well as for his own accommodation. And this was the first essay at mill-building within the limits of our County, with the possible exception of one, a "make-shift," previously got up by Elias Hughes. He raised a crop on the same ground in 1801, and in the spring of 1802 he moved upon land he purchased two miles farther down the valley, upon which he lived until his death, in 1841, and upon which Mrs. Stadden lived until her death, which took place July 8, 1870, a period of sixty-eight years. She reached the ripe age of ninety years.

Of the two children brought by Mr. and Mrs. Stadden to the Licking Valley in the year 1800, only one (Margaret) survives. She married a Mr. Giffin, and is now living in Nebraska. A number of children were born to them after their arrival. Several have died, and among those still living are Mrs. Melissa Wright, of Kirtland, Ohio, who was born in 1802; Mrs. McCrum, of Columbus, Ohio; Sarah Fleming, and Catharine Jones, of Tuscola, Illinois. Three sons (Elijah, Henry, and Mathias) live in Licking County. Catharine is married to a son of the John Jones whom Mr. Stadden found at the camp-fire in Cherry Valley late in the year 1800, of which mention has been made in the County history.

Isaac Stadden was a man of retiring habits, unostentatious, religiously disposed, given to acts of neighborly kindness, and practiced to a liberal extent the virtues that characterized our pioneer fathers. He never felt the degrading meanness of avarice, but he made ample provision for the comfort of those of his surviving family who were unable to provide for themselves. His estimable widow, who so long survived him, had a home and all its comforts to the close of her long life.

Mrs. Stadden's ancestors (the Kleibers) were of German origin. She was born in 1780, in Pennsylvania, just before the close of the Revolutionary war. She, when eighteen years of age, entered into the married relation, and two years afterwards came to the Licking Valley. She was one of our model pioneer women, and it may be truly asserted that she always, throughout her long career, discharged with rare fidelity the obligations that devolved upon her as wife and mother, and in all the relations of life.

When Mrs. Stadden left her home in Pennsylvania for the West, in 1800, she took up and placed in her chest three very small apple-trees, and planted them with her own hands, and again in 1802 removed them to their own farm. One of those trees, although it is over seventy years since the last transplanting, is still living and bearing fruit. She had a good intellect, sound judgment, and excellent sense; her seventy years of active life and large experience among us could not fail, therefore, superadded to her fine qualities of heart and her high sense of moral obligations, to make her rank with the best class of our pioneer women. She was a woman of rare frankness and candor—of great integrity of character and fidelity to her convictions. She heartily cherished the Christian faith during the last sixty years of her life, practically responding to its requirements with her characteristic fidelity. Living without reproach, she was as honored in death as esteemed during her long life. In the evening of her life it was light all about her.

was born August 20, 1804, in Licking County, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the tanner and currier's trade, which business he followed some twelve years. On September 8, 1825, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah Minton, of Licking County. Miss M. was born February 19, 1804. Mr. Stadden has had three children: Catherine E. V., born June 9, 1826; Lurinda, born January 4, 1828, died February 17, 1828; Lucyann S., born January 21, 1830, died March 25, 1849. Catherine is now Mrs. Joseph Henderson,—and has one daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Stadden hold their religious connection with the Granville Baptist Church.

HENRY STADDEN,

second son and fifth child of Isaac Stadden, married Eliza L. Gunn February 14, 1836. Miss Gunn was daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth Gunn, and was born January 23, 1813. They have had five sons: George W., born November 2, 1841; Albert H., born August 3, 1845, died November 21, 1872; Fayette, born September 6, 1847; Marion, born July 24, 1849, died August 18, 1865; Julian, born May 14, 1851, died July 22, 1851.

George W. Stadden married Ritta M. Lusk June 27, 1865. Children: Cora M., born May 23, 1866, died June 16, 1868; Corry M., born May 24, 1870; Maud V., born September 5, 1873.

Albert H. Stadden married Alice J. Sharp December 17, 1867. Children: Orrin, born October 9, 1869; Arthur C., born May 28, 1872, died March 31, 1874.

Fayette Stadden married Rossilla Hatch September 18, 1874. After he was twenty-one, Mr. Henry Stadden was for two years engineer in Cox's paper-mill in Zanesville. In September, 1832, he went to Hartford Township, and engaged for four years with his brother Elijah in the tanning business.

In 1837 he settled on the farm two miles north of Hartford village, upon which he now resides. He has served the people of Hartford as Clerk and Trustee for a number of years. During a residence of nearly forty years in the Township, Mr. Stadden has been one of its most solid, reliable, and valued citizens.

DEACON G. M. STADDEN

was born in Madison Township, Licking County, Ohio, June 30, 1817. On September 28, 1838, he married Zevolena Huse, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 16, 1820. She was daughter of James and Betsey Whittaker Huse. The children by this marriage were: Rollin B., born July 11, 1843; Cyrena M., born December 31, 1846; Clarence C., born June 26, 1849.

For upwards of thirty years Mr. and Mrs. Stadden have been connected with the Christian Church, in which he has held for two years the office of Clerk, and for three years that of Deacon. Mr. Stadden has been pretty well loaded with the responsibilities of office, having held all the positions in the gift of his Township except that of Treasurer.

REV. T. O. HOWE.

Timothy W. Howe, son of Amasa and Sarah Harrington Howe, was born in Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont, May 12, 1804.

At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Licking County, Ohio, where he enjoyed the benefits of the common school for an education until he was sixteen, when he commenced teaching winters, and working summers with his father at the carpenter's trade. After attaining his majority he went to school in Athens at the Ohio University. Here he remained until his health so far failed that he must leave without completing a regular course. He traveled South to Eastern Virginia, and remained there ten years.

Having in early life made a profession of religion, he resolved, if possible, to become a minister of the gospel. During his stay in eastern Virginia he studied theology in Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward County. He was licensed to preach the gospel by West Hanover Presbytery April 18, 1831, and three years after, May, 1834, was ordained and installed pastor of Amelia Church by East Hanover Presbytery. He labored in connection with this church about five years.

November 5, 1833, he was married to Miss Chloe L. Harris, eldest daughter of Rev. Timothy Harris, the first pastor of the Congregational Church in Granville, Ohio, settled in 1808. In October, 1838, he commenced laboring in what was then called South Fork Presbyterian Church in Licking County, Ohio, afterwards changed to Pataskala Church. This has been his life-work. The church had not been organized a year when his labors commenced. He was their first regular minister and pastor. It is now thirty-six years since he came among them, and is still their pastor. The field as he commenced his labors embraced the Townships of Harrison, Etna, and Lima, and a part of Union. Scattered over this field he found eighteen members, the extremes being twelve miles apart from east to west. The church was organized November 11, 1837, with nineteen members,—nine males and ten females. One was received at a communion held in Kirkersville in June, 1838, by Rev. Francis Bartlett. One, Mrs. Christiana Baird, had died, and one had moved out of the bounds, leaving eighteen when his labors commenced.

There was no house of worship belonging to Presbyterians on the field. The one in Kirkersville was commenced in 1840, and first used in 1842, but not finished and dedicated until March, 1845. About the year 1850 another one was erected at the Gravel Bank. This was occupied until 1869, when it must either be repaired or a new one built. The church at once resolved to build a new one in the village of Pataskala. A building committee was appointed, and they soon had a new and commodious brick building erected, forty by sixty feet, in the centre of the village.

In October, 1852, one hundred and eighty members had been added to the church, and those members living in and around Kirkersville thought best to have a separate organization, and forty-four members were dismissed from Pataskala Church to organize that one. In the same year the members around Columbia thought there must be a church there, to give character to the village. This was made a Congregational Church. Pataskala dismissed eight more to join that organization.

Thus three organized churches are on the field where thirty-six years ago there was but one, and that very small. But one of the church members lived in a frame house when he commenced his labors.

He has married three hundred and eighteen couples, attended five hundred and seventeen funerals, and delivered about six thousand discourses. His church at this time (1875) numbers one hundred and nineteen communicants. It will thus be seen that Mr. Howe has labored *long, faithfully, and well*, and now in his old age he has the satisfaction of seeing the result of his life-work, and enjoys the *confidence and love* of the entire community.

ANDREW D. PIERSON.

Among the many intelligent citizens of this County whom we desire to mention as acting well their part in laying the foundations of civilization and Christianity, none, perhaps, is more deserving than the subject of this sketch. Andrew D. Pierson, son of George and Nancy Pierson, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, May 13, 1798. His early educational advantages were limited to the common school; yet, by close attention to his studies, he became proficient, especially so in penmanship and spelling, taking the prizes in these studies at the early age of thirteen.

Young Andrew was reared on the farm, and early learned those lessons of industry and economy so necessary in life. In 1816 or 1817 he came to this State in company with his father's family, and settled in McKean Township. At the age of twenty-four he commenced as an apprentice at the tanning and shoemaking trade, working for W. Condit; he continued in the same for some eleven years. During this time he was also engaged in the mercantile business at Jersey.

On the 31st of December, 1824, he was married to Miss Marietta Williams, of Jersey, by the Rev. George Callahan. Miss Williams was born May 24, 1802. As a result of this happy alliance, eight children have been born, namely: Julia C., November 9, 1825; Henry B., February 20, 1827; George, February 17, 1829; Charles, June 16, 1831; Jane D., January 27, 1834; Ann R., August 3, 1836; Samuel W., February 17, 1839; and Ralph B., November 11, 1841, four of whom are still living and settled in life.

In 1832 Mr. P. purchased the old farm where he afterwards lived, and which is now owned by his son, Ralph B. This farm formerly contained some three hundred and forty acres of good land, on which was a sawmill. In 1830 he and his wife connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church, and some time afterwards he was made Elder. Mr. P. was always a firm supporter of the old Whig party, and later joined the Republican party. While he was thus engaged in the busy cares of an active life, he always found time to attend to school and church, and did his part in promoting these twin-sisters of progress. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, evinced by the fact that he held many offices of public trust unsolicited by him. Mrs. P. was an amiable woman, a kind wife, and an affectionate mother. She reared a large and interesting family to *truth and virtue*, gave them a mother's advice and prayers, and went to her long home December 17, 1851. Mr. P. survived her eight years. He died March 9, 1860. Thus one by one the old pioneer band is being called away, and the result of their labors will be known only when eternity shall flash upon the doings of time.

RALPH B. PIERSON,

purely from filial affection, commands this biographical memento to be written in memory of his honored parents.

Ralph B. has always been a farmer, save some four months while in the army as a soldier. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Howe, daughter of Rev. T. W. Howe, on the 5th of November, 1867. As a result of said union four children have been born, namely: Marietta H., Loanna H., Edna H., and Archer D.

JOSHUA STARK.

This gentleman was one of the pioneers of Licking County. He was born in New London County, Connecticut, November 9, 1788. His father was the owner of a farm, a grist mill, and a woolen factory, and young Stark was drilled in the various departments of these industries. He was the eldest son in a family of two sons and seven daughters.

He was educated at Brown University. He served in the war of 1812, as an officer in a company led to the defense of New London, Connecticut, in the attack upon that place; in consideration of which service his family received a land-warrant from the government for one hundred and sixty acres of land.

In 1817 Mr. Stark (still unmarried) started by himself with a one-horse wagon to come West, not knowing where he would locate, but rather expecting to find a home in what was then called "New Connecticut," or the "Western Reserve." On the way, however, he fell in with George Case, afterwards a well-known citizen of Granville, who proposed to him to go to Licking County. This was agreed upon, and the two came to Granville. Case was a brickmaker by trade, and, brick being in demand, Messrs. Case and Stark formed a partnership and proceeded to manufacture the needed article. They found ready sale for the commodity, and continued the business three years. Mr. Stark subsequently located on a piece of land two and a half miles west of Granville village, where, a few years later, he purchased one hundred acres of land, and subsequently added one hundred and seventy acres more. This land comprises the farm upon which his son, Christopher Stark, now resides.

On November 22, 1821, Mr. Joshua Stark married Silence Rose, of Granville, Ohio. Miss Rose was a daughter of Deacon Lemuel and of Axa Rose, who came to Ohio in 1805, with the Granville Company, from Granville, Massachusetts. Miss Rose was born September 4, 1795. Mr. Stark had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: L. Barlow, born July 1, 1823; Christopher R., born February 9, 1825; Olive, born June 20, 1828.

L. Barlow married for his first wife, Lucretia Huntington, a native of Connecticut; had one daughter, Olive.

His second companion was Rachel Davis, of Licking County. Seven children were the result of this union: two sons and five daughters. Mr. Barlow was educated at Granville College, and is now engaged in sheep-raising in St. Albans, Licking County.

Olive Stark married Charles Munroe, of Muskingum County, Ohio, October 14, 1852; had one daughter, Helen, born October 11, 1853.

Since the death of her mother on the 29th of November, 1853, she has resided in the family of her uncle, Christopher Stark.

Mr. Joshua Stark was a man of very few words, very retiring and diffident, and rather inclined to melancholy. He was industrious, frugal, honest. As a friend he was very large-hearted and sincere. He died June 29, 1858. Mrs. Stark died December 27, 1861. She was a very faithful, conscientious, Christian woman, and was devotedly attached to her family.

CHRISTOPHER R. STARK,

second child of Joshua and Silence Rose Stark, married Miss Mary Partridge, of Granville, March 12, 1860, which union has been favored with a family of three children: Joshua, born November 20, 1862; Charles, born October 5, 1863; William Tecumseh, born December 24, 1867. Mrs. Stark was eldest daughter and second child in a family of four children, whose names were David, Mary, James, and Harriet. Her father,

EBENEZER PARTRIDGE,

was a native of Burlington, Vermont, born May 18, 1802. Her mother was Lucretia Rice, born in Westford, Vermont, in 1808.

Mr. and Mrs. Partridge emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1834, and settled in Granville, Licking County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Partridge died March 21, 1849. Mr. Partridge's second wife was Marietta Hamilton, of Canaan, New York. Mr. Partridge died November 1, 1873. Mr. Christopher Stark was one of the first students of Granville College, being a pupil of Professor John Pratt, in the old brick Baptist church edifice, where the first nucleus was formed in the fall of 1831. He was a member of the college for some five or six years. In the spring of 1849, Mr. Stark led a company of thirty-two men across the plains to California. Of this company Mr. Stark was both the President and Commissary. The party was five months on the way, and though they suffered many hardships and even perils on their way, they all reached their destination without any depletion by death or serious casualties. After a residence of nine years in California, in which Mr. Stark met with great success in business, he returned to Ohio, arriving in July, 1858. He then settled on the homestead west of Granville, which has been his residence ever since. Mr. Stark has for a number of years been engaged in raising fine stock, and upon a number of occasions at the County and State fairs has exhibited specimens of very choice Durhams. He is a man of above medium height, rather slender, and has a countenance indicative of thought and deliberation. He is a close observer of men and things, has a mind of his own, but very modest in the expression of his opinions. He has inherited very largely the noble mental characteristics of his father. He is a member of the Granville Farmers' Club, and his speeches in that body are given in few words, but are always to the point.

DEACON RODERICK JONES

was born in Wales, December 30, 1814. In the spring of 1842, he emigrated to America and settled in Granville, Ohio. On May 1, 1844, he married Mary Jones, a native of Wales. She was the second daughter of David and Gwen Jones. The family came to America in 1831, and, after three years' residence in New York, came to Licking County, and located on the Welsh Hills.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Roderick Jones went to California, where he engaged for nearly six years in mining and trading. Returned to Ohio in the fall of 1854, and bought a farm about a mile southwest of Granville, to which he has since added by purchase, from time to time, and now farms some four hundred and seventy acres in Licking County, besides a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Indiana.

When Mr. Jones arrived from the old country, he had but seventy-five cents in his pocket, and has come into possession of his present property by untiring industry and economy. He began by working out at day-labor, and for a time served as hostler in Bush's old tavern.

Mr. Jones has had a family of four sons and two daughters: John David, born March 2, 1845; Albert H., born December 2, 1846; Roderick R., born March 20, 1849; Benjamin F., born October 2, 1855; Mary E., born May 28, 1858; Catherine, born May 28, 1860.

John David, the oldest son, studied law with Hon. J. B. Jones, and was admitted to practice in June, 1869, and now a promising member of the Newark bar. Albert is engaged in farming with his father.

Mr. Jones is a gentleman of exceedingly popular turn, always in excellent spirits, very fond of jokes, and can receive as well as give one. He possesses great energy and enterprise, is very kind-hearted and full of sympathy for the suffering and unfortunate.

He has also exhibited great liberality in his contributions for church and other benevolent objects. In the past few years he has made a reputation for the breeding and sale of fine stock, especially of sheep, having some time since invested largely in this business. For nearly twenty years he has been a member of the Granville Farmers' Club.

Both Mr. Jones and his wife have their connection with the Welsh Congregational Church of Granville, in which church he has for a number of years held the office of Deacon. 32½

David Jones, the father of Mrs. Roderick Jones, died March 14, 1867, aged seventy-six. His widow survives him at the age of eighty, and is remarkably active for one so aged.

STRONG CLARK.

The subject of this sketch was one of the early pioneers of Hartford Township. He was born in Massachusetts, August 26, 1792. When he was fifteen years old, his father's family came West and located in Granville, Ohio. This was in 1807. His wife was Rhoda Graves, whom he married in Granville in 1814. In this year he moved to Hartford Township, which was then a dense wilderness. There were at that time only three families in the Township. He therefore rightly shares the honor of being one of that noble band of men who transformed a dense forest into glad and fruitful fields, where, to-day, a teeming population have

the best estates and happiest homes to be found beneath the circle of the sun.

Mr. Clark passed his life in farming. He died March 23, 1874, in the eighty-second year of his age.

A man of domestic habits, his labors were confined principally to his neighborhood. They were not, however, the less useful, for he was always the friend of every moral and religious enterprise, and his place was seldom vacant in the church or at any meeting that had for its object the welfare of his fellow-men. It was in the church that he was best known.

He was a reliable friend and wise counselor, and left a record of a life of more than four-score years made bright and beautiful by noble deeds.

He raised a family of two sons and one daughter: Silmon S., born September 20, 1815; Orris A., born September 3, 1822; Amanda A., born September 11, 1831.

In the fall of 1848, Mr. Clark was married a second time, to Hannah Follett.

ORRIS CLARK,

second child of Strong Clark, married, for his first wife, Jane Woodruff, daughter of Luman Woodruff, of Newark, on October 17, 1844. By this marriage Mr. Clark had one son, Herman, born July 19, 1845,—married Lucy Smith.

Mrs. Clark died of consumption, December 23, 1848. Her father was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Newark, and she was from a child trained under religious influences, and became a noble Christian woman.

For his second wife Mr. Clark married, November 19, 1850, Mrs. Mary Hillman, of Marion County, Ohio, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter: Marion O., born April 4, 1852; Lewis S., born February 21, 1855; D. Wayne, born August 7, 1861, died March 15, 1862; Nellie A., born November 15, 1865.

Previous to her marriage to Mr. Clark, Mrs. Hillman had one daughter by her first husband, viz: Rosetta S., born April 4, 1848, married Corwin Thrall August 26, 1869; now lives in Missouri.

Mr. Clark, since his first marriage, has resided upon the old homestead, this lot number ten being the only one in the Licking Land Company's purchase in Hartford Township that is still held in the family of the original proprietor Like his father, he has passed his time upon the soil, and has led a very quiet, retired life, seldom accepting any public office. He has, however, served his Township in the capacity of Trustee. He is one of Hartford's substantial and valued citizens.

Mr. Clark has in his possession a Bible printed in Oxford, England, in the year 1784. It was formerly the property of his grandfather, ARAUNAH CLARK, and is an interesting relic, and greatly prized.

MAHLON CONARD

was born in the wilderness of Burlington Township, Licking County, Ohio, February 28, 1808. What education he acquired was picked up in the log school-house of the pioneer. He never attended school a day in a school-house that could boast of anything better than greased-paper windows.

On April 23, 1829, he married Ann Somerville, a native of Loudon County, Virginia, born January 25, 1809. She was the daughter of James and Mary Ann Somerville, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Virginia, and came to Perry Township, Ohio, in 1811. Mr. Somerville died February 10, 1853, aged eighty-two years; Mrs. S., on January 20, 1855, aged seventy-five years. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. were connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church; and their house was at an early day a preaching place for itinerant ministers.

Mr. Conard has had a family of nine children: James W., born April 26, 1830; Nathan F., born May 12, 1832, died March 6, 1838; Margaret J., born May 11, 1834; Hannah E., born August 18, 1836; David N., born November 24, 1838; Mary Ann, born November 19, 1840; Harriet M., born December 15, 1843: John C., born August 24, 1848; Sarah A., born March 26, 1851.

The marriages in the family have been: James W. to Nancy C. Evans, October 28, 1852; Margaret to Lewis Evans, April 12, 1855; Hannah to Robert Thomas, March 9, 1875; David to Rhoda M. Wells, January 1, 1862; Mary A. to A. J. Cada, September 25, 1860; Harriet M. to Charles B. Wilson, June 23, 1870; John C. to Cynthia J. Belt, December 22, 1870.

Mr. Conard has held the position of Trustee in his Township, and also that of School Director, for a number of years. In politics he is a Republican to the backbone. For nearly fifty years he and his wife have been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The father of the subject of this notice was

NATHAN CONARD,

born in Loudon County, Virginia, from which State he emigrated in 1804, and in 1805 located in Burlington Township, this County. Had ten children, eight living. They were: John, Jonah, Sarah, Mahlon, Amos, Elizabeth, Anna, Nathan, Joseph, and Cyrus M.

For several terms Mr. Conard was Justice of the Peace; also for a term Township Trustee. He died in September, 1854. Mrs. Conard died January 28, 1871, in her ninety-third year. She was a native of Loudon County, Virginia.

JAMES Y. STEWART

was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 2, 1822. On September 11, 1845, he married Louisa, daughter of Samuel Robinson, who settled at an early day near Marietta, Ohio. Miss R. was born January 9, 1823. Children: John, born July 7, 1846; Harriet E., born September 23, 1848; Adeline, born March 23, 1851, died October 11, 1857; Louisa, born September 15, 1853, died March 30, 1860; Margaret, born February 12, 1856; Frances, born September 22, 1858; Charley W., born March 31, 1861; Edson L., born November 28, 1863.

Mrs. Stewart died October 4, 1873. She was an excellent housekeeper, and a kind and faithful wife and mother.

John Stewart married Mary E. Robinson November 2, 1869.

Mr. James Y. Stewart has spent his life in farming. He has filled several Township offices, among them those of Trustee, Treasurer, and School Director, the latter for a period of thirty years. For six years he also served as County Commissioner. His father,

JOHN STEWART,

was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America in 1802, and settled in what is Newark Township, this County. He served as Township Assessor, Treasurer, and was for twenty-two years Justice of the Peace of Mary Ann Township. His wife was Margaret Stewart, of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. He was for two years a member of the Ohio Legislature. His children were: Mary Ann, James Y., Augustine, David, Florinda, Alexander, John C., and George,—all living but Mary Ann.

DAVID SMITH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison Township, Licking County, Ohio, on the farm upon which he now resides, on March 6, 1811. He was the youngest of his father's family, of whom he and two brothers and two sisters are the only surviving members. In 1838 he was married to Mary Ann Erwin, by whom he had two daughters and one son. Mrs. Smith died February 3, 1857.

His second wife was Mrs. Martha Ann Barnes, to whom he was married in May, 1859.

Among the positions of trust that he has held in his Township, may be named those of School Director and Justice of the Peace for several years.

A view of Mr. Smith's residence may be found among the illustrations of Madison Township in this work. His father,

HENRY SMITH,

was formerly a resident of Virginia, and for several years lived at Kenawa, and participated in several frontier adventures. He was with Major McColluck at the siege of Fort Wheeling, and there fought against the Indians. He was also acting magistrate under the Territorial Government for several years.

He emigrated to this State in 1804, and settled in Licking County, in which, for a time, he held the office of Associate Judge. He died in 1845.

JAMES YOUNG.

This gentleman has been a resident of Newark for nearly sixty years; he was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 16, 1799. His boyhood and early manhood were spent upon the shoemaker's bench, under the supervision of his father, at which trade he was placed at the age of ten. His mother died when he was seven years old. He came to Ohio with the family about the year 1816, and located in Newark, Licking County, where he was engaged in conducting the boot and shoe making business for some forty years. When he was between ten and eleven years of age, being very anxious to go to school, he proposed to his father that if he would let him go to school one summer, he would obligate himself to perform two-thirds of a regular day's work each day. His father accepted the proposition, and the son made good his promise, performing his full task each day, running nearly a mile to the school-house and back. Mr. Young says to-day that he looks back to that year as a period of his life made very important by the formation of habits of self-denial and industry. He was converted at the age of eleven, and when about eighteen years old he made a public profession of religion and connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, Ohio, and upon the organization of the Second Church, in 1836, he became one of its first members, and was elected an Elder in the same year, which position he has occupied for upwards of thirty years. For a number of years he was also Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

In 1837 Mr. Young, with a sagacity worthy of commendation, secured for the church the west half of the lot upon which the present beautiful edifice stands.

In 1819 Mr. Young married Sarah Trindle, daughter of William Trindle, of Newark. Miss Trindle was born in Pennsylvania, January 12, 1799. Their children were: Harriet, born March 5, 1821, died March 28, 1821; William, born February 10, 1823, died October 14, 1823; Matilda A., born July 8, 1825; Lavina, born July 28, 1828, died April 22, 1829. Matilda married Robert P. Moore, of Newark, February 8, 1848, and reared a considerable family. Mr. Moore is extensively engaged in the stock business. Mrs. Moore died June 15, 1865. She united with the First Presbyterian Church of Newark at an early age, upon a public profession of her Christian faith, led a very useful, consistent Christian life, was beloved by a very large circle of acquaintances, and doubly endeared in her family circle.

From 1827 to 1868 Mr. Young was employed as an agent, under power of attorney, for the heirs of one of the original proprietors of Newark, to improve rents and sell their lands, including town lots and outside property. The duties of this trust Mr. Young faithfully discharged, turning over to the heirs the entire proceeds of their property.

October 25, 1825, three acres and a half were purchased by Mr. Young for the sum of sixty-five dollars. This land lies now in the heart of Newark, a part of which has for nearly fifty years constituted his residence-site.

Mr. Young has served in several public trusts, among them may be mentioned that of Township Treasurer, City Treasurer, and member of the City Council. He has also been called upon and appointed to the work of settling a number of estates.

Mr. Young, as was his father, is one of those quiet, peaceable, modest men who form the most valuable portion of the community. After retiring from his mechanical avocation in 1854 he engaged in conducting a farming interest, in which he continued till the year 1873, when he retired from that field of labor and devoted parts of the year 1873 and 1874 in erecting the new and commodious residence that himself and family now occupy, and, at the ripe old age of seventy-five years, retired from the more active duties of life, with the hope of spending the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of his life's labors until the Master shall see fit to call him hence.

UZAL YOUNG,

father of James Young, was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 19, 1774. His wife was Comfort Tichenor, of the same place.

The family record: Eliza, born August 20, 1797; James, born February 16, 1799; Mary, born February 2, 1802. Mrs. Young died June 26, 1807. Mr. Young married for a second companion Sarah Tichenor, by whom he had one son, Daniel, born April 5, 1810. Mr. Young came with his family to Ohio in November, 1816, and was five weeks on the road. He settled in Newark, where he opened a boot and shoe establishment, which he conducted for a short time, and then purchased a tract of land near the town and spent the remainder of his life in farming. He embraced religion in early manhood, and, at a later period, connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. In his decease, which occurred October 17, 1834, the community lost a most valuable citizen. Mr. Young died June 14, 1863.

COLONEL D. M. BAKER

was born in Massachusetts, February 23, 1805. In the fall of 1810 his father's family came to Ohio and located in Granville, unloading their goods on the spot now occupied by the Congregational Church. There were at this time but two frame buildings in the village.

On November 29, 1826, the subject of this sketch married Lydia, daughter of Theodore and Doritha Benham Gaylord, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. Miss Gaylord was born in Vermont, December 26, 1806; Doritha, born September 21, 1827, died May 2, 1832; Almena, born September 22, 1828; Lorenzo, born November 4, 1830, died August 24, 1851; Doritha, born September 15, 1832; Anna, born March 14, 1835; Parsons W., born November 23, 1836; Lydia, born March 19, 1839; Martha, born May 29, 1841; Ellen A., born December 3, 1842, died November 19, 1848; Theodore, born September 10, 1844.

Mr. Baker has given his children excellent facilities for education. Almena attended school at Granville Female College, and for quite a number of years was engaged in teaching. On June 17, 1847, she married Henry Page, and had a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are still living.

Doritha graduated at the Granville Female College, under Professor W. D. Moore, and for some twenty years was engaged as teacher in six different States. April 13, 1874, she married Dr. Charles Cadwallader, and now resides in Nebraska, where she is still engaged in teaching. Anna was also educated at the above-named school, and, like her sisters, became a teacher, in which capacity she was employed for quite a number of years, five of which were spent among the Indians in Dakota. She was subsequently employed as teacher in Alabama, among the freedmen. She has been twice married. Her first husband was Jeremiah Ackley, who died very soon after marriage. She is now the wife of Rev. Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, who was the superintendent of the Dakota Mission when she was a teacher in the same. She now resides in Beloit, Wisconsin. Has one daughter.

Dr. Riggs is still engaged in missionary labors among the Indians.

The second son, Parsons Baker, attended school at Granville College, was a teacher for a few winters, and in October, 1859, he married Harriet Ashton. He died November 19, 1864, leaving a wife and one daughter.

Lydia was educated at Granville Female College, taught school for several years, and married Charles Carrier, and has one son. She now resides in Minnesota.

Martha, the youngest surviving daughter, received her education at the Female College at Granville, and for some time past has been in the government employ as teacher among the Indians in Dakota, and has proved herself greatly useful in the intellectual, social, moral, and religious interests of this unfortunate race.

The youngest son, Theodore, married Lucy Page, and now resides in this County.

The death of Mrs. Colonel Baker occurred December 23, 1853. She was a woman much attached to her home, took a deep interest in the education of her children, and was very agreeable in society. She was a faithful wife and an affectionate mother.

Colonel Baker's second wife was Mrs. Charlotte R. Morrison, to whom he was married November 24, 1855. Her maiden name was Varnum. She was a daughter of Colonel Prescott and Lydia Varnum, of Dracut, Massachusetts, and was one of a family of nineteen children.

By this marriage Mr. Baker has had one daughter, Mary J., born May 3, 1857. She is now attending the Female College in Granville, fitting herself for a teacher of music.

When fourteen years old, Colonel Baker was a drummer in a military company, and at sixteen he entered the ranks as private, and soon became commander of the company, and went through the various grades of promotion until, at eighteen, he was placed upon the staff of General Jonathan Taylor, where he remained for some three years. At the time of the Wolverine difficulty, Mr. Baker was made Colonel of the 2d Regiment, 4th Brigade, O. V. M. The Colonel has resided in this County for nearly three-fourths of a century, and both he and his wife are highly-

esteemed citizens of the community. They are members of the Granville Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baker is now President of the Granville Farmers' Club.

CAPTAIN DANIEL BAKER,

father of Colonel D. M. Baker, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, October 8, 1763. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and was Captain of a military company in his native State.

April 2, 1778, he married Jerusha Parsons, of Enfield, born April 7, 1767, by whom he had four children: Jerusha, born August 7, 1789; Fanny, born May 1, 1792, died March 1, 17—; Sophia, born December 13, 1793, died December 14, 1862; Daniel M., born February 28, 1805.

Mr. Baker joined the colony which came from Massachusetts in 1805, but came himself in 1806, on horseback, swimming the streams. He purchased four hundred acres of land in Licking County, and, in 1810, brought on his family, as already noticed. He was the original owner of the University Hill, and cleared off the land now occupied by the Upper Seminary buildings.

For several years Captain Baker was Justice of the Peace, also for a time Postmaster, likewise Township Trustee. About the year 1820 Captain Baker built, one and a half miles southwest of Granville Village, the frame house now occupied by his son, Colonel Baker.

The Captain possessed an excellent judgment, was very correct in his dealings and very uniform in his disposition. He attended closely to his business, and was an influential and highly-respected citizen. He died December 19, 1836, and his wife, March 1, 1848; and both were members of the Baptist Church. The oldest child, Jerusha, taught the first school in St. Alban's Township, and was for many years a teacher. She died March 1, 1848.

CAPTAIN R. D. SCOTT.

This gentleman has with one exception been in Newark longer than any other man. He was born in a log cabin in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1802. He went to school to a man named Blain, who taught in the same community for a period of forty-five years. On October 1, 1809, his father's family came to Ohio, where his father had previously purchased some land located in Licking County, in Swamp Valley, adjoining Hog Run.

Here young Scott remained for thirteen years, assisting his father in clearing up one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1822 he came to Newark, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade with Mr. Leonard Goodrich. In 1833 he joined the 1st Rifle Company of 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, 7th Division O. M. In this he served as a private till 1831. He was then elected Captain, and received his commission from Governor Duncan McArthur. In this position he served five years.

Captain Scott was one of four in Newark Township who voted for General Jackson in 1824, and is the only one surviving of those four.

On November 10, 1829, he was married to Miss Margaret Evans, daughter of Joseph Evans, of Newark. At this time the Captain was twenty-seven years old; and, being asked why he did not get married sooner, he replied that he was resolved not to marry until General Jackson was elected, which occurred in 1828.

Captain Scott has had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom two of each are living. At an early day he served his community as Supervisor, and also as Constable.

Among the interesting incidents in his history may be mentioned the following: He assisted his father in hauling the first stick of timber for the first bridge in Licking County. This bridge occupied the site of the present plank-road bridge in Newark. When he was quite young he entered the first house west of the Alleghany Mountains that had a roof put on with nails. This house was built by his grandfather, who was a blacksmith by trade, and who wrought the nails for this purpose.

When the family came West, they moved in a large Pennsylvania wagon that was thirty years old when they left, which they used for all purposes of farming, and hauling flour to the army in the war of 1812. This wagon lasted over thirty years longer. The Captain has always been a Democrat. He voted three times for General Jackson, and has since voted the Democratic ticket right through. He has been in the County for nearly three quarters of a century, and has followed his trade as a general business since 1822. He well remembers many incidents respecting the war of 1812.

The Captain is a jovial, genial old gentleman, and full of pleasant humor, and enjoys a joke as well as any one. He has always been a hard-working and industrious man, and in his advanced age he enjoys the esteem of a host of friends. His sons William H. and George R. are now engaged in the furniture trade in Newark, and are enterprising and energetic business men.

DR. JOHN N. WILSON

was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, November 21, 1802.

His father, Archibald Wilson, removed with his family to the vicinity of Newark in 1806, where his son, the subject of this sketch, received his education and professional instructions, and where he practiced his profession energetically and successfully about forty years, and also where he died, October 8, 1872, at the the age of almost seventy years.

Dr. Wilson was endowed with fair intellectual powers, and had a good share of common sense, and withal was a man of sound judgment and of keen observation. He had a logical mind and good reasoning powers, and as a student of nature and her works, and an investigator of scientific truth, had made fair progress.

His companionship and conversation were therefore attractive to those of similar tastes with himself, and always made his presence desirable in intelligent, educated, enlightened, and scientific circles. Dr. Wilson was instrumental many years ago in establishing the "Medical and Philosophical Society of Licking County." He was also active in promoting educational interests in his community. He was also one of the chief founders of the "Licking County Pioneer, Historical, and Antiquarian Society."

He was one of the most public-spirited citizens, and never failed to interest himself in any movement that promised to ameliorate the condition or promote the welfare of the people.

Eminently patriotic, he displayed great energy and ability as a member of the "Military Committee of Licking County," and as one of the originators of the "Sanitary Fair."

None were more devoted to the interests of Licking County during the perilous years of the Rebellion. Dr. Wilson during the latter years of his useful life prepared a number of interesting and valuable papers on subjects of historical and antiquarian interest, which were published, and attracted some attention, one of them securing his election to membership in the "American Antiquarian Society," which is one of the most respectable and influential associations in America. Dr. Wilson had popular social qualities, was accessible, and always willing to impart information to those desiring it.

He was outspoken, frank, faithful to his convictions, never entertaining faith in anything falsely, or expressing belief in anything without having arrived at such belief by examination and investigation.

Integrity of character, industry, energy, candor, and devotion of truth were among the predominating characteristics of this gentleman.

He was twice married, and a son and daughter survive him.

L. H. DUKE

was born in Brooke County, Virginia, May 12, 1795. There were few schools then, and he had very limited facilities for an education. When he was twenty-two, he learned what was then called the wheelwright trade; it was the making of spinning-wheels to spin flax and wool. He followed this business until it "ran out," and machinery came into use. He then took up the carpenter's work, although he never learned the trade, and followed it for upwards of thirty years.

About the year 1802 his father, John Duke, came with family of wife and five children to Ohio, and after some two years' residence near Coshocton, moved to Granville, in March, 1804. In October, 1815, the subject of this sketch located in Johnstown. On March 28, 1822, he married Persis Chapin, who was born in Homer, New York, March 12, 1803.

Although Mr. Duke has been married more than fifty-three years, he has never been blessed with any children. He has served the people for a number of years in the capacity of Township Clerk, Trustee, and School Director. He has also been Mayor of the Village of Johnstown. For twelve years also was Postmaster of Johnstown. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was subsequently Captain of a rifle company. For his service in the war of 1812 he received from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Duke has always been a Democrat, and has voted the Democratic ticket straight through. He does not believe in scratching tickets.

He has led a very quiet, industrious life, attending closely to his business, and has spent very little of his time away from home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Duke are blessed with a degree of health and vigor greater than is usually allotted to persons of their advanced age, and they enjoy the esteem of the community in which they reside.

ALPHEUS REED.

The subject of this biographical notice was born at Ludlow, Vermont, February 11, 1805, being the youngest child in a family of ten children. At the early age of eight years he was deprived by death of his mother, and from that time until his sixteenth year he remained with his father, who was a farmer, and upon the death of his father in that year he was thrown upon his own energies for support. The pursuit of agriculture not being in accordance with his taste, he selected for himself a trade, in those days called carding and fulling, and served an apprenticeship at it of five years in the town of Andover, New Hampshire. In the year 1826, being then twenty-one years of age, he went to Keesville, New York, where, for three months, he worked at his trade in a factory. This trade seems to have been unsuited to his temperament, for, at the expiration of that term of service, he abandoned it and engaged in the mercantile business. On the 29th day of April, A.D. 1829, he was united in marriage with Almira Allen, his present widow, by whom he had two children, both of whom are now living,—the elder being the wife of C. H. Frisbie, Columbus, Ohio, the younger the wife of David K. Trowbridge, Esq., Johnstown. Mr. Reed continued in business at Keesville for a period of ten years, and, upon closing up his affairs, found he was considerably involved in debt. He then resolved to try the West, and in May, 1836, in company with his wife and two small children, he left Keesville in a two-horse spring wagon and came to Granville, in this County, where he remained for three months, when he removed to Johnstown, where he arrived in September, 1836, and was soon after again engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued without interruption for a period of over thirty-seven years, accumulating, by his superior business faculties, perhaps the greatest amount of property ever acquired by any person in mercantile business in Licking County, his wealth being estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

For a few months previous to his death he had been gradually declining in health, but he still continued at his post of duty, attending to every demand upon him, little dreaming the end was so near; but the unremitting attention he had given his business, the incessant, constant brain-work he had been compelled to use in order to manage his affairs, was now telling upon his nervous organization with fearful effect. He was compelled to take his bed, and on the eighth day thereafter the "Golden Bowl" was broken.

He died at his home, in Johnstown, on Saturday, January 17, 1874, aged sixty-eight years eleven months and six days. He passed away calmly and peacefully, giving no indication that he suffered the least pain.

In his dealings he was honest and honorable, and his rule of action—as expressed to the writer hereof—was, "Do Right." Many were the tears shed over his remains, as he lay in death, by brave stout hearts, by men who have known him best, and a feeling of sadness seemed to pervade every heart, the universal expression being that "a good man has gone." On Wednesday, the 21st, a large concourse of people assembled at the M. E. Church to pay him their last sad tribute of respect. Quite an impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. G. West, after which the remains were deposited in Green Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Reed possessed a jovial nature, and was very fond of young people's society. As a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate, and an excellent provider. He was very independent and plain-spoken, but carried an exceedingly warm and sympathetic heart, and for worthy objects was very benevolent. He vacated a place that it will be difficult to fill.

Mrs. Reed survives her husband at the age of sixty-five. She has led a remarkably industrious, frugal, and laborious life. As a housekeeper she has always excelled, and has exhibited rare abilities in managing the domestic affairs, with a view alike to comfort and economy.

She possesses a nature of great generosity, and has been noted for her hospitality and kindness of heart. In the late war she was very active in securing supplies for the soldiers in the army, giving freely of her time and money for the purpose. She has always been a leader in her community, in all church and other benevolent organizations displaying a sound judgment, great caution, and prudence in their management. She has been for some thirty years connected with the M. E. Church, in which she has been a pillar and a leader. She retains to a remarkable degree the sprightliness and vigor of her early days, and, as was her husband, is very fond of the society of young people.

The following is her family record: Mary L., born October 29, 1833; Helen M., born December 24, 1835. Mary L. Reed married C. H. Frisbie, November 16, 1852. She has had eight children: Almira R., born in Johnstown, January, 15, 1855; Addie M., born in Columbus, September 17, 1857; Henrietta S., born in Columbus, February 13, 1860; Annie A., born in Columbus, May 8, 1864; Lillie, born in Columbus, August 18, 1869; Charles R., born in Columbus, January 8, 1871; Helen T., born in Columbus, January 10, 1874; also an unnamed son who died in infancy.

Mr. Frisbie is now engaged in business in Columbus, Ohio. The father of Mrs. Almira Allen Reed was John T. Allen, and her mother was Lovice Lee. Mr. Allen was born in Plattsburg, New York, March 23, 1778, and Miss Lee, in Dutchess County, New York, February 8, 1784.

By his marriage to Miss Lee Mr. Allen had six children: George W., born September 8, 1802; Henry C., born July 15, 1804, died February 1, 1855; Carlisle T., born August 17, 1806; Louisa, born June 11, 1808, died May 9, 1828; Almira, born June 27, 1811; Mary, born March 17, 1812, died October 31, 1838. Mr. Allen died August 17, 1857; Mrs. Allen, October 10, 1850.

Mr. Allen possessed a very mirthful nature and a very kind heart. He was in full sympathy with all in suffering and affliction, and was always ready to aid all worthy benevolent and charitable objects.

On April 7, 1857, Miss Helen M. Reed, second daughter of Alpheus Reed, married

DAVID K. TROWBRIDGE,

of Utica, Licking County, Ohio. They had a family of six children: Mary Josephine, born in Utica, October 15, 1858; A. Reed, born in Utica, October 20, 1860, Charlie D., born in Utica, January 1, 1863; Ransom Jay, born in Johnstown, August 22, 1868; Harry Allen, born in Johnstown, July 2, 1870; Joseph S., born in Johnstown, April 7, 1873.

Mary Josephine died of typhoid fever, August 16, 1868, aged nearly ten years. She was a child of rare intelligence, and possessed a nature of more than ordinary interest. Her sprightly disposition and pleasing manners rendered her a universal favorite. She won the affection of her teachers and associates in an unusual degree, and when her young life was so suddenly cut off, it was a blow most keenly felt by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The following little incident shows the thoughtful cast of her mind, and is a matter of pleasant memory to her parents and friends:

"One morning at school, just before the opening exercises," says Mr. Hathaway, her principal, "little Mary came to me, her face all radiant with her youthful spirits, purity and joy, and asked me to read for the morning Scripture lesson, the Twenty-third Psalm. The selection was so fine for so young a child, nine years old, to make, and she was so animated in making the request, that it made an impression on my mind never to be forgotten."

Mr. Trowbridge is the third son of Eliphalet and Mary Montanye Trowbridge, and was born near Utica, Licking County, Ohio, December 22, 1832. From 1851 to 1855 he was with J. Sperry & Co., of Mount Vernon, Ohio, as clerk, and one year subsequent in Utica, in the store of Thomas Rogers. In 1856 he formed a partnership with M. W. Day, and went into the dry-goods business in Utica. In 1863, Messrs. Trowbridge & Day sold out their stock to Alpheus Reed, of Johnstown, who removed the goods to the latter place, and Mr. Trowbridge then engaged with Mr. Reed as clerk, where he remained for nearly seven years.

In 1859, Mr. Trowbridge was elected Justice of the Peace in Washington Township, commissioned by Governor Salmon P. Chase.

In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Monroe Township, commissioned by Governor R. B. Hayes.

Three years later, Mr. Trowbridge was re-elected to the same office, which he now holds. For several years, also, he has been a member of Board of Education of the J. U. School District.

He has also served the people as Mayor of the Village of Johnstown.

For four years past he has been W. M. of Center Lodge, No. 326, F. and A. M. He is also one of the charter members of Johnstown Lodge, No. 422, I. O. O. F., and first and third N. G. of same Lodge. Likewise a charter member of Jersey Lodge, No. 523, and the first N. G. of the same.

Mr. Trowbridge is a first-class business man, very honorable in his dealings, and possesses a genial nature that renders him very popular. His father,

ELIPHALET TROWBRIDGE,

was a native of Essex County, New Jersey. Emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, and settled in Fallsbury Township, where he cleared up a quarter-section of land. The Township was at this time a dense forest, and filled with wild beasts and Indians.

His wife was Mary Montanye, by whom he had a family of eleven children: J. L., Joseph, Jane, Catherine, David K., E. A., John S., C. C., Mary, Electa, S. W.

As illustrative of the state of society at that day, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Trowbridge used to go to church from Fallsbury to Utica, a distance of eleven miles, carrying her babe with her on horseback. After a residence of some five years in Fallsbury, Mr. Trowbridge moved to Utica, and, remaining there a few years, finally located in the eastern edge of Burlington Township, where he died in 1859.

Mr. Trowbridge served his country in the war of 1812. He was a man of unusually strong will, and pushed through any project once begun with a resolute determination. He was inured to hardship and toil, and was very industrious and frugal; he was also very systematic in his business, and provided well for the wants of his home. His family was a well-ordered one, the members of which were very warmly attached to each other. One daughter, Mary, died at the age of sixteen, the other children lived to maturity. John S., the fifth son, was killed by lightning, in Tazewell County, Illinois. The others became heads of families. Mrs. Trowbridge died in 1849.

For ten or more years previous to her death she was afflicted with a cancer on her left cheek. She was a great sufferer, but bore her affliction with great Christian fortitude and resignation.

She was from childhood a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a faithful and affectionate wife and mother.

The father of Mr. Eliphalet Trowbridge was

JOHN TROWBRIDGE,

who was a native of Scotland.

The father of Mrs. Eliphalet Trowbridge was Burgoine Montanye, and was of Irish extraction. He came from New Jersey to Licking County, Ohio, at a very early day, bringing with him a negro slave named Jack, who remained in the family until he died, at the age of nearly one hundred years. Mr. and Mrs. Montanye died in Utica, Ohio.

JOHN MARKLEY

was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in February, 1787. His wife was Sarah Read, of the same County. He had a family of eleven children, of whom only four survive, two sons and two daughters. He came to Ohio about the year 1830, and located in Franklin County, then moved to Columbus, Ohio, about the year 1835, and in 1859 changed his residence to Newark. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed the business up to the time of his death. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and was known during the few of the latter years of his life that were spent in Newark as a most unobtrusive, quiet, industrious man, indeed, remarkable in these traits. He followed his business closely, and disciplined his children in the virtues of industry and honesty. He was devotedly attached to his home, and seldom sought other society.

The death of his companion, forty-one years previous to his own decease, left him comparatively alone, but he never married again. His religious connection was with the German Reformed Church. His son,

GEORGE MARKLEY,

has been in the furniture business in Newark for some fifteen years, and is known as an honorable business man and a worthy citizen. He married Miss Helen Wilson, of Newark, September 22, 1864.

Has had one son and one daughter; the former died at the age of five years.

HIRAM P. ROSE

was born in Granville, Massachusetts, January 22, 1792. When he was fourteen years old his father's family came with the Granville colony to Ohio. A company of four families arrived and camped on the village plot on the evening of the 5th of November, 1805, just as the sun was setting. At this time not a stick of timber had been cut upon what is now the village site. Here in a dense forest, with no human being for miles around, surrounded by beasts of prey, they passed the first night in what was to be their future home.

Mr. Rose drove the first wagon that ever passed out of Granville, up Loudon Street.

On March 17, 1818, he married Chloe Harris (daughter of David and Wealthy Guernsey Harris), by whom he had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Orvilla P., born August 28, 1819, died February 10, 1836; Luman P., born September 20, 1826,—he is now Pastor of the Congregational church in Orland, Indiana; Timothy C., born September 2, 1835, died September 22, 1842.

While Mr. Rose resided in Granville, there was a time when four generations of the family were living under the same roof. In April, 1865, Mr. Rose moved to Hartford, Licking County, Ohio, where he has since resided.

His object in doing this was that he might spend the remainder of his life in the immediate vicinity of his relatives. For years before he left Granville the hundred-acre farm, which, when he bought it, was a dense forest, had not sufficient timber upon it to supply fire-wood for the family. Since 1828, Mr. and Mrs. Rose have had their membership in the Congregational denomination, and are now living a retired life with their grandson, Milton T. Rose. When Milton was four years old, he sat at the table with seven grandparents,—four of whom were great-grandparents,—a circumstance not only of deep interest, but of exceedingly rare occurrence. Some twenty-five years since, Mr. Rose's eyesight began to fail, since which time he has not been able to read even the coarsest print, a privation that has been an affliction of no small magnitude.

Mr. Rose served the government in the war of 1812, his headquarters being at Franklinton, and at this time there was only one log cabin on the present site of the City of Columbus.

On the 17th of March, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Rose celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at their residence in Hartford, upon which occasion their grand-daughter, Miss Lena Rose, sang a beautiful song, entitled "The Golden Wedding." Then came the presentation of gifts donated at such rare gatherings.

After the presentation of gifts, Mr. Rose said he could not properly thank his friends for their beautiful presents, and begged that his silence might be accepted as the best evidence of his appreciation of their kindly regards. He then briefly referred to those who were his associates a half-century ago,—before pride or envy had robbed society of its social charms,—told us how they had loved each other as a band of brothers and sisters, how they had grown up useful and honorable members of society,—said *none of them were rich, none of them were poor*, and all, or nearly all, had reason to hope, in view of their lives as well as their professions, that when life's labors were ended they would be welcome to the immortal honors of heaven.

Others followed with appropriate remarks. Among the assembled guests were C. L. Graves, R. Everett, D. I. Durfey, and their wives, who are sisters of Mr. H. P. Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Everett, had previously celebrated their golden weddings, and Mr. and Mrs. Durfey's has since occurred, a notice of which will be found among these sketches.

Fifty years of married life! It is the grand complement of the marriage relation, God's plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants," to obedient children.

What hallowed associations cluster around such lives! and what a halo of glory surrounds the home where they dwell! Here we find the best definition of the word *home*,—a signification that means something more than a place of abode. It means a place where there is some one to live for, to labor for, to love. A place where one can find shelter from the storms and buffetings of life—from the hate and venom of the double-tongued—when the weary heart and brain recuperate their wasted energies in an atmosphere of unselfish love; and where, though all the world beside condemn, there is one heart that always beats in unison with our own.

ISAAC WILSON.

The subject of this record emigrated from Harding County, Virginia, in the year 1805, and settled on a farm in Newark Township, Licking County, Ohio. In 1816 he became the husband of Miss Fidelia Darlington, of Newark, Ohio. The fruits of this union were a family of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are now living.

DAVID D. WILSON,

son of Isaac Wilson, married Mary Stewart in 1852. By this marriage Mr. Wilson had three children, two daughters and one son. The daughters are deceased. The son, Isaac Newton, survives. Mrs. Wilson died in August, 1858. Mr. Wilson's second wife was Catherine Dinsmore, of Licking County, to whom he was married on November 12, 1862.

By this marriage he has had two children, only one of whom, Charles, survives.

COLONEL T. J. ANDERSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, July 12, 1806.

Until he was seventeen years old he was engaged upon a farm. He was then apprenticed to the trade of a millwright with John McCauslin, of Baltimore County, where he remained three years. The year following he worked at his trade near Baltimore.

His father's family were of Scotch extraction. In the fall of 1827 they moved West, and located near Zanesville, Ohio, where young Anderson followed his trade for some four years.

September 17, 1829, he married Hannah Russell, eldest daughter of Colonel John Russell, of Putnam.

Of nine children—eight daughters and one son—who resulted from this union, only three daughters now survive.

In November, 1832, Mr. Anderson moved to Newark, where he built the Montgomery Mills, then owned by Buckingham and Vanburskirk, and continued his trade until 1850, constructing mills on the waters of the Licking and Hocking.

In the spring of 1835 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and served as such at the first court held in the present court-house. In October, 1850, he was elected County Recorder, and held the position for six years. In 1857 was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas and District Courts, which office he retained for the same length of time. In this same year, also, he was made a member of the Board of Education, in which relation he remained for nine years, five years of which time he was President of the same. Subsequent to his clerkship, he was engaged for two years in the book and stationery business. In 1866 he was appointed Postmaster at Newark, under the Administration of President Johnson. He then engaged for some two years in the real estate business. In the autumn of 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he still occupies.

During the Rebellion, Colonel Anderson was a staunch Union Democrat, and gave his support to the war policy of the Administration at the time when help was needed.

For nearly half a century Mr. Anderson has been connected with the M. E. Church, and Mrs. Anderson for more than that period; and for upwards of forty years he has held prominent official relations to the church, as trustee, steward, class-leader, etc. Likewise in the Sabbath-school he has, for many years, been an efficient laborer.

Colonel Anderson is among the oldest, if he is not, indeed, the oldest man who still continues in active business in Newark, and in all the positions that he has occupied during a residence in the County of upwards of forty years, he has been an energetic and faithful worker, holding principle above party, and honesty above many things that might be technically lawful. For these and other valuable qualities he is held in high regard by citizens of all parties and persuasions.

ROBERT ANDERSON,

father of Colonel Anderson, was born in Hartford County, Maryland, about the year 1770.

When a boy he learned the blacksmith trade, which was his chief employment through life. Moved to Ohio at an advanced age, spent a few years at Zanesville, and then located in McKean Township, where he died in May, 1837. He was a man of remarkable decision of character and comprehensive judgment; was kind and generous to a fault. His religious views were those of the O. S. Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Anderson was formerly a Baptist, but, at the age of seventy, united with the M. E. Church. She devoted herself unremittingly to the welfare of her family, led an earnest, Christian life, and died in the Christian faith in 1846.

DEACON THOMAS J. THOMAS.

This gentleman was born in Granville, Ohio, April 21, 1821. On April 18, 1845, he became the husband of Miss Margaret M. Schultz, of Licking County, though a native of Pennsylvania, born in Huntingdon County, October 25, 1825.

She was the second child and third daughter of Peter and Rachel Schultz, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was born in Germany, and emigrated to America at an early day.

He had a brother who was once Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Peter Schultz died October 3, 1840. He was a valued member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Schultz united with the Presbyterian Church at an early age, maintained with fidelity her Christian profession, and died December 25, 1870.

Deacon Thomas has one daughter, Minnie E.

The Deacon's family have their connection with the Granville Baptist Church, in which he has, for a number of years, held the office of Deacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are highly-esteemed citizens of their community.

DEACON DAVID THOMAS,

father of the subject just noticed, was born in Wales, in the year 1761. His first wife was Jane Rees, daughter of Morgan Rees, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, all deceased. The eldest son, John D., was a Baptist clergyman.

Mr. Thomas emigrated to America in 1800, and after a ten years' residence in Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in June, 1810, and located in Licking County, on a farm one mile north of Granville Village, upon which farm now resides his oldest son, Deacon T. J. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas died near Beulah, Pennsylvania, in 1801. She was a member of the Baptist denomination.

In 1802, Mr. Thomas married Elizabeth Rees, daughter of Theophilus Rees, the early Welsh Hills pioneer, by whom he had twelve children, two sons and the rest daughters. The oldest son is Deacon T. J. Thomas, noticed above; the second son is David R. Thomas, living in Morrow County, Ohio.

Only two of the daughters survive: one, Mrs. Anna Williams, living in Granville, Ohio; the other, Mrs. Rachel White, in Green County, Wisconsin.

The oldest daughter, Mrs. Eliza Evans, died March 12, 1875. She was for many years a faithful member of the Welsh Hills Baptist Church. Mrs. David Thomas died May 3, 1855. She was very faithful in the moral training of her children, and an excellent Christian woman. Both Mr. Thomas and his wife shared in the anti-slavery sentiment of early times.

In 1823, Mr. Thomas was elected Deacon of the Welsh Hills Baptist Church, which position he held until his death, August 23, 1844. He was of a jovial disposition and possessed a very hopeful nature. He was a faithful attendant upon church services, and left to his family the legacy of a noble Christian example.

It is a noticeable fact that the relatives on both sides of this family, so far as can be traced, have been Baptists. It is also worthy of mention that David Thomas, uncle of Deacon T. J. Thomas, carried a bushel of the first wheat raised in Granville Township to Zanesville Mill; and also that Mrs. Deacon Theophilus Rees, grandmother of Deacon Thomas, baked the first loaf of wheat bread in the Township, and the children of the neighborhood were invited in to help eat it.

GEORGE UPHAM

was born in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, June 20, 1809. He was favored with excellent educational privileges, and when quite young became a thorough scholar. He also spent two years in studying law under his father's instructions. When about twenty years of age he repaired to Boston, Massachusetts, where he served an apprenticeship as clerk in the dry-goods trade. His father then furnished him with capital sufficient to start in business, and young Upham became one of the dry-goods firm of Hogan & Harris, of Massillon, Ohio, where he remained a number of years. He subsequently retired from this firm and engaged for a time in the book trade in the same place. On October 10, 1839, he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret F. Ewing, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Ewing, of Hebron, Licking County, Ohio. Miss Ewing was the second daughter and seventh child in a family of eight children. She was born in Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, January 17, 1821. He had three sons: George Baxter, born October 15, 1840: Charles Jarvis, born August 20, 1843; James Edward, born May 3, 1846.

In January, 1848, Mr. Upham removed to Newark, where he lived some four years. In 1850 he commenced the erection of a palatial residence a little west of Newark, on Granville Street, which was ready for occupancy in 1852. Here he resided until his death, on May 30, 1864.

Upon his coming to Newark he retired from active business, and passed the remainder of his life in the quietude of his farm.

Generosity and kindness were prominent traits in his character. In his family Mr. Upham was all that could be desired, a faithful husband and an affectionate father. He was a zealous supporter of the government in the late war, being represented in the army by all three of his sons, one of whom laid down his life in the cause. George Baxter attended the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, and served as First Lieutenant in Company C, 27th O. V. I. He died at Sedalia, Missouri, February 2, 1862. His remains were brought home by his father, and interred in Cedar Hill Cemetery, near Newark.

He was a young man of great promise, and an efficient officer, and was greatly beloved by his associates. The death of this son was a heavy blow upon Mr. Upham, who was already in failing health, and it no doubt hastened the termination of his life.

Charles J., died January 30, 1867, at the age of twenty-four, leaving a wife and an infant son, Charles Jarvis, Jr.

WILLIAM VEACH

was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, September 30, 1861. In 1824 the family came to Licking County, Ohio, and settled in Newark Township.

His father being poor, young Veach went out to work, at his own wish, when about nine years of age, working around among the neighbors at from fifteen to eighteen cents per day, taking his pay in small quantities of corn, meat, and other produce. For several years he returned home each night for lodgings. Occasionally he would receive a little pig worth perhaps twenty or twenty-five cents, to carry home for a day's work. He then began to work at day-labor, receiving from twenty-five to fifty cents per day.

For several years he made his home principally at Mr. Graham's. Being large of his age, and very industrious and steady, he soon began to receive the highest wages paid to boys at that time, and at the age of fifteen he commanded a man's wages at mowing and cradling. He then attended school only at such times when work was scarce.

At that early day a poor boy met with many discouragements and hardships, and such was the case with young Veach. But he never allowed himself to be disheartened, but pushing on with a firm determination to earn an honest living and make something of himself, he surmounted every obstacle, and won a reputation for being an honest, reliable, and industrious young man.

In the winter of 1842-3, Mr. Veach was requested to take charge of a school in what was then known as the Judge Taylor District, where he had worked in his boyhood. The school was at this time in a very demoralized condition. Mr. Veach, although he felt that his limited education rendered him incompetent for such a responsibility, was nevertheless prevailed upon to accept the position, and in a very short time brought the school to order, and met with a very gratifying success, and when he left the school he left a host of warm and influential friends, both among the parents and the scholars. In the spring of 1843 he was elected Constable of Newark Township.

On May 1, 1843, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, under Colonel Caleb Boring. In the following June, an arrangement was entered into by Veach, Boring, and his sureties, which resulted in making Boring Sheriff *de jure* and Veach Sheriff *de facto*.

In 1844, Mr. Veach was elected Sheriff, and re-elected in 1846. In the same year he was appointed United States Deputy Marshal, under D. A. Robertson, then acting United States Marshal for the State of Ohio.

On November 7, 1847, Mr. Veach married Eliza Hollister, of Greenup County, Kentucky, though a native of Portage County, Ohio. He has had a family of four sons, two dying in infancy. William A. and Frank H. are residents of Newark.

Among other positions which Mr. Veach has held may be named those of Constable in 1848, and Township Trustee for a number of years. He was also President of the Wool-Growers' Bank for a year, and President of the Licking County Agricultural Society for two years. Mr. Veach was appointed General Superintendent of the Licking and Coshocton Coal Company, and acted as such about the years 1851 and 1852. This Company was composed of G. B. Smythe, Henry D. Sprague, D. D. Jewett, William Veach, and the late Dr. D. Marble, and Thomas R. Eddy, a firm engaged in mining and shipping coal.

For the past six years Mr. Veach has been engaged as real estate agent in Newark, also, from 1847, he has carried on his farm, taking a special interest in sheep and other stock.

As a politician, he has always acted with the Democratic party, and has represented it in judicial, senatorial, congressional, State, and national conventions. He also has been a member and Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Licking County.

Mr. Veach has resided in the County for more than fifty years, and is extensively known as an accommodating man and a worthy citizen.

The young men of to-day will do well to imitate him in the virtues of industry, perseverance, and kindness.

ELIJAH FOSTER

is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Moses and Jane Foster; his mother having been Miss Jane Forguson before marriage. They were natives of West Virginia. Elijah was one of eight children, and of the entire family he is the only survivor.

His father and family emigrated to Newark in 1808, and in 1809 to Monroe Township, where he continued his residence until his death, which occurred six years later, from the effects of a forest tree falling upon him.

He was a man of culture for that time, and made himself useful in many ways among his pioneer countrymen. He taught the first school in Monroe Township, also many terms thereafter. He was the first Justice of the Peace, and had the honor to join in marriage the first happy pair in said Township.

In those early days a camp of the Wyandotte Tribe had a village about one mile to the north of the present site of Johnstown, and with the Indian boys Elijah and his brother spent many playful hours, racing, hunting, fishing, etc.

The subject of our sketch gave his hand in marriage, February 17, 1825, to Miss Letty Stymets, a younger sister of Mrs. Jeremiah Willison. She was a comforting helpmate, faithful and true, until July 17, 1872, when death snatched her from him.

Of their four sons and four daughters, one of each only are still living. Rachel is now the wife of Edwin Piper, of Monroe Township, and Harvey is yet unmarried, and lives with his father. A portrait of this early pioneer can be seen on page 20 of this work.

He has been a very strong man, capable of performing tasks which would be thought impossibilities by the youth of to-day.

Hard toil has supported his family and earned him his property. Besides, he always lent an able and willing hand at the log-rollings and cabin-raisings of early times.

Not having a team when first he began to farm, he *hacked* rails to fence lines, and many other similar slavish jobs, which tested his great powers of endurance. He yet bears a gigantic frame, and, for a man of seventy-three years, is quite hearty and hopeful.

RICHARD CONINE.

The subject of this sketch is of German descent, and was born in Morris County, New Jersey, May 18, 1779. His father, "Jacob," was born May 3, 1739; his mother, "Mary Clover," was born September 25, 1739. Richard was taught the value of time and money, the value of which he seemed to have understood so well. His advantages for education were very meagre, but by reading and reflection he obtained a good practical one. He was always a farmer, to which business he always applied himself assiduously. He was married to Miss Sarah Van Dorn, of Morris County, New Jersey, February 19, 1802. According to the best authority, Miss Van Dorn was born January 9, 1783. They lived with his father for two and a half years, and then removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, the fall of 1805. October 26, they found themselves at his sister's, Mrs. Susan Vanslenburg. They lived in that County till the spring of 1821, when they came to this County and settled at Pataskala, called then Conine Village; they were among the first pioneers to this Township. Mr. C. owned at one time some one thousand acres of land, all, or nearly so, in this place. He has no children of his own, but has reared many an orphan, who to-day are among Lima's noble citizens.

In politics a Democrat, he was in favor of good schools and churches. Died July 5, 1867, leaving a host of friends. Mrs. C. is ninety-two years old to-day, January 9, 1875; her mental faculties are exceedingly good

for one so old. At the age of twenty she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. She seems to be enjoying life very well, and is just waiting the summons from the Master, "*It is enough; come higher.*"

DEACON ISRAEL EVERETT,

son of Samuel E. and Agnes Butles, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, November 1, 1804. He is principally of English descent. In 1803-4 his father assisted in the survey of the County, and was the one who wrote out the great "Petition Deed." His father settled in the County as early as 1807. Samuel was born in Massachusetts, April 30, 1769; married May 24, 1791; had eight children, of whom Israel is the seventh; he died April 15, 1809. Agnes Butles was born September 29, 1771, and died January 11, 1853. Young Israel had very limited advantages for an education, but what he had he improved. When sixteen years of age he commenced as an apprentice at the blacksmith trade, and served four years; he continued at the business for several years, and for six years was engaged in the manufacturing of iron for the Ohio Canal. He married Miss Elizabeth Walling, November 20, 1828. She was born September 1, 1799. Two children were born: Omer I. and Mary E. Mrs. E. died March 8, 1836; she was a good companion and a kind mother, and a useful member of the Congregational Church. Mr. E. was married again, to Sarah Honser, of Fairfield County, May 2, 1837. She was born December 5, 1810. Four sons born: Henry L., Albert A., Alfred G., and Clayton W. Alfred and Clayton were soldiers in the great Rebellion. In 1830 Mr. E. purchased a farm one mile west of Granville, lived there till 1853, sold out and went to Wood County, Ohio, and settled in Montgomery Township, on a farm of two hundred and eighty acres; lived there four years, sold and went to Perry Township, and bought one hundred acres; lived there till the spring of 1874, when he sold and removed to Pataskala, Licking County, where he now resides.

Mr. E. has been a member of the Congregational Church for more than forty-five years, and for fourteen years served as a Deacon of that Church, at West Mill Grove, Wood County, Ohio.

In politics a strong Republican, and through his life has been an earnest supporter of good schools and churches.

JAMES HOLMES,

son of William and Sarah Holmes, was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 18, 1795. His advantages were very limited for an education, nevertheless, he had, by study, accumulated a store of facts so necessary in life. On the 16th of July, 1828, he left Liverpool for America, and after a voyage of seven weeks, he landed at the metropolis of America. He immediately came to Columbus, Ohio, and engaged himself as day laborer; in a short time he bought twenty-two acres, just outside the then village of Columbus. He was employed as a gardener, etc., and after several years purchased ten acres more; this all increased in value. He married Mary Bruntlinger, of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1831. She was born November 9, 1809. One daughter was born, Ann E., July 22, 1836; she married to James Wygant of Columbus, in 1859. She died August 16, 1860, leaving a child, which died August 29, 1860; its name was Ann Mary. Mr. Holmes was always a friend to the poor, and schools and churches found in him a hearty supporter. He lived respected, and died regretted on the 31st of May, 1868. A Republican in politics. On the 3d of April, 1873, Mrs. Holmes purchased the farm of three hundred and thirty-three acres, where she now lives. It is a most splendid situation, located on Sections 35 and 36, in Lima Township, on the Columbus and Granville Pike; it is well watered and timbered, and building stone in abundance. See view on another page of this work.

This beautiful farm is now carried on by Thomas Holmes, nephew of James and Mary. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 28, 1849. His advantages for education were very limited. He commenced on the farm at five years of age, working for four cents per day; this increased to twenty-four cents, then to thirty dollars per year, then to two hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum. On the 1st of June, 1868, he left for America, and arrived on the 17th, and has lived with his aunt ever since. April 26, 1872, he and his aunt set sail for England, and remained there till August 26, of the same year. Mr. Thomas Holmes is one of our most enterprising young men, and has control of one of the best stock-farms in Licking County.

JACOB C. CONINE,

son of Jacob C., Sr., and Sarah Lawrence, is the third son and fifth child of a family of nine children. He was born in Morris County, New Jersey, November 9, 1808. He was reared on a farm, which occupation he has always followed. His advantages for education were limited, yet by reading, observation, and reflection he has a well-stored mind In 1825 he commenced as an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner trade, and continued to work at the same till 1840, and for several years since he has worked at it more or less. In December of 1821 young Jacob located in this Township, on the farm now owned by L. Pheaster. On the 15th of January, 1831, he was married to Miss Paulina Buckland, of Harrison Township She is the daughter of Samuel and Phœbe Sanford, who were natives of Connecticut, but subsequently of Vermont. They were among the earliest settlers in Harrison Township, going there in 1817. Miss Buckland was born February 22, 1810, in Rutland County, Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Conine have reared a large and interesting family, namely: Phœbe Ann, born December 6, 1831; William, born October 22, 1833; Maria E., born October 18, 1835; Samuel H., born August 5, 1837, Nelson H., born May 19, 1839; Harriet E., born March 11, 1841; Sarah S., born June 6, 1843; Jacob, born March 13, 1845; Alpheus L., born October 14, 1847; Emily J., born December 27, 1849; James S., born September 14, 1854. Nelson H. was wounded, May 6, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, and soon after died. In politics, Mr. Conine is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are held in high esteem by their neighbors. In April of 1831, Mr. Conine settled on the farm he now owns. It consists of one hundred acres or so, and is in a good state of cultivation. All but three of his children are settled in life, and have carried with them the principles taught them in early life.

NOAH BUSH.

Herewith we have the pleasure to give another example from among the model farmers of Licking County.

He has a beautiful home pleasantly situated by nature, and has applied the hand of art and industry to make it comfortable, convenient, and attractive. On another page a view of the same is presented, with portraits of himself and wife. He now has upwards of two hundred acres of good land; adopts the diversified method of farming,—takes extra pains in his tillage; the rewards of which are bountiful harvests. Annually, his barns and cribs are filled; from which everything under his guardianship is sumptuously fed. This praiseworthy exhibition has resulted from a beginning, many years ago, of forty acres partially improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush are both natives of this County: she of Eden, and he of Licking Township. Their acquaintance was first formed in Liberty Township, where finally the parents of both had settled. He was the son of Mr. George Bush, a native of Virginia, who died in the year 1856, being about seventy-five years of age. His mother (Miss Elizabeth Smith before marriage) is still living, fast approaching ninety years. Mrs. Bush, formerly Miss Eliza Ann Longwell, was daughter of Mr. Adonijah Longwell, a native also of Virginia, and who died August 28, 1852. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Clark, and was a native of Ireland. That dear mother died December 22, 1872.

Mr. Bush in politics is a zealous Republican, but never an office-seeker. Religiously, nearly his whole family belong to the Free Will Baptist persuasion.

Hereto we append the family record. Mr. Bush, born December 26, 1815; Mrs. Bush, born October 27, 1824. Were married October 28, 1838. Children: Mary Jane, died April 22, 1842; Julia Ann, born September 9, 1842; Wesley, born June 7, 1845; Lusetta, born January 21, 1847; Lucinda, born September 10, 1849; Emily, born May 4, 1852; Sylvester L., born September 20, 1850.

Julia married Francis Cook, and they are now settled in Clark County, Illinois. Lucinda married Stephen Belt, and they remain in Monroe Township. Emily married James Overturf, and they now live in Union County, this State.

JOHN DENTZ

is a large and thriving farmer. He has lived in Bennington Township since the fall of 1831. He at that time began on a purchase of ninety-eight acres of timber-land. Has since owned nearly seven hundred, but is reduced, by sale and gift to children, to four hundred and twenty. Has fine land well watered and well adapted to grazing and grain-raising.

He is a man prizing integrity and honor, as well as wealth; has ever been held in general respect, and from time to time has been elected to fill all the higher positions of trust in the gift of his townsmen. In fact, he has been free from public responsibility but little during his sojourn in Licking County.

He is a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (formerly Miss Heniken) Dentz. He was born January 21, 1807, and January 7, 1825, he wedded Miss Maria Barber, daughter of Barnabas Barber, of Washington City. Upon his removal to this County, his parents came too, and lived with him until their death, many years ago. Has had three children: Amanda, Martha, and John Wesley. All are living and married, the former having fine homes of their own, and the latter is in partnership with his father, and they live together. The faithful wife of this enterprising pioneer, and the fond mother of those children, died in the fall of 1873. But she is remembered.

A view of their home embellishes a half-page in this atlas.

LOUIS C. JAMISON

is a son of Alexander Jamison, a native of Virginia, and a grandson of John Jamison, who emigrated from Ireland when a young man. His mother's maiden name was Polly Jones. His parents were married early in the present century.

They had four children, of whom Louis was the only son. His father enlisted in the War of 1812, and remained in that service until during the year 1814; he died of camp fever on the same day he was discharged. Afterwards, his mother married James Hancock, with whom the whole family emigrated from Virginia to Union Township, this County.

Louis C. is now the only survivor of the entire family. He was born December 25, 1818, married Miss Christiana Shaub, June 24, 1841, and settled soon after on the farm they now own and occupy, in Liberty Township, where their children have been born, and which, by the hand of skill and industry, they have fitted up comfortably and handsomely. Of six children, two sons and two daughters are yet living, viz.: Milton B., Nira A., Alexander S., and Emma E. The first named served about three years in the late war against rebellion, and since the war married Miss Lydia Emerson, of Concord, and is now a thriving physician at Fredonia, this County. The second son married Miss Abbie M. Woodbury, and they are now taking care of those parents and the old homestead.

Neither of the daughters are yet married. Miss Emma, like her brothers, while single, is engaged successfully at teaching. 32½

Mr. Jamison has always been a laboring man, even to excess. But his ironlike constitution is now broken. He is sadly disabled mentally and physically, and in a condition poorly to enjoy the fruits of his excessive toils. He is tenderly cared for, however, by his loving family, and has the sympathy as well as respect of the entire community in the circle of his acquaintance.

JOSEPH DULL.

Upon one of the illustrated pages of this volume can be seen portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Dull, accompanied by a view of their home. This may justly be termed another deserving example from among the industrial element of Licking County. They have been residents of Liberty Township since 1838, when they settled on the farm where they yet live, but which was then an almost unbroken forest. They began with about two hundred acres; since, have increased to nearly four hundred acres, about two hundred and fifty of which are yet reserved, after dividing off

to children. He has rendered assistance to his children, all told, to the amount of about twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. Dull was born February 9, 1804, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Was the son of John and Hannah Dull. March 29, 1827, he gave his hand in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Dumbauld, who has since blessed his fireside with nine infant treasures, and who still shares with him the trials and joys of life. Mrs. Dull was born October 30, 1807, and is also a native of Pennsylvania. Eight of their children are still living, and seven of them married, having homes of their own, and prosperous.

Below we give children's names: Phebe, born January 7, 1829; Christena, born June 3, 1831; Joannah, born August 1, 1833; Uriah, born November 15, 1835; Nancy, born June 17, 1838; John, born March 23, 1841; Elias, born October 10, 1843. Charlotte and Lufonia Jane, the last having died August 18, 1856, being about eight years of age.

Mr. Dull has held from time to time some of the higher positions of trust in his Township. Is Republican in politics, and during the late war was a staunch supporter of the Union cause. For his known fidelity and courage, was appointed "Enrolling Officer" for his own and Bennington Townships. Met threatening opposition, but braved all fearlessly, performing faithfully his duties, and to the satisfaction of higher authorities. He is yet vigorous for one who has passed his "three-score and ten." He still guards with unabated vigilance private and public interests. In comforts and pleasures to himself and family, he enjoys the profits from the accumulations of toil. He enjoys the love of his family, and the high regard of a large circle of friends.

JOHN RUSLER

was a son of Jacob and Sarah Rusler, of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 8, 1816.

When in his twenty-second year, April 10, 1838, he was married to Miss Elizabeth K. Barrick, daughter of Henry and Mary Barrick, residents also of Mifflin County.

In the fall of 1843, he emigrated to Madison Township, this County, and the following summer to Liberty, where they have ever since resided. One hundred and twenty-five acres, partially improved, constituted their first purchase, subsequently enlarged to about three hundred; retaining, however, at this time, about two hundred and seventy.

Mr. Rusler was indeed fortunate in this selection of a fine body of land for agricultural purposes. It is watered by the Brushy Fork; is undulating, and includes a variety of soils, adapting well to purposes of general tillage. He is, at least, a tidy farmer, and *practical* in the application of his advantages

It is true he is not located on a prominent thoroughfare, and yet, painstaking has been the watch-word in fitting up his residence and surroundings, to make them tasteful and convenient, such that to be seen is is to be admired, as is proven by their representation on another page.

He has for a few years made breeding of *fine sheep* a specialty, more than any other one branch. Of these, certainly he has first class, and a goodly number.

He is hospitable, benevolent, and public-spirited. In politics is Republican, while religiously, nearly the entire family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His domestic relations are very pleasant. He has a genial companion, and they have become the parents of eight children, all living. Four are married, and settled near home.

WESLEY COFFMAN.

This gentleman was born in Page County, Virginia, June 16, 1822. He came to Ohio with his parents and settled in Licking Township, June, 1828, where he remained until October, 1828, when he moved to Newton Township.

On November 14, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Maryetta Smith, who was born in Newton Township, January 24, 1827. Peter Coffman, the father of the subject of this record, was born in Page County, Virginia, February 22, 1799, died in Newton Township, January 7, 1868. Mr. Wesley Coffman's mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Lanham, was also born in Page County, Virginia, 1796, and died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis in Union Township, Licking County, June, 1873.

Mr. Coffman has been Justice of the Peace for several years, and is a man of sterling integrity.

PROFESSOR JOHN STEVENS, D.D.

This gentleman is the sixth in the line of descent from John Stevens, who landed at Newburyport from England, in 1638, and was one of the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts, about the year 1640. He was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, June 6, 1798. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1821, and after spending a couple of years as resident graduate at the seminaries of Andover and Newton, and some eight years as a teacher in New England, three as tutor in Middlebury College, and three as principal of South Reading, Massachusetts, Academy, he came to Ohio in 1831, and became the first editor of what is now the *Journal and Messenger*, then called the "*Baptist Weekly Journal* of the Mississippi Valley," and published in Cincinnati. This position Professor Stevens occupied seven years.

From 1838 to 1848 he was Vice-President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Granville College, now Denison University. For the next sixteen years he was most of the time District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and also part of the time Secretary of the Western Baptist Educational Society at Cincinnati. In 1850 he became Professor of the Greek and Latin languages in Denison University, which position he occupied till a Greek Professor was secured in 1868, when Professor Stevens took the Latin Chair, and is now Emeritus Professor, performing partial service. From 1863 to 1871 he was Secretary of the Ohio Baptist Educational Society, and raised the income of that organization from less than two hundred dollars a year, to about five thousand dollars a year.

Dr. Stevens possesses a fine physique, has a very clear logical mind and an unusually vigorous style. As a teacher he is thorough and energetic, and well qualified to be a leader as he has been in all the educational and religious interests of his denomination in the State, since his coming in 1831. He is a stalwart defender of truth and principle, and can no more be swayed from them than could the old Roman hero, Fabricius. The doctor has two sons, George E. Stevens, for many years a very successful book dealer in Cincinnati, and William A. Stevens, for a number of years past Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Denison University,—a gentleman whose educational advantages have been superior, including two years in Germany.

REV. ELI ASHBROOK.

This gentleman is the oldest citizen of Licking County. He was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, September 23, 1781, united with the Baptist denomination in April, 1806, began to preach in 1812, and continued in the ministry for sixty-three years, a period longer than has ever served any other man in the State, if not in the country. He preached his last sermon in January, 1875, in the vicinity of Johnstown, this County. He was then aged ninety-three years and four months.

His wife was Caty Peters, of Loudon County, Virginia, whom he married January 5, 1802. His family numbered seven sons and seven daughters; two died in infancy, the others became heads of families.

Mr. Ashbrook came to Ohio in October, 1810, resided in Fairfield County some twelve years, and in 1823 moved to Johnstown. A large part of his life has been spent as a traveling preacher, and as such he has visited nine different States. He has been a very energetic, active man, and has faithfully consecrated the energies of his long life to labors for the welfare of his fellow-men and the glory of his Master. His wife died January 1, 1871. She was a devoted Christian woman, a fit companion for so worthy a man. Mr. Ashbrook lingers in his ninety-fourth year, "Only waiting by the river," for summons of "the boatman pale," to cross the stream and join the loved ones on the other side.

HON. LEWIS EVANS.

In presenting a history of the life of the above-named gentleman, the biographer wishes to place before the young men of this County the name of one who commenced life an orphan boy, poor and friendless, and who, by hard work, perseverance, and economy, has come to his present position. His father was Joseph Evans, and his mother Ann Lewis, both natives of Wales.

Upon their emigration to America they settled in Pennsylvania, but subsequently moved to Ohio and located in Newton Township, Licking County, where they lived for quite a number of years. Both were good, substantial citizens, and were connected with the Baptist denomination. The subject of this notice was born in Licking County, January 8, 1818.

His mother died when he was about a year old, and when he was about thirteen he lost his father by death. Thus left to the cold charities of the world, young Evans was thrown upon his own reliance to baffle with the difficulties and obstacles that invariably beset a poor, defenseless, orphan boy. But prompted by that noble impulse to *be something* and to *do something* in the world, he resolved that he would test the truth of the maxim, that "where there is a will there is a way." He accordingly went to work, accepting anything that offered an honorable compensation. The first pair of boots that he ever owned was purchased by his own labor, in cutting and splitting rails at fifty cents per hundred. Being deprived of the advantages of a school education, he turned his attention, when about eighteen, to the carpenter's and joiner's trade, in which he served an apprenticeship for three years. On March 18, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Conrad, daughter of Isaac and Mary Conrad, of Newark, Ohio. In this union he has been blessed with a family of six children, one son and five daughters, four of whom survive, three daughters and one son.

The positions of honor and trust which Mr. Evans has occupied both in his County and State, afford illustrations of what enterprise, energy, industry, and perseverance can accomplish even in the person of a penniless orphan. In the spring of 1842 he was elected Constable of Newark Township, and re-elected in 1843. After his term of office expired, he returned to his trade, at which he worked until 1850, when he was appointed superintendent of repairs upon the central division of the Ohio Canal, which position he filled till 1856.

In the fall of 1857 he was appointed superintendent of the folding department at Washington City, and there remained until the spring of 1860. Returning to Ohio, he was elected Treasurer of Licking County, and occupied the place for four years.

Soon after the expiration of his Treasurership, he was chosen by the people of Licking and Delaware Counties to represent them in the Ohio Senate, which position he filled for two years, with credit alike to himself and to his constituents.

On March 23, 1869, he was elected President of the N. S. and S. R. R. Some one being needed to take charge of the construction of the road, and Mr. Evans being a builder and contractor by trade, it was deemed best that this work should be placed in his hands, and accordingly, on the seventh of July, 1870, he resigned his position as President, and accepted the contract for the building of the road, the contracting company being Shields, Evans & Co.

In May, 1865, Mr. Evans was chosen a delegate from the Capitol District, comprising the Counties of Franklin, Licking, and Pickaway, to the Convention that nominated President Buchanan, at which time he was occupying the position of United States Deputy Marshal.

In addition to the ones already named, Mr. Evans has held other positions of trust in the community, among which may be mentioned those of City Treasurer, a member of the Newark Board of Education, and President of the City Council.

From the foregoing record it will be seen that Mr. Evans is emphatically a self-made man. The secret of his success is found in his natural sagacity and business talent, united with energy and perseverance.

DAVID MARPLE.

The subject of this memoir was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1783. His wife, Margaret Armstrong (to whom he was married September 6, 1810), was born in Ireland, August 30, 1789. They were blessed with fourteen children, whose names are as follows: John, born in

Somerset, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1811; Hannah, born July 8, 1812; Ann, born October 18, 1813; Benjamin, born November 20, 1814; Magdalene, born July 7, 1816; Joseph, born August 17, 1818; Mary, born April 20, 1820; Henderson, born July 9, 1821; Harriet, born February 14, 1824; Margaret, born June 25, 1825; Miles, born January 24, 1827; Martha, born August 30, 1829; and David Fuller, born February 5, 1834. The nine last named were born in Newton Township, Licking County, Ohio.

BENJAMIN MARPLE

was united in matrimony to Miss Matilda Leaman, September 19, 1847. Their family record is as follows: Jane, born June 13, 1848; Mary Ann, born September 26, 1849; Mayhew, born May, 1, 1852; Margaret, born February 28, 1854; and Eliza E., born June 30, 1856.

JOHN MARPLE,

the oldest son and first-born child of David and Margaret Marple, was married January 18, 1839. His wife was born January 14, 1817. Their children, who were all born in Newton Township, we record as follows: Cyrus, born October 23, 1839; Amy, born February 11, 1841; Perry, born February 10, 1843; Lucy, born March 28, 1845; Thomas C., born November 15, 1846; Jerome, born July 31, 1850; and Bruce, born December 23, 1853.

MILES MARPLE,

born in Newton Township, January 24, 1827. Was married November 7, 1855, to Miss Dolley McMillen, who was born in Union Township, January 10, 1829. Their children are all natives of the Township of their father's birth and home; their names and natal days are as follows: James, born October 16, 1856; Eliza Elder, born June 21, 1859; Belle Wilson, born April 25, 1863; and Henrietta, born September 26, 1865.

On pages 76 and 83 will be found the portraits of David Marple and wife, Miles and Benjamin Marple and their companions, as well as a representation of "Upland Farm," the homestead of the Marple family, at present occupied by the youngest son, Miles.

ALEXANDER STEWART

was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 20, 1797. His father's name was James Stewart, a Scotchman, who came to America with his family in 1801, and three years afterwards, in 1805, located in Licking County, Ohio, where he died October 31, 1866. On September 26, 1822, he married Fanny Evans, born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1800. She was brought by her parents to Ohio in 1805.

Mr. Stewart had eleven children: Mary Ann, William M., John, Mary, James A., Joseph E., Robert B., Elizabeth, Angeline P., Samuel H., and Frances Ann; only four, James, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Samuel, survive. Mr. Stewart was of a very quiet disposition, very industrious, and highly regarded in his community. He followed his business closely, and held few offices, preferring the retirement of his farm. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

His widow survives at the age of seventy-five, and retains her activity and vigor remarkably well.

JOSEPH E. STEWART,

fourth son and sixth child of Alexander Stewart and Fanny Evans, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 7, 1838. He has spent his life upon a farm, and has been very successful, having accumulated a handsome property. For several years Mr. Stewart has held the office of School Director. He is a gentleman of pleasant manners, and is an excellent neighbor and citizen.

E. P. HAYES

was born in Essex County, New York, February 8, 1816. Was brought by his parents to Ohio in 1817. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the manufacture of potash, and followed the same for some ten years.

March 28, 1839, he married Mercy Adelia Paige, born in Granville, August 25, 1817. Her father was Nathaniel Paige, born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, in April, 1776. Her mother was Phœba Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Paige lived together as husband and wife over seventy years. They came to Granville, Ohio, in 1815, where they passed the remainder of their lives. He died at the age of ninety-two years and nine months, and she at that of eighty-nine years. Both were members of the Episcopal Church.

Thomas Elihu Hayes, the only living child of E. P. Hayes, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 4, 1845. He served in the late war in Co. B, 135th O. N. G.; was a prisoner for nearly five months, during which time he all but died from exposure and starvation.

Cora M. Hayes, adopted daughter of E. P. and Mercy A. Hayes, was born in Ohio, August 6, 1860. Mr. Hayes is a judicious and vigorous farmer, and for some twenty years past has been a large wool-grower. He is a man of good social qualities and of sterling character. His entire family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has long been a pillar.

The father of E. P. Hayes was

SILVESTER HAYES,

32 A

born in Essex County, New York, June 2, 1792; married Fanny Bassett, September 6, 1812. Miss Bassett was born in Brattleboro', Vermont, May 7, 1790.

Family record: Rosetta M., born September 25, 1814; Elihu P., born February 8, 1816; Archibald M., born May 5, 1818, died October 20, 1844; Mabel J., born September 18, 1819; Achsah O., born November 19, 1821; Cynthia C., born September 28, 1823; Sylvester, born February 12, 1825, died May 12, 1844; Helen M., born January 24, 1829, died in her nineteenth year; Martha J., born June 17, 1832, died September 7, 1835.

Mr. Hayes served in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Plattsburg. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RUFUS AND LUCIUS B. WING.

RUFUS WING.

This gentleman has been a citizen of Licking County for more than half a century. He was born in Wilmington, Vermont, August 7, 1799. In 1823 he emigrated to Ohio, via Albany to Western New York, from Olean Point via Alleghany River to Pittsburg, thence to Marietta, where he spent a few months. Thence, after a year's residence at Lancaster, he came to Newark in the spring of 1825. He purchased of Judge William Wilson his half-interest in the wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment of Nicholas Shaver, whose daughter Diana he married in 1827. He subsequently purchased Mr. Shaver's interest, also added a saw mill and flouring mill; and the establishment known as "Wing's Mills," on the North Fork of Licking, two miles north of Newark, was one of the prominent institutions of the County.

In 1846, Mr. Wing disposed of this property to Captain William Horn, and since then has held himself aloof from active business, residing a portion of the time in the village of Newark, and the remainder upon his farm. He has had a family of four children: Nicholas Webster, born April 2, 1828; Hannah, born September 2, 1830, died September 15, 1866; Wealthy, born December 20, 1833, died September 2, 1874; Joseph Rufus, born February 18, 1842,—killed by being thrown from a horse, April 12, 1851.

The daughters never married. Nicholas Webster married, first, Emeline Purdy, of Licking County; second, Lizzie, daughter of Dr. B. W. Brice, of Newark. Two daughters by Emeline: Sylvia and Emma.

Mr. Wing is a man characterized by great firmness of purpose and by his independence in judging of men and principles. In later years his politics have been those of a staunch Republican, and at one time he was the only Republican voter in his school district, comprising about twenty families.

He is the fourth son of Bani and Lucy Clary Wing, who will be noticed subsequently.

LUCIUS B. WING

is the son of Bani and Thirza Flint Wing, and is a half-brother to Rufus, just noticed. He was born in Wilmington, Vermont, November 15, 1822. Became a citizen of Newark in 1852. May 31, 1855, he married Mary M. M. Mayhew, of Charlemont, Massachusetts. Has a family of three children: Chales M., Mary La Salle, and Julia M.

His tastes and business have been rather in the line of agricultural pursuits; has been President of the Licking County Agricultural Society, and is a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. Has also been a member of the Banking House of Robbins, Wing, Warner & Company since that firm was organized in 1860.

We append a brief genealogical record of the ancestors of the two brothers just noticed,—and begin with the immigrant ancestor,

"JOHN WING OF SANDWICH,"

as he was called. He was one of the first settlers of Sandwich, Massachusetts, about the year 1638. He was a native of England, and his wife was Deborah, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachelor. He emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century with his wife and three sons,—Daniel, John, and Stephen.

The editor of the *Annals of Sandwich* says that the families and descendants of these three sons are very numerous, and their common origin is now recognized by but few. They are widely scattered over the United States and Territories. The following is the chain of lineage from the first English ancestor above named to the parties for whom this notice is specially prepared.

JOHN WING (SECOND),

second son of "John of Sandwich," removed from Sandwich to Yarmouth in 1648, and there died in 1699. He had a family of four sons: Ephraim, Joseph, Annanias, and John. In "Freeman's History of Cape Cod" it is stated that on April 29, 1679, a tax was levied towards the charge of the then "late Indian war;" and it is found that Joseph Wing was assessed 2£ 16*s.*, Annanias Wing, 3£ 6*s.* 9*d.*, and John Wing, 2£ 16*s.*

In the same history the name of Annanias Wing appears in a list of soldiers who went to Mount Hope, Rhode Island, against the Indians in June, 1675. He was in the decisive battle fought December 19, with the Narragansets, known as the "Battle of the Swamp," in which the Indian King Philip was killed.

ANNANIAS WING

died at Yarmouth, April 30, 1718. He had four children, who were Elnathan, Samuel, John, and Joseph.

JOHN WING (THIRD)

was a native of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. His wife was Mary Knowles, of Eastham, to whom he was married in 1728. His family comprised twelve children, of whom five sons reached manhood, viz., John, James, Joshua, Barnabas, and Enoch. He died at Harwich, Massachusetts, in 1773. His oldest son,

JOHN WING (FOURTH),

was born in Harwich, May 8, 1732. He was thrice married, and was the father of eighteen children. His first wife was Abigail Snow, by whom he had seven sons: Peter, born October 10, 1754, lost at sea, December 29, 1783; James, born September 10, 1756, died at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, August 11, 1841; Eli, born March 30, 1759 (physician), died at Leyden, Massachusetts, January 18, 1832; Isaiah, born July 20, 1761, died at Conway, Massachusetts, February 20, 1834; Bani, born August 10, 1763, died at Charlemont, Massachusetts, April 2, 1847; Nathan, born January 20, 1765, died at Abbott, Maine, April 10, 1836; Enoch, born March 5, 1767, died at Phelps, Ontario County, New York, March, 1833.

By a second wife,—Abigail Isham,—had John, born April 24, 1768, died at Erie, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1857, aged eighty-nine; Peter (2d) died in South America; William died at Shawneetown, Illinois, No-

vember 15, 1840; Oliver died April 1, 1871, at Wayne, Ohio.

By his third wife—Jane Trescott—Mr. Wing had one son: Freman, born January 12, 1800, died at Boonville, Missouri, January 21, 1868.

This old patriarch, John Wing, died at Conway, Massachusetts, December 12, 1822, aged ninety years and seven months.

Of these sons, the one who falls into the lineage we are tracing is

BANI WING,

who was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, August 10, 1763. About the year 1770 the family moved to Conway, Franklin County, Massachusetts, where, in 1779, young Wing, then in his seventeenth year, enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, under Captain Rice, of Colonel Chapin's regiment. He subsequently served in Colonel Weston's regiment, engaged in the defense of the Hudson River; and was, with his company, present at the execution of Major André, October 2, 1780.

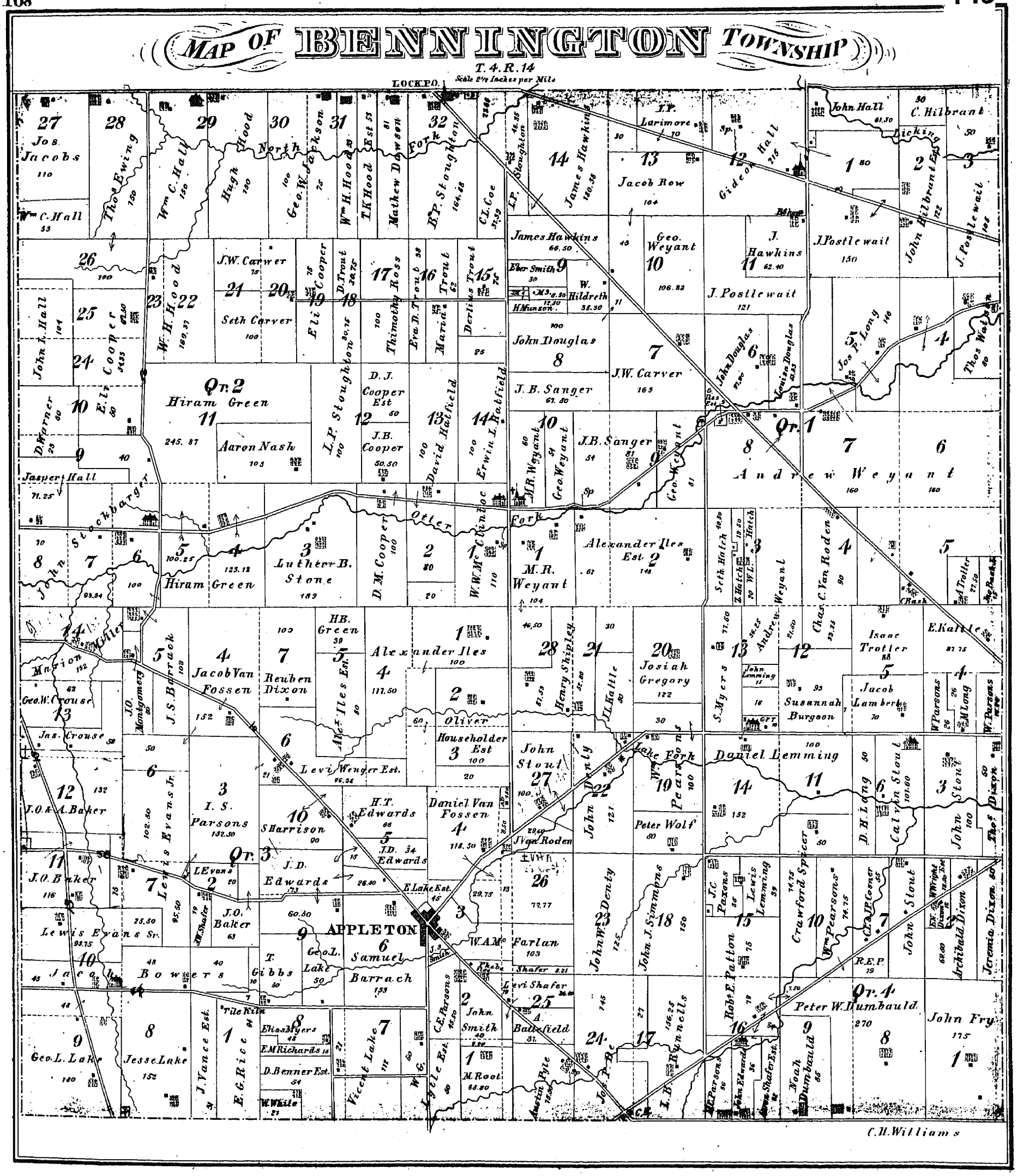
Mr. Wing's wife was Lucy, daughter of Lieutenant John Clary, of Conway, by whom he had nine children: Adolphus, born at Conway, October 20, 1789; Wealthy, born at Conway, November 24, 1793; Joseph, born at Wilmington, Vermont, November 18, 1795, died August 11, 1803; Charles, born at Wilmington, Vermont, February 24, 1797; Rufus, born at Wilmington, Vermont, August 7, 1799; Gulielmus, born at Wilmington, Vermont, April 3, 1802; Lucy, born at Wilmington, Vermont, September, 21, 1804; Stalham, born at Wilmington, Vermont, October 20, 1806; Joseph K, born at Wilmington, Vermont, July 27, 1809.

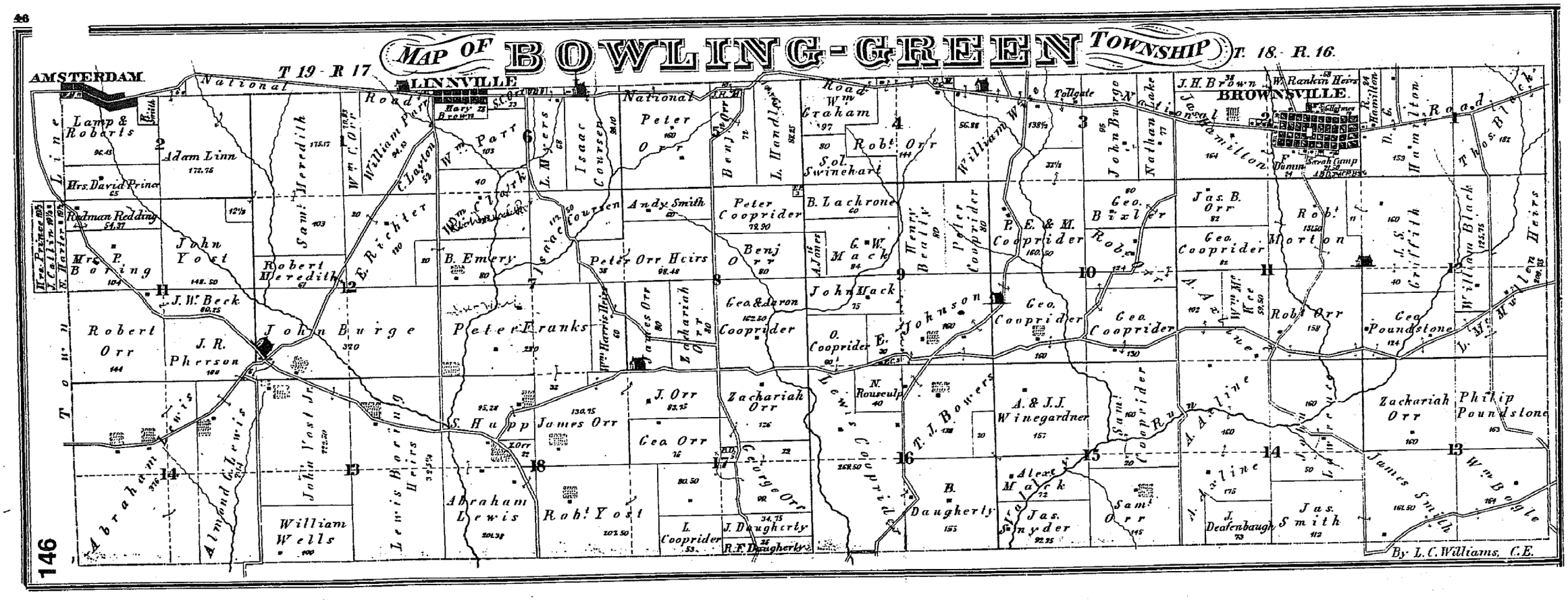
In June, 1795, Mr. Wing removed to Wilmington, Vermont, where Mrs. Wing died, November 10, 1819.

On the 9th of October, 1821, Mr. Wing married Thirza, daughter of Benjamin Flint, of North Reading, Massachusetts. By this marriage Mr. Wing had one son, Lucius B., born at Wilmington, November 15, 1822.

In April, 1837, Mr. Wing moved to Charlemont, Massachusetts, where he died, April 2, 1847, aged eighty-four years. The longevity of this family is a noticeable feature in its history. Mrs. Wing survived her husband twenty-seven years, being ninety-six years of age at the time of her death, which occurred March 9, 1874. Mr. Wing was for upward of half a century connected with the Congregational denomination. He was among the earliest to enlist in the Temperance and Anti-Slavery movements. In both of these reforms he took an active, decided, and leading part. He was fond of reading, possessed acute perceptive faculties, and a keen sense of the humorous. He was a man of unblemished character, mild in his family government and general temper, and charitable in his judgment of others. The clerk of the parish, in the record of his death, says of him: "He was a man true to his country and to his God."

Adolphus, the eldest son, was educated at Williams College; taught at Marietta, Ohio, from 1818 to 1820, then went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he entered upon the practice of law, and in 1824 he and his wife and one daughter died of yellow fever. A surviving daughter—Harriet—was adopted and raised by his brother Rufus. Wealthy became Mrs. Luther Chandler, and died at Nunda, New York, February 26, 1843. Charles resides on the homestead at Charlemont, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-eight. Rufus, noticed above. Gulielmus emigrated to Nunda, New York, in 1831; now resides at Syracuse. His only son, Frederick H., was educated at Williams College, and from 1860 to 1865 was a resident of Newark, Ohio. He now resides in Brooklyn, New York. Lucy was a teacher for some twenty-five years, five of which were passed in the public schools of Licking County, Ohio. She now resides at the old homestead in Charlemont. Stalham, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, has since 1852 resided at Napa, California. Joseph K. was a colonel in the war of the rebellion; also was for four years a member of the Ohio Legislature. Resides at Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio. Lucius B., noticed above.


MAP OF BENNINGTON TOWNSHIP
T. 4. R. 14
Scale 2½ Inches per Mile
LOCK P.O.
APPLETON
Qr. 1
Qr. 2
Qr. 3
Qr. 4
Andrew Weyant
Hiram Green
Luther B. Stone
Alexander Iles
Jacob Van Fossen
Reuben Dixon
Daniel Van Fossen
Daniel Lemming
Josiah Gregory
Susannah Burgoon
Jacob Lambert
Isaac Trotter
Peter Wolf
Samuel Barrach
Jacob Bowers
Peter W. Dumbauld
John Fry
Jesse Lake
Geo. L. Lake
Lewis Evans Sr.
J. O. Baker
J. O. & A. Baker
Jas. Crouse
Geo. W. Crouse
Marion Miller
John Stockbarger
Jasper Hall
John L. Hall
Jos. Jacobs
Thos Ewing
Wm C. Hall
Hugh Hood
Geo. W. Jackson
Wm H. Hood
T. K. Hood
Mathew Dawson
B. P. Stoughton
C. L. Coe
James Hawkins
Jacob Row
Gideon Hall
John Hall
C. Hilbrant
John Hilbrant
J. Postlewait
Geo. Weyant
J. Hawkins
J. W. Carver
Seth Carver
Eli Cooper
D. Trout
Thimothy Ross
Eva D. Trout
Maria Trout
Derlius Trout
W. H. Hood
John Douglas
J. B. Sanger
D. J. Cooper Est
J. B. Cooper
David Hatfield
Erwin L. Hatfield
L. P. Stoughton
Aaron Nash
D. M. Cooper
W. W. McClintock
M. R. Weyant
Alexander Iles Est.
Seth Hatch
Andrew Weyant
Chas. C. Van Roden
Isaac Trotter
E. Kattle
Henry Shipley
J. L. Kattle
Oliver Householder Est
John Stout
Lake Fork
Wm Pearsons
John Denty
Peter Wolf
John W. Denty
John J. Simmons
Robt E. Patton
Crawford Spicer
Wm Pearsons
John Stout
Archibald Dixon
Jeremia Dixon
Levi Wenger Est.
H. T. Edwards
J. D. Edwards
S. Harrison
J. S. Barrack
J. O. Montgomery
Lewis Evans Jr.
I. S. Parsons
J. O. Baker
T. Gibbs
Geo. L. Lake
E. Lake Est.
W. A. McFarlan
Levi Shafer
A. Battefield
John Smith
M. Root
Austin Pyle
Jos. P. Be
L. B. Runnells
Noah Dumbauld
Jesse Lake
J. Vance Est.
E. G. Rice
Elias Myers
E. M. Richards
D. Benner Est.
W. White
Tile Kiln
Vicent Lake
Lytle Est.
C. E. Parsons
Hiram Green
Otter Fork
Lick Fork
C. H. Williams


MAP OF BOWLING-GREEN TOWNSHIP
T. 18. R. 16.
T 19 - R 17
AMSTERDAM
LINNVILLE
BROWNSVILLE
National Road
Lamp & Roberts
Adam Linn
Mrs. David Prince
Redman Redding
Mrs. P. Boring
John Yost
Robert Meredith
J. W. Beck
Robert Orr
J. R. Pherson
John Burge
Peter Franks
B. Emery
Peter Orr Heirs
Andy Smith
Peter Orr
Peter Cooprider
Benj Orr
Gea & Aaron Cooprider
Zachariah Orr
J. Orr
Gea Orr
James Orr
S. Happ
Abraham Lewis
Robt Yost
L. Cooprider
J. Daugherty
R. F. Daugherty
Wm Graham
Robt Orr
Sol. Swinehart
B. Lachrone
G. W. Mack
John Mack
O. Cooprider
E. Johnson
N. Rouseulp
T. J. Bowers
B. Daugherty
A. & J. J. Winegardner
Alex Mack
Jas. Snyder
Sam. Orr
Geo. Cooprider
Geo. Bixler
P. E. & M. Cooprider
Robt Orr
Jas. B. Orr
Robt Morton
Robt Orr
Geo. Poundstone
Zachariah Orr
Philip Poundstone
Jas. Smith
J. Deafenbaugh
Jas. Smith
Wm Bogle
Abraham Lewis
Almond G. Lewis
John Yost Jr.
William Wells
Lewis Boring Heirs
Wm Clark
Isaac Coursen
Wm Parr
L. Myers
Isaac Coursen
Wm Harris Heirs
James Orr
Zachariah Orr
George Orr
Lewis Cooprider
Henry Beatty
Peter Cooprider
William Wise
Tollgate
John Burge
Nathan Lake
Jas. Hamilton
J. H. Brown
W. Rankin Heirs
Sarah Camp
Thos. Black
William Black
L. McMullen Heirs
Wm Bogle
James Smith
Jas. Smith
Wm Mc Kee
A. Axline
Sam. Cooprider
Run
Tow Line
By L. C. Williams, C.E.

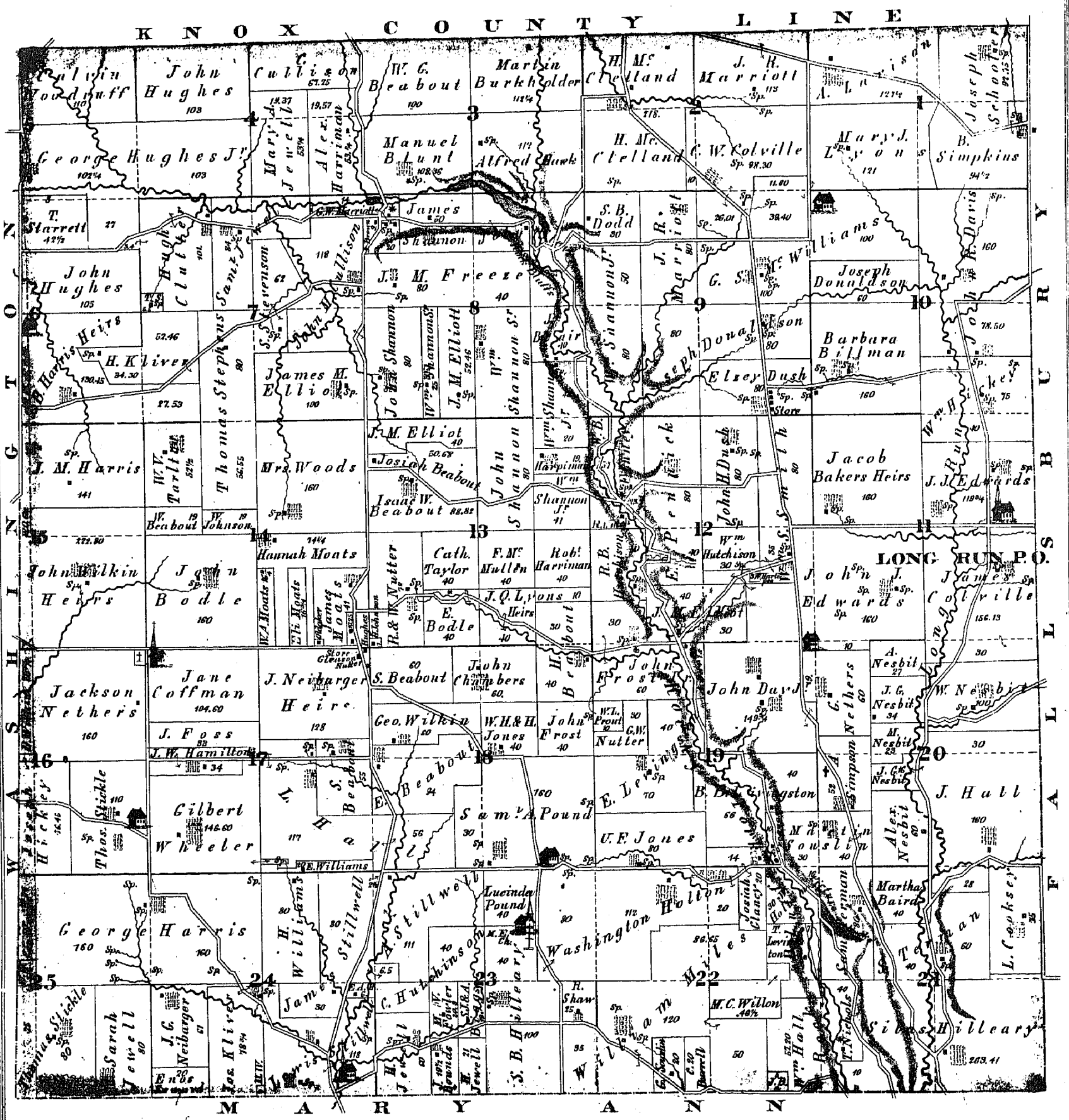
MAP OF BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP

KNOX COUNTY

T. 4 R. 13.

MAP OF EDEN TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP IV. RANGE XI.



By E. S. Lawrence

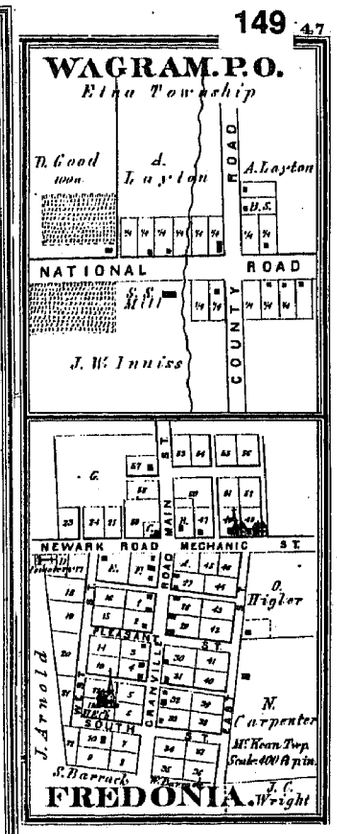
MAP OF ETNA TOWNSHIP

T. 17. R. 19.

T. 16. R. 20.

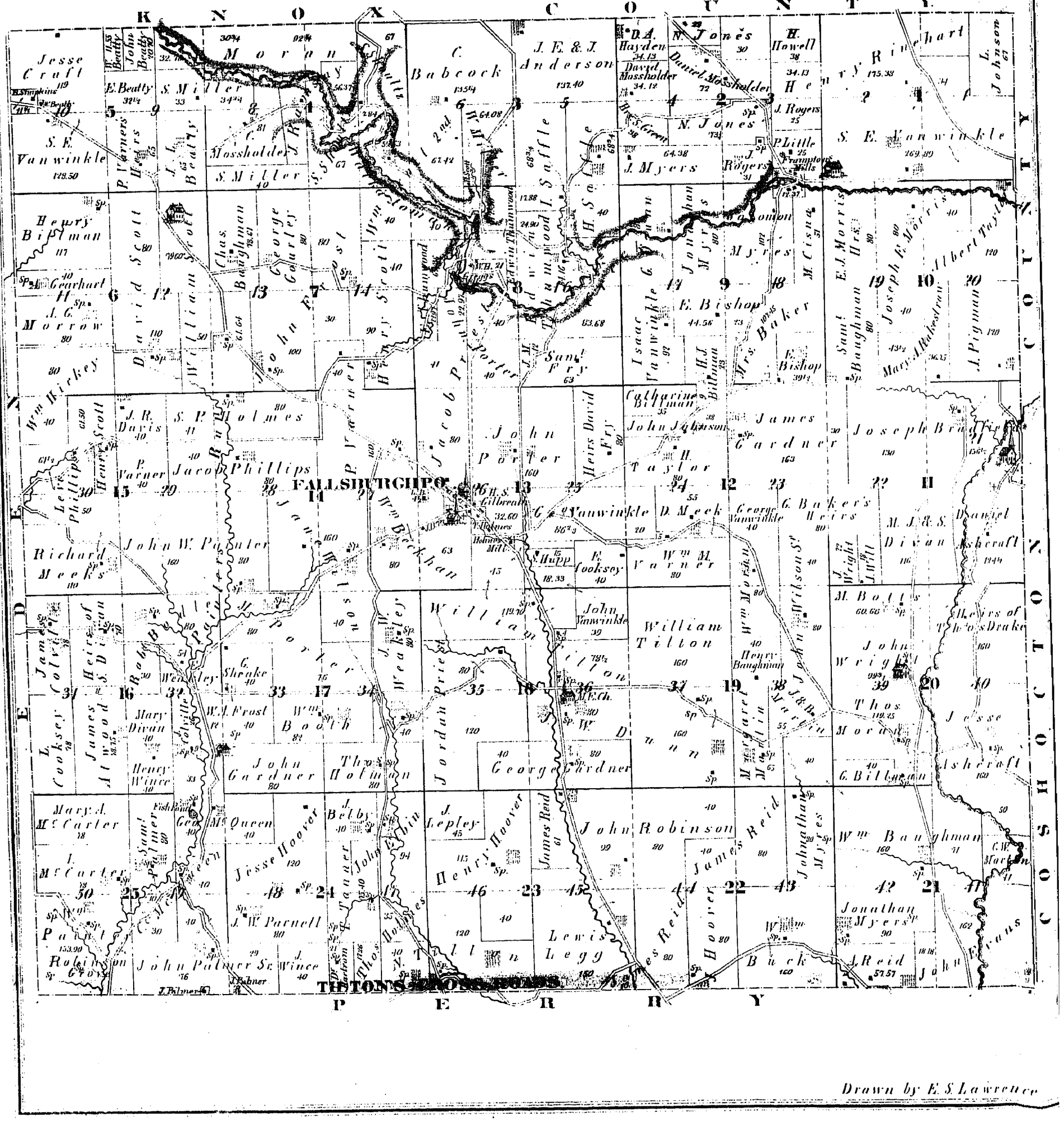
ETNA P.O.

WAGRAM P.O.



MAP OF FALLSBURY TOWNSHIP

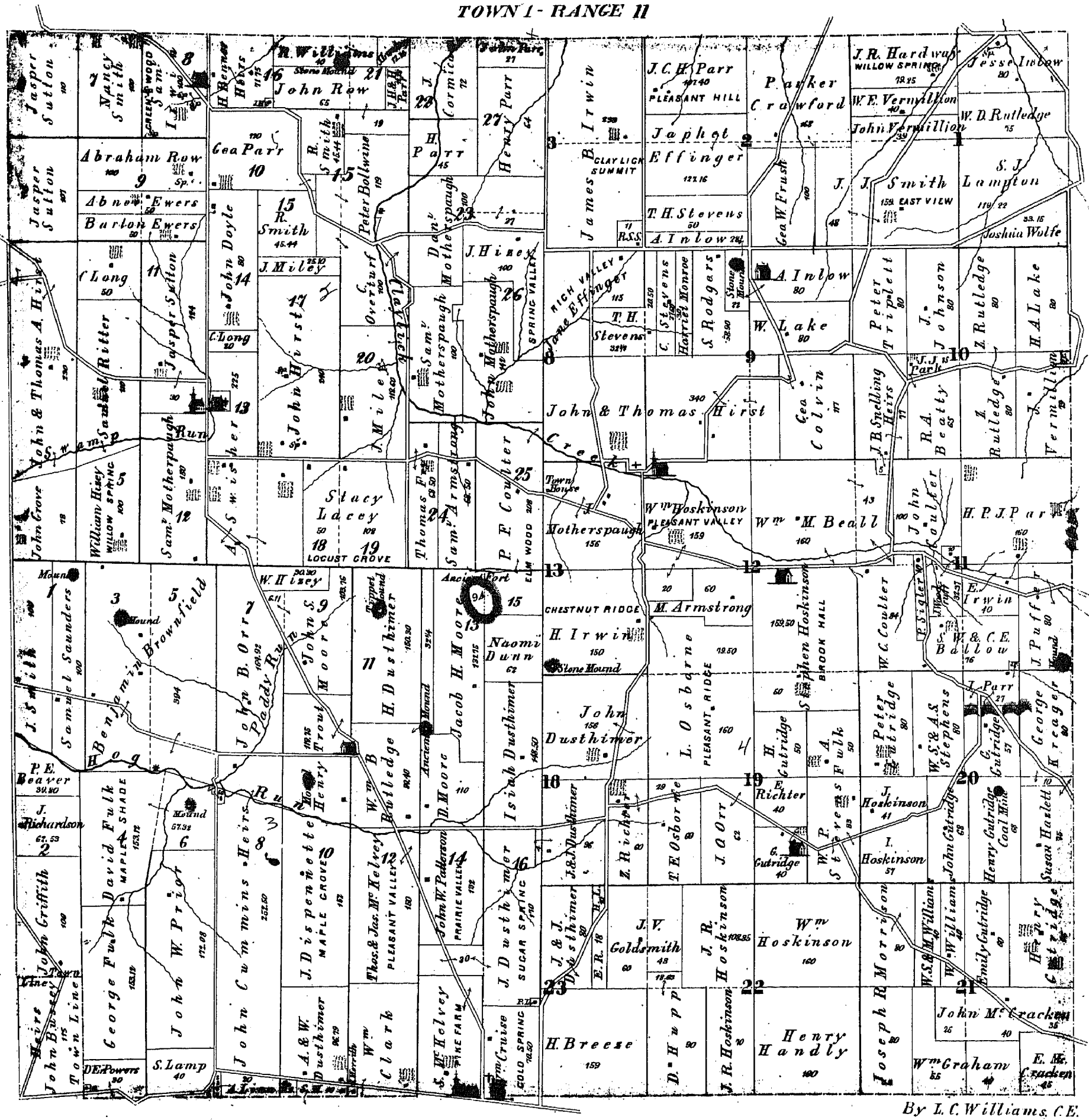
TOWN IV. RANG X.



Drawn by E. S. Lawrence

MAP OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

TOWN 1 - RANGE 11



By L. C. Williams, C.E.

MAP OF GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP

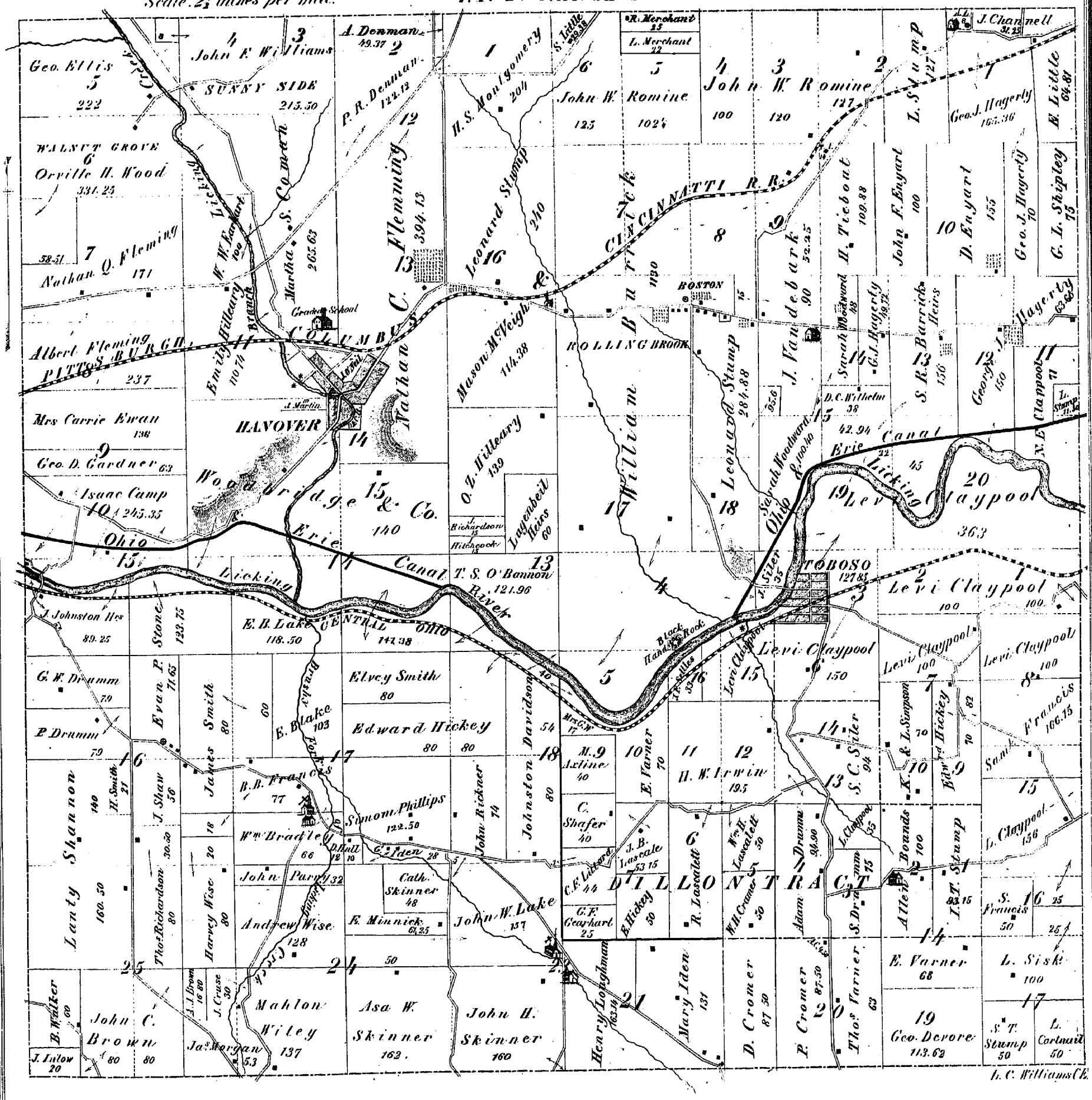
TOWN II. RANGE XIII.

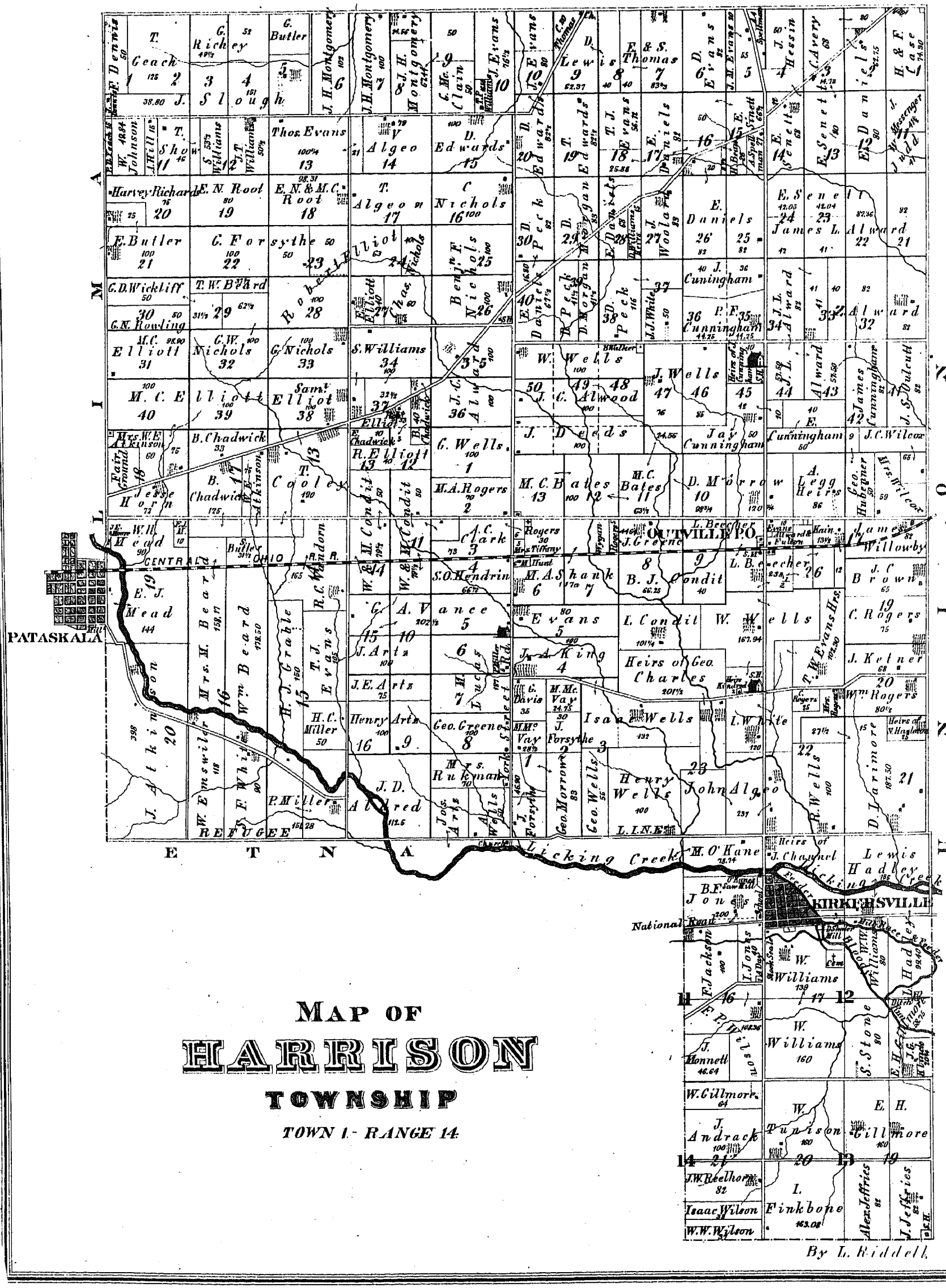
By P. H. Dowling

MAP OF HANOVER TOWNSHIP

Scale 2½ inches per mile.

T. P. 2. RANGE 10.





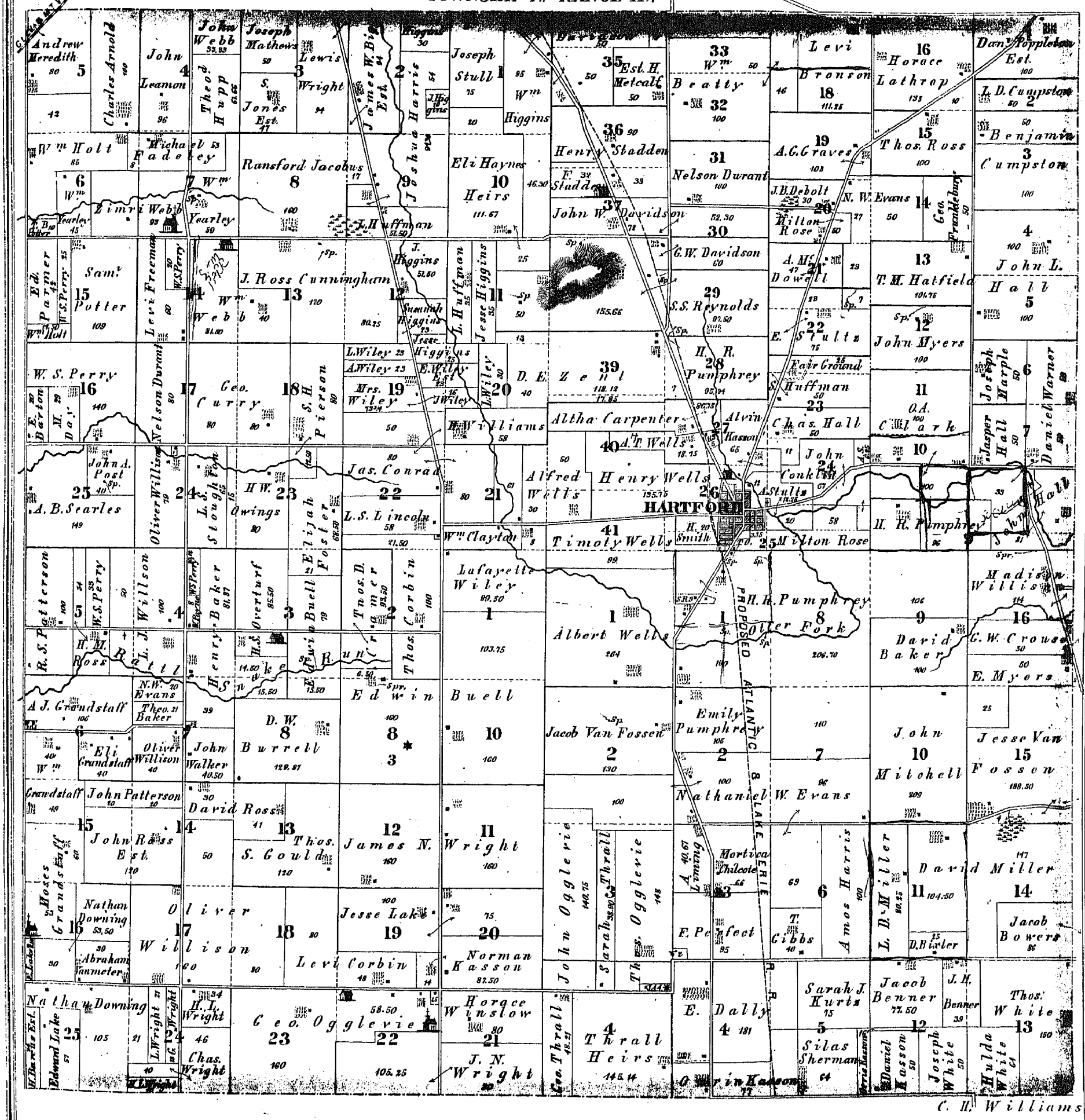
MAP OF HARRISON TOWNSHIP

TOWN 1 - RANGE 14

By L. Riddell.

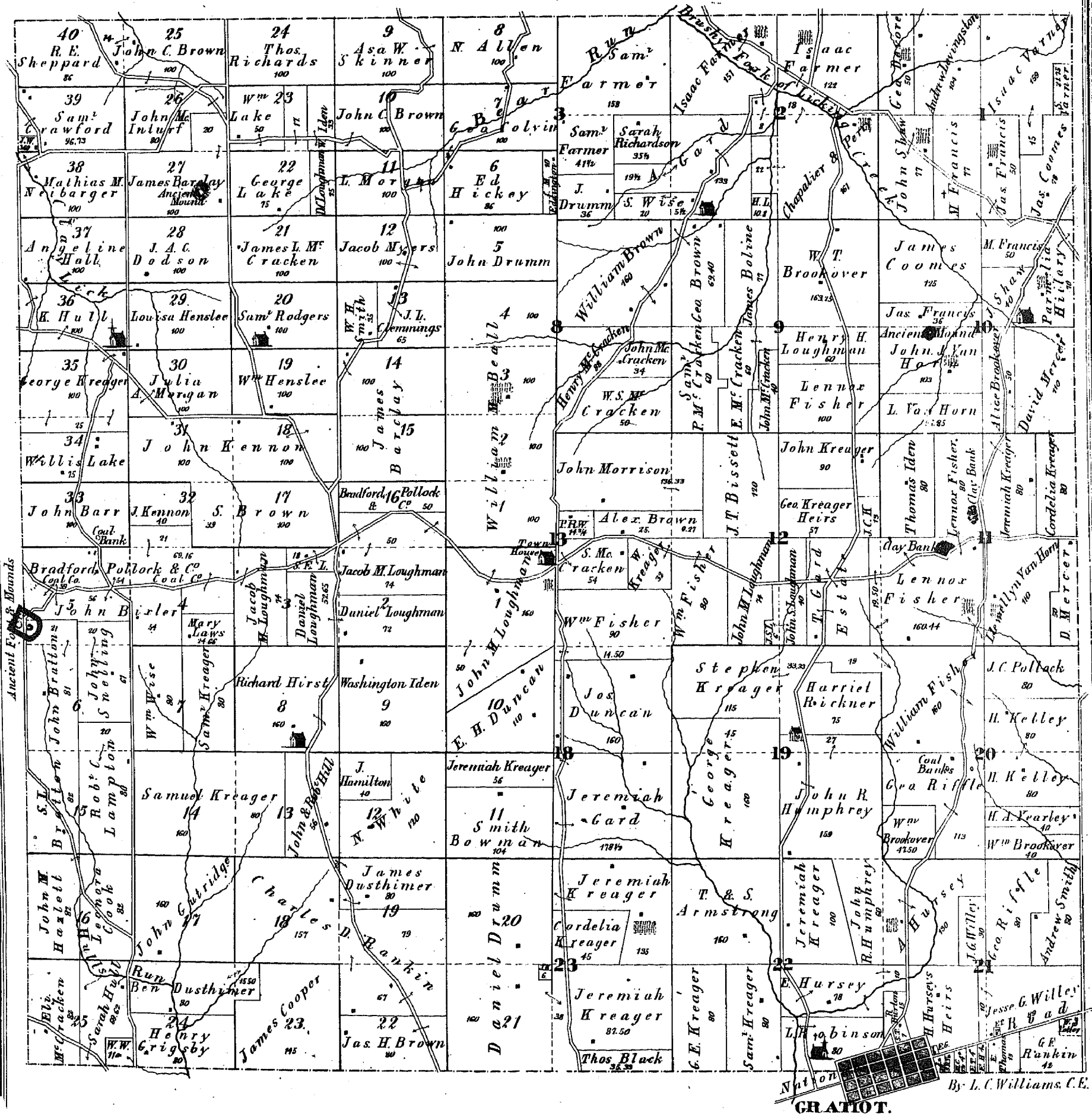
MAP OF HARTFORD TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP IV. RANGE XV.



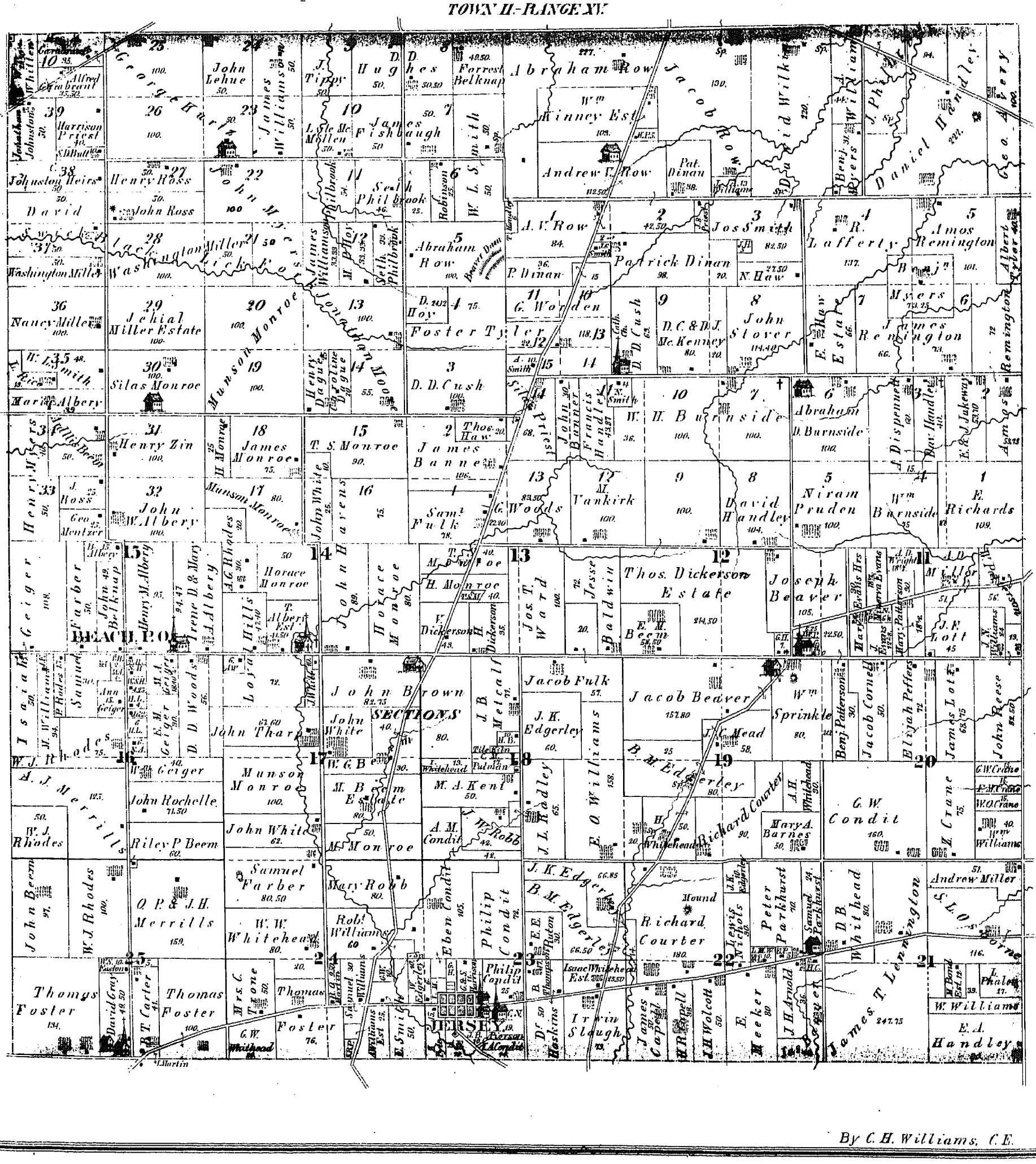
MAP OF HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP

TOWN I. RANGE X.



MAP OF JERSEY TOWNSHIP

TOWN II - RANGE XV.



By C. H. Williams, C.E.

MAP OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

TOWN 3 - RANGE 14

SECTIONS

CONCORD

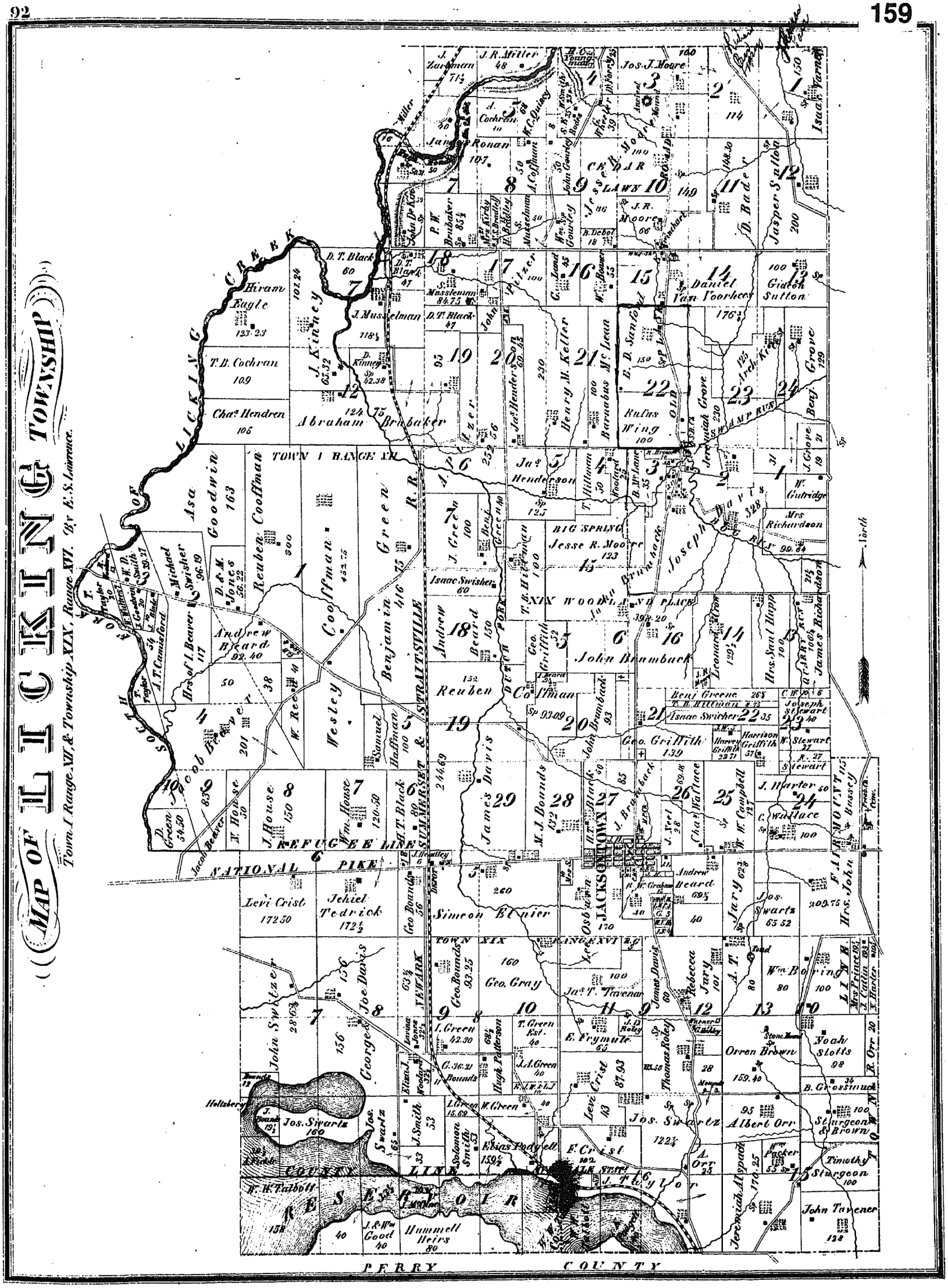
NEW WAY. P.O.

Lincoln Creek

By C. H. Williams, C.E.

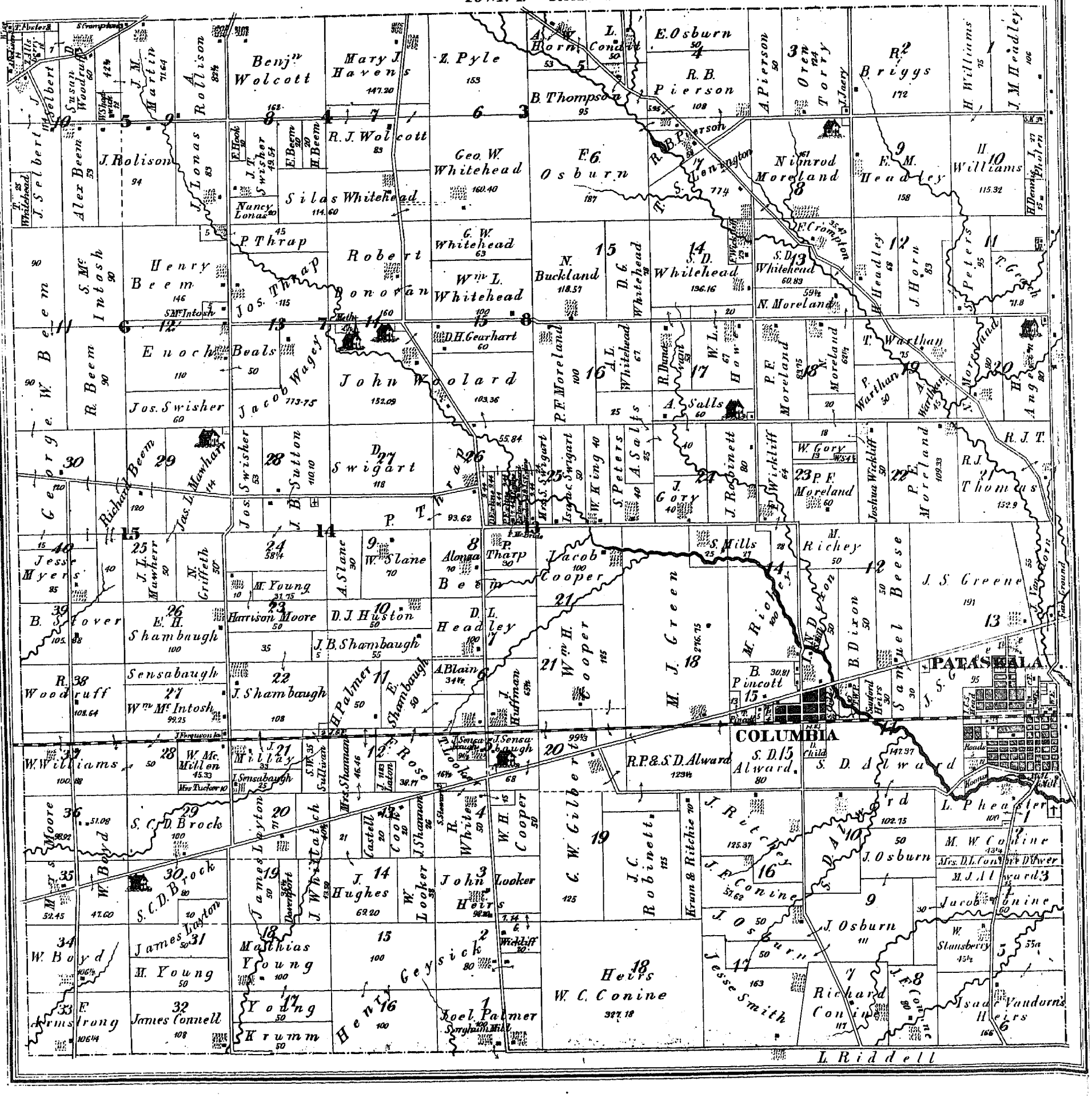
MAP OF LICKING TOWNSHIP

Town 1 Range XIX, & Township XIX, Range XVI. By E. S. Lawrence.


LICKING CREEK
TOWN 1 RANGE XIX
TOWN XIX RANGE XVI
R. R.
OLD WAMP RISE
BIG SPRING
NEW WOODLAWN PLACE
REFUGEE LINE
NATIONAL PIKE
COUNTY LINE
RESERVOIR
PERRY COUNTY
JACKSONTOWN
NEWARK
SUMMERSET & STRAITSVILLE
Hiram Eagle
T. B. Cochran
Chas Hendren
Abraham Brubaker
J. Kinney
Asa Goodwin
Reuben Coffman
Coffman
Benjamin Green
Wesley
Jacob Beaver
Levi Crist
Jehiel Fedrick
Simeon Bruner
James Davis
Henry M. Keller
Barnabas Mc Lean
Rufus Wing
Jesse R. Moore
Jos. Swartz
John Brumback
Geo. Griffith
Albert Orr
Orren Brown
Noah Slotts
Sturgeon & Brown
Timothy Sturgeon
John Tavener
Jeremiah Alspach
Hummell Heirs
Jos. J. Moore
Isaac Varner
Jasper Sutton
Gideon Sutton
Daniel Van Voorhees
E. D. Sands
Jeremiah Grove
Benj. Grove
Joseph Davis
Mrs Richardson
W. Gutridge
J. Grove
Isaac Swisher
Andrew Beard
Michael Swisher
D. & M. Jones
W. D. Smith
Jos. Swartz
J. Smith
Solomon Smith
Elias Fodyell
F. Crist
Geo. Griffith
Harrison Griffith
Harvey Griffith
Wm. Packer
Mrs. Saul Hupp
James Richardson
Jacob Brubaker
Wm. House
J. House
W. House
D. Green
Levi Crist
Jehiel Fedrick
Geo. Boundy
Simeon Bruner
Geo. Gray
Jas T. Tavenar
Rebecca Jary
Jos. Swartz
Wm. Boring
Orren Brown
Noah Slotts
Albert Orr
Sturgeon & Brown
Timothy Sturgeon
John Tavener
Jeremiah Alspach
Hummell Heirs
F. H. Talbott
Holtsberry
Jos. Swartz
Elias Fodyell
F. Crist
J. Green
T. Green Est.
E. Frymire
Thomas Foley
Levi Crist
Jos. Swartz
Albert Orr
A. Orr
Wm. Packer
Timothy Sturgeon
John Tavener
Jeremiah Alspach
Hummell Heirs
J. & Wm Good
Jas. Davis
Rebecca Jary
Jos. Swartz
Wm. Boring
Orren Brown
Noah Slotts
Sturgeon & Brown
Timothy Sturgeon
John Tavener
Jeremiah Alspach
Hummell Heirs
J. & Wm Good
Jos. Swartz
Albert Orr

MAP OF LIMA TOWNSHIP

TOWN 1 - RANGE 15.



MAP OF MADISON TOWNSHIP

T. 2. - R. 11.

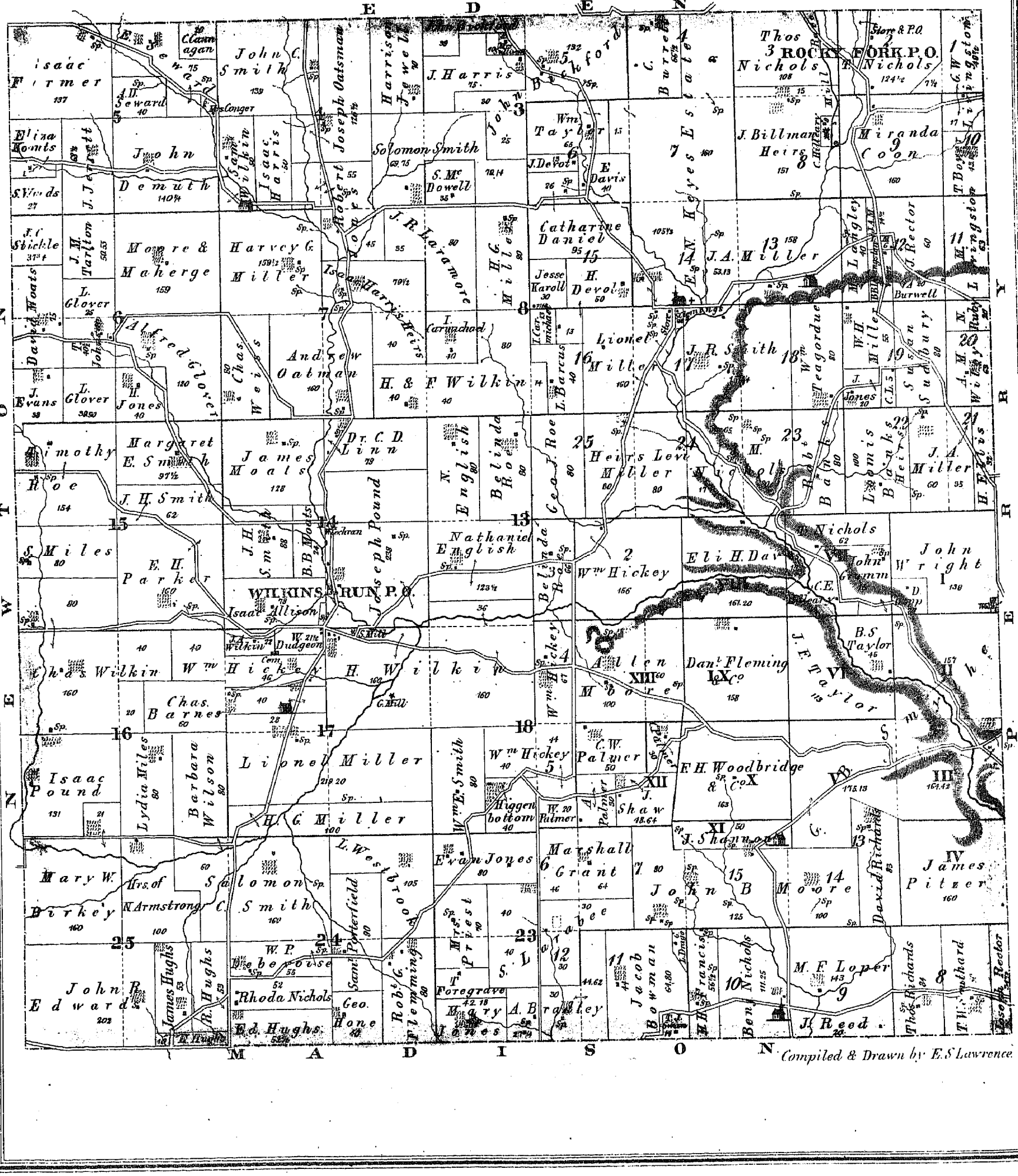
Qr. 2.

Qr. 1.

By Levi C. Williams

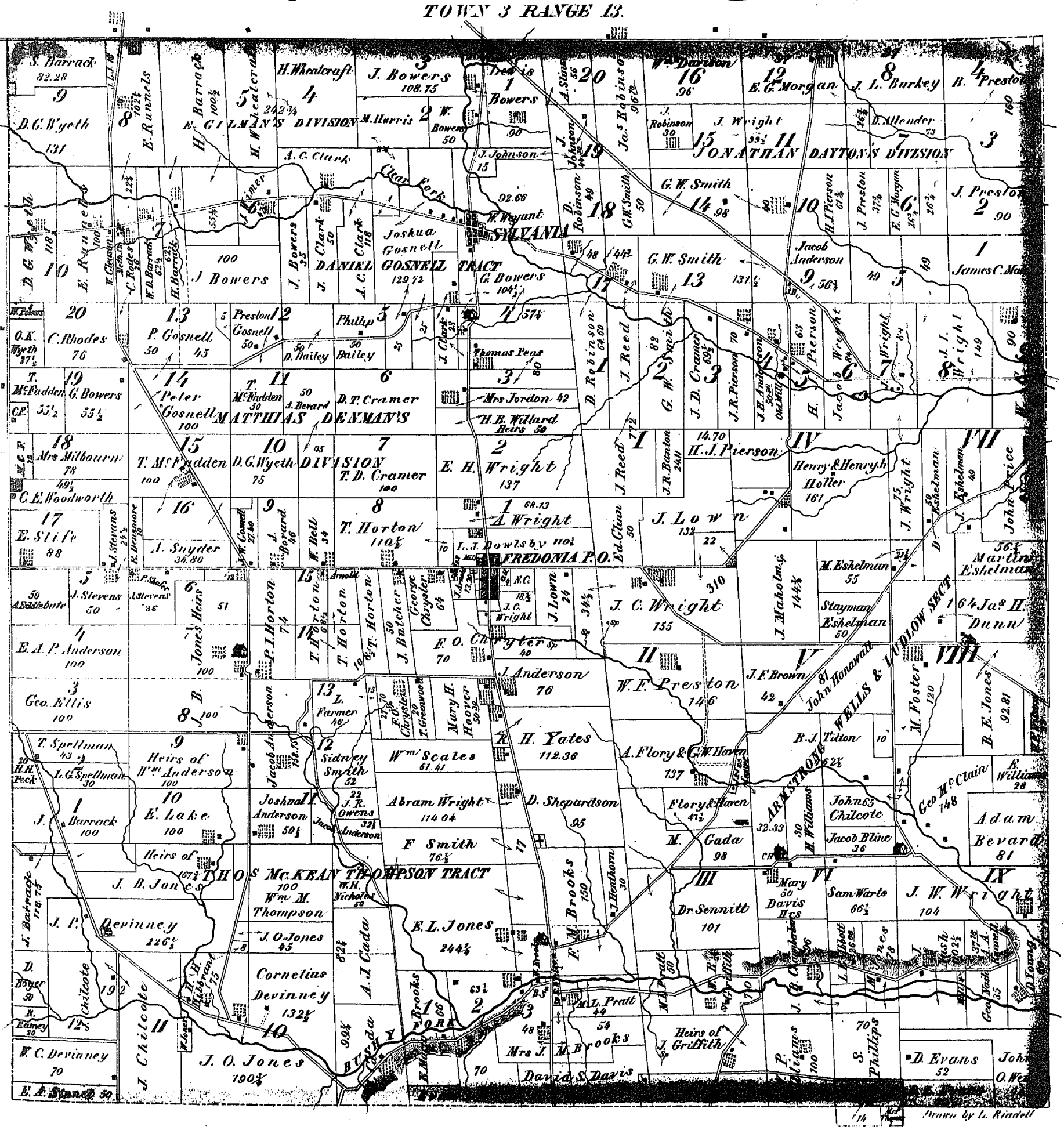
MAP OF MARYANN TOWNSHIP

TOWN III RANGE XI.



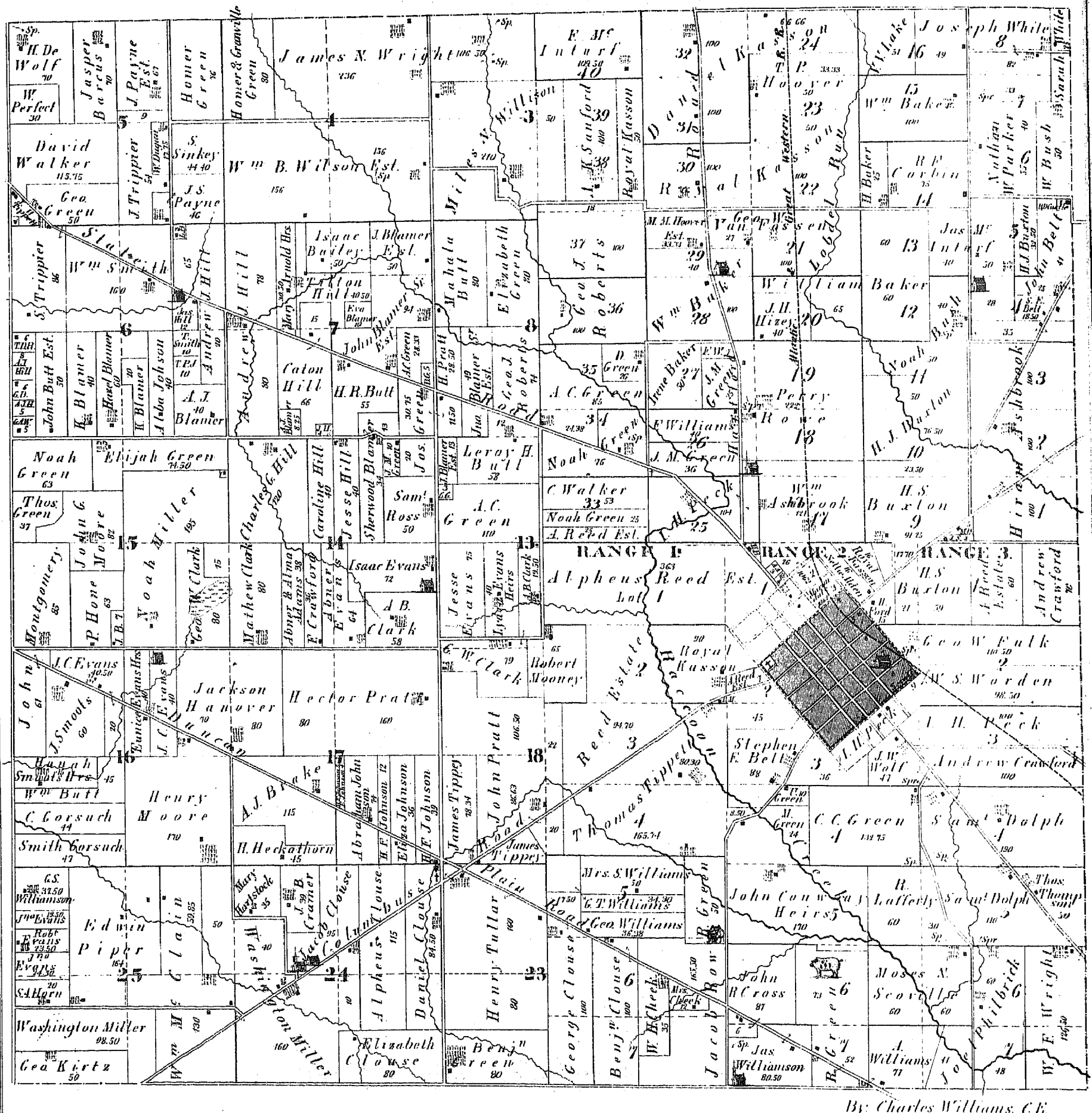
MAP OF Mc KEAN TOWNSHIP

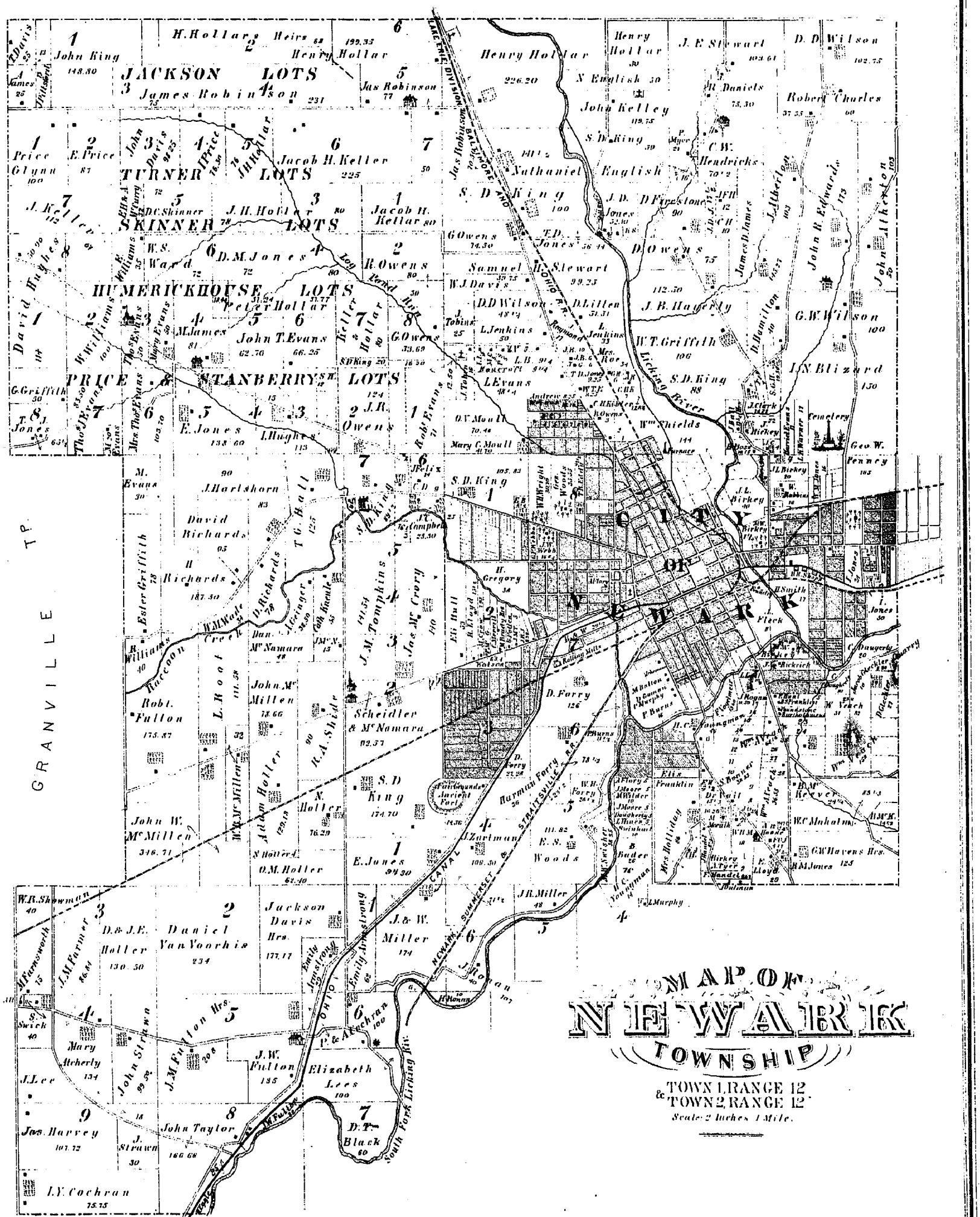
TOWN 3 RANGE 13.



MAP OF MONROE TOWNSHIP

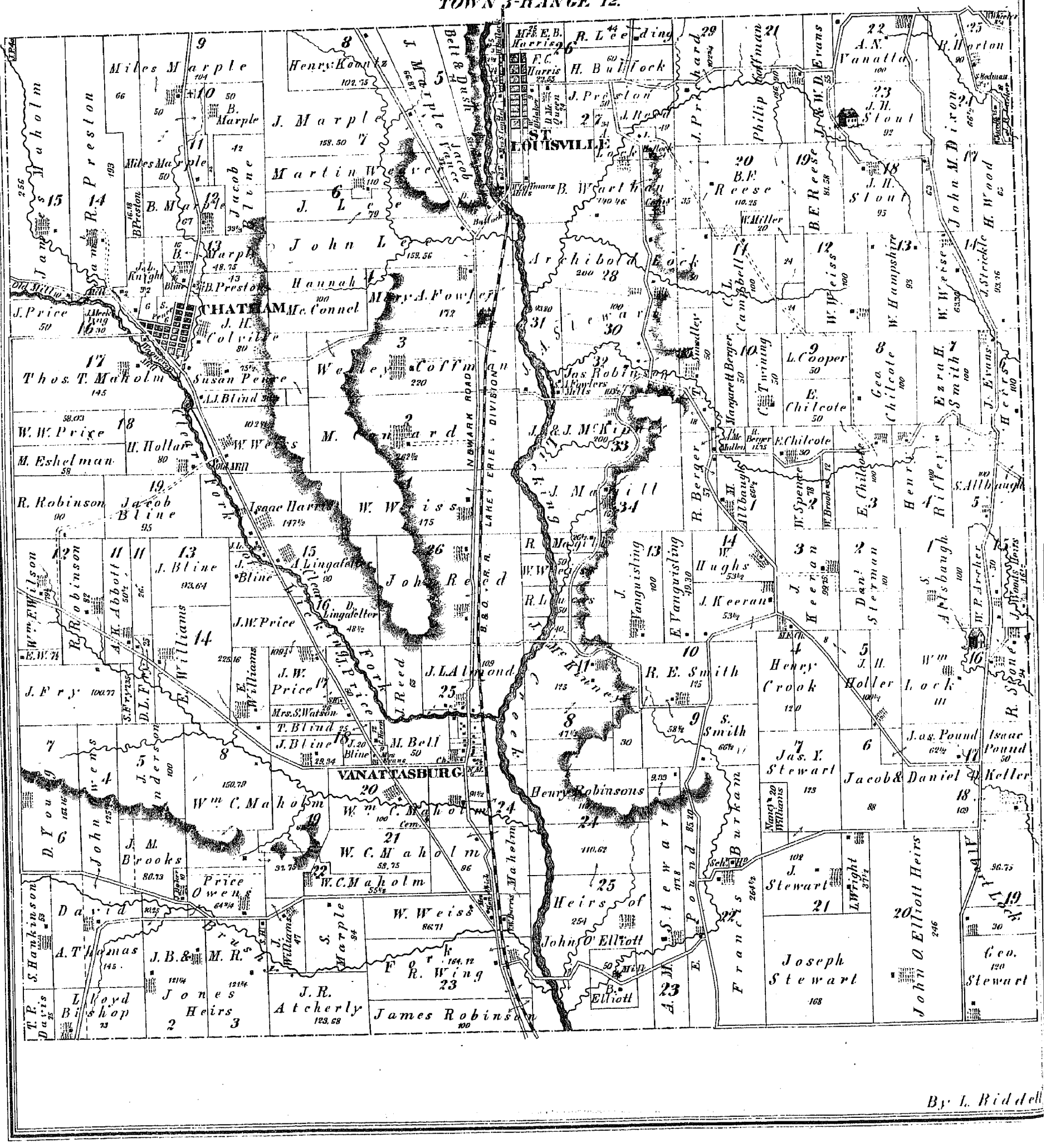
TOWN 3 - RANGE 15.


RANGE 1
RANGE 2
RANGE 3
Alpheus Reed Est. Lot 1
Thomas Tippett Lot 4
Reed Estate Lot 3
Royal Russell Lot 2
Great Labadie Run
Great Williams Creek
Road from Plain to Tullar
Road from Tullar to Miller
Road from Miller to Clarksville
Road from Clarksville to Plain


JACKSON LOTS
TURNER LOTS
SKINNER LOTS
HUMERICKHOUSE LOTS
PRICE & STANBERRYS LOTS
JACKSON TOWNSHIP
TURNER TOWNSHIP
SKINNER TOWNSHIP
HUMERICKHOUSE TOWNSHIP
PRICE & STANBERRYS TOWNSHIP
NEWARK CITY
GRANVILLE
LAKE ERIE DIVISION BALTIMORE AND OHIO R.R.
Licking River
CANAL
NEWARK SUMMERSET
Raccoon Creek
South Fork Licking Riv.
MAP OF NEWARK TOWNSHIP
TOWN 1, RANGE 12
& TOWN 2, RANGE 12
Scale 2 Inches 1 Mile.

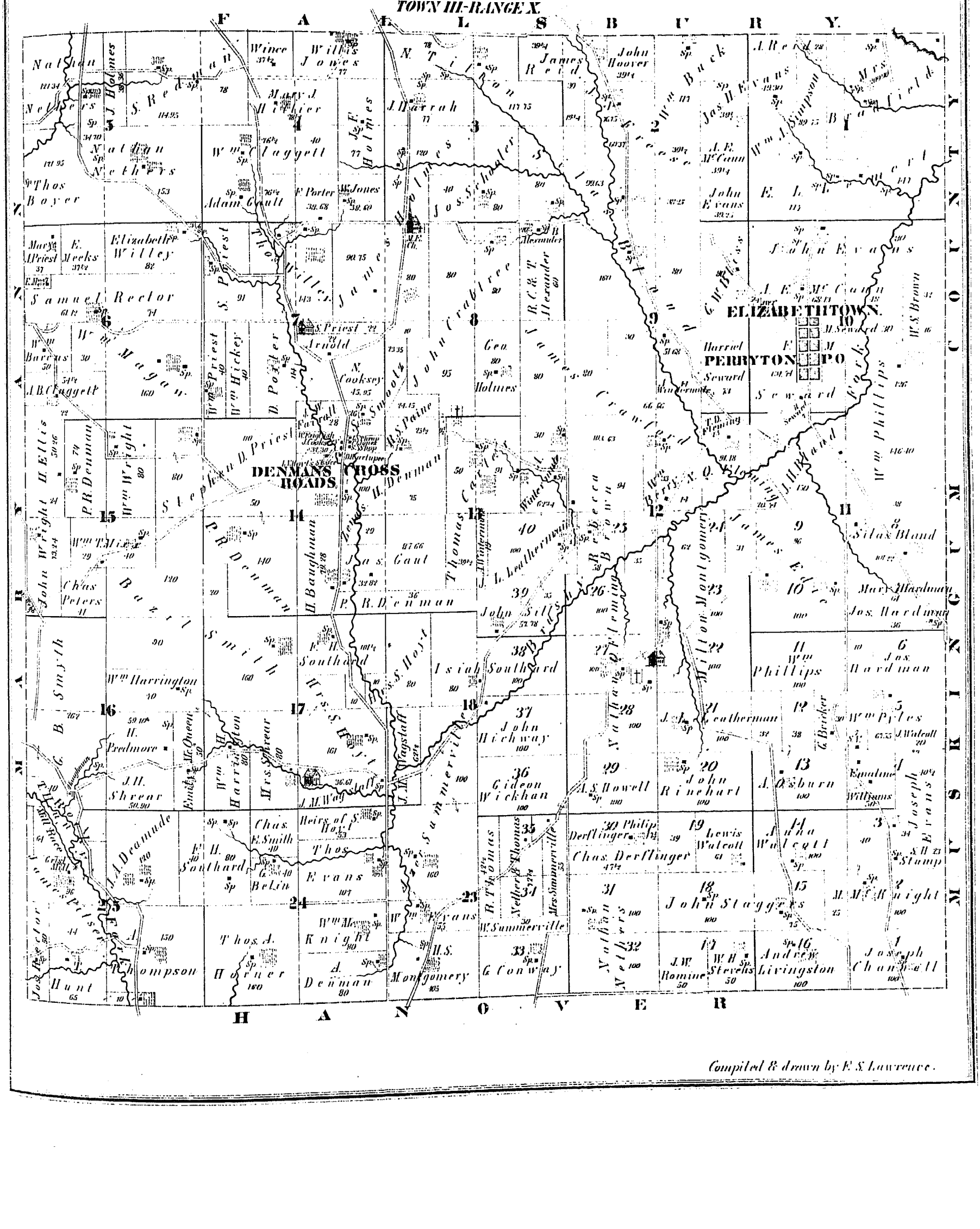
MAP OF NEWTON TOWNSHIP

TOWN 3-RANGE 12.


ST. LOUISVILLE
CHATHAM
VANATTASBURG
Miles Marple
Henry Kountz
J. Marple
Martin Weaver
J. Lee
John Lee
Hannah McConnel
Mary A. Fowler
Archibold Lock
Wesley Coffman
Susan Peirce
Jas Robinson
Thos. T. Malholm
W. W. Price
H. Hollard
M. Eshelman
R. Robinson
Jacob Bline
Isaac Harris
W. Weiss
J. & J. McKibben
J. Bline
A. Lingafelter
John Reed
J. W. Price
J. L. Almond
R. E. Smith
Henry Crook
Holler Lock
Jas. Y. Stewart
Jacob & Daniel Keller
Wm. C. Malholm
W. C. Malholm
Henry Robinsons
Heirs of John O. Elliott
Joseph Stewart
John O. Elliott Heirs
Geo. Stewart
J. M. Brooks
Price Owens
David Thomas
J. B. & M. R. Jones Heirs
Lloyd Bishop
J. R. Atcherly
James Robinson
R. Berger
E. Chilcote
Ezra H. Smith
Henry Riffey
S. Allbaugh
J. H. Stout
B. E. Reese
Philip Hoffman
J. Preston
J. Reed
B. Warthen
Wm. E. Wilson
R. Robinson
A. K. Abbott
E. Williams
J. F. y
D. Fouts
John Owens
J. Williams
S. Marple
F. R. Wing
Malholm
Burkam
Pound
Frances
Stewart
Jas. Pound
Isaac Pound
Wm. Lock
Geo. Chilcote
L. Cooper
E. Chilcote
Margaret Berger
C. Twining
C. L. Campbell
W. Weiss
W. Hampshire
W. Weiss
J. Evans Heirs
H. Wood
J. Strickle
John M. Dixon
R. Horton
A. N. Vanatta
J. H. Stout
Dan'l Sterman
J. Keeran
E. Vanguisling
J. Vanguisling
W. Hughs
J. Spence
W. Brooks
S. Allbaugh
Wm. Archer
R. Stone
Geo. Stewart
T. P. Davis
S. Hankinson
Wm. E. Wilson
Mrs. S. Watson
T. Blind
J. Bline
M. Bell
Nancy Williams
L. W. Wright
Sch. H.
Old Mill
Mill
Cem.
Ch.
Depot
P. O.
Tavern
Store
Miller
Shoemaker
Carpenter
Blacksmith
Wagon Shop
Cooper Shop
Tannery
Saw Mill
Grist Mill
Woolen Mill
Furnace
Iron Mine
Coal Bank
Quarry
Lime Kiln
Brick Yard
Pottery
Creamery
Cheese Factory
Distillery
Brewery
Foundry
Machine Shop
Carriage Shop
Harness Shop
Shoe Shop
Tailor Shop
Barber Shop
Blacksmith Shop

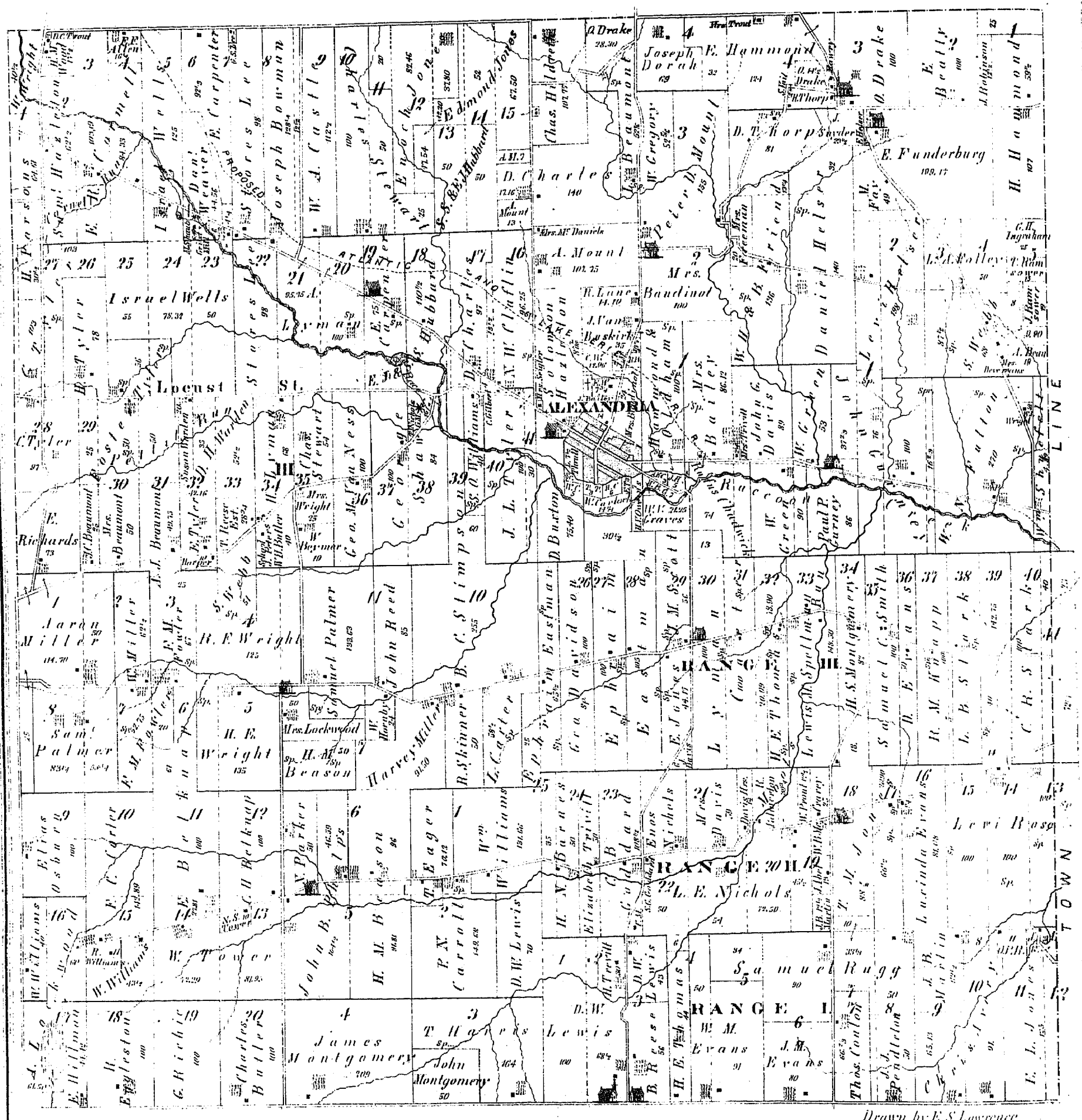
MAP OF PERRY TOWNSHIP

TOWN III-RANGE X.



MAP OF ST. ALBANS TOWNSHIP

TOWN 11. RANGE XIV.



Map of UNION TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches per Mile.

Compiled and Drawn by E.S.Lawrence

TOWN 1 RANGE XIII

T. I. R. XII

TOWN XVII RANGE XVIII

UNION STATION

LURAY

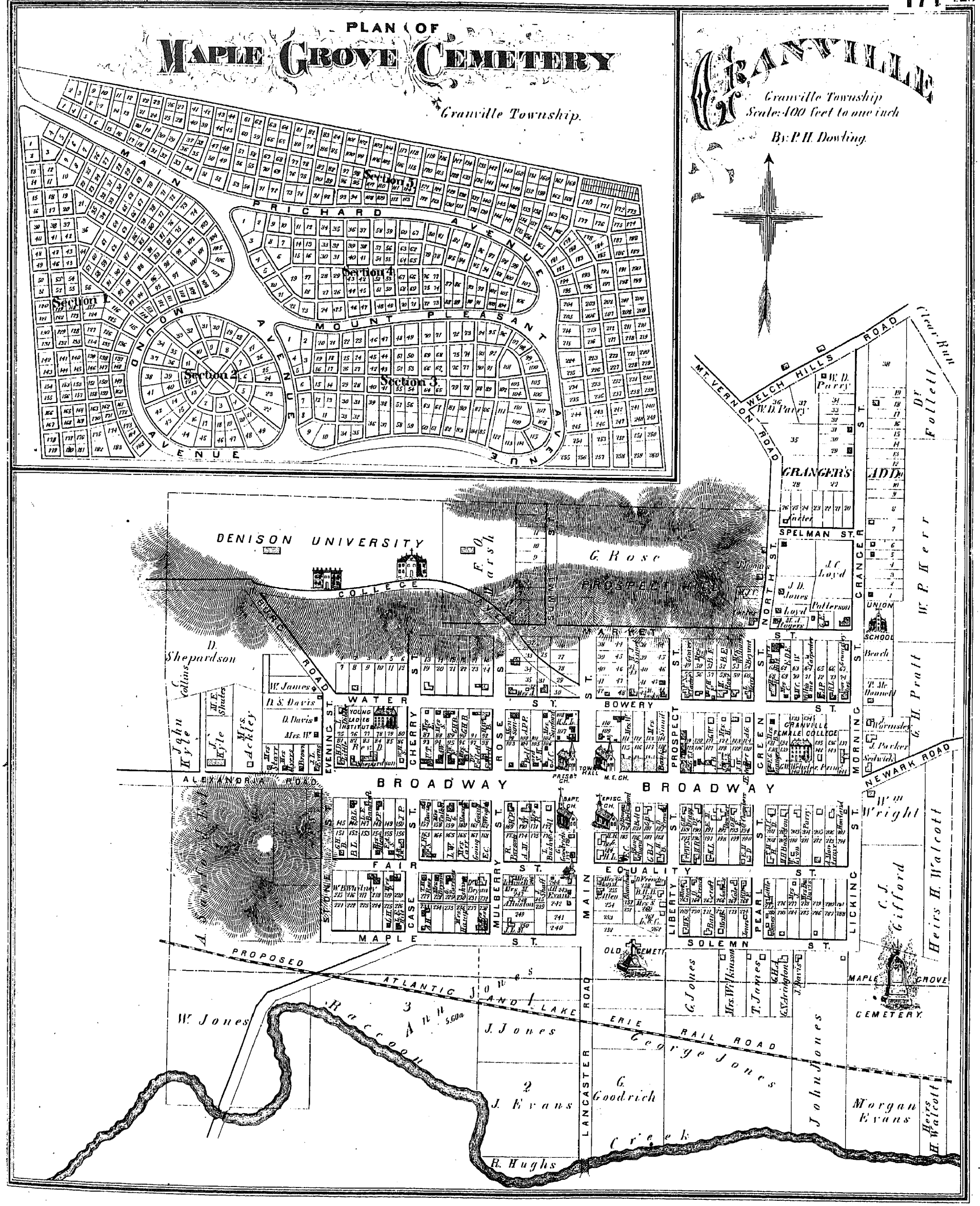
HEBRON

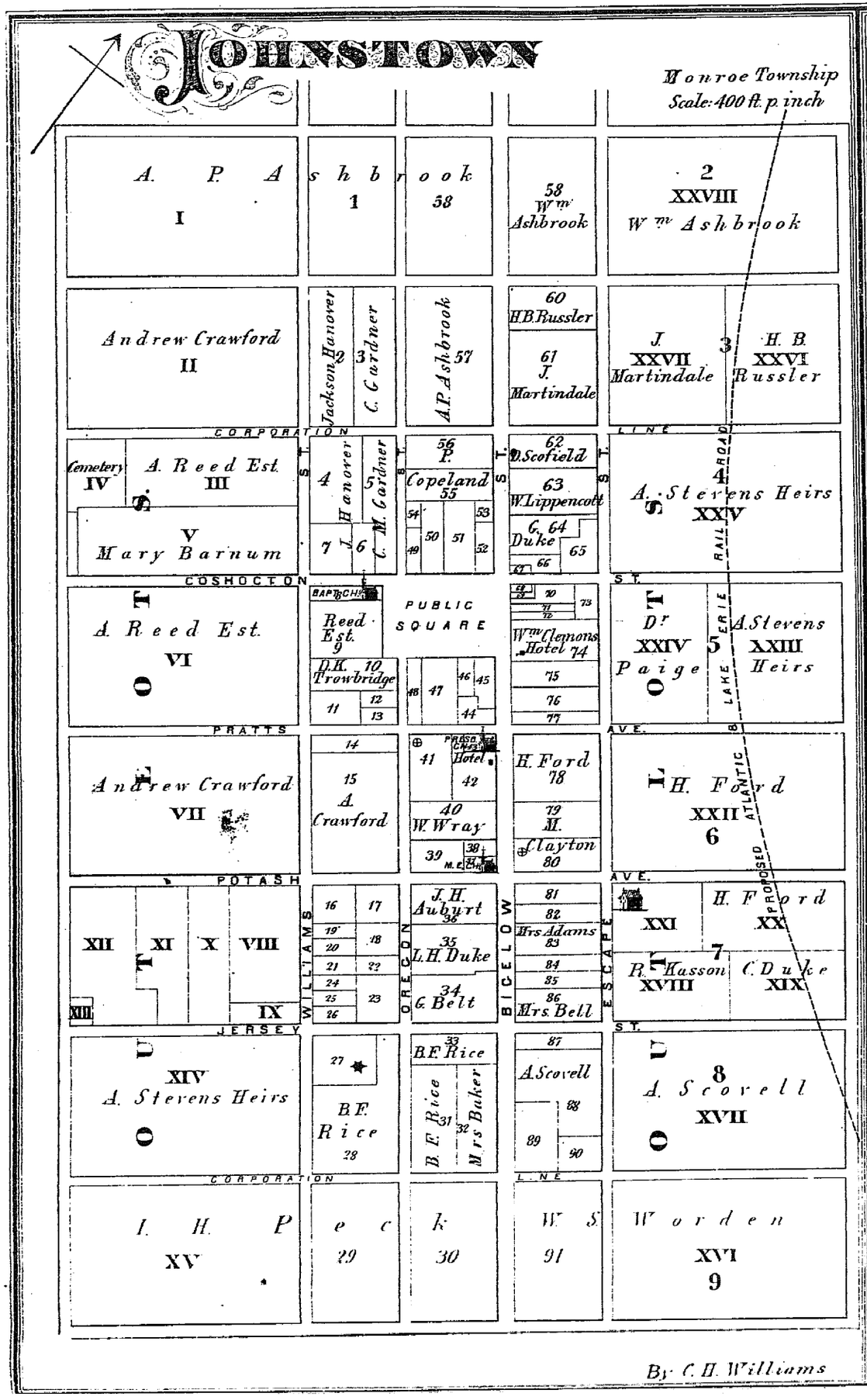
NATIONAL PIKE

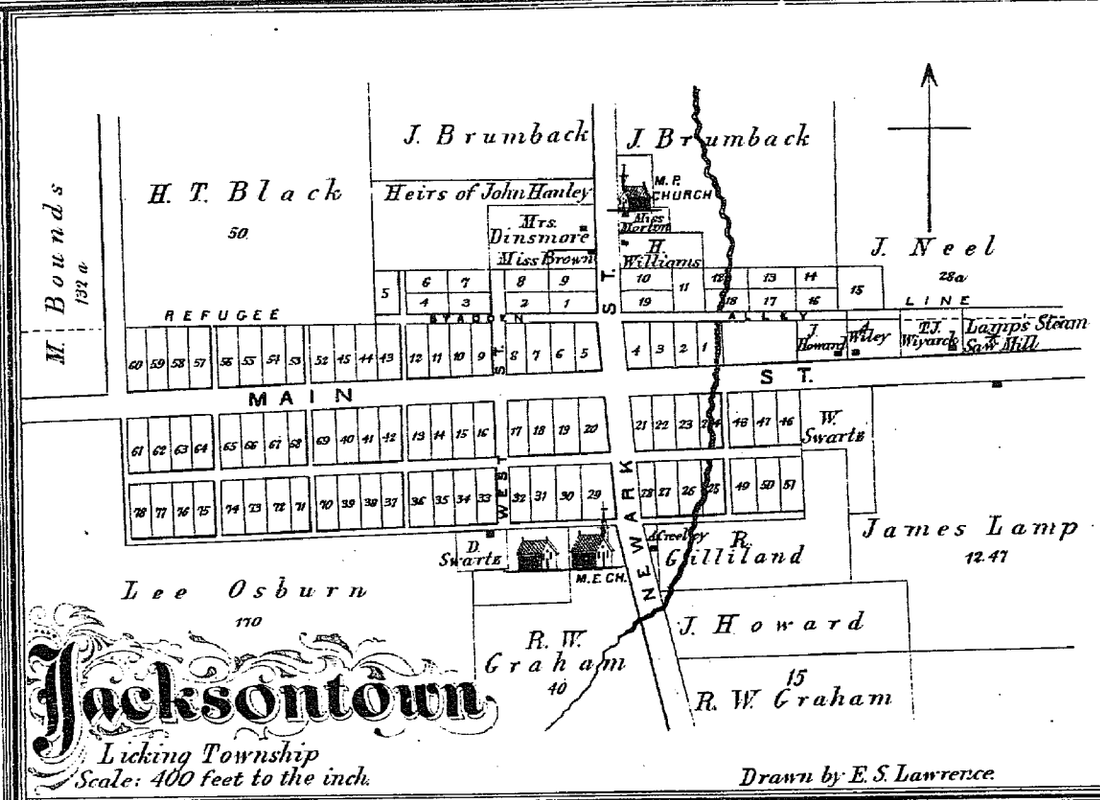
REFUGEE LINE

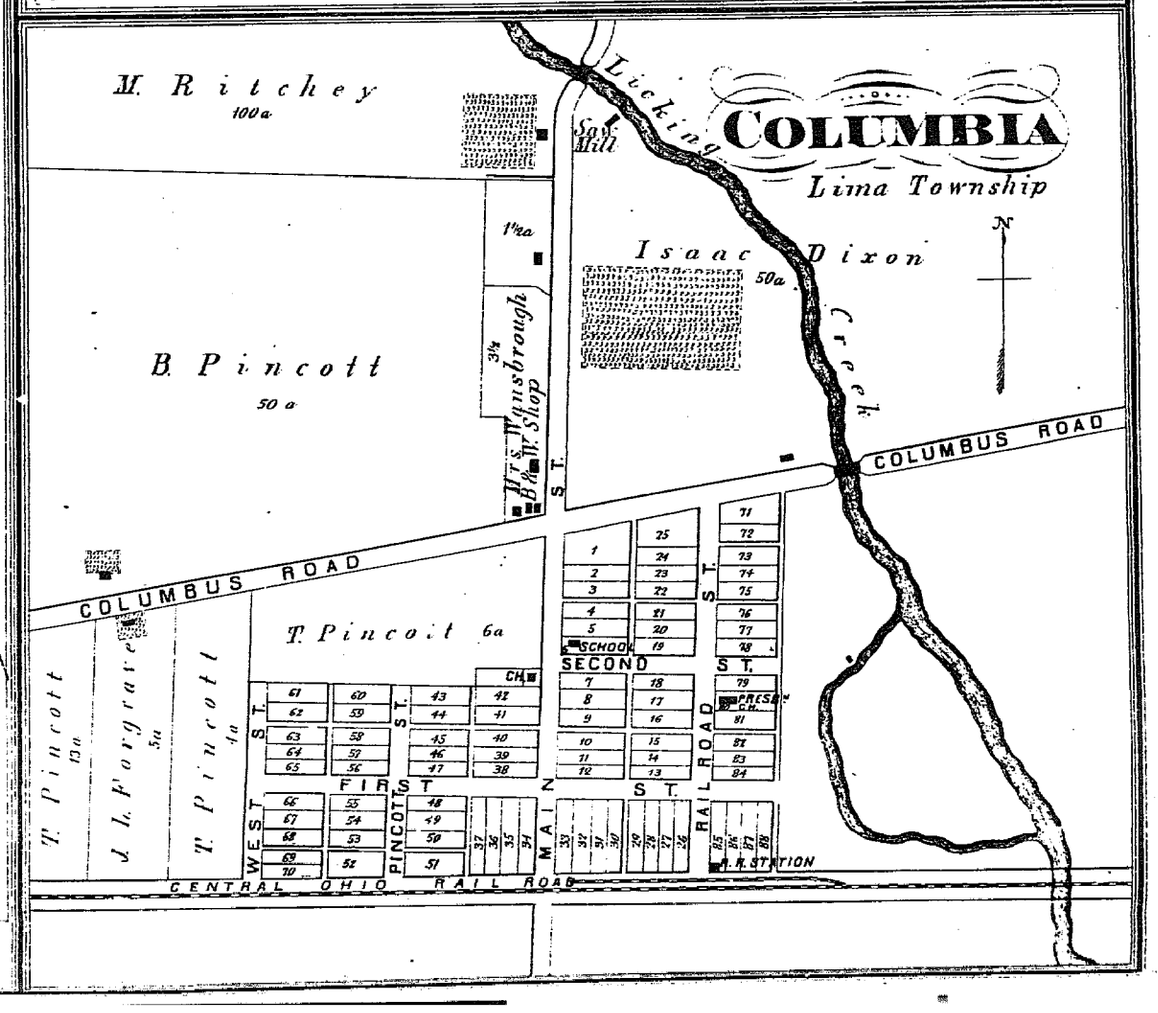
RESERVOIR

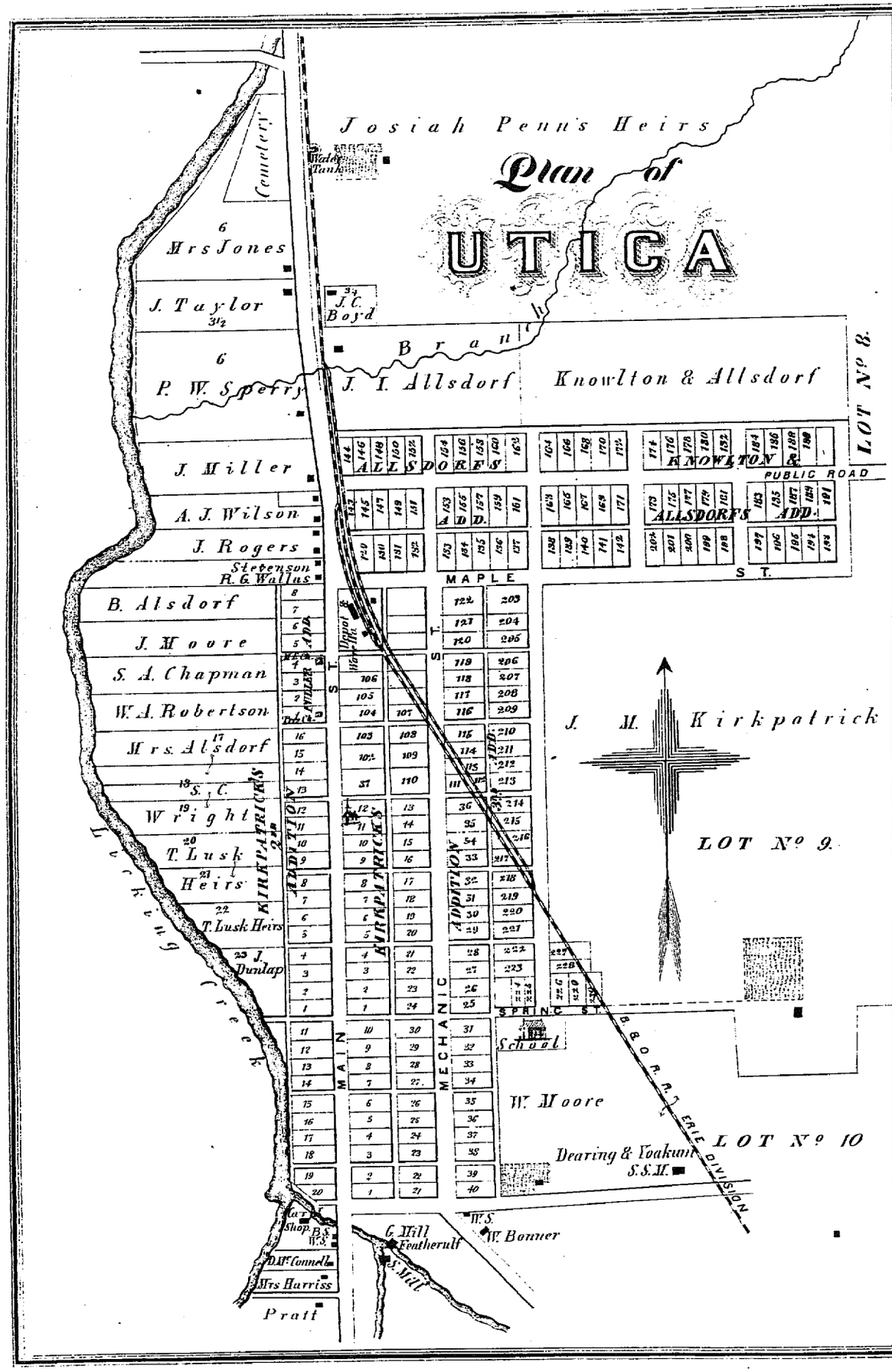

MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
TP. IV. RANGE XII
Scale 2½ Inches to 1 Mile.
UTICA
SMOOTS LAKE
PRAIRIE LAKE
North Fork Licking
B & O R R LAKE ERIE DIVISION
NEWARK ROAD
Lake Fork
Knowlton & Altsdorf
Old Tannery
Stone Quarry
Compiled & Drawn L. Riddell

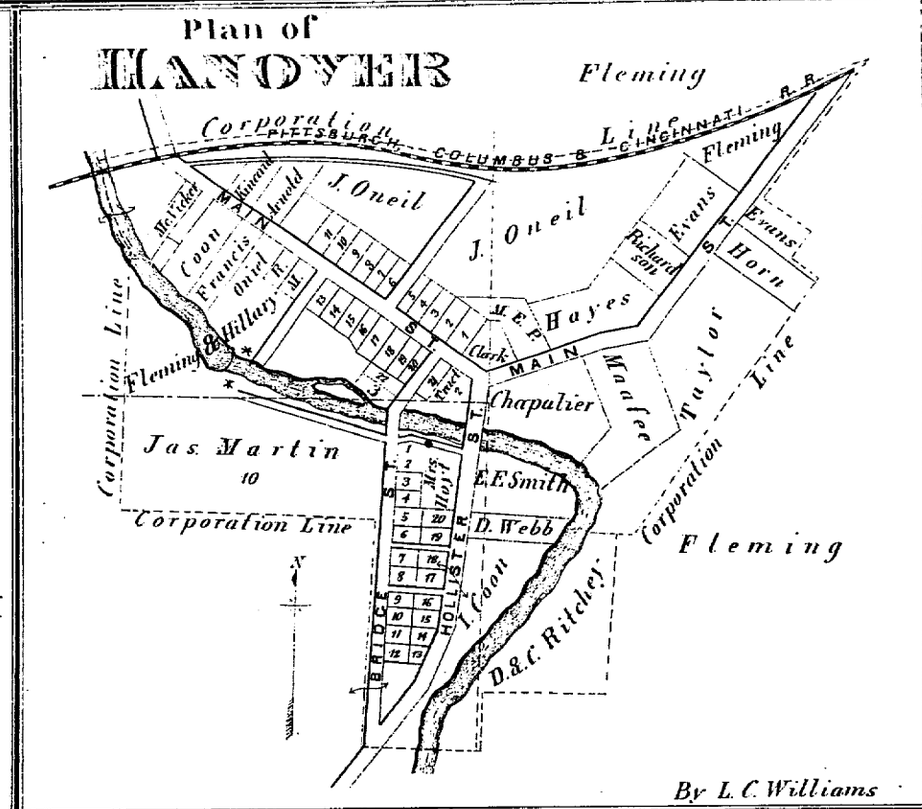

PLAN OF
MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY
Granville Township.
GRANVILLE
Granville Township
Scale: 400 feet to one inch
By: P. H. Dowling.
MAIN
PRICHARD AVENUE
MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE
Section 1
Section 2
Section 3
Section 4
Section 5
DENISON UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE
G. Rose
PROSPECT HILL
MARKET ST.
WATER ST.
BOWERY ST.
BROADWAY
FAIR ST.
EQUALITY ST.
MAPLE ST.
SOLEMN ST.
EVENING ST.
CHERRY ST.
ROSE ST.
PROSPECT ST.
GREEN ST.
MORNING ST.
CASE ST.
MULBERRY ST.
LIBERTY ST.
PEARL ST.
LICKING ST.
MAIN ST.
NORTH ST.
SPELMAN ST.
CRANGE ST.
WELCH HILLS ROAD
MT. VERNON ROAD
GRANGER'S ADD.
GRANVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE
TOWN HALL
M. E. CH.
PRESB. CH.
BAPT. CH.
EPISC. CH.
OLD CEMETY
MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY
ALEXANDRIA ROAD
NEWARK ROAD
LANCASTER ROAD
PROPOSED ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE RAIL ROAD
Raccoon Creek
George Jones
John Jones
Morgan Evans
Heirs H. Walcott
C. J. Gifford
Wm Wright
G. H. Pratt
W. P. Kerr
Dr. Follett
Clear Run
W. Jones
J. Jones
J. Evans
R. Hughs
G. Goodrich
G. Jones
T. James
D. Shepardson
John Kyle
Mrs. Ackley
W. James
D. S. Davis
D. Davis
Mrs. W.
J. Kyle
J. D. Jones
J. C. Loyd
Patterson
W. D. Parry
Carter
Beach
T. McDonnell
J. Parker
Sedwick
Young Ladies Institute


JOHNSTOWN
Monroe Township
Scale: 400 ft. p. inch
A. P. Ashbrook
I
1
58
58 Wm Ashbrook
2 XXVIII Wm Ashbrook
Andrew Crawford
II
Jackson Hanover 2
3 C. Gardner
A.P. Ashbrook 57
60 H.B. Russler
61 J. Martindale
J. XXVII Martindale
3
H. B. XXVI Russler
CORPORATION LINE
Cemetery IV
A. Reed Est. III
4 J. Hanover
5 C. M. Gardner
56 P. Copeland 55
62 D. Scofield
63 W. Lippencott
G. 64 Duke
65
4 A. Stevens Heirs XXV
V Mary Barnum
7
6
COSHOCTON ST.
A. Reed Est. VI
BAPT. CH.
Reed Est. 9
D.K. 10 Trowbridge
PUBLIC SQUARE
Wm Clemons Hotel 74
Dr XXIV Paige
5
A. Stevens XXIII Heirs
PRATTS AVE.
Andrew Crawford VII
14
15 A. Crawford
41
PRESB. CH.
Hotel 42
40 W. Wray
39
H. Ford 78
79 M. Clayton 80
H. Ford XXII 6
POTASH AVE.
XII
XI
X
VIII
XIII
IX
WILLIAMS
OREGON
BICELOW
ESCAPE
J. H. Auburt 36
35 L. H. Duke
34 G. Belt
81
82 Mrs Adams 83
84
85
86 Mrs. Bell
XXI
H. Ford XX
7
R. Kasson XVIII
C. Duke XIX
JERSEY ST.
XIV A. Stevens Heirs
27
B.F. Rice 28
33 B.F. Rice
B.F. Rice 31
32 Mrs Baker
87 A. Scovell
88
89
90
8 A. Scovell XVII
CORPORATION LINE
I. H. Peck XV
29
30
W. S. 91
Worden XVI 9
PROPOSED ATLANTIC & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD
By C. H. Williams

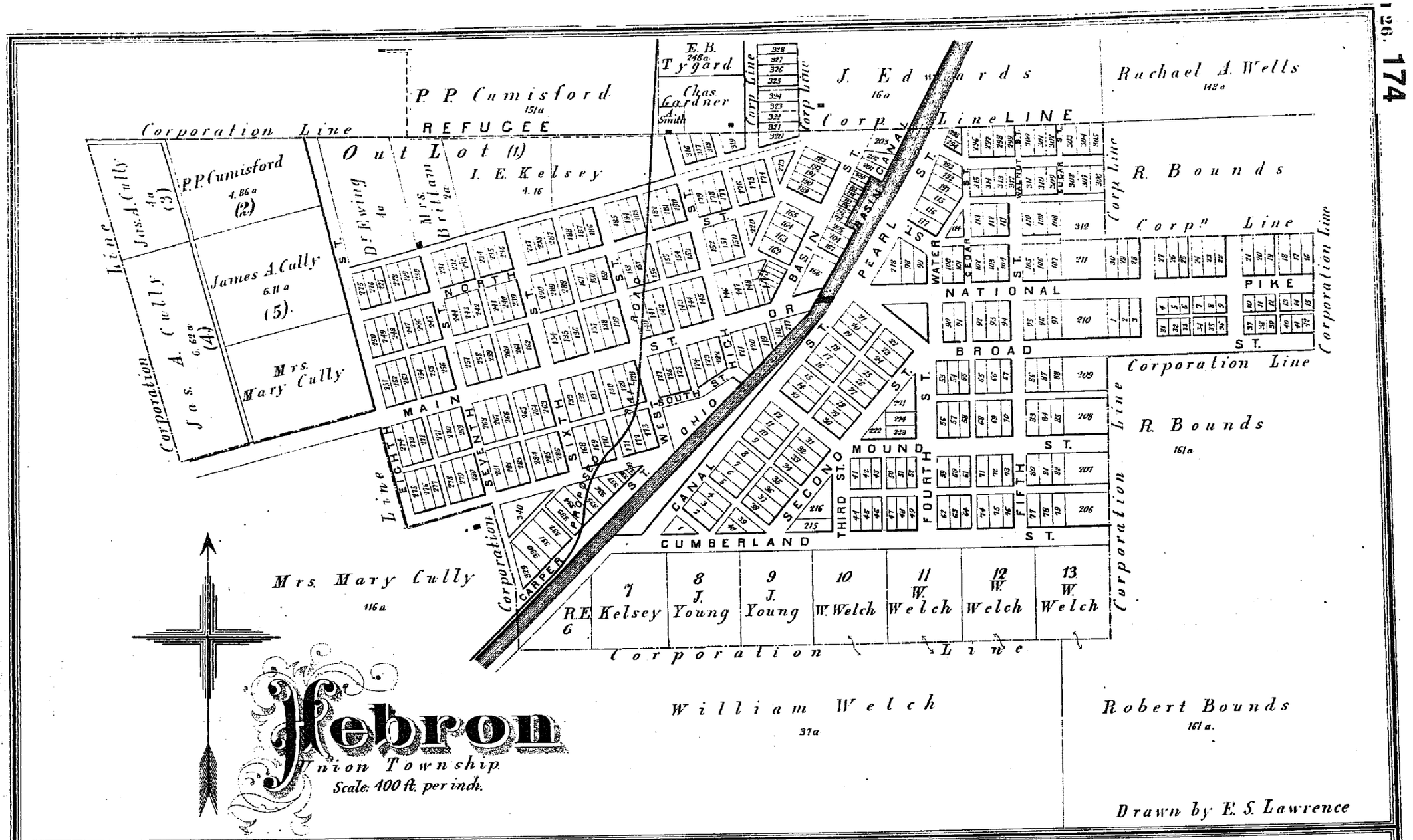

Jacksontown
Licking Township
Scale: 400 feet to the inch.
Drawn by E. S. Lawrence.
M. Bounds 132 a
H. T. Black 50
J. Brumback
Heirs of John Hanley
Mrs. Dinsmore
Miss Brown
M. P. CHURCH
Miss Morton
H. Williams
J. Neel 28a
REFUGEE
STADDEN
ALLEY
LINE
J. Howard
Wiley
T.J. Wiyarck
Lamps Steam Saw Mill
MAIN ST.
W. Swartz
WEST ST.
NEWARK ST.
D. Swartz
M.E. CH.
Creeley
R. Gilliland
James Lamp 12.47
Lee Osburn 170
R. W. Graham 40
J. Howard
15 R. W. Graham

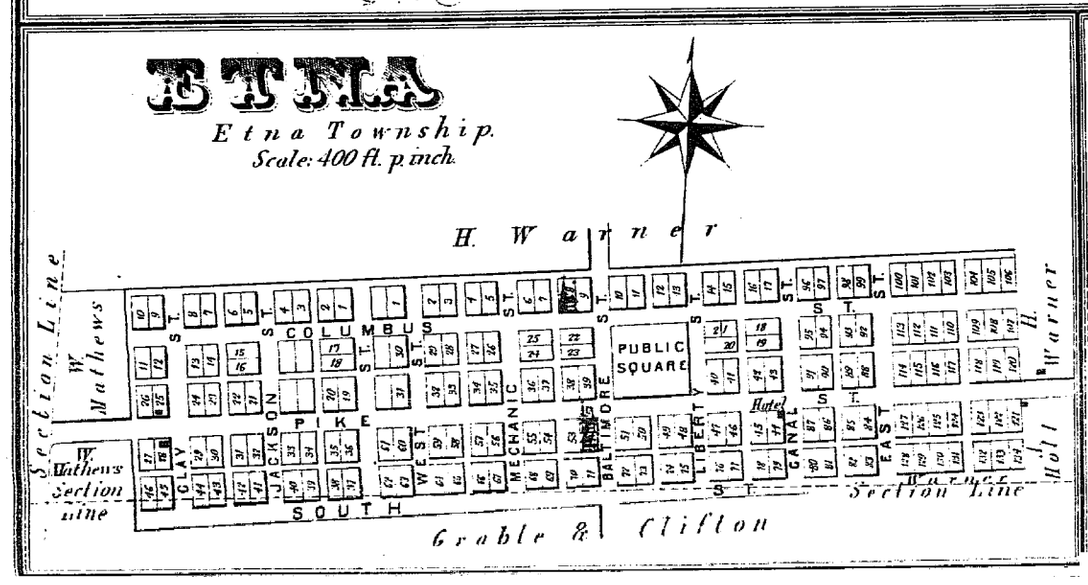

COLUMBIA
Lima Township
Licking Creek
M. Ritchey 100a
Saw Mill
Isaac Dixon 50a
B. Pincott 50 a
1½a
3½
Mrs. Wansbrough
B. & W. Shop
COLUMBUS ROAD
T. Pincott 6a
T. Pincott 13a
J. L. Forgrave 5a
T. Pincott 4a
SECOND ST.
SCHOOL
PRESB. CH.
FIRST ST.
WEST ST.
PINCOTT ST.
MAIN ST.
RAILROAD ST.
R. R. STATION
CENTRAL OHIO RAIL ROAD

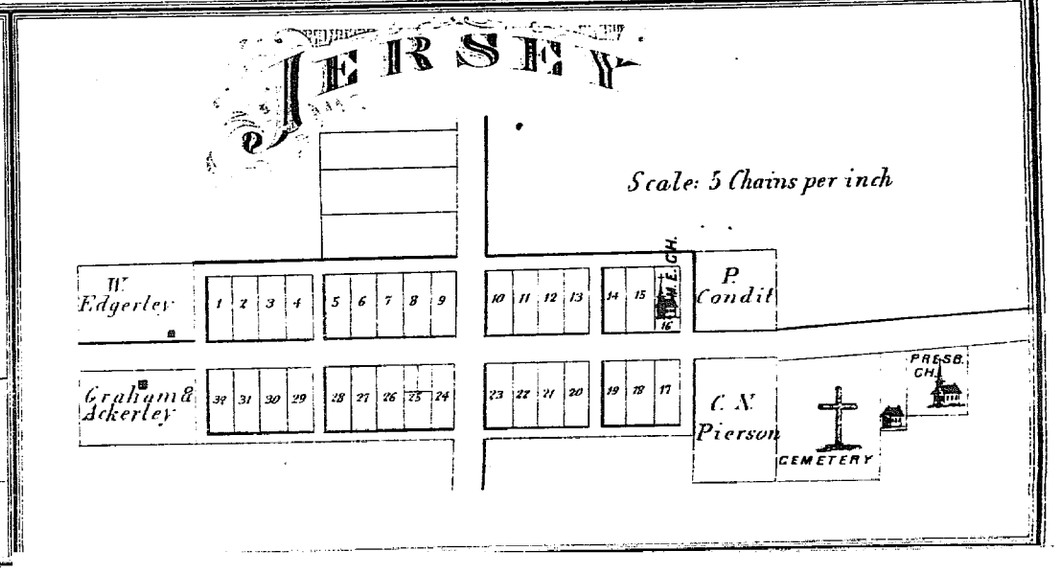

Plan of
UTICA
Josiah Penn's Heirs
Cemetery
Water Tank
Mrs Jones
J. Taylor
J. C. Boyd
P. W. Sperry
J. I. Allsdorf
Knowlton & Allsdorf
LOT No 8.
J. Miller
A. J. Wilson
J. Rogers
Stevenson
R. G. Wallus
B. Alsdorf
J. Moore
S. A. Chapman
W. A. Robertson
Mrs. Alsdorf
S. C. Wright
T. Lusk Heirs
T. Lusk Heirs
J. Dunlap
ALLSDORFS ADD.
KNOWLTON & ALLSDORFS ADD.
PUBLIC ROAD
MAPLE ST.
MAIN ST.
MECHANIC ST.
KIRKPATRICKS ADDITION
J. M. Kirkpatrick
LOT No 9.
SPRING ST.
School
W. Moore
Dearing & Yoakum S.S.M.
LOT No 10
B. & O. R. R. ERIE DIVISION
Licking Creek
G. Mill
Featherulf
W. Bonner
Mrs Harriss
Pratt

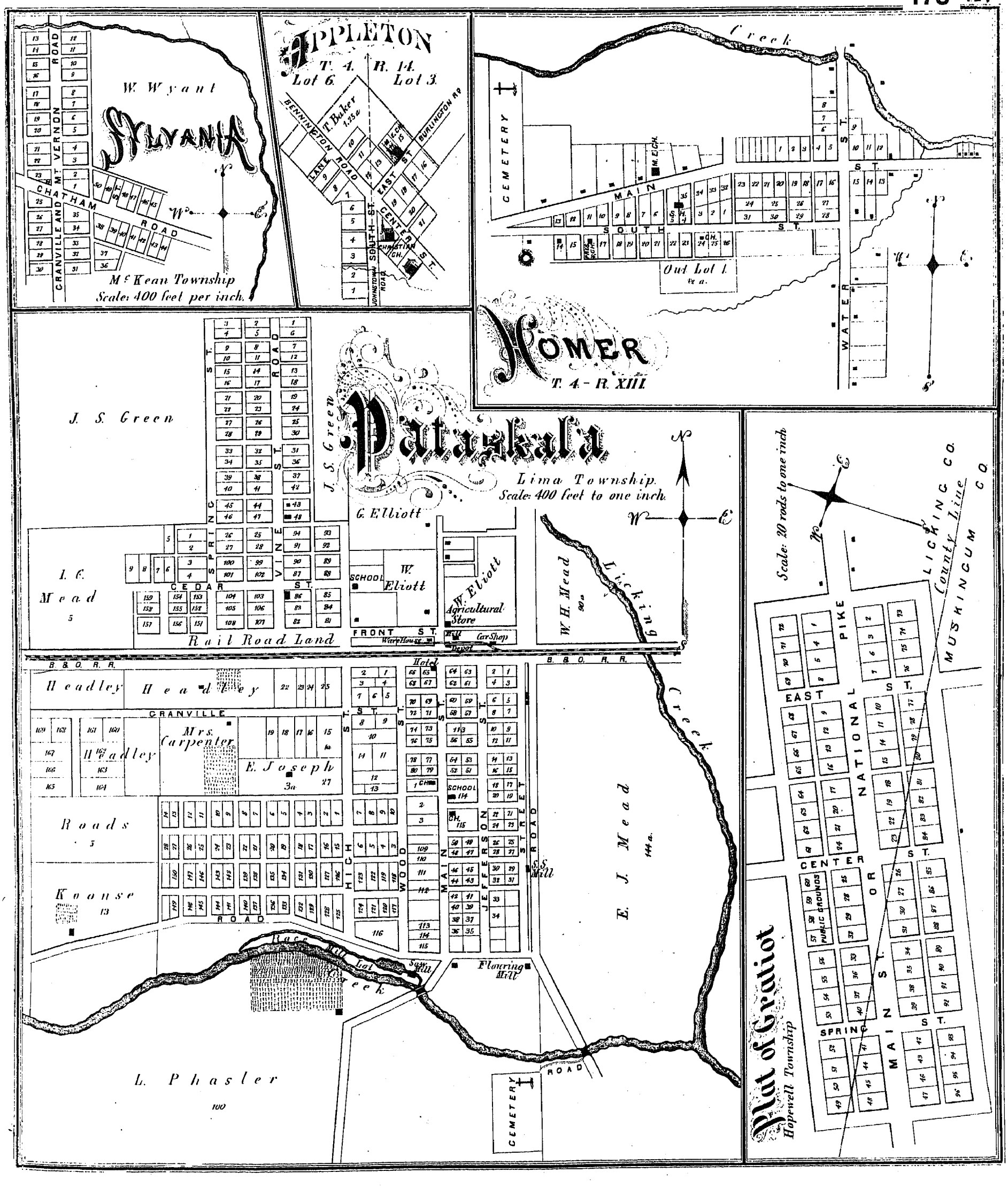

Plan of
HANOVER
Fleming
Corporation Line
PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R.R.
J. Oneil
J. Oneil
Evans
Horn
Hayes
Chapalier
Maafee
Taylor
Jas. Martin
E. E. Smith
D. Webb
I. Coon
D. & C. Ritchey
Fleming
Corporation Line
Corporation Line
Corporation Line
Fleming & Hillary
MAIN ST.
HOLLISTER ST.
BRIDGE ST.
By L. C. Williams

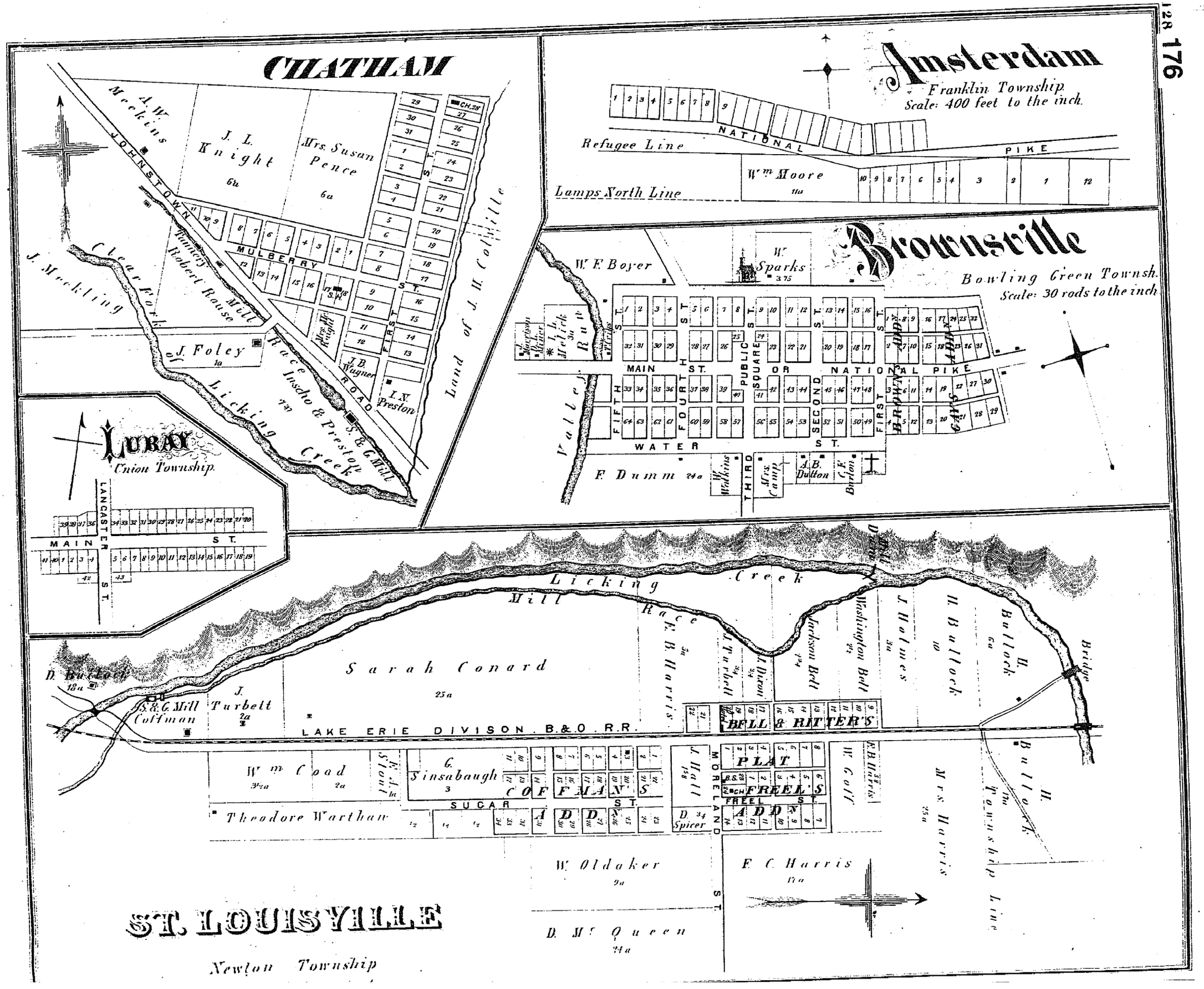

KIRKERSVILLE
T. 17 - R. XIX
Licking Creek
Licking Creek
Break Gate
COUNTY ROAD
South Fork Feeder to Ohio Canal
J. Channel
Steam Saw Mill
B. F. Jones
STONE ST.
FIFTH ST.
FOURTH ST.
THIRD ST.
CHANNEL ST.
SECOND ST.
HAMILTON ST.
NATIONAL ROAD
SCHOOL
Shaler
Mill Race
Break Gate
Road to Cemetery
B. F. Jones
W. Williams
Bloody Run


Hebron
Union Township.
Scale: 400 ft. per inch.
P. P. Cumisford
151a
REFUGEE
Corporation Line
Out Lot (1)
I. E. Kelsey
4.16
Dr Ewing
4a
Mrs. Brittan
2a
P.P. Cumisford
4.86a
(2)
James A. Cully
6.11a
(5)
Mrs. Mary Cully
Jas. A. Cully
4a
(3)
Jas. A. Cully
6.62a
(4)
E. B. Tygard
248a
Chas. Gardner
A. Smith
J. Edwards
16a
Corp. Line
Rachael A. Wells
148a
R. Bounds
Corpn Line
Corporation Line
NORTH
MAIN
EIGHTH
SEVENTH
SIXTH
SOUTH
WEST
OHIO
HIGH
ROAD
BASIN
CANAL
PEARL
WATER
CEDAR
WALNUT
SUGAR
NATIONAL
PIKE
BROAD
MOUND
FOURTH
FIFTH
THIRD
SECOND
CUMBERLAND
CARPER
PROPOSED
Mrs. Mary Cully
116a
R. Bounds
161a
R.E. 6
7 Kelsey
8 J. Young
9 J. Young
10 W. Welch
11 W. Welch
12 W. Welch
13 W. Welch
William Welch
37a
Robert Bounds
161a.
Drawn by E. S. Lawrence


ETNA
Etna Township.
Scale: 400 ft. p. inch.
H. Warner
W. Mathews
Section Line
COLUMBUS
PUBLIC SQUARE
PIKE
JACKSON
CLAY
WEST
MECHANIC
BALTIMORE
LIBERTY
CANAL
EAST
SOUTH
Hotel
Grable & Clifton


JERSEY
Scale: 5 Chains per inch
W. Edgerley
P. Condit
Graham & Ackerley
C. N. Pierson
CEMETERY
PRESB. CH.


W. Wyant
Sylvania
McKean Township
Scale: 400 feet per inch.
CHATHAM ROAD
CRANVILLE AND MT. VERNON ROAD
APPLETON
T. 4. R. 14.
Lot 6. Lot 3.
T. Baker
BENNINGTON ROAD
LANE
EAST ST.
BURLINGTON RD
CENTER ST.
SOUTH ST.
JOHNSTOWN ROAD
CHRISTIAN CH.
Creek
CEMETERY
MAIN ST.
SOUTH ST.
WATER ST.
Out Lot 1.
HOMER
T. 4 - R. XIII.
J. S. Green
Pataskala
Lima Township.
Scale: 400 feet to one inch.
G. Elliott
W. Eliott
SCHOOL
Agricultural Store
Car Shop
Depot
W. H. Mead
Licking Creek
I. C. Mead
Rail Road Land
CEDAR ST.
SPRING ST.
VINE ST.
FRONT ST.
B. & O. R. R.
Headley
CRANVILLE
Mrs. Carpenter
E. Joseph
Roads
Koonse
HIGH ST.
WOOD ST.
MAIN ST.
JEFFERSON ST.
STREET ROAD
Hotel
SCHOOL
S.S. Mill
E. J. Mead
Race Mill Lot
Saw Mill
Flouring Mill
L. Phasler
CEMETERY ROAD
Scale: 20 rods to one inch
LICKING CO.
County Line
MUSKINGUM CO.
PIKE
EAST ST.
NATIONAL
CENTER ST.
PUBLIC GROUNDS
MAIN ST.
SPRING ST.
Plat of Gratiot
Hopewell Township


CHATHAM
A. W. Meekins
J. L. Knight
Mrs. Susan Pence
JOHNSTOWN
MULBERRY
FIRST ST.
Tannery
Robert Rouse
Mill
Race
Inscho & Preston
S. & G. Mill
J. Meckling
Clear Fork of Licking Creek
J. Foley
J. B. Wagner
I. N. Preston
ROAD
Land of J. H. Colville
LUBAY
Union Township
LANCASTER ST.
MAIN ST.
Amsterdam
Franklin Township
Scale: 400 feet to the inch
Refugee Line
NATIONAL PIKE
Wm Moore
Lamps North Line
Brownsville
Bowling Green Townsh.
Scale: 30 rods to the inch
W. F. Boyer
W. Sparks
Valley Run
MAIN ST. OR NATIONAL PIKE
FIFTH ST.
FOURTH ST.
PUBLIC SQUARE ST.
SECOND ST.
FIRST ST.
BROWN ADDN.
GAYS ADDN.
WATER ST.
THIRD ST.
F. Dumm
W. Watkins
Mrs. Camp
A. B. Dutton
C. F. Burton
Licking Creek
Mill Race
Sarah Conard
D. Bullock
S. & G. Mill
Coffman
J. Turbett
LAKE ERIE DIVISON B.&O. R.R.
F. B. Harris
J. Turbett
J. Dixon
Jackson Belt
Washington Belt
J. Holmes
H. Bullock
H. Bullock
Bridge
BELL & RITTER'S
PLAT
FREEL'S
FREEL ST.
ADDN.
Wm Coad
G. Sinsabaugh
COFFMAN'S
SUGAR ST.
ADDN.
Theodore Warthan
J. Hall
D. Spicer
MORELAND ST.
W. Goff
F. B. Harris
Mrs. Harris
H. Bullock
Township Line
W. Oldaker
F. C. Harris
D. McQueen
ST. LOUISVILLE
Newton Township

COBOSCO

Scale 500 ft. p inch

PATASKALA ST.

ZANE ST.

ZANE ST.

Licking River

Mill Lot 3.05a

Levi Clay pool

CENTRAL OHIO R.R.

CRATIOT ST.

QUIXOTE ST.

By P. H. Dowling

Map of Elizabethtown

Perry Township

Scale: 20 Rods per inch

NEWARK ROAD

Harriet Seward 7a

ZANESVILLE ROAD

FIFTH ST. FOURTH ST. MAIN ST. THIRD ST. SECOND ST. FIRST ST.

NEW SCH. H.

E. M. Seward 131.74

E. M. Seward 131.74

MARTINSBURG ROAD

CEMETERY

EAST CHAN 683a

Drawn by E. S. Lawrence

Licking Creek

Fork

B. AND O. R. R.

S. Allbaugh 2½a

R. S. Wilson 2a

G. Nicholes ¼a

Mrs. Smith ½a

S. Evans ¼a

J. Fackler ½a

S. Robbee ½a

Geo. Neighburger 2½a

J. Almond

Foundry

R. S. Wilson

Shop

H. Hartman 2a

W. Vanmatre

J. Evans

Clear

M. Bell 50a

Ch.

VANATTASBURG

Scale: 400 feet per inch

Linnville

Bowling Green Township

NATIONAL PIKE

Scale: 20 rods per inch

J. Bailey ma

S. Hazleton

BAPT. CH.

M. E. CH.

CHURCH ST.

MAIN ST.

SOUTH ST.

Mrs. Baudinot

CRANVILLE ST.

L. Thrall 7.50a

D. Burton 75.40

Hammond & Oldham 100a

LIBERTY

Race

Raccoon Mill Creek

ALEXANDRIA

St. Albans Township.

Fallsburgh

Fallsbury Tp.

Scale 20 Rods per inch

J. Priest

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES

H. S. Gilbreath

Tilton Brothers Store & P.O.

T. R. Wilson

A.D.M.

S. Shrake ½

J. Cowathers 1a

Wm Beckham

Catharine Bellman 3.50

J. Booth 7½

BAPT. CH.

CEMETERY

C. Billman 1

I. P. Gilbreath

H. S. Gilbreath

Thos Holmes

Wm Beckham

Wm Tilton

Holmes' Steam Saw Mill

Wm Tilton

Drawn by E. S. Lawrence

Hartford

Scale: 400 feet to Inch

Otter Creek

STATE ROAD

M. E. CH.

CONG. CH.

CROSS ST.

PUBLIC SQUARE

TOWN HALL

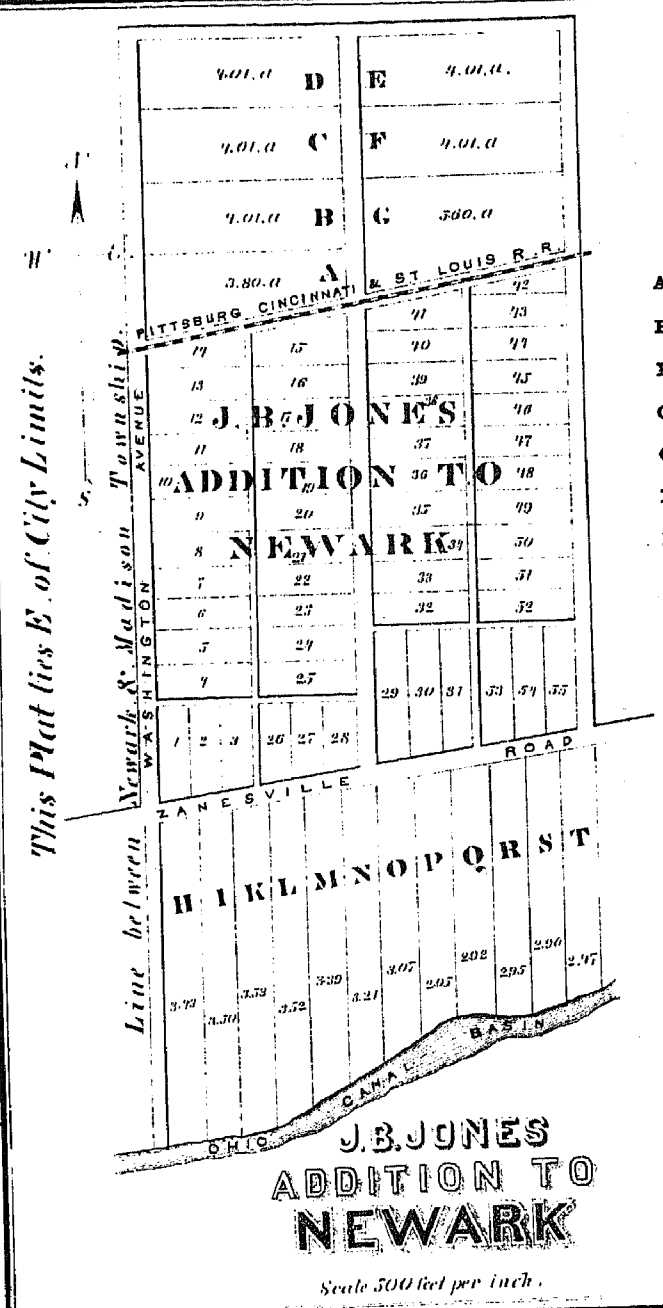
BURLINGTON ROAD

DELAWARE ST.

MAIN ST.

JOHNSTOWN ROAD

C. H. Williams.



ALEXANDRIA	0
BOSTON	20½
BROWNSVILLE	20½
CHATHAM	9½
COLUMBIA	7½
ELIZABETHTOWN	21½
ETNA	9½
FALLSBURGH	21
FREDONIA	6½
GRANVILLE	5
GRATIOT	22½
HANOVER	18½
HARTFORD	11½
HEBRON	11
HOMER	12½
JACKSONTOWN	13⅜
JERSEY	6½
JOHNSTOWN	5½
KIRKERSVILLE	8½
LINVILLE	16½
LOUISVILLE	11½
NEWARK	11½
PATASKALA	7½
UTICA	13½

TABLE OF AIR-LINE DISTANCES.

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

	ALEXANDRIA.	BOSTON.	BROWNSVILLE.	CHATHAM.	COLUMBIA.	ELIZABETHTOWN.	ETNA.	FALLSBURG.	FREDONIA.	GRANVILLE.	GRATIOT.	HANOVER.	HARTFORD.	HEBRON.	HOMER.	JACKSONTOWN.	JERSEY.	JOHNSTOWN.	KIRKERSVILLE.	LINVILLE.	LOUISVILLE.	NEWARK.	PATASKALA.	UTICA.
ALEXANDRIA	0																							
BOSTON	20½	0																						
BROWNSVILLE	20½	9	0																					
CHATHAM	9½	12½	17½	0																				
COLUMBIA	7½	25½	23	17	0																			
ELIZABETHTOWN	21½	4½	13½	13½	27½	0																		
ETNA	9½	25½	22	18½	2½	28½	0																	
FALLSBURGH	21	8½	17½	11½	28	4½	28½	0																
FREDONIA	6½	16½	19½	3½	14½	16½	16	15½	0															
GRANVILLE	5	15½	16	7½	10½	17½	11½	17½	5½	0														
GRATIOT	22½	8½	2½	18½	25	13½	24½	17½	20½	17½	0													
HANOVER	18½	1½	8½	11⅝	23½	5⅝	23½	8½	14½	13½	8½	0												
HARTFORD	11½	26½	29½	13⅜	16⅜	26½	19½	23⅜	10½	14½	31½	24½	0											
HEBRON	11	16	12	13½	11½	19½	10	21⅜	13½	7½	14	14½	21½	0										
HOMER	12½	19½	25	7½	19½	18½	22	15	6½	12½	26	18½	8½	20½	0									
JACKSONTOWN	13⅜	12½	7½	13½	15½	16½	14½	19	14½	9½	9½	11½	24	4	21	0								
JERSEY	6½	25½	25	16	4	28	7	27½	12½	10½	27	24	12½	13½	17½	17½	0							
JOHNSTOWN	5½	24½	26½	12½	10½	25½	13½	23½	8½	10½	28	22½	5½	16½	11	19½	7½	0						
KIRKERSVILLE	8½	20½	17½	15½	6	24½	4½	25	13½	8½	19½	19	19½	5½	20½	9½	9½	14	0					
LINVILLE	16½	10½	4½	14½	18½	15	17½	17½	16½	12½	6½	9½	26½	7½	22½	3⅝	21	22½	13½	0				
LOUISVILLE	11½	12	17½	2	19½	11½	20½	9½	5½	9½	18½	10½	14½	15½	7½	14½	18	14	17½	15½	0			
NEWARK	11½	9½	10½	7½	16½	11½	16½	13	9	6½	11½	7½	19½	8½	14½	6½	16½	16½	12½	7½	8	0		
PATASKALA	7½	24½	21½	16⅜	1½	26½	2½	27	13½	9½	23½	22½	16½	10	19½	14	4½	11	4½	17⅜	18⅜	15½	0	
UTICA	13½	16	22½	5½	21	14½	22½	11½	7	12½	23	14½	12½	19½	3½	19½	19½	13½	20½	20½	4½	12½	20½	0

J. S. GREEN,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
OFFICE—VINE STREET, OPPOSITE U. B. CHURCH,
PATASKALA, OHIO.

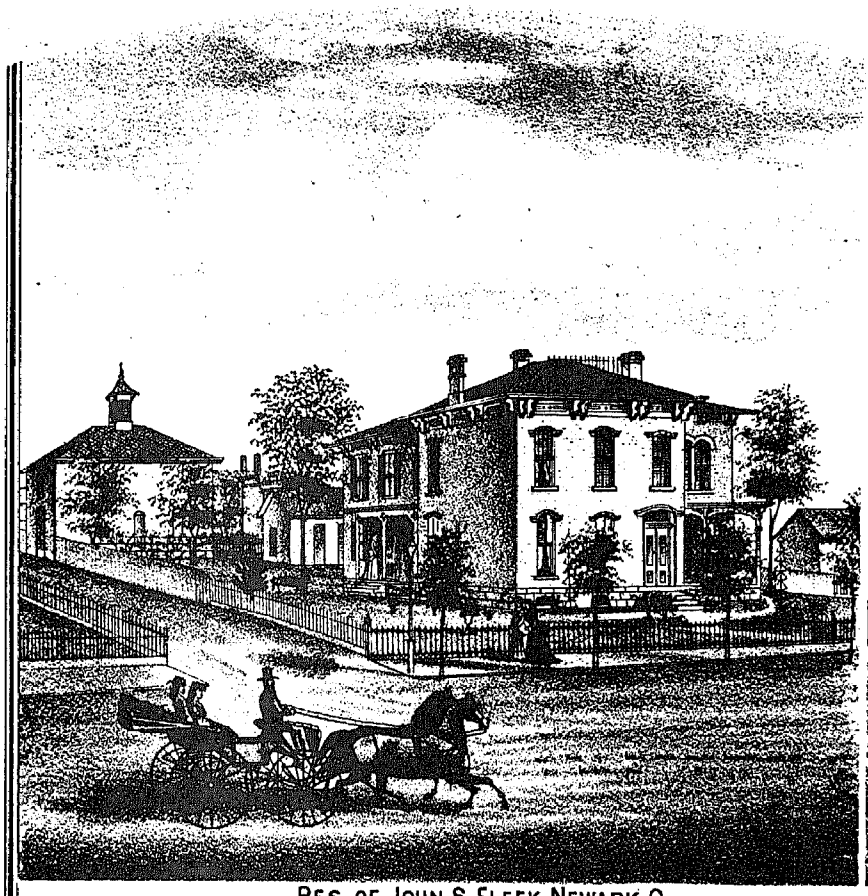
HERBERT L. BEEM, M.D.,
Eclectic Physician and Surgeon,
PATASKALA, OHIO.
Office, over Whitehead's Boot and Shoe Store.

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.
Dr. E. O. ARRISON,
Dentist,
Office, on Main Street, opposite M. E. Church.
First-class work of any style desired, and warranted. Teeth Extracted without pain, by using anæsthetics. Special attention given to filling Teeth and treating Diseases of the Mouth.
PATASKALA, OHIO.

S. D. WHITEHEAD,
MANUFACTURER OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND DEALER IN
Leather and Findings, Hides, Pelts, and Furs of all kinds,
PATASKALA, OHIO.

FRED. HATTENDORF, Successor to JOE KUSTER.
HATTENDORF'S RESTAURANT
DINING HALLS,
North Side of the Park, Newark, Ohio.
FRED. HATTENDORF, Proprietor.
OYSTERS AND GAME IN SEASON. SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED.

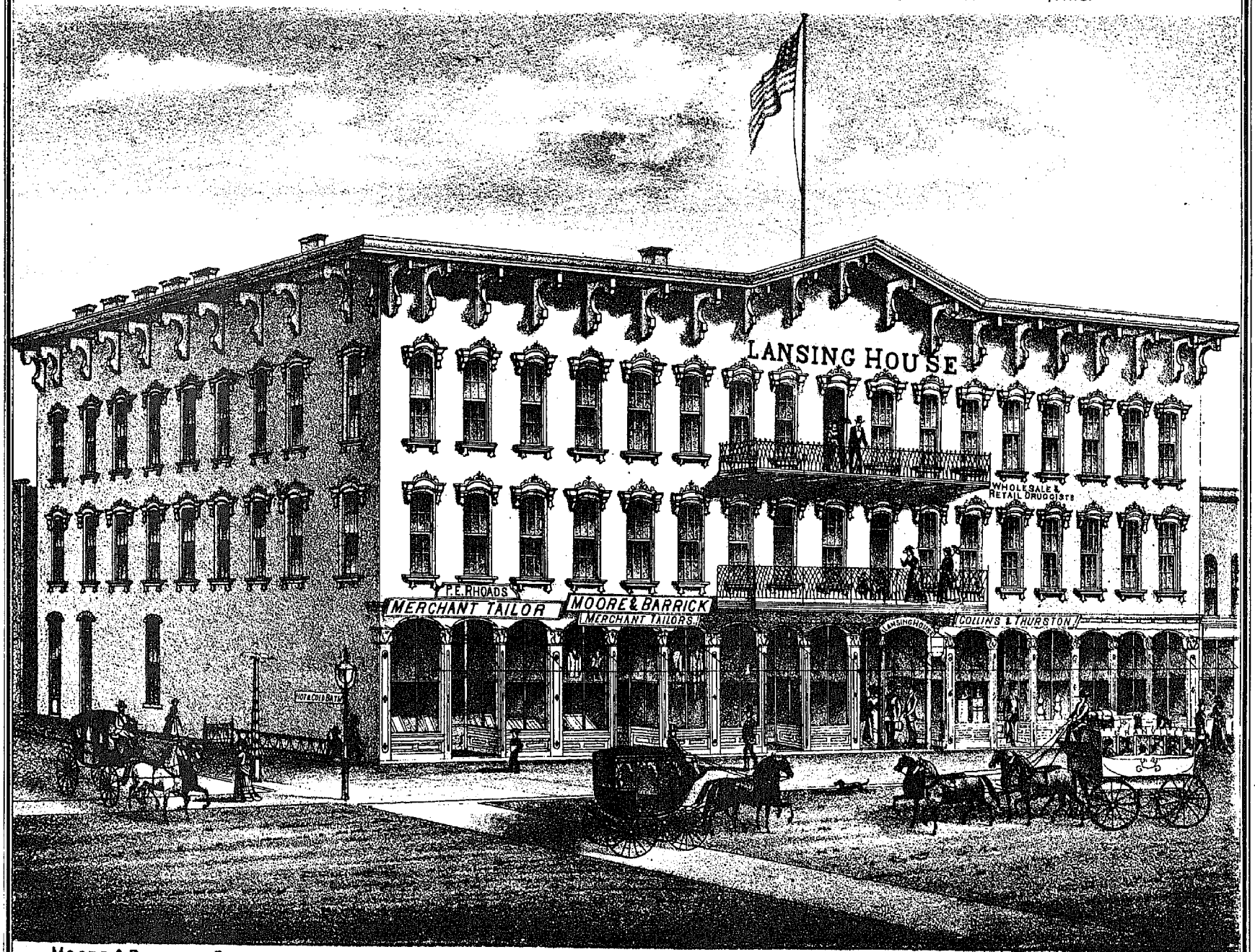
CLEMENS, RANK & RANK,
Livery, Feed, and Sale Stable,
Two Doors North of American House,
NEWARK, OHIO,
ALSO,
Stables, Prospect Street, Granville, Ohio.
NO CHARGE FOR FEED TO PERSONS HAVING LIVERY FROM EITHER BARN.



RES. OF JOHN S. FLEEK NEWARK O



RES. OF P. F. RHOADS. NEWARK, OHIO.



MOORE & BARRICK. DEALERS IN
READY MADE CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS & C.
HAVE GOOD CUTTERS AND WARRANT A FIT.
LADIES SACKS &c MADE TO ORDER. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

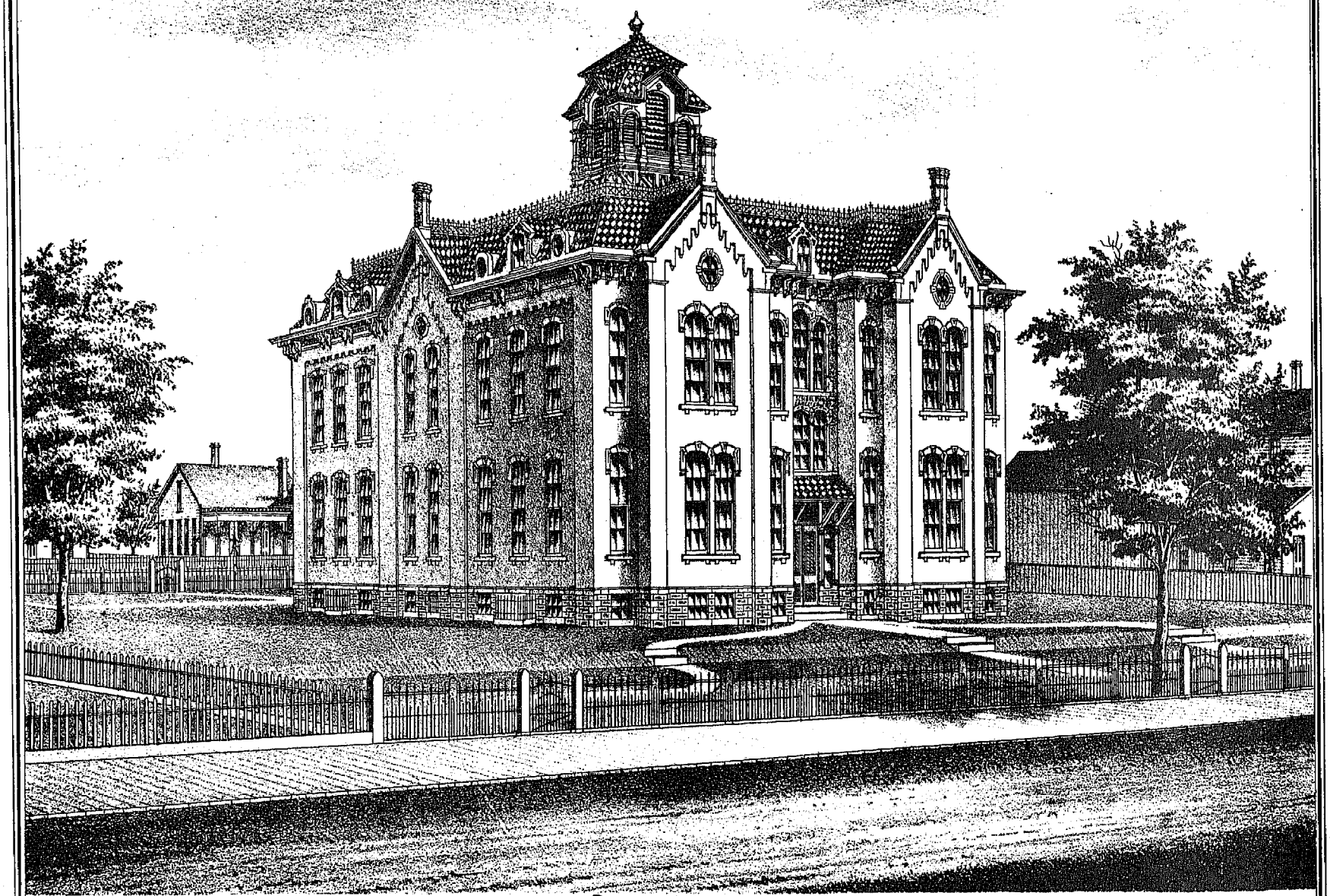
LANSING HOUSE NEWARK, OHIO.
ROBERT LANSING PROPRIETOR.
OWNED BY ADAM FLEEK AND D.D. WILSON.



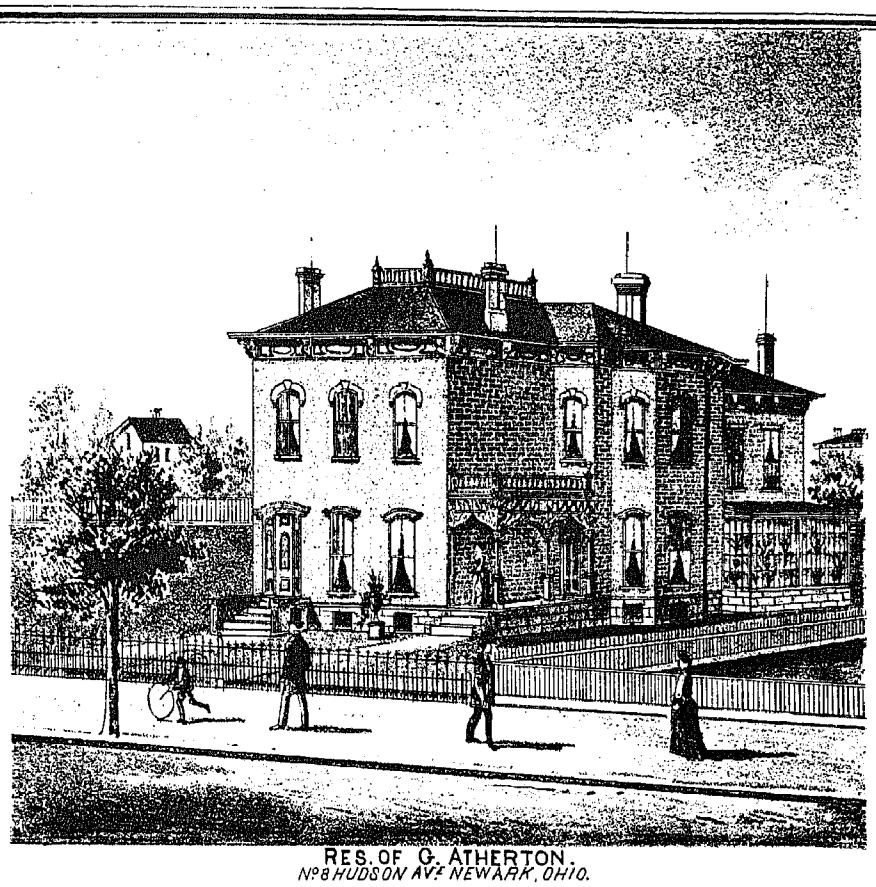
RES. OF L. B. WING. EAST MAIN ST. NEWARK OHIO.



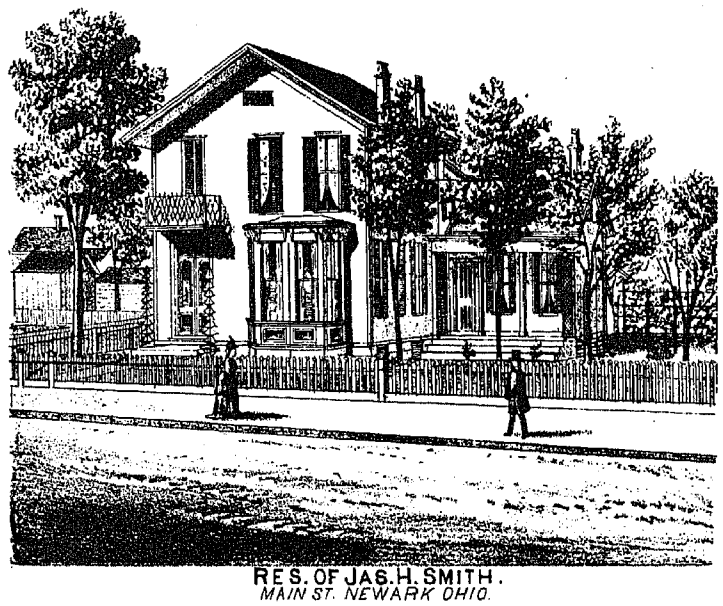
RES. OF GEO. MARKLEY. HUDSON ST. NEWARK OHIO.



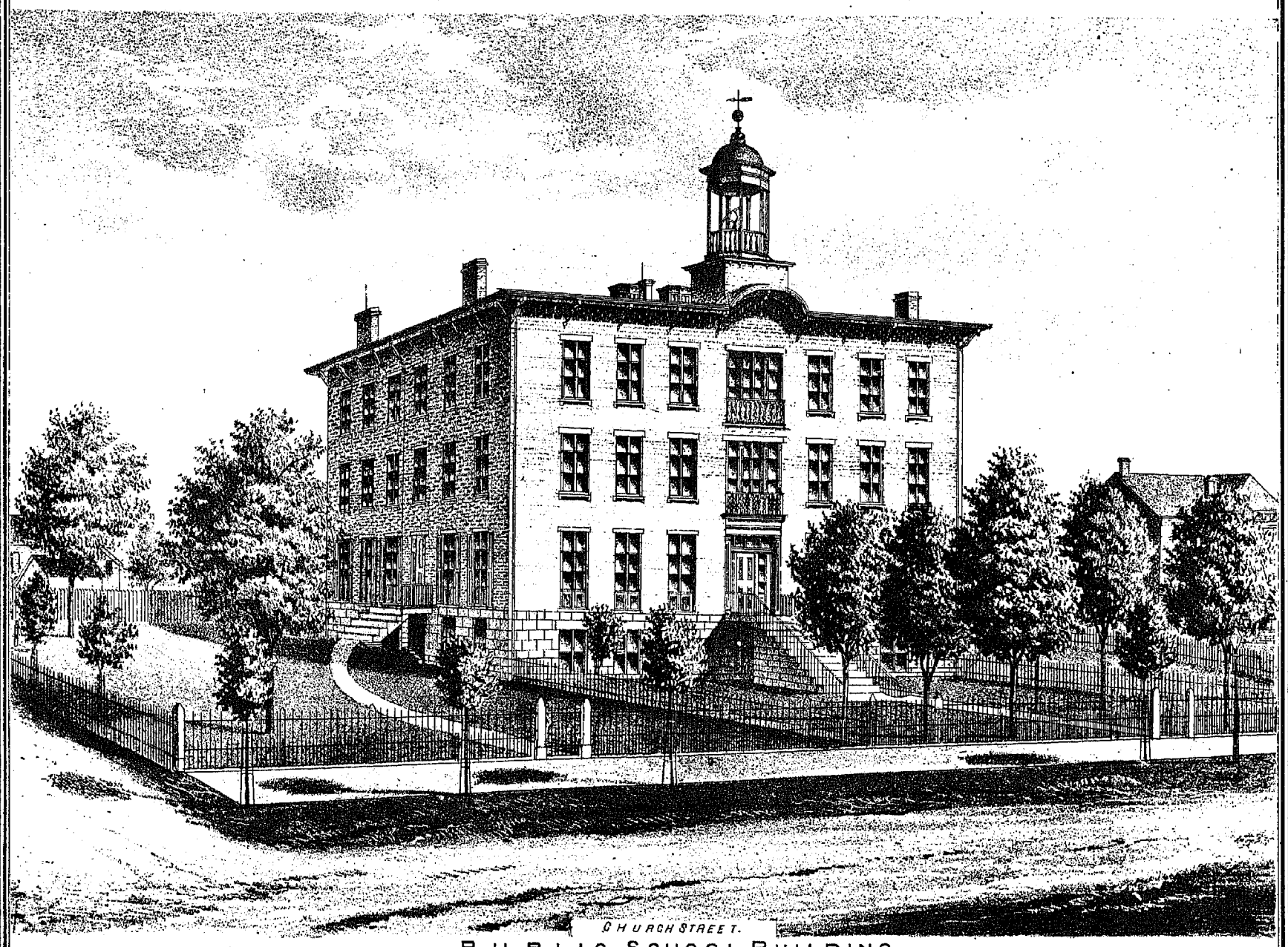
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING
NEWARK, OHIO



RES. OF G. ATHERTON.
No 8 HUDSON AVE NEWARK, OHIO.

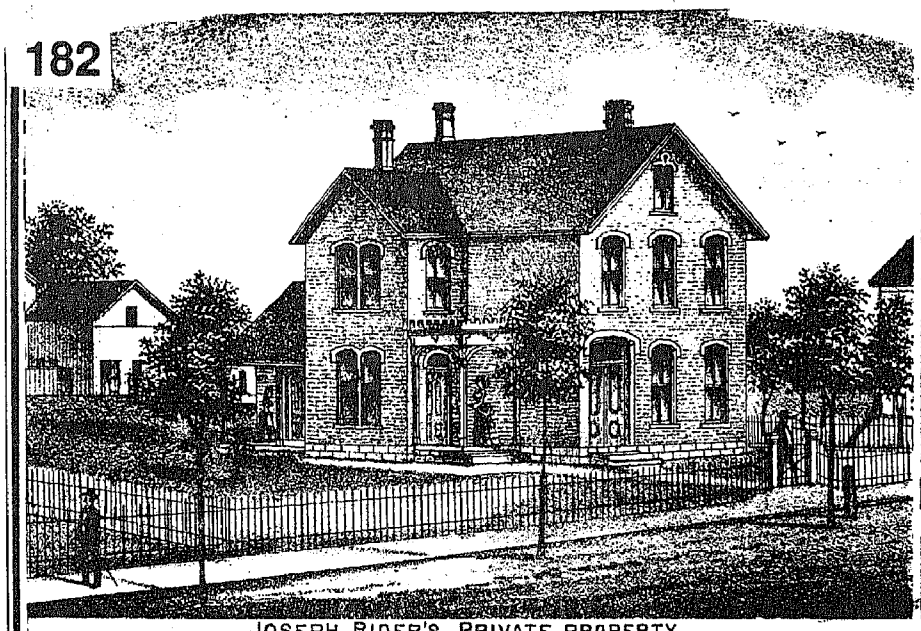


RES. OF JAS. H. SMITH.
MAIN ST. NEWARK OHIO.

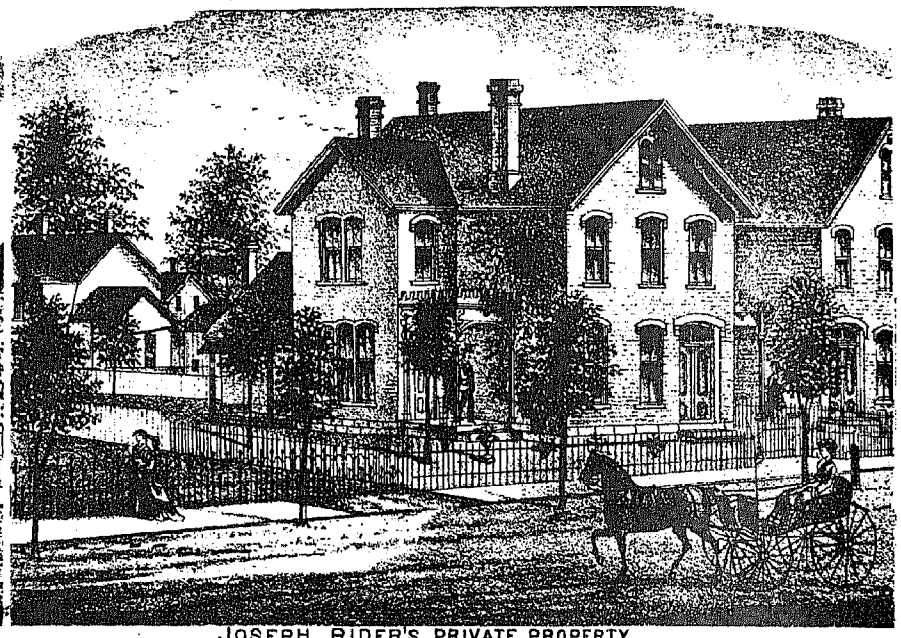


CHURCH STREET.

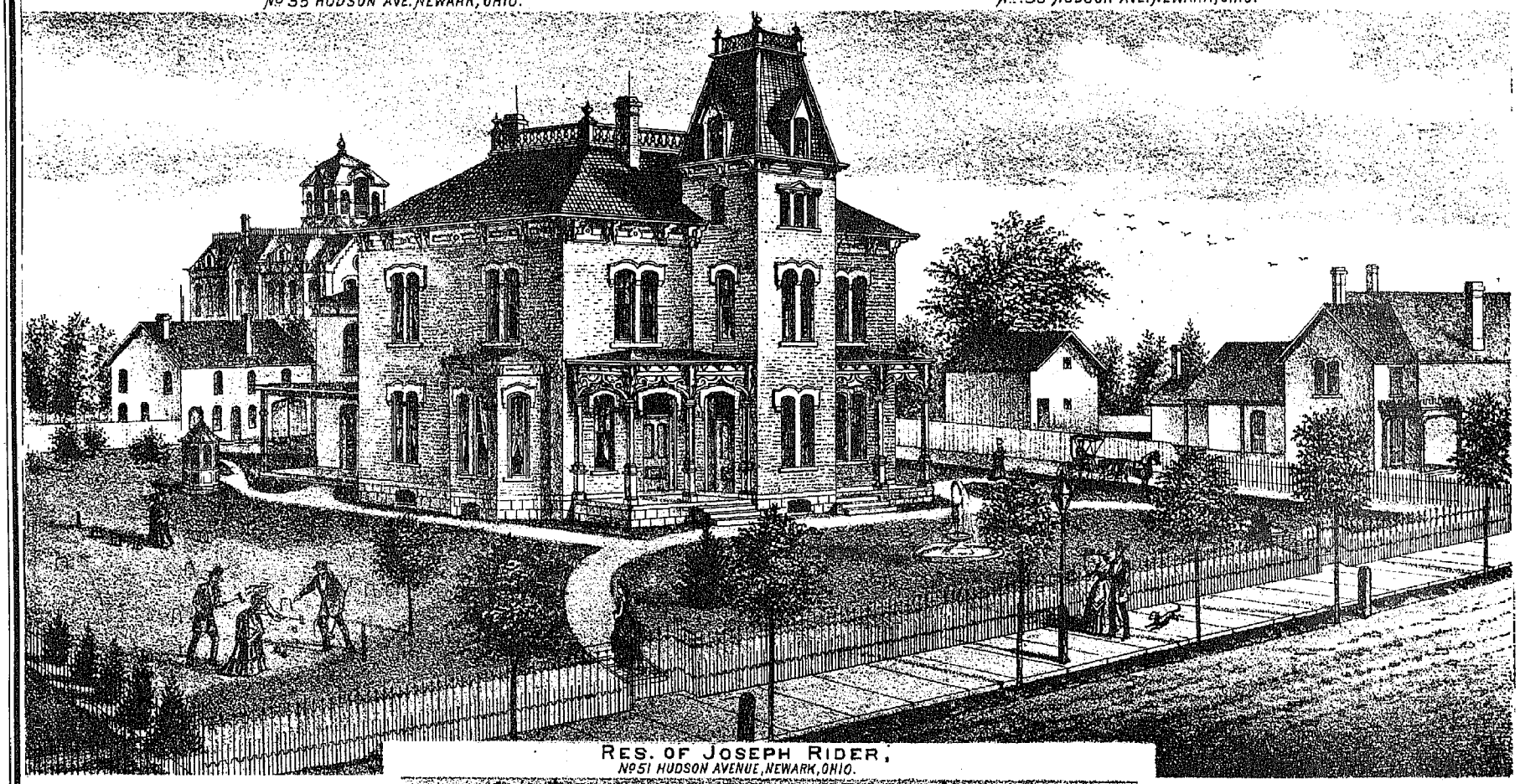
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.
NEWARK OHIO.



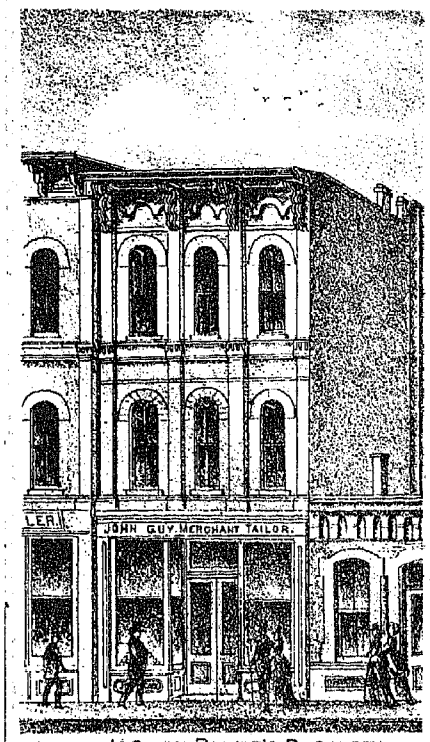
JOSEPH RIDER'S PRIVATE PROPERTY,
No 55 HUDSON AVE. NEWARK, OHIO.



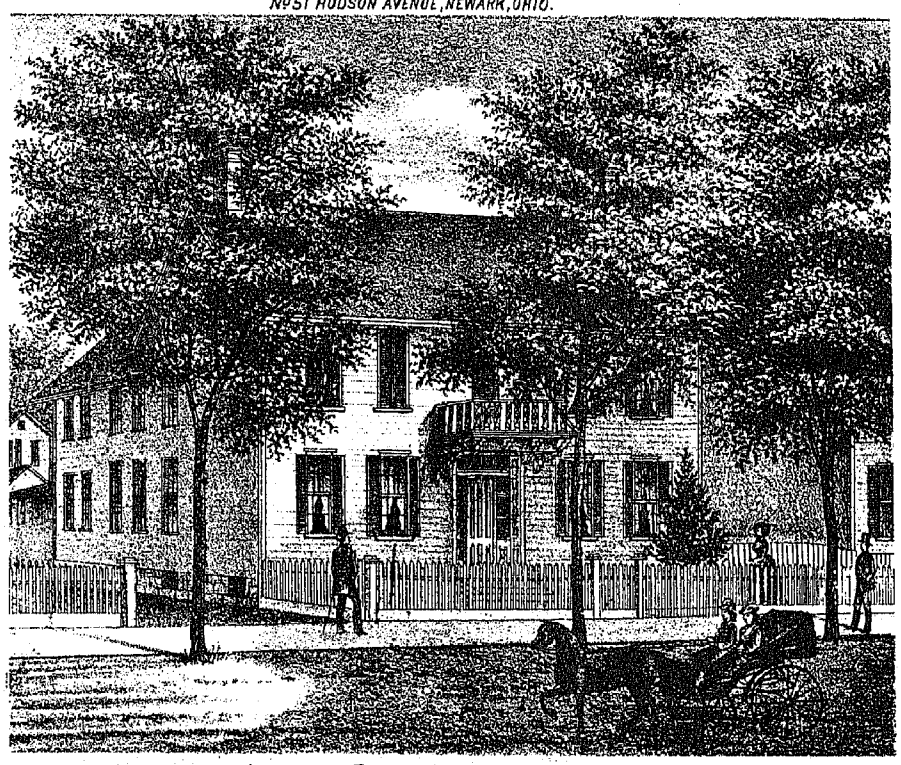
JOSEPH RIDER'S PRIVATE PROPERTY,
No. 53 HUDSON AVE. NEWARK, OHIO.



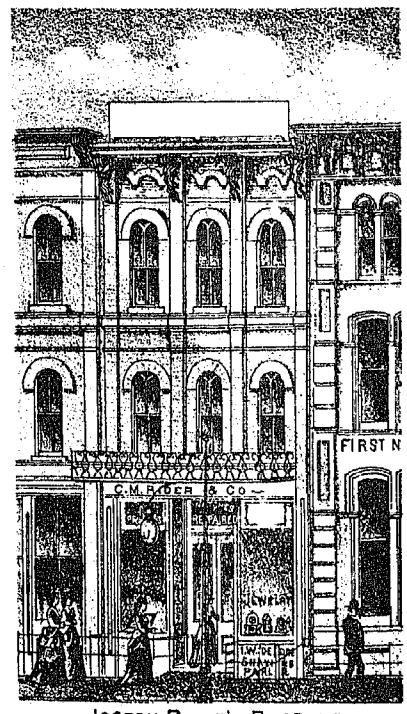
RES. OF JOSEPH RIDER,
No 51 HUDSON AVENUE, NEWARK, OHIO.



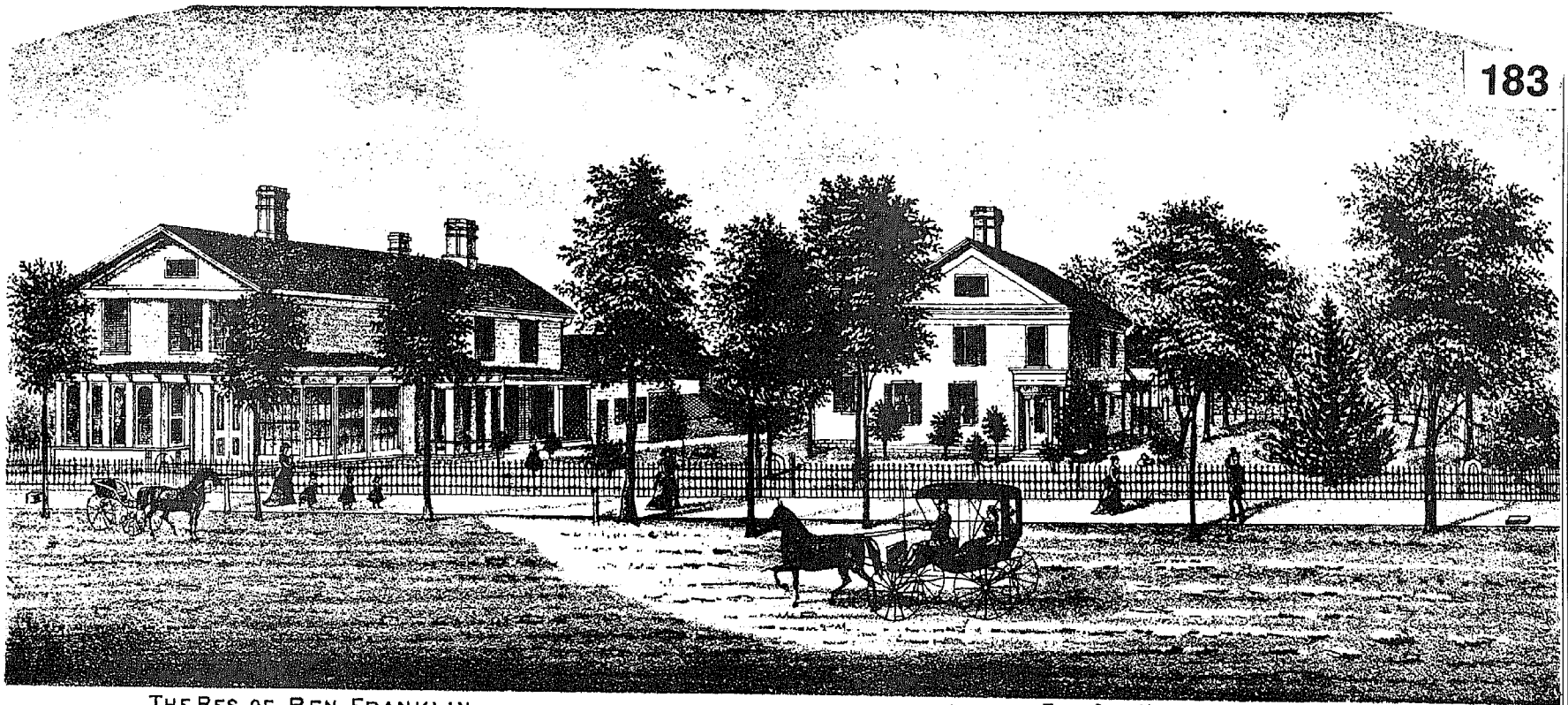
JOSEPH RIDER'S PROPERTY,
THIRD ST. NEWARK, OHIO.



JOSEPH RIDER'S PRIVATE PROPERTY,
FOURTH STREET, NEWARK. OHIO.

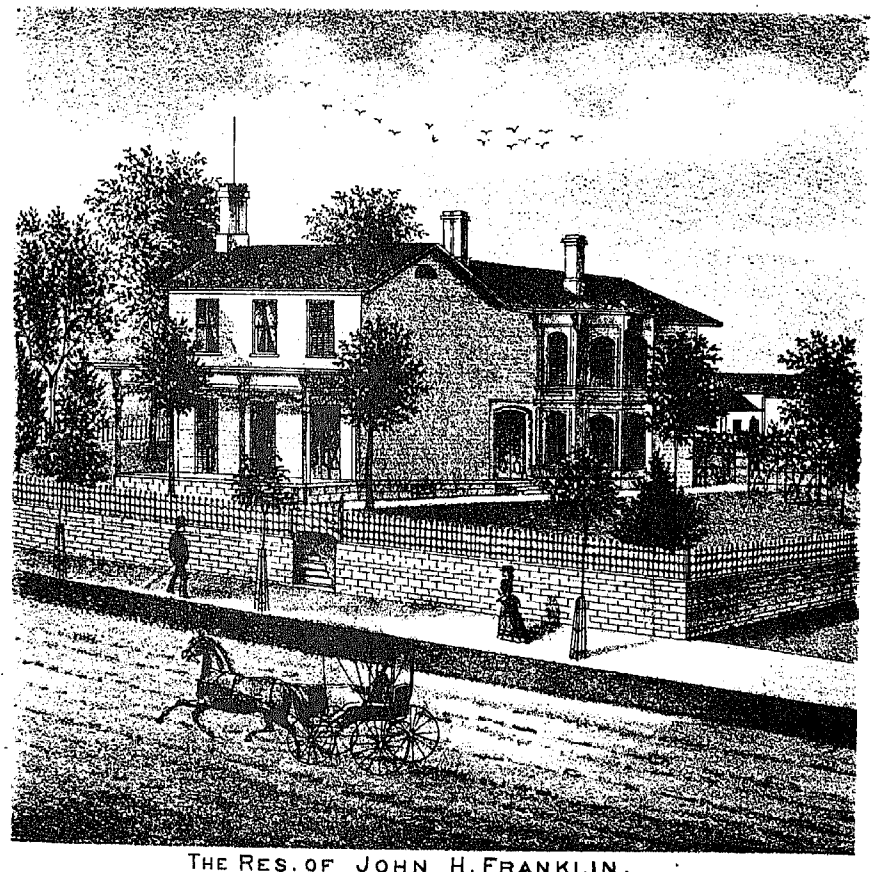


JOSEPH RIDER'S PROPERTY,
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, NEWARK. OHIO.

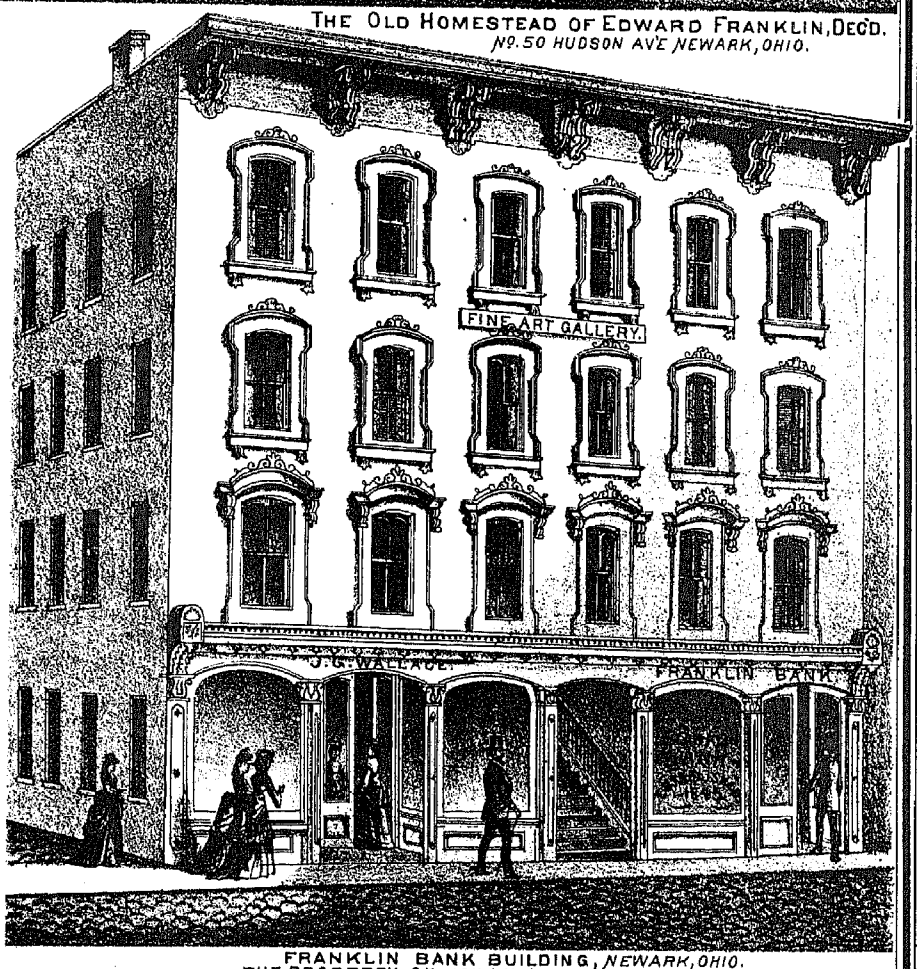


THE RES. OF BEN. FRANKLIN,
No. 52 HUDSON AVE. NEWARK, OHIO.

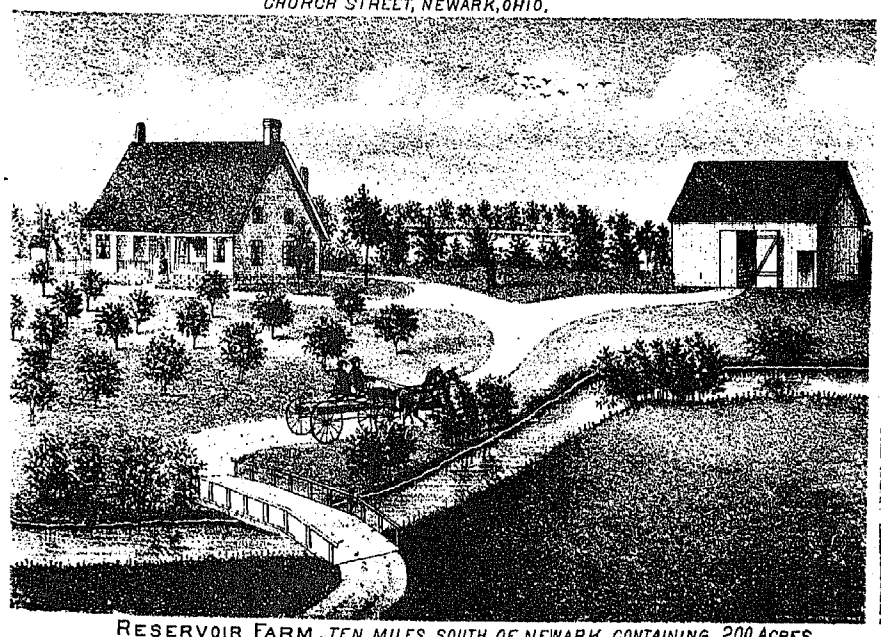
THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF EDWARD FRANKLIN, DEC'D.
No. 50 HUDSON AVE NEWARK, OHIO.



THE RES. OF JOHN H. FRANKLIN,
CHURCH STREET, NEWARK, OHIO.



FRANKLIN BANK BUILDING, *NEWARK, OHIO.*
THE PROPERTY OF JOHN H. & BEN. FRANKLIN.



RESERVOIR FARM, *TEN MILES SOUTH OF NEWARK, CONTAINING 200 ACRES.*
THE PROPERTY OF JOHN H. & BEN FRANKLIN,
NEWARK, OHIO.



MADISON FARM, *TWO MILES EAST OF NEWARK, OHIO. CONTAINING 150 ACRES.*
THE PROPERTY OF JOHN H. & BEN FRANKLIN,
NEWARK, OHIO.



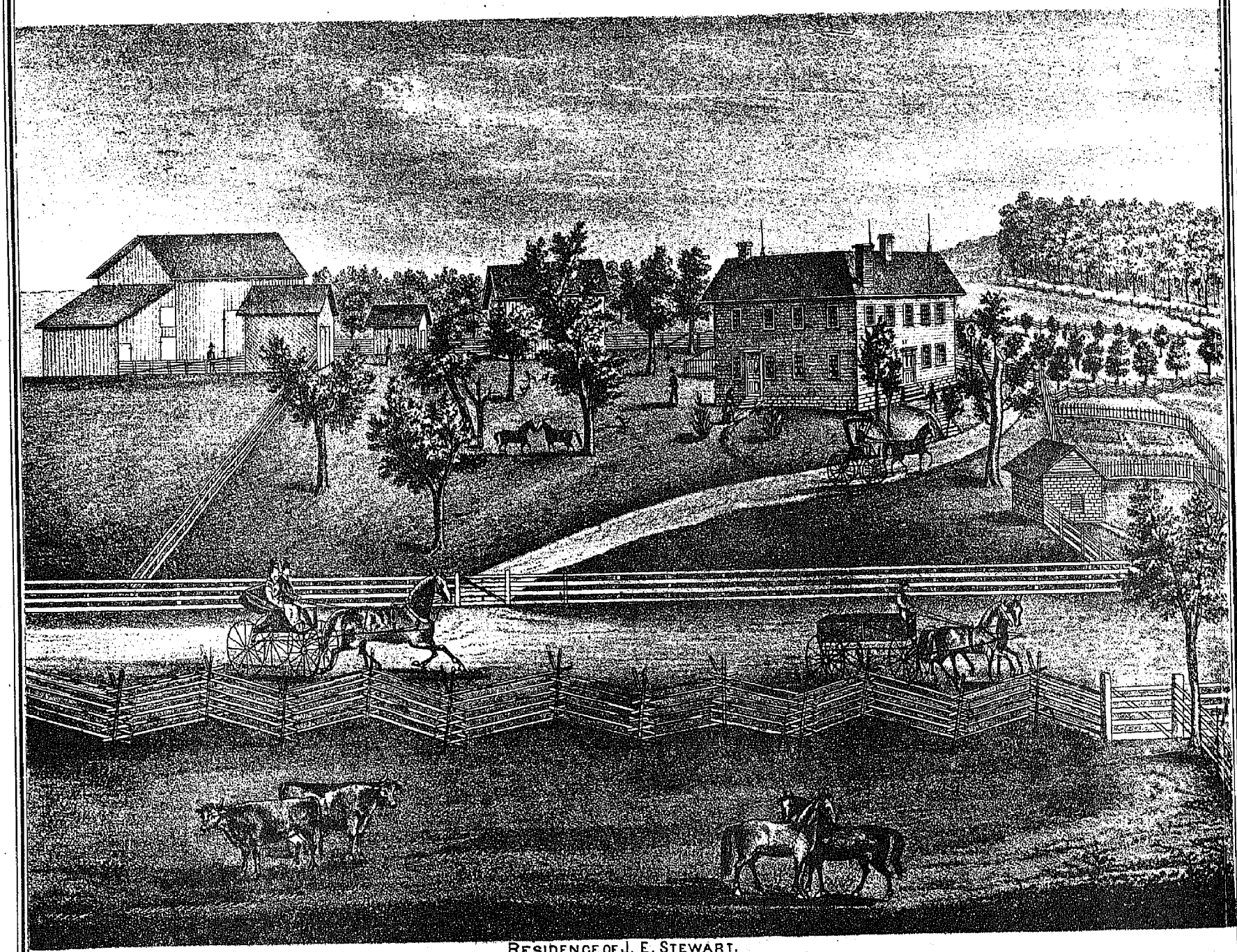
J.E. STEWART.



ALEXANDER STEWART.



MRS. ALEXANDER STEWART.



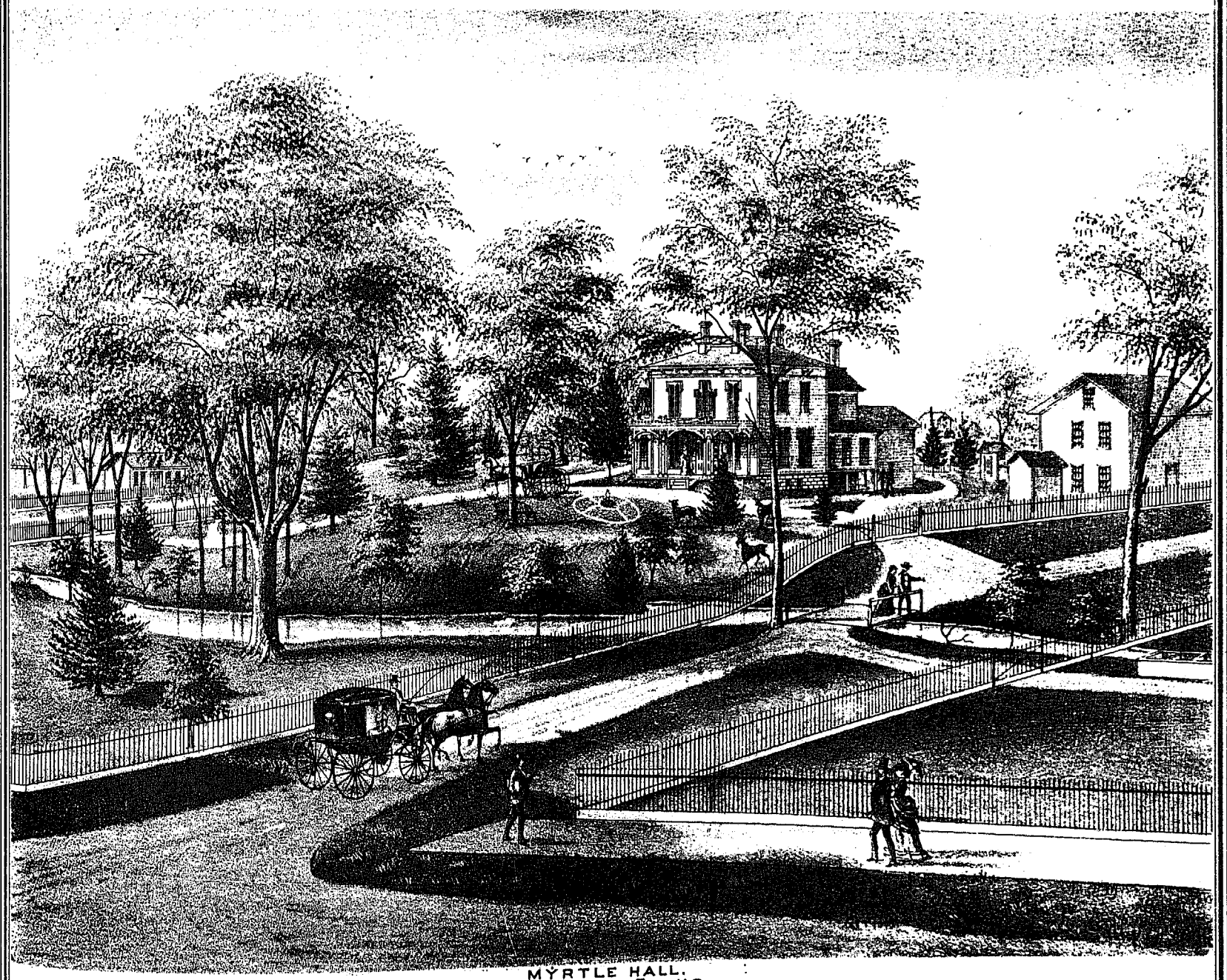
RESIDENCE OF J. E. STEWART.
NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



Mrs. H. Evans



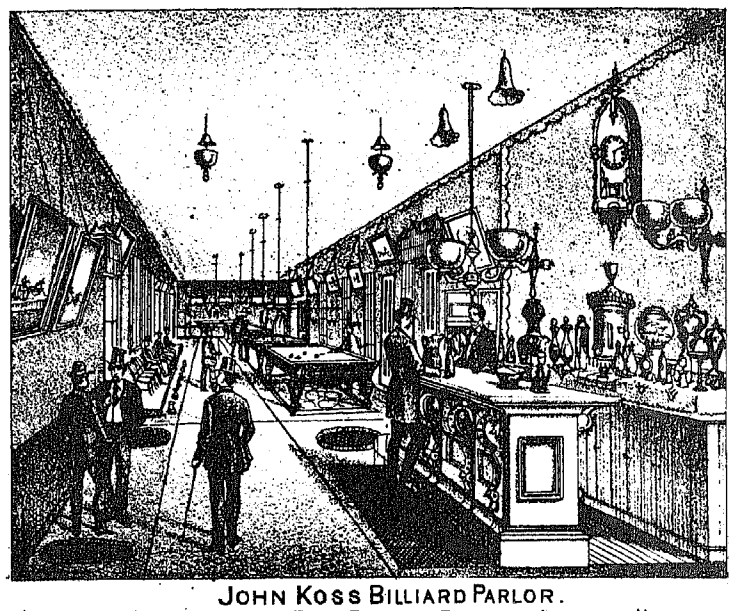
Lewis Evans.



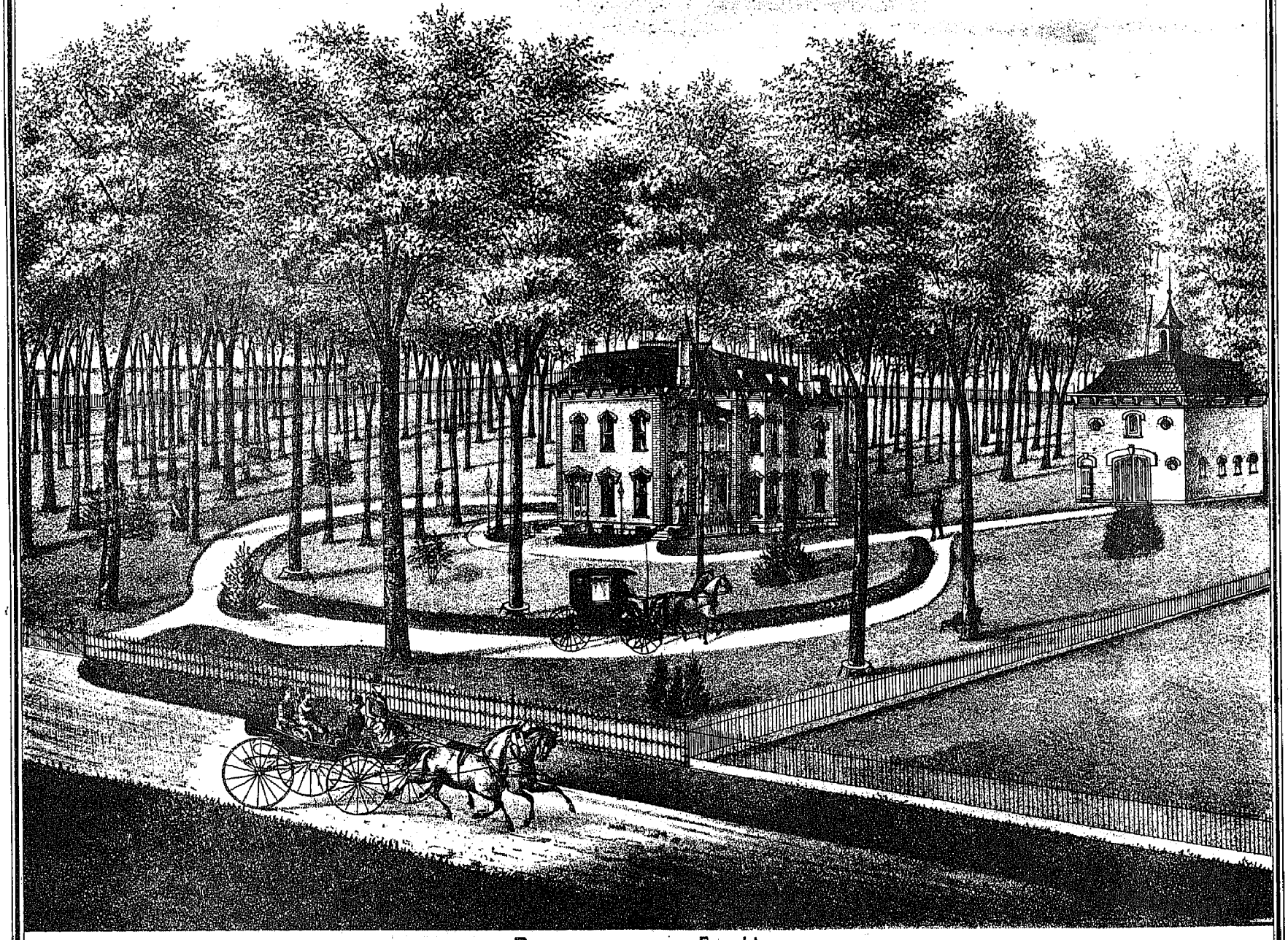
MYRTLE HALL.
RES. OF LEWIS EVANS,
NEWARK, OHIO.



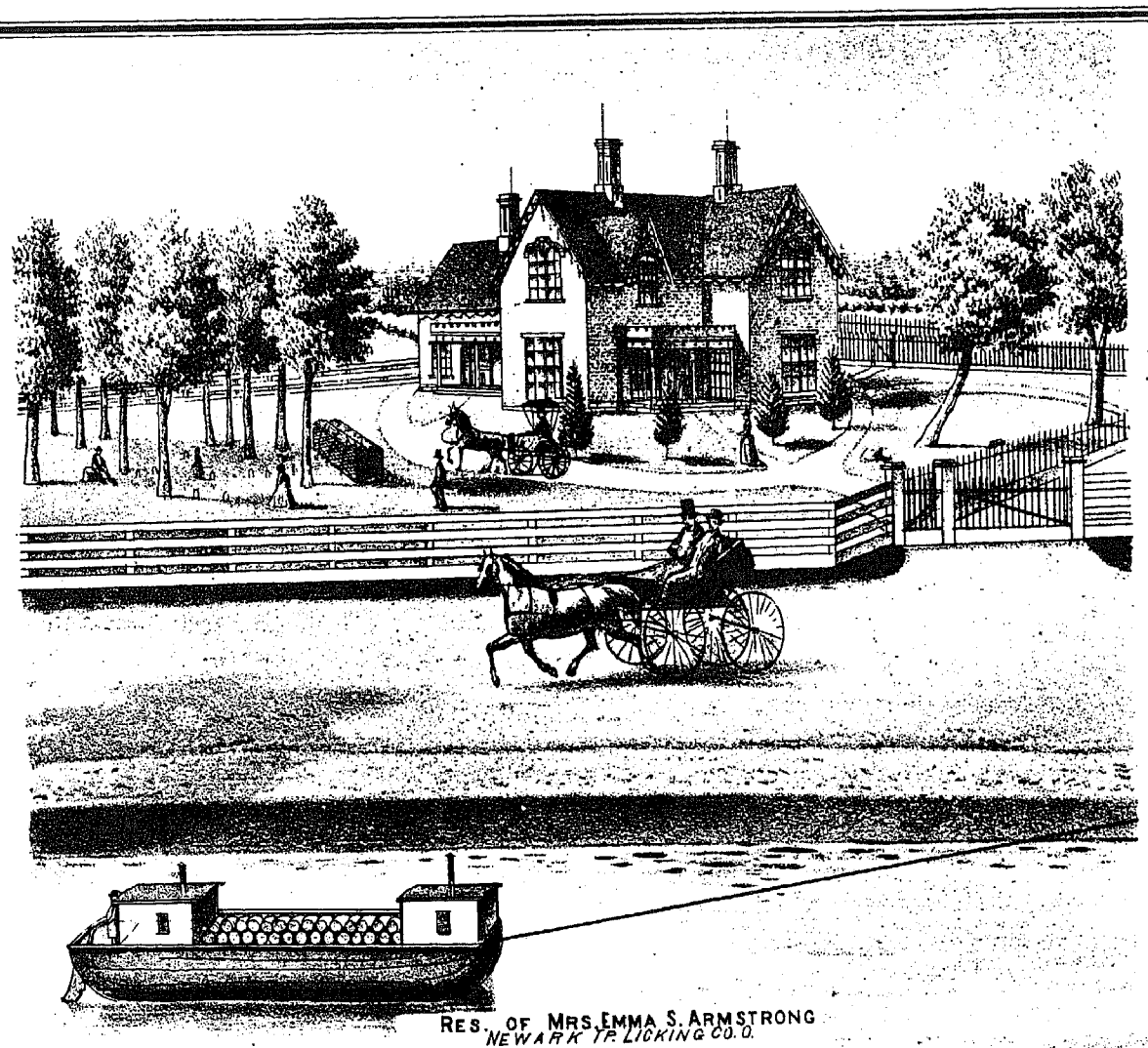
VEACH & KELLER. LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. REAR OF AMERICAN HOUSE.
NEWARK, OHIO.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING PARTIES, WEDDINGS & FUNERALS, WITH HACKS & CARRIAGES. AT REASONABLE RATES. ALSO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BALED HAY, STRAW & FEED.



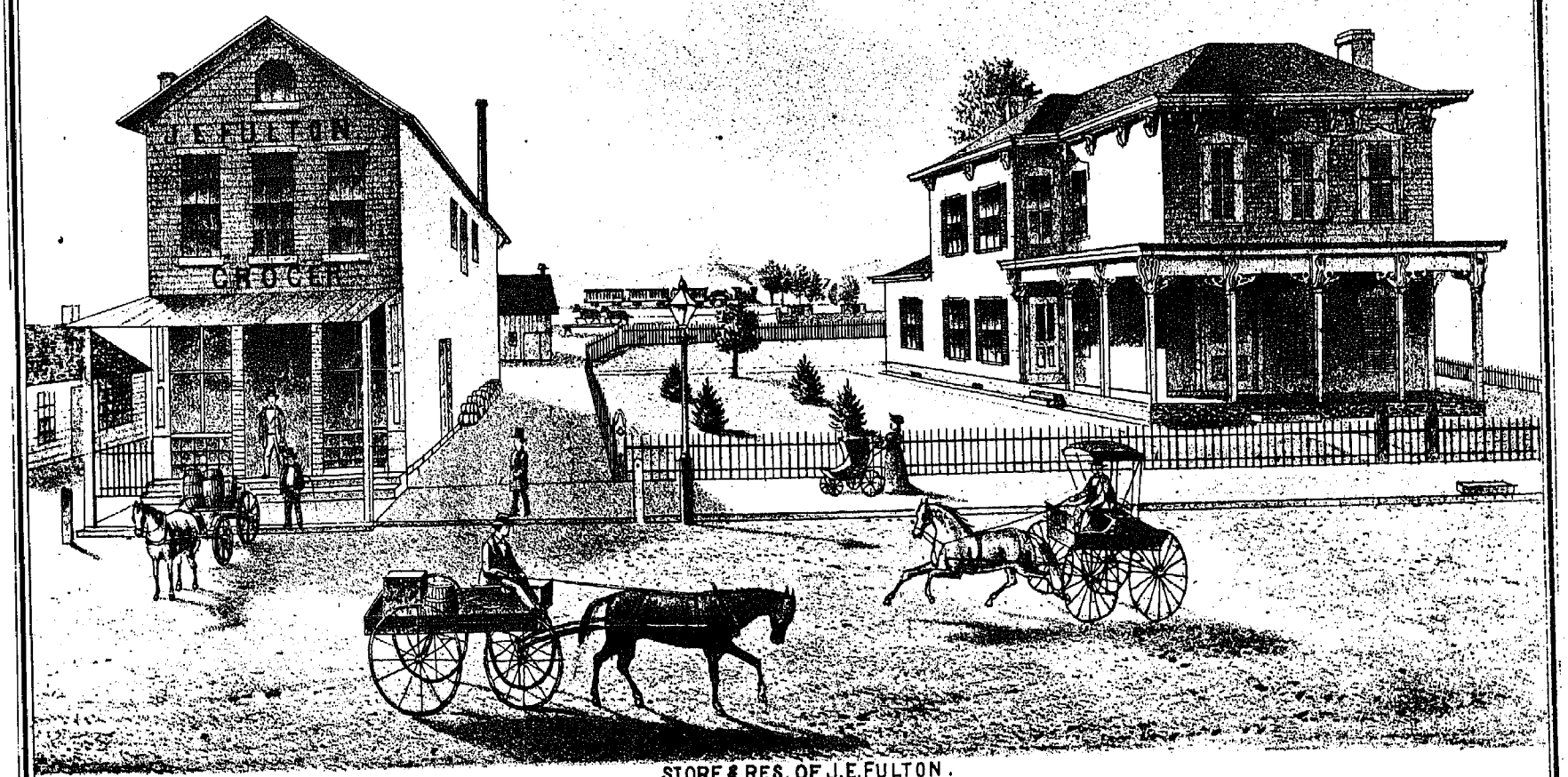
JOHN KOSS BILLIARD PARLOR.
NORTH SIDE PUBLIC PARK. FIVE DOORS EAST OF LANSING HOUSE.



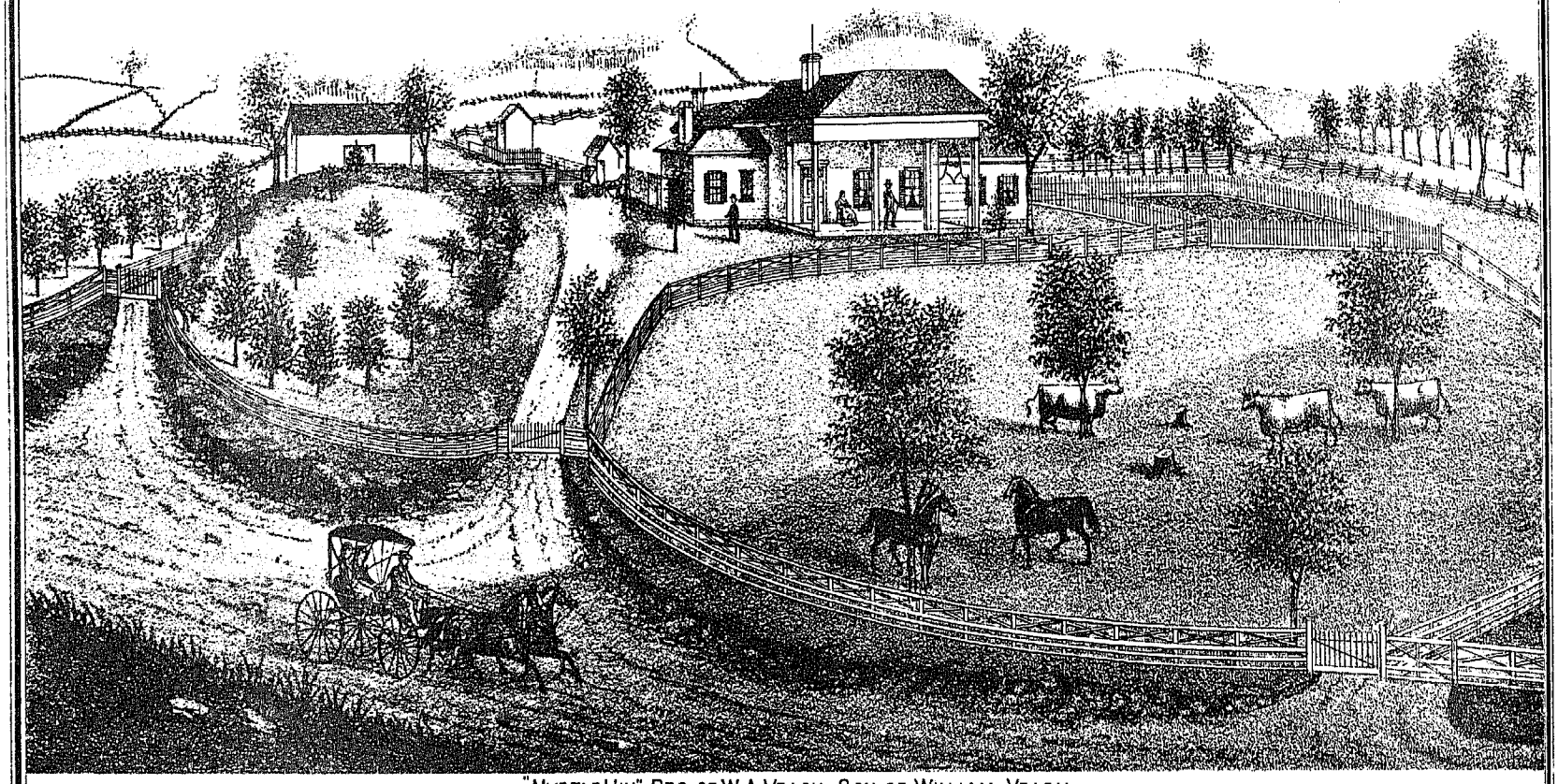
RESIDENCE OF ELI HULL.
WEST MAIN STREET.
NEWARK OHIO.



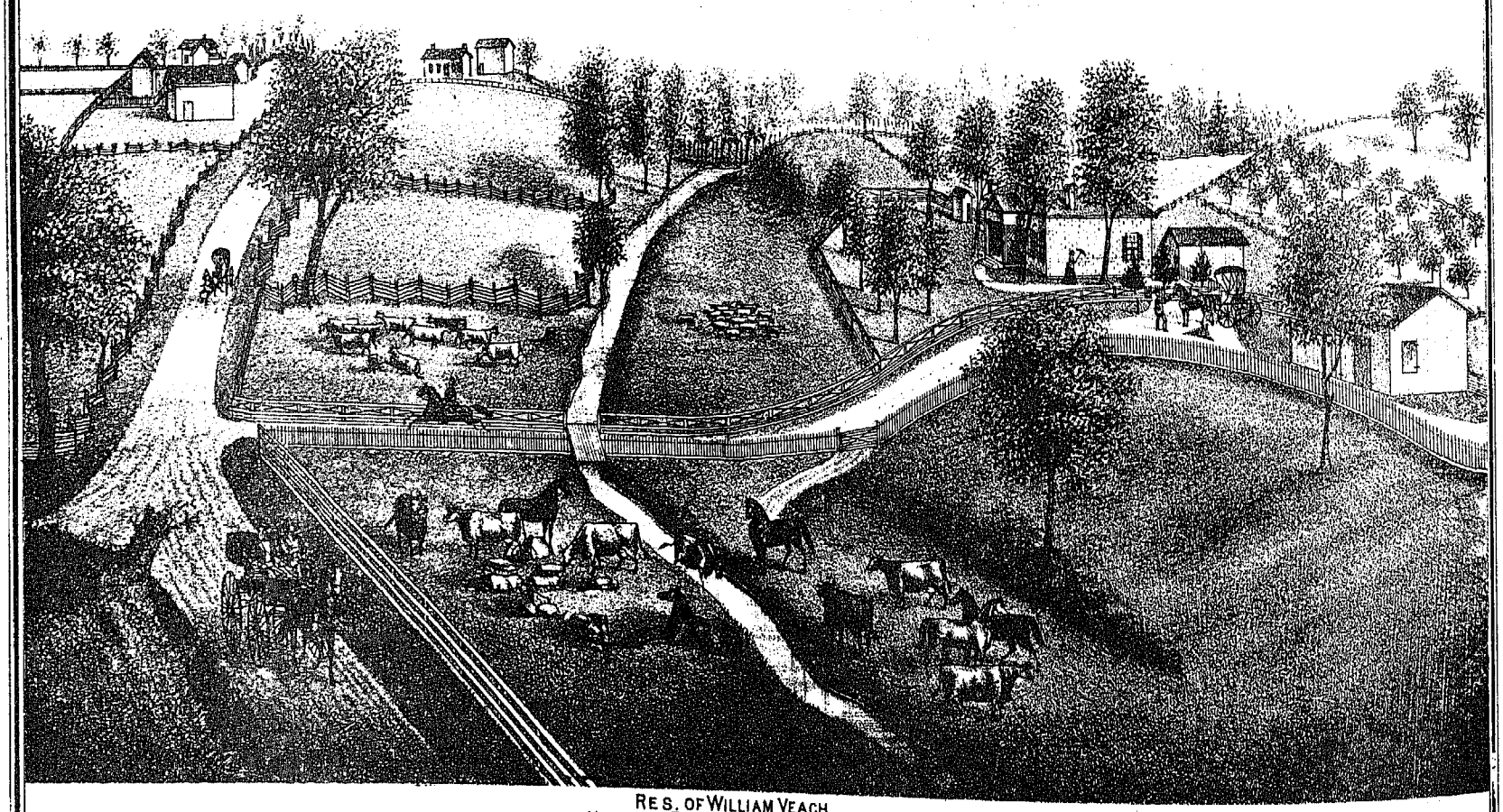
RES. OF MRS. EMMA S. ARMSTRONG
NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. O.



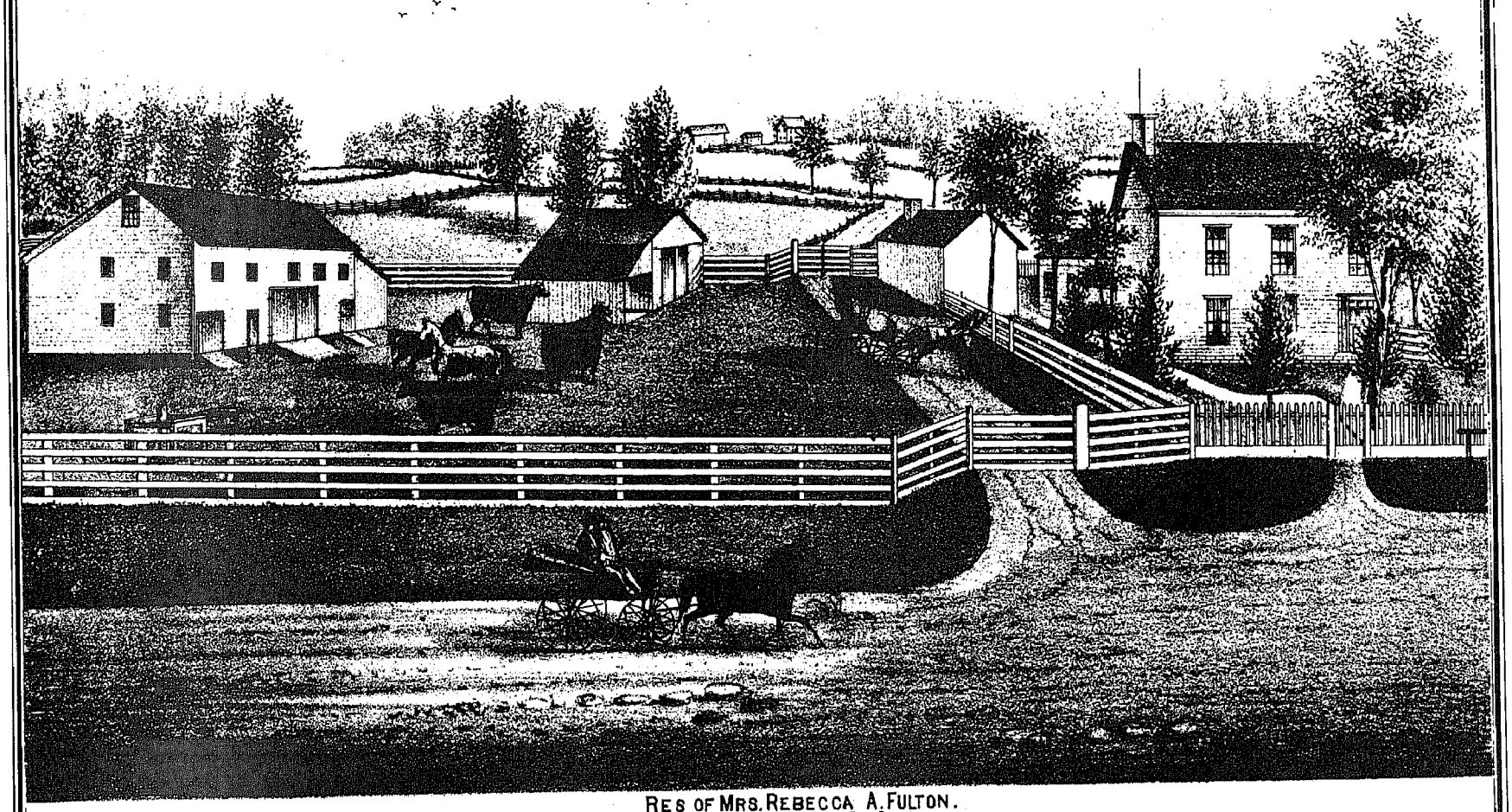
STORE & RES. OF J.E. FULTON.
WEST NEWARK OHIO.



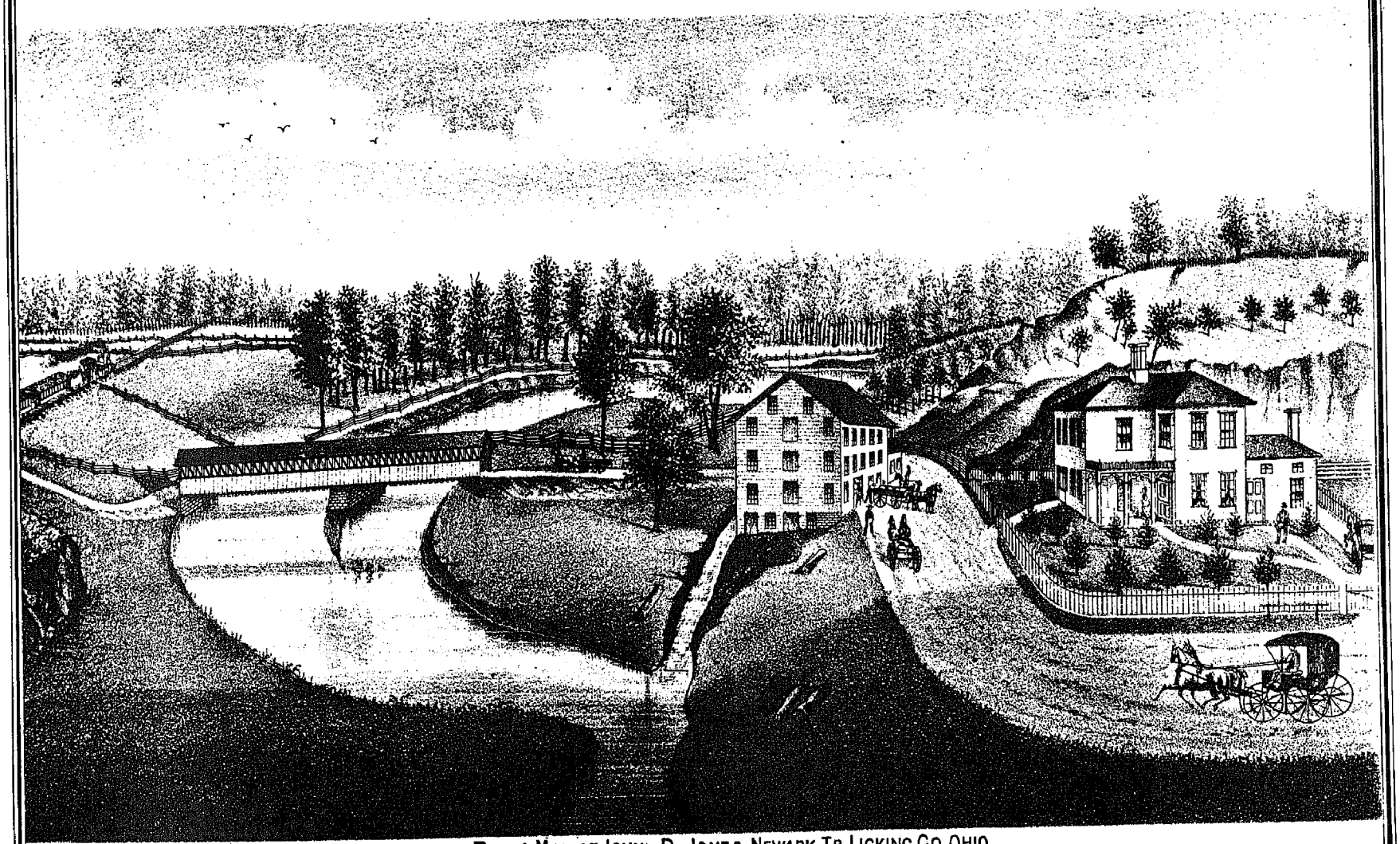
"MYRTLE HILL". RES. OF W.A. VEACH. SON OF WILLIAM VEACH
NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



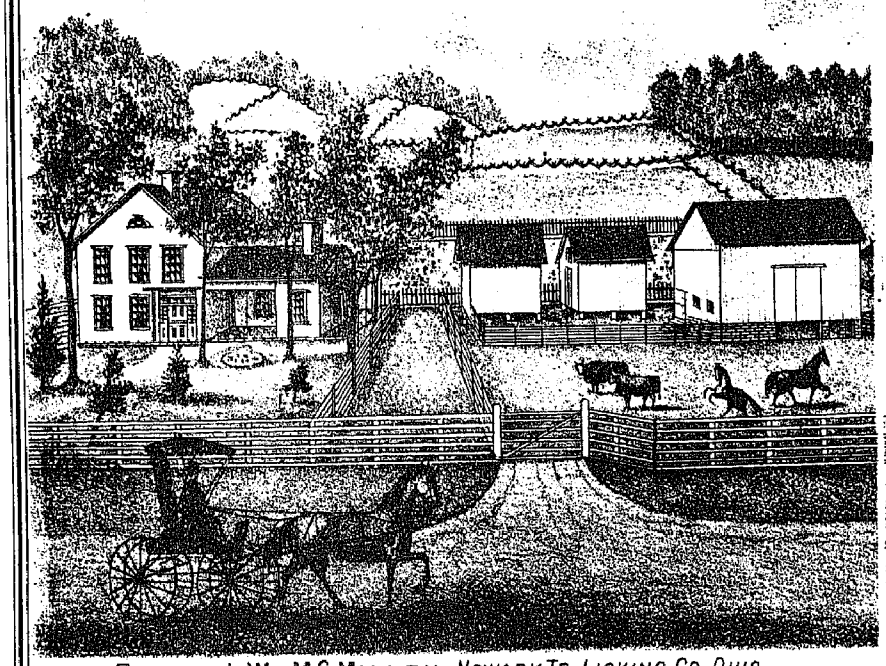
RES. OF WILLIAM VEACH.
NEWARK TP. LICKING COUNTY O.



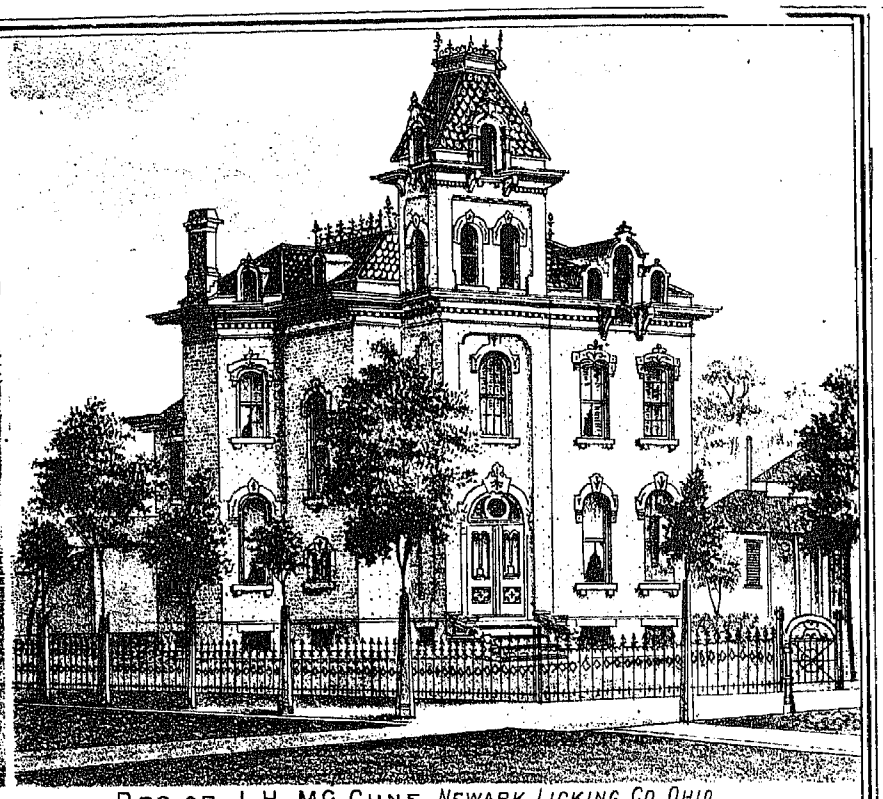
RES OF MRS. REBECCA A. FULTON.
NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



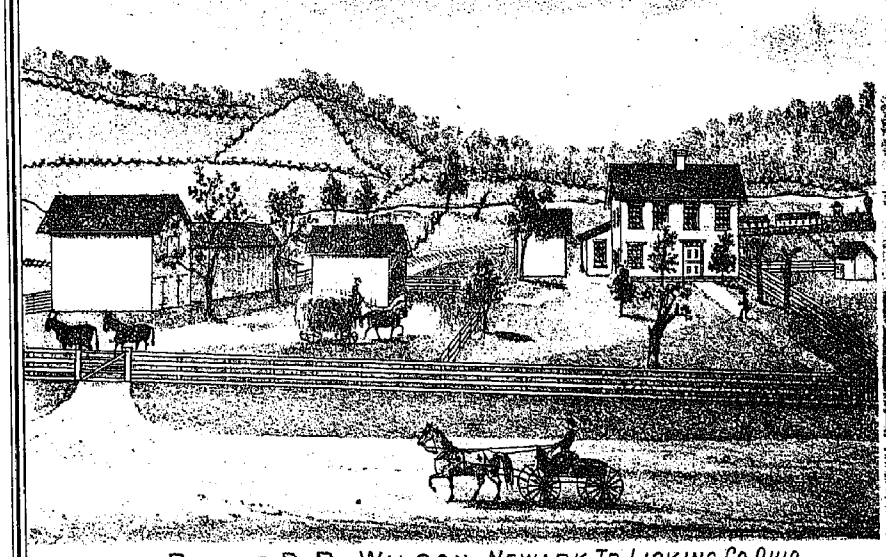
RES. & MILL OF JOHN. D. JONES. NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



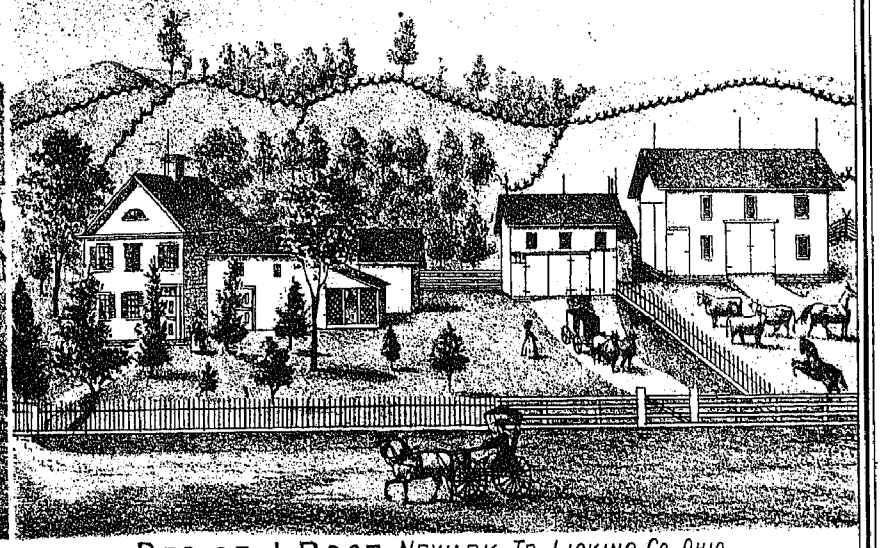
RES. OF J.W. MC MILLEN, *NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.*



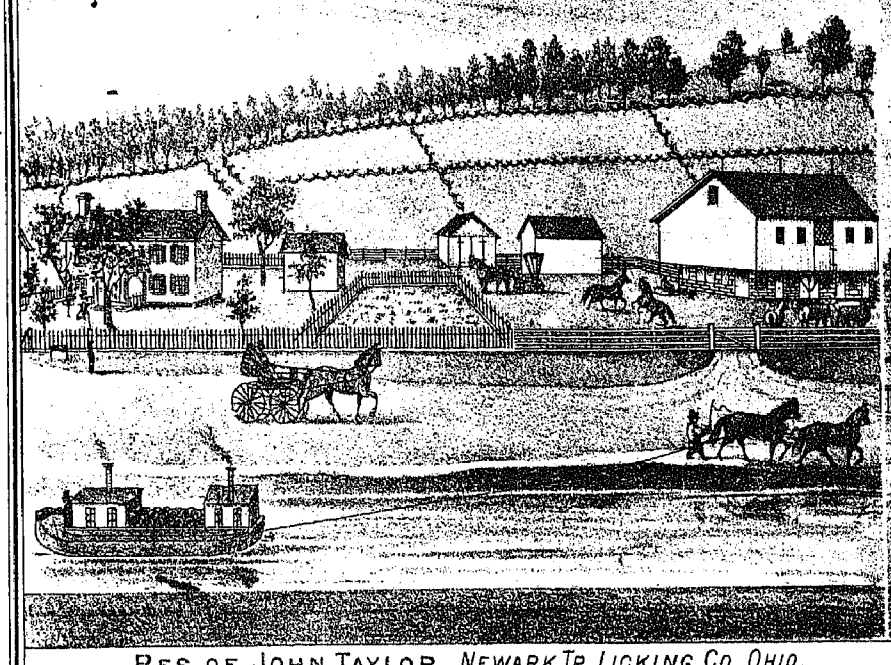
RES. OF J. H. MC CUNE, *NEWARK, LICKING CO. OHIO.*



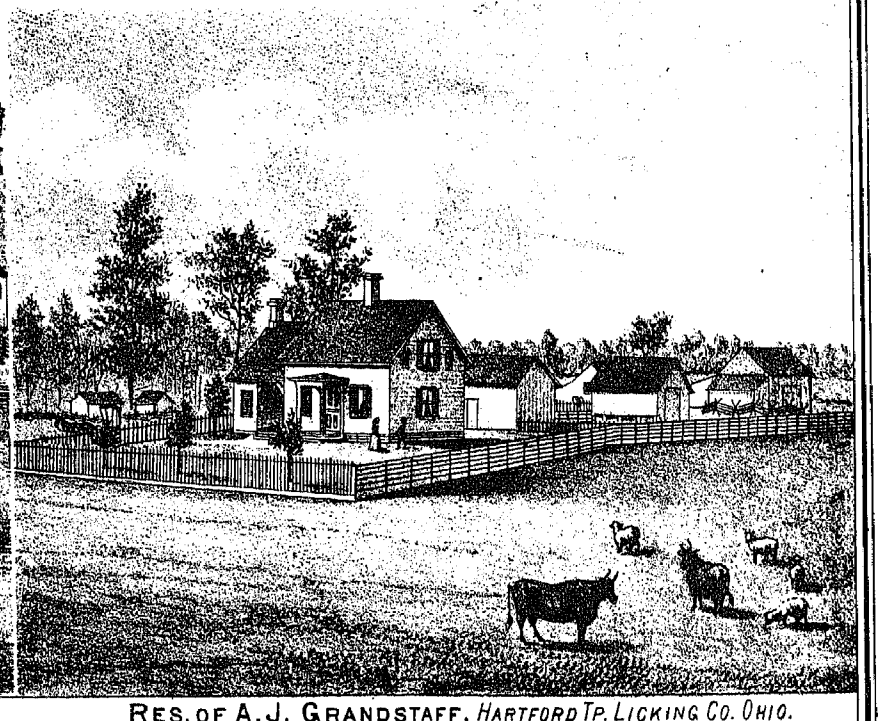
RES. OF D.D. WILSON, *NEWARK, TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.*



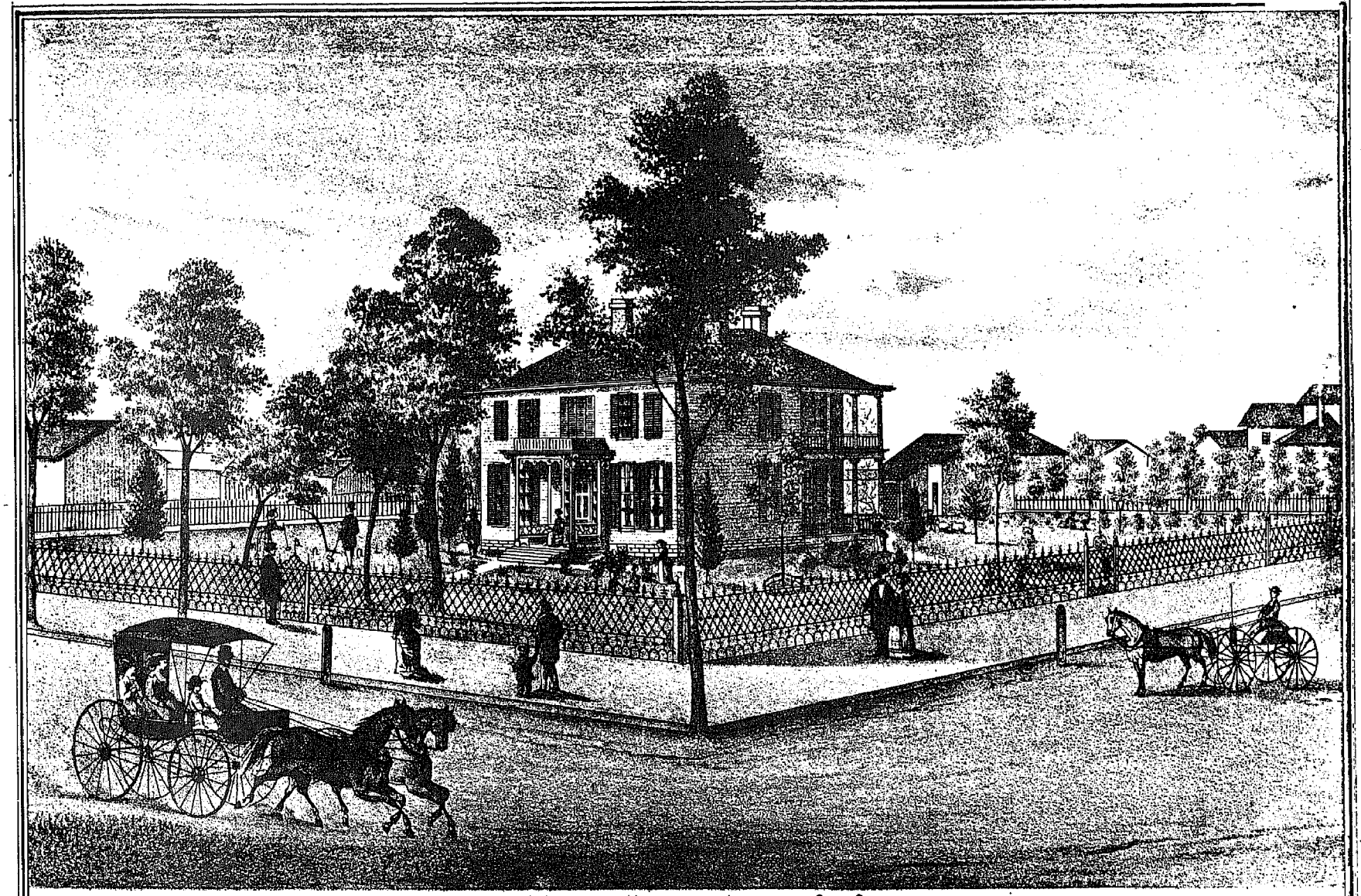
RES. OF J. ROOT, *NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.*



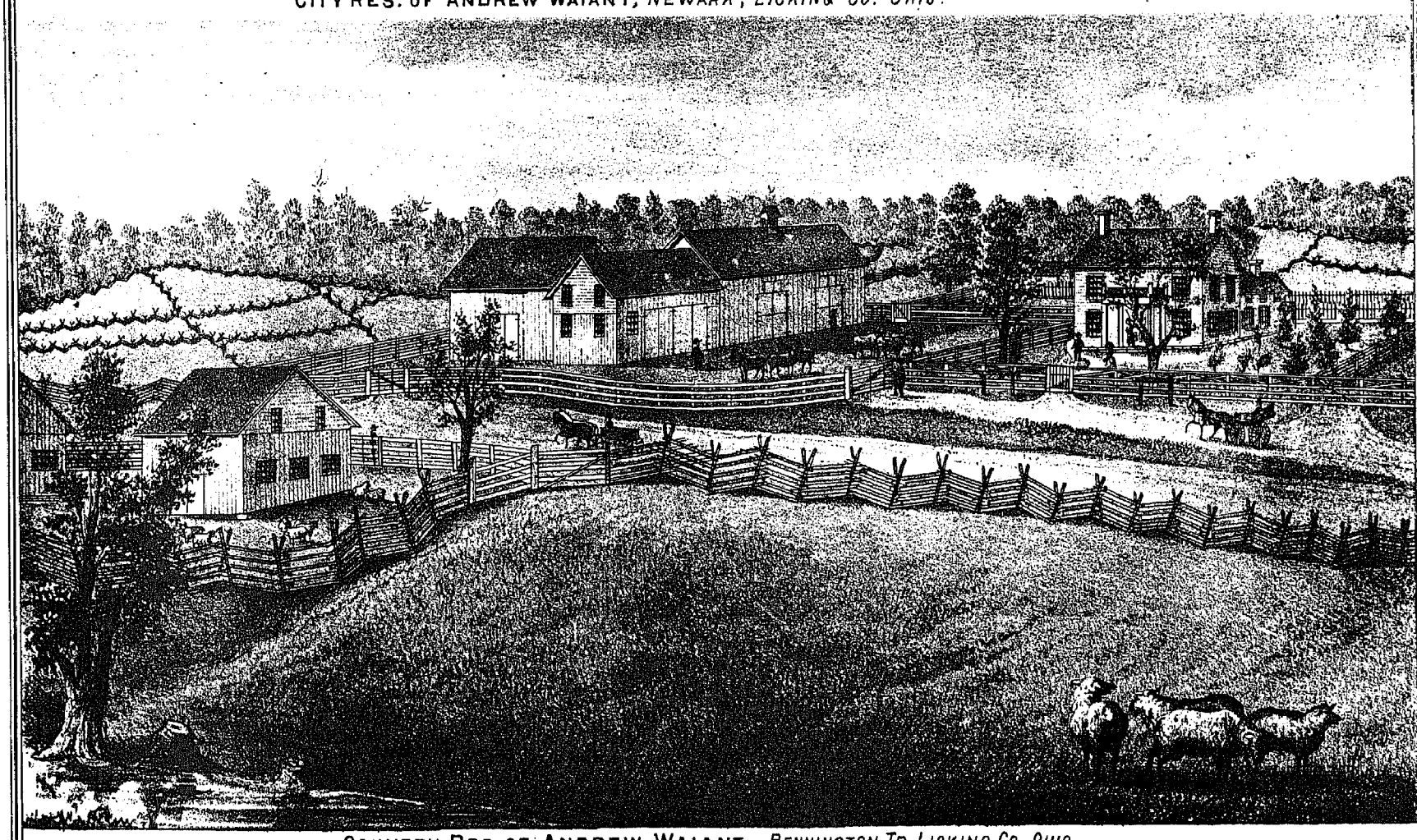
RES. OF JOHN TAYLOR, *NEWARK TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.*



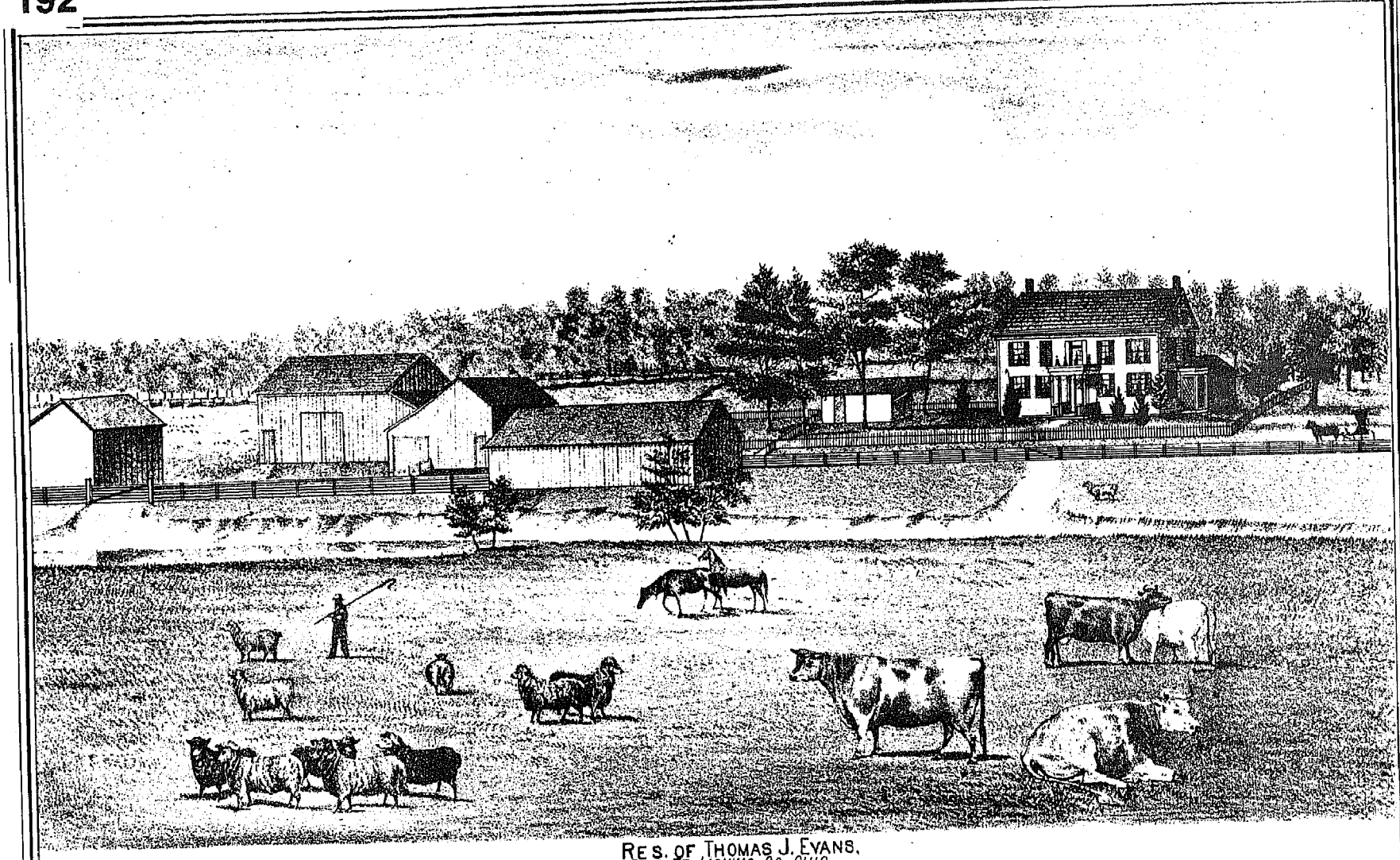
RES. OF A.J. GRANDSTAFF, *HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.*



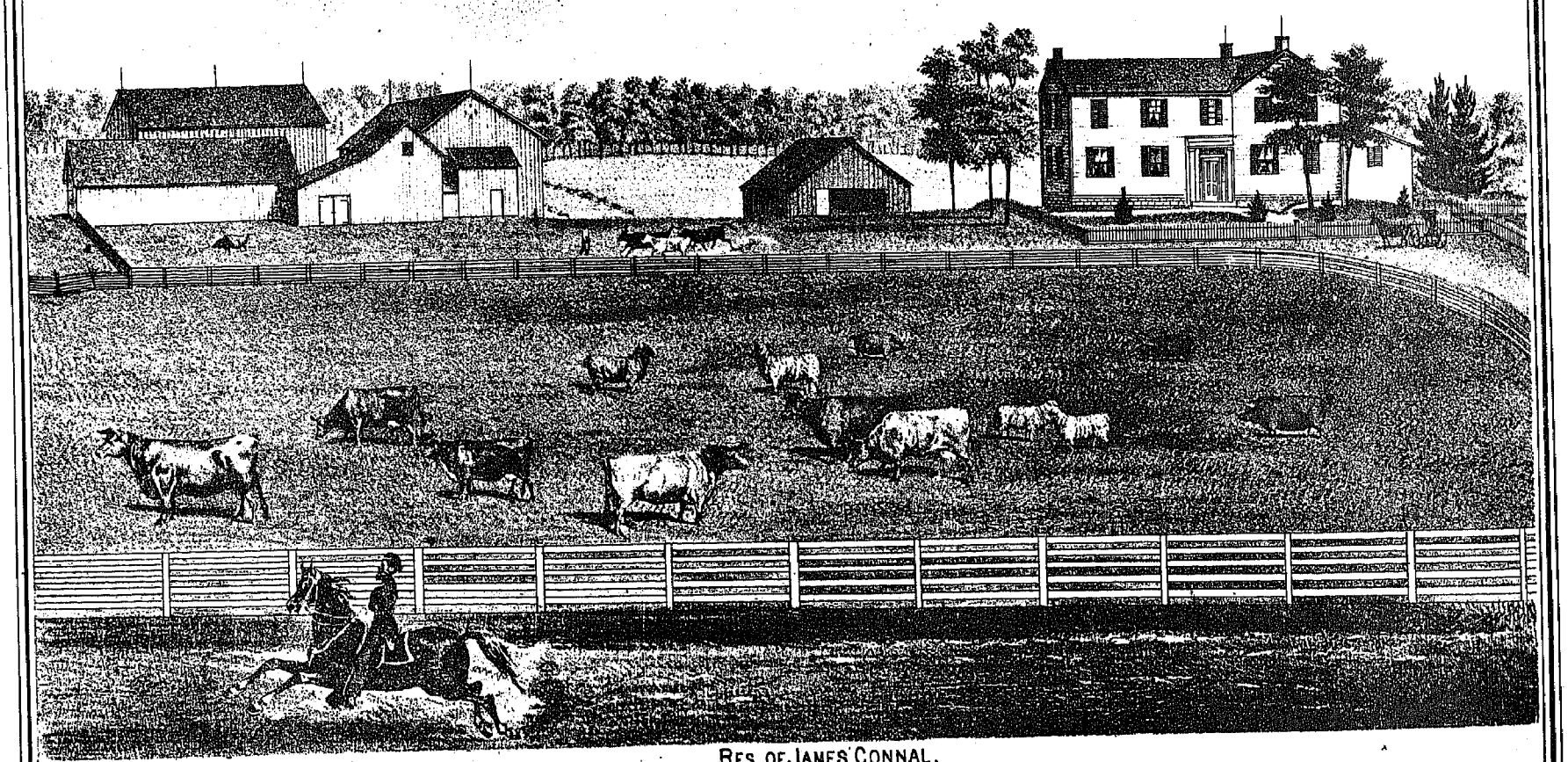
CITY RES. OF ANDREW WAIANT, *NEWARK, LICKING CO. OHIO.*



COUNTRY RES. OF ANDREW WAIANT, *BENNINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.*



RES. OF THOMAS J. EVANS.
ETNA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JAMES CONNAL.
ETNA TP. LICKING CO. O.

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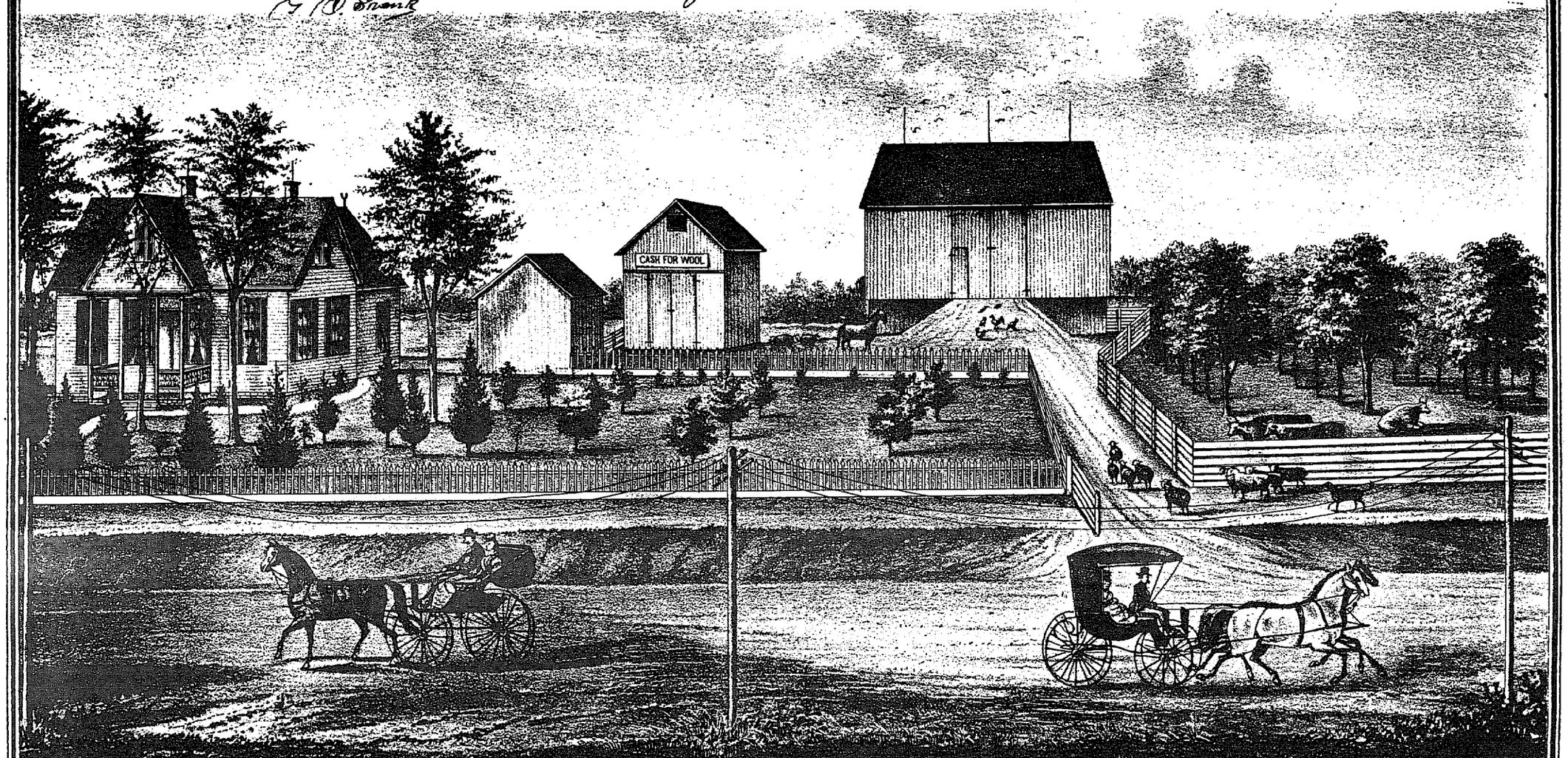
Yours truly
G. E. Shank



John E. Shank

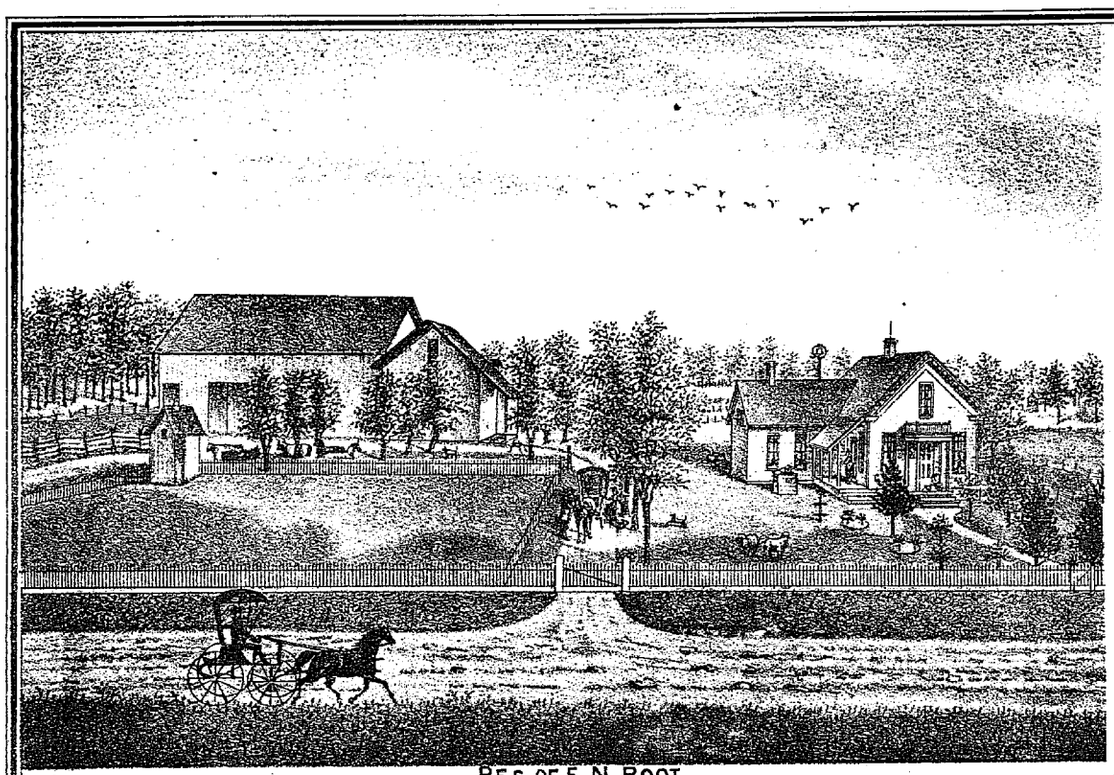


W. A. Shank.

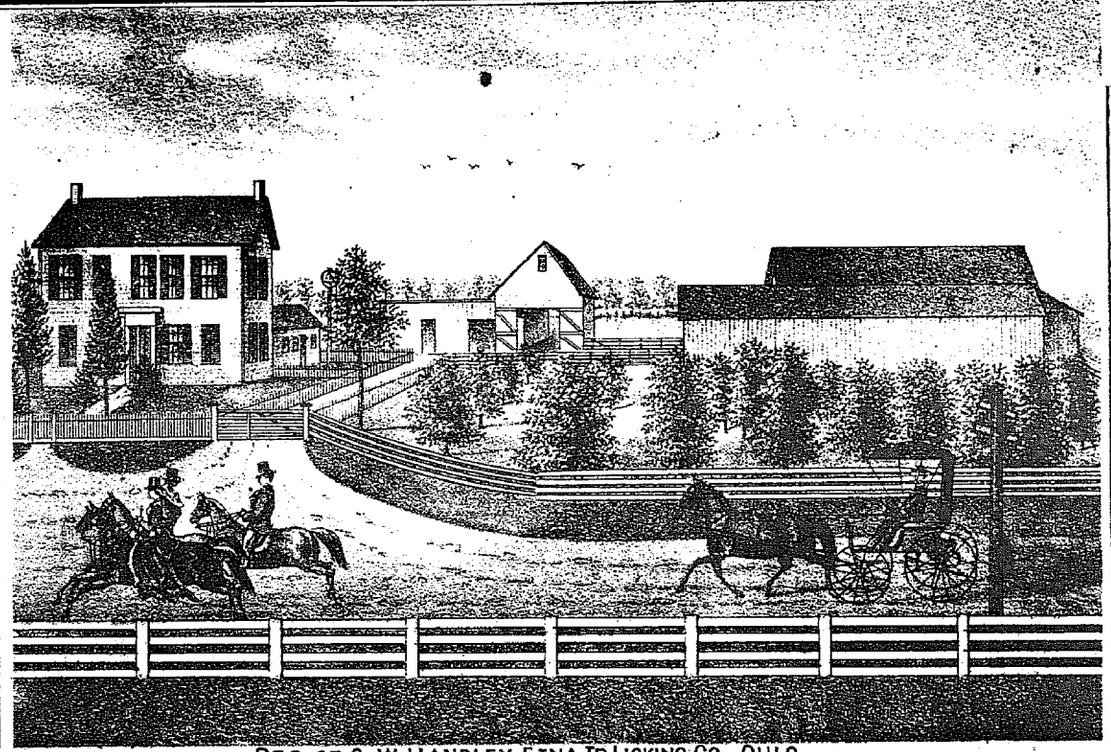


RES. OF G. E. SHANK.
ETNA TP. LICKING COUNTY O. THIS FARM 215 ACRES FOR SALE

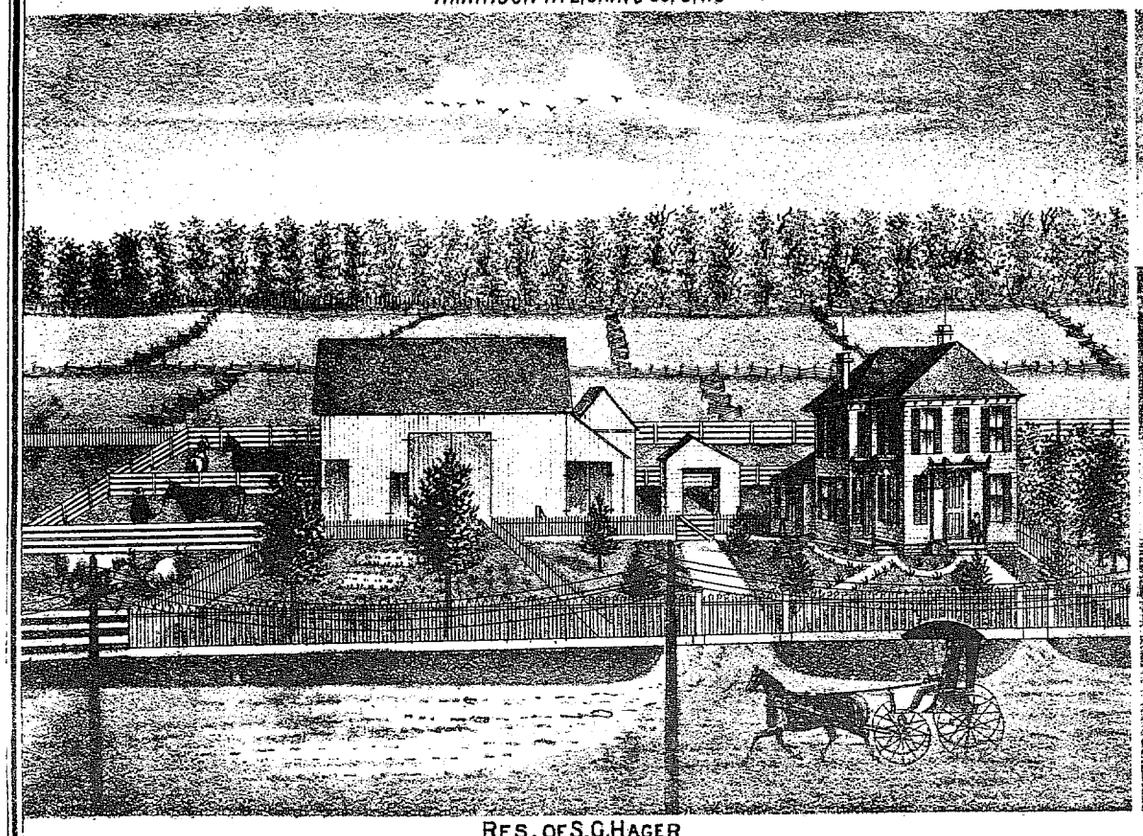
R4



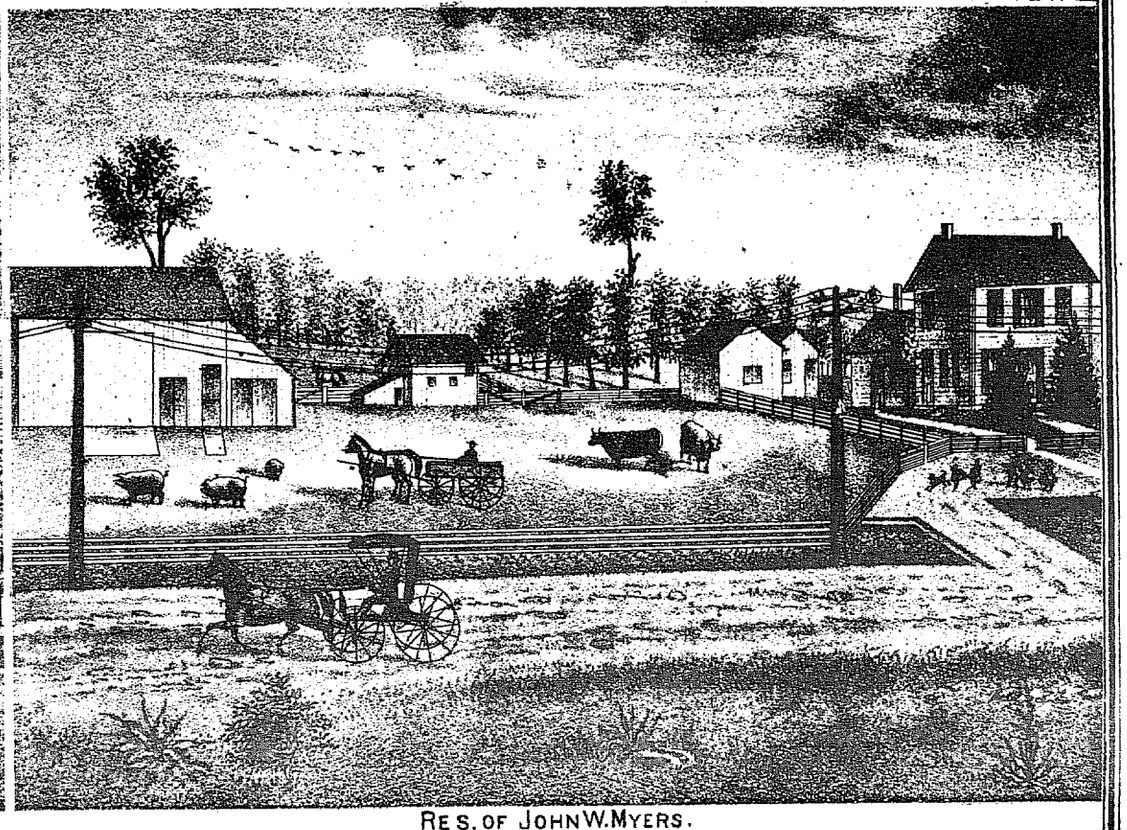
RES. OF E. N. ROOT.
HARRISON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



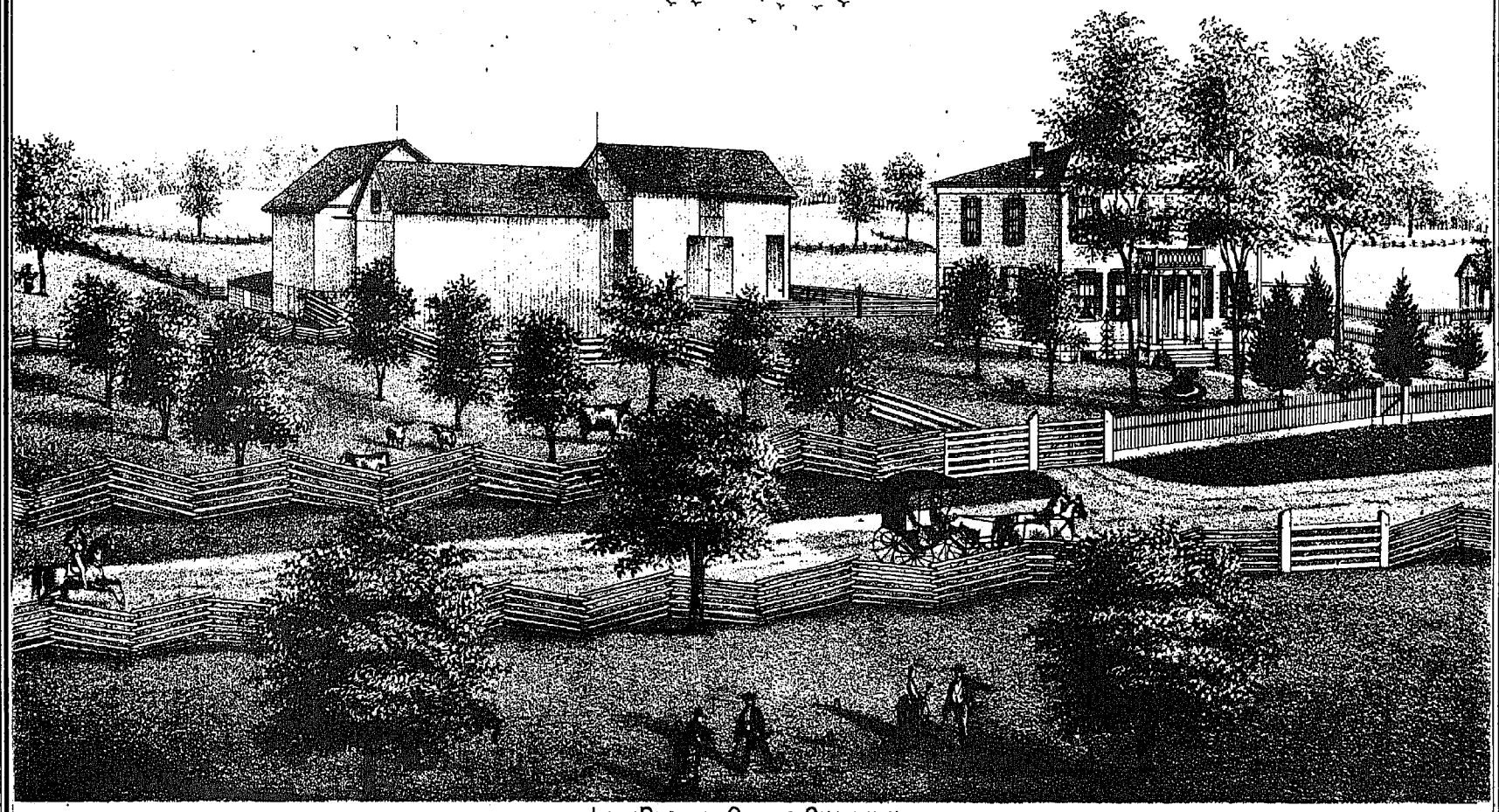
RES. OF G. W. HANDLEY, ETNA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.
THIS FARM OF 207 ACRES FOR SALE. REASONABLE TERMS



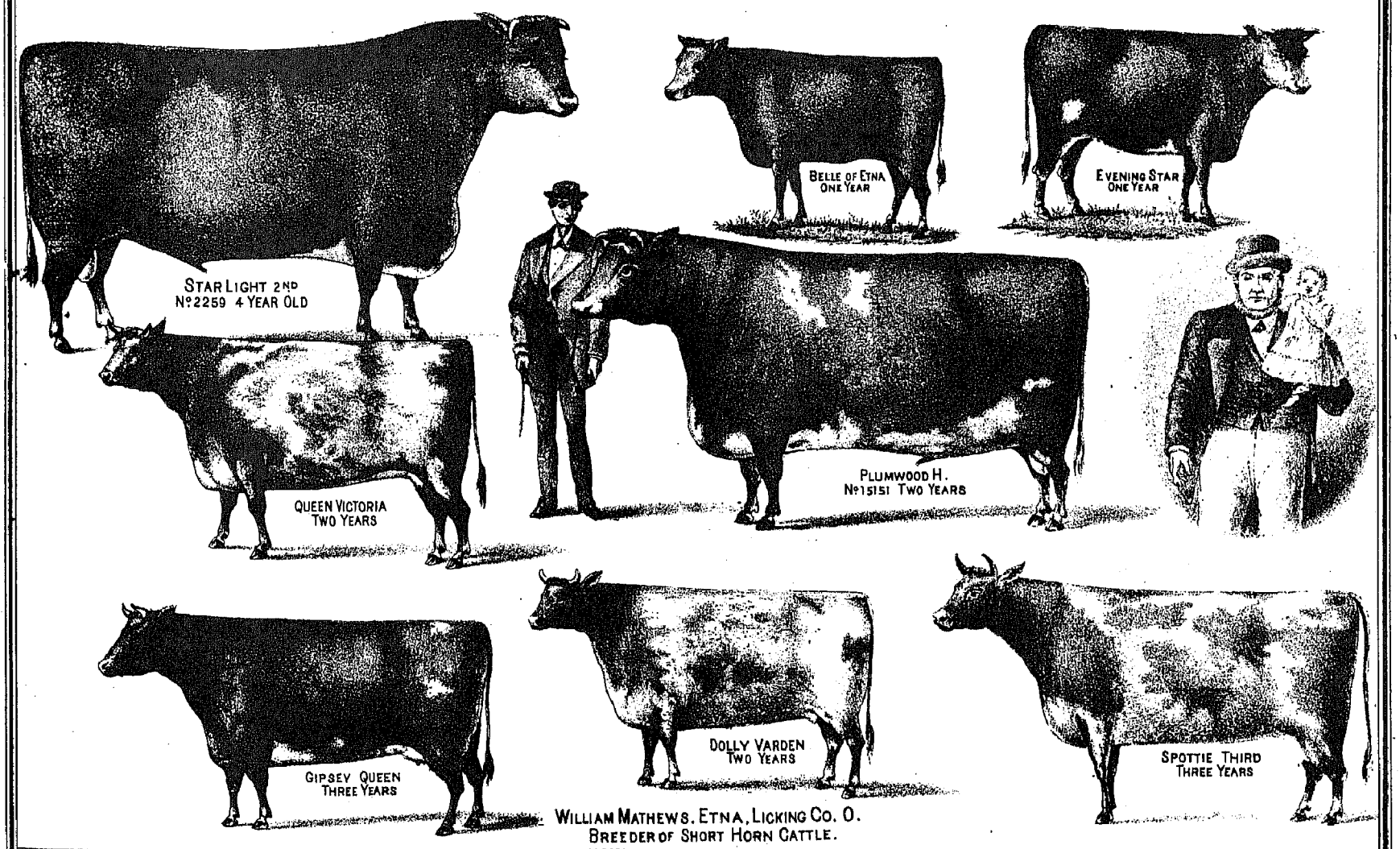
RES. OF S. G. HAGER
ETNA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JOHN W. MYERS.
ETNA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



LATE RES. OF CYRUS CHADWICK.
HARRISON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



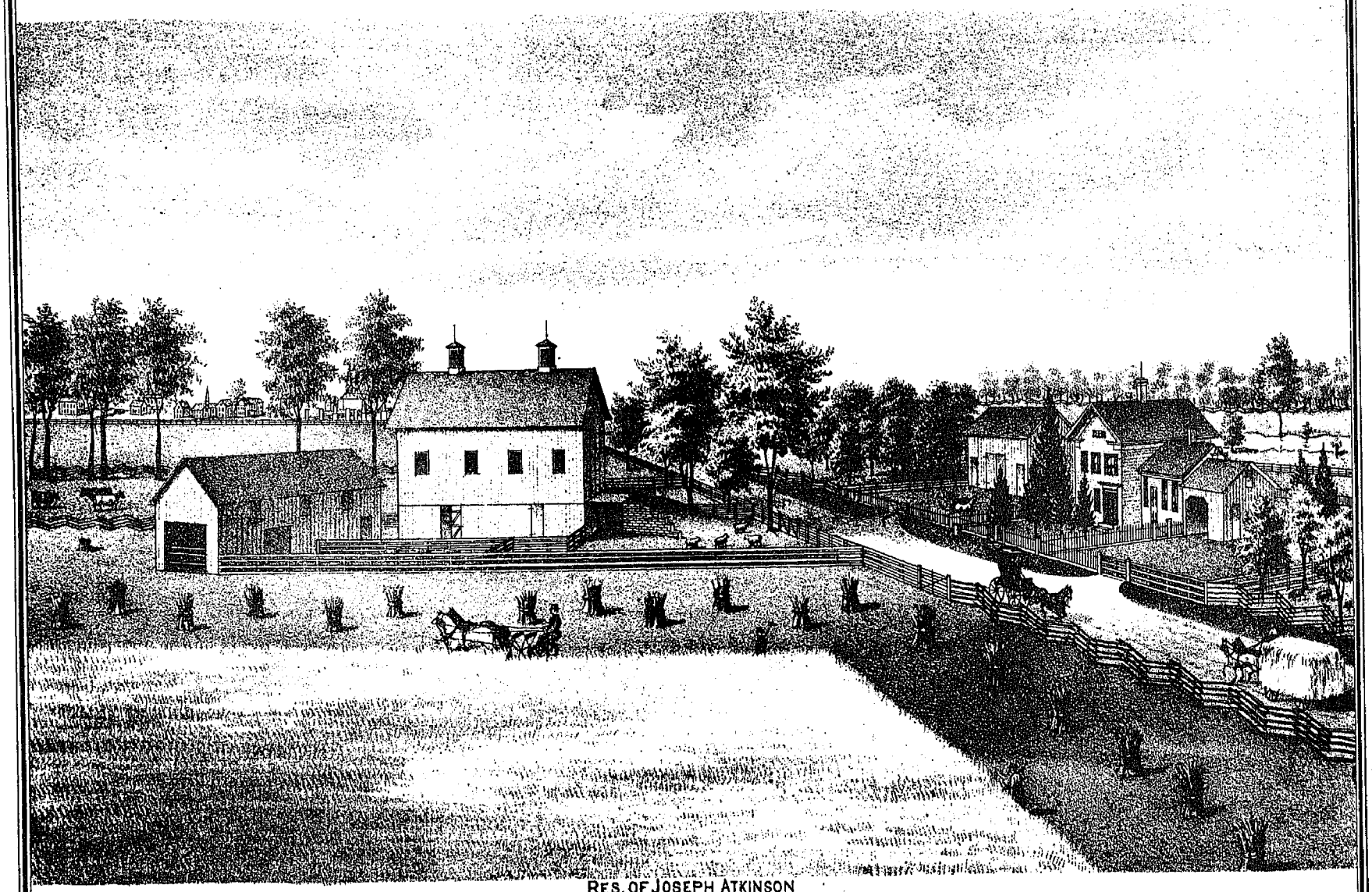
WILLIAM MATHEWS. ETNA, LICKING CO. O.
BREEDER OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.



Peabody Atkinson
PATASKALA, OHIO.



Maronda E. Atkinson
PATASKALA, OHIO



RES. OF JOSEPH ATKINSON
HARRISON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.

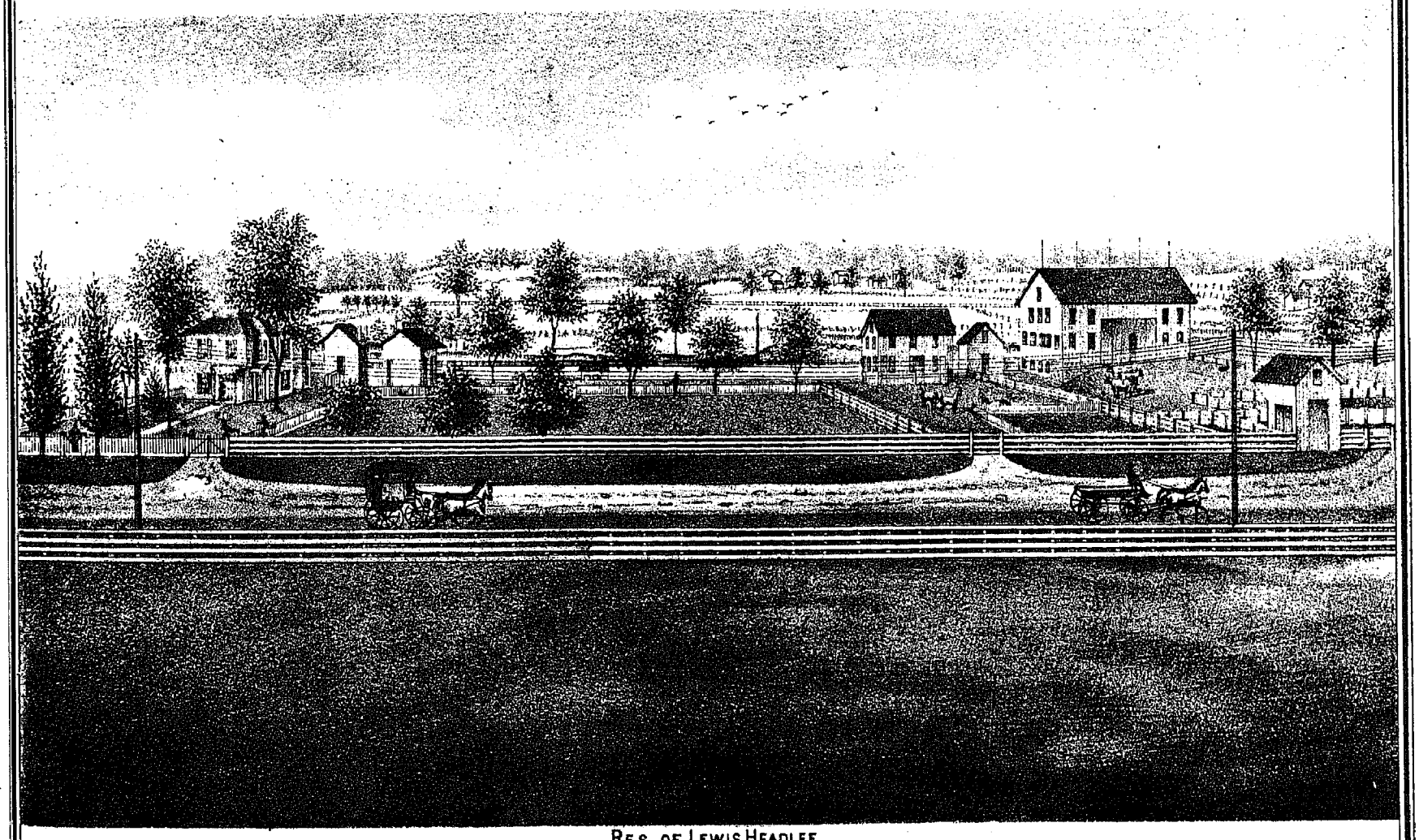


Yours truly Lewis Headlee

BORN 4TH FEBY. 1808 GREENE CO. PA.



Minerva Headlee



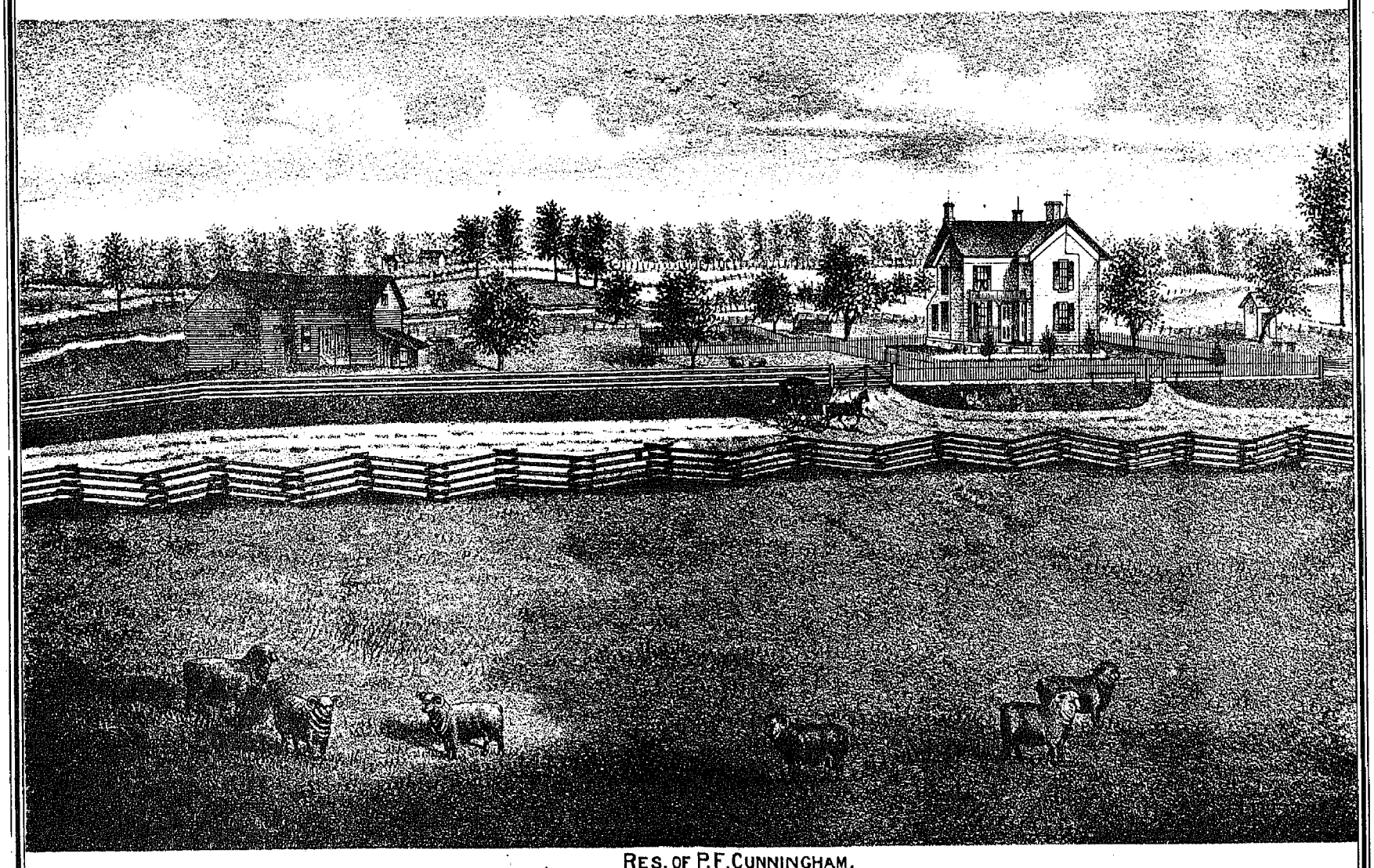
RES. OF LEWIS HEADLEE.
HARRISON TP. LICKING CO. O.



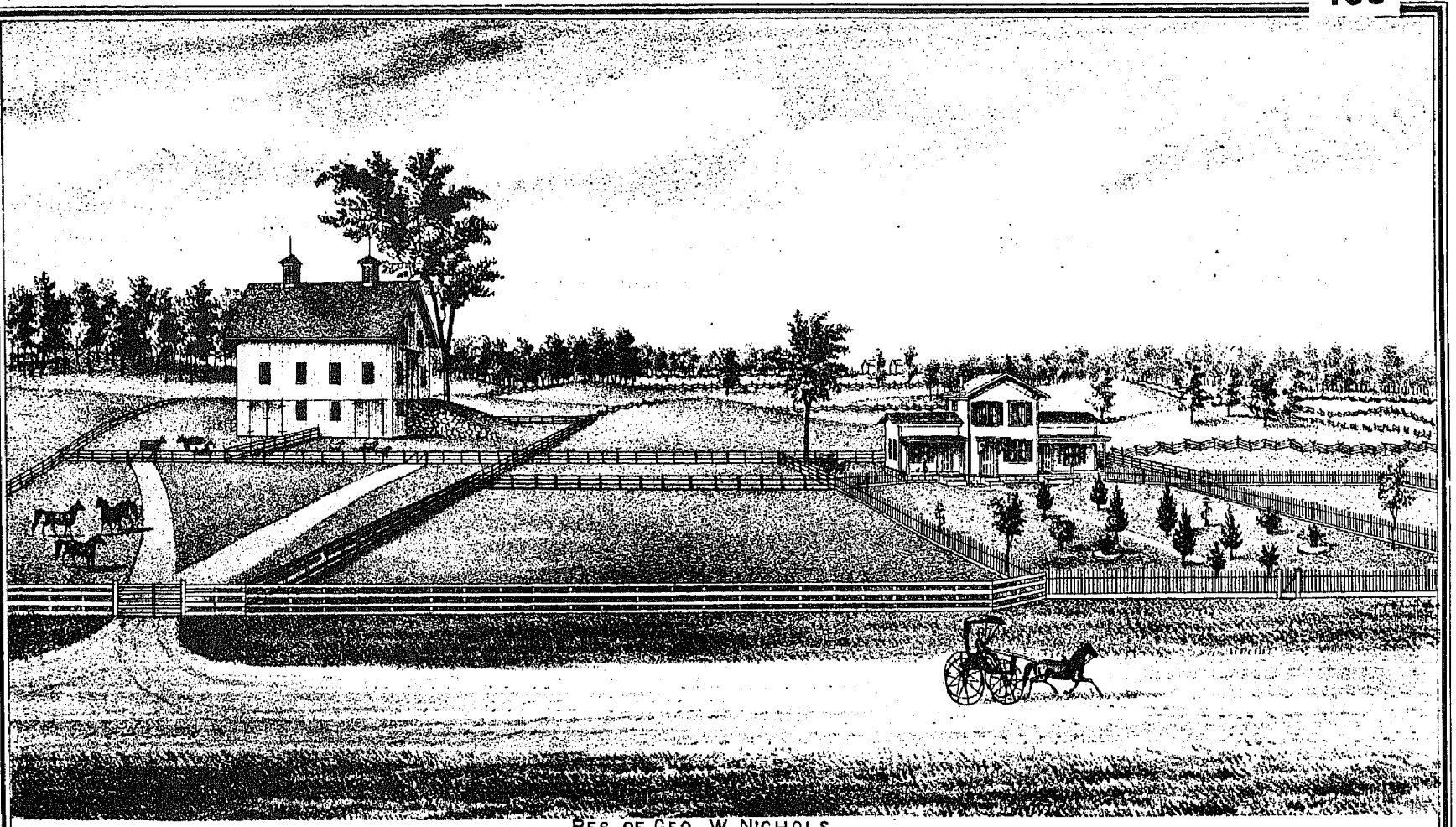
MRS. P. F. CUNNINGHAM



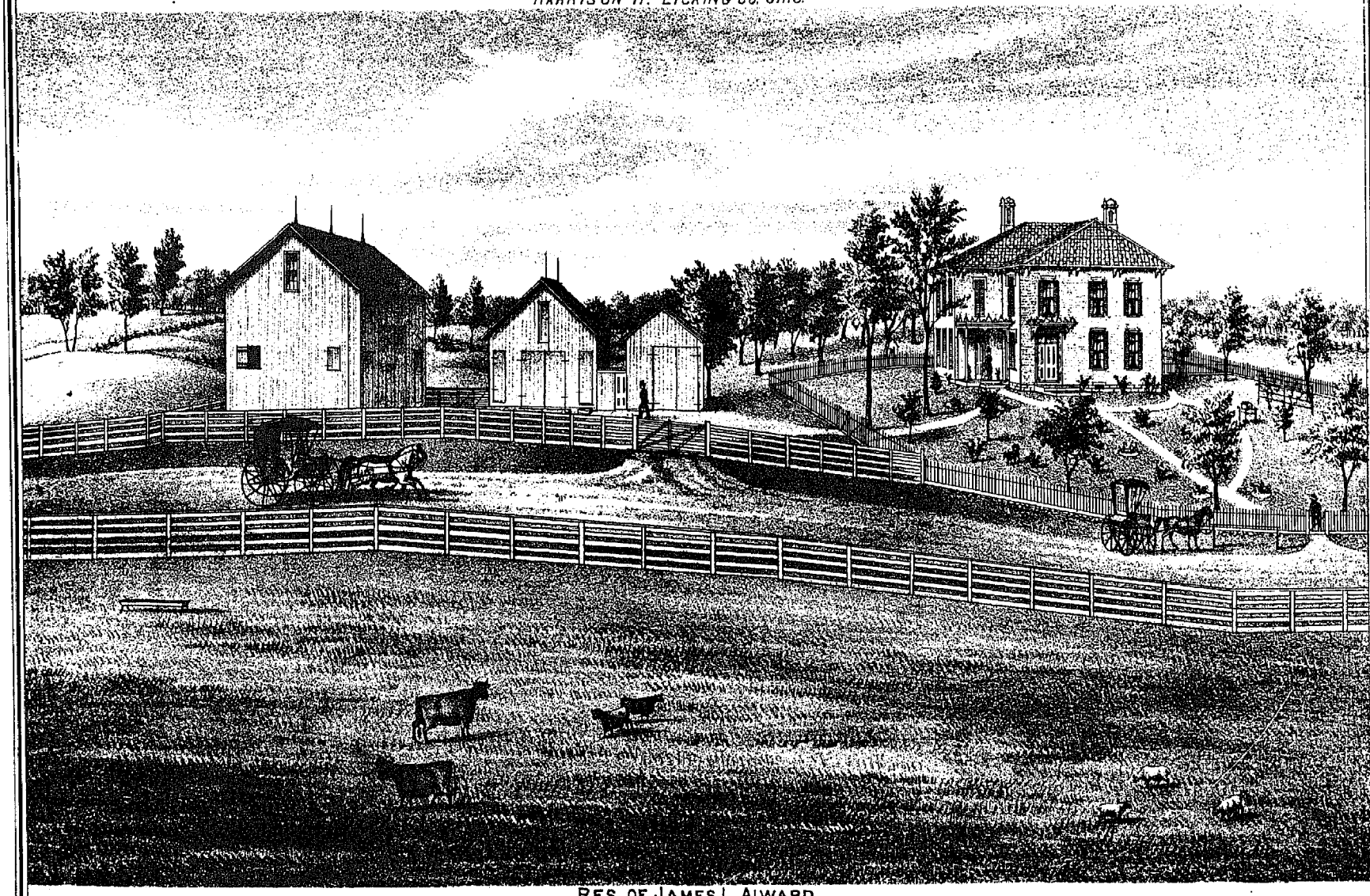
MR. P. F. CUNNINGHAM.



RES. OF P. F. CUNNINGHAM.
BREEDER & DEALER IN THOROUGH BRED SHEEP. HARRISON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF GEO. W. NICHOLS.
HARRISON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JAMES L. ALWARD.
HARRISON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



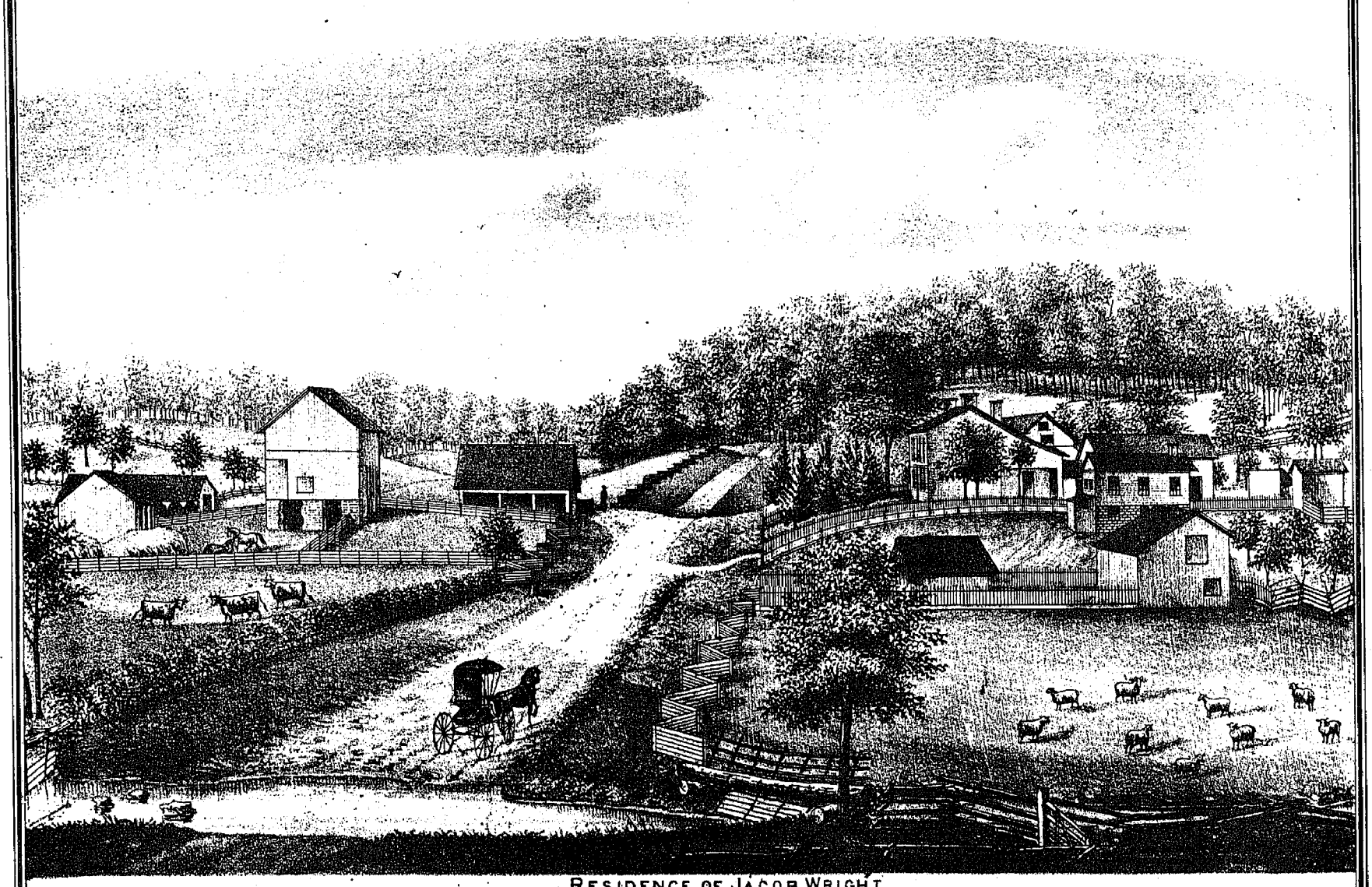
Sarah Wright

BORN MARCH 31, 1808 IN LOUDEN CO. VA.
SETTLED IN OHIO IN 1812

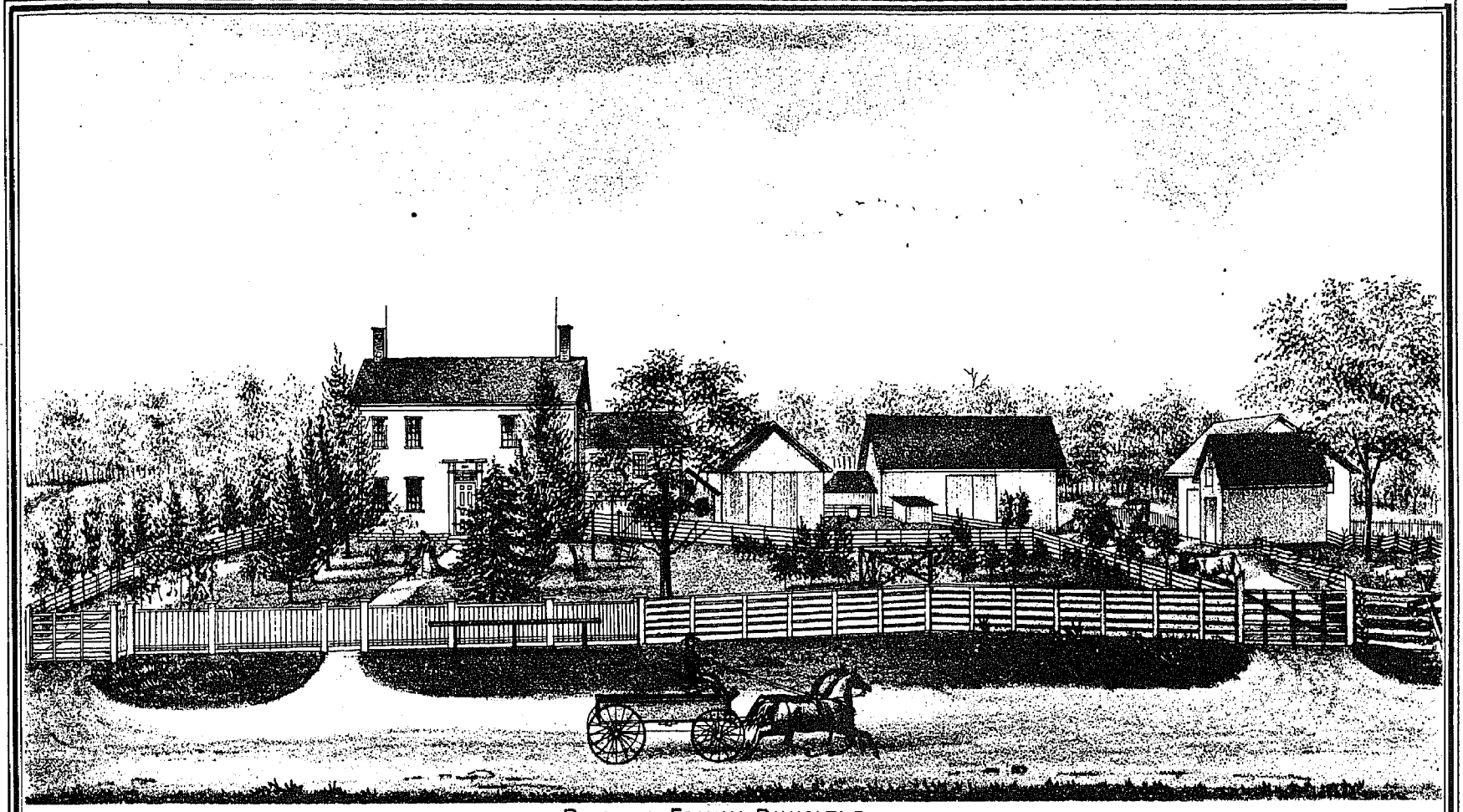


Jacob Wright

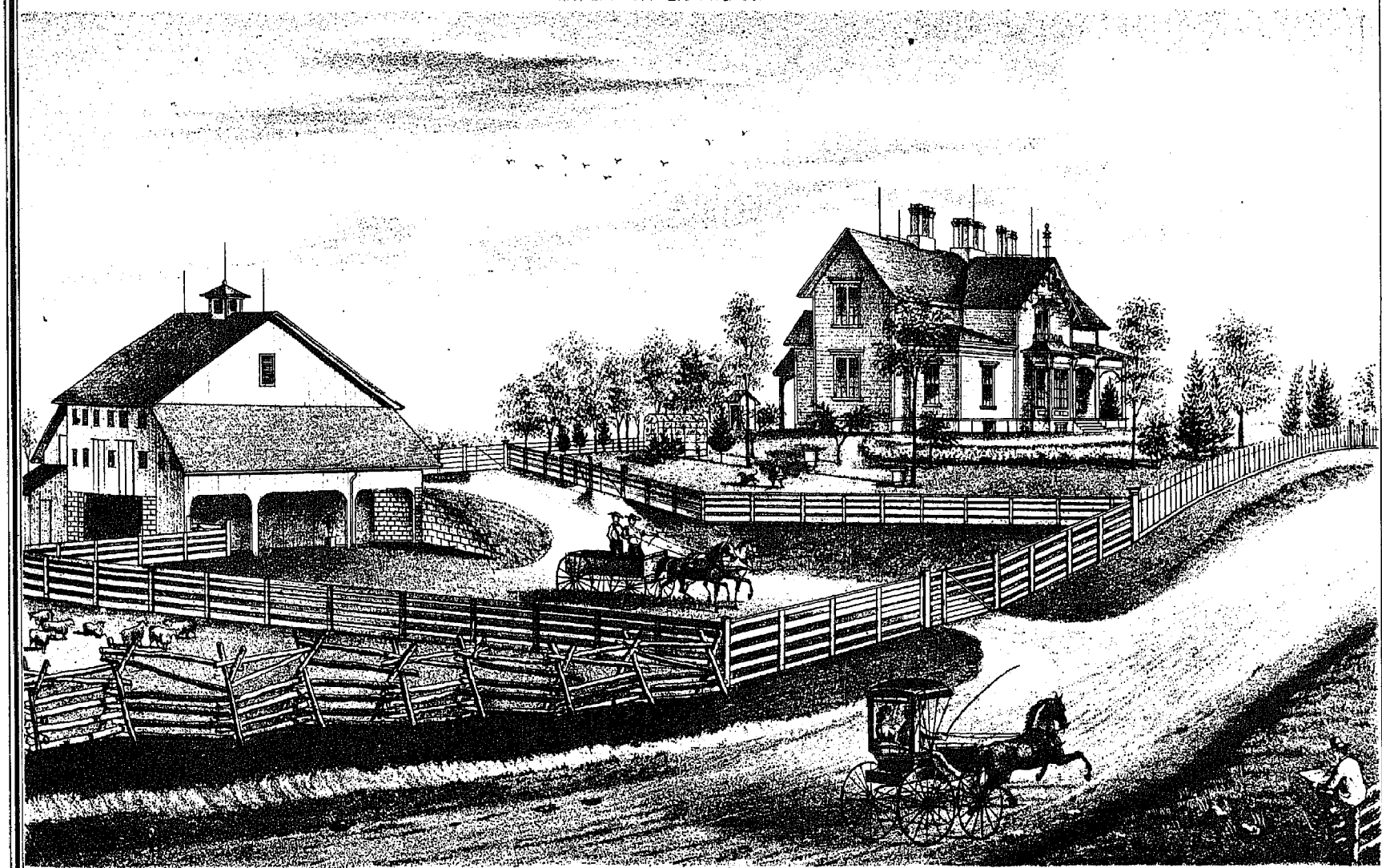
BORN APRIL 30, 1802 WASHINGTON CO. PA.
SETTLED IN OHIO OCT. 1802



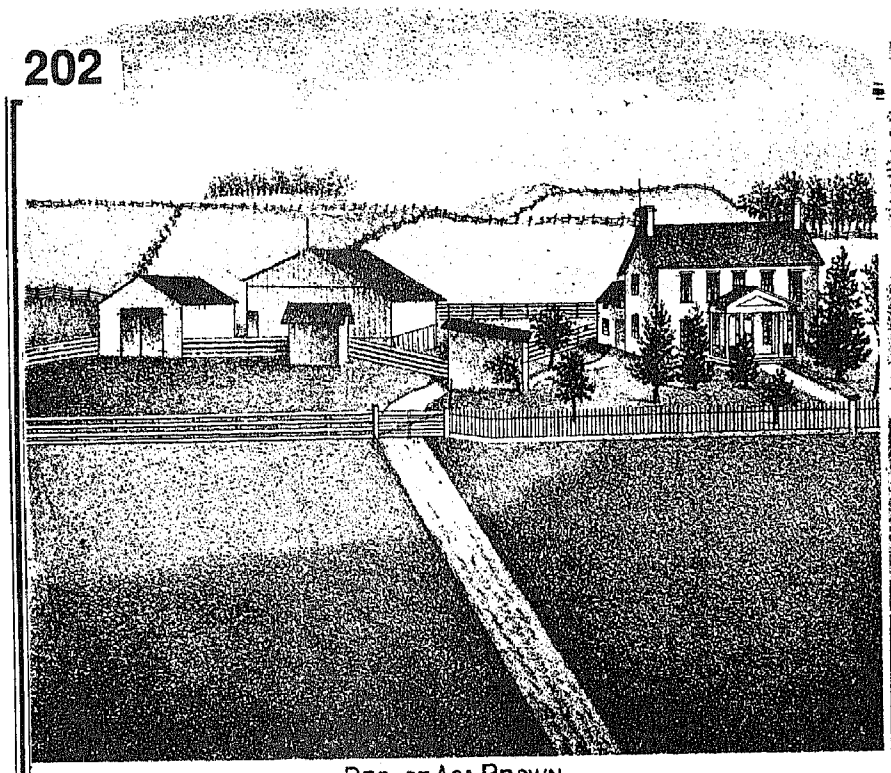
RESIDENCE OF JACOB WRIGHT.
LOT 7 Mc KEAN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



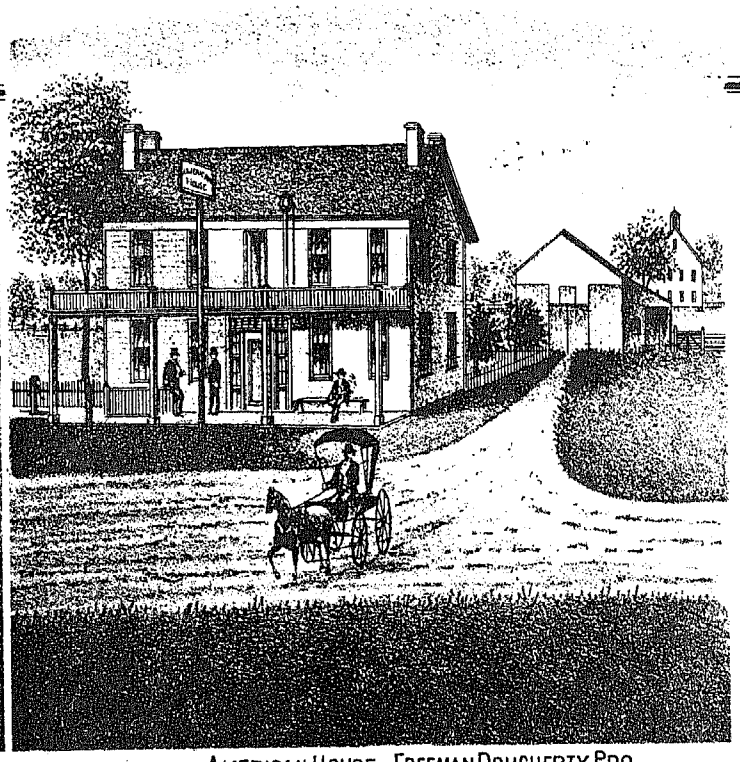
RES. OF EDWIN RUNNELS,
MCKEAN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



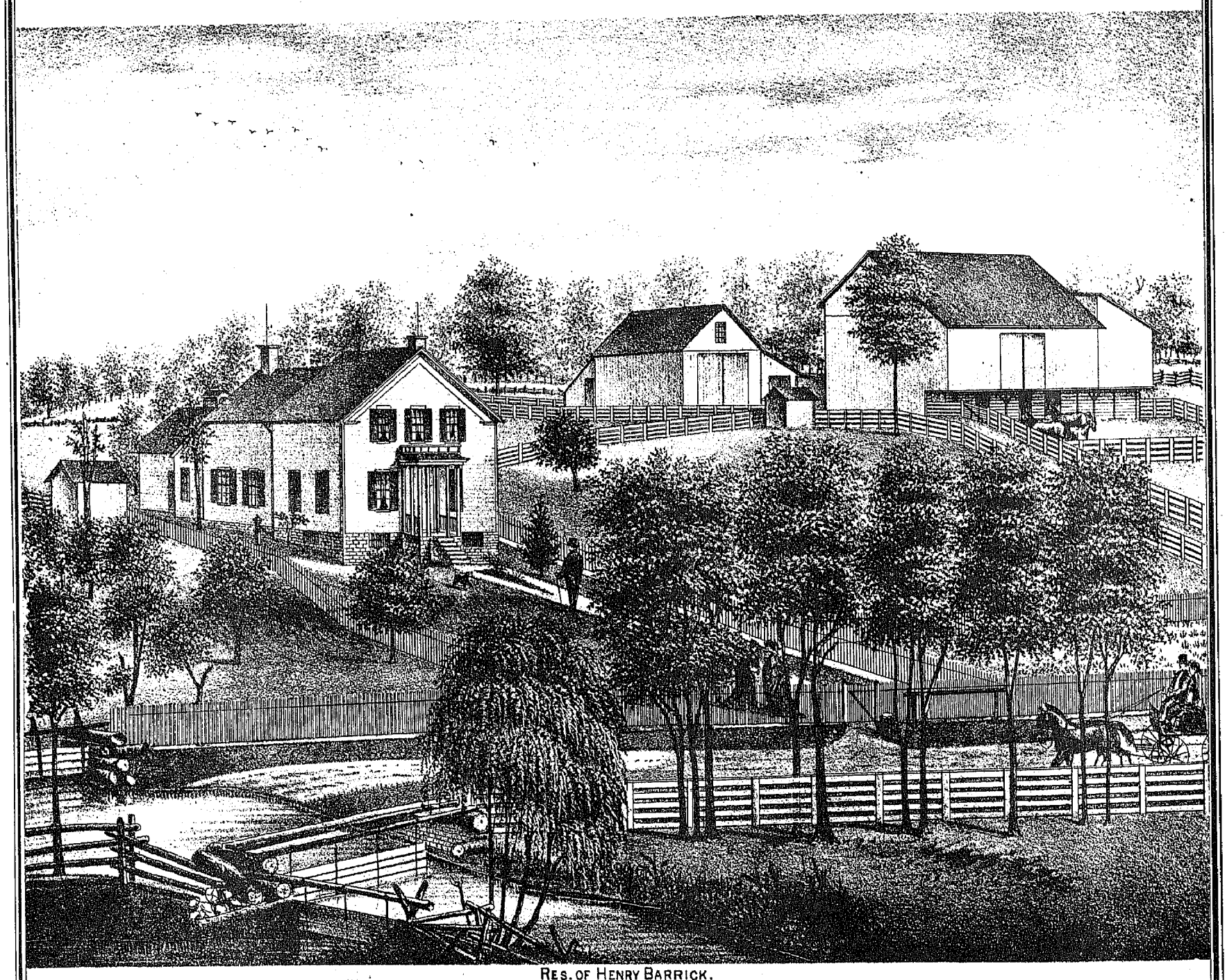
RES. OF JAMES C. WRIGHT, (VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST.)
MCKEAN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF ASA BROWN.
UNION TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



AMERICAN HOUSE. FREEMAN DOUGHERTY PRO.
KIRKERSVILLE, HARRISON TP. OHIO.



RES. OF HENRY BARRICK.
McKEAN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



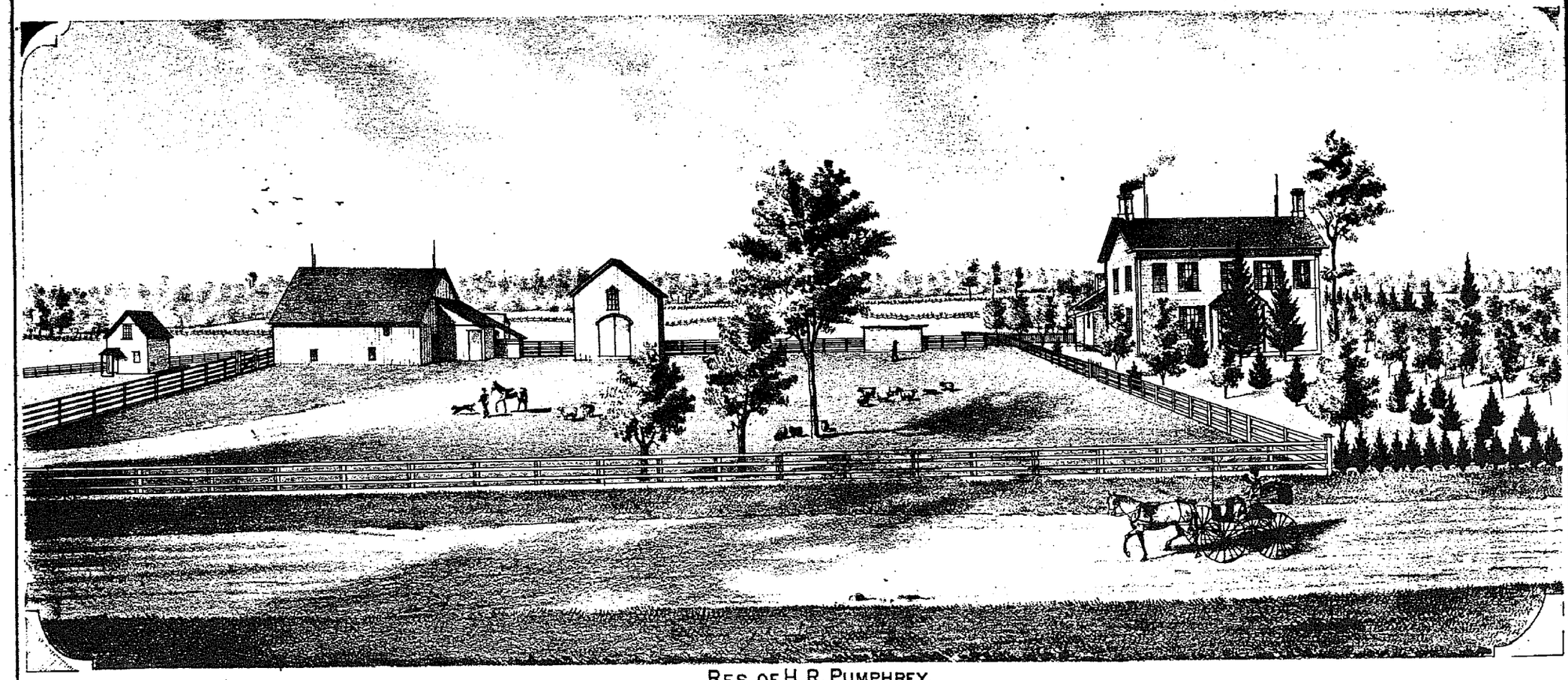




H. R. Pumphrey

S. R. Pumphrey.





RES. OF H. R. PUMPHREY.
LOT 1 HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



MILES N. WILLISON



NANCY D. WILLISON



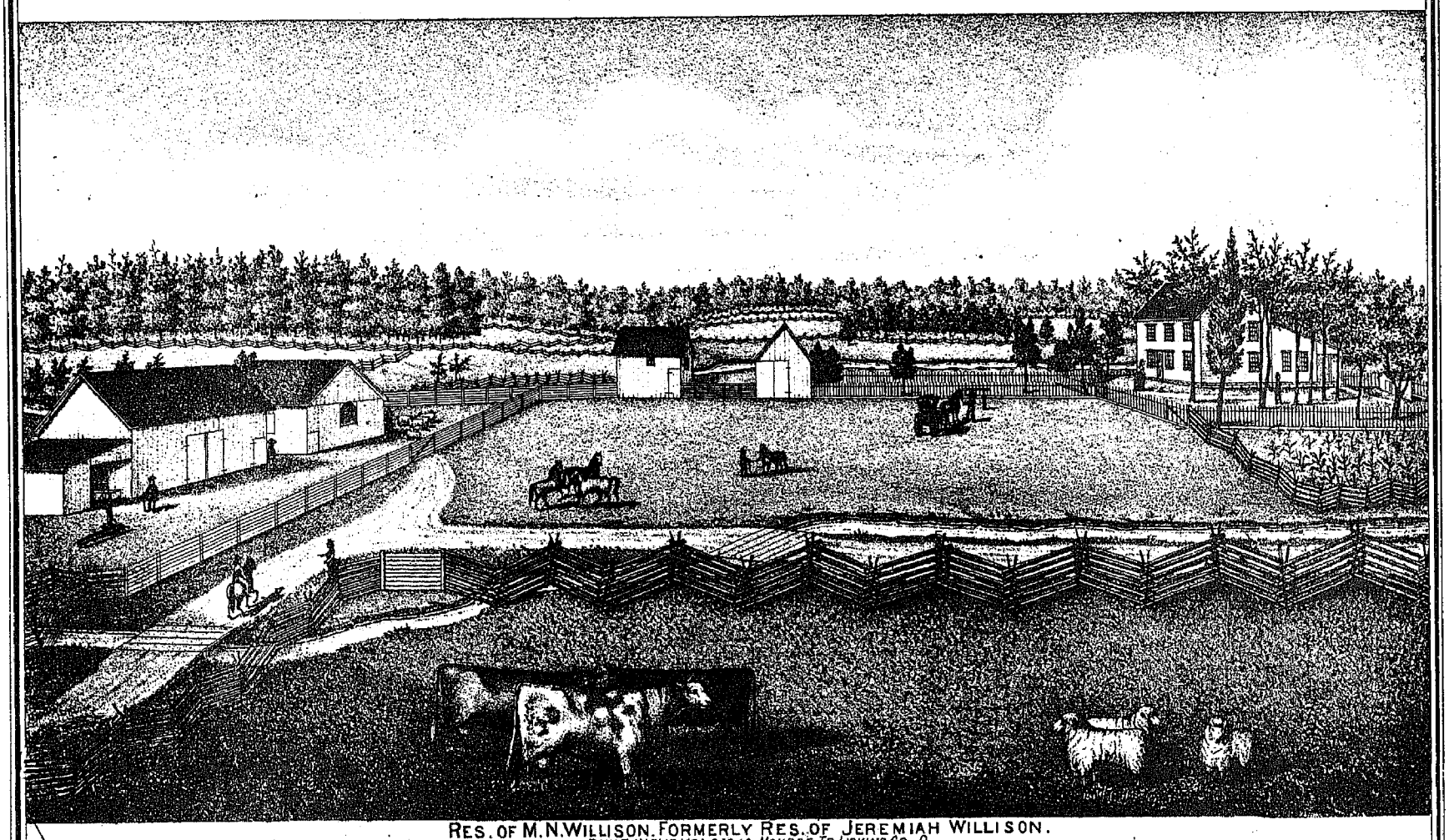
MARY WILLISON



DON WILLISON



HARRY WILLISON



RES. OF M. N. WILLISON. FORMERLY RES. OF JEREMIAH WILLISON.
BUILT IN THE YEAR 1842. MONROE TP. LICKING CO. O



JEREMIAH WILLISON



MRS. SARAH WILLISON



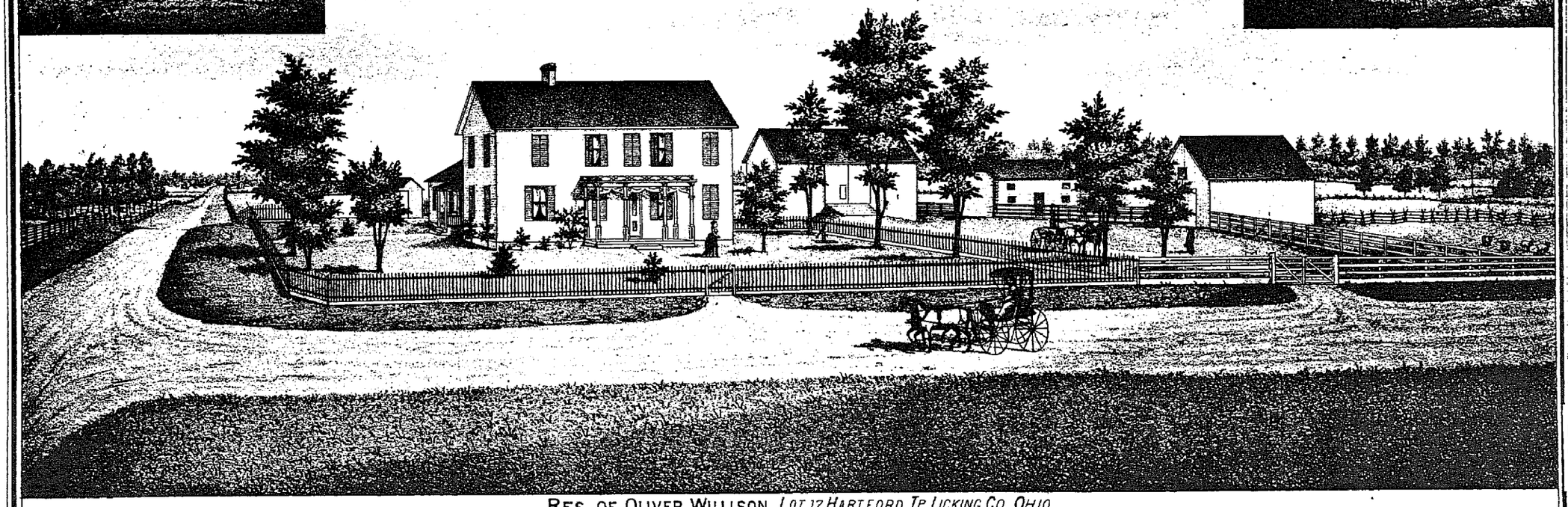
Oliver Willison



Rosanna Willison







RES. OF OLIVER WILLISON. *LOT 17 HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.*

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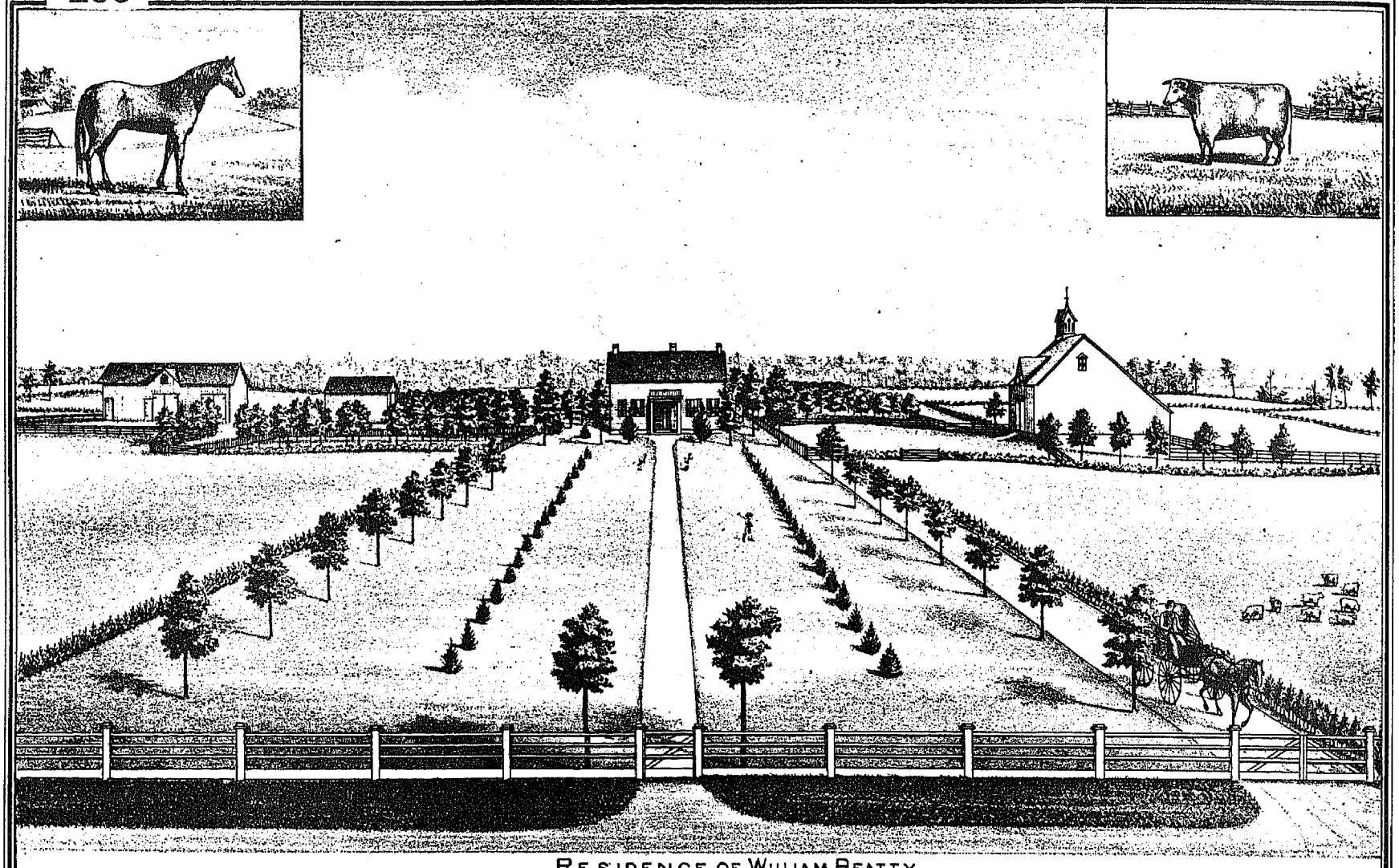
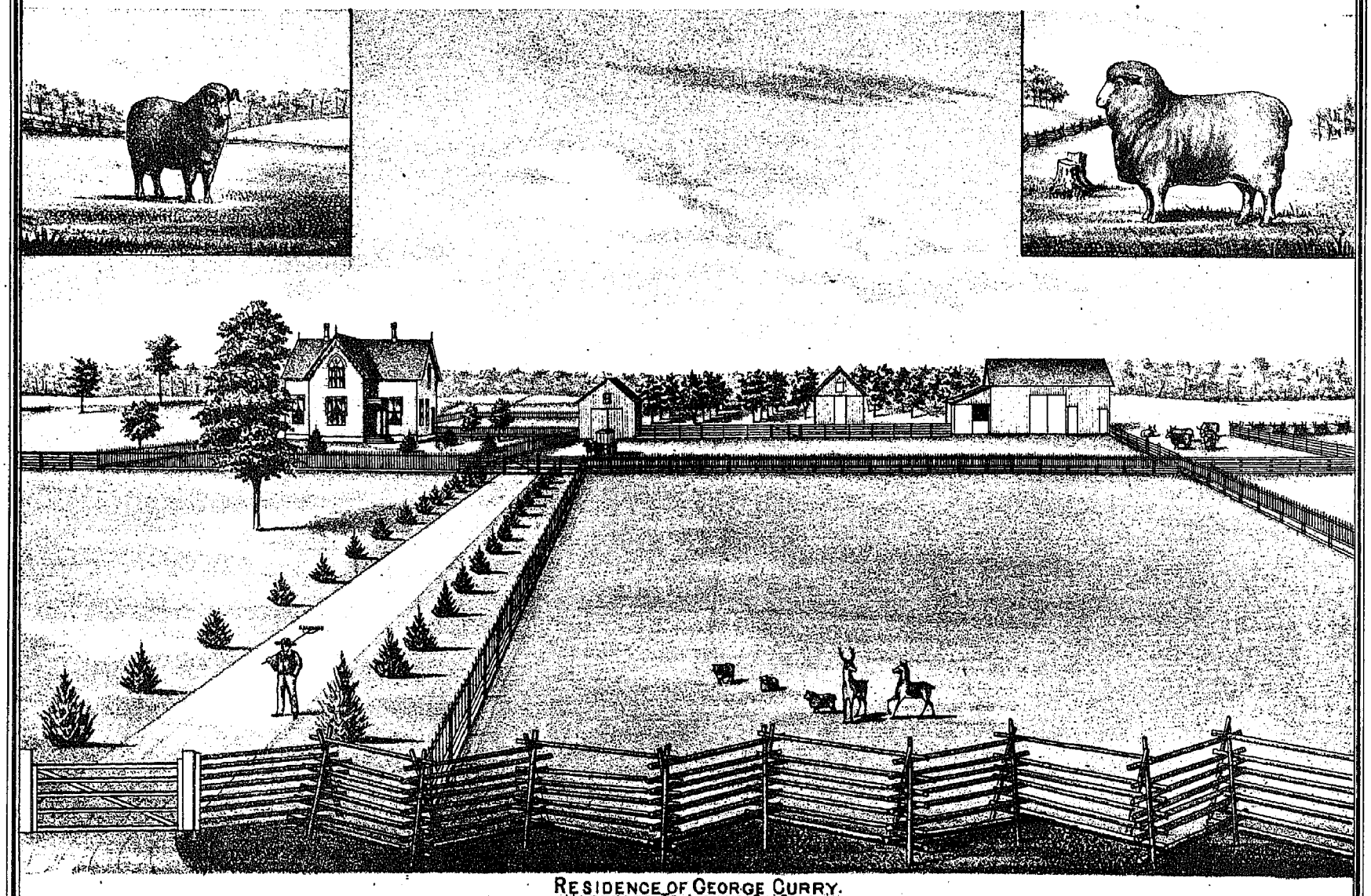


RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BEATTY.
HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE CURRY.
HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



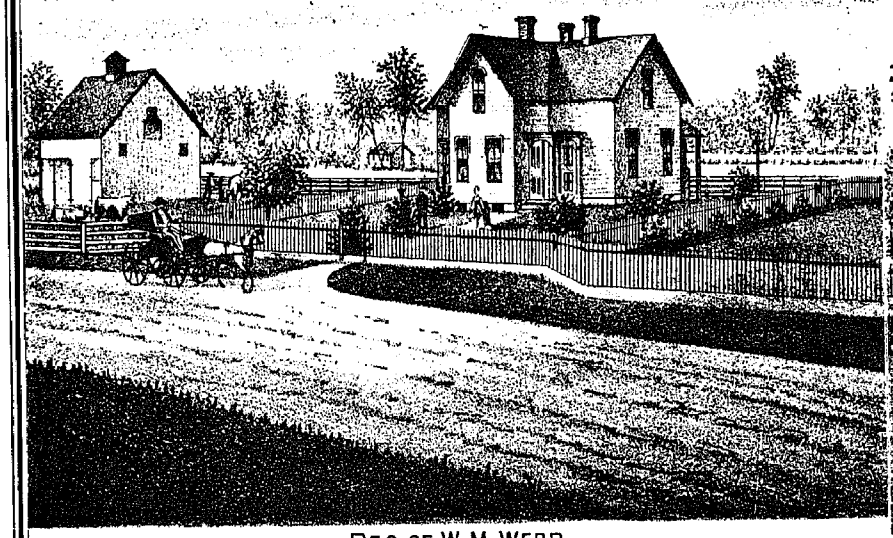
NAMES OF SOLDIERS FROM HARTFORD TP. WHO DIED FOR THE UNION

JAMES WHEELOCK	JOHN D. STEPHENS	JOHN R. MILLER	RUFUS BUXTON
STEWART J. OGILVIE	AARON THRALL	WILLIAM GRISWELL	JACOB BIXLER
AUGUSTUS Mc COMB	WM H. BOWERS	GEORGE CLARK	LEWIS GOOLEY
LYMAN LIGOLN	MARTIN FRANKS	BENJAMIN COWELL	HENRY S. SEYMOUR
WILLIAM H. LANE	SILVESTER B. CRAVES	HOSEY GOOLEY	CHARLES BAKER

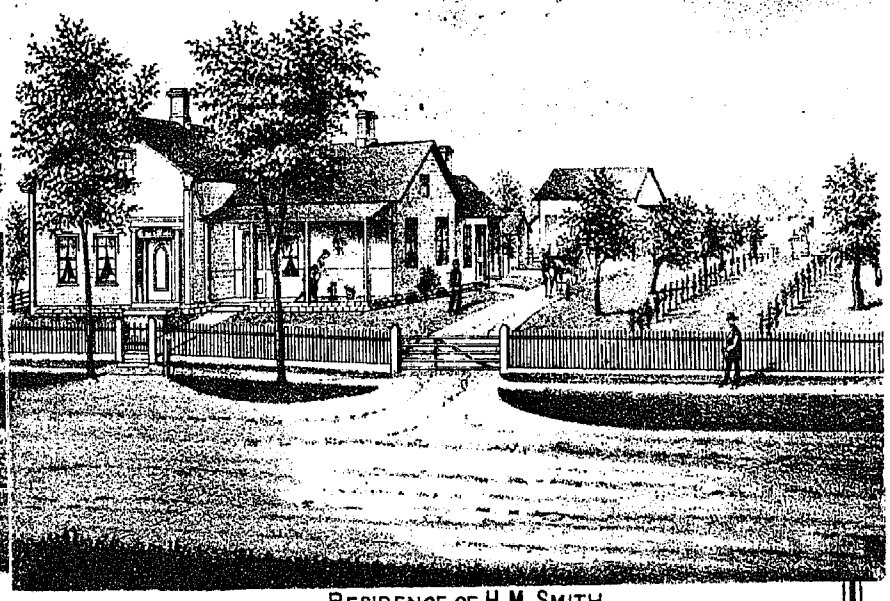
TOWN HALL AND SOLDIERS MONUMENT. HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



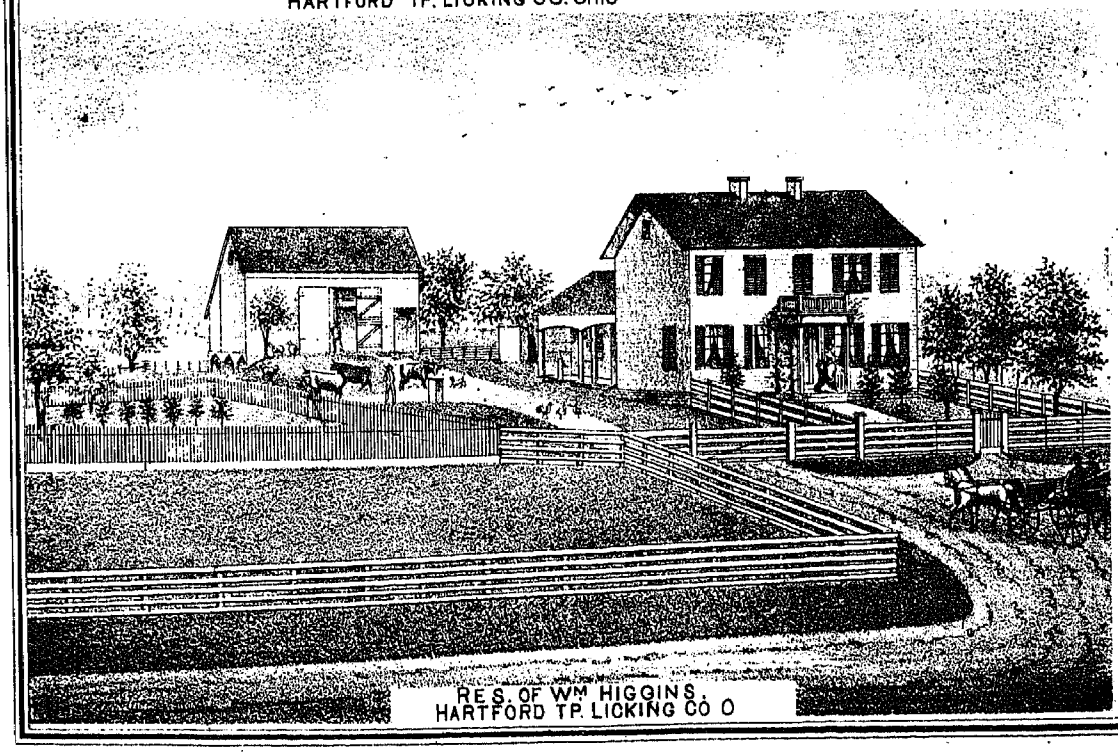
HARTFORD HOUSE. J. COLEMAN PRO. HARTFORD, LICKING CO. O.



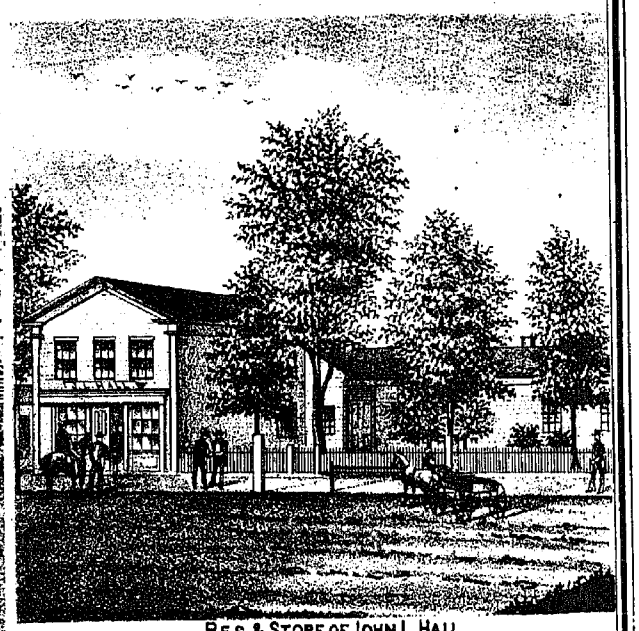
RES. OF W. M. WEBB
HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



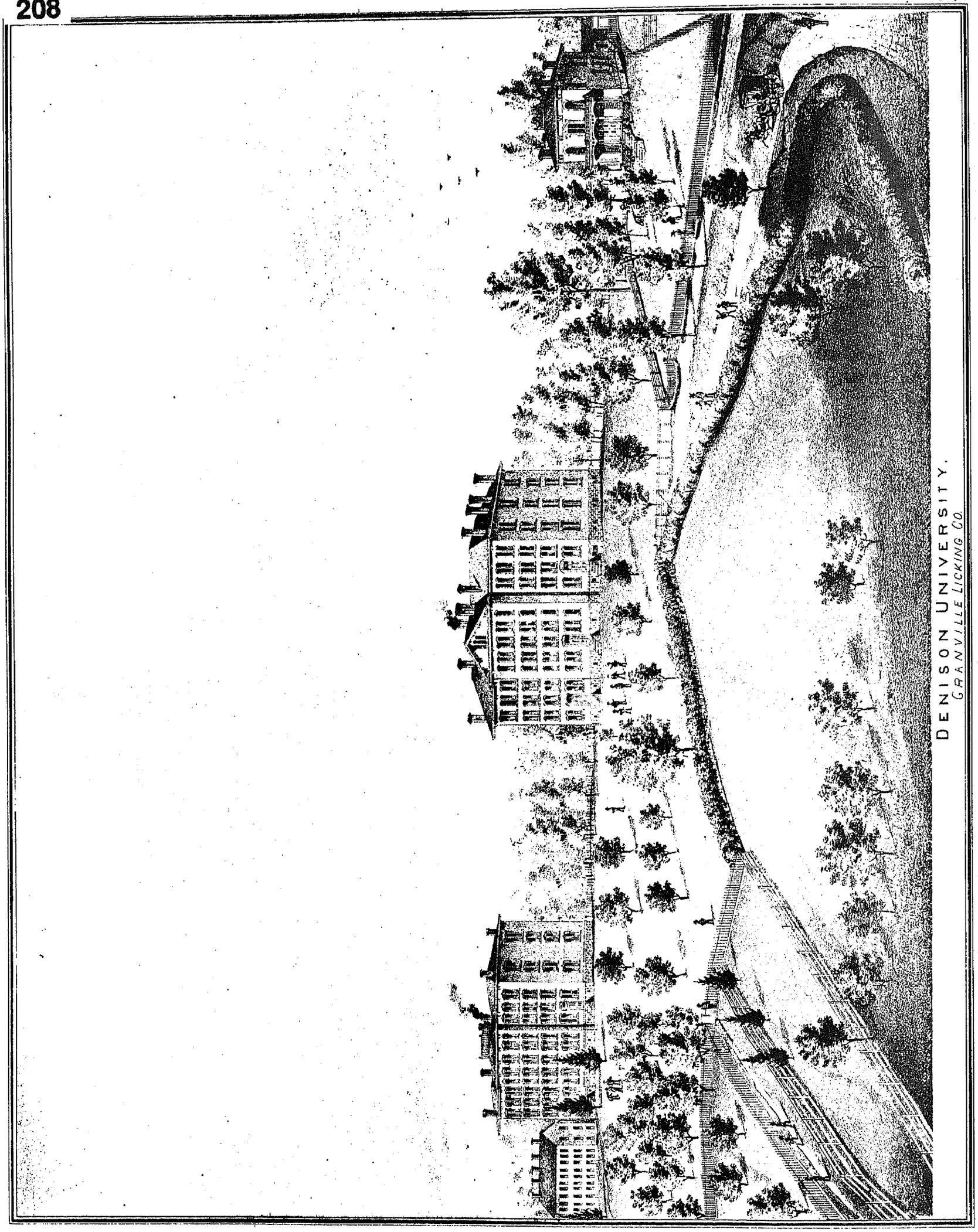
RESIDENCE OF H. M. SMITH.
HARTFORD, CROTON P.O.
HARTFORD TP. LICKING COUNTY O



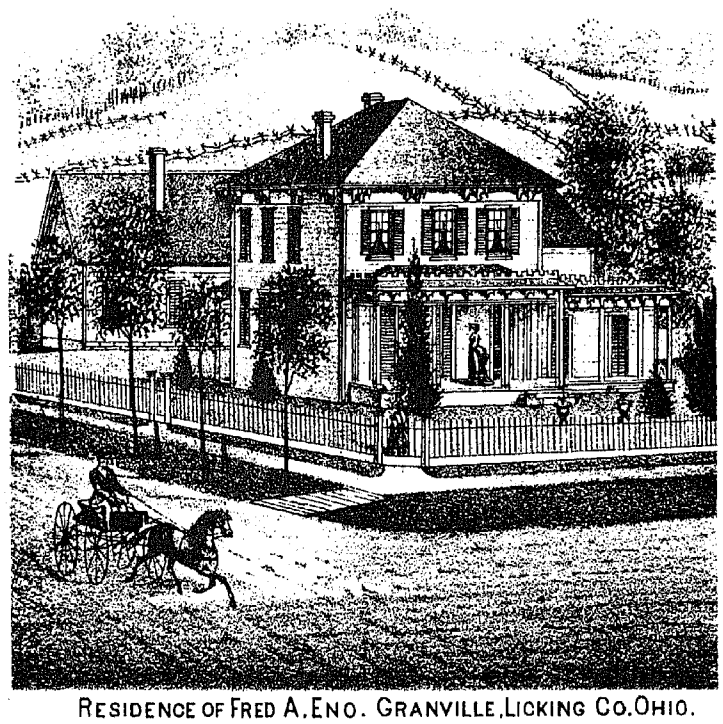
RES. OF WM HIGGINS.
HARTFORD TP. LICKING CO O



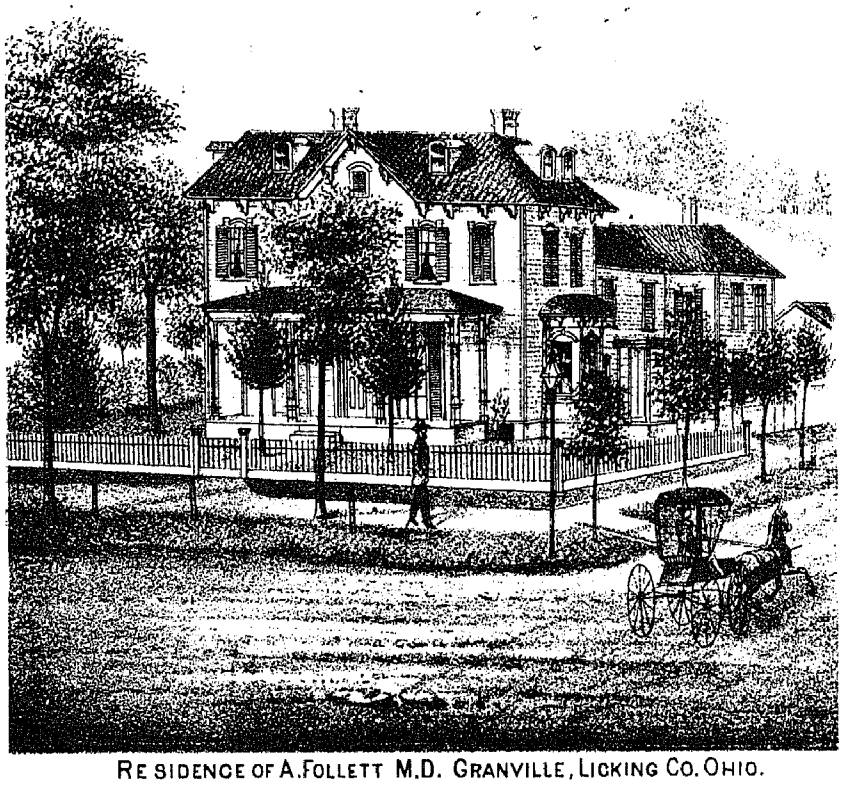
RES. & STORE OF JOHN L. HALL.
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES & NOTIONS.
HARTFORD, LICKING CO. OHIO.



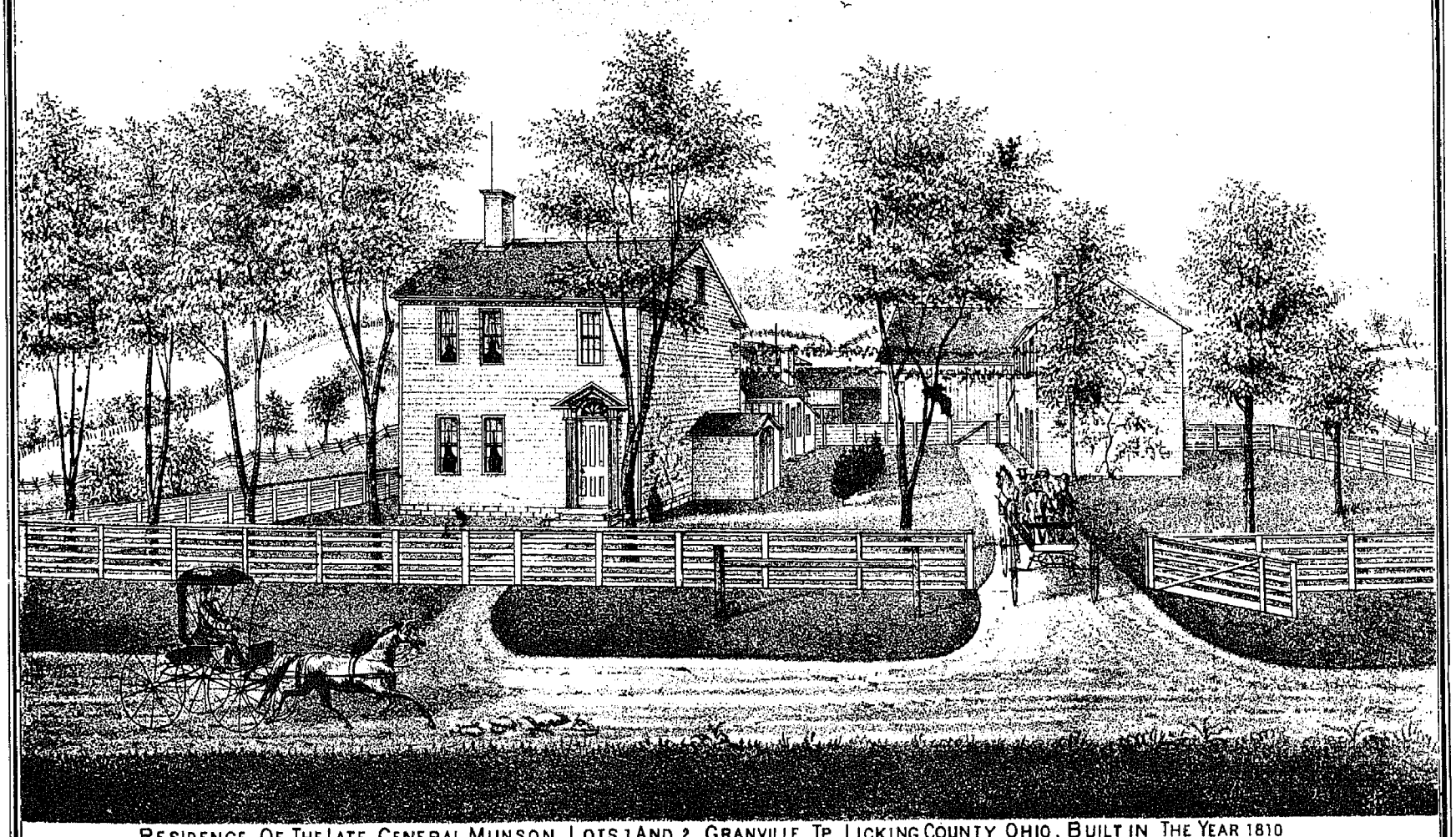
DENISON UNIVERSITY.
GRANVILLE LICKING CO.



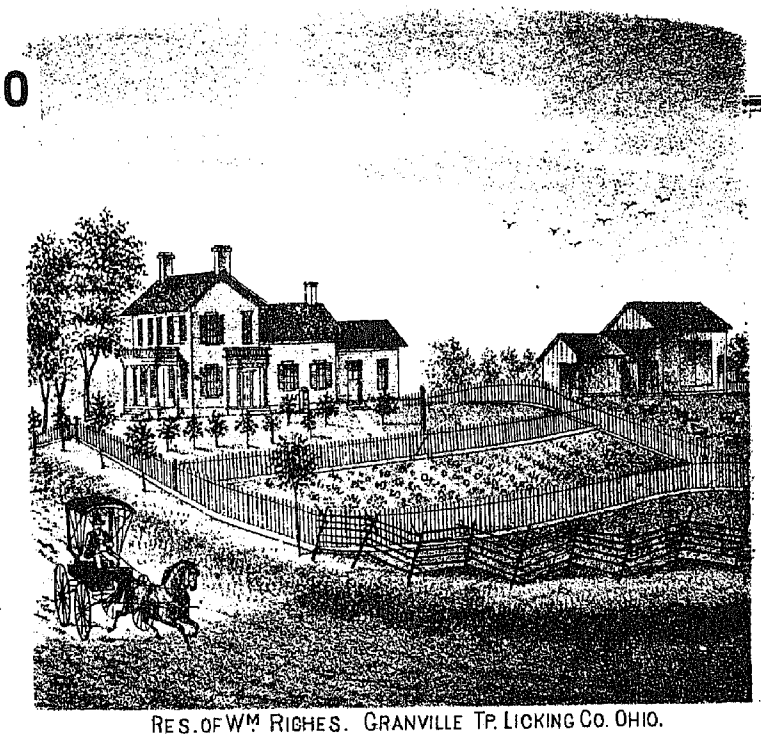
RESIDENCE OF FRED A. ENO. GRANVILLE, LICKING CO. OHIO.



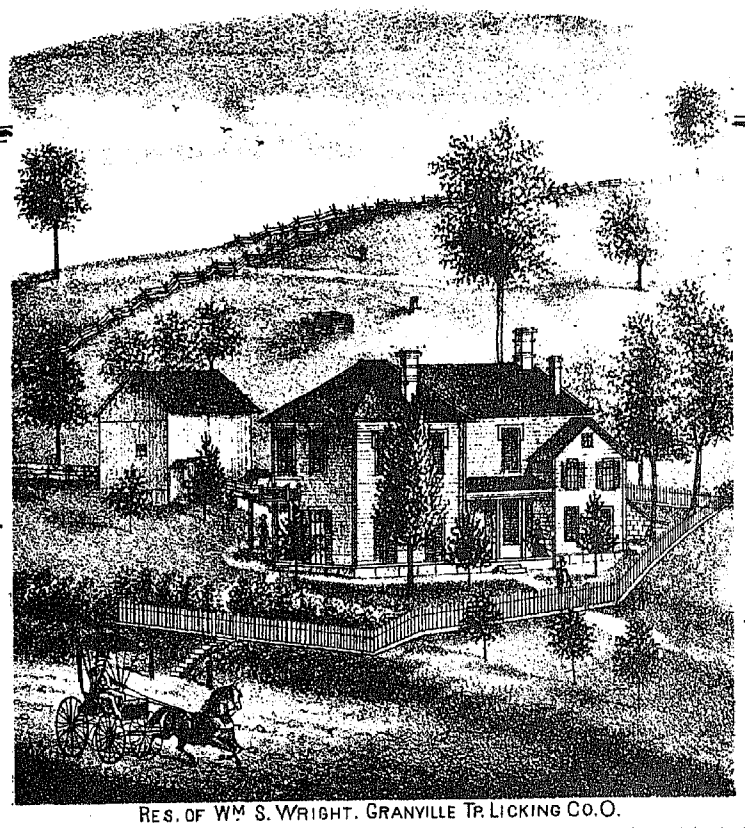
RESIDENCE OF A. FOLLETT M.D. GRANVILLE, LICKING CO. OHIO.



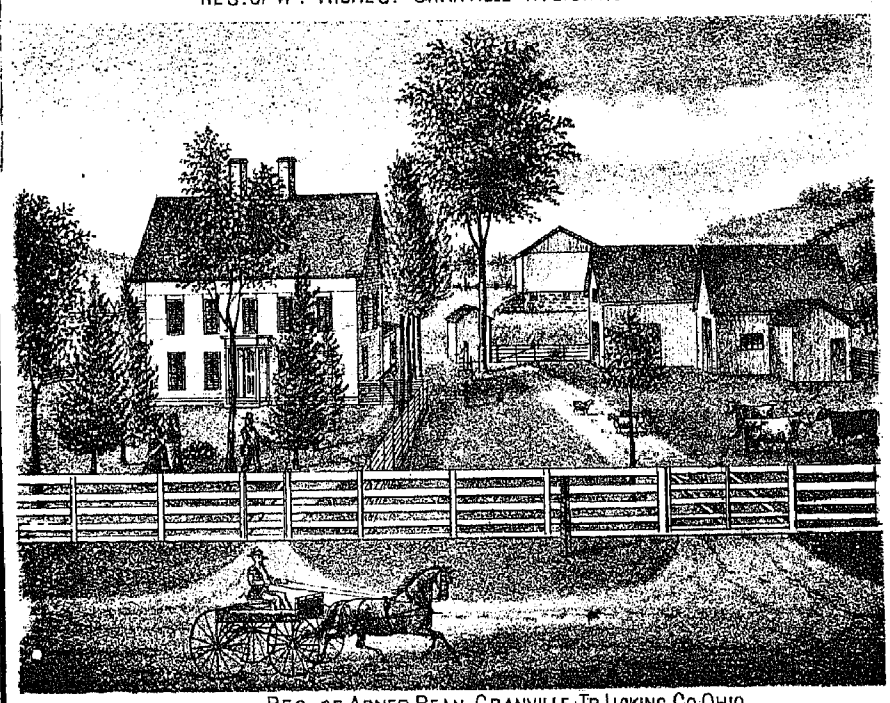
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GENERAL MUNSON. LOTS 1 AND 2 GRANVILLE TP. LICKING COUNTY OHIO. BUILT IN THE YEAR 1810



RES. OF WM RIGHES. GRANVILLE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



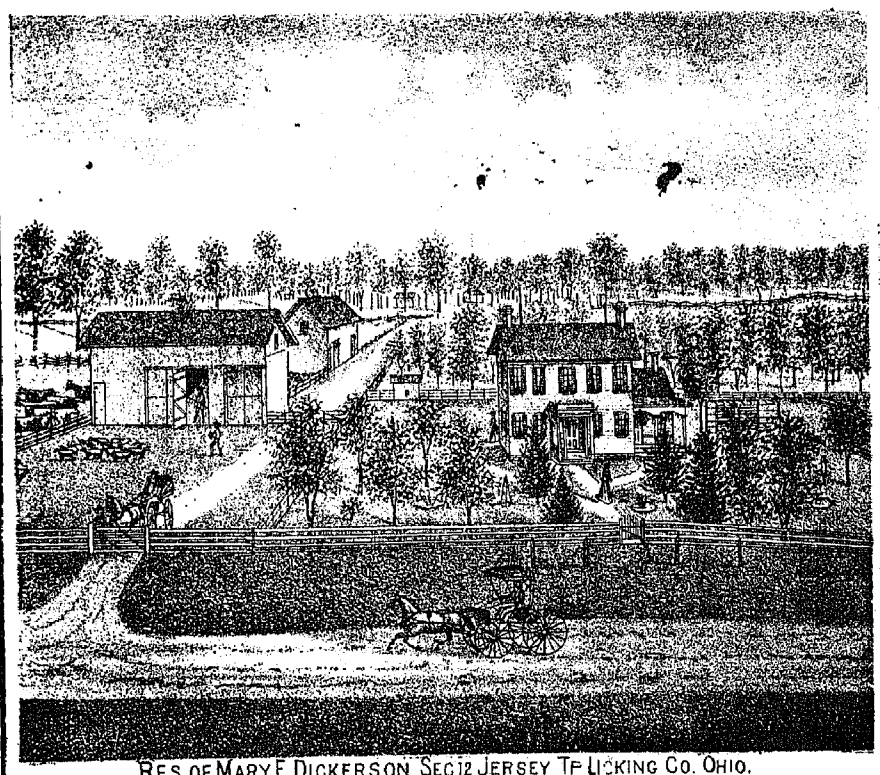
RES. OF WM S. WRIGHT. GRANVILLE TP. LICKING CO. O.



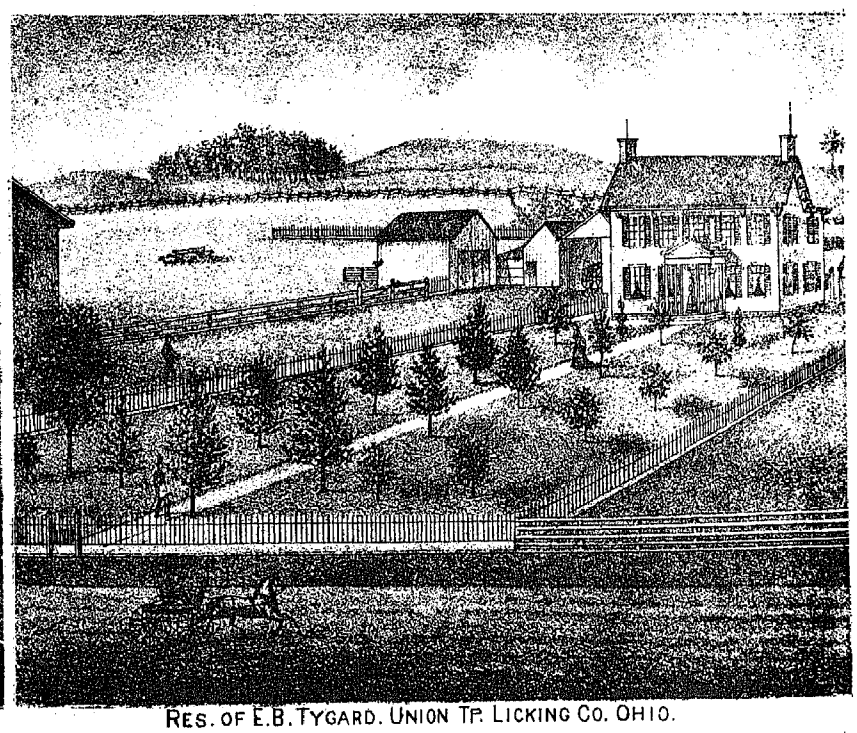
RES. OF ABNER BEAN. GRANVILLE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



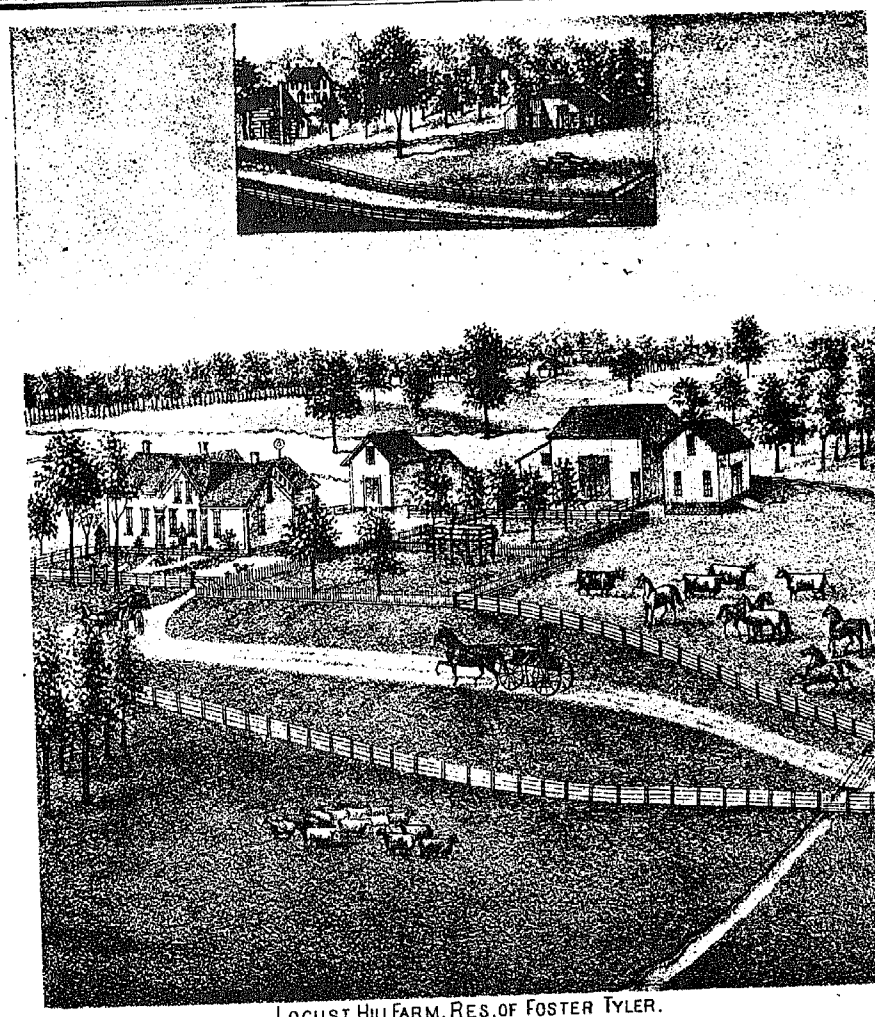
RES. OF H.W. HOBART. GRANVILLE TP. LICKING CO. O



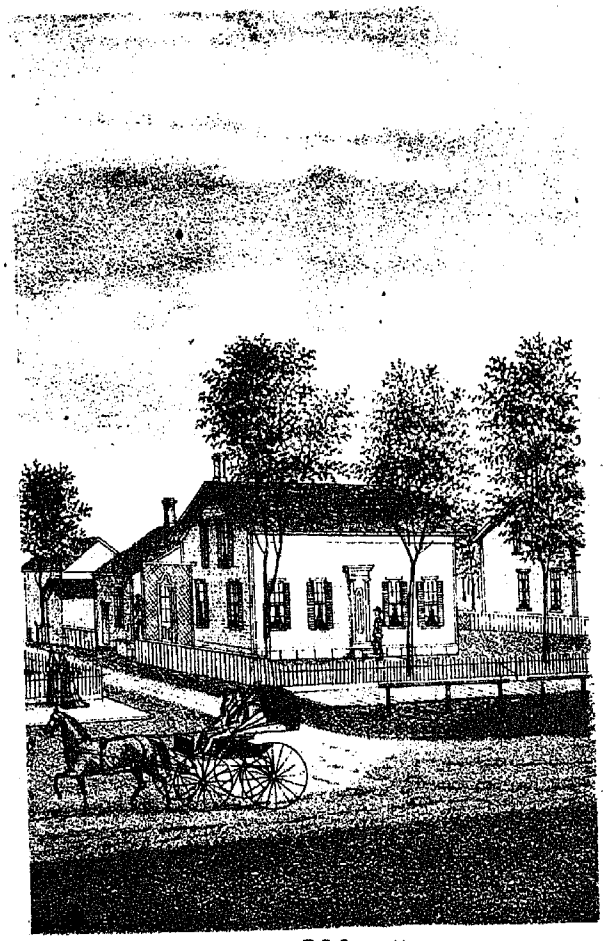
RES. OF MARY E. DICKERSON SEC 12 JERSEY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



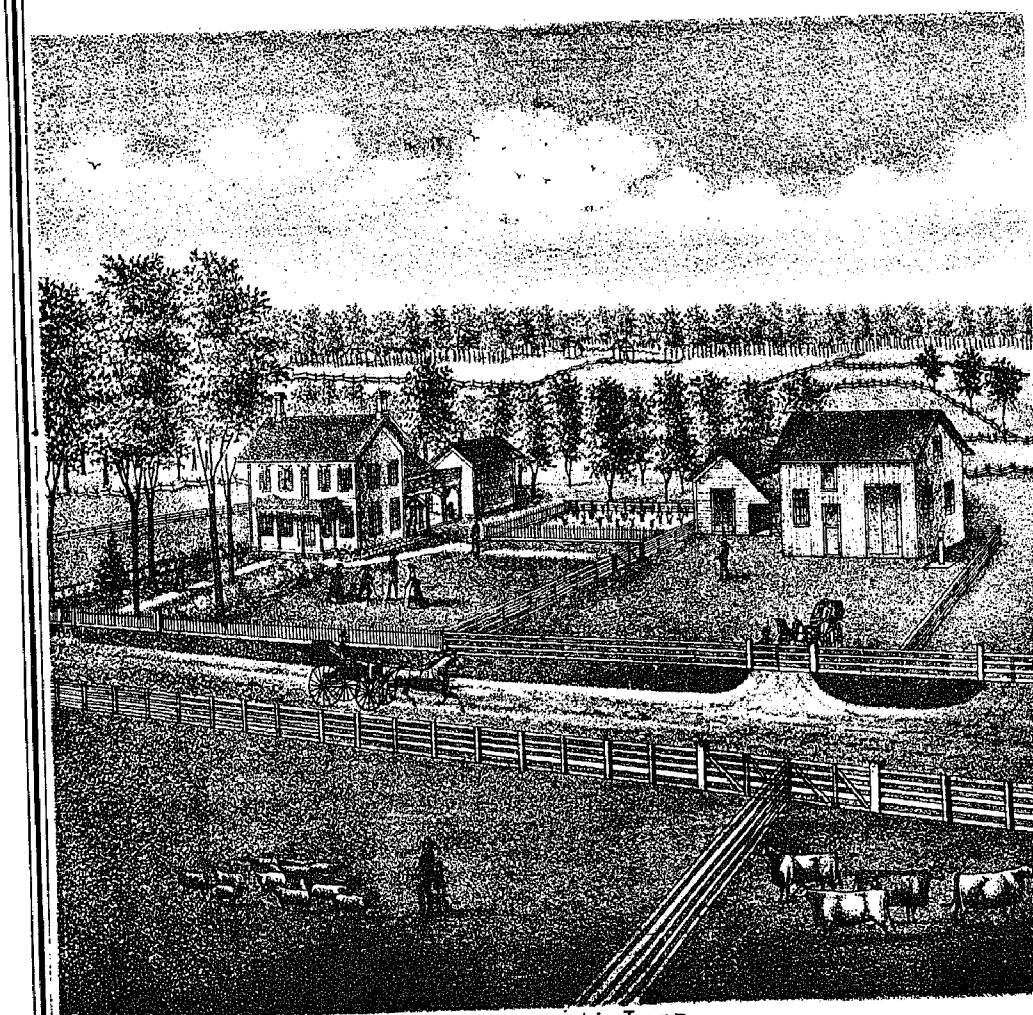
RES. OF E.B. TYGARD. UNION TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



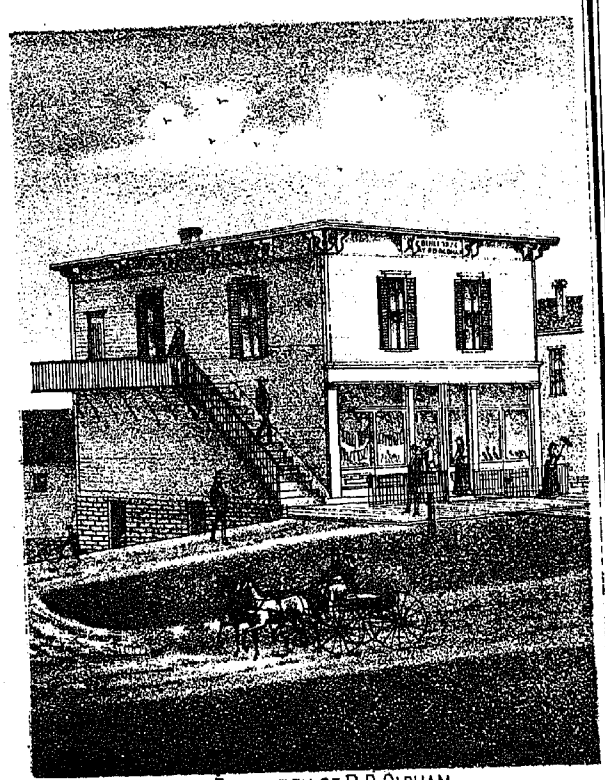
LOCUST HILL FARM. RES. OF FOSTER TYLER.
SEC. 2 ST. ALBANS TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



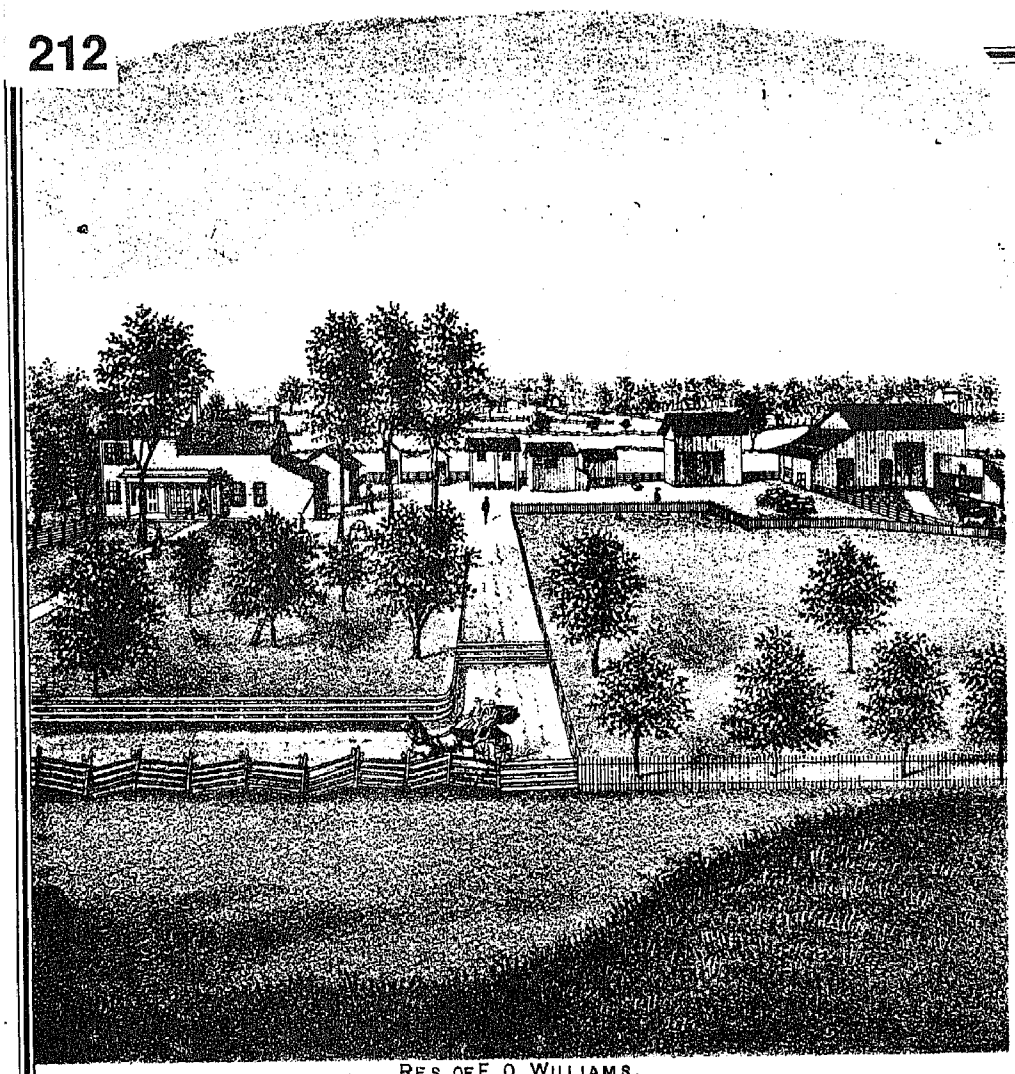
RES. OF R.D. OLDHAM.
LOT 2 ALEXANDRIA ST. ALBANS TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



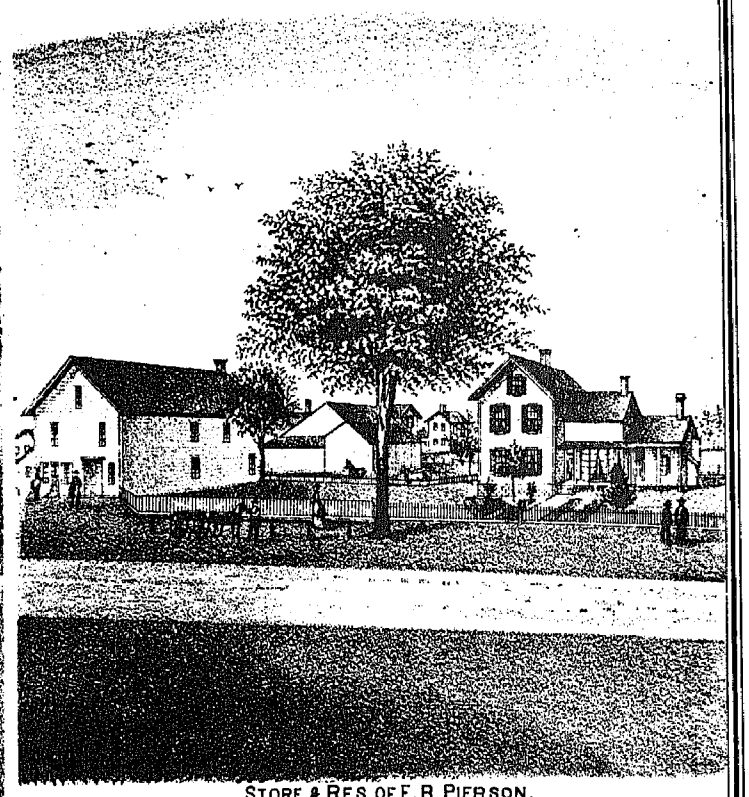
RES. & FARM OF J. L. TYLER.
THIS FARM WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM BY THE LICKING CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1868 & 72. LOTS 40 & 41 ST ALBANS TP. LICKING CO.



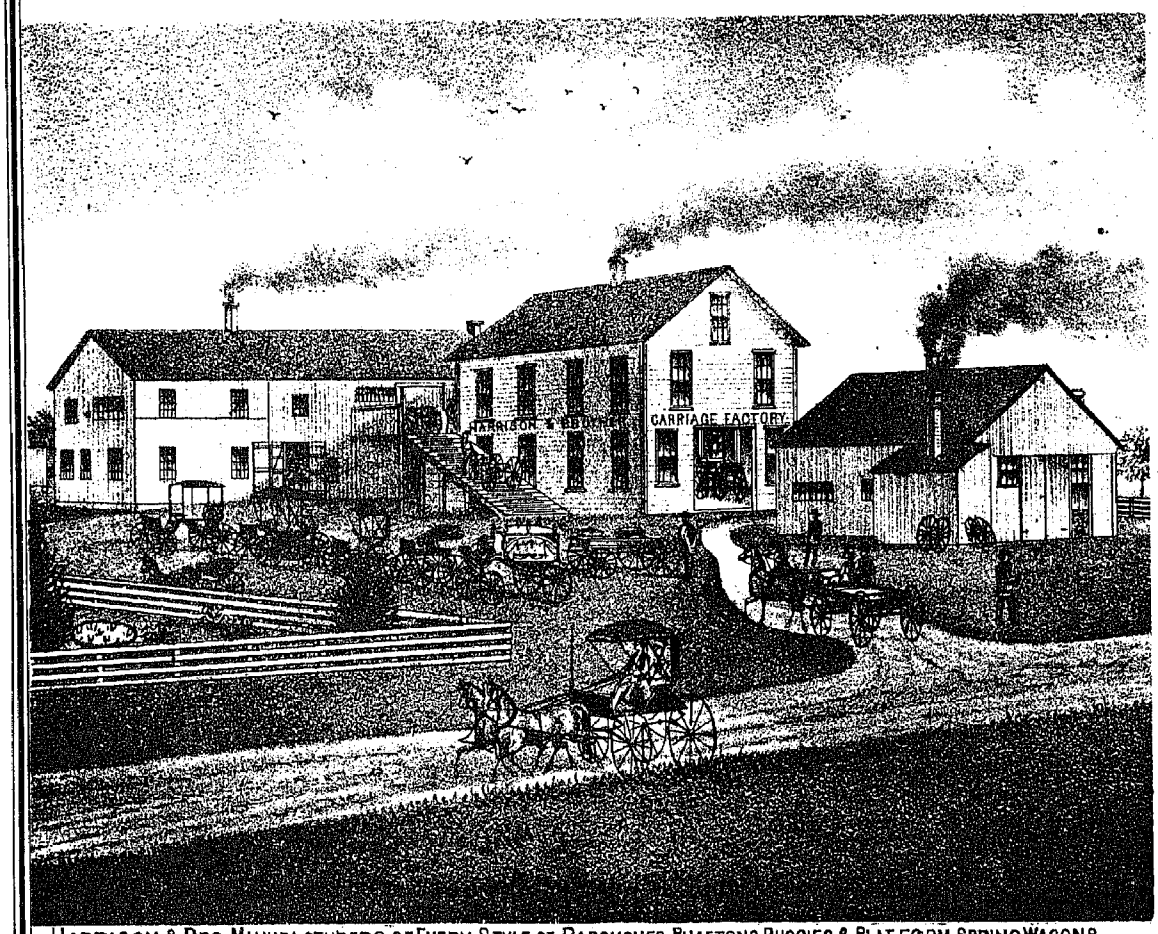
PROPERTY OF R.D. OLDHAM.
ALEXANDRIA, ST. ALBANS TP. LICKING CO. O.



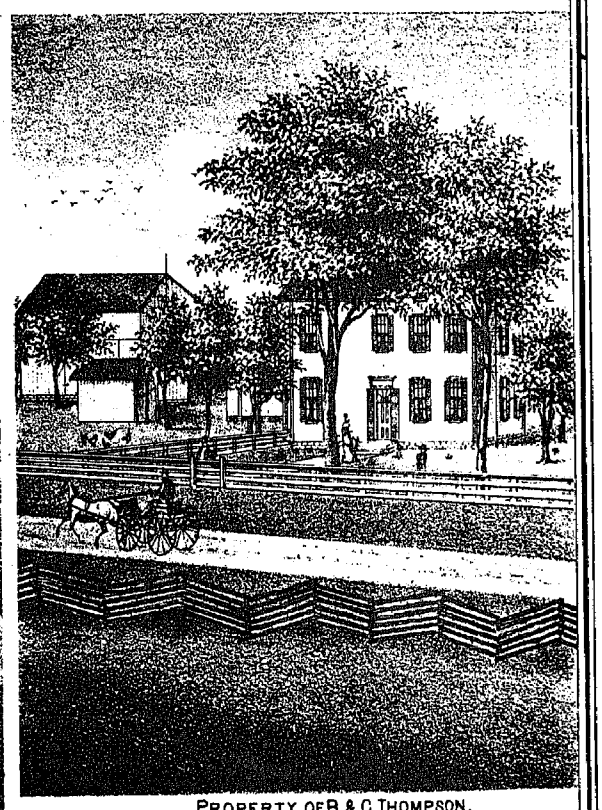
RES. OF E. O. WILLIAMS.
SEC. 18 JERSEY TP. LICKING CO. O.



STORE & RES. OF E. B. PIERSON.
LOTS Nº 10, 11 & 12 JERSEY.
JERSEY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



HARRISON & BRO. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY STYLE OF BAROUCHES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES & PLAT FORM SPRING WAGONS.
JERSEY OHIO.



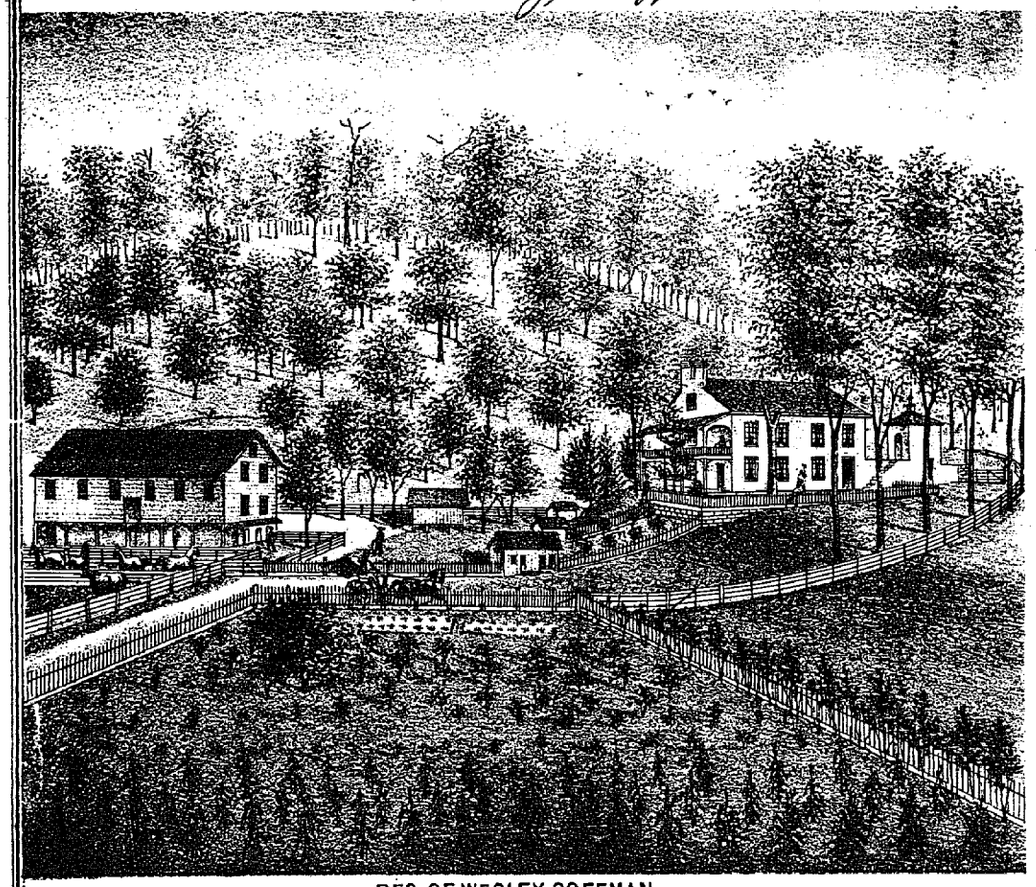
PROPERTY OF B & C. THOMPSON.
FORMER RES. OF REV. C. M. PUTNAM.
SEC 23 JERSEY TP. LICKING CO. O.



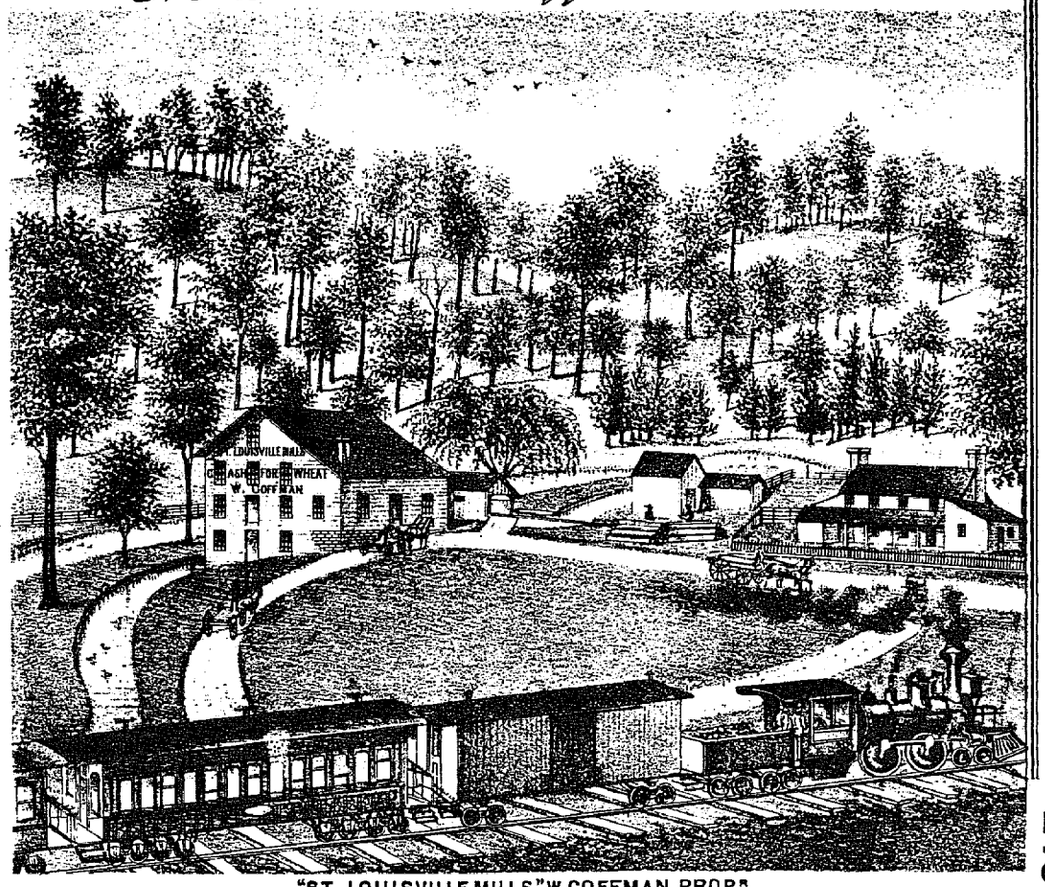
Wesley Coffman



Mrs Marietta Coffman



RES. OF WESLEY COFFMAN
NEWTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



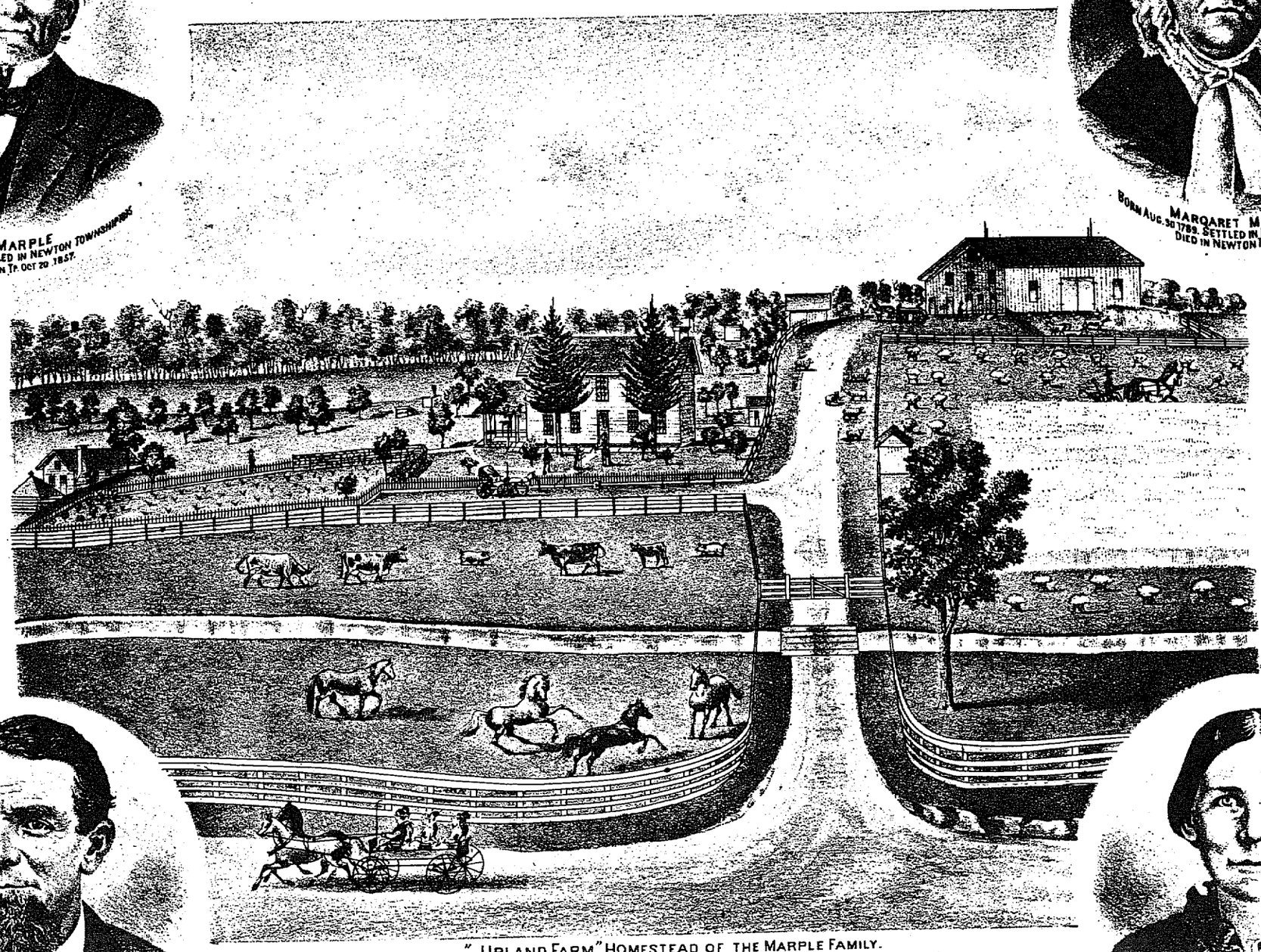
"ST. LOUISVILLE MILLS," W. COFFMAN PROP.
ST. LOUISVILLE, LICKING CO. OHIO.



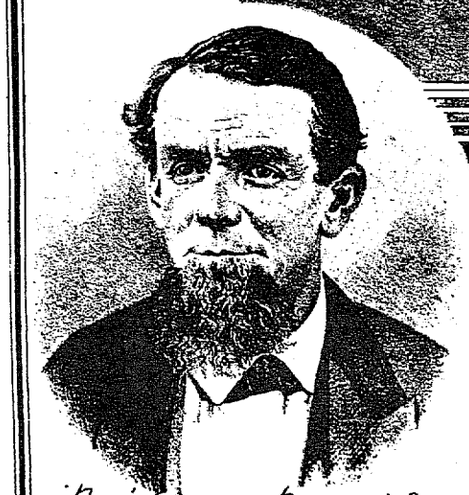
DAVID MARPLE
BORN JUNE 6 1783. SETTLED IN NEWTON TOWNSHIP 1805
DIED IN NEWTON TP. OCT 20 1857.



MARGARET MARPLE
BORN AUG. 30 1789. SETTLED IN NEWTON TOWNSHIP 1815
DIED IN NEWTON TP NOV 27 1862



" UPLAND FARM" HOMESTEAD OF THE MARPLE FAMILY.
PRESENT RES. OF MILES MARPLE.
NEWTON TP LICKING COUNTY OHIO



Miles Marple



MRS. MILES MARPLE.





Yours Truly James A Stewart

Your Respectfully Martha A Stewart



MARY STEWART.



JESSE STEWART.

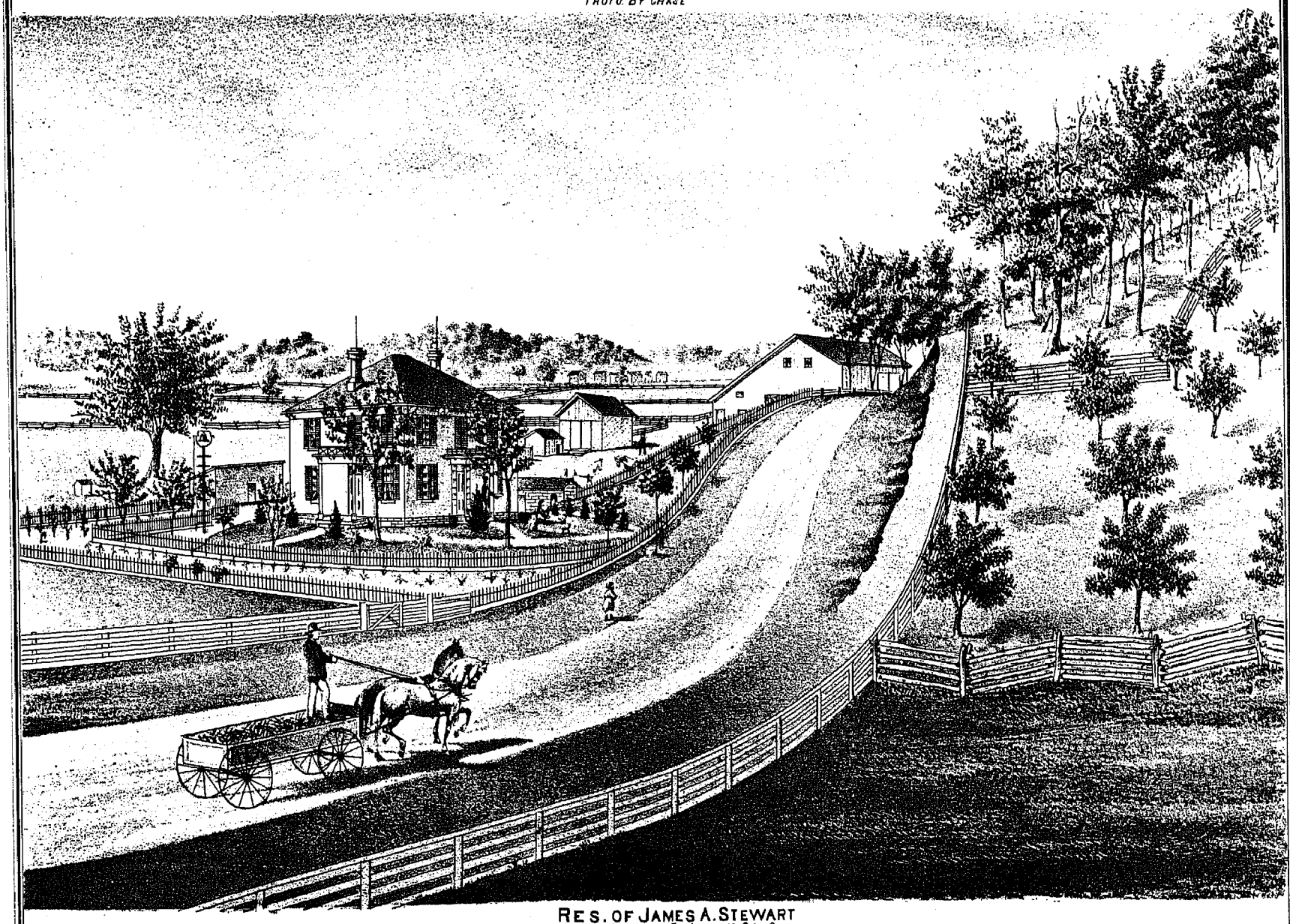


WILLIAM STEWART.

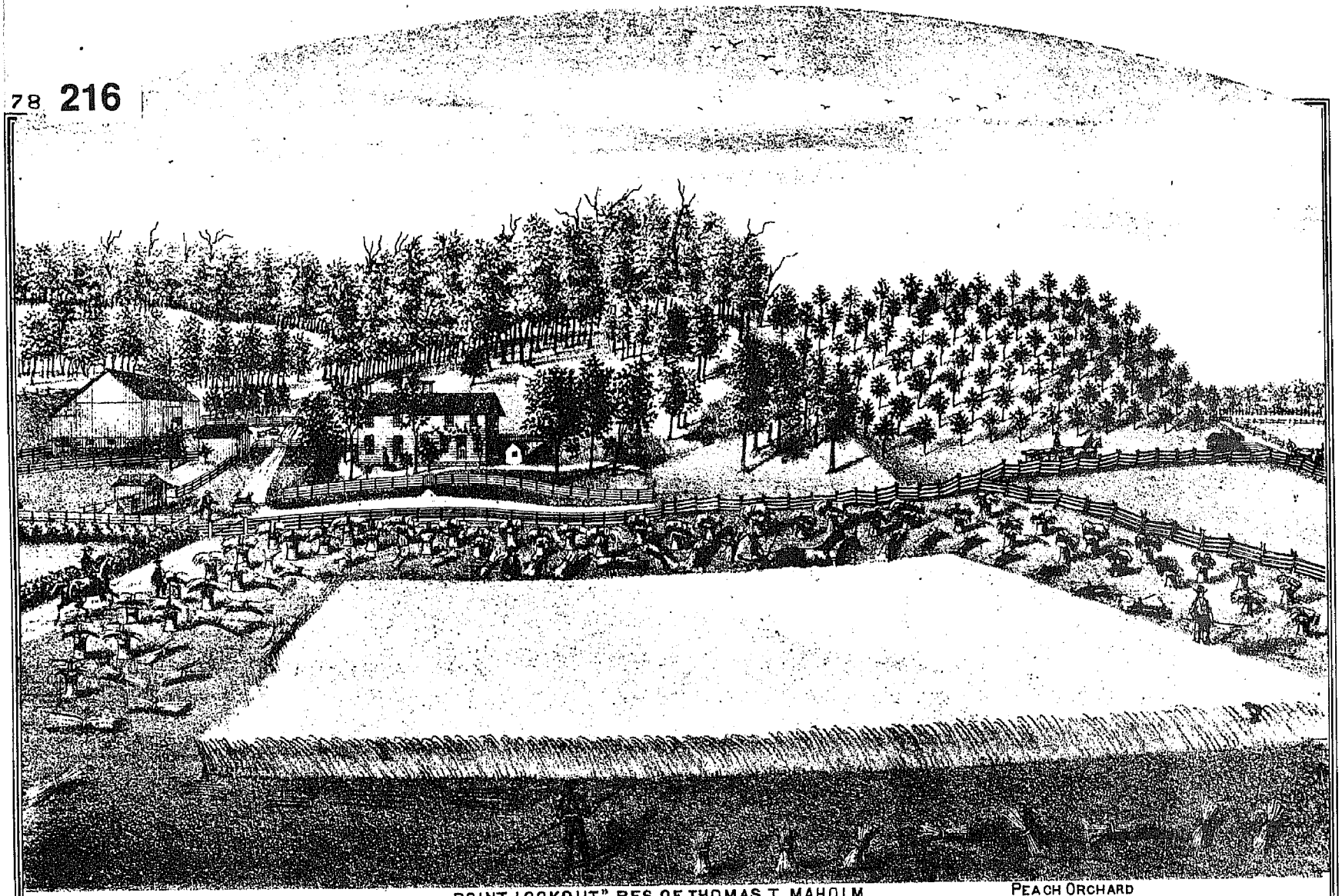


FANNIE STEWART.

PHOTO. BY CHASE



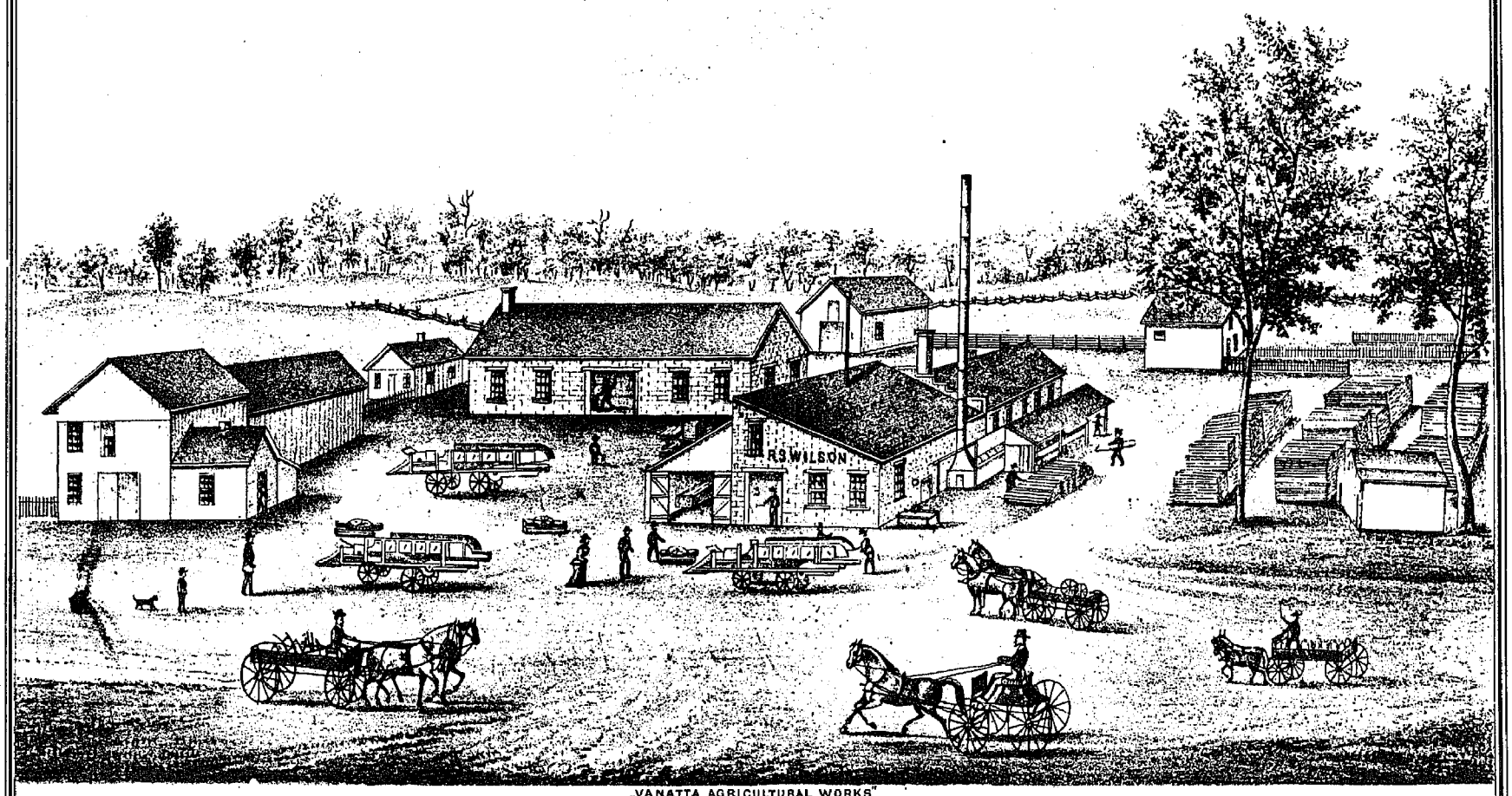
RES. OF JAMES A. STEWART
SEC. 1 NEWTON TP. LICKING CO. O.



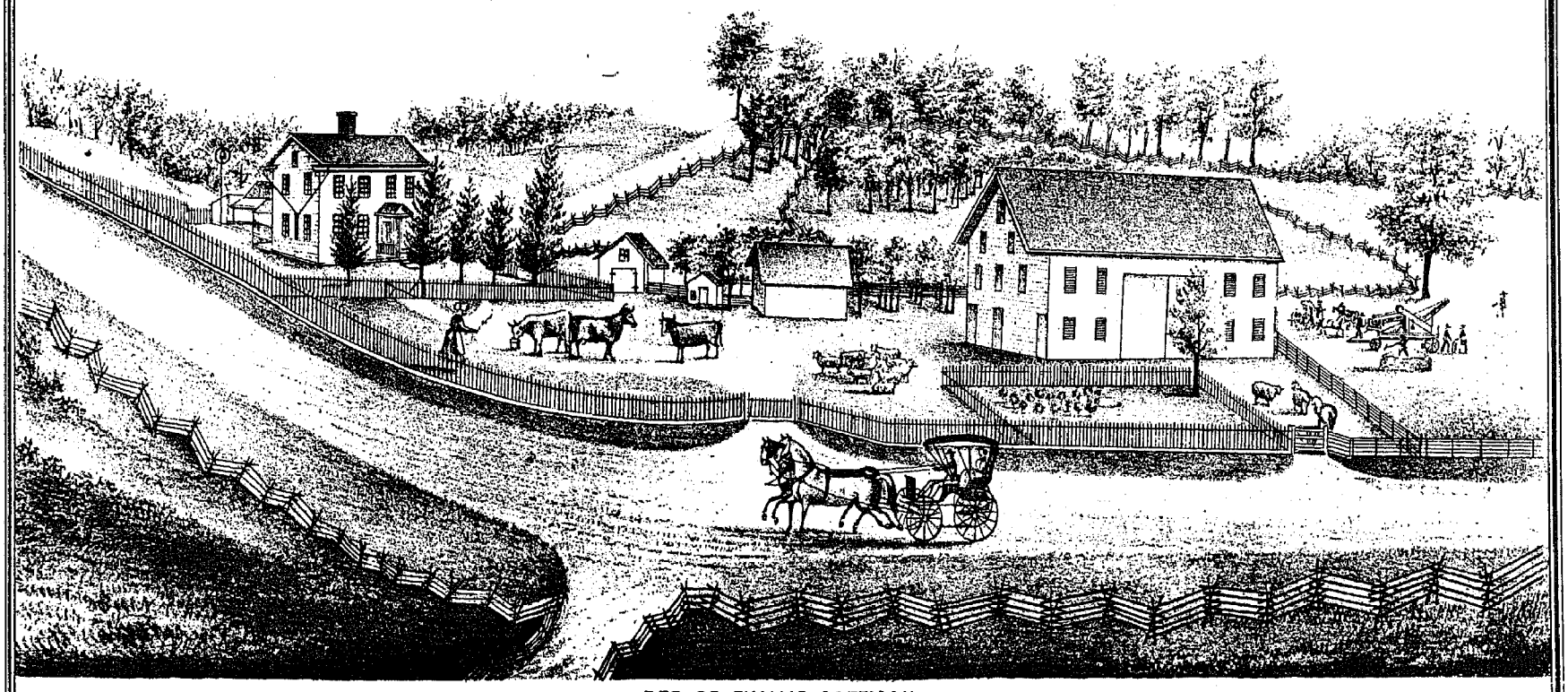
POINT LOOKOUT", RES. OF THOMAS T. MAHOLM
SEC. 2, NEWTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.

PEACH ORCHARD

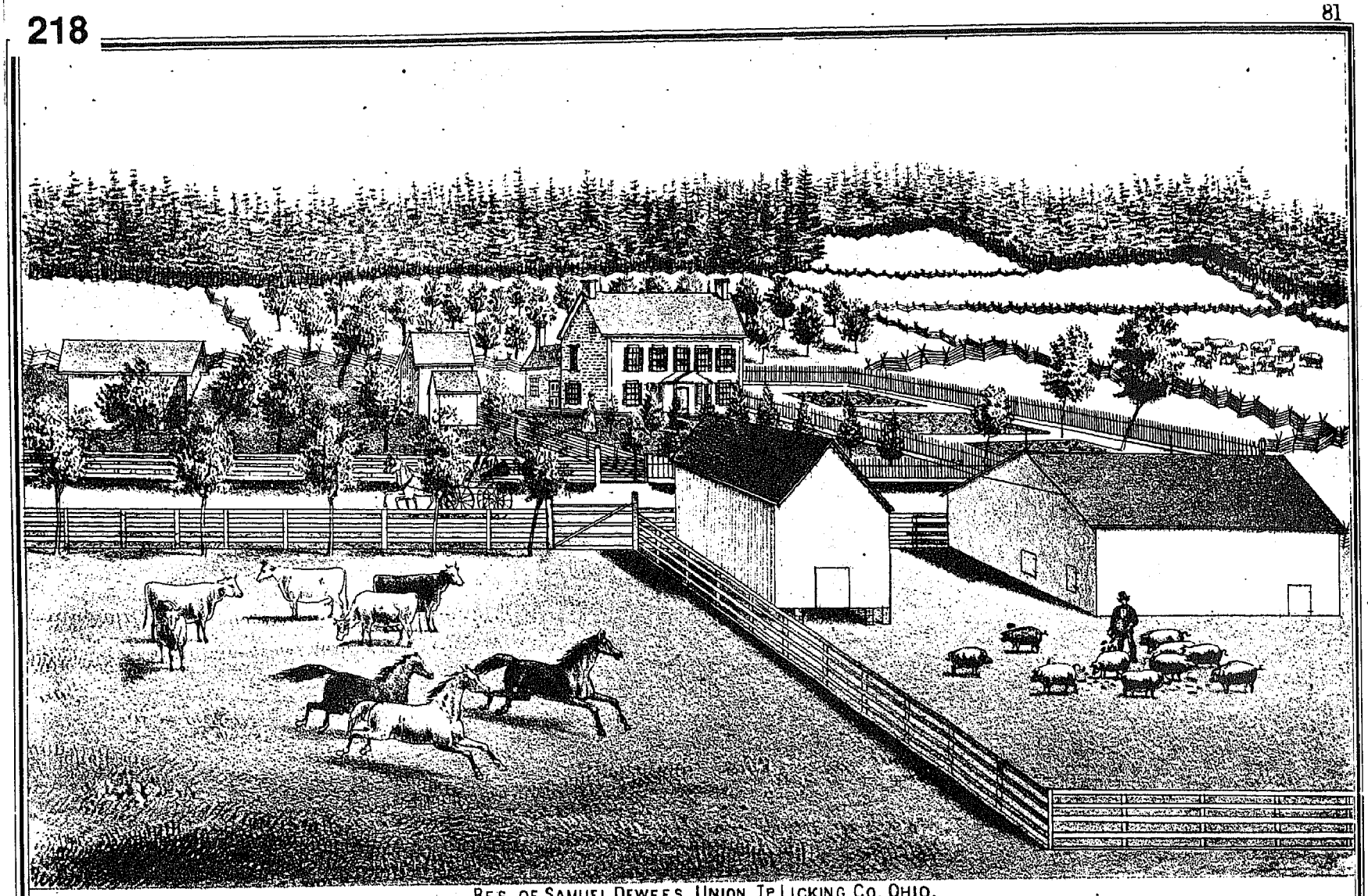
RES. OF ARCH. LOCK
NEWTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



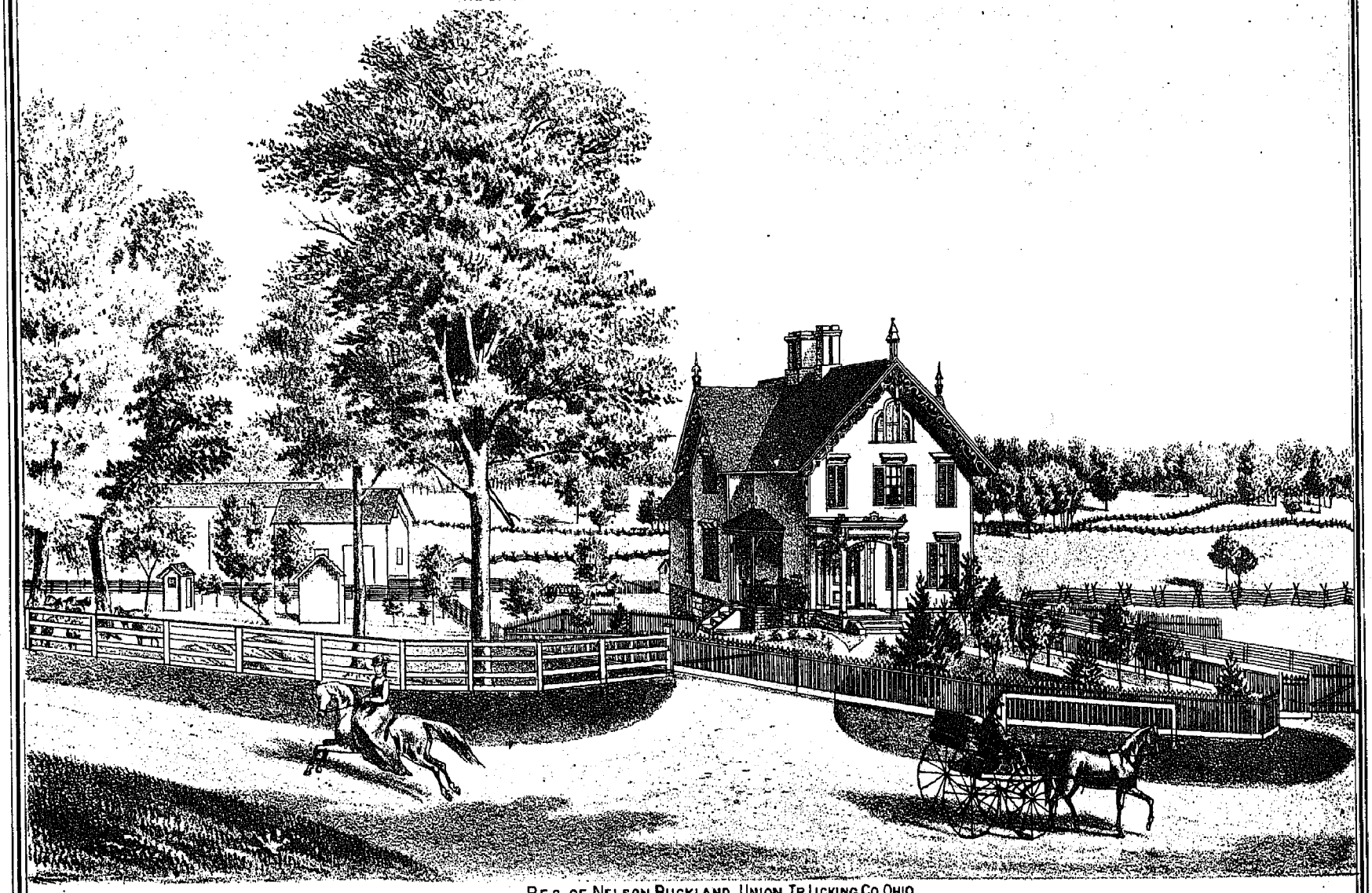
„VANATTA AGRICULTURAL WORKS"
R.S. WILSON PROP.
Manuf. of threshers, cleaners, wood saws, plows, corn shellers, mill-gearing and other castings.
VANATTA LICKING CO. OHIO.



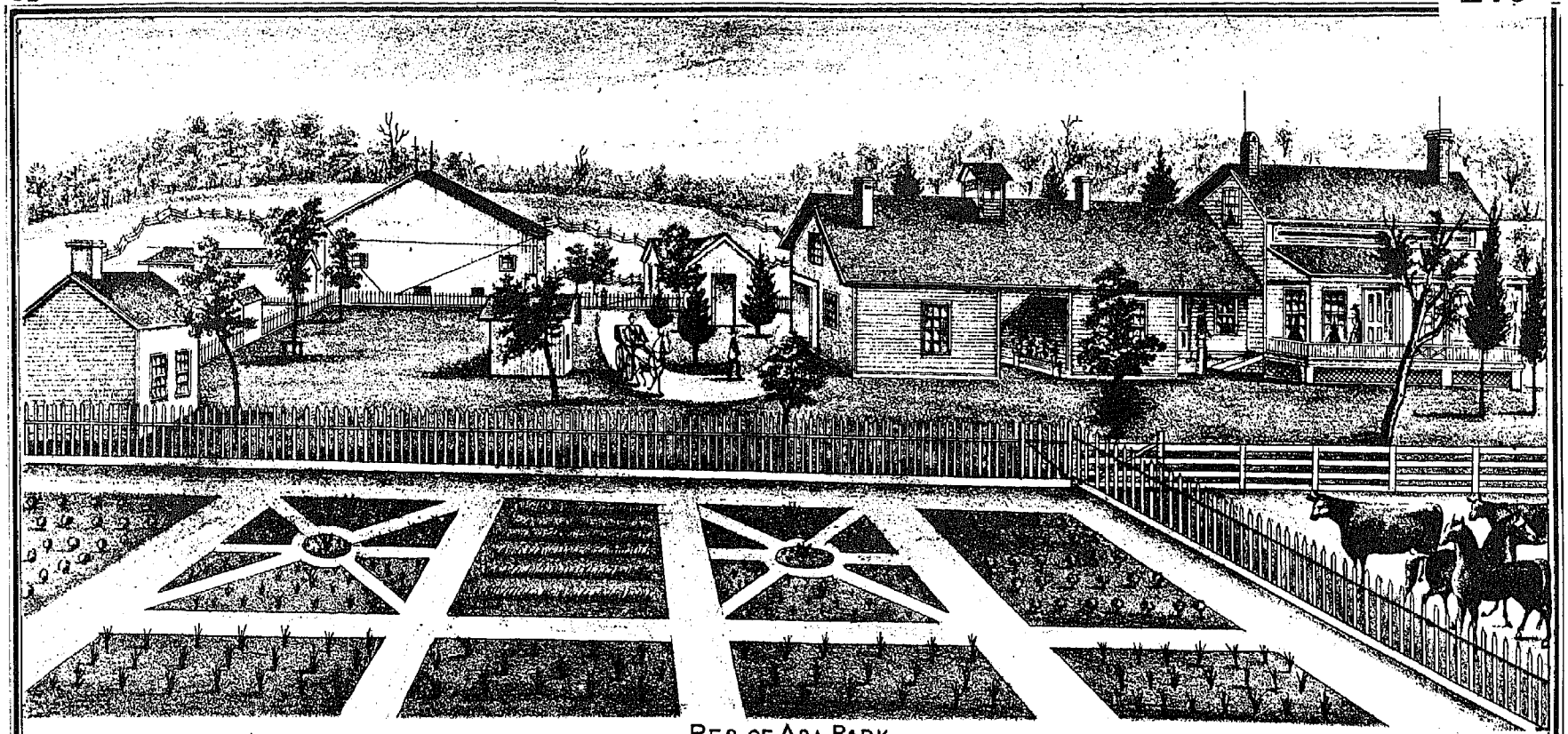
RES. OF PHILLIP COFFMAN
NEWTON TP LICKING CO. OHIO.



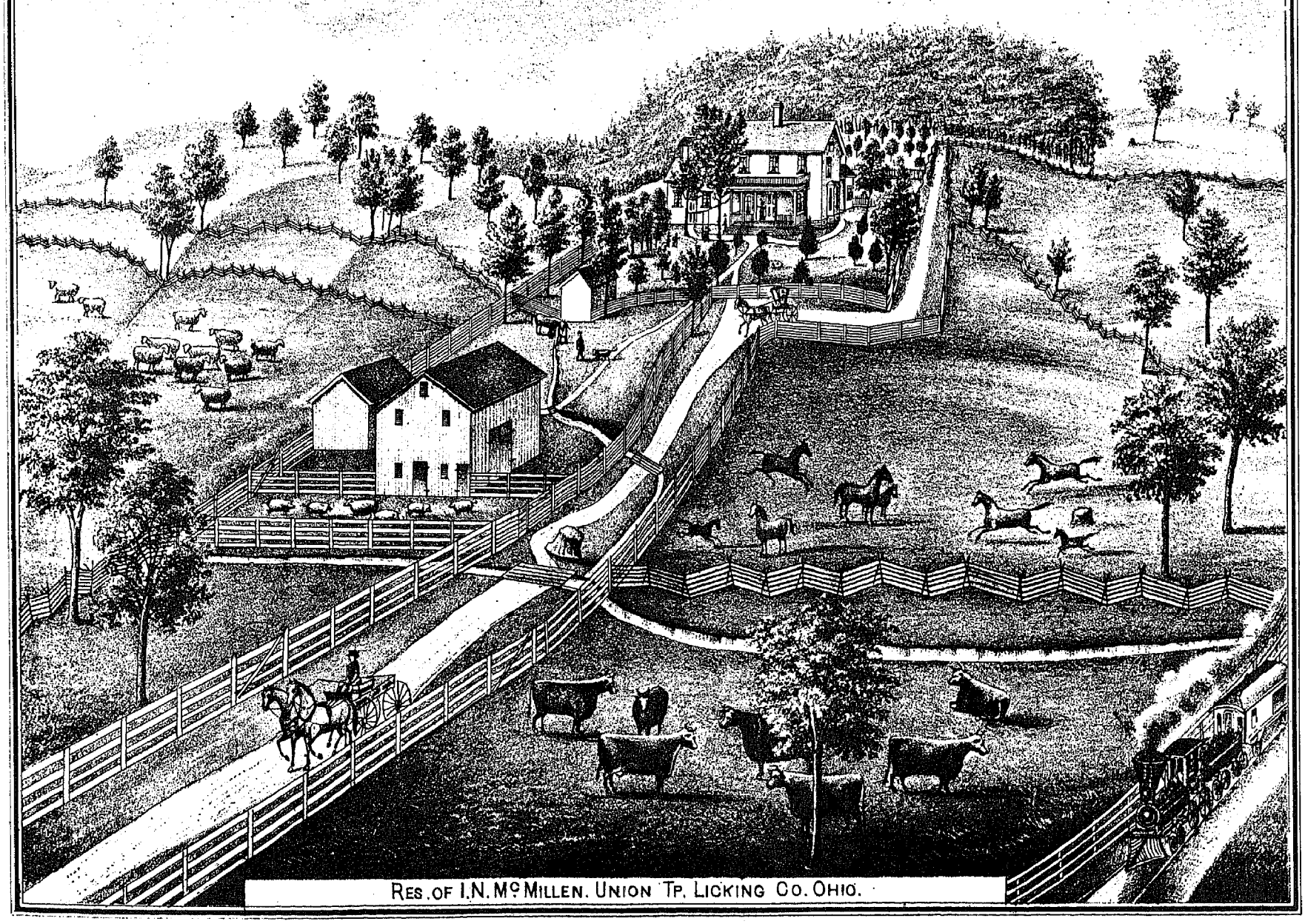
RES. OF SAMUEL DEWEES UNION TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF NELSON BUCKLAND. UNION TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF ASA PARK.
UNION TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF I.N. McMILLEN. UNION TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF R. J. THOMAS.
LIMA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.

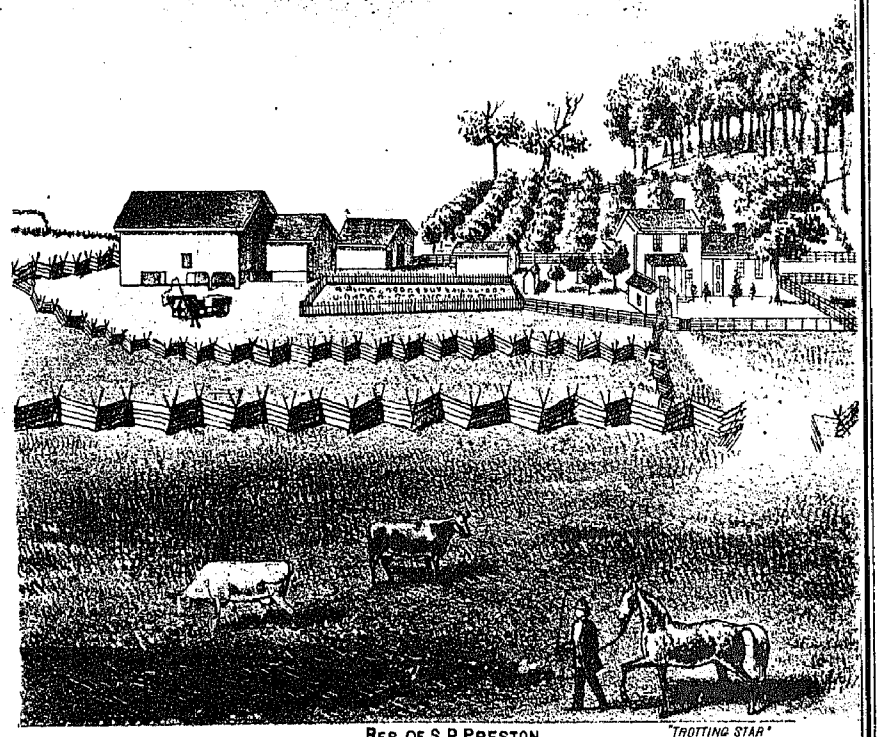


RES. OF J. A. JOSEPH.
PATASKALA LIMA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



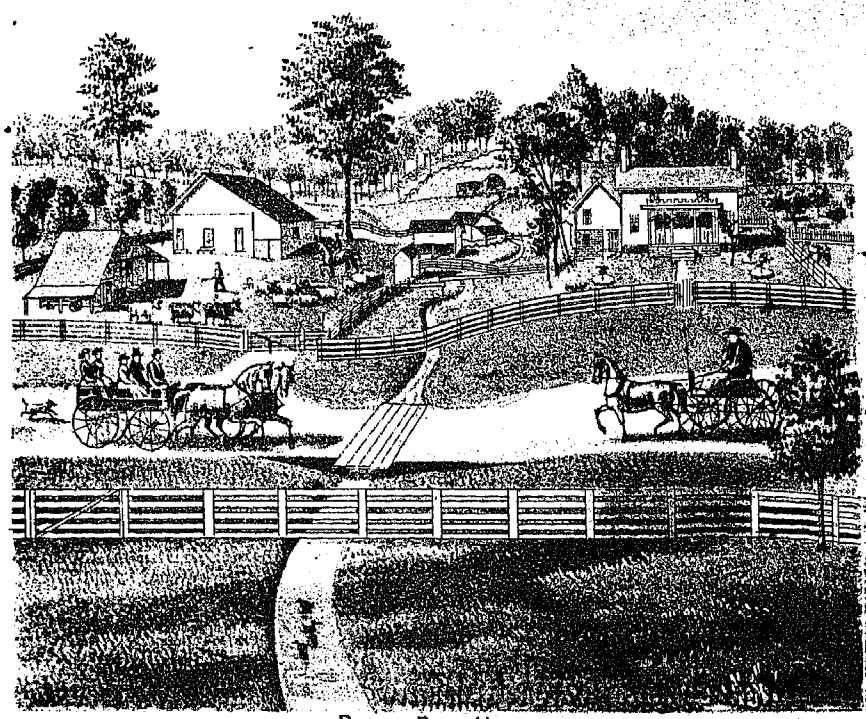
PHOTO. BY CHASE.

Yours Truly Yours July
B Marple M Marple



RES. OF S. R. PRESTON.
NEWTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.

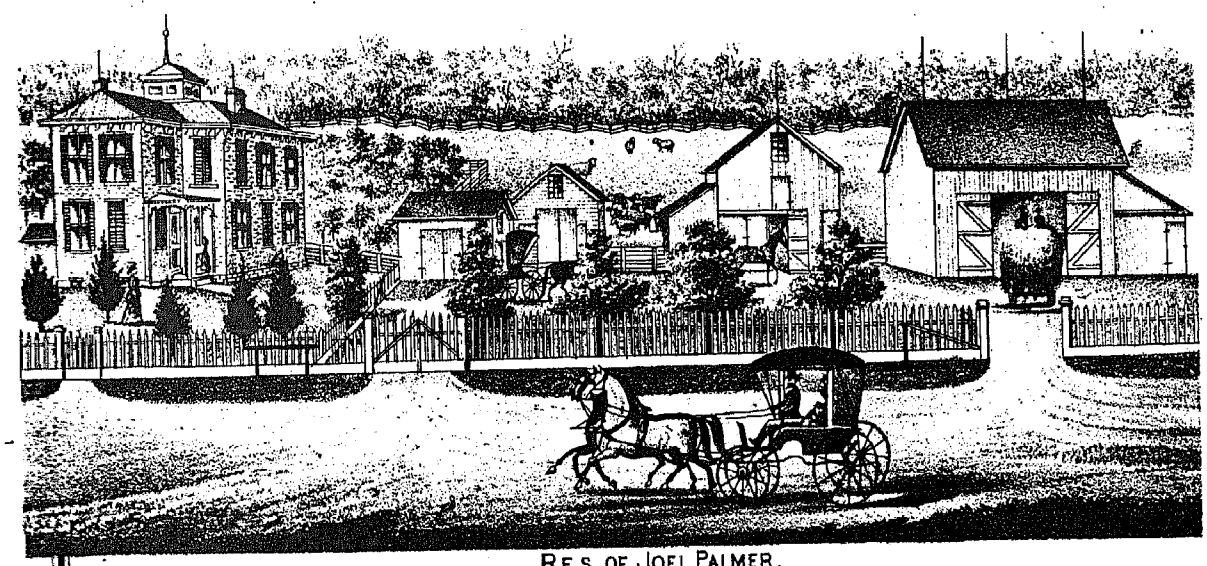
"TROTTING STAR"



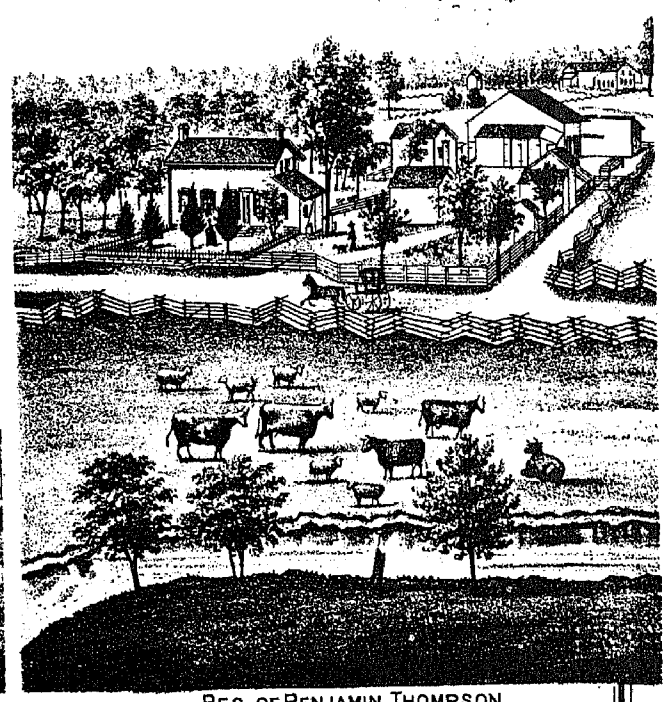
RES. OF BENJ. MARPLE.
NEWTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



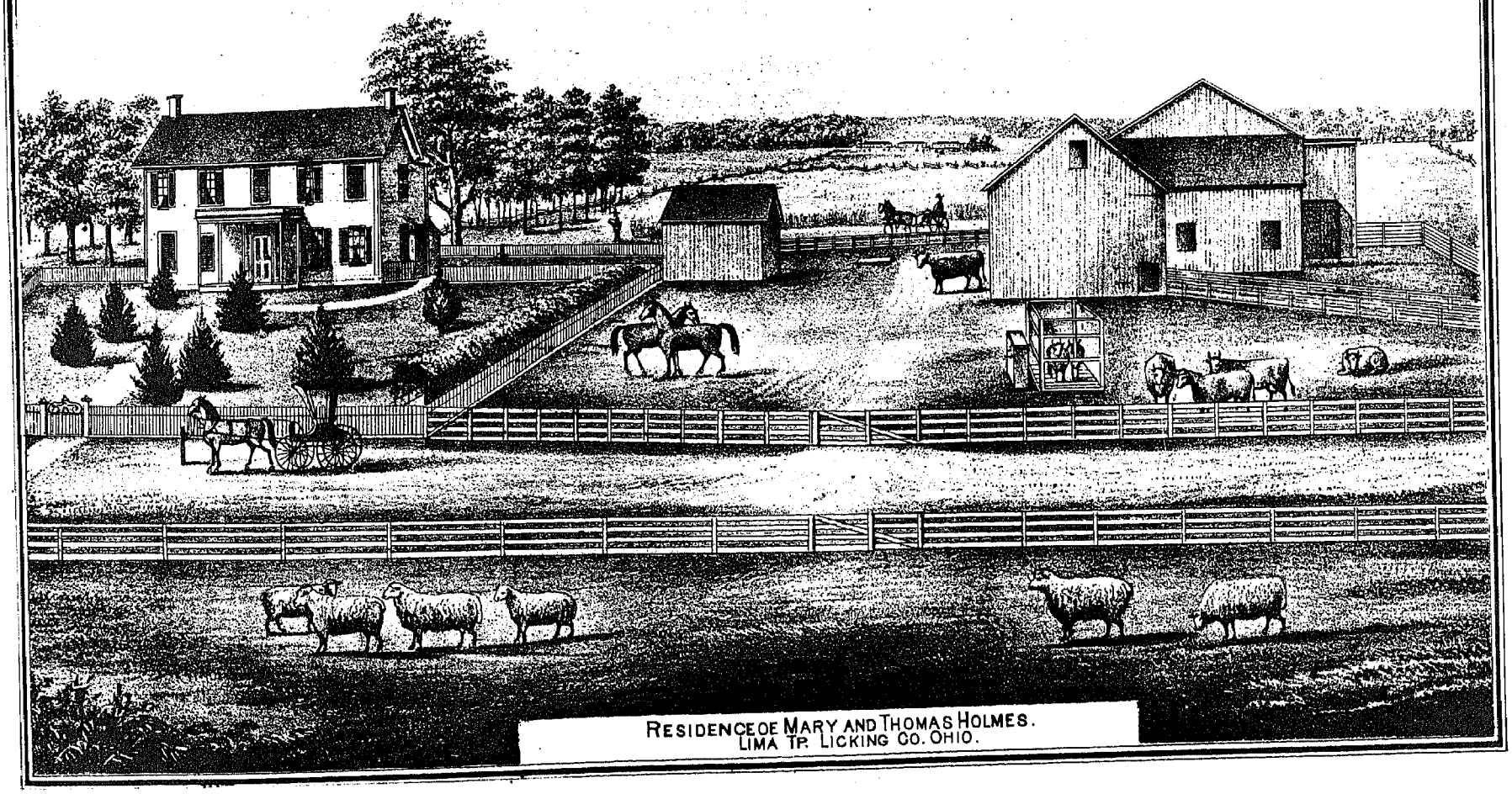
AMERICAN HOUSE. WM OUTCALT PRO.
PATASKALA OHIO.



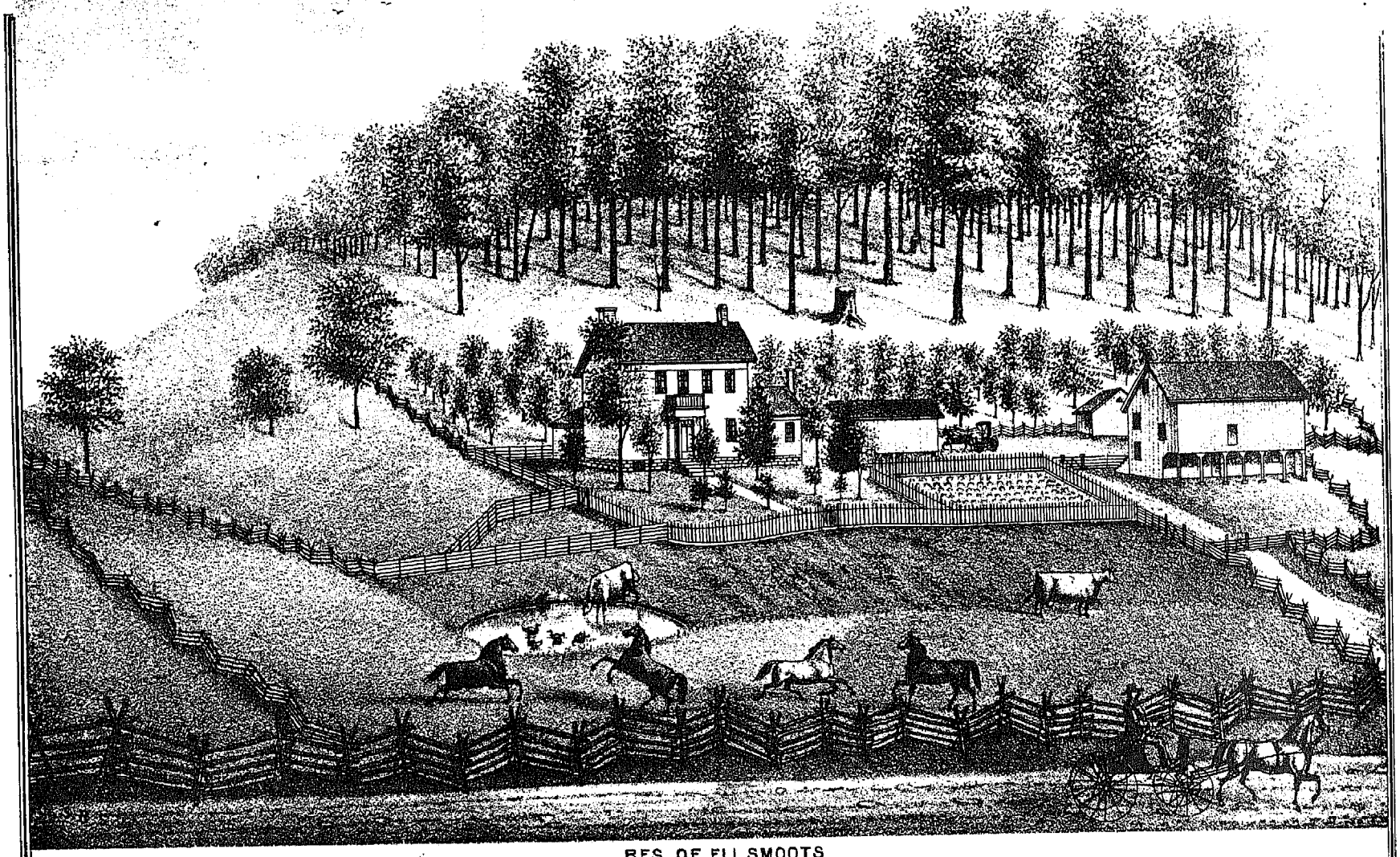
RES. OF JOEL PALMER.
LIMA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



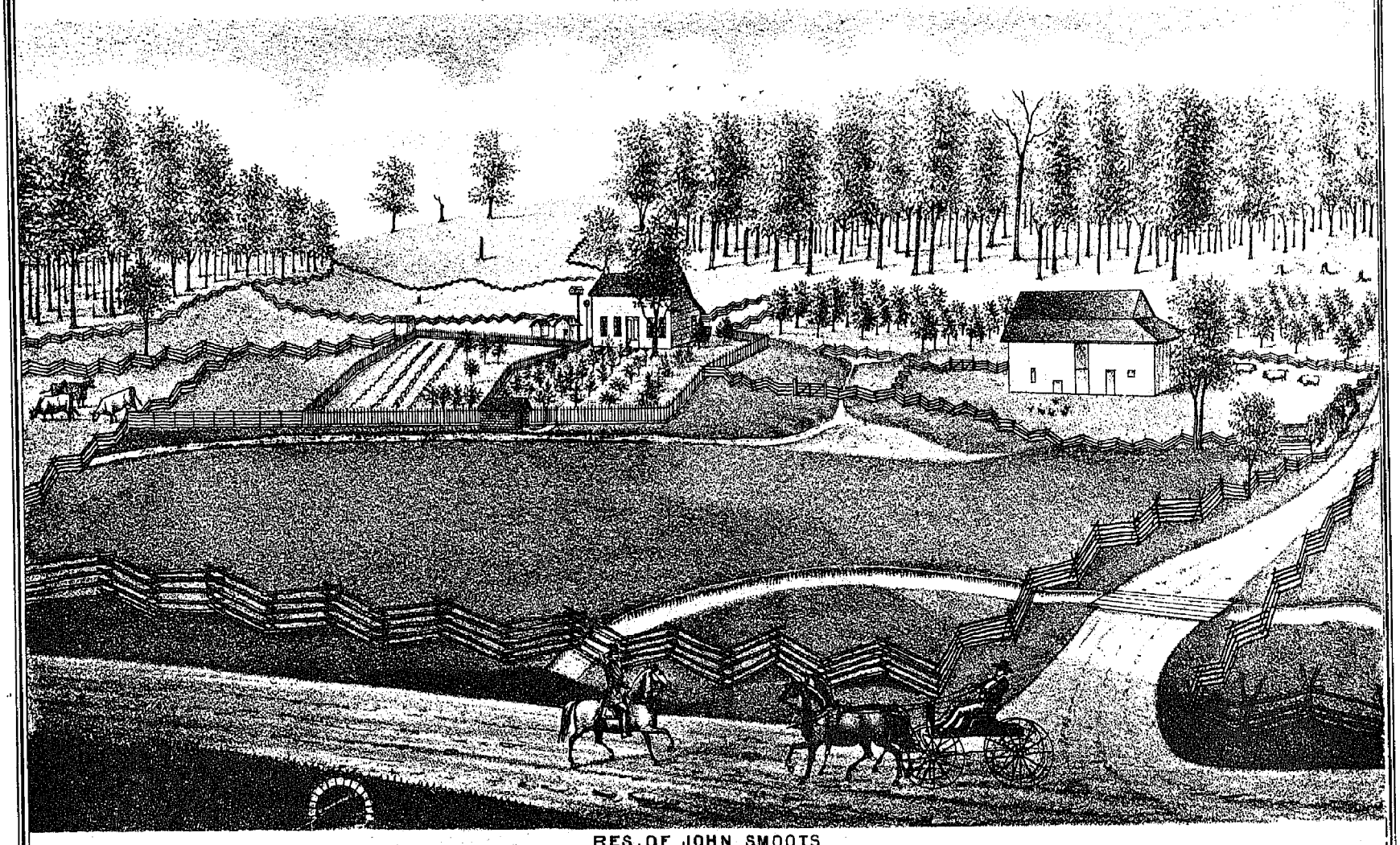
RES. OF BENJAMIN THOMPSON.
SEC. 1. LIMA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



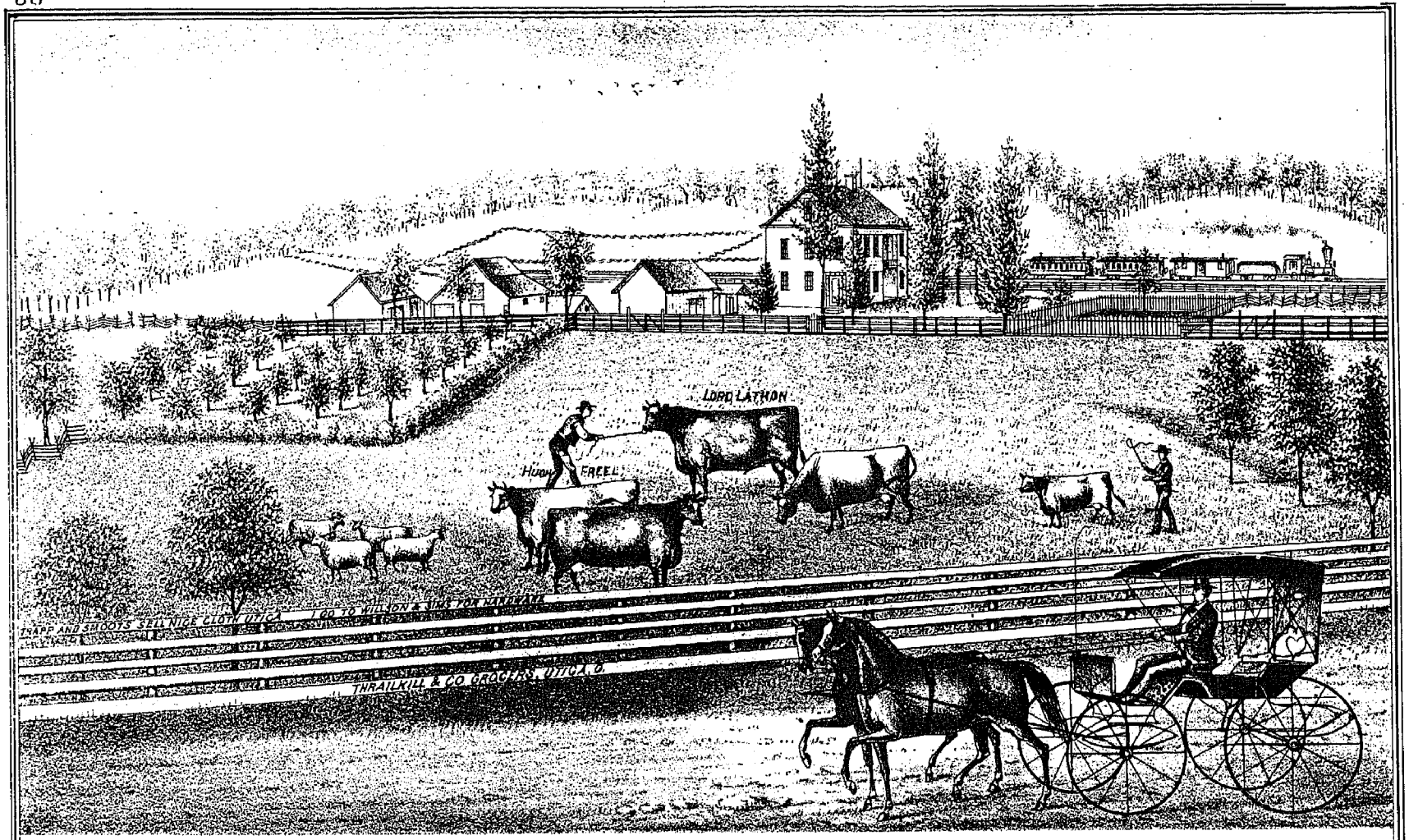
RESIDENCE OF MARY AND THOMAS HOLMES.
LIMA TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



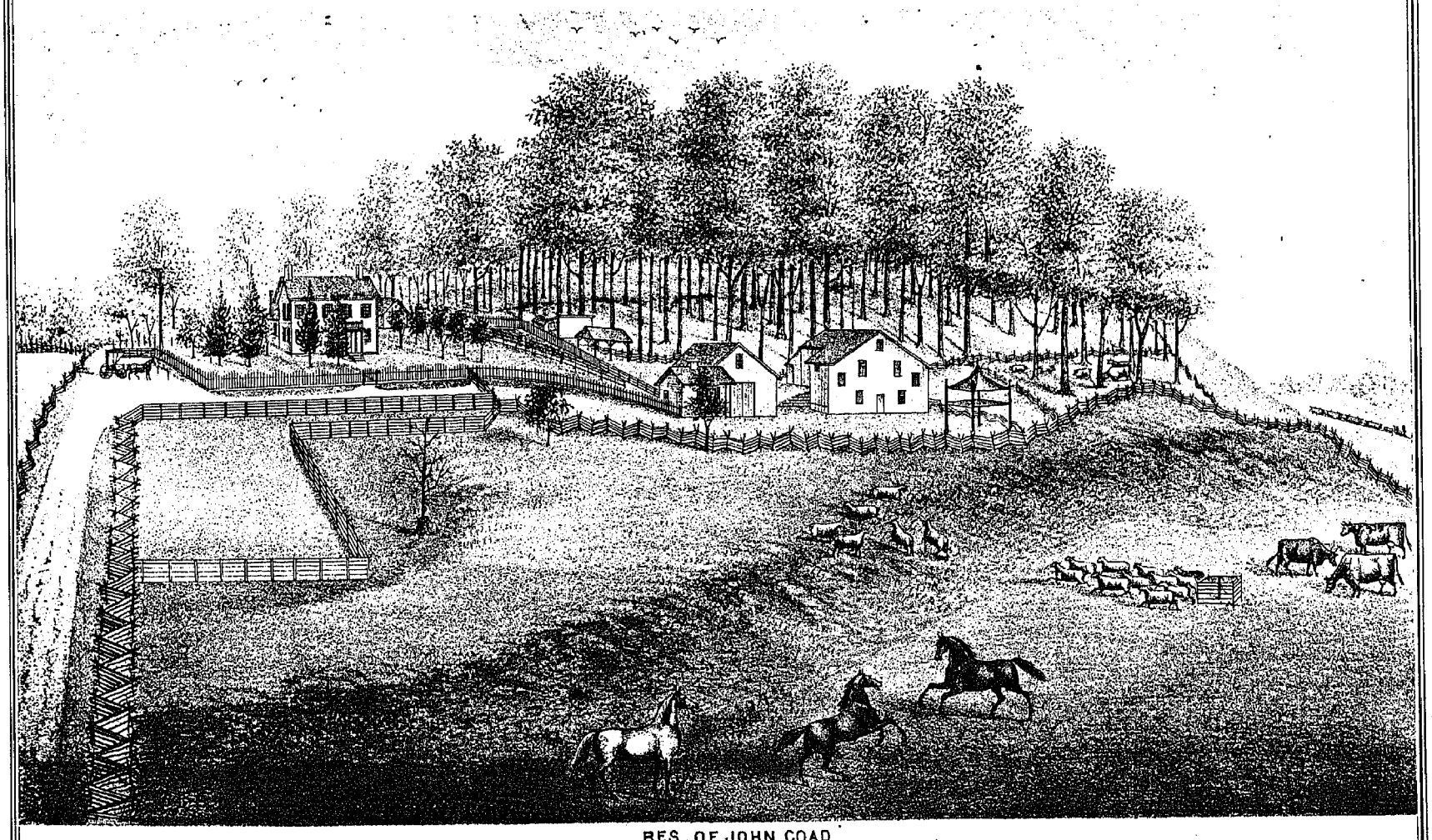
RES. OF ELI SMOOTS
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



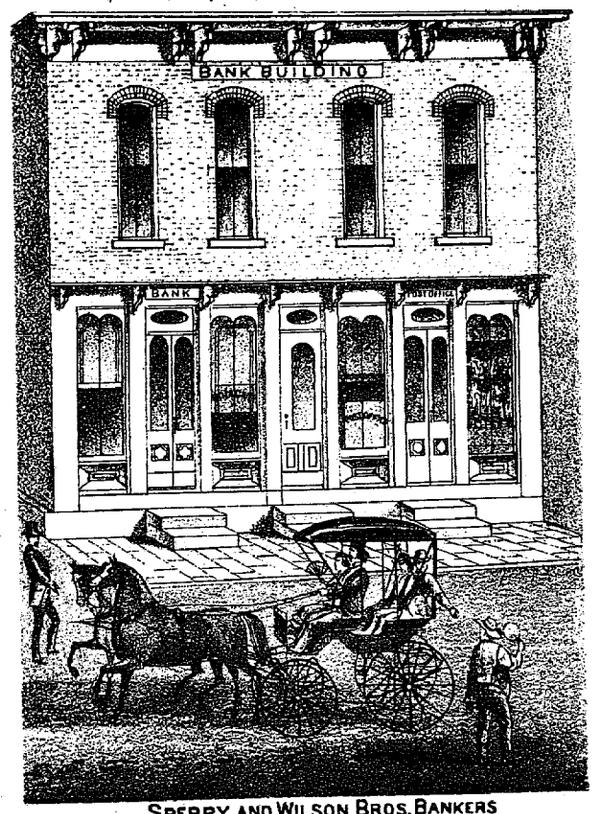
RES. OF JOHN SMOOTS
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



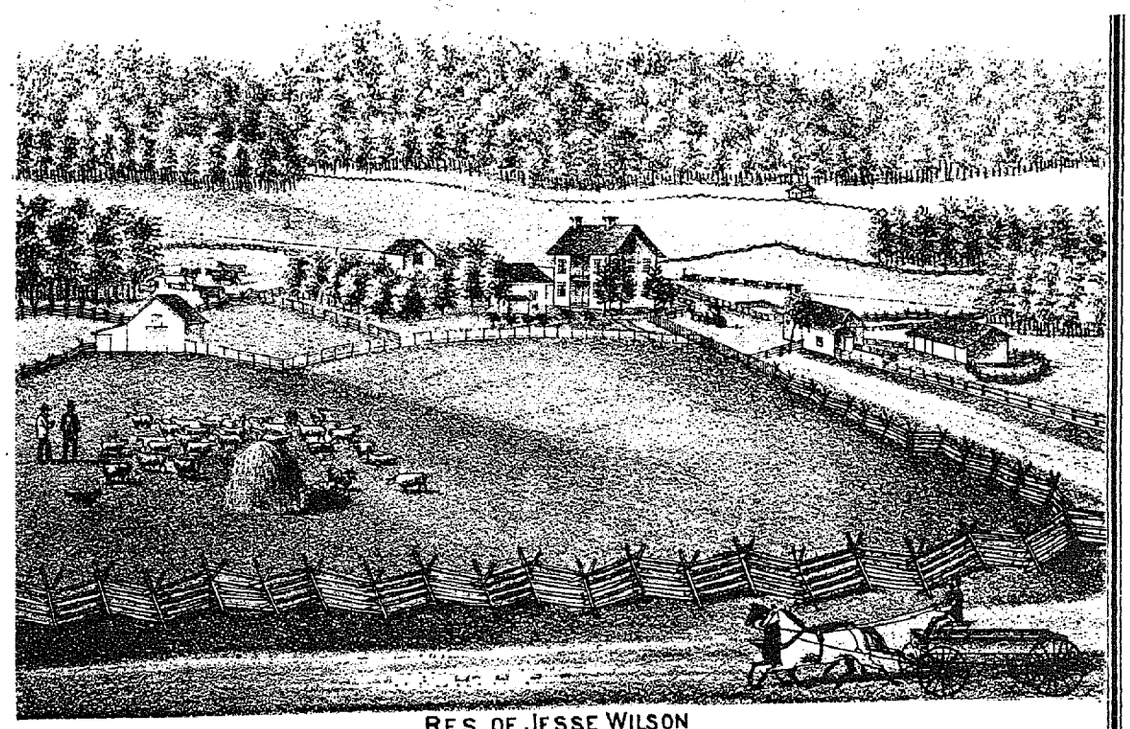
RES. OF W.T.O. BANNON
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. O.



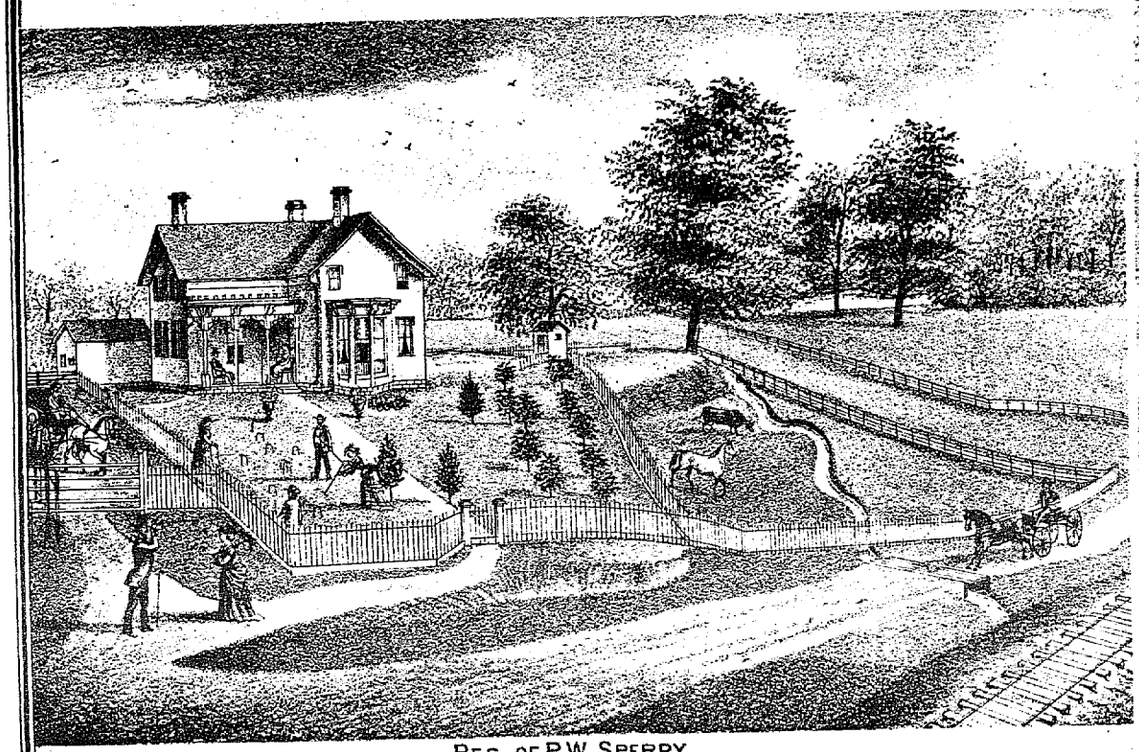
RES. OF JOHN COAD
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. O.



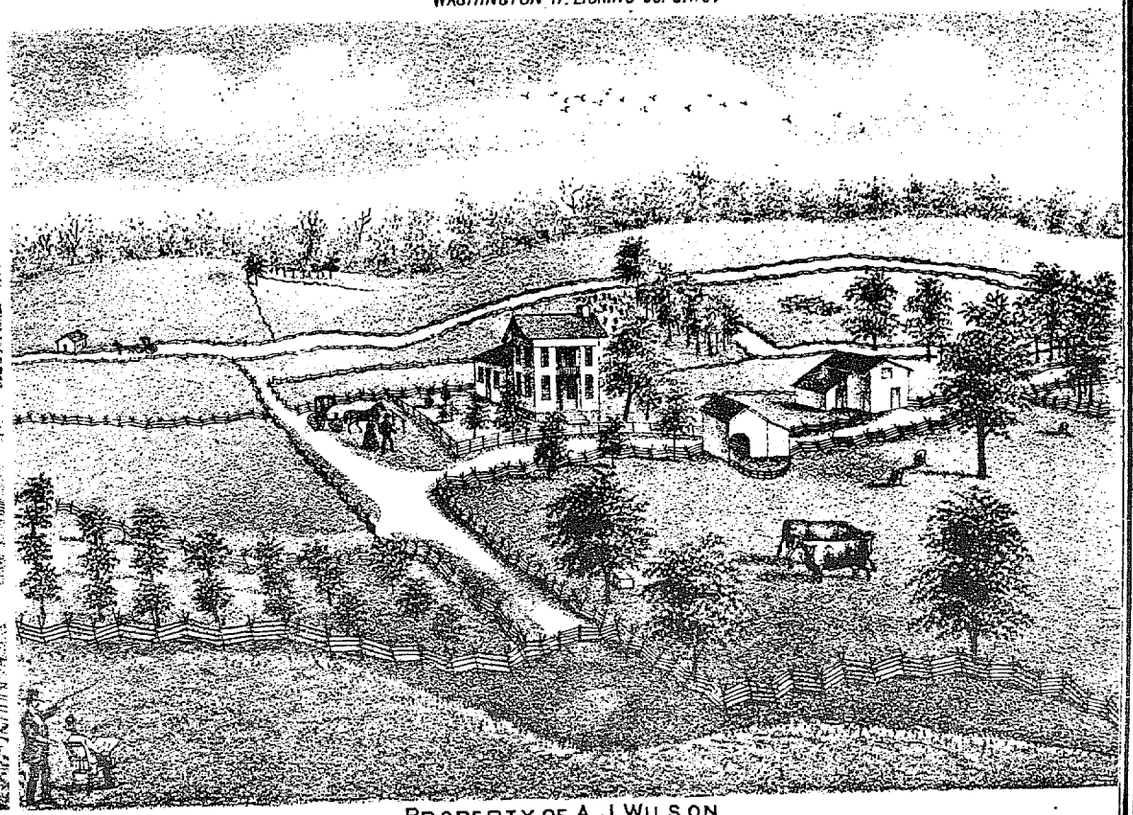
SPERRY AND WILSON BROS. BANKERS
UTICA, LICKING CO. OHIO.



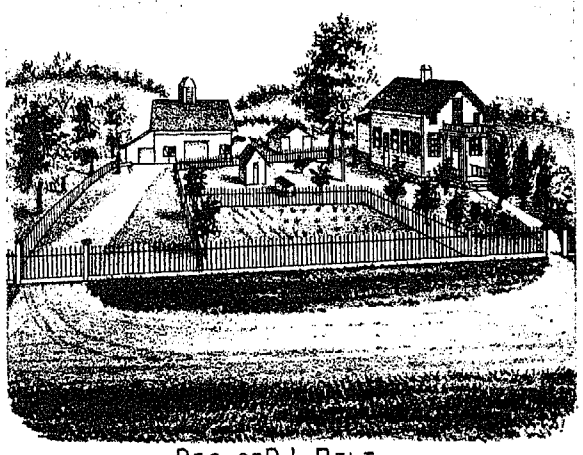
RES. OF JESSE WILSON
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



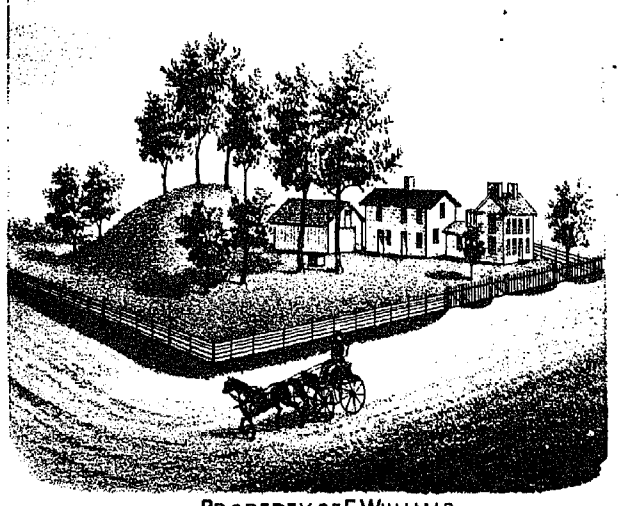
RES. OF P.W. SPERRY.
UTICA, LICKING CO. OHIO



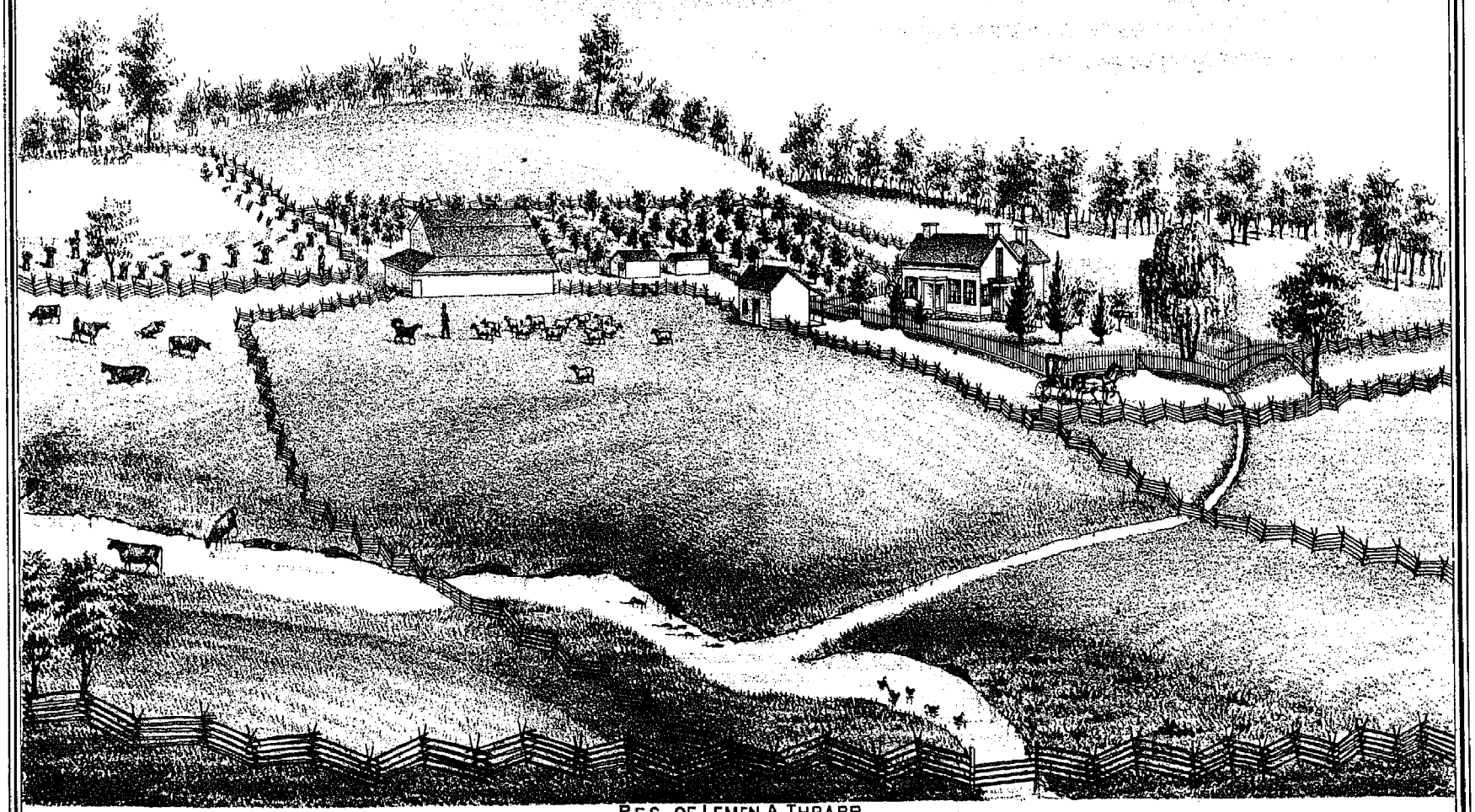
PROPERTY OF A.J. WILSON
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF D.L. BELT.
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



PROPERTY OF E. WILLIAMS.
HOMER, BURLINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



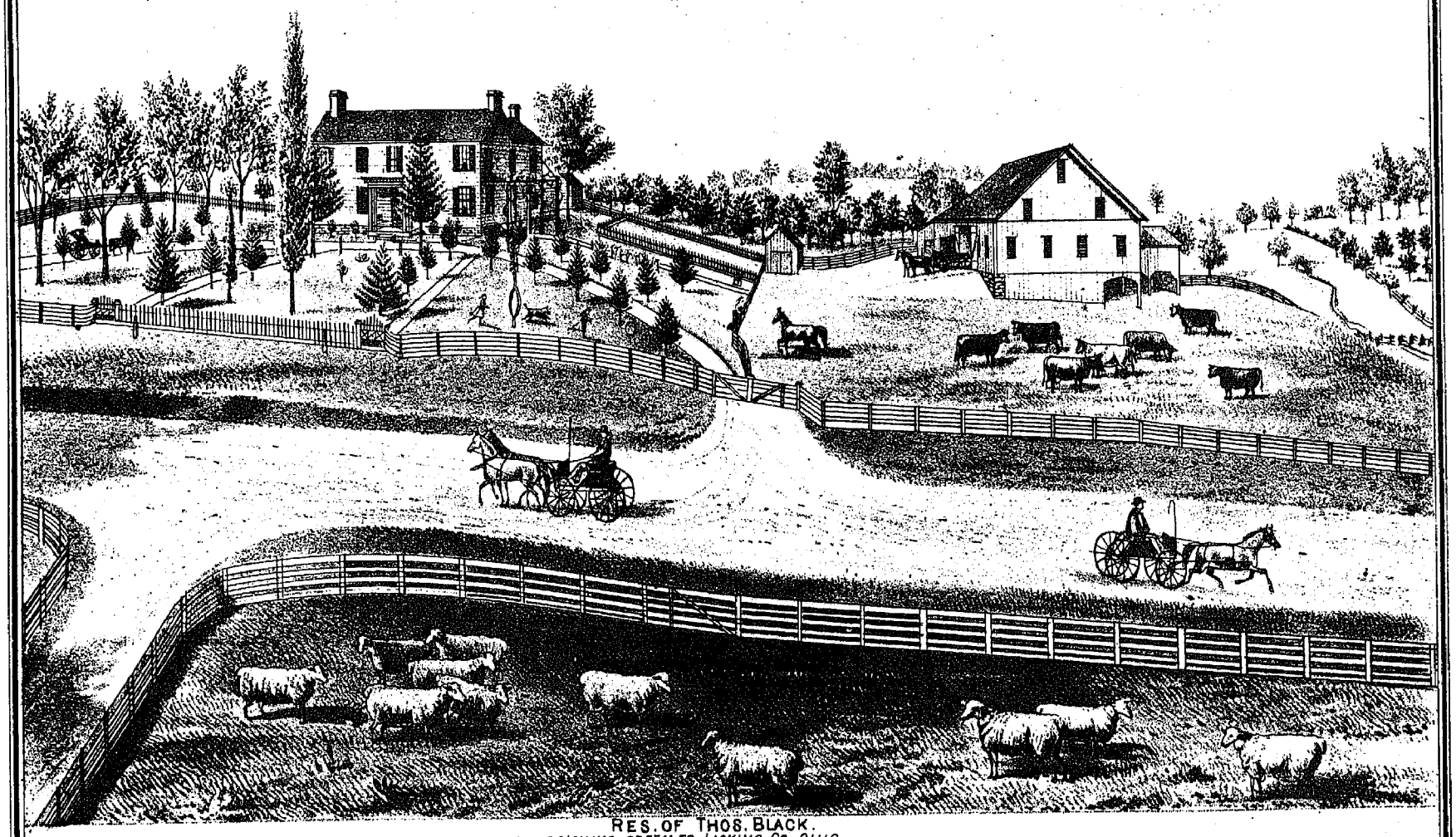
RES. OF LEMEN A. THRAPP.
WASHINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



MR. THOMAS BLACK



MRS. THOS. BLACK



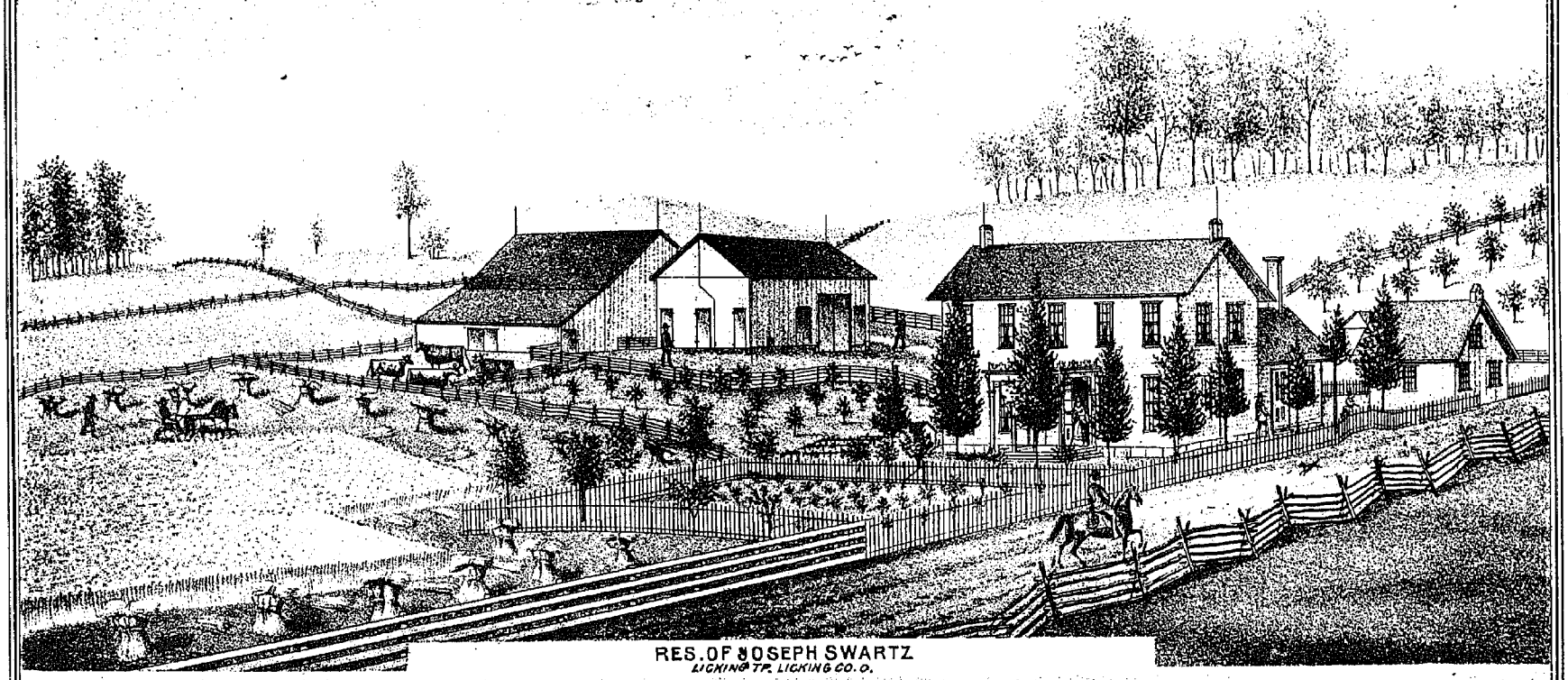
RES. OF THOS. BLACK.
BOWLING GREEN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



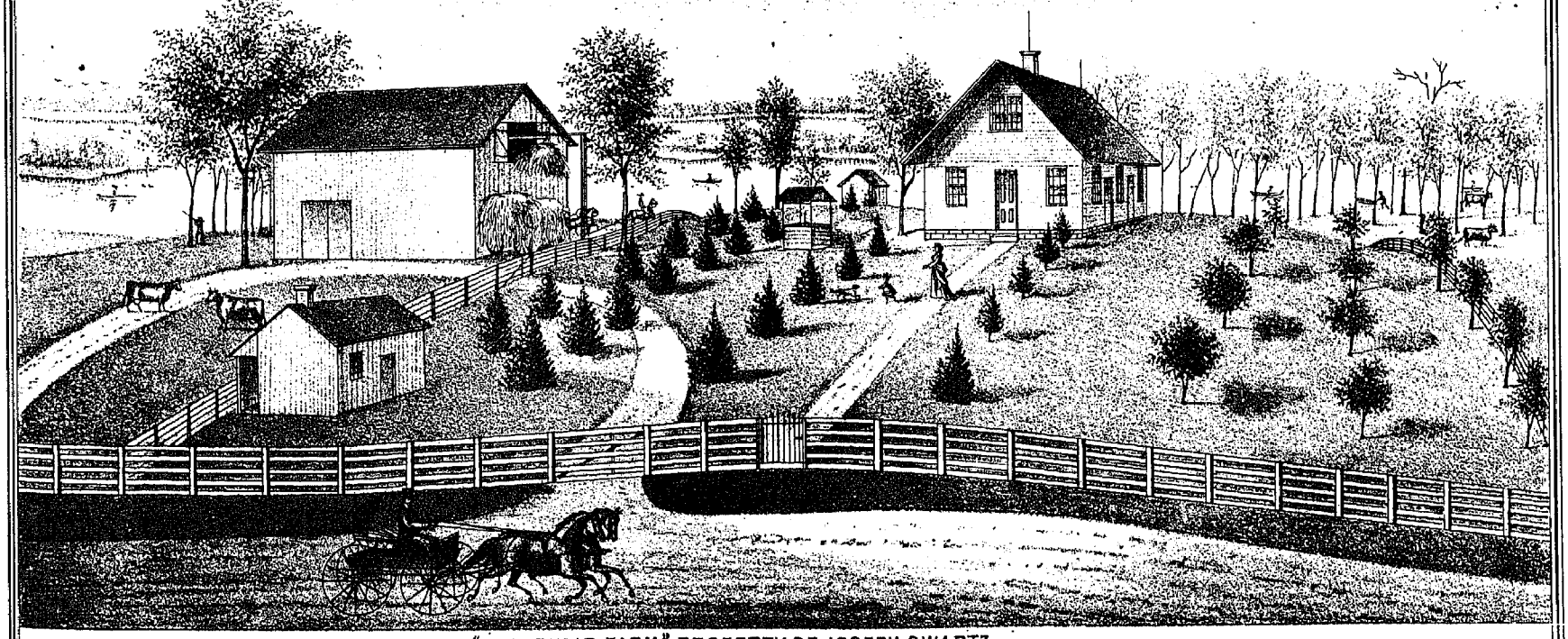
Joseph Swartz



Lydia Swartz



RES. OF JOSEPH SWARTZ
LICKING TP. LICKING CO. O.



"RESERVOIR FARM", PROPERTY OF JOSEPH SWARTZ
RES. OF M.F. SWARTZ,
LICKING TP. LICKING CO. O.

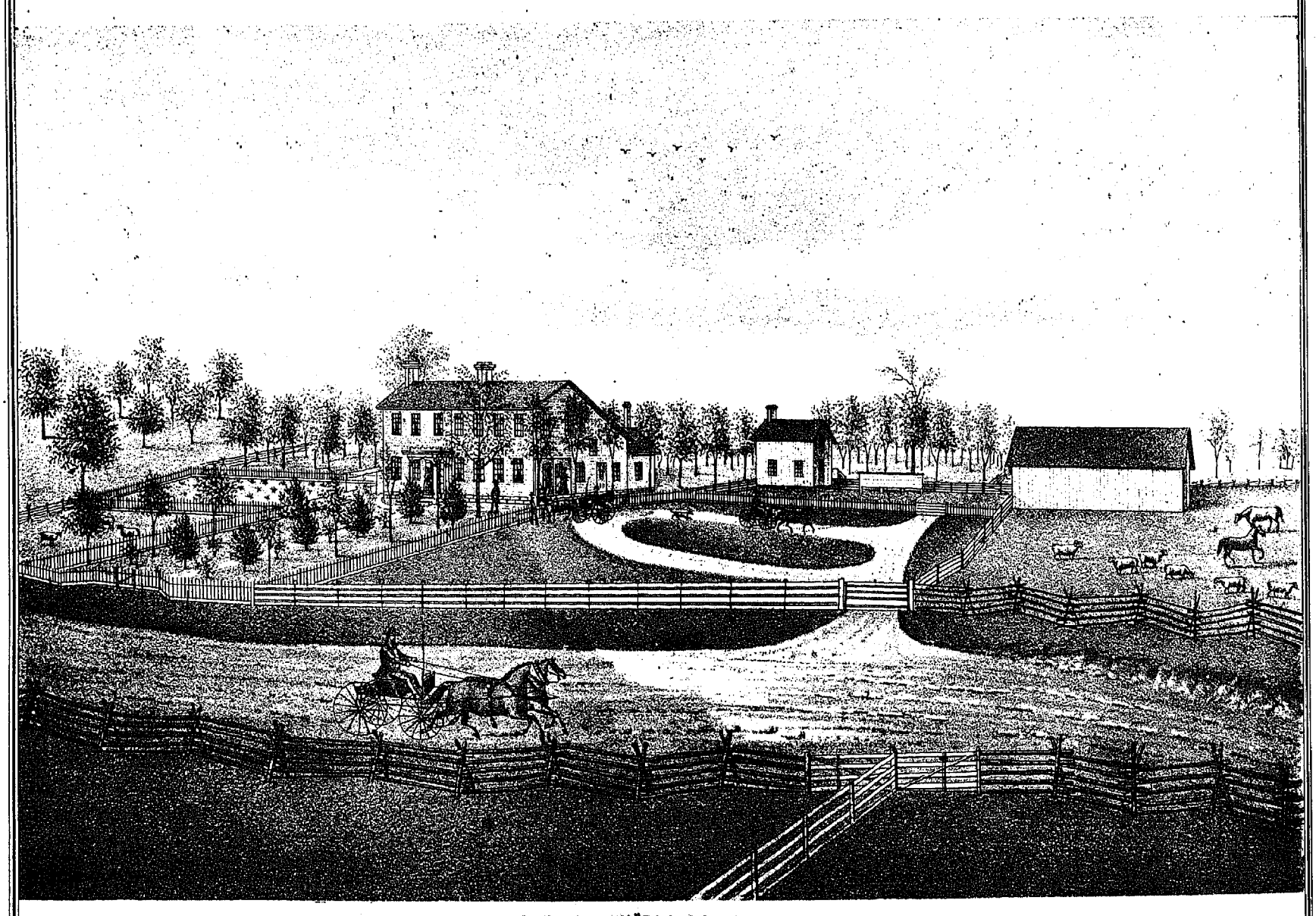


Jesse R. Moore

BORN APRIL 1ST 1810 IN VIRGINIA.
CAME TO LICKING CO. 1816.

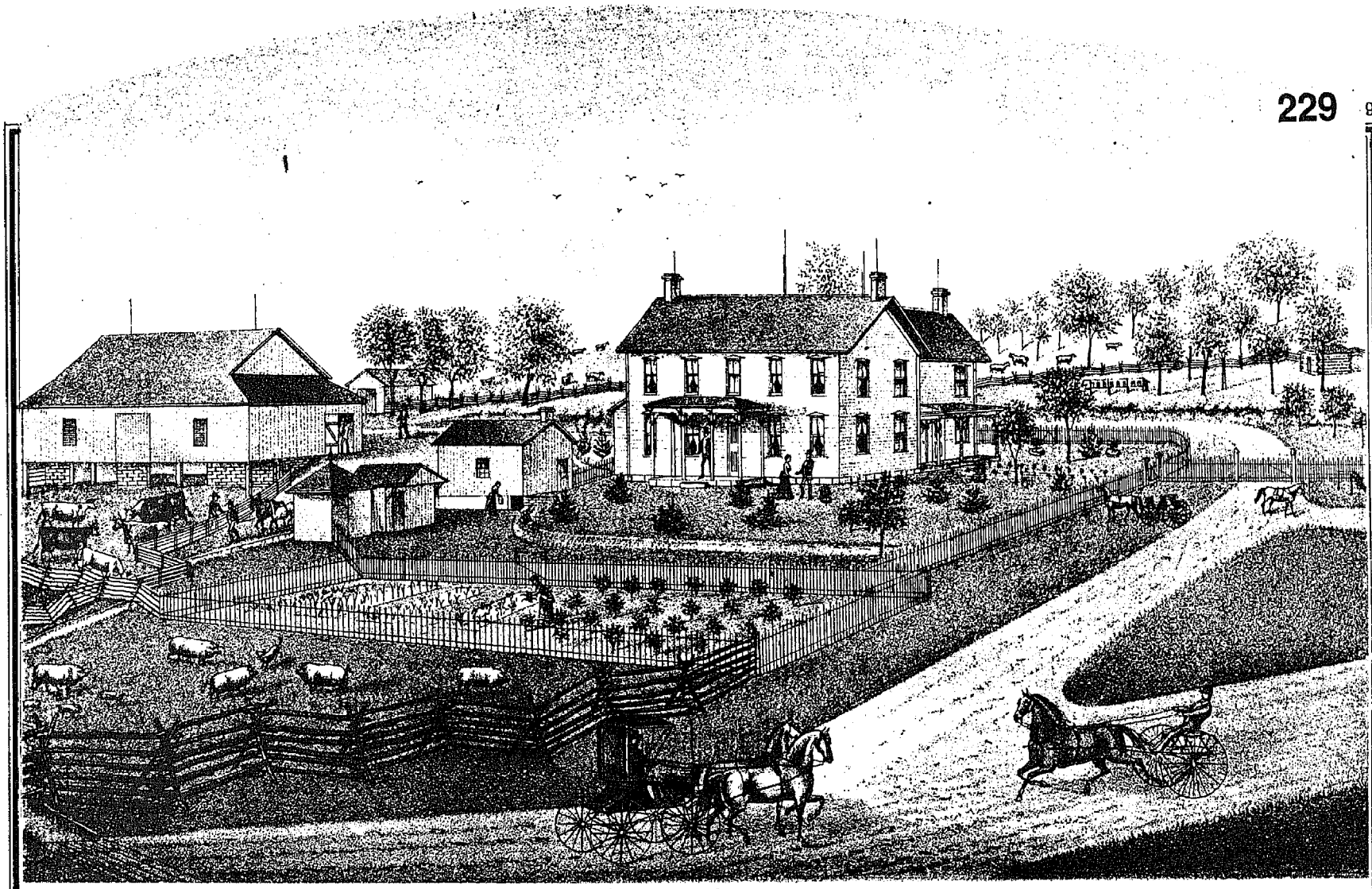


Miss J R Moore

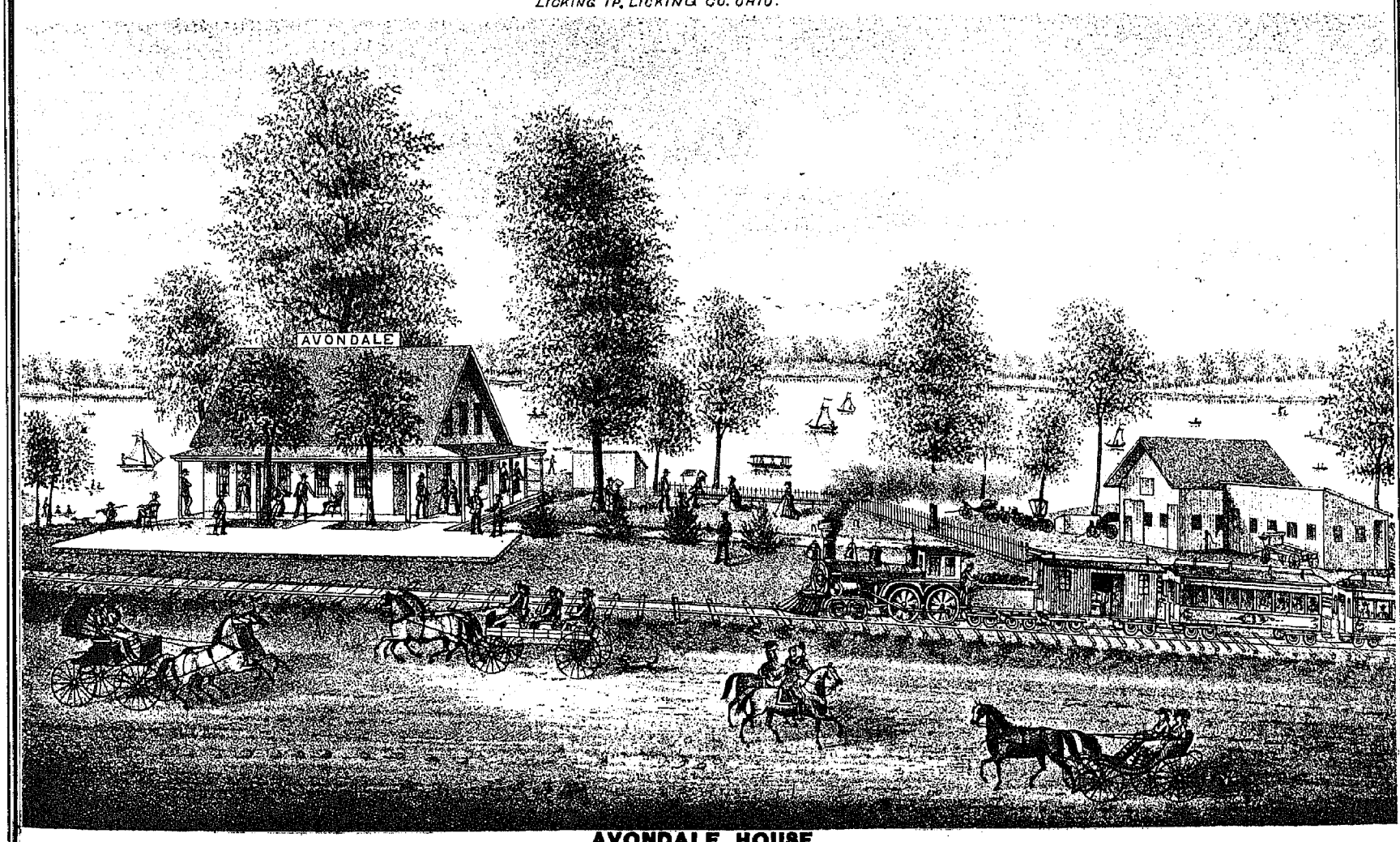


CEDAR LAWN, RES. OF JESSE R. MOORE

WASHINGTON TP. LICHING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JEREMIAH ALSPACH.
LICKING TP, LICKING CO. OHIO.



AVONDALE HOUSE.

A PLEASURE RESORT FOR FISHING AND HUNTING.

ELIAS PADGETT, Proprietor.

On the line of the Straightsville Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles south of the City of Newark, O. Avondale is situated at the east end of the Licking Summit Reservoir, on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the beautiful lake and country around. Four trains with elegant, luxurious coaches attached, stopping every few hours, afford every facility for the arrival and departure of guests. Immediately in front of Avondale is the lovely and picturesque "True Lovers' Lake," made memorable by the tradition of Albert Sherwood having swam it with Forest Rose on his back, in company with Louis Wetzel in their flight from the Indians. Every admirer of the truly noble and heroic will stand appalled when they contemplate the achievement and wonderful daring of the lovers, which incident embellishes one of Bennett's brightest romances.



John Bussey



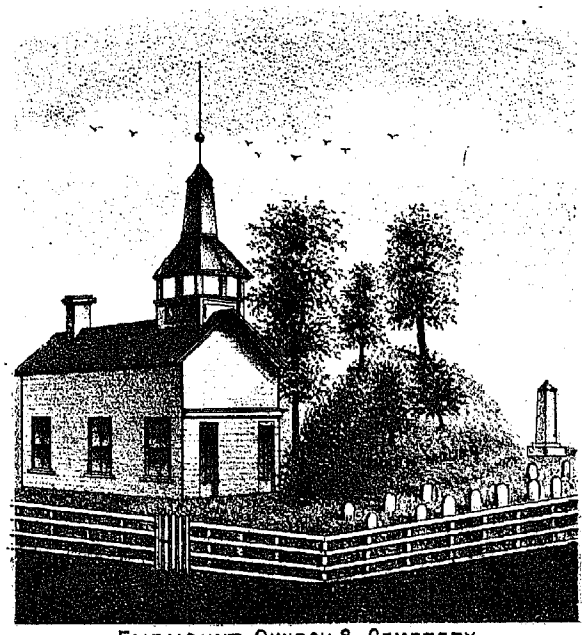
Isabel Bussey.

JOHN BUSSEY,

the second son of Edward and Nancy Bussey, was born in Green County, Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of July, 1816. The advantages for education being limited at that time, he labored hard at home to gain a fair knowledge of business, and from what books he could obtain received a fair education.

He remained with his father upon the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business in a town near his old home, and freighted his goods from Pittsburgh and Baltimore over mountains and rapid streams,—a thing which would seem impossible by many of our young men of to-day.

On the thirteenth day of July, 1837, he was married to Miss Isabel McClelland, daughter of Cephas and Elizabeth McClelland, who resided near Waynesburgh, the County seat of Green County, Pennsylvania.

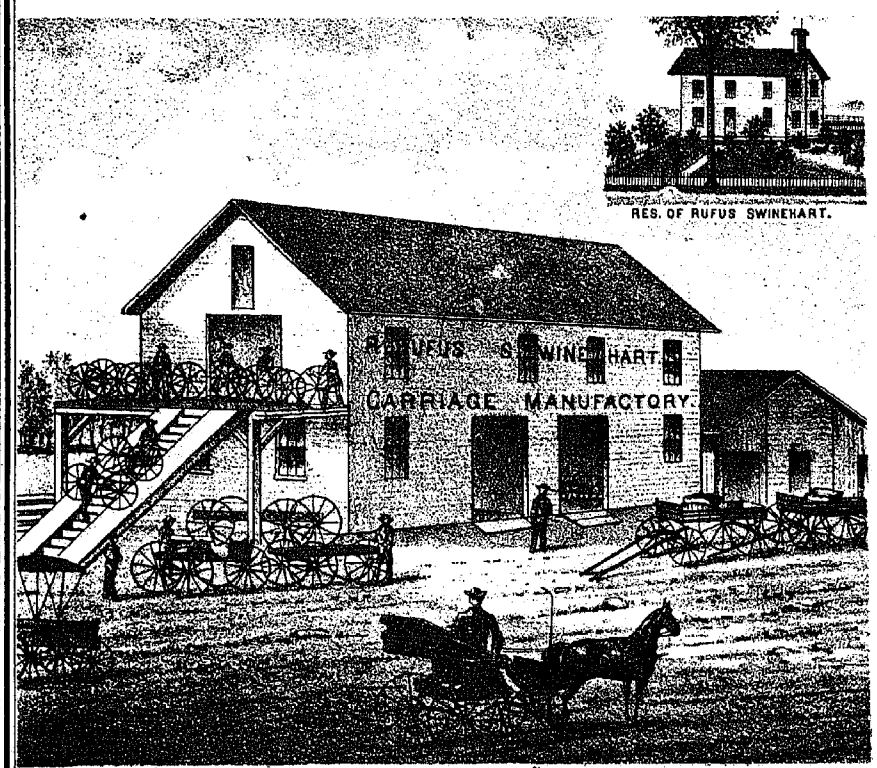


FAIRMOUNT CHURCH & CEMETERY,
LICKING TP, ON JOHN BUSSEY'S FARM.

He became a member of the Baptist Church at Ruff's Creek, Pennsylvania, June, 1847; and in the spring of 1850 emigrated with his family to Licking County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm of a Mr. Gilmore, and immediately commenced improving the same. By careful attention it soon became one of the best stock farms in the County. He dealt largely in cattle and hogs, and shipped to eastern markets.

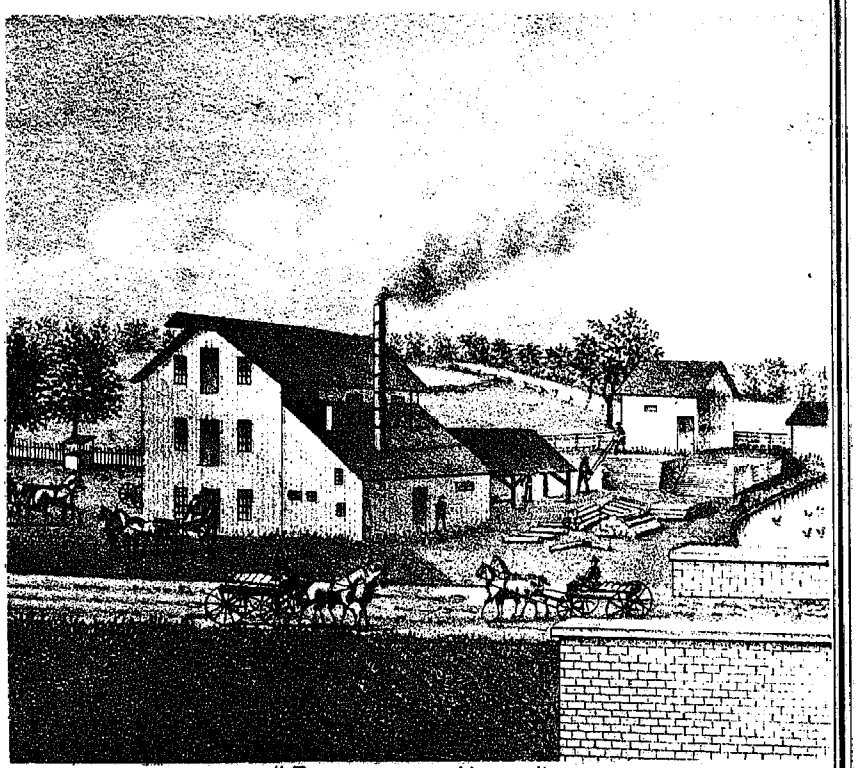
He was an active member of the Church, spending a great portion of his time among the different Baptist Churches in Ohio and Kentucky. He was the father of seven children, all of whom are living, except one, Mrs. Lucinda Sligar. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

He died March 10, 1868, surrounded by his dear companion, children, and friends.



RES. OF RUFUS SWINEHART.

"MECHANICSVILLE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY" RUFUS SWINEHART, PROP.
MANUF'R OF BUGGIES, SPRING-WAGONS, LUMBER-WAGONS &C. REPAIRING PROMPTLY & CAREFULLY DONE.
(ALL WORK WARRANTED) *MECHANICSVILLE, LICKING CO. OHIO.* *"3 MILES S. OF NEWARK"*



(FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.)

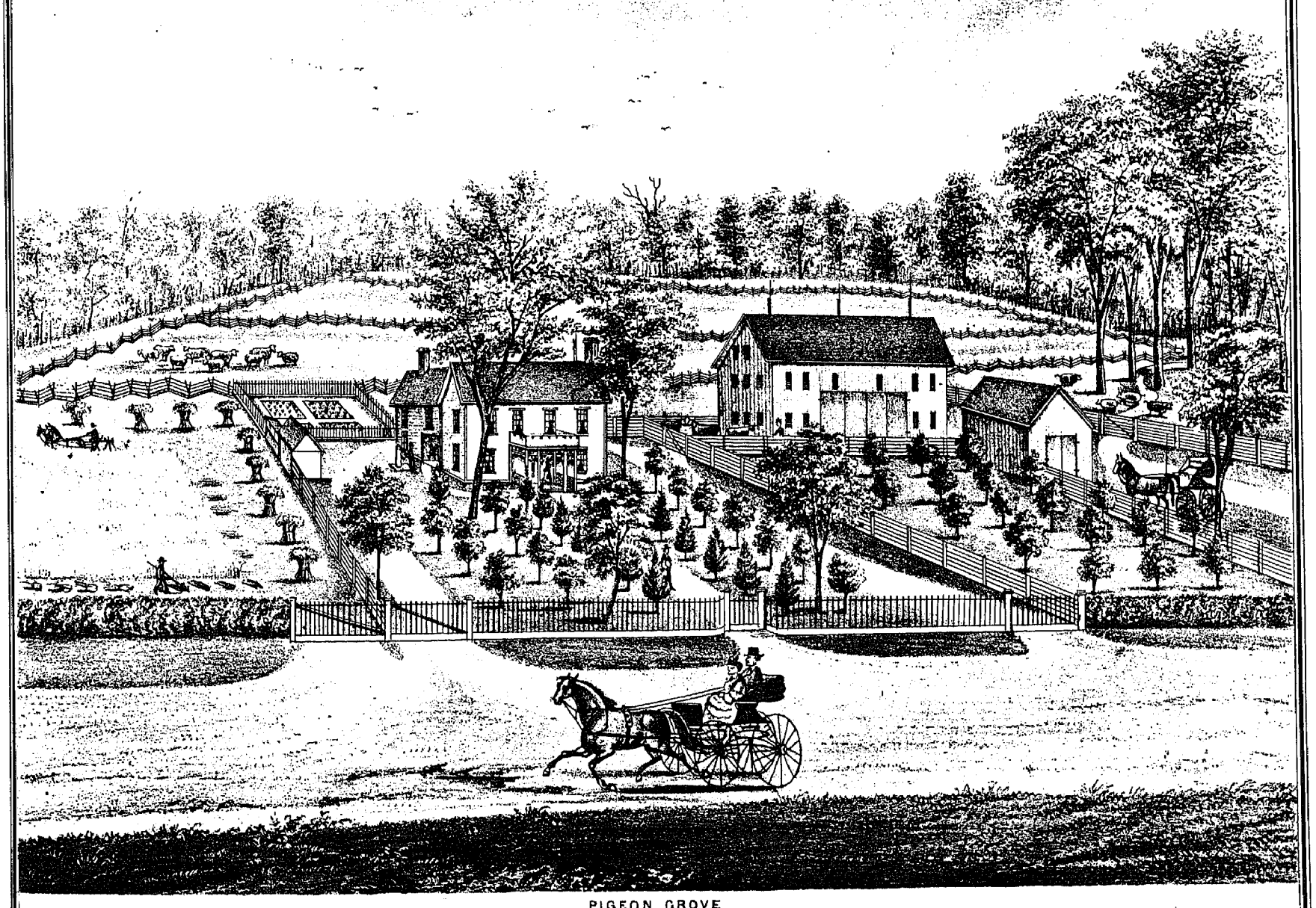
"BROWNVILLE MILLS."
J. S. MELICK, PROP.
BROWNVILLE, LICKING CO. O.



Yours Truly
Mr J. N. Stone



Respectfully Yours
Mrs J. N. Stone



PIGEON GROVE
RES. OF J. N. STONE.
UNION TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.

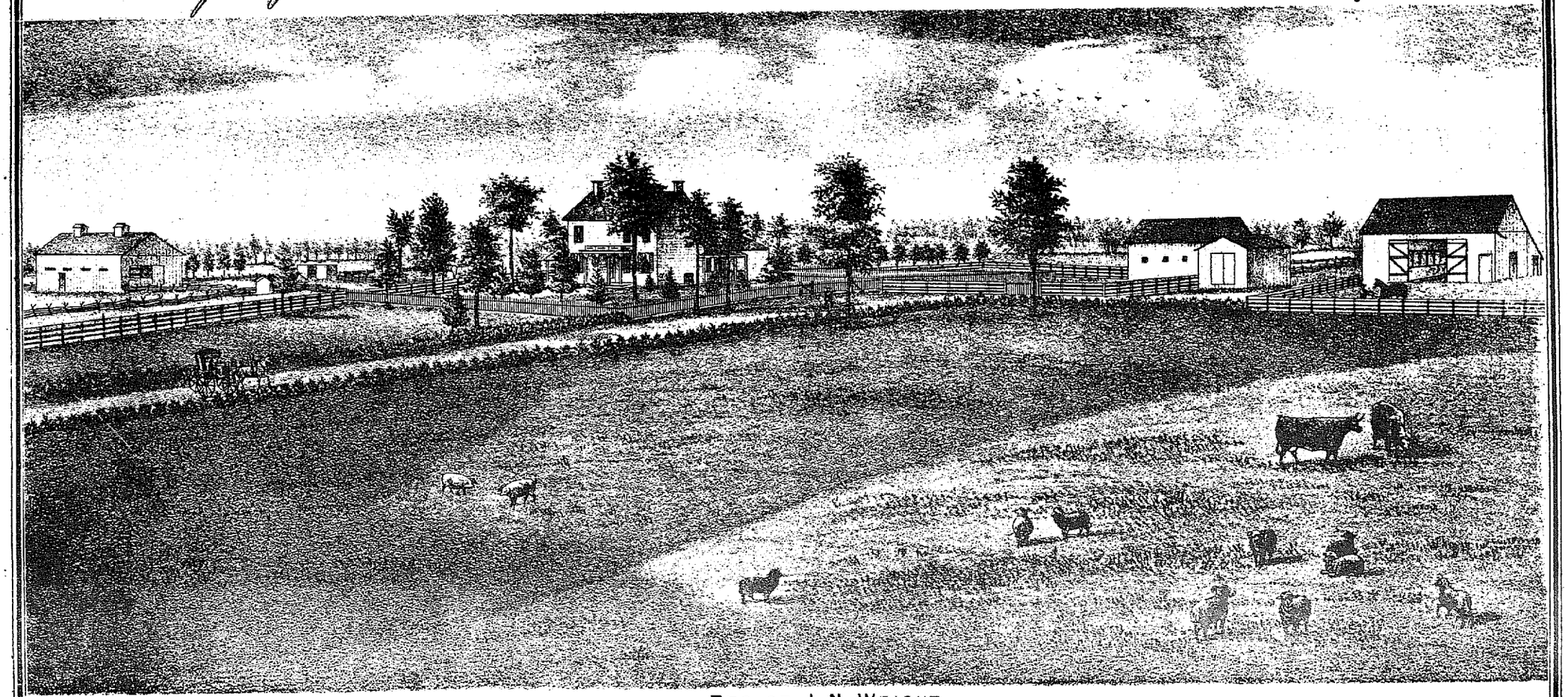


Effy Wright





J. N. Wright



RES. OF J. N. WRIGHT,
BREEDER AND DEALER IN SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.
MONROE TP. LICKING CO OHIO.



MRS. ALMIRA REED.
JOHNSTOWN



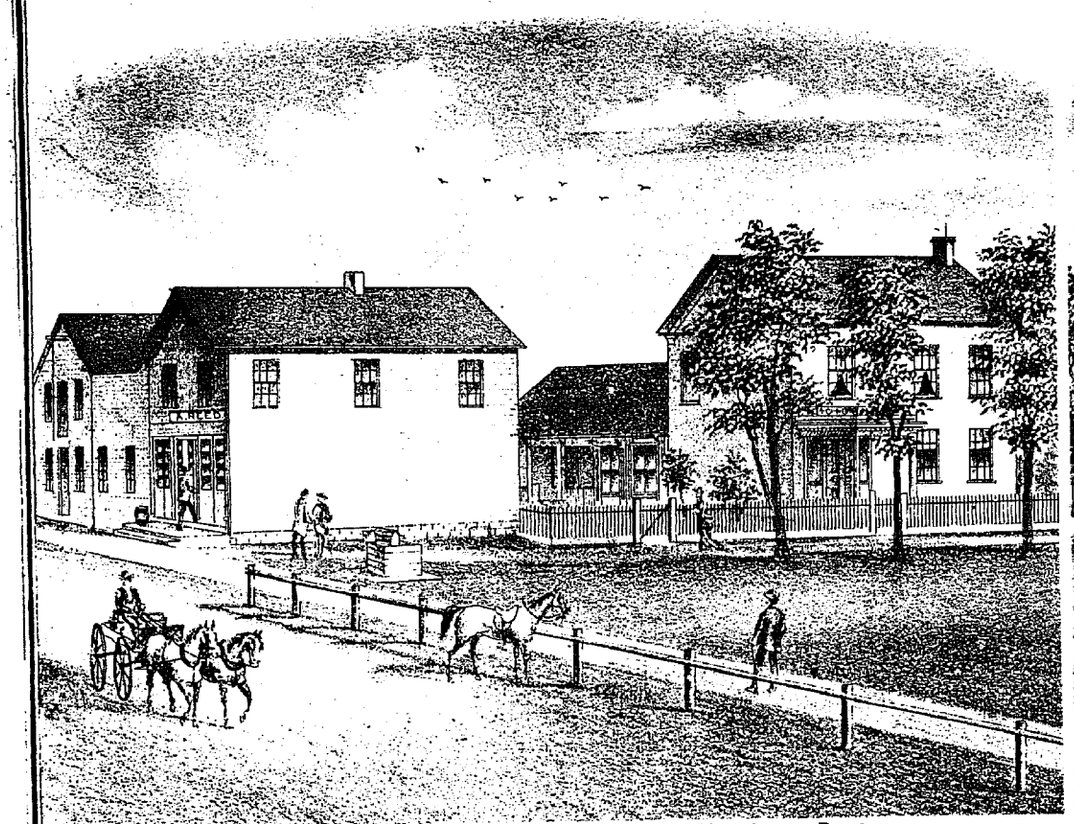
MR. A. REED.
JOHNSTOWN



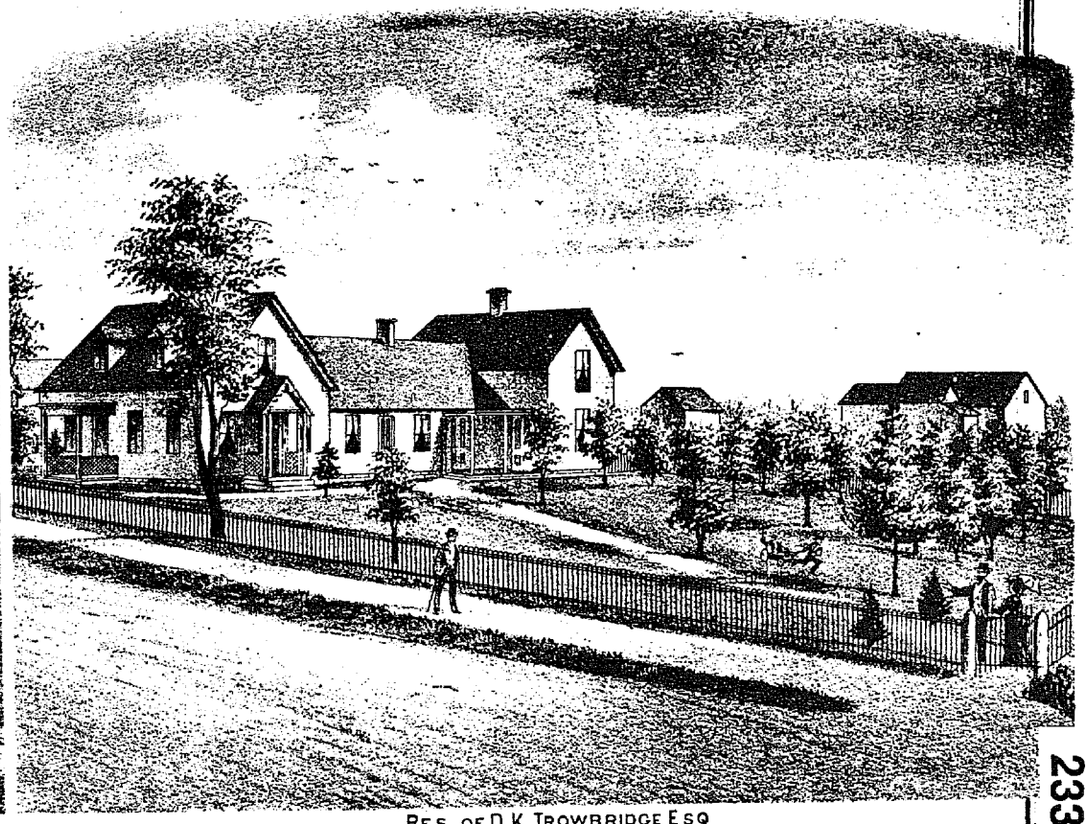
MRS. D. K. TROWBRIDGE



D. K. TROWBRIDGE



PROPERTY OF THE LATE A. REED & RES. OF MRS. ALMIRA REED
JOHNSTOWN MONROE TP LICKING CO OHIO.



RES. OF D. K. TROWBRIDGE ESQ
JOHNSTOWN MONROE TP LICKING CO. OHIO.



Hiram Ashbrook



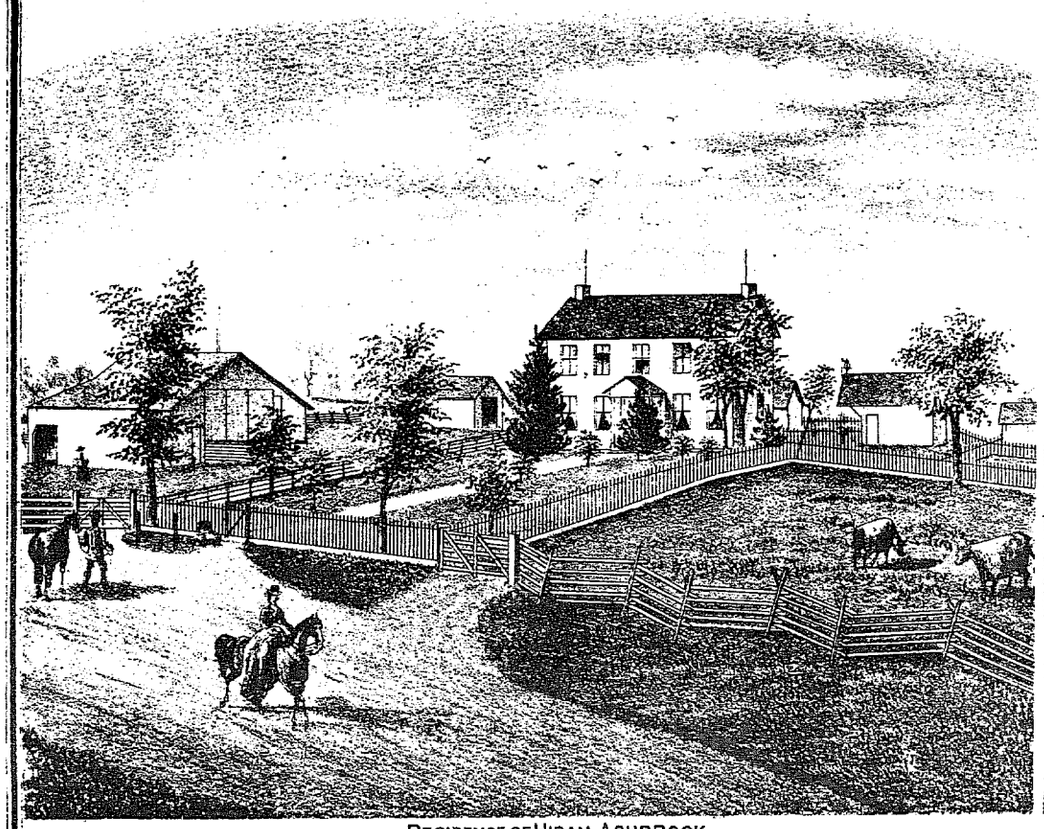
Sarah A Ashbrook



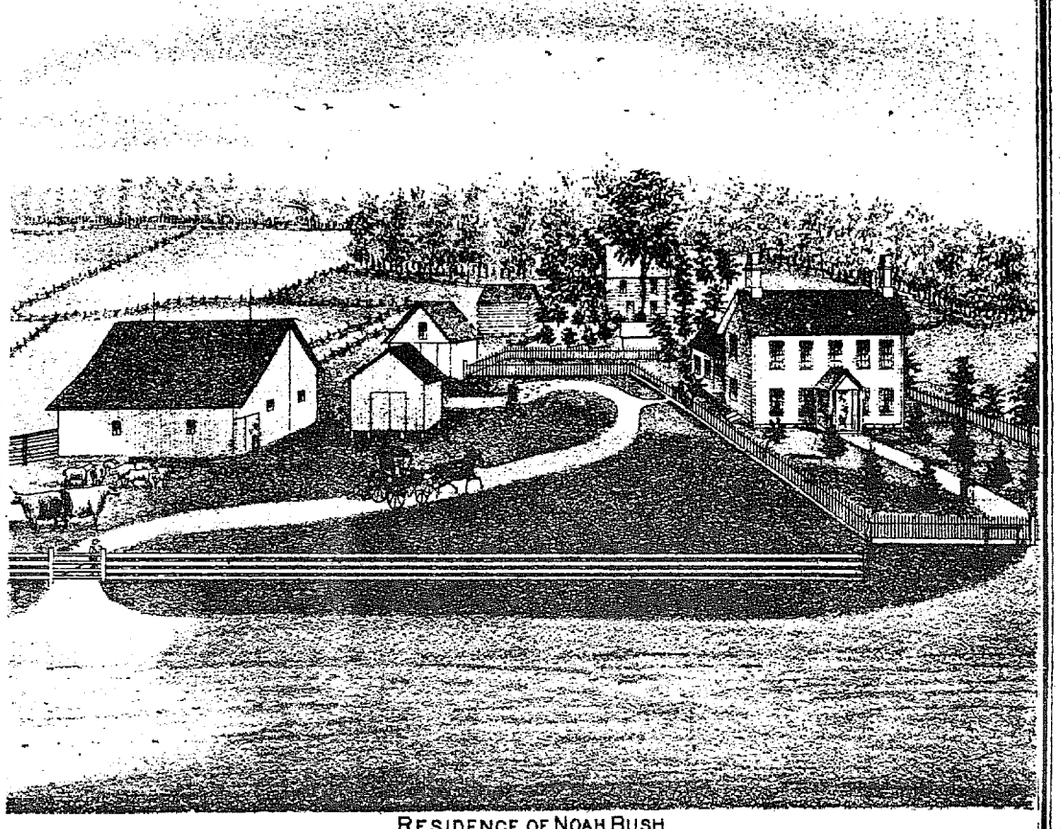
NOAH BUSH
BORN IN LICKING CO. DEC 26 1815



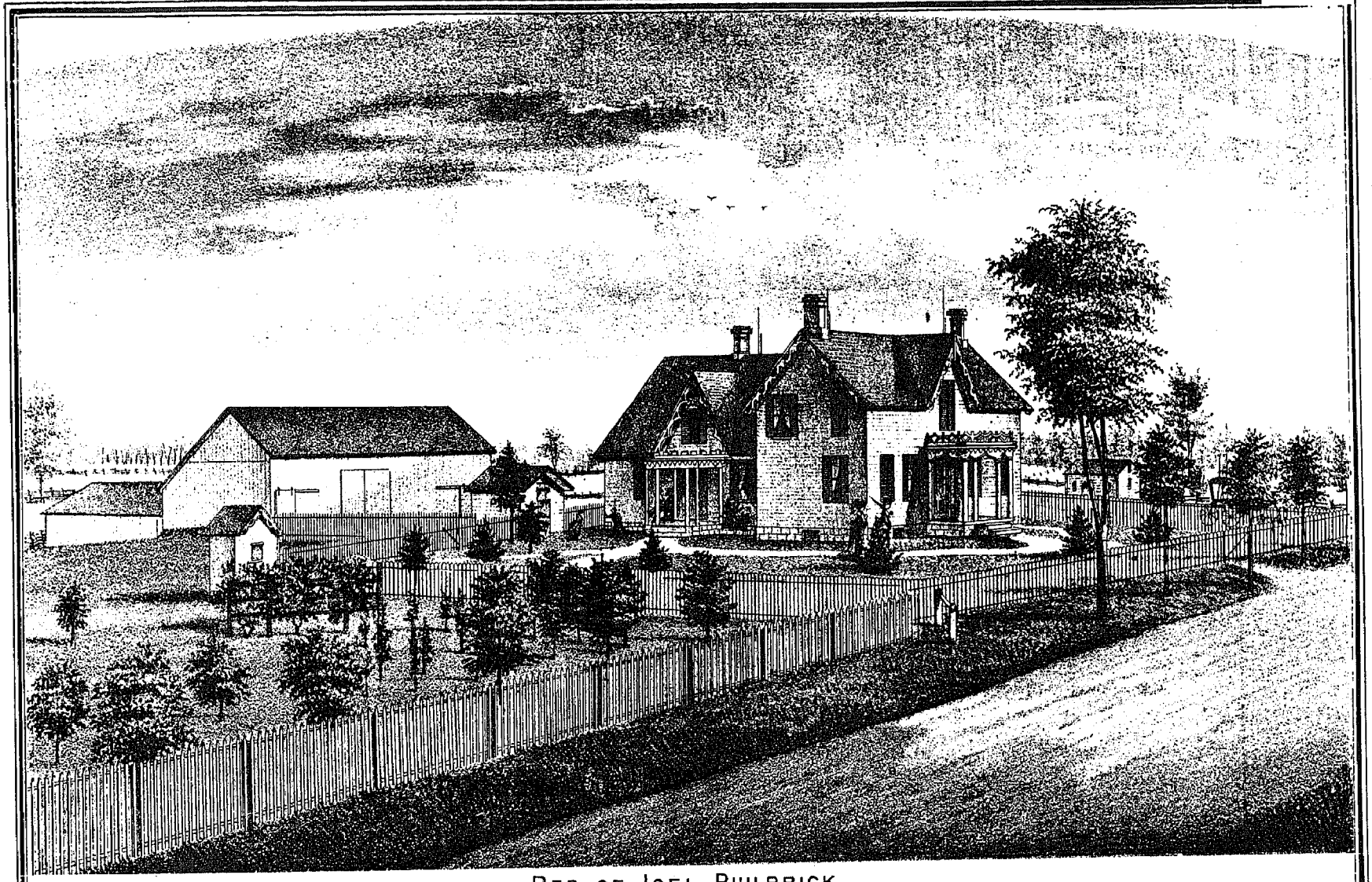
MRS. ELIZA ANN BUSH
BORN IN LICKING CO OCTOBER 27 1824



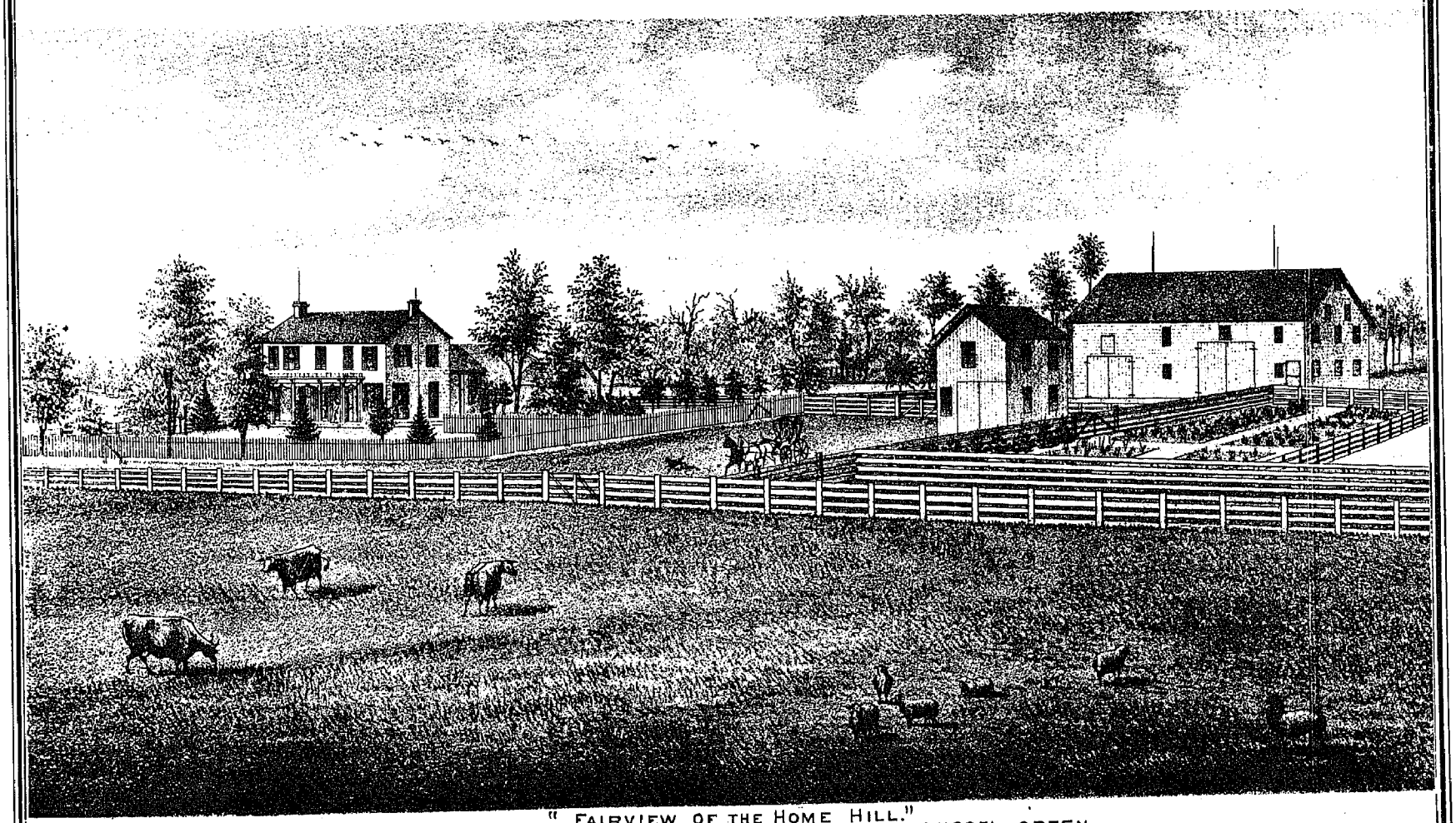
RESIDENCE OF HIRAM ASHBROOK
LOT 1 2 AND 3 MONROE TP LICKING CO. OHIO.



RESIDENCE OF NOAH BUSH
LOT 12 MONROE TP LICKING CO. O.



RES. OF JOEL PHILBRICK,
MONROE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



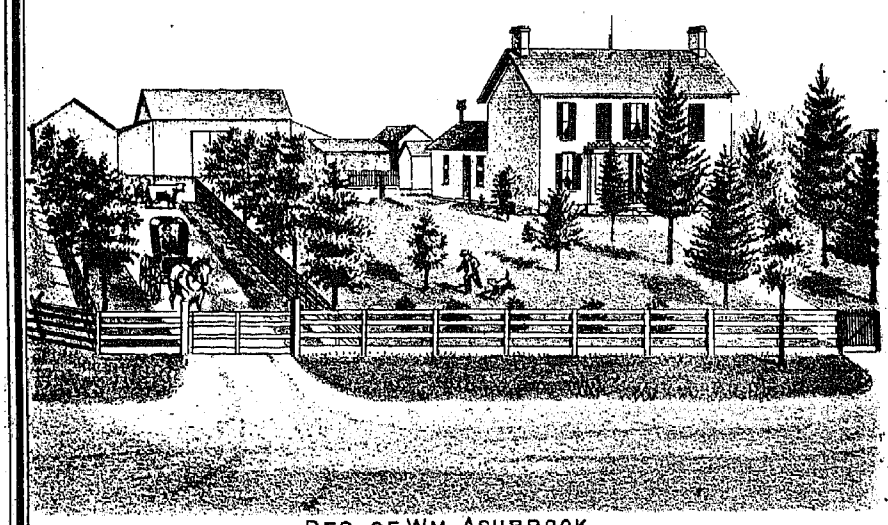
"FAIRVIEW OF THE HOME HILL."
RES. OF ELIZABETH A. GREEN & RES. OF LATE RUSSEL GREEN,
MONROE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



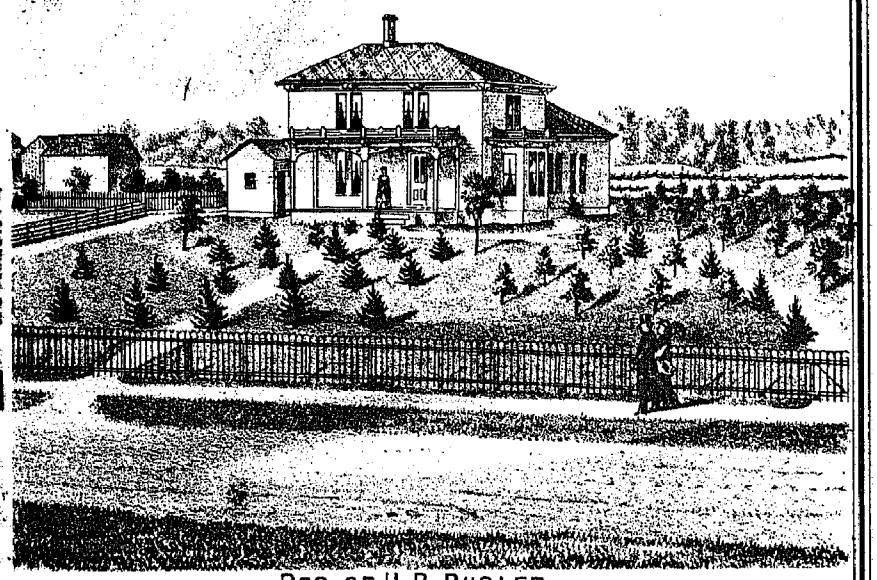
RES. OF JAMES McINTURF,
MONROE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



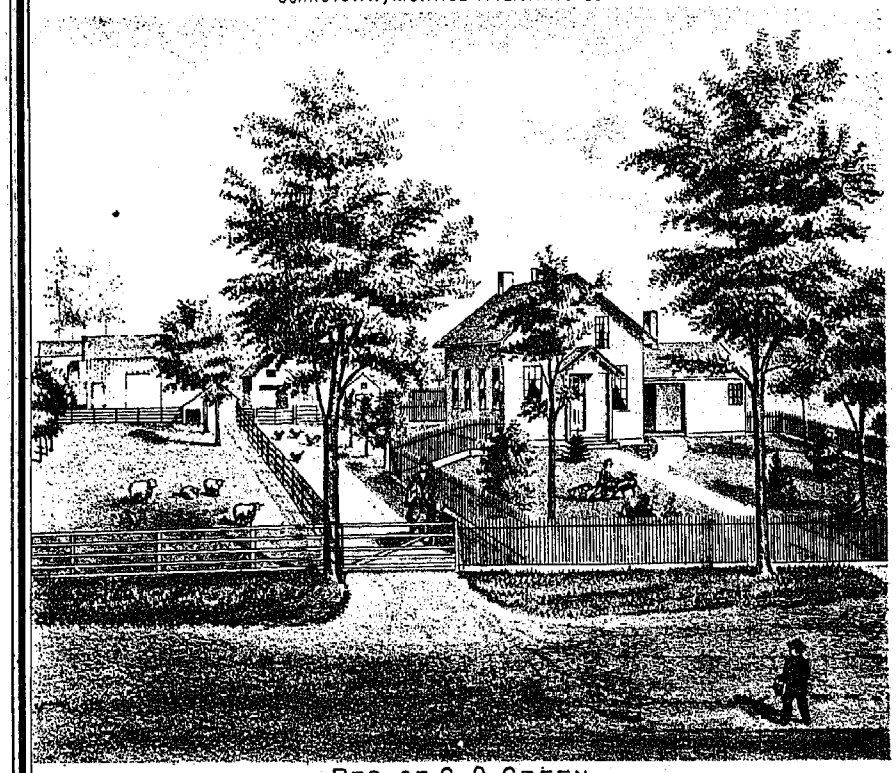
AMERICAN HOUSE, WM. H. CLEMONS, PRO.,
JOHNSTOWN, MONROE TP. OHIO.



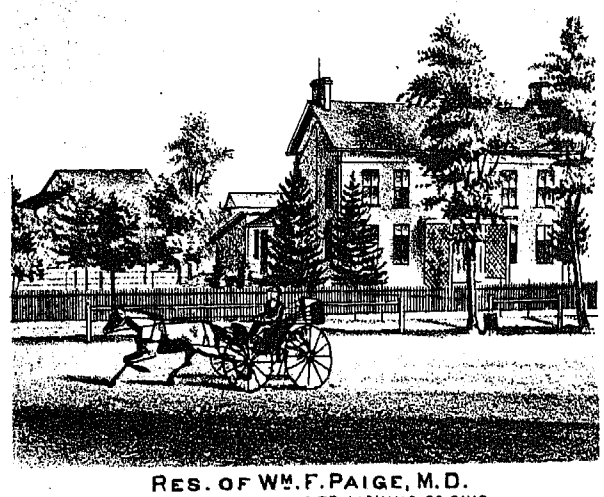
RES. OF WM. ASHBROOK,
JOHNSTOWN, MONROE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF H. B. RUSLER,
JOHNSTOWN, MONROE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



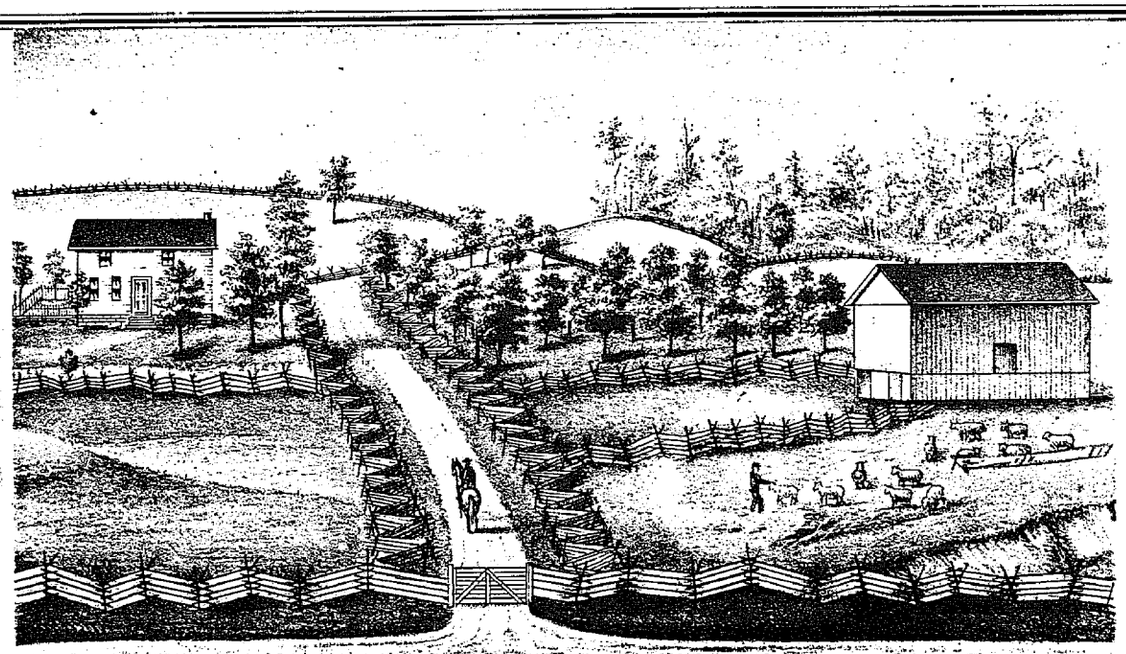
RES. OF C. C. GREEN,
MONROE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF WM. F. PAIGE, M.D.
JOHNSTOW, MONROE TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



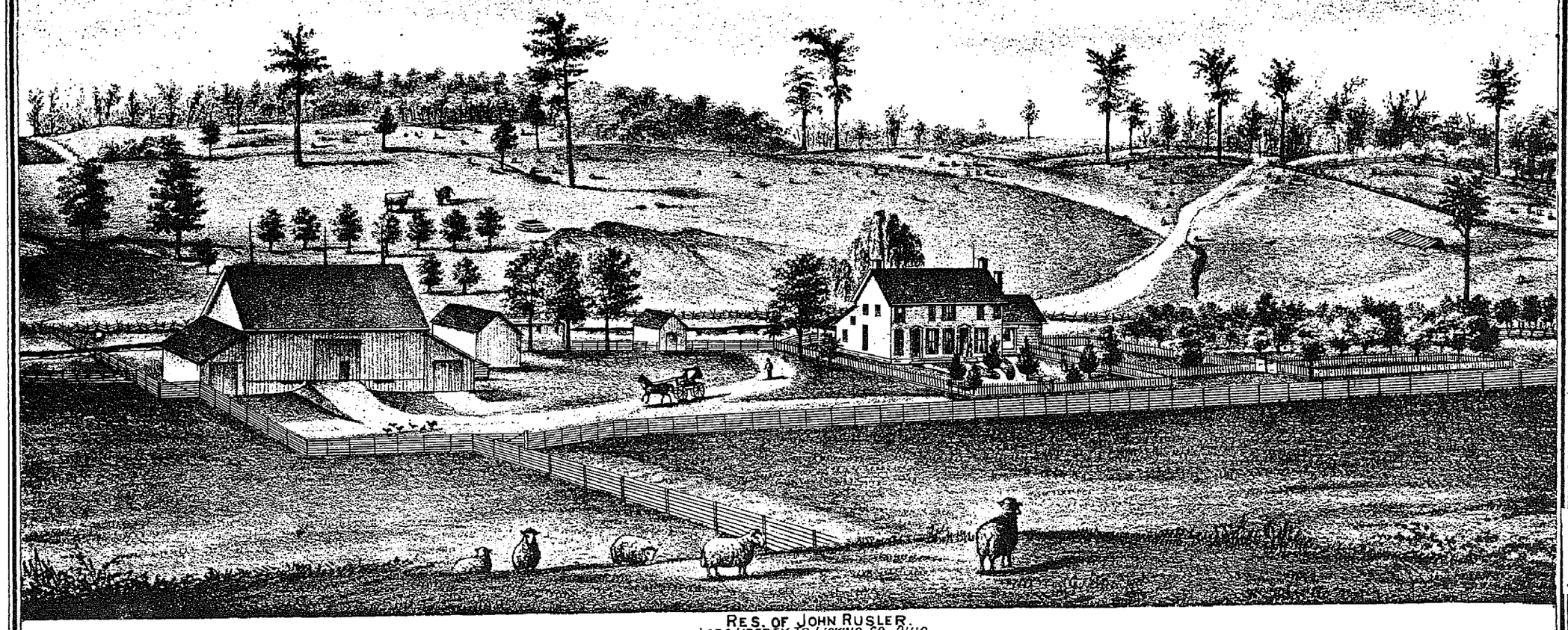
John Rusler



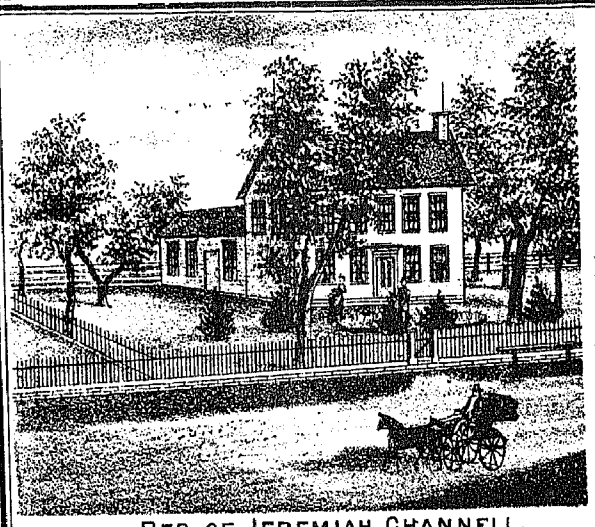
PROPERTY OF JOHN RUSLER. LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



Elizabeth Jr Rusler



RES. OF JOHN RUSLER.
LOT 2 LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



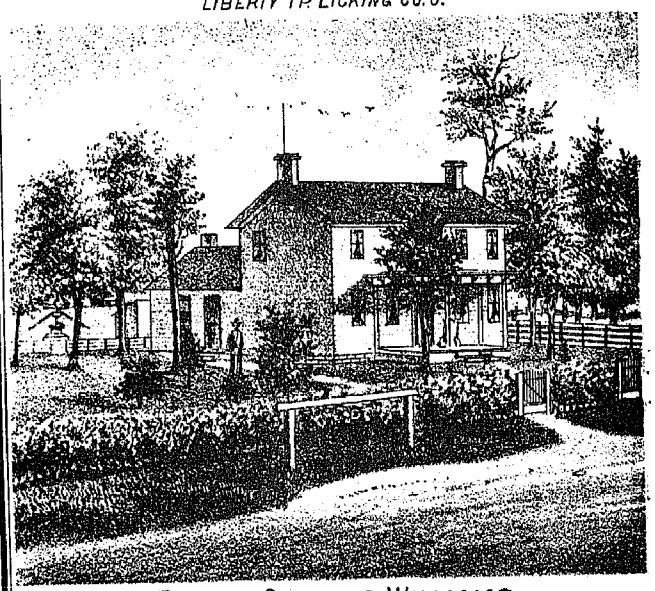
RES. OF JEREMIAH CHANNELL,
LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. O.



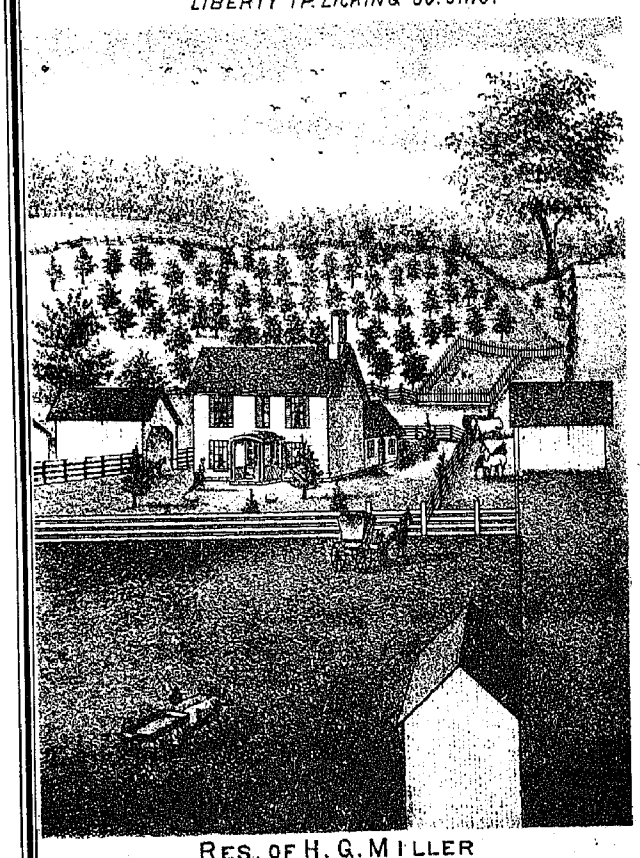
MRS. ELIZABETH DULL.



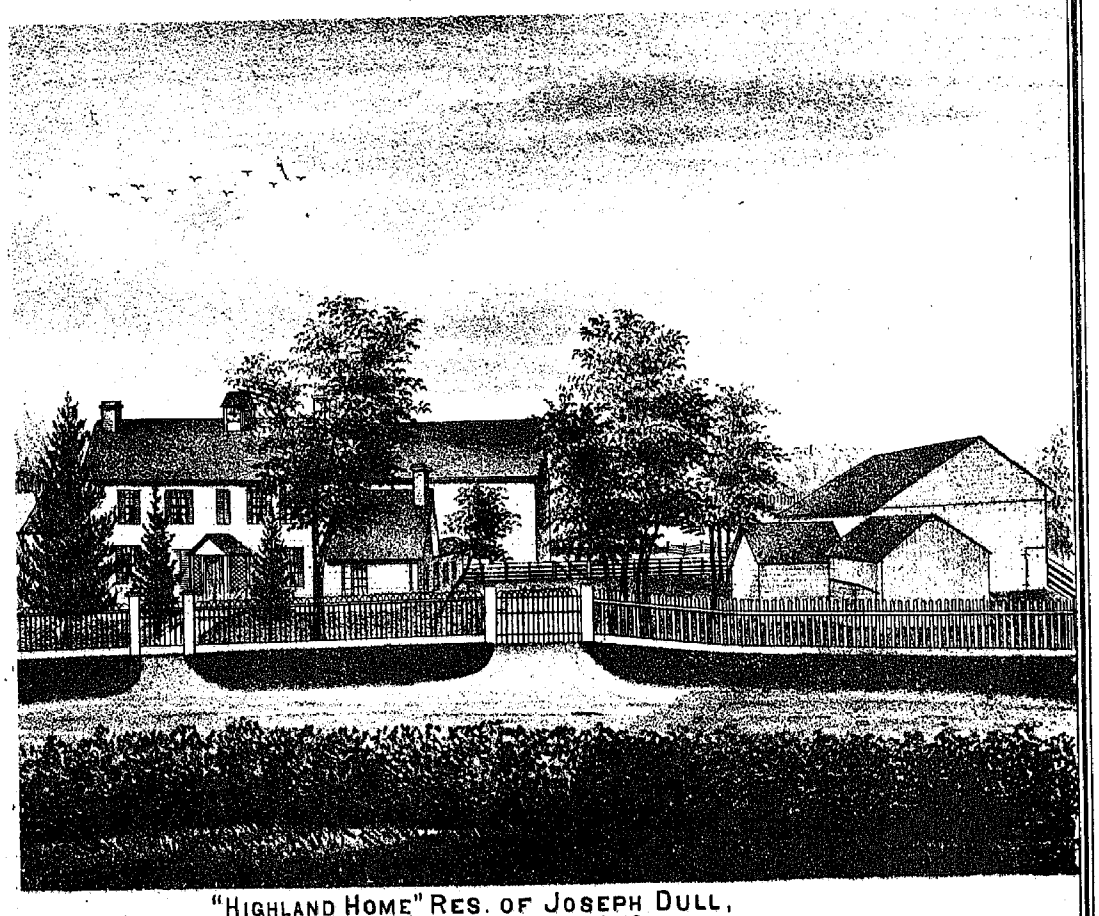
JOSEPH DULL.



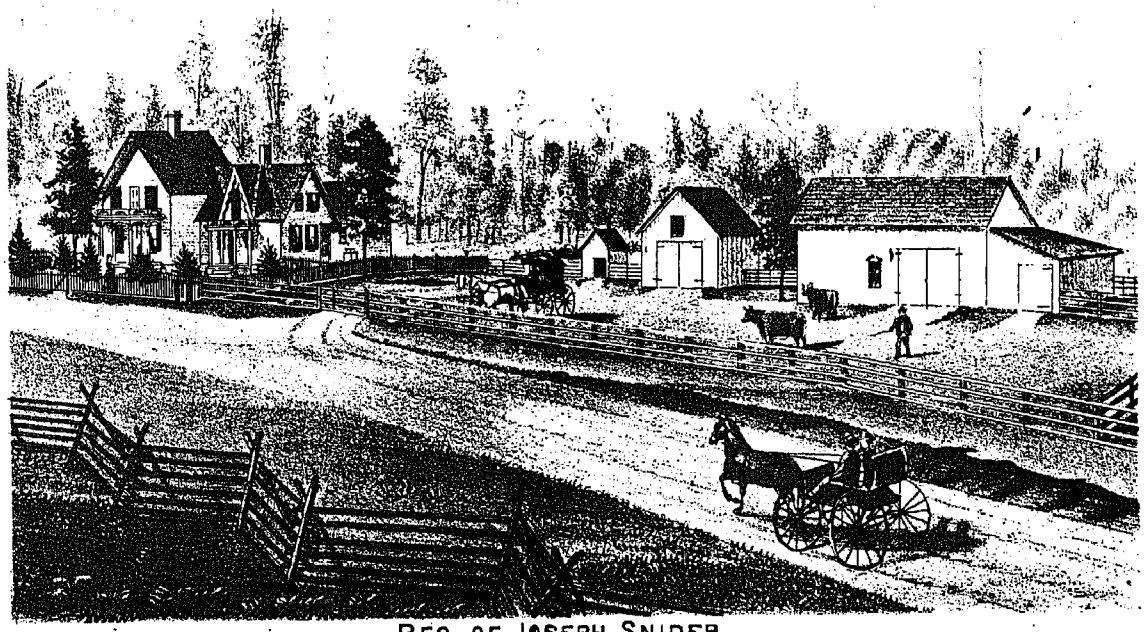
RES. OF CHARLES WILLIAMS,
LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



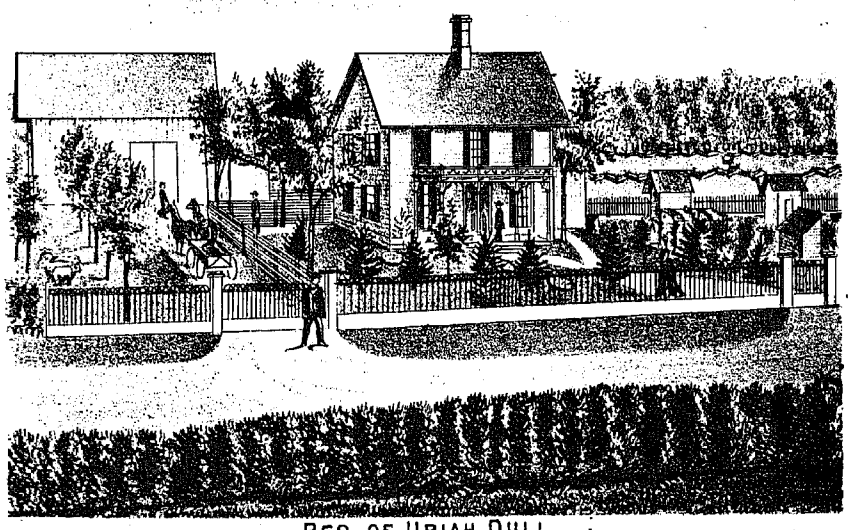
RES. OF H. G. MILLER
MARY ANN TP. LICKING CO. O.



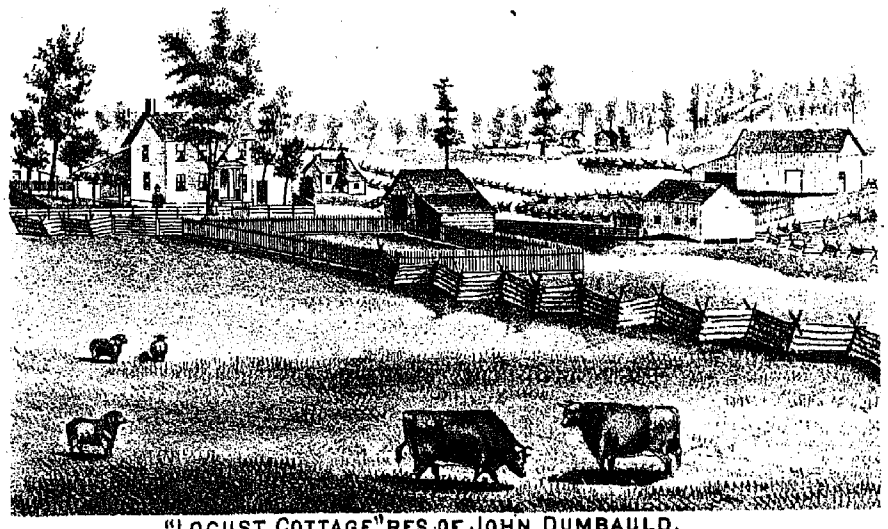
"HIGHLAND HOME" RES. OF JOSEPH DULL,
LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



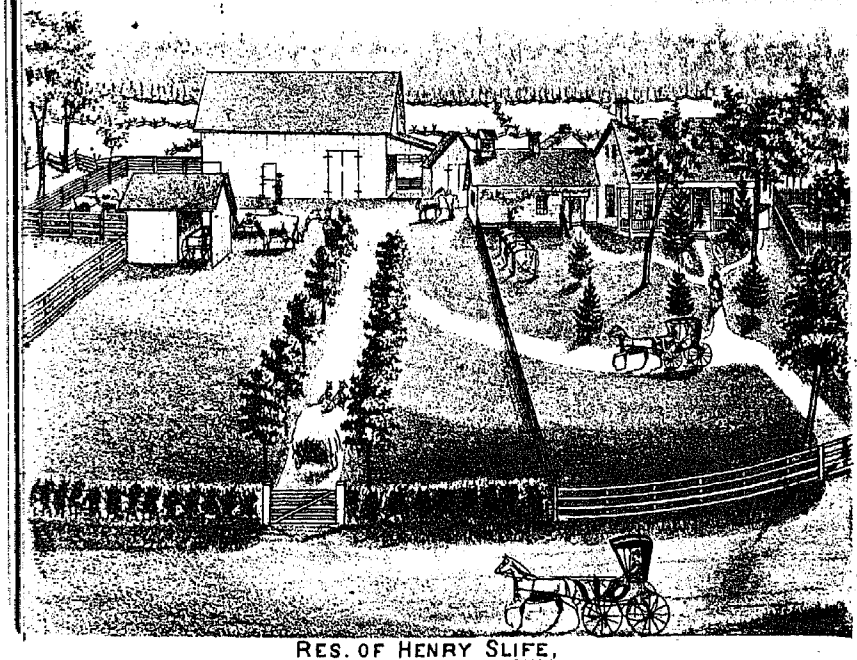
RES. OF JOSEPH SNIDER,
LIBERTY TP LICKING CO. OHIO.



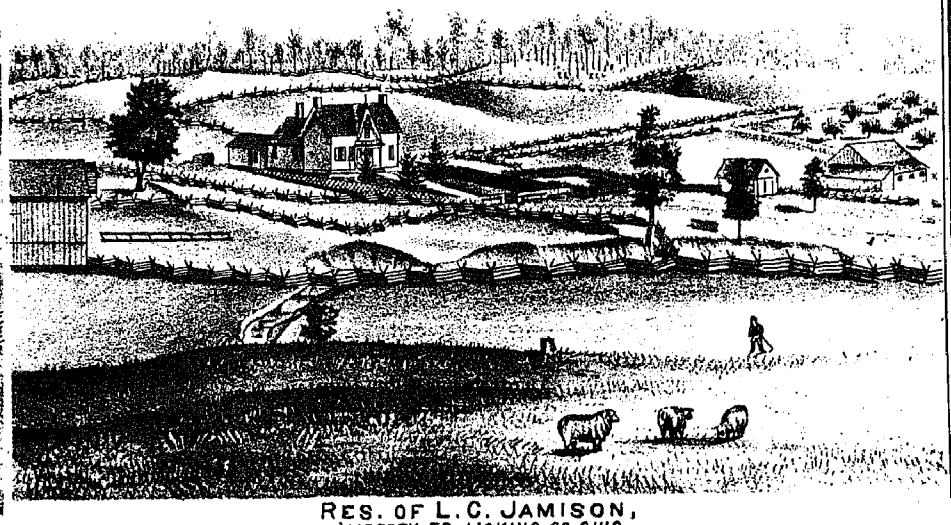
RES. OF URIAH DULL,
LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



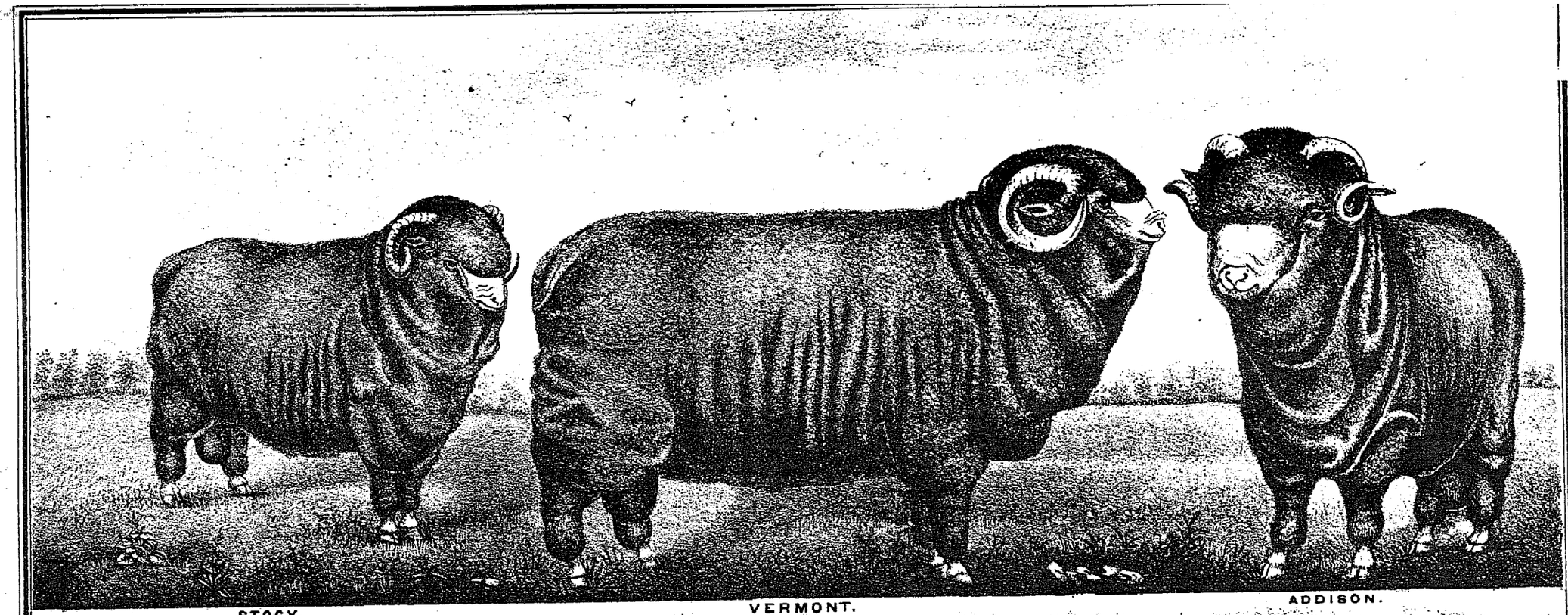
"LOCUST COTTAGE" RES. OF JOHN DUMBAULD,
LIBERTY TP LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF HENRY SLIFE,
LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF L. C. JAMISON,
LIBERTY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



STOGY.

VERMONT.

ADDISON.



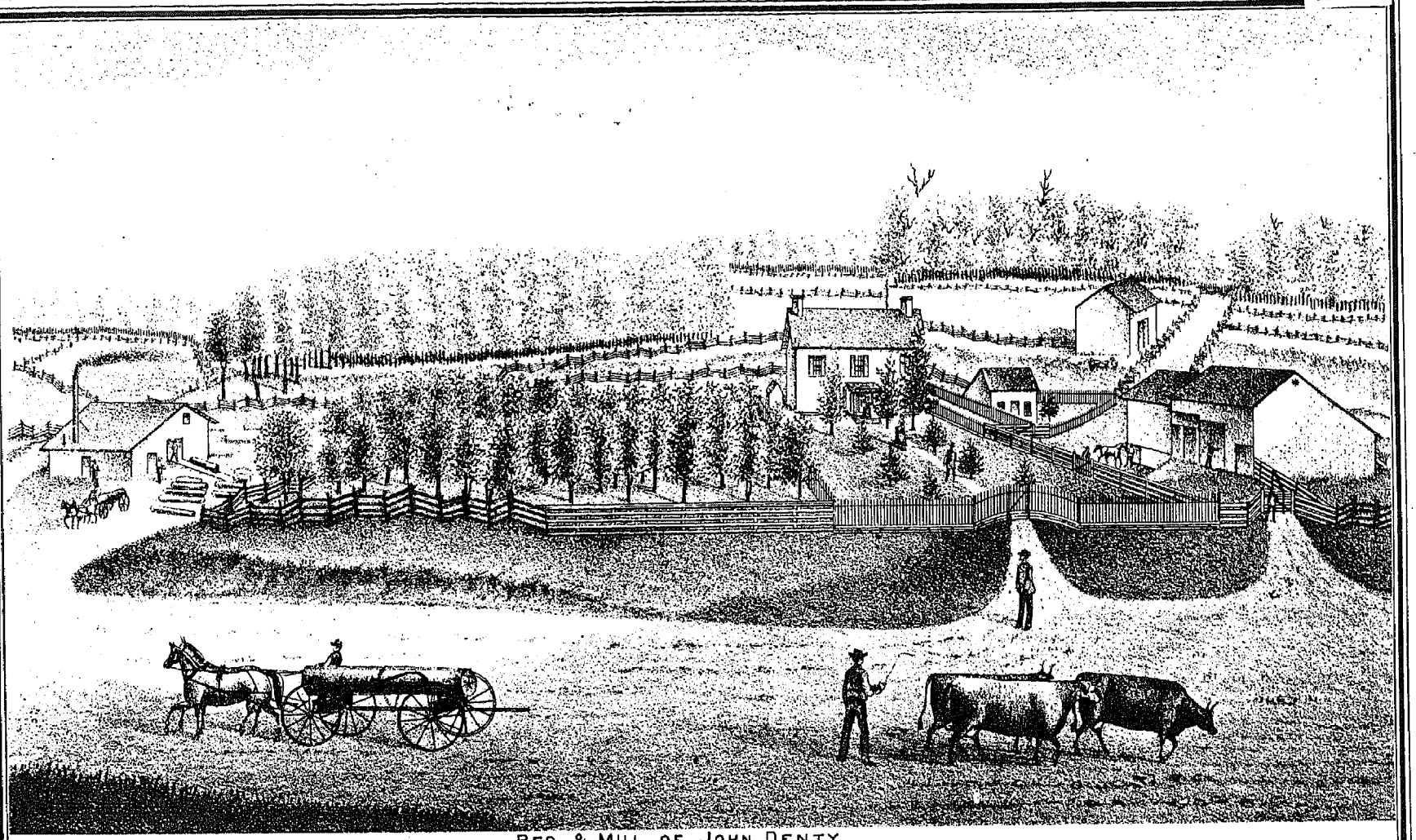
FREMONT JR.

E. F. WEIANT,
HOMER, OHIO.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.
PROPERTY OF WEIANT & HIGBEE,
HOMER, LICKING CO. OHIO.

LION.
(SKETCHED FROM LIFE BY H. P. WHINNERY.)

F. S. HIGBEE,
ADDISON, VERMONT.



RES. & MILL OF JOHN DENTY.
BENNINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



BRICK POMEROY.

RES. OF JAMES HAWKINS,
BENNINGTON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



FRANK P. LEATHERMAN.



Mrs Matilda J. Letherman
BORN LICKING OHIO. APRIL 26. 1838.

Joseph L. Letherman
BORN WASHINGTON CO. PA. APRIL 20. 1818.
SETTLED IN LICKING CO. OHIO APRIL 1. 1860



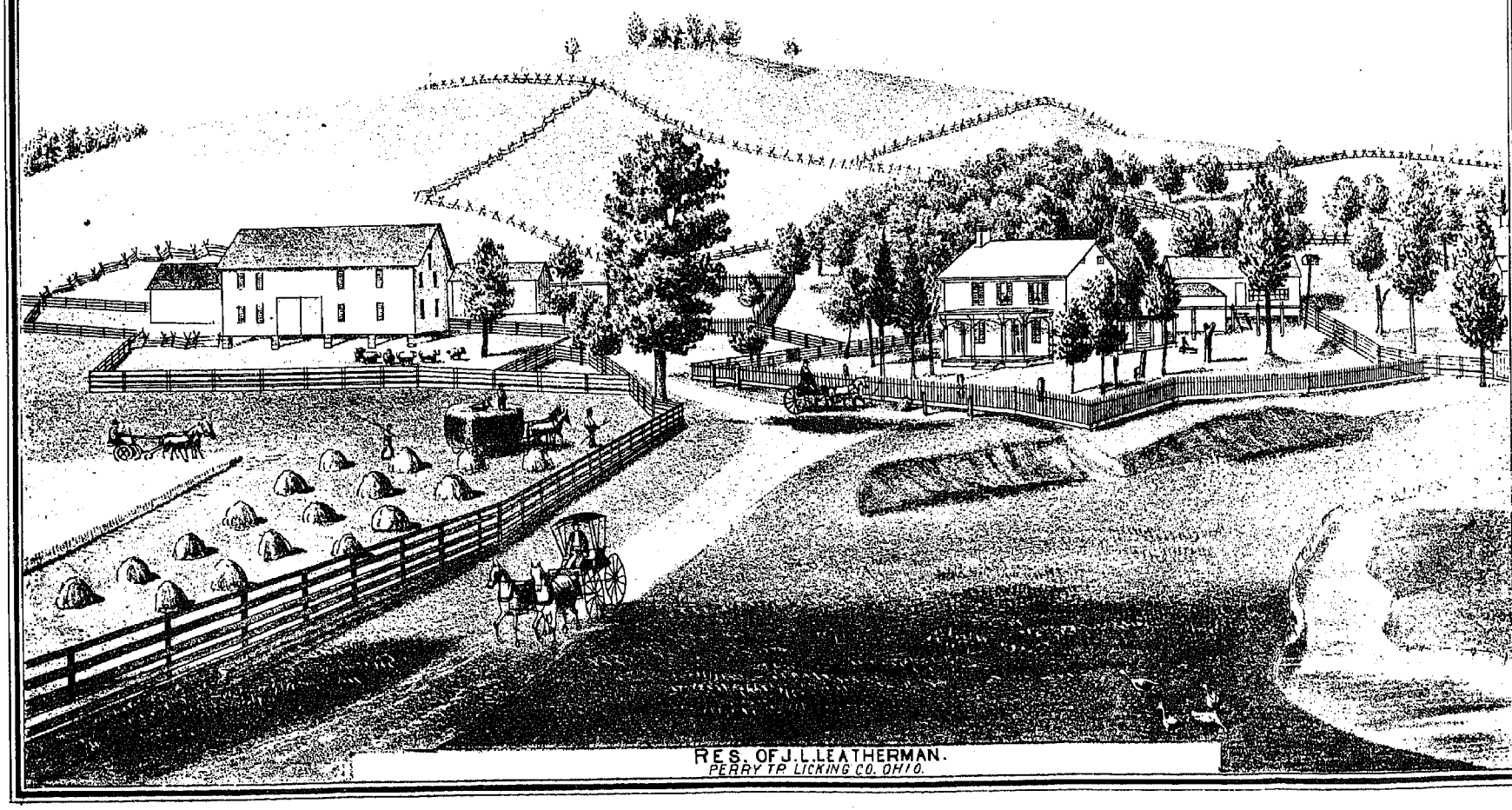
IDA, MAY LEATHERMAN



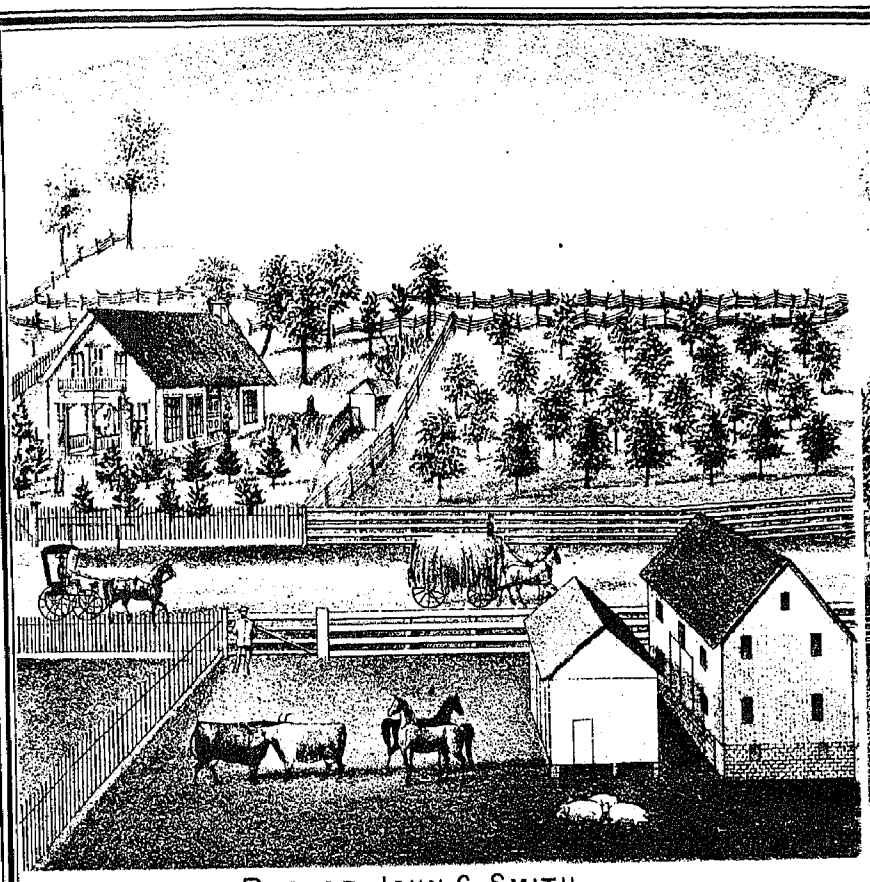
JOHN C. LEATHERMAN.



NETTIE F. LEATHERMAN.



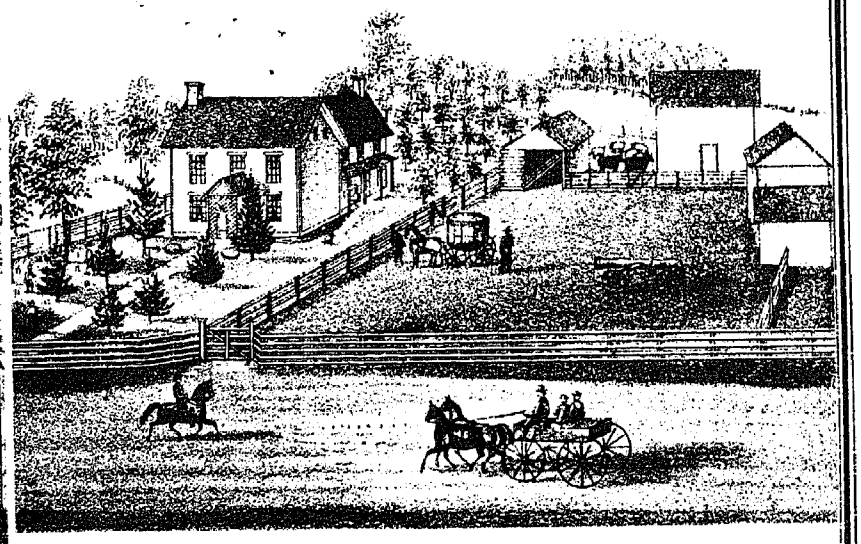
RES. OF J. L. LEATHERMAN.
PERRY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



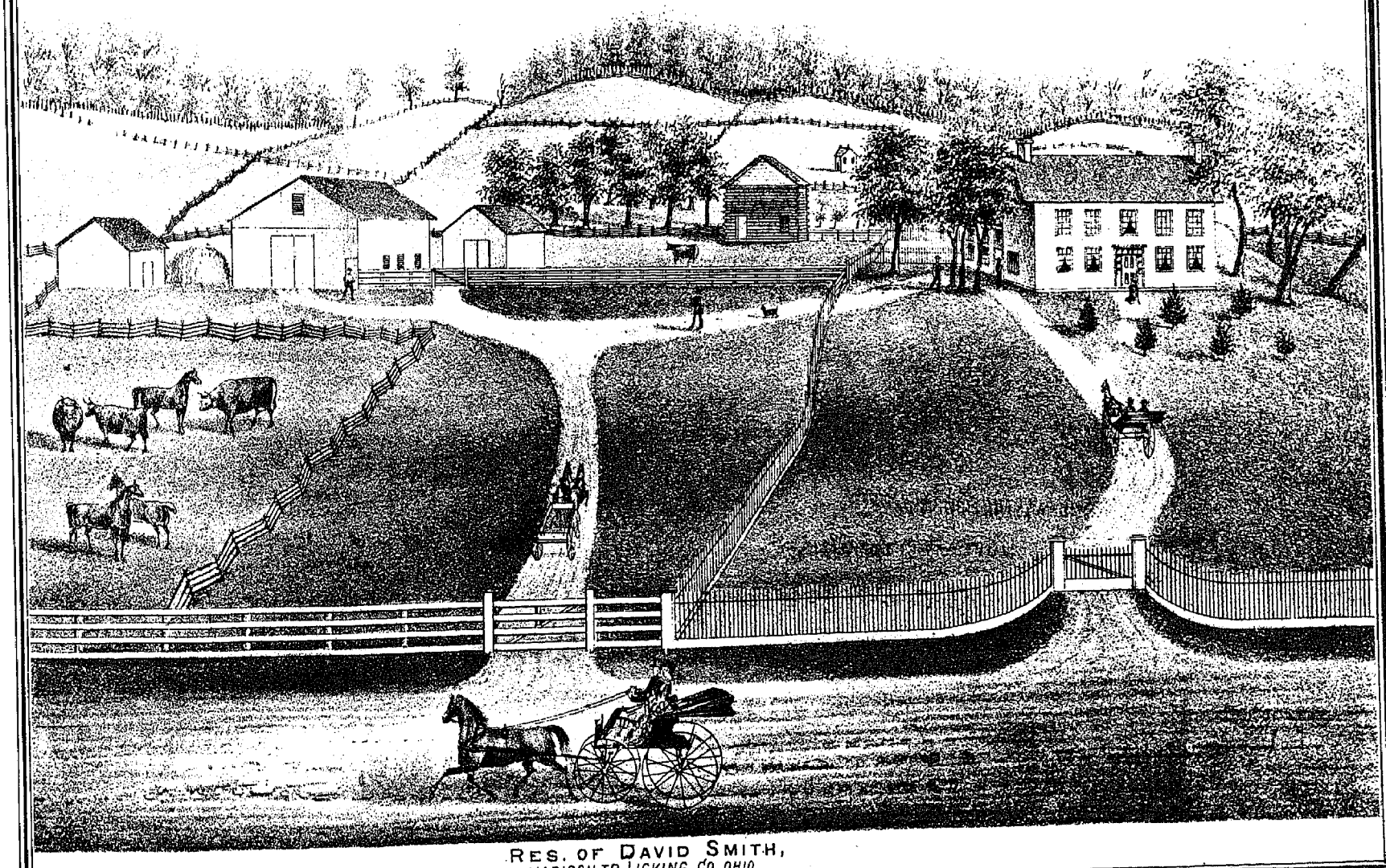
RES. OF JOHN C. SMITH,
MARY ANN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO



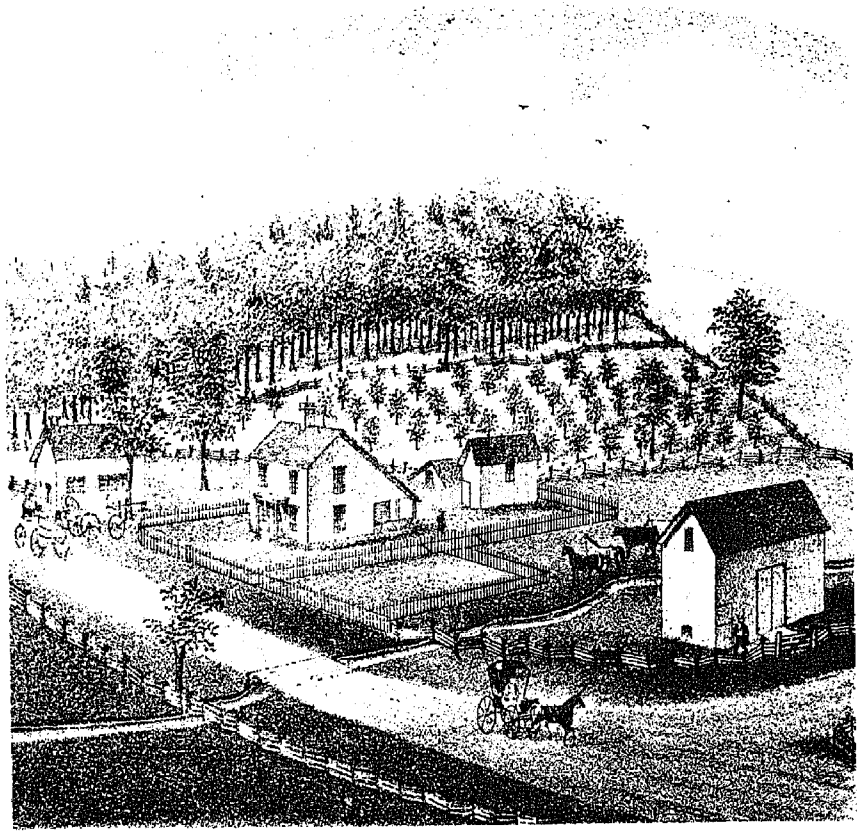
OLD HOME



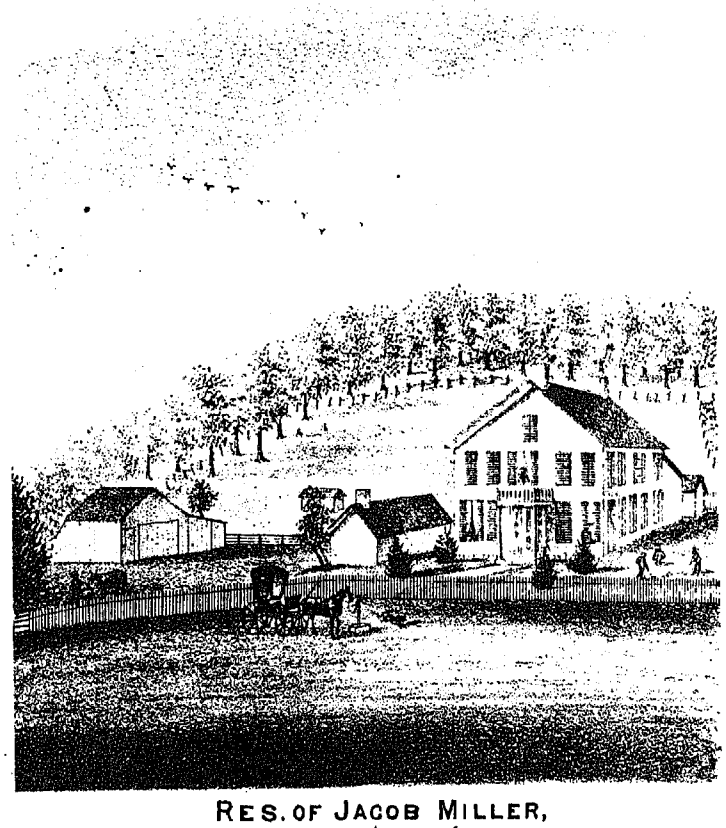
RES. OF CHAS WILKIN.
MARY ANN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



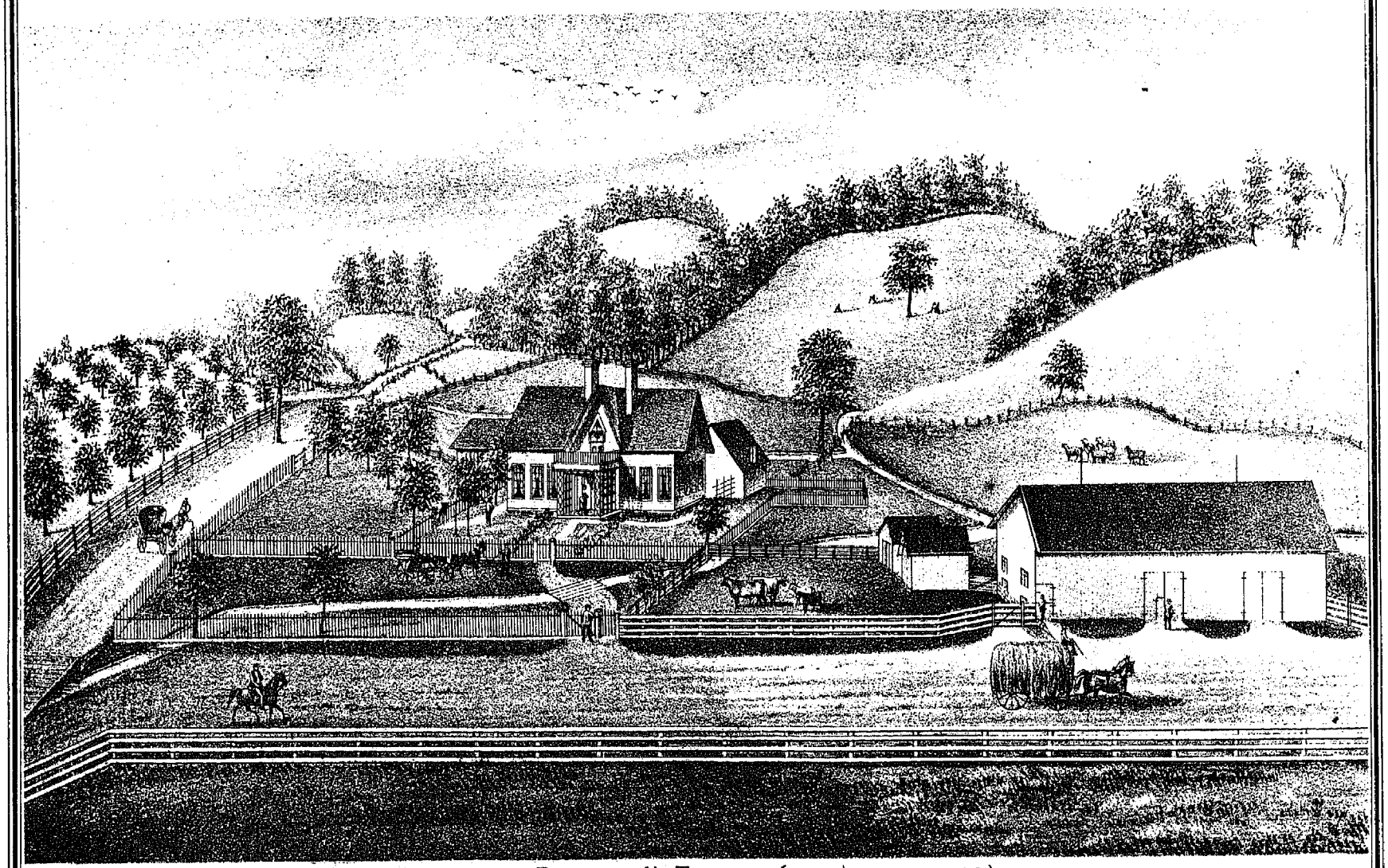
RES. OF DAVID SMITH,
MADISON TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF R. S. SIGLER,
FRANKLIN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JACOB MILLER,
MARY ANN TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.



RES. OF N. TILTON, (TILTON'S CROSS ROADS.)
FALLSBURY TP. LICKING CO. OHIO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

CITIES AND VILLAGES OF LICKING COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

NEWARK CITY.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Atkinson, Wm. E...	Recorder of Licking County	Granville st	1845	West Virginia.
Atherton, Gibson...	Attorney-at-law	No. 3 Hudson st	1831	Ohio.
Buckingham, J.	" "	Third st	1844	Pennsylvania.
Ballou, S. F.	Books and stationery	Fount st	1853	Ohio.
Barrick, Asbury B.	Attorney-at-law	Public Square	1844	"
Barton, Jno. R.	" " and city solicitor	Church & Fourth sts	1842	England.
Birkey, James L.	Real estate dealer	Buena Vista & Mad.	1852	Pennsylvania.
Bigelow, I. W.	Clerk of Common Pleas and District Courts	Third st	1829	Ohio.
Baker, M. Q.	Dry goods merchant	Public Square	1869	"
Bewthy, Geo. R.	Stock and wool dealer	Fifth st	1843	New Jersey.
Brandhold, Geo.	Groceries and confectionery	Canal st	1865	Germany.
Brown, O. T.	Grain dealer	Elm st	1844	Wales.
Bingman, Otto	Brewer	Walnut st	1867	Germany.
Brooke, J. Lee	Livery and feed stable	Third st	1848	Ohio.
Bader, A.	Coal dealer	Locust st	1857	Germany.
Bell, Wm., Jr.	Attorney and Representative of Licking Co	Fourth st	1827	Ohio.
Bane, J. F.	Merchant tailor	Elm st	1835	Pennsylvania.
Barrows, Albert	Physician and surgeon...[linery & fancy goods.	Fifth st	1847	Vermont.
Baw, James	Dlr. in boots, shoes, hats, caps, trunks, furs, mil-	Mt. Vernon st	1862	Ohio.
Ball, Chas. E.	" " " " " "	"	1862	"
Ball, A. W.	Carriage trimmer	Buena Vista st	1840	"
Bader, D.	Farmer and real estate dealer	Fifth st	1849	Germany.
Buehler, Fimel	Grocer merchant	West Newark	1854	Pennsylvania.
Buckingham, Fred.	Printer	21 Clinton st	1853	Ohio.
Clark, A. B.	Editor *Newark American*	Cor. Sixth & Locust	1825	"
Collins, Jas. W.	Wholesale and dispensing druggist	Second st	1863	"
Crooks, I.	Real estate dealer (real lands and city property)	Fourth st	1867	Pennsylvania.
Chester, A. E.	Dealer in real estate	Hudson st	1847	Connecticut.
Crane, P. A.	Dealer in fancy goods and notions	Buckingham st	1873	Ohio.
Case, J. G.	Dealer in lumber, etc	Hudson st	1842	Vermont.
Chase, G. W.	Photographer (over Franklin Bank)	S W C Public Square	1864	New York.
Chambers, W. B.	Dental surgeon	Clinton near Locust	1866	Virginia.
Collman, A. B.	Builder and contractor	Cor. Fifth and Main	1838	Ohio.
De Nise, J. H.	Dealer in books and stationery	Public Square	1866	"
Dennis, J. M.	Attorney-at-law	Elm st	1838	Virginia.
Dornberger, E. & Son	Druggists and dealers in paints and oils	South Park	1873	Pennsylvania.
Dickinson, John	Dealer in real estate and wood	Public Square	1837	Ohio.
Dodd, Samuel	" in provisions and groceries	Third st	1846	"
Dickinson, C. F.	" in all kinds of lumber, shingles, lath and	Locust st	1855	"
Derrow, M. G.	Physician and surgeon [lime.	Cherry st., W. N'k.	1855	"
Daugherty, Chas.	Contractor and builder	Church & Second sts.	1859	"
Davidson, Geo. M.	Money broker and real estate dealer	Third & Church sts.	1817	"
Davidson, Robert	Merchant		1810	Pennsylvania.
Downey, Frank	Merchant tailor	Mt. Vernon st	1832	"
Decrow, Joseph P.	Farming and gardener		1831	Maine.
Ewan, E. B.	County Treasurer	Church st	1849	Virginia.
Evans, Lewis	Dealer in coal lands and city property	Hudson & St. Clair.	1818	Ohio.
Eddy, H. J.	Dealer in stoves and tinware	Granville st	1848	"
Evans, John Q.	Carpenter and real estate dealer		1846	"
Franklin, J. H.	Banker	Church st	1839	England.
Franklin, Benj.	"	Hudson st	1839	New York.
Follett, Chas.	Judge of Common Pleas and District Court	Locust and Elm sts.	1836	Vermont.
Fullerton, Wm. O.	Druggist	First & E. Main sts.	1843	Ohio.
Fleck, Jno. S.	Wholesale grocer [estate.	North Fifth st	1837	"
Flory, Abram	Pork & beef packer, also dlr. in groceries and real	South Park	1847	France.
Ferguson, A.	Contractor, builder and planing mill	West Main st	1838	Ohio.
Ferry, Daniel	Farmer, wool and stock grower		1808	"
Ferry, Harman	Farmer and brick manufacturer	Newark	1839	"
Fulton, Jno. E.	Grocer merchant	Union st., W. N'k.	1853	Ireland.
Greene, C. H.	Wholesale liquor dealer	No. 7 Third st	1840	Ohio.
Griffith, Jno. G.	Engineer	Third & Holiday sts.	1849	New York.
Gregory, D. H.	Physician and surgeon	Eleventh st	1836	Ohio.
Granger, L. O.	Grocer and baker	Cor. Main & Fifth st	1852	"
Hunter, Sam'l M.	Prosecuting Attorney	Buena Vista st	1859	"
Hull, E.	Dealer in real estate	Cherry st	1829	"
Hain, Jno. B.	Agent of Singer Manufacturing Co	Church & Third sts.	1871	"
Havens, Geo. W.	Grocer, pork packer, and fruit grower	S. side Public Square	1870	"
Hervey, Rev. H. M.	Pastor First Presbyterian Church	Third st	1868	"
Baltendarf, Fred'k.	Proprietor of restaurant	N. side Public Square	1874	Germany.
Ingraham, Geo. W.	Attorney-at-law	South Fifth st	1843	Ohio.
Ingman, Wm.	Blacksmith, iron fence builder, etc	West Main st	1832	"
Ingman, Owen	Grocer and baker	Cor. Main & Fifth st	1842	"
James, John H.	Attorney-at-law	Public Square	1845	"
Jewett, D. D.	President Newark Iron Co., and express agent	Hudson st	1815	"
Jenkins, Lewis	Leather and findings	Newark	1836	"
Jones, F. W.	Grocer	Granville st	1848	"
Jenkins, Richard	Rolling mill mechanic	Mahoha st., W. N'k	1868	Wales.
Jones, Jno. David	Attorney-at-law	S. side Public Square	1845	Ohio.
Jewett, D. D.	Express and commission agent	Hudson st	1837	"
Kingsbury, W. W.	Editor	Mt. Vernon st	1866	"
Keller, Thomas H.	Livery, feed and sale stable	First st	1863	Maryland.
Kerzenborn, Chas.	Brewer	Walnut st	1867	Germany.
Kingsbury, Chas. M	Machinist	Cedar	1873	Ohio.
Kaps, John	Coal dealer	Fifth st	1852	Germany.
Kuster, Joseph	Dining halls	N. side Public Square	1851	"
Koos, John	Billiard parlor	West side of Park	1861	Ohio.
Kebler, Chas. H.	Attorney-at-law	Mt. Vernon st	1850	Pennsylvania.
Koehler, Frederick	New York saloon	Fourth & Walnut	1872	Germany.
Larimore, James	Physician and surgeon	West Main st	1840	Ohio.
Lee, W. D.	Dealer in real estate	Mt. Vernon st	1869	Vermont.
Land, Geo.	Produce dealer	Second st	1850	England.
Lingafetter, Jas. F.	Recorder Licking Co	Elm st	1847	Ohio.
Morgan, Wm. D.	Editor	Church st	1856	Pennsylvania.
Maholm, Wm. C.	Dealer in coal lands and city property	Locust st	1826	Ohio.
Moore, D. M.	Merchant tailor	Second st	1835	"
McCrum, Geo.	Manufacturer of boots and shoes	Mt. Vernon st	1841	Pennsylvania.
Moser, John	Moulder	Buena Vista st	1852	Germany.
Miller, George	Butcher and meat market	Patuscala st	1864	"
Miller, Chas. W.	" " "	First st	1862	"
Mehurin, O. P. & Son	Dlrs. in all kinds of marble & granite work, slate,	West Main st	1841	Vermont.
Montgomery, E. M.	Milling...[& iron mantels, ag't Dehavan Fence Co.	Church & Front sts.	1867	New York.
Marble, W. H.	Dealer in Coshocton coal	Second & Locust sts.	1834	Ohio.
McMillen, Benj. F.	Farmer	City	1825	"
Miller, Joseph	Retired farmer	Union st., W. N'k.	1804	"
Moull, O. V.	Painter	City	1838	"
Moull, Geo. W.	Portrait painter	"	1830	Virginia.
Nichols, Edwin	Druggist	Pearl st	1831	Vermont.
Newkirk, M.	Dry goods merchant	West Main st	1838	New Jersey.
Newkirk, C. H.	" "	Church & Fifth sts.	1845	Ohio.
Owens, James W.	Attorney-at-law	Church st	1860	Indiana.
Owen, D. E.	Dealer in flour and feed	Sixth st	1841	Wales.
O'Hare, Thos.	Grocer and liquor dealer	Fifth st	1839	New York.
Prout, Wm. L.	Salesman	East Main st	1851	England.
Parr, O. G.	Dealer in hats, caps, boots and shoes, etc	S side Public Square	1836	Ohio.
Phelps, G. P.	Proprietor of saw and reaper sharpener	Mt. Vernon st	1833	Massachusetts.
Phipps, S. H.	Dealer in gents' furnishing goods and foreign and	Third st		Pennsylvania.
Rees, Jonathan	Attorney-at-law [domestic tobacco.	Sixth st	1839	Wales.
Rhoads, P. F.	Merchant tailor	Granville st	1859	Pennsylvania.
Rank, Perry	Livery, feed and sale stable	Elm st	1872	Ohio.
Rankin, Chas. D.	Farmer	Locust st	1836	Virginia.
Rankin, W. B.	Dealer in groceries and provisions	"	1846	Ohio.
Rees, L. F.	" " "	Main st	1872	Wales.
Riley, Isaac B.	Civil engineer	Hudson & St. Clair.	1869	Ohio.
Raymond, Jno.	Contractor and real estate dealer	Prospect st., S. N'k.	1866	New York.
Schiedler, Reinhard	Machinist	Third st	1855	Germany.
Stevens, L. A.	Ex-Treasurer Licking Co	Granville st	1831	Maryland.
Smythe, Geo. B.	Attorney-at-law	Church & Fourth sts.	1855	New York.
Sprague, H. D.	" "	First st	1830	"
Stanbery, Jas. R.	" "	Locust st	1810	"
Swartz, John R.	" "		1865	Ohio.
Speer, A. F.	Physician and surgeon	Second & Church sts	1842	"
Sears, J. E.	Dry goods merchant	Granville st	1870	New York.
Smith, W.	Livery and sale stable	Mt. Vernon & High.	1873	N. Hampshire.
Smith, A. C.	" "	" "	1873	"
Smucker, Andrew	" feed and sale stable	Locust st	1824	Virginia.
Smucker, And'w, Jr	" " "	Locust & Mt. Vernon	1845	Ohio.
Smith, Jas. H.	President of Newark Gaslight and Coke Co	Main st	1838	New York.
Shrock, Jacob M.	Watchmaker and jeweler	First & Walnut sts.	1849	Ohio.
Shields, Wm.	Wool dealer	Mt. Vernon st	1842	New York.
Smith, Walter M.	Coal dealer	Locust st	1839	"
Schwakoff, P. E.		West Main st	1863	France.
Scott, J. R.	Grocer	Main st	1864	New York.
Scofield, S. H.	"	S. side Public Square	1832	Ohio.
Stevens, D. E.	Secretary and Treasurer of Newark Glass Works,	Sixth st	1861	"
Sprague, Wm. A.	Engineer	Fifth st	1848	"
Sprague, H. S.	Jeweler	Locust & Fifth sts.	1829	New York.
Simpson, Jas.	Proprietor saw mill	Wilson & Fifth sts.	1841	England.
Stockdale, Rob't.	Retired farmer	Union st., W. N'k.	1837	"
Scarbrough, Jno.	Proprietor of American House	City	1871	Pennsylvania.
Sturgeon, Wm.	Merchant and real estate dealer	Granville & Broad.	1870	"
Shank, G. W.	Gen'l ag't for Dr. King's New American Family	City	1866	Virginia.
Swartz, Hiram B.	Attorney-at-law [Physician.	Main st	1872	Ohio.
Taylor, Walda	" "	Public Square	1838	"
Thurston, D. S.	Wholesale and dispensing druggist	Mt. Vernon st	1863	"
Thomas, Jas. E.	Moulder...[also dlr. in agricultural impl'ts.	Walnut st	1854	England.
Travers, J. H.	Dlr. in flour, feed, meal, grain, seeds and produce,	Fourth & W. Main.	1863	Maryland.
Taylor, Alonzo P.	Broker and money loaner	Hudson st	1841	Ohio.
Veach, Wm.	Real estate agent	Second st	1825	Virginia.
Vogel, A.	Dealer in groceries and provisions	"	1850	Germany.
Van Atta, Geo.	With Travers & Van Atta, dlrs. in all kinds agri-	Fourth & Main sts.	1839	Ohio.
Wyeth, A. G.	Cashier Wool Growers' Bank. [cultural impl'm'ts.	N. Public Square	1842	"
Wyeth, H. M.	Pres't " " "	Hudson st	1848	Massachusetts.
Webb, Geo. P.	Attorney-at-law	Granville st	1849	Ohio.
Wallace, Hugh M.	Dry goods merchant	Third st	1856	Ireland.
Winegarner, D. C.	Mayor of City and hardware merchant	Granville st	1833	Ohio.
Wilson, D. D.	Farmer and stock raiser	"	1849	Virginia.
White, Joseph	Livery, feed and sale stable	Hudson st	1815	Ohio.
Wells, S. S.	Book-keeper, city clerk, etc	Seventh & Locust	1839	On Atl. Ocean.
Wilkins, Noah	Dlr. in harness, saddles, trunks, whips, and fancy	No. 88 East Eddy st.	1827	Ohio.
Wing, L. B.	Banker...[buggy robes, etc.	East Main st	1853	Vermont.
Wilson, Cary A.	Civil engineer	Main & Fourth sts.	1845	Ohio.
Weiant, Andrew	Farmer and dealer in stock	Clinton & Wyon'g.	1831	New York.
Wing, W. R.	Physician, surgeon and druggist	Mt. Vernon st	1869	"
Wehrle, Joseph C.	General grocer	Church st	1849	Germany.
Woods, Chas. R.	Soldier, Newark, O.	Granville st	1829	Ohio.
Wilson, B. J.	Woolen mill and cloth manufactory	Hudson st	1824	"
Wilson, Jacob			1808	Virginia.
Wright, Virgil H.	Banker	Granville st	1827	Ohio.
Wells, F. C.	Bricklayer	Church & Tenth sts.	1849	"

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GRANVILLE VILLAGE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Bancroft, H. L.	President First National Bank	Broadway	.....	.....	Price, James	Farmer	Centerville	1863	England.
Bryant & Black	Dealers in drugs and medicines	"	.....	Ohio.	Rank, Philip	Livery, feed, and sale stable	Main st	1863	Ohio.
Beach & Bordnrtha	Photographers	.....	1874	Georgia.	Richardson, W. B. C	Merchant tailor	Broadway	1853	"
Bryan, E. P.	Physician and surgeon	Fair & Mulberry sts	1838	New York.	Rogers, A. E.	Justice of the Peace	Market st	1842	New Jersey.
Downer, E. M.	Cashier First National Bank	Broadway	.....		Riches, William	Farmer	Sec. 2	1852	England.
First Nat'l Bank	Banking	"	1864		Shepardson, D.	President of Young Ladies' Institute	Broadway	1868	Massachus'tts.
Horn, W. H.	Miller	.....	1833	Virginia.	Sedgwick, W. H.	Dentist	"	1860	Ohio.
Ingham, M.	Farmer	.....	1832	Ohio.	Wright, Edgar	Dealer in hats, caps, boots and shoes	"	1839	"
Jewett, R. C.	Grocer	Broadway	1817	"	Whiting, G. B.	Postmaster and dealer in books and stationery	"	.....	
Jones, G. T.	Dealer in hardware and tinware	Main st	1835	Pennsylvania.	Webster, George H.	Minister and Prin. Granville Female Seminary	Granville	1872	New York.
Moore, S. R.	Farmer	Sec. 8	1819	Ohio.					

UTICA VILLAGE AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Bricker, Hiram	Farmer and d'l'r in lumber (Morgan Tp., Knox Co.)	.....	1853	Ohio.	Robertson, W. A.	Dealer in wool	Main st	1817	Ohio.
Belt, W. L.	Dealer in Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines	Mechanic st	1841	"	Sperry, P. W.	Banker and farmer	"	1818	"
Chapman, S. A.	Merchant	"	1838	Connecticut.	Smoots, Nathaniel F	Proprietor of meat market	Mechanic st	1855	"
Harriman, George	Proprietor of American House	Main st	1839	Ohio.	Thrapp, J. E.	General merchant	Main st	1822	"
Knowlton, Levi	General merchant	"	1834	"	Vance, U. H.	Livery and feed stable	"	1824	"
McNaughton, Thos.	Proprietor of Elder Mills	.....	1809	Pennsylvania.	Wilson, Jesse	Banker	"	1834	"
Messenger, David	Manufacturer of boots and shoes	"	1806	Connecticut.	Williams, C. A.	Minister of the Gospel	.....	1866	"
Platt, P. P.	Dealer in groceries and provisions	"	1820	New Jersey.	Wilson, A. Job	Banker and farmer	"	1840	"
Pratt, E. B.	Carpenter	"	1816	Massachusetts.					

JOHNSTOWN VILLAGE AND MONROE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Barnum, T. M.	Wagon maker	Main st	1840	Ohio.	Paige, William F.	Physician and surgeon	Johnstown	1820	Ohio.
Clemens, Wm. H.	Proprietor of American House, Johnstown	Johnstown	1856	"	Pratt, Major Eli	Mayor,—retired farmer	"	1814	Pennsylvania.
Davis, J. C.	Physician, surgeon, and druggist	"	1866	Virginia.	Rusler, H. B.	Dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes	"	1847	Ohio.
French, Mrs. R. M.	Proprietress of Monroe House	"	1810	New Jersey.	Trowbridge, D. K.	Farmer, wool buyer, broker, and stock dealer	"	1831	"
Green, Elizabeth	Farmer	"	1830	Maryland.	Tyler, William N.	Dealer in groceries	"	1871	England.
Hanover, Jackson	Farmer and d'l'r in hardware and groceries and J. P.	"	1854	Ohio.					

PATASKALA VILLAGE AND LIMA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Arrison, E. O.	Dentist, extra time given if financially sound	Main st	1849	Ohio.	Joseph, J. A.	Miller	Main st	1830	Ohio.
Arnold, H. C.	Dealer in tin, stoves and hardware	Sycamore st	1840	"	Langdon, C. R.	Physician and surgeon	"	1855	New York.
Beem, H. L.	Physician and surgeon	"	1851	"	Nichols, O.	Retired farmer	"	1821	New Jersey.
Beem, A. B.	" "	Main st	1843	"	Roads, Lewis	Druggist	High st	1822	Ohio.
Barnes, J. L.	Blacksmith	Race st	1850	Connecticut.	Ruffner, I. D.	Dealer in groceries and provisions	Main st	1858	Virginia.
Davis, Ed.	Photographer	Main st	1851	New York.	Solbach, Henry	Cabinet maker	"	1870	Prussia.
Green, J. S.	Farmer and attorney-at-law	Vine st	1821	Ohio.	Stone, Samuel	Retired (old settler)	High st	1809	Ohio.
Hildreth, Minor	Dealer in dry goods and notions	Main st	1867	Connecticut.	Vanarsdalen, G.	Blacksmith	Wood st	1868	New Jersey.
Howe, T. W.	Minister of the Gospel	Granville	1814	Vermont.	Whitehead, S. D.	Dealer in boots and shoes	High st	1831	Ohio.
Hill, W. K.	Attorney-at-law		1827	Ohio.					

TOWNSHIP PERSONALS AND DIRECTORIES

OF

LICKING COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS, ETC., IN THE YEAR 1875, WHO PATRONIZE THIS WORK.

NEWARK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Armstrong	Newark Township	1832	Ohio	Newark	Farming, wool growing and stock raising.	Keller, Mrs. Fidelia	Newark Township	1841	Ohio	Newark	Farmer, wool and stock grower.
						Keller, Philo J.	"	1854	"	"	
Atherton, A. W.	"	1824	"	"	Farmer, stock grower, and sand [dealer.	Kelley, John P.	"	1865	West Virginia	"	" " " "
Atherton, John, Jr.	"	1816	Pennsylvania	"		Keller, Jacob H	"	1835	Ohio	"	" " " "
Evans, J. T.	"	1833	South Wales	"	" wool and stock grower.	Keller, Jacob	"	1835	Pennsylvania	"	
Evans, Thomas	"	1852	"	"	" " " "	Lucas, Abraham	"	1850	Virginia	"	and stock raiser.
English, Nathaniel	"	1816	Ohio	"	" " " "	Lees, Samuel	"	1837	New Jersey	"	
Edwards, John R.	"	1830	South Wales	"	" " " "	McMillen, W. B.	"	1822	Ohio	"	and gardener.
Evans, Morgan	"	1833	"	"	" " " "	McMillen, John	"	1820	"	"	
Fulton, Robert	"	1826	Virginia	"	" and wool grower.	Owens, G. D.	"	1841	North Wales	"	and stock raiser.
Farmer, John M.	"	1827	Ohio	"	"	Price, Thomas D.	"	1826	"	"	fine wool and stock grower.
Fulton, J. Willis	"	1851	"	"	" and fine stock breeder.	Price, Isaac	"	1832	South Wales	"	and stock raiser.
Glynn, Price	"	1827	"	"	" " " "	Rool, Linus	"	1811	Ohio	"	and gardener.
Hollar, Oliver M.	"	1845	"	"	" " " "	Robinson, James	"	1809	"	"	wool and stock grower.
Hollar, William	"	1847	"	"	" " " "	Richards, J. D.	"	1844	South Wales	"	" " " "
Hollar, Adam	"	1812	Pennsylvania	"		Shide, Richard A.	"	1858	Prussia	"	
Hollar, Eliza	"	1813	Maryland	"	" " " "	Swisher, M. W.	"	1862	Virginia	"	and stock raiser.
Hughes, David	"	1833	South Wales	"	" wool and stock grower.	Stewart, Samuel H.	"	1839	Ohio	"	" dealer.
Hall, Edward	"	1848	Ohio	"	" and stock raiser.	Stewart, J. E.	"	1835	"	"	wool and stock grower.
Hartstrom, Jacob	"	1826	"	"	" " "	Stewart, Alex.	"	1805	Scotland	"	
Holler, Peter	"	1815	Virginia	"	" wool and stock grower.	Stewart, Mrs. Alex.	"	1805	Pennsylvania	"	
Hamilton, S. G.	"	1829	Ohio	"	Gardener, fruit grower, and taxi-	Taylor, John	"	1825	Ohio	"	and stock raiser.
Hollar, Nicholas	"	1812	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer and stock raiser. [dermist.	Van Voorhis, S. F.	"	1863	"	"	wool grower, and stock
Hollar, John W.	"	1843	Ohio	"	"	Wintermute, Alfred	"	1837	Pennsylvania	"	Physician and surgeon. [raiser.
James, James S.	"	1842	South Wales	"	" wool and stock grower.	Williams, William	"	1832	South Wales	"	Farmer, wool and stock grower.
Jones, Evan	"	1838	"	"	" and stock grower.	Williams, Evan F.	"	1846	Ohio	"	
Jones, John D.	"	1856	North Wales	"	" and milling.	Wilson, David D	"	1825	"	"	and stock raiser.
King, John	"	1818	Ohio	"	" wool and stock grower.	Wilson, Isaac	"	1806	Virginia	"	
Keller, Eli	"	1835	"	"	Fine wool grower.	Zartman, Joshua	"	1840	Ohio	"	wool and stock grower.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Brown, N. C.	Section 1	1843	Ohio	Union Stat'n	Farmer.
Belt, Wesley		1827	"	"	"
Buckland, Harry	Section 13	1831	"	Outville	" and Township Trustee.
Buckland, Nelson		1817	Vermont	Union Stat'n	"
Belt, Wm.		1817	Ohio	Granville	"
Barrett, Chas. J.		1837	Virginia	"	"
Beecher, Beri		1838	New York	Outville	" [hats & caps.
Burch, H. C.	Hebron Vil., Main st	1859	Ohio	Hebron	Retail dlr. in groceries, boots, shoes,
Burch, H. D.	" "	1859	"	"	" " "
Brown, Asa		1821	Kentucky	Kirksville	Farmer.
Buckland, N. R.		1837	Ohio	Union Stat'n	"
Bounds, Jackson		1820	Virginia	Hebron	"
Bounds, Rob't		1823	West Virginia	"	" and stock raiser.
Connell, Wm. L.		1847	Ohio	Outville	"
Copley, Joe H.		1845	"	Union Stat'n	"
Cunningham, Oliv.		1853	"	Hebron	"
Cully, Wm. J.		1828	"	"	"
Cochran, Thos. B.		1844	Maryland	Newark	" and stock raiser.
Dunlevy, F.		1849	Ohio	Granville	"
Davis, D. J.		1844	Wales	Union Stat'n	"
Davis, Rachel		1844	"	"	"
Dewees, Sam'l.		1824	Ohio	Kirksville	Township Trustee.
Farnsworth, Jacob.		1844	"	Newark	Farmer.
Fristoe, Ed. J.	Hebron, Main st	1844	"	Hebron	Druggist.
Ford, Benj.		1810	"	Union Stat'n	Township Trustee.
Gill, S. A.	Section 1	1822	"	Hebron	Farmer.
Geach, Jacob.		1819	"	Outville	" and fruit grower.
Grove, John		1869	"	Union Stat'n	"
Hand, S. H.	Section 1	1817	"	"	"
Hillbrant, Aaron	" 1	1808	"	"	"
Haines, John		1834	Virginia	Hebron	"
Haynes, Isaac		1828	Ohio	Union Stat'n	"
Howland, A. F.		1839	Virginia	Outville	" and Township Trustee.
Hayes, E. P.		1817	New York	Granville	"
Hessin, James		1839	Ireland	"	"
House, Nathan		1832	Ohio	Hebron	"
Jones, T. P.	Section 13	1855	"	Union Stat'n	" and Justice of Peace.
Jacobs, Wesley		1867	Virginia	Kirksville	"
Lick'g Co. Infirm'y		1838		Granville	
Larimore, John		1831	Ohio	Union Stat'n	Farmer.
Lane, Richard		1828	"	"	" and County Commissioner.
Landrum, J. E.	Hebron, Main st	1842	"	Hebron	Manfr. of files, & Township Clerk.
Lyon, V. W.		1817	"	"	Farmer.
Long, I. M.		1868	Pennsylvania	"	"
Moore, Henry					Director Licking Co. Infirmary.
Mirick, B. P.		1834	Canada	Granville	Farmer.
McLain, J. A.		1868	Ohio	"	"
Messenger, Jno.		1852	"	"	"
Minthorn, T. H.	Hebron, Main st	1867	"	Hebron	Druggist.
Murch, R. L.		1834	Vermont	"	Physician and surgeon.
Moore, Wm. M.		1827	Ohio	"	Farmer.
McMillen, C. H.		1834	"	Union Stat'n	"
McLain, J. B.		1845	"	"	Trader.
Nelson, Rob't & Son		1859	England	Hebron	Manufacturers of carriages.
Nash, Nelson		1846	Ohio	Union Stat'n	Dealer in groceries and provisions.
Neel, Jonathan		1844	"	Hebron	Farmer.
Nessley, Stephen		1849	"	Kirksville	"
Outcalt, J. S.	Section 2	1841	"	Outville	"
Park, Asa	" 1	1815	"	Union Stat'n	"
Price, I. W.		1845	"	Outville	"
Rees, T.		1822	"	Hebron	"
Smith, W. D.		1829	Virginia	"	"
Schisler, Wm.					Superin't Licking Co. Infirmary.
Skull, Geo.		1842	Ohio	Outville	Farmer.
Smith, Philip S.	Hebron, Main st	1848	"	Hebron	Prop'r of Eagle Hotel and Township
Spangler, S. R.		1870	"	"	Farmer. [Treasurer.
Shurer, David		1833	New York	"	"
Seymour, B. E.		1828	Ohio	"	"
Stone, Jas. N.		1850	"	Kirksville	"
Stoolfin, Jacob.		1836	Pennsylvania	Hebron	"
Tompkins, Jas. M.					Director Licking Co. Infirmary.
Tygard, E. B.		1865	"	"	Farmer.
Tharp, Wm.		1834	New Jersey	Kirksville	"
Vankirk, Benj. D.		1818	Ohio	Granville	"
Williams, S. C.					Director Licking Co. Infirmary.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allbaugh, Z. F.		1840	Ohio	St. Louisville	Farmer and harness maker.
Berger, John, Jr.		1831	Pennsylvania	"	"
Conard, John C.		1848	Ohio	"	"
Coffman, Wesley	12th Range	1828	Virginia	"	Miller, farmer, & Township Trustee.
Cooper, Lemuel		1865	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer and teacher.
Campbell, Caleb L.		1825	Ohio	"	" and carpenter.
Coffman, Philip		1836	"	"	" and sheep grower.
Elliott, B. B.		1848	"	Newark	"
Evans, J. F.		1838	"	St. Louisville	"
Freas, John		1857	Pennsylvania	Chatham	Blacksmith.
Harris, Perry A.	S. Louisv'e, Main st	1828	Ohio	St. Louisville	Merchant and Postmaster.
Harris, Mrs. S. M.	" "	1844	"	"	Farmer.
Harris, E. B.		1844	"	"	"
Hughes, William		1856	England	"	"
Horton, Robert D.		1833	Virginia	"	"
Hunter, Charles W.		1858	Ohio	Chatham	Dlr. in dry goods, groceries, boots
Jones, F. A.		1863	Virginia	Vanatta	Farmer. [and shoes.
Knight, J. L.		1833	Massachusetts	Chatham	Proprietor of tannery.
Lock, Arch		1822	Virginia	St. Louisville	Farmer.
Lock, William		1822	"	Newark	"
McQueen, Gideon	Sugar st	1821	Ohio	St. Louisville	Blacksmith.
Metzner, William	Main st	1840	Germany	"	Retired saddler.
McKinney, John H.		1832	Ohio	Vanatta	Farmer.
McKinney, James		1831	"	"	"
McConnell, James		1828	Virginia	Chatham	"
Marple, Miles		1827	Ohio	"	"
Marple, Benjamin		1815	Pennsylvania	"	"
Marple, John	Section 12	1815	Pennsylvania	St. Louisville	Farmer.
McKinney, Josiah		1839	Ohio	Vanatta	" stock dealer, and Township
Maholm, Thomas F.		1823	"	Chatham	" " " [Treasurer.
Preston, Isaac N.		1840	"	"	Miller.
Preston, Samuel R.		1829	"	"	Farmer and merchant.
Preston, Barnard		1810	"	"	"
Preston, B. Frank		1854	"	"	"
Prichard, Elder J.		1821	"	St. Louisville	Clergyman and farmer.
Rees, B. F.		1866	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Robinson, Richard		1832	England	Chatham	"
Sinsabaugh, Rev. G.		1833	Pennsylvania	St. Louisville	Clergyman.
Starman, William		1840	Ohio	Newark	Farmer.
Spence, W. J.		1831	Virginia	St. Louisville	" and mechanic.
Stout, J. H.		1831	Pennsylvania	"	" and sheep grower.
Smith, Ezra H.		1846	Ohio	"	" and teacher.
Swindell, A. H.		1842	"	"	"
Smith, Ross E.		1847	"	Newark	" and stock dealer.
Stewart, James Y.		1822	"	"	" and stock grower.
Twining, F.		1840	New Jersey	St. Louisville	"
Vanguisling, Elias		1848	New York	Vanatta	"
Wilson, R. S.	12th Range	1823	Ohio	"	Manfr. of agricultural implements.
Wood, Henry		1835	"	Wilkins' Run	Farmer.
Wagner, John K.		1838	Pennsylvania	Chatham	Miller.
Wing, Rufus		1825	Vermont	Newark	Farmer.
Wenver, Martin V.		1840	Ohio	St. Louisville	"
Young, Daniel		1816	New Jersey	Vanatta	"

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Austin, A. H.		1822	Ohio	Kirksville	Blacksmithing.
Alward, James L.		1816	New Jersey	Granville	Farmer and constable.
Atkinson, Joseph		1839	Ohio	Pataskala	"
Bean, William H.		1832	"	Granville	"
Cunningham, J.		1833	"	Outville	"
Cunningham, P. F.		1836	"	"	"
Channel, Nancy		1826	"	Kirksville	"
Condit, M. C.		1828	New Jersey	Pataskala	"
Chadwick, Byron		1841	Ohio	"	"
Cunningham, J. J.		1847	"	Outville	"
Casy, Philo		1806	Massachusetts	Granville	" [ville.
Dougherty, F.			Pennsylvania	Kirksville	Prop. of American House, Kirks-
Dorsey, E. J.		1872	Ohio	"	Dealer in dry goods and groceries.
Davis, George		1863	New York	Outville	Farmer.
Elliott, Samuel		1818	Ohio	Pataskala	"
Evans, C. D.		1839	"	"	"
Forsyth, John		1857	Pennsylvania	Kirksville	"
Forsyth, George		1854	Ohio	Pataskala	Farmer.
Gilmore, E. H.		1821	"	Kirksville	"
Headlee, Lewis		1849	Pennsylvania	"	"
Hendren, Samuel O		1841	Ohio	Pataskala	"
Jeffries, Dallas K.		1873	"	Kirksville	"
Nichols, George W.		1829	"	Pataskala	"
Reelborn, J. W.		1864	"	Kirksville	"
Root, E. N.		1830	"	Pataskala	Township Trustee.
Shank, M. A.		1835	Virginia	Outville	Farmer.
Thrall, John E.		1842	Ohio	Kirksville	Dealer in drugs and groceries.
Tiffany, George		1836	New Jersey	Outville	Farmer.
Vance, George A.		1831	Ohio	"	"
Wagy, John H.		1835	"	Kirksville	Carpenter.
Wells, Renson		1818	"	"	Farmer.
Wells, Alex.		1808	"	"	"
Wells, Isaac		1833	"	"	"

LICKING TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Alspach, Jeremiah		1863	Ohio	Thornville	Farmer, stock dealer and shipper.
Beard, Andrew	Section 4	1835	"	Jacksontown	"
Brown, Owen W.		1867	"	"	"
Brumback, John		1819	Virginia	"	" and stock grower.
Bussey, J. G.		1850	Pennsylvania	"	"
Crist, J. H.		1844	Ohio	"	"
Coffman, Reuben		1828	Virginia	"	" and stock grower.
Grove, J. M.	Section 12	1824	Ohio	Newark	" and fine stock raiser.
Green, Rev. Benj.		1814	"	"	" " "
Gray, A. B.		1844	"	Jacksontown	" and stock dealer.
Green, Isaac	Section 17	1843	"	"	"
Jury, A. T.		1854	Virginia	"	"
Moore, J. R.		1817	"	Newark	" and stock raiser.
Moore, S. E.		1845	Ohio	"	"
Orr, Albert		1832	Ohio	Jacksontown	Farmer.
Padgett, Elias		1838	"	Avondale	" County Commissioner, & proprietor of Avondale House.
Roley, J. B.		1834	Virginia	Jacksontown	"
Ronan, Hugh		1837	New York	Newark	" and stock raiser.
Swartz, Joseph		1847	France	Jacksontown	" "
Swinehart, Rufus		1838	Ohio	Newark	Carriage maker, first-class carriages for $60 less than Newark market.
Swartz, Marion	Section 18	1849	"	Jacksontown	Farmer.
Sutton, Mrs. Jasper	" 12	1836	Maine	Newark	"
Tavenner, J. T.		1843	Virginia	Jacksontown	" and stock dealer.
Taylor, George		1852	Ohio	"	"
Wallace, Charles	Section 1	1829	Pennsylvania	"	" and fruit grower.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ashbrook, H. M.		1850	Ohio	Johnstown	Farmer and teacher.
Ashbrook, Hiram		1823	"	"	" grower and dealer in stock.
Ashbrook, William		1824	"	"	Retired drover, farmer, and stock raiser.
Bash, Noah		1826	"	"	Farmer and stock raiser.
Bolt, Stephen E.		1838	"	"	"
Baker, Mrs. Irena		1818	Pennsylvania	"	"
Cross, John R.		1842	Ohio	"	" " "
Evans, J. C.		1843	"	"	"
Evans, Isaac		1838	"	"	"
Ford, W. H.		1855	"	"	Physician and surgeon.
Green, James M.		1844	"	"	Farmer and stock raiser.
Green, Reazen		1815	"	"	" and fine stock raiser.
Green, C. C.		1841	"	"	" " " "
Green, Adam Clark		1832	"	"	"
Hill, Tilton		1836	"	"	" and notary public.
Hill, Andrew J.		1828	"	"	" " " and P.M.
Johnson, Abram		1829	"	"	" and dealer in agricultural
McInturf, James		1819	"	"	Farmer. [implements.
Moore, Henry		1833	"	"	" and director of infirmary.
McClain, William		1838	"	"	" and stock dealer.
Morrison, L. F.		1835	Ohio	Johnstown	Mason.
Philbrick, Joel		1817	N. Hampshire.	"	Farmer.
Piper, Edwin		1834	Ohio	"	"
Pratt, John		1830	"	"	"
Priest, A. L.		1830	"	"	"
Row, Perry		1851	"	"	" and stock dealer.
Ross, E. N.		1856	"	"	"
Reed, A.		1836	Vermont	"	Merchant, Johnstown, died January 17, 1874.
Reed, Almira		1836	New Jersey	"	Retired.
Stevens, A. L.		1820	Ohio		(Deceased) stock dealer.
Stevens, Mrs. E. A.		1832	Connecticut	"	Housekeeper.
Tippett, Daniel		1830	Maryland	Green	Postmaster, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, & notions.
Tippett, Green		1843	Ohio	Johnstown	Farmer.
Trippier, Joseph		1836	"	Greene P. O.	" and stock dealer.
Wright, J. N.		1818	New Jersey	Croton	" and raiser of and dealer in fine-blooded sheep.
Willison, Miles N.		1832	Ohio	Johnstown	Farmer.
White, Joseph		1838	"	"	"
Williams, Alex		1828	"	"	"

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Barler, O. M.		1873	Ohio	Green	Farmer.
Beatty, William		1836	Ireland	Croton	"
Coleman, J.		1842	Ohio	"	Prop. of Hartford House, and trans.
Compston, L. D.		1851	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer. [Hartford Cen. Ag'l. So.
Chilcoat, M.		1828	"	"	
Conard, James W.		1830	Ohio	"	
Curry		1865	Scotland	"	" and fine stock raiser.
Corbin, Levi		1826	Virginia	"	Retired farmer and stock raiser.
Evans, N. W.		1824	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Foster, H. N.		1850	"	"	"
Foster, Elijah		1811	Pennsylvania	"	Retired farmer.
Graves, A. G.		1815	Ohio	"	Land agt., stock dlr., wool buyer, etc.
Grandstaff, Moses		1831	"	Green	Farmer & prop. of Trenton Saw Mill
Grandstaff, A. J.		1831	"	Croton	"
Green, Homer N.		1850	"	"	"
Gardner, C. M.		1831	Connecticut	"	Merchant.
Gould, H. T.		1844	Ohio	"	Publisher of *Co. Atlas*, Croton, Ohio.
Grandstaff, Jerry		1852	"	"	Farmer.
Hatch, Alvah		1817	"	"	Justice of the Peace.
Hall, J. L.		1840	"	"	Farmer and merchant.
Hall, J. N.		1853	Virginia	"	" carpenter and joiner.
Huggins, William		1864	Ohio	"	"
Haynes, John		1837	"	"	"
Hall & Gardner					Dlrs. in dry goods, groes., hardw.,
Oglesby, George		1832	Ohio	Croton	Farmer. [queensw., & ag'l. imps.
Pumphrey, H. R.		1852	"	"	"
Pumphrey, C. B.		1852	"	"	"
Payne, W. M.		1839	"	"	Butcher and farmer.
Pierson, S. H.		1851	"	"	Farmer.
Perfect, Frank		1828	"	"	"
Perry, W. S.		1858	New Jersey	"	" and stock raiser.
Rose, L. P.		1826		"	" and minister.
Reynolds, Dr. S. S.		1828	Ohio	"	Physician and surgeon, and farmer.
Smith, H. M.		1822	"	"	Retired merchant, capitalist.
Stinson, J. H.		1869	Vermont	"	Physician, surgeon, and dentist.
Shilling, John		1861	Italy	"	Proprietor Hartford Nursery.
Streeter, R. V.		1871	Ohio	"	Carriage maker.
Wright, Charles		1840	"	"	Proprietor of Wright's Hotel.
Webb, Leander		1850	"	"	Farmer.
Wright, J. N.		1818	"	Johnstown	" breeder of and dealer in
Wiley, John O.		1847	"	Croton	" [blooded sheep.
Williams, Henry		1841	"	"	"
Willison, Oliver		1818	"	"	" and stock raiser.
Willison, Madison		1829	"	"	"
Willison, Miles N.		1832	"	"	" " "
Yearley, William		1828	Maryland	Freeman	Retired farmer and money loaner.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Brooks, John G.		1828	Maine	New Way	Farmer and attorney-at-law.
Brooks, Joseph P.		1828	"	"	" and sailor.
Barrick, J. S.		1833	Pennsylvania	Appleton	" [queensware, etc.
Barber, J. R.		1832	Ohio	New Way	Dlr. in dry goods, groes., hardw.,
Critchet, B. L.		1812	New York	"	Retired farmer and Justice of the
Curtiss, Hebron		1851	Ohio	Appleton	Farmer. [Peace for thirty years.
Capell, T. O.		1847	"	Johnstown	Wagon maker, carpenter, & joiner.
Capell, H. M.		1845	"	"	Blacksmith.
Channell, W. A.		1849	"	"	Farmer.
Channell, Jeremiah		1813	"	"	"
Dull, Joseph		1838	Pennsylvania	New Way	" and dealer in stock.
Dull, Uriah		1838	Ohio	"	" and stock dlr. and raiser.
Dumbauld, P. W.		1850	Pennsylvania	Appleton	"
Dumbauld, John		1839	"	Alexandria	" and stock raiser.
Drake, Osmer	Lot 16	1818	Ohio	"	"
Emerson, J. M.		1817	"	Johnstown	" and undertaker.
Emerson, G. E.		1819	"	"	"
Fry, Joshua		1852	Virginia	Appleton	"
Hopkins, D. L.		1858	Ohio	New Way	"
Hoover, E. C.		1839	"	Johnstown	"
Jamison, L. C.	Lot 11	1826	Virginia	New Way	"
Jamison, A. S.	"	1849	Ohio	"	"
Longwell, Levi		1828	Ohio	Johnstown	Farmer.
Lake, G. L.		1849	"	Appleton	"
Lake, V. V.		1836	"	"	" raiser & dlr. in fine stock.
Moran, Asbury		1840	"	New Way	"
Nutter, Frank R.		1854	"	Johnstown	"
Nutter, G. W.		1827	"	"	"
Overturf, G. W.		1841	"	"	" and prop. of Portable Saw-
Philbrick, Sarah G.		1840	N. Hampshire	"	[Mill.
Pratt, Dr. B. W.		1845	Vermont	"	Physician, surgeon, and farmer.
Rice, Joshua		1847	Ohio	Appleton	Farmer. [choice ag'l. imp's.
Rice, E. G.		1848	Pennsylvania	"	" and dealer in all kinds of
Rusler, John		1843	"	New Way	" and sheep breeder.
Stockberger, Wm.		1848	Ohio	Johnstown	"
Stockberger, M.		1842	Pennsylvania	"	" and stock raiser.
Slife, Henry		1839	"	New Way	" and fine stock raiser and
Snyder, John		1835	Virginia	Alexandria	[dealer.
Shaub, Isaac		1837	Pennsylvania	New Way	"
Snider, Joseph		1836	Virginia	Alexandria	"
Wells, A. N.		1834	Ohio	Johnstown	"
Williams, Charles		1840	Wales	"	"
Weaver, Edward F.		1830	Virginia	New Way	"

ST. ALBAN'S TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Buxton, David	Alexandria, Main st	1835	Vermont	Alexandria	Hotel keeper.
Beaumont, Wm.	" "	1831	Ohio	"	Merchant.
Chadwick, L. S.	" Church st	1843	New York	"	Hardware merchant.
Carter, Frederick	Township	1848	Ohio	"	Farmer and wool grower.
Fulton, Wm. N.	"	1844	Pennsylvania	"	" and lumber dealer.
Falley, L. A.	"	1822	Ohio	"	"
Hazelton, Solon	"	1834	Vermont	"	"
Jones, D. Sebastian	Alexandria	1871	England	"	Congregational Minister.
Lyman, H. C.	Township	1840	Ohio	"	Stock dealer.
Oldham, R. D.	"	1838	"	"	Farmer.
Parker, N.	Township	1826	Ohio	Alexandria	Farmer. builder-mover.
Pendleton, J. J.	"	1825	"	"	" carpenter, bridge builder, &
Scott, J. M.	"	1830	"	"	" and wool grower.
Shaub, M.	"	1837	Pennsylvania	"	Miller.
Shufelt, William	"	1836	New York	"	Farmer.
Tyler, Foster	"	1836	Vermont	"	"
Tyler, J. L.	"	1836	"	"	"
Wells, Israel	"		Ohio	"	"
Webb, Stiles	"	1811	New York	"	"
Wright, Wm. J.	"	1845	Bermuda Isle	"	Carpenter.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ashley, John		1846	England	Granville	Farmer.
Bean, Abner	Section 8	1855	New York	"	" and stock raiser.
Baker, T. G.		1845	Ohio	"	" "
Case, Burton	Section 13	1851	"	"	"
Everett, S. J.		1826	"	"	" "
Goodrich, Moses		1836	"	"	" "
Hobart, H. W.	Section 2	1836	"	"	"
Hughes, E. L.		1863	Pennsylvania	"	"
Hughes, Joseph		1838	Ohio	"	" "
Hollar, N. C.		1835	"	Newark	"
Montgomery, J. H.		1825	"	Granville	" "
Munson, M. M.		1822	Ohio	Granville	Farmer.
Munson, L. B.		1818	"	"	"
Pittsford, James		1816	Pennsylvania	"	" wool and stock grower.
Rose, William	Section 3	1806	Ohio	"	"
Rose, Timothy		1821	"	"	"
Robinson, T. J.		1858	"	"	"
Reed, H. L.		1830	"	"	" and stock raiser.
Showman, W. R.		1836	"	Newark	"
Stark, C. R.		1825	"	Granville	" "
Williams, M. J.		1836	New York	"	" "

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Atherton, J. D.		1816	Pennsylvania.	Utica	Minister of the Gospel.
Blue, S. L.		1851	Virginia	Homer	Dealer in groceries and provisions.
Burner, John H.		1834	"	"	Undertaker and Postmaster.
Bruce, Thomas		1819	"	Fredonia	Farmer.
Barrick, J. S.		1833	Pennsylvania.	Appleton	"
Crotinger, James		1847	Ohio	Homer	"
Collins, C. M.		1835	"	"	"
Conard, Joseph		1810	"	Utica	"
Cummins, Albert		1842	"	Homer	"
Dunlap, Reuben		1826	Virginia	"	"
Dunlap, George		1826	"	"	"
Dunlap, Oliver		1826	"	"	"
Dunlap, William		1826	"	"	"
Edman, John S.		1826	Ohio	"	"
Freeman, Edwin		1840	"	"	"
Freeman, J. W.		1839	"	"	"
Hodges, George H.		1868	Massachusetts	"	"
Haas, C. M.		1851	Ohio	Utica	"
Harding, W. S.		1846	"	Homer	Miller and farmer.
Harvey, John		1847	"	Utica	Farmer.
Hawkins		1843	Virginia	Lock	"
Keckley, John	Section 13.	1826	"	Homer	"
Larimore, Thos. P.					
Mahan, J. P.		1839	New York	"	Dealer in boots and shoes.
Moore, D. M.		1834	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Moore, John G.		1813	Virginia	Homer	Farmer.
McDaniel, John		1820	Ireland	Utica	"
Moore, Van R.		1821	Ohio	Homer	"
Matthews, Geo. W.		1815	"	"	Plasterer.
Preston, Wm. N.		1845	"	"	Miller.
Phillips, E. F.		1815	"	"	Farmer.
Patterson, Jurdon		1827	"	"	"
Pearson, William		1850	Ireland	"	"
Riley, John M	Section 19.	1836	Ohio	Utica	"
Scott, E. W.	Homer Vil., Main st	1834	"	Homer	Gen'l merchant, dlr. in groceries & provisions.
Smith, D. A.	"	1814	Virginia	"	Retired.
Sigler, S. B.	"	1808	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Simmons, Lewis		1836	"	"	"
Simmons, Harvey		1831	"	"	"
Sellers, Christian		1815	"	"	"
Taylor, H. S		1852	"	"	"
Welch, Henry		1872	Maryland	Fredonia	"
Wagner, N. T.		1838	Ohio	Homer	Minister.
Watson, Thomas		1866	"	"	Farmer.
Wright, Benton R.		1836	Vermont	"	"
Williams, J. J		1837	Ohio	Utica	"
Williams, J. R.		1846	"	"	"
Youst, William		1852	Virginia	Homer	"
Yoakum, Jonathan		1840	"	"	"
Yoakum, Matthew		1847	"	"	"

LIMA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Alward, R. P.		1842	Ohio	Columbia Cr.	Farmer.
Boyd, William F.		1852	Scotland	Summit	"
Beems, W. W.		1872	Ohio	Pataskala	"
Briggs, Richard		1848	Wales	"	"
Brock, S. C. D.	Sections 29 & 30.	1868	Ohio	Summit Sta.	"
Donovan, Robert		1836	Pennsylvania.	Jersey	"
Giesseck, Henry		1863	Germany	Wagram	"
Gierhart, D. H.		1845	Ohio	Pataskala	"
Gilbert, G. W.		1819	"	Columbia Cr.	"
Horn, A. W.		1846	"	Jersey	"
Headlee, D. S.		1849	Pennsylvania.	Columbia	"
Hughes, Wm. L.		1838	Ohio	Summit	"
Holmes, Thomas		1872	England	Summit Sta.	" and stock raiser.
Lenington, J. T.		1832	New York	Pataskala	"
Layton, James		1834	Virginia	Summit	"
Lenington, T. S.		1832	New Jersey	Pataskala	"
Moreland, P. F.		1829	Virginia	"	"
Moreland, F. B.		1840	Ohio	"	"
Moreland, L. M.		1838	"	"	"
Myers, Jesse		1814	"	Summit	" (old settler.)
Mawhorr, James L.		1838	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Moore, Harrison		1830	Maryland	Summit	Farmer.
Pheaster, Lewis		1847	Pennsylvania.	Pataskala	"
Pierson, R. B.		1841	Ohio	"	"
Pincott, Thomas W.		1845	"	Columbia	" and Township Clerk.
Palmer, Joel		1852	"	Wagram	"
Stover, Benjamin		1868	"	Summit	"
Sutton, J. B.		1814	"	"	" (and old settler.)
Thomas, R. J.		1830	"	Pataskala	"
Tharp, Joseph		1832	"	Summit	"
Thompson, Benj.		1832	New Jersey	Jersey	"
Wickliff, Joshua		1834	Maryland	Columbia	"
Wolcott, Richard I.		1827	Ohio	Jersey	" and stock raiser.
Whitehead, Silas		1816	New York	"	"
Whitehead, G. W.		1823	"	"	"
Whitehead, A. L.		1819	"	Pataskala	"
White, Robert		1841	Ohio	Columbia	"
Williams, William		1832	"	Summit	"
Wolcott, Benjamin		1825	"	Jersey	"
Wickliff, Alonzo		1851	"	Pataskala	"
Wickliff, Edson		1854	"	"	Teacher.

McKEAN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Andregg, Noah		1835	Ohio	Fredonia	Dlr. in dry g'ds, groc's, queensware,
Barrait, John		1844	Pennsylvania.	New Way	Farmer and wool grower. [boots, etc
Barrick, Henry		1838	"	Fredonia	" " "
Barrick, Wm. D.		1839	Ohio	"	"
Bailey, Daniel		1832	Vermont	"	"
Cramer, Thos. D.		1812	Ohio	"	" and stock grower.
Evans, H. D.		1869	"	Granville	"
Farmer, Lewis		1831	"	Fredonia	"
Griffith, Geo. W.		1847	"	Granville	"
Griffith, Wm. R.		1810	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Horton, Rev. Thos.		1833	Vermont	Fredonia	" and clergyman.
Hillbrant, Henry H.		1842	Ohio	Granville	"
Hoover, Charles					
Hoover, Mrs. Mary		1837	England	Fredonia	"
Jones, J. A.		1842	Ohio	"	" and sheep grower.
Lake, Wm.		1849	Ohio	Fredonia	Farmer.
Morgan, Edw. G.		1843	England	Utica	" and stock grower.
Maholm, Jas. F.		1828	Ohio	Chatham	" and sheep grower.
Preston, Benedict		1829	"	"	" and stock grower.
Preston, Jonathan		1833	"	"	" " "
Price, John		1849	England	"	"
Pratt, J. W.		1834	Ohio	Granville	"
Pratt, M. L.		1816	Vermont	"	"
Pierson, Harvey J.		1833	Ohio	Chatham	"
Runnels, Edwin		1818	Vermont	New Way	" and sheep grower.
Smith, G. W.		1823	Maryland	Chatham	" " "
Smith, S.		1855	Ohio	Fredonia	"
Wright, Jacob		1802	Pennsylvania.	Chatham	" sheep grower, & prop'r of saw mill.
Woodworth, C. E.		1832	Ohio	New Way	"
Wright, Jas. C.	Section 1.	1827	"	Fredonia	" wool and fruit grower.

ETNA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Albert, Henry H.	Township	1842	Ohio	Kirksville	Farmer. [Cultivator.
Blauser, N. G.	Etna Village	1835	"	Etna	Inventor & manfr. of Blauser's Corn
Born, John	Township	1844	"	"	Farmer and carpenter.
Born, John W.	"	1843	Switzerland	Kirksville	"
Clifton, G. A.	Etna Village	1845	Ohio	Etna	" and stock dealer.
Clemens, D. L.	Township	1853	Pennsylvania.	"	" " "
Ewin, Jacob	"	1831	H. Darmstadt	"	"
Hagy, Samuel E.	Etna Village	1834	Ohio	"	Jeweler.
Hager, S. G.	Township	1833	Pennsylvania.	"	Farmer.
Hager, Stephen	"	1843	Ohio	"	"
Handley, G. W.	"	1825	Virginia	"	"
Humphrey, C. F.	"	1848	Ohio	"	" and stock dealer.
Innis, John W.	"	1881	"	"	"
Kummer, John W.	"	1849	Switzerland	Kirksville	"
Keller, Simon	"	1834	Ohio	"	"
Moore, David E.	Township	1820	Pennsylvania.	Kirksville	Farmer.
Myers, John W.	"	1845	"	Etna	"
Maxwell, George	"	1846	Ohio	Reynoldsb'ry	"
Palmerton, Benj.	"	1837	New York	Etna	"
Probst, Charles	"	1866	Switzerland	"	"
Palmer, W. F.	"	1850	Ohio	Wagram	"
Rostorfer, John	"	1852	Switzerland	Etna	"
Shohoney, A. J.	Etna Village		Ohio	"	Physician and surgeon.
Shower, Daniel	Township	1818	"	"	Farmer and carriage maker.
Smith, Sarah	"	1836	"	Kirksville	"
Shank, G. E.	"	1835	Virginia	"	" and wool buyer.
Snyder, Daniel	"	1808	Ohio	Etna	"
Scully, William D.	"	1859	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Warner, Anson	Pike st., Etna Vil.	1826	Ohio	"	" hotel keeper, & dlr. in hard-ware and groceries.
Young, Richard	Township	1841	"	"	"

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Coulter, P. F.	Lot 25.	1827	Ohio	Newark	Farmer and stock raiser.
Hoskinson, Stephen		1834	"	Linnville	" "
Hupp, Daniel A. B.		1825	Virginia	"	"
Motherspaugh, J.	Lot 26.	1825	Ohio	Newark	" "
Sigler, R. S.	Lot 12.	1836	Ohio	Newark	Farmer and wagon maker.
Stevens, Thomas H.		1831	Maryland	"	" and raiser of stock & fruit.
Trout, Derilus		1828	Ohio	"	"

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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allen, P. C.		1845	New York	Utica	Physician and surgeon.
Bell, D. P.		1841	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Bell, Sam'l		1816	"	"	"
Bovard, Abram		1868	Pennsylvania	"	"
Boyd, J. L.		1828	Ohio	"	"
Beeney, Chas.		1821	England	"	"
Belt, D. L.		1819	Ohio	"	"
Coad, John		1829	Virginia	St. Louisville	"
Harvey, W. A.		1844	Ohio	Utica	"
Harris, F. C.		1820	"	St. Louisville	" & Licking Co. Commisa'r.
Hans, Wm. W.		1825	"	"	"
Hughes, Jonathan		1798	"	"	"
Housholder, D.		1849	Virginia	Chatham	"
Harris, Abram		1827	Pennsylvania	Utica	"
Harris, C. E.		1844	Ohio	St. Louisville	"
Harris, D. M.		1840	"	"	"
Jewett, Wm. E.		1832	New Jersey	Utica	Mason.
Kirkpatrick, Jos. M.		1822	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Koontz, J. P.		1830	Maryland	St. Louisville	"
Long, Thomas		1829	Pennsylvania	Utica	Blacksmith.
Lamson, Harrison		1822	"	"	Wagon manufacturer.
Lytle, W. S.		1836	Pennsylvania	Utica	Farmer.
McMullen, Manuel		1829	Virginia	"	"
McClellan, David		1842	Ohio	"	Wagon manufacturer.
O'Bannon, W. F.		1834	"	St. Louisville	Farmer.
Officer, T. S.		1859	Pennsylvania	Utica	Dealer in groceries, furniture, etc.
Penn, Joshua		1814	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Smoots, John		1819	"	"	"
Smoots, Eli		1816	Virginia	"	"
Smoots, Wm. M.		1839	Ohio	"	"
Stream, Thos.		1855	Virginia	Chatham	Carpenter and joiner.
Seward, Alonzo		1854	Ohio	St. Louisville	Farmer and stock raiser.
Swearingen, Jas.		1866	Virginia	"	" " "
Smith, Elijah F.		1847	New York	"	Farming.
Smoots, W. N.		1845	Ohio	Utica	Farmer.
Smoots, P. P.		1831	"	"	" and stock dealer.
Thrapp, Leman		1830	"	"	"
Thompson, David		1872	Delaware	St. Louisville	"
Warner, C. K.		1857	Ohio	"	" " "
Weaver, Geo.		1824	Virginia	"	" " "
Williams, B.		1846	Ohio	Utica	"
Williams, L.		1841	"	"	"

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Atherton, H.		1846	Ohio	Newark	Farmer.
Bourne, Alfred		1838	England	"	"
Barrack, W. N.		1884	Pennsylvania	"	"
Drumm, E. A.		1828	Ohio	"	"
Ellis, Thomas		1831	Maryland	"	"
Francis, H. T.		1823	Ohio	Clay Lick	"
Hughes, John		1840	England	Newark	"
Irwin, G. W.		1835	Ohio	Clay Lick	Blacksmith.
Kislingbery, T.		1849	England	Newark	Farmer.
Lees, William		1836	"	"	"
McKinney, A.		1814	Pennsylvania	"	"
Neiburger, J. M.		1815	Virginia	Clay Lick	"
Neiburger, H. H.		1832	Ohio	"	"
Nichols, Jonah		1851	"	Newark	"
Osburn, Richard		1838	Virginia	Newark	Farmer.
Pigg, D. H.		1854	Ohio	"	"
Reasoner, S. H.		1864	Indiana	"	"
Rian, R. B.		1838	Ohio	"	Shoemaker.
Roe, Thomas H.		1835	England	"	Surgeon and physician.
Smith, David		1811	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Shaw, Miriam		1865	"	"	"
Smith, Sidney		1838	"	"	"
Stanberg, B.		1824	"	"	"
Sturman, D.		1823	Virginia	Clay Lick	"
Taylor, Andrew		1834	England	Newark	"
Wilson, J. F.		1871	Ohio	"	"
Wickham, G.		1824	New Jersey	"	"
Wilson, David		1806	Ohio	"	"

BENNINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Denty, John		1831	Virginia	Appleton	Farmer.
Douglass, John		1846	New Jersey	Homer	"
Dumbauld, P. W.		1850	Pennsylvania	Appleton	"
Fry, Joshua		1852	Virginia	"	"
Hall, John		1834	Ohio	Lock	"
Hall, Jasper		1847	"	"	"
Hawkins, Joseph		1866	Virginia	"	" and blacksmith.
Lake, G. L.		1849	Ohio	Appleton	"
Lake, V. V.		1836	"	"	"
Parsons, I. S.		1837	New York	"	"
Postlewaite, Jarvis		1834	Virginia	Homer	Farmer.
Smith, John		1841	New Jersey	Appleton	" and Squire.
Stockberger, G. F.		1849	Ohio	Croton P. O.	"
Sanger, James R.	Lot 0	1848	"	Appleton	"
Trout, Derilus		1837	"	Lock	"
Wenger, Levi		1834	Virginia	Appleton	"
Weiant, Andrew					"
Weiant, Enos T.		1850	Ohio	Homer	"
Weiant, George		1828	"	Appleton	"
Williams, Edwin	Homer Village	1842	Pennsylvania	Homer P. O.	Ex-County Sheriff.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Arndt, C. B.	Hanover	1855	Ohio	Hanover	Dealer in general merchandise.
Bradley, W. H. M.	Township	1855	Virginia	Clay Lick	Farmer and carpenter.
Conns, J.	Village	1829	Ohio	Hanover	Proprietor of Valley House.
Flemming, N. C.	Sec. 3	1803	"	"	Farmer, stock raiser, fruit grower, and grain buyer.
Francis, B. B.	Township	1832	"	Clay Lick	Farmer.
Freeze, J.	"	1821	"	Hanover	" and stock raiser.
Lillard, C. F.	"	1870	Virginia	Clay Lick	"
Phillips, John		1844	Pennsylvania	Clay Lick	Farmer.
Phillips, W. H.		1853	Ohio	"	"
Siler, Stephen C.		1825	"	Toboso	"
Varner, Thomas		1820	"	"	"
Wood, O. H.		1844	"	Hanover	" and blooded stock raiser.
Wise, Harvey	Sec. 20	1837	"	Clay Lick	"
Wiley, M.	" 24	1841	Pennsylvania	"	" and Justice of the Peace.
Wise, Andrew	" 24	1838	Ohio	"	" and stock raiser.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Alexander, Theo.		1840	Ohio	Perryton	Farmer.
Alexander, R. C.		1849	"	"	"
Cullison, Z. B.		1837	"	"	Physician and surgeon.
Cullison, Rebecca A.		1837	"	"	"
Carter, Thomas		1834	"	"	Farmer and stock grower.
Carter, Anna M.		1836	"	"	"
Channel, Jane W.		1829	New Jersey	"	"
Derflinger, John W.		1861	Ohio	"	"
Derflinger, Lydia F.		1857	"	"	"
Evans, John		1808	Virginia	"	" and stock dealer.
Evans, Mildred		1863	Virginia	Perryton	Farmer.
Evans, Mrs. Julia L.		1838	Ohio	"	Carpenter and joiner.
Evans, James H.		1829	"	"	"
Evans, Sarah J.		1848	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer and stock dealer.
Fleming, N. Q.		1831	Ohio	"	" " "
Lemert, E. L.		1845	"	"	"
Lemert, Mrs. H. E.		1849	"	"	
Wintermute, A.		1810	Pennsylvania	"	
Wintermute, V.		1826	Virginia	"	

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Colville, Cyrus		1831	Ohio	Long Run	Farmer.
Dush, Elzer		1814	"	"	Ret. mer. & dlr. in stock & wool.
Frost, John		1826	"	"	Farmer and blacksmith.
Hall, Lofland		1838	Pennsylvania	St. Louisville	Ret. farmer & Justice Peace for two years.
Hall, George W.		1846	Ohio	Rocky Fork	Carpenter and joiner and Township Clerk.
Lyons, J. P.		1833	Ohio	Long Run	School teacher and dealer in dry goods, notions, etc.
Miles, William		1815	"	Rocky Fork	Farmer and Township Treasurer.
Pound, Samuel A.		1840	New York	St. Louisville	Farmer, raiser of and dealer in fine blooded stock.

JERSEY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Burnside, W. H.	Township	1839	Ohio	Alexandria	Farmer.
Condict, Ira A.	"	1847	New Jersey	Jersey	Merchant.
Capell, J. M.	"	1836	New York	"	Farmer.
Edgerley, J. K.	"	1819	Ohio	"	"
Easton, William S.	"	1865	Pennsylvania	"	Carpenter and blacksmith.
Dickerson, A. M.	"	1850	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Harrison & Bro.	"	1848	New Jersey	"	Carriage manufacturers.
Hervey, Rev. D. B.	"	1874	Ohio	"	Pastor Presbyterian Church, Jersey.
Metcalf, J. B.	"	1837	New York	"	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Martin, J. M.	"	1819	Ohio	"	" and blacksmith.
Patterson, Geo. W.	Township	1836	Ohio	Alexandria	Brickmaker and farmer.
Remington, A.	"	1838	New York	"	Farmer.
Rabb, J. W.	"	1844	Ohio	Jersey	Breeder & dlr. in American merino
Row, Abraham	"	1823	"	Johnstown	Farmer and carpenter. [sheep.
Row, Jacob	"	1815	Virginia	"	"
Williams, E. O.	"	1816	New Jersey	Jersey	"
Wilkin, David	"	1811	Virginia	Johnstown	"
Woods, D. D.	"	1837	Ohio	Beach	Justice of the Peace and Notary
Whitehead, E.	"	1826	New York	Jersey	Physician and surgeon. [Public.

FALLSBURY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Colville, James		1836	Ohio	Long Run	Teacher and Justice of the Peace.
Colville, Eleanor		1836	"	"	"
Divan, G. W.		1851	"	Fallsburg	Farmer.
Gist, I. R.		1848	"	"	"
Hoover, John		1835	"	"	" and stock dealer.
Hoover, Mildred		1841	"	"	"
Holmes, Thomas		1833	Virginia	"	Carpenter, propr. of saw mill, and dealer in lumber, sash, doors, etc.
Holmes, Margaret		1824	Ohio	Fallsburg	
Shrake, Simon		1846	"	"	Carpenter & joiner & bridge builder.
Shrake, Sarah A.		1850	"	"	"
Tilton, N.		1828	New Jersey	"	Farmer and stock grower.
Tilton, Mary		1823	Ohio	"	"

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Clark, J. W.		1865	Virginia	Hanover	Farmer.
Drumm, D.				Brownsville	"
Gard, J. D.		1833	Ohio	Gratiot	" and Justice of the Peace.
Gard, Hiram R.		1846	"	"	"
Humphrey, John R.		1865	Virginia	Gratiot	Farmer.
McArthur, A. D. S.		1870	Vermont	"	Physician.
Rankin, G. W.		1850	Ohio	Brownsville	Farmer. [carpenter and joiner.
Tucker, W. M.		1841	"	Gratiot	Prop. of Central House, Gratiot, &

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Axline, Andrew S.	Township	1814	Ohio	Brownsville	Farmer.
Burge, John	"	1816	"	Linnville	" and stock dealer.
Brown, Add. R.	Brownsville	1844	"	Brownsville	Dealer in groceries.
Black, Thomas	Section 1	1841	Scotland	"	Farmer.
Drumm, Richard	Township	1814	Ohio	"	"
Griffith, J. S.	"	1815	Maryland	"	"
Hamilton, Robert	"	1834	Scotland	"	Retired farmer.
Johnson, Elisha	Township	1826	Ohio	Brownsville	Farmer.
Mellck, I. L.	Brownsville	1835	"	"	Physician and surgeon, druggist &
Orr, James	Township	1804	Pennsylvania	Linnville	Farmer. [mill owner
Orr, George, Sr.	"	1825	Ohio	"	"
Parr, William	"	1816	"	"	"
Roberts, C. A.	Brownsville	1847	"	Brownsville	General merchant and Postmaster.
Yost, Robert	Township	1838	"	Linnville	Farmer.

MARY ANN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Debevoise, Wm. P.		1842	Ohio	Newark	Farmer, blacksmith, and wagon
Harris, Jacob		1836	"	Wilkin's Run	" and Tp. Trustee. [maker.
Lynn, C. D.		1858	"	"	Physician and surgeon.
Moats, Benjamin B		1834	"	"	Farmer, teacher, and Justice of the
Miller, H. G.		1834	"	"	" and stock dealer. [Peace.
Miller, J. A.		1832	Ohio	Rocky Fork	Farmer.
Moore, Rev. J. B.		1837	"	Newark	Clergyman and farmer.
Ralston, G. W.		1867	"	Wilkin's Run	Farmer and miller.
Smith, John C.		1844	New York	"	"
Wilkin, Charles		1828	Ohio	"	"