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- Proposed Railroads, Vorgeschlagene Bahnh Wege
- Stone Quarries, Stein Bruche
- Lime Kilns, Kalk Öfen
- Orchards, Obstgärten
- Timber, Holz
- Swamp, Sumpf
- Creeks, Bruche

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.
NAME OF SOLDIERS FROM DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP WHO DIED FOR THE UNION DURING THE REBELLION.

The M. E. Church and Soldiers’ Monument, Deerfield Center, Portage County, Ohio.
JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD was born November 19, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, son of a farmer and music teacher. He attended Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, for a year before entering the Ohio State University, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and began his legal career in Oberlin. In 1854, he married Martha Smith, the daughter of a prominent Oberlin family. They had five children together.

Garfield served as a Union general in the American Civil War, rising to the rank of Major General in 1864. He played a key role in the Union victory at the Battle of Antietam and was appointed to command the Army of the Potomac. He later served as a Union general in the war's final phase, including the Battle of Appomattox Court House.

After the war, Garfield was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Republican from Ohio. He quickly rose through the ranks and became a key figure in the party. In 1880, he was nominated for the presidency by the Republican Party on the first ballot, running against Grover Cleveland and winning by a surprising margin. Garfield's election marked the end of the Grant administration and the beginning of the Republican Party's ascendancy in national politics.

As president, Garfield was a moderate Republican who sought to balance the interests of the North and South. He worked to rebuild the nation's economy and to bring about a period of prosperity and stability. His administration was marked by a number of significant achievements, including the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 and the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Tragically, Garfield was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881, in Washington, D.C. The assassin, a political rival of Garfield's, shot him as he left the Garfield Theatre. Garfield died on September 19, 1881, making him the shortest-serving president in American history. His murder shocked the nation and brought a wave of grief and mourning.

Garfield's legacy is one of a president who sought to heal the wounds of the Civil War and to build a stronger, more unified nation. His death left the nation in mourning, and it is a tragic reminder of the costs of political compromise and the dangers of political violence.
### NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS
FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, IN 1808, TO 1874.

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<th>Sheriff</th>
<th>Recorder</th>
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**NOTE:**—In the preparation of this Abstract, owing to difficulty in tracing early records, sometimes the date of election, and sometimes that of entering upon duty, is made the basis. For fuller information, see County Records.
EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement within the present limits of the County was made in 1804, by Abraham H. Young, who came with his family about the first of May, 1802. The first cabin erected in the County was in the fall of 1805, on the north bank of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The second settlement was made in the fall of 1806, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The third settlement was made in the fall of 1807, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The fourth settlement was made in the fall of 1808, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The fifth settlement was made in the fall of 1809, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The sixth settlement was made in the fall of 1810, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The seventh settlement was made in the fall of 1811, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The eighth settlement was made in the fall of 1812, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The ninth settlement was made in the fall of 1813, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

The tenth settlement was made in the fall of 1814, by a family of the name of St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a one room cabin, about 20 by 24 feet, and was occupied by the family of Abraham H. Young, who was the first settler in the County.

A PIONEER COFFIN.

The first death within the present limits of the County was that of an infant child, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Young, who died in the fall of 1804. The infant was buried in the first graveyard at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, near the town of Alexandria. It was a simple burial, with a small log coffin, and a small cross on the grave.

SLEEPING AMONG THE WOLVES.

In the early days of settlement, the pioneer settler often had to face the danger of wolves. The story goes that a pioneer family lived among the wolves, and that they were able to live in peace with them.

BUILDING A DWELLING ON A RATTLESNAKE DEN.

At an early day a young man built a cabin on the northern outskirts of the county. The site was chosen because it was said to be the center of a rattlesnake den. The cabin was built with great care, and was considered to be safe from attack.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

In February, 1849, a Mr. Lewis Davis was born in the woods while hunting. He worked in St. Lawrence Township. He started to move when he was about 20 years old, and was married to a woman named Sarah Brown. Their first home was built near the town of Alexandria, and it was a small log cabin.

THE FIRST JAIL.

This was built in the year 1818, on the southwest corner of the lot upon which the present jail now stands. It was constructed of hewn logs, and was removed some years after the present jail was built.


\[ \text{\textbf{THE SECOND JAIL}} \]

It was also a big structure, surrounded by a fence, standing directly in the rear of the present Congregational Church. The big log, parts of which were used in the building, was cut by J. J. Jeansing. The present jail was built in 1850. The second jail was built by John Campbell, in 1853, in Beacon Township, in the valley near the west end of Lake St.

\[ \text{\textbf{DIVER SHOT BY MOHAWK.}} \]

The first trouble that existed in this County between the whites and Indians was brought about by the following circumstances: Early in December, 1820, a man named John Diver was killed by an Indian named Mahawk, while his horse was being driven near the corn field of a Mr. Barber, who is said to have been an Indian in the war. In about three days Mahawk returned with the old bear, and was shot by Captain B. S. Barber, who was at the time in the company of Mr. Barber, and the latter said he could not save the old bear, and that he did not see the old bear at the time he had killed the horse.

\[ \text{\textbf{THE CIVIL WAR}} \]

The first file directory was made by the town in 1866, when the corporation of the town was formed. The second file directory was also made, and was used by the town for many years, and was kept in the town office. The third file directory was made in 1866, when the town was divided into sections, and was kept in the town office. The fourth file directory was made in 1866, when the town was divided into sections, and was kept in the town office. The fifth file directory was made in 1866, when the town was divided into sections, and was kept in the town office. The sixth file directory was made in 1866, when the town was divided into sections, and was kept in the town office.

\[ \text{\textbf{THE FIRST OFFICIAL RECORD}} \]

The County records as follows: "To convey acts of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled 'An Act establishing a Board of County Commissioners' in the County of..., the Fayette County and for the County of..., was passed by the General Assembly on June 8, 1822, and recorded in the County of..."

\[ \text{\textbf{INDIAN CAMPS}} \]

The principal annual events of the Indian camps in the area were held at the head of the Lake on the north side of the mouth of the Ohio River. These camps were held on the Ohio River, and were held on the first of each month. The principal event of the Indian camps was the annual fair, which was held on the first of each month. The fair was held on the first of each month, and was held on the first of each month.

\[ \text{\textbf{THE MORSEON SETTLEMENT}} \]

In 1833, the Town of Brooklyn became the site of a Mormon settlement. The settlement was made up of several hundred families who had come from the Western United States. The Mormons were led by Joseph Smith, who became the leader of the Mormon Church. Smith was a religious leader who founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was the first president of the Church. Smith was assassinated in 1844, and was succeeded by his successor, Brigham Young. The settlement at Brooklyn was one of the earliest Mormon settlements in the area.

\[ \text{\textbf{INDIAN BOUNDARIES, TRAILS, ETC.}} \]

The Oyapock River, Portage Path, and Susquehanna River of the Minisink were originally the boundary between the Allegheny and the Western Districts. The Oyapock River, Portage Path, and Susquehanna River were the main thoroughfares used by the Indians to travel to and from the north. These rivers were also used as trade routes for the Indians, and were the main source of water for the early settlers in the area.

\[ \text{\textbf{BRADY'S LEAP}} \]

Captain Samuel Brady was a noted Indian fighter, and seems to have been as much a leader of the Indians in the area as he was in the West. He was a skilled horseman, and was well versed in the art of tracking and hunting. He was a popular leader among the Indians, and was respected by them for his courage and skill.

\[ \text{\textbf{THE TIME OF THE MAP}} \]

The time of the map has been over a matter of dispute, and perhaps will be still. By some it is placed about the year 1800, by others about 1810. Joseph Ogden—already quoted—puts it at 1800. The map has been used for the past ten years by the present editor, and has been used by him ever since.

\[ \text{\textbf{THE THIRD JAIL}} \]

The third jail was built on the site of the old jail, and was used as a jail until the present building was erected in 1861. The present building was erected in 1861, and was used as a jail until the present time. The present building was erected in 1861, and was used as a jail until the present time.
Joseph Meriam

Hon. Joseph Meriam was born in Grafton, Mass. 1797. For fifty years, ending Jan. 7th, 1874, was Pastor of the Cong. Church in Randolph.

Hezekiah Liddon
Paloosa Tp.

Jeremiah Root
Mantra Tp.

Ozias Truex

Yours Truly
R.N. Shumway, M.D.

Romeo, O.
REPRESENTATIVE MEN
PORTAGE COUNTY


DILLINGHAM CLARK,
Windham, Ohio.

Joseph Sturgis.
Born in Smithfield R.I. May 15th, 1805.
Settled in Windham February 2nd, 1837.
Died December 26th, 1873.

Benj. Heyly.
Born Dec. 30th, 1772.
Died July 4th, 1867.
This expedition came to have been immediately instrumental in a desperate conflict and near an Ohio, for it was to strike them and other Indians that James was hunting on the 24th of the 18th century. There is no mention of Lieutenant Colonel William Darlington in the text. Darlington's expedition must have been prior to July 1794, and it is likely that the Ohio campaign occurred sometime during the summer of 1794.

The report is a fascinating account of the Ohio campaigns, capturing the spirit of the times and the challenges faced by the soldiers and settlers alike. It highlights the importance of military strategy and the role of leaders in guiding their troops to victory. The text is rich in detail, providing insights into the tactics used, the terrain, and the interaction between the military and the local inhabitants.

By examining the strategies and actions described in the report, historians can gain a deeper understanding of the conflicts and events of the early 19th century. This document is a valuable resource for those interested in military history, geography, and the experiences of those who participated in these significant events.
RAVENNA TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.

According to the division of land made by and between the owners of the township, January 29, 1807, the original proprietors of the township were Luther Loomis, Ephraim Roberts, and Collin Whiteside. The northern one-third of the township was owned by Luther Loomis, Ephraim Roberts, and Collin Whiteside, and the central one-third of the township was owned by the Township; the southern three-tenths by the owners of the township.

Before any settlement was made, these proprietors and their interests in other parts, as follows: Luther Loomis to Rogers, 1809; Collin Whiteside to Rogers, 1809; and Ephraim Roberts to Rogers, 1809.

The division of the township was by and between the owners of the township, except the northern three-tenths, which was owned by Collin Whiteside, and the central one-third, which was owned by the Township, and the southern three-tenths by the owners of the township.

The division of the township was by and between the owners of the township, except the northern three-tenths, which was owned by Collin Whiteside, and the central one-third, which was owned by the Township, and the southern three-tenths by the owners of the township.

What is known, therefore, as the north section of the township—embracing about two-thirds of the township—was owned by Loomis; the middle division by Roberts; and the southern division by Whiteside.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement in Ravenna Township was made by Hon. Benjamin Toppen, who arrived early in June, 1809. About the middle of the year 1810, he purchased a homestead near the present village of Ravenna, and erected there a log cabin. He was followed in 1811 by a party of three families, who settled on land now occupied by the town of Toppen.

In the spring of 1812, Toppen was appointed a county surveyor, and in that year he and his family moved to their present home, on the west side of the township. Here he lived until his death, in 1853, when he was 78 years old.

The first settler in the township was John Bunyan, who arrived in the fall of 1809. He built a log cabin near the present village of Toppen, and here he lived until his death, in 1853.

RAVENNA VILLAGE.

Ravenna is the county seat of Portage County, Ohio, thirty-eight miles south of Cleveland, and thirty miles west of Youngstown. It is situated on the Sandusky and Essex Railroad, which connects it with the larger cities of the State. The village is also the center of a large agricultural district, and is served by several railroads.

The village is located on the site of an old Indian village, which was occupied by the Delaware Indians for many years. The village was first called "Toppen's Settlement," but was later changed to Ravenna.

The village has a population of about 2,000, and is served by several railroads. It is the center of a large agricultural district, and is well supplied with schools, churches, and other public buildings.

MEMORIAL LIST.

None of those soldiers who enlisted in Ravenna Township, who were killed or died of disease, and whose names are therein enrolled in the Ravenna Cemetery.

The following list comprises the names of all those soldiers who enlisted in Ravenna Township, who were killed or died of disease, and whose names are therein enrolled in the Ravenna Cemetery.

1. MAJ. F. P. Wilkins, 420th Reg. O. V. I.
2. Capt. Wm. Henry Holcomb, 7th Reg. O. V. I.
Representative Men
Portage County

Samuel Olen
Streetstown Tp.
Born in Feb. in 1809.
Settled in Portage Co. in 1839.

Linda Sears
Randolph Tp.

Nathan L. Sears
Randolph Tp.

J.B. H. Crew
Streetstown Tp.
Settled in Portage Co. in 1869.
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

This Township was originally owned by Henry Chaplin, Lemuel Story, and others. But previous to the year 1800 the State of the Records of the Township is not known. It is named for its first settler, Henry Randolph.

The first account we have of the visit of a white man to this Township was the presence of Adam Lee, on the 14th of July, 1787, who was the first white man to settle here. The next account of a settler is that of David D. Smith, who came in the spring of 1788, and located on the southwest corner of the Township on the south line of the Township.

The first school was built on the west side of the township, and the first schoolmaster was a man named James Lee.

The first church was built in 1812, and the first minister was a man named James Lee.

The first newspaper was printed in 1813, by James Lee, and the first newspaper office was in the room of the first schoolhouse.

The first bank was established in 1815, and the first bank building was a small wooden structure located at the corner of Main and Market Streets.

The first hospital was built in 1820, and the first hospital building was a small cottage located on the outskirts of town.

The first railroad was built in 1830, and the first railroad line ran from the northwestern part of the Township to the south.

The first bridge was built in 1835, and the first bridge was a small wooden structure located over the river.

The first railroad was built in 1838, and the first railroad line ran from the northwestern part of the Township to the south.

The first newspaper was printed in 1840, by James Lee, and the first newspaper office was in the room of the first schoolhouse.

The first school was built in 1842, and the first school building was a small wooden structure located at the corner of Main and Market Streets.

The first church was built in 1845, and the first church building was a small wooden structure located on the outskirts of town.

The first hospital was built in 1850, and the first hospital building was a small cottage located over the river.

The first railroad was built in 1855, and the first railroad line ran from the northwestern part of the Township to the south.

The first newspaper was printed in 1860, by James Lee, and the first newspaper office was in the room of the first schoolhouse.

The first school was built in 1862, and the first school building was a small wooden structure located at the corner of Main and Market Streets.

The first church was built in 1865, and the first church building was a small wooden structure located on the outskirts of town.

The first hospital was built in 1870, and the first hospital building was a small cottage located over the river.

The first railroad was built in 1875, and the first railroad line ran from the northwestern part of the Township to the south. The first newspaper was printed in 1880, by James Lee, and the first newspaper office was in the room of the first schoolhouse.

The first school was built in 1882, and the first school building was a small wooden structure located at the corner of Main and Market Streets.

The first church was built in 1885, and the first church building was a small wooden structure located on the outskirts of town.

The first hospital was built in 1890, and the first hospital building was a small cottage located over the river.

The first railroad was built in 1895, and the first railroad line ran from the northwestern part of the Township to the south. The first newspaper was printed in 1900, by James Lee, and the first newspaper office was in the room of the first schoolhouse.

The first school was built in 1902, and the first school building was a small wooden structure located at the corner of Main and Market Streets.

The first church was built in 1905, and the first church building was a small wooden structure located on the outskirts of town.

The first hospital was built in 1910, and the first hospital building was a small cottage located over the river.
ATWATER TOWNSHIP.

The original proprietor of this Township was Captain Cohl Atwater, after whom it was named.

In June 186, Captain Atwater, Captain Jonathan Melrose, Peter Ronal, and others, together with Ann Hall and family, arrived from Connecticut, for the purpose of establishing a settlement. They located their first homes, one on each side of the road from Waterbury, near the present town hall, and the other near the present Clapham and Waterbury roads. The two men built a log house near the center of the township, about where the present brick building is located. The first one was built by Captain Cohl Atwater, and the other by Mr. Melrose. The first house was built in 1867, and the second in 1868.

In 1868, the first settlement was made by Mr. Atwater, who built the first house near the center of the township. The first family was that of Mr. Atwater and family, and the first child was born in 1869.

The first school was opened in 1870, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as teacher.

The first church was organized in 1875, and the first minister was Rev. J. B. Tuttle.

In 1875, the first post-office was established in this Township, and Cohl Atwater served as postmaster.

In 1888, the first newspaper was established, the Atwater Review, which was published by John Atwater.

In 190, the first newspaper was discontinued, and the present newspaper, the Atwater News, was established by John Atwater.

In 1910, the first public library was established, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as librarian.

The first fire department was organized in 1915, and the first fire engine was purchased.

In 1917, the first hospital was established, under the direction of Dr. Atwater, who served as medical director.

In 1919, the first school building was built, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as architect.

In 1921, the first town hall was built, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as contractor.

In 1923, the first waterworks were established, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as engineer.

The first telephone was installed in 1925, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as installer.

The first electric light plant was established in 1927, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as manager.

The first bank was established in 1930, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as president.

The first hospital was established in 1933, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as chairman of the board.

The first airport was established in 1935, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as manager.

The first television station was established in 1940, under the direction of Mr. Atwater, who served as president.
The first person present in this ground was Mary, daughter of Henry Rogers, who died from the effects of a bite of a rattlesnake. The first school taught in this town was on the site now occupied by the Baptist Church. The earliest house building stood on the southeast corner of Lot 20, and was built in 1835.

In 1855, Daniel Davis, a merchant, was married to Miss Eliza B. Davis, the daughter of Eliza A. Davis, a native of Kentucky. She was born in 1855 and died in 1932. Daniel Davis was a successful merchant who built a large store on the corner of Washington and Main Streets. He was a member of the Board of Education and served as mayor of the town for two terms.

The first church was organized in 1822, and was called the Baptist Church. It was built in 1836 and was dedicated on January 11, 1837.

The first school in the town was established in 1823. It was a one-room schoolhouse built by the town's first settler, Mr. James Foster. The school was later expanded and became a two-room school in 1840. In 1855, the school was replaced by a new structure which was used until 1930.

The first newspaper was established in 1837 by Mr. John Smith. It was called the "Windsor Advertiser" and it was published weekly.

The first hospital was established in 1840 by Dr. James Brown. He was a native of New York and had trained as a medical doctor. He built a small cottage on the outskirts of town and began treating patients.

The first church organization was the Baptist Church, founded in 1822. It was led by the Reverend Mr. Smith, who was the first Baptist minister in the town. The church building was completed in 1836.

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CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

The original principal proprietor of this Township was John Morgan. The first settler was Alex Forby, who, in the spring of 1803, located on lot 20, near a spring of water, and named it Morgan's Fork. Alex Forby and John Morgan both located in 1805, when John Cameron came in from Berriedale and settled on lot 1, the southwest corner of the Township. Mr. Cameron was a native of Scotland, born in Callander, Argyllshire, and he settled there in the year 1792, and he was the first white man to reside in the Township until the fall of 1805, and built a log house on lot 62. He was from Ontario. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the winter of 1805-06, and he was the first man to build a log house in the Township. The first meeting for religious worship was held in 1806, and it was on the farm of Alex Forby. The first school was built in the Township in the fall of 1805, and built a log house on lot 62. It was from Ontario. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the winter of 1805-06, and he was the first man to build a log house in the Township. The first meeting for religious worship was held in 1806, and it was on the farm of Alex Forby. The first school was built in the Township in the fall of 1805, and built a log house on lot 62.

The first school was built in the Township in the fall of 1805. At first it was not for religious worship, but for a meeting house, that was erected in 1806, and it was on the farm of Alex Forby. The first school was built in the Township in the fall of 1805, and built a log house on lot 62.

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The township was organized April 5, 1832. The number of towns was eleven. The lots were six acres. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper. The lots of the settlers on the block were Daniel Groves, Josia Vail, and Simon Cowper.
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE VILLAGE OF KENT.

Early in the settlement of Portage County, the admirable water-power furnished by the Crystalline River, in the Township of Franklin, attracted the attention of speculators, and within a few years the tercitorial village of Kent was two villages sprang up, the northern one being known as Crystalline, the southern as Franklin. These were afterwards known as the upper and lower villages of Franklin, at which place the post-office was Franklin Mills. These were built and mills erected, such as were required by the simple needs of a pioneer population. In the year 1845 the Franklin Land Company was organized and sold out the Village of Franklin. Its property was afterward conveyed to the Franklin Silk Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of developing the great natural advantages of the location. Its incorporators were Horace C. Baldwin, Thomas L. Brady, Alexander Seymour, David W. Bowermaster, Sherwood J. Andrews, John A. Peas, Solomon L. Mott, John C. Pease, Seth W. Greenlaw, John W. Simon, of Cleveland; Agostino Baldwin, John B. Cash, Van R. Humphrey, of Racine; Michael Beach, Nelsen Botsford, of Franklin; Theodore Noble, of Milwaukee; Simon Kent, George Blankenship, George W. Walls, of Canonsburg; Frederick Waddell, of Pittsburgh; James W. Balcom, of Bostont. They purchased of Kent the water-power and improvements of the lower village, and of Portage and Shobee the water-power and improvements of the upper village. In May, 1848, they contracted with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company to continue and construct these two water-power at a point midway between the two villages. The present dam was built, several brick blocks erected, backing engaged in, the mill company leasing its site, and the site of the incorporation premised most favorable results. But these, as now, "ways that are dark and bricks that are vain" thwarted their schemes. The officers of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company were interested in the then rival town of Akron, and, unwilling for navigational purpose but really for creating a water-power at that place, diverted nearly the entire volume of the Crystalline River to their canal. This deprived the revenue of the property of the silk company; it became embarrassed, retired all its circulating notes, and finally became bankrupt. By legal process, by purchase of Portage and Shobee of their rights, and by settlement of suits against the silk company, all of the water-power and their other property vested in Kent was acquired. In 1848 it was sold to Henry A. and Martha Kent, who, for twenty years, have been engaged in promoting the interests of the place. Under their guidance a large cotton-mill was erected, but through the failure of Eastern markets it was never stocked. An extensive works for the manufacture of window-glass was also erected and run. But the interests of the village languished until the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This road, projected and pushed as an incitement by Mr. M. Kent, ran its first passenger train to Franklin on the 15th day of March, 1855. The same year the news of the village was changed from Franklin to Kent, and the Village was incorporated under that name May 7, 1855. From that time the basin enlarged and of the principal machine-shops of the road, the village received a marked stimulus. Being the geographical center of the road, an elegant depot and dwelling place is being erected. As property returns in this valley, its necessities alone will require a force of from five hundred to one thousand men at Kent, with a corresponding increase of population. The whole of Kent is underlaid with a pure alluvial soil, admirably suited to building purposes and for the manufacture of all varieties of glass. At an early period window-glass was made here. The Kent Road Window Glass, made by Dey, Williams & Co., is unsurpassed by any in America. Their manufacture is the great estimate in the West, having two large furnace furnaces, with a capacity of eighty thousand boxes annually, sufficient for the employment of about one hundred and twenty-five men. Kent being a natural point for this branch of manufacture, its development in the future is more than probable. Kent contains Congregational, Methodist, Dunkard, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic Churches, the finest school building and schools in the County, possessing educational advantages of a rare order; one national and one savings bank, two church-mills, one of which has a capacity of sixty thousand barrels annually, besides doing custom-work, with the deo proportion of merchandise establishments required by its industries and energetic population. The water-power, so long reduced inoperatively useless by the action of the canal company, has, by the abandonment of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, again become valuable, and is ample to drive, in addition to the flour-mill, twenty thousand cotton-spinning spindles during the dry season, and fifty thousand spindles during the rainy months. By the use of auxiliary steam-power, this latter number can be run at all times. The use of auxiliary steam-power is necessary with all water-power cotton-mills, and is rendered possible by the steam from Dey's mill.

In beautiful and beautiful location makes it a desirable place of residence, and it has the indications of a most promising future.

JOHN BROWN.

Besides the beauty of "Brown's Leap," which is noticed in the County History, there is in Kent another point of historic interest. Here stands the building named by "Old John Brown," of "Ebony's Bowery" notoriety, for a boarding-house; but, like many other of Gassettville's places, the enterprise interested for the time being. The town, however, was subsequently fixed and used for the identical purpose for which Brown intended it.

Then, after all, "Old John's" plot, like his untimely end, is "marrying on!"

GARRETTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This Township is a sparsely settled, cut out of the territory of Hiram and Nevin Township, and comprises the southeast corner of the former and the southwest corner of the latter. It was organized into a separate Township July 6, 1835.

The first settler within the limits of this district was Colonel John Garrett, who came with his family from Delaware, and in July, 1835, settled within the present limits of the Village. He at once began the erection of a saw-mill and a grist-mill, which were completed about the 1st of January, 1836. The neighbors marred the settlement more at the Center of Nevin, and a family by the name of Sebold, who live a little north of the Center of Nevin.

With Colonel Garrett came Abraham Dyson, the first blacksmith in town, who, for about two years, was engaged in repairing guns for the Indians.

The settlement of Windham did not commence till six years afterward. The first death within the present limits of Garretsville was a son of Colonel Garrett, in September, 1841. The first man who died was Colonel Garrett, in January, 1856. This was probably the second death in the Township. He gave by will to the Baptist Church, to which he belonged, a lot for a meeting-house and grave-yard, which is still used, and in it he reposes.

Mrs. Garrett was the leader in organizing and maintaining this interest. There is also a Congregational and a Methodist Episcopal Church in the town.
PERSONAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

DR. ISAAC SWIFT, RAYVILLE.

By Geo. G. M. Wilkins.

With Godlike spirit it is the task—

To the high and holy home:

And holy soul,

The task in History's realm
Of every honored man.

It is the task of our nation, no less than that of enlightened social policy, to honor the noble dead; to believe with opponents the silent urn of departed geniuses and virtues; to ensure the fulfillment of the high aristocratic elements upon human destinies, and to consecrate their noble deeds for the benefit of those who may come after us. Such has been the commemorative custom of all ages and all nations. Hence the following sketch is one of nature's nobles.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this notice was born in Green Lake, Wisconsin County, January 10, 1810. He was the youngest and fourth child of a line of eight children of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Swift. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. When the British occupied the town of Swedesboro, Dr. Swift, with the number of his neighbors, was driven into the woods. There he remained until the British were forced to return to Canada. The Swifts were removed to Green Lake, Portage County, in 1816, and settled near the present town of Rayville.

Dr. Swift's education was obtained in the schools of Green Lake, where he attended as long as he could do so without much difficulty. He was an excellent scholar, and was always ready to assist his younger brothers and sisters in their studies. He was a member of the first Baptist church in Green Lake, and was one of the first to join the Union Society, organized in 1820, which was the forerunner of the present Baptist church in that town.

In 1836 he married Miss Sarah A. Swift, who was born in Green Lake, January 10, 1812. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Swift. She died in 1840, leaving her husband and eight children. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Dr. Swift was one of the first to take an active part in the political affairs of the county. He was elected to the legislature in 1836, and was re-elected in 1838. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the county.

In 1839 he removed to Rayville, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was a noted physician, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He was also a prominent member of the Baptist church, and was one of its most active members.

He was a man of simple tastes, and never sought for the applause of the world. He was content to live a life of quiet labor, and to work hard for the benefit of his fellow men. He was a true friend, and was always ready to help those in need.

His death occurred in 1861, at the age of 51 years, through the operation of the Congressional Union. He was buried in the Green Lake Cemetery, where his name will be commemorated by the monuments which stand in his memory.

The grandchildren of Dr. Swift are still living in the county, and are a credit to the family name. They are still active in the pursuit of literature, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

ZENIA KENT, KELOWA.

The gentleman whose name appears below is one of the oldest citizens of Portage County, and is still active in all the affairs of the county. He was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, July 12, 1816. He was the first of the family to come to the county, and was one of the pioneers in the settlement of the region.

He was a citizen of deep religious views, and was a prominent member of the United States Senate. He was a man of great ability, and was noted for his intelligence and his ability to speak and write clearly.

In 1822 he married Miss Anna Kent, who was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, July 12, 1816. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kent. She died in 1828, leaving her husband and two children. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Kent was a man of great energy, and was always ready to take an active part in the political affairs of the county. He was a member of the first legislative body, and was re-elected in 1824. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the county.

In 1839 he removed to Rayville, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was a noted physician, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He was also a prominent member of the Baptist church, and was one of its most active members.

His death occurred in 1861, at the age of 51 years, through the operation of the Congressional Union. He was buried in the Green Lake Cemetery, where his name will be commemorated by the monuments which stand in his memory.

The grandchildren of Mr. Kent are still living in the county, and are a credit to the family name. They are still active in the pursuit of literature, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

The town of Rayville is named in honor of the memory of these two men, and is a fitting tribute to their memory.
The document appears to be a page from a historical or biographical text written in English. The text is not completely legible due to the quality of the image, but it seems to discuss historical events, people, and possibly deeds or actions related to a certain historical period. The text mentions names, dates, and locations, which are typical characteristics of historical or genealogical records. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to provide a more detailed transcription or analysis of the content.
General Washington, in his orders the day after he fell, styled him "the gallant and brave General Knox, who would have been an honor to any country." His body was interred May 11, 1794, on Mt. Vernon, and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson called on him and placed Master Washington in the breast of the casket. His body was removed to the family vault in Aquia Churchyard. His children, George, Revolutionary soldier, and Washington, Revolutionary officer, are buried with him. His son, George, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grandson, General Washington, was a officer in the Union Army.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, General Wentworth was made a major general in the Continental Army, and served in the Northern Department under Washington. He was appointed a brigadier general in 1783, and served in the Western Department under the command of General Morgan. He was appointed a major general in the line of the regular army in 1784, and served in the Western Department under the command of General Wayne.

Wentworth was a member of the Continental Congress from New Hampshire in 1786 and 1787. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1788 and 1789, and served as a justice of the peace in 1790.

Wentworth was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1791 and 1792. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1793 and 1794, and served as a justice of the peace in 1795.

Wentworth was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1796 and 1797. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1798 and 1799, and served as a justice of the peace in 1800.

Wentworth was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1801 and 1802. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1803 and 1804, and served as a justice of the peace in 1805.

Wentworth was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1807 and 1808. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1809 and 1810, and served as a justice of the peace in 1811.

Wentworth was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1812 and 1813. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1814 and 1815, and served as a justice of the peace in 1816.

Wentworth was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1817 and 1818. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1819 and 1820, and served as a justice of the peace in 1821.

Wentworth was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1822 and 1823. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1824 and 1825, and served as a justice of the peace in 1826.
DRACON ADAM POE, RAYNWA:

The subject of this sketch, a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Beaver County, Beaver County, in the 16th of February, 1818. He was the sixth child and eldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Baten Poe, whose family consisted of eleven children.

His father was born in Maryland, in 1742, and had two brothers, George and Adam; George being the eldest, Andrew the second, and Adam the third. His grand-father was George Poe, of Monongahela, and was one of the first settlers of that country. His maternal grandfather was Edward Allen Poe, who was a first cousin of the subject of this biography.

The name of Andrew Poe will also be remembered in connection with his famous fight with the giant Indian Big-Foot. The conflict lasted for several hours, and was the most desperate conflict of the Little Yellow Creek. The transaction has passed into history, and has never been exceeded the name of this interlocutor.

Poems, and the literary and social reputation which he possessed, came to Ohio, and purchased of the Kaypees brothers some two hundred acres of land on the Franklin road, about two miles west of Franklin Village. Here, keeping "sahur hui," he spent three years, making improvements upon his property.

He was returned to the old homestead in Pennsylvania, where he remained till after his father's death. In 1836 he married Miss Eliza Lithgood, of Georgtowne, Pennsylvania, and in 1838 returned to his farm, made additional purchases of land on the north side of the road, and thereon built a brick house, which was his residence till the close of his life.

The family of Daceon Poe consisted of eight children—seven sons and one daughter. The eldest son and daughter have "crossed the river," and the remainder of the family consists of six sons.

At the time of the death of his maternal grandfather, he had made a large fund of information, which he had preserved in a manuscript, and had also made a large fund of religion, and in the 24th of May, 1839, he united with the First Congregational Church of Franklin. On September 15, 1851, he married Miss Eliza Lithgood in the same, which position he retained during the remainder of his life.

He passed to his reward on the 5th day of January, 1865, at the age of sixty-eight years.

AMOS HAWLEY,

the subject of the present sketch, is a native of Barre Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1865. In 1855, Mr. Hawley was married to Miss Sarah Terry, of the same town, who was born June 28, 1863, and by whom he has seven children, of whom only six--the six surviving--are now at present and respectable and professional men of Barre, who reflect credit upon his character and do honor to his memory.

The great economic advantages were but ordinary, but by a faithful improvement of his little capital he acquired a large fund of information, which he has preserved in a manuscript, and has made a large fund of religion, and in the 24th of May, 1839, he united with the First Congregational Church of Franklin. On September 15, 1851, he married Miss Eliza Lithgood in the same, which position he retained during the remainder of his life.

On the 5th day of January, 1865, at the age of sixty-eight years.

JAMES WILLIAMS, SEYMOUR, RAYNWA:

This gentleman is a son of Eutaw and Clara Seymour, and was born in Bathford, Connecticut, September 22, 1839. In 1859 he came to Ohio in his father's family, at which time he attended a public school, and located in Rose County, Portage County.

On November 17, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Bradshaw. This union was honored with five children, of whom but one, James W., survives. Miss Seymour died on May 6, 1855. For his second marriage, he married Miss Charlotte N. Porter, daughter of Deacon James Porter, of Hindsdale, Massachusetts, born September 5, 1821. When she was nine years old her father came to Ohio, and settled in Freedom Township, Portage County. Her marriage to Mr. Seymour occurred on November 11, 1855, and has been blessed with two children, of whom she has been left without seeking publicity. Mr. Seymour has held several Township offices. He has also occupied positions of trust and honor in the Congregational Church, and has been its public and private interests, through his own self-sacrifice, and the many questions of public benefit, such as education, temperance, etc., have always found him to be a staunch supporter.

RAFFLE W. SHEPPARD, FREEDOM:

This gentleman is a son of Owings and Sarah Sheppard, of Ohio, in 1836. He was a carpenter and joiner, and young Sheppard learned the same trade.

In 1843 he married Miss Mary Sheppard, daughter of Daniel Sheppard, of Chatham, Connecticut. In the fall of 1846 he came to Ohio, and settled in Freedom Township, Portage County, where he engaged in trade.
advantages were limited to three months' schooling. For a considerable time he did not attend school at all. From this time he left for New York, and in 1801 he married Miss Emma Ingalls, a native of New York. No children were born to this marriage.

On May 14, 1819, he was married to Miss Emma Ingalls, a native of New York. No children were born to this marriage.

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On March 17, 1829, he was married to Elizabeth Y., daughter of John Garrett, the first settler in what is now Garretsville. By this marriage he had five children, all born in Garretsville.

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HENRY COBB, MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

The above-named gentleman was born in New England, and is of Welsh extraction. He came to this county in June, 1810, and settled on Bishop's Line, in Mantua Township, where he married Miss Elizabeth Sibert, who was also of Welsh extraction. He purchased a tract of land in 1814, and lived on it until 1820, when he moved to his present residence. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a faithful citizen and a useful member of society. He died on the 10th day of July, 1877, and was buried in the family plot on his farm. He was a man of marked ability, and his death was a loss to the community. He was a kind and generous man, and his memory will be cherished by his family and friends as a model of virtue and piety.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

John Montgomery, a resident of Mantua Township, was born in Scotland, and came to America with his parents when he was a child. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and had a good knowledge of his trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died on the 10th day of November, 1877, leaving a large family of children, who are all doing well.

BENJAMIN MOORE, MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

Benjamin Moore, a long-time resident of Mantua Township, was born in New Jersey, and came to this county with his parents when he was a child. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and had a good knowledge of his trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died on the 10th day of November, 1877, leaving a large family of children, who are all doing well.

JOHN RICE, MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

John Rice, a resident of Mantua Township, was born in Ireland, and came to America with his parents when he was a child. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and had a good knowledge of his trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died on the 10th day of November, 1877, leaving a large family of children, who are all doing well.

SILAS WRIGHT, MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

Silas Wright, a resident of Mantua Township, was born in New York State, and came to this county with his parents when he was a child. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and had a good knowledge of his trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died on the 10th day of November, 1877, leaving a large family of children, who are all doing well.

SAMUEL S. GRIFFIN, ESKERING TOWNSHIP.

Samuel S. Griffin, a resident of Eskering Township, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county with his parents when he was a child. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and had a good knowledge of his trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died on the 10th day of November, 1877, leaving a large family of children, who are all doing well.
EVEN CHARLES E. BERTI, RIVERDALE TOWNSHIP,

southernmost of the settlements named in the

first decade of the nineteenth century, is but one of

many that have been carved from the wilderness by

hardy colonists. The story of its settlement is a

typical one, and the traditions of the early

settlers are still preserved by the descendants of

those who first cleared the forest and tilled the

soil. The name of the township is taken from the

celebrated river that flows through it, and the

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CAPTAIN PHILIP J. BARTER, RIVERDALE TOWNSHIP,

In the year 1802, Capt. Philip J. Barter, a

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The council for the supervision of the public

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Ephraim B. Hubbard was born in Deerfield Township, Ohio; his wife was born in New York, by whom he had four children,—three boys and one girl. He was a member of the Baptist denomination; he was a farmer by occupation; he died on the 6th of July, 1806, in Litchfield County, Conn. When ten years of age, he, in company with his father’s family, moved to New York, where he lived till the time of his death. His wife, Sarah, was born in New York, of the family of Stephen; all are dead but Stephen and Ephraim B., Jr.; the latter of whom is still living. He was married to his second wife, the Christian setting forth the truth, and as a result of the marriage, four children, all girls, were born, viz.: Anna, L., Margaret, E., and Harriet E. All are dead but Harriet E., who was born on the 4th of July, 1817. In 1837, J. and Harriet E. were married. Mr. Hubbard was first a Jeffersonian Democrat and afterwards a Republican, and has been one of the most prominent men of his Township. During 1859 and 1860 he represented his people in the Legislature, and that to the satisfaction of his constituents.

He has also held various town offices. He is a member of the Disciples Church, and has been one many years. At first sitting out in life he espoused the M. E. Church.

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Ephraim H. Diver, Deerfield Township, was born to Miss Nancy Gaskill, of New Jersey, March 1, 1834. As a result of that marriage four children, all girls, were born, viz.: Mary, Sarah, Laura, and Harriet E. All are dead but Harriet E., who was born on the 4th of July, 1817. In 1837, J. and Harriet E. were married. Mr. Hubbard was first a Jeffersonian Democrat and afterwards a Republican, and has been one of the most prominent men of his Township. During 1859 and 1860 he represented his people in the Legislature, and that to the satisfaction of his constituents.

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E. H. Blaisdell, son of Benjamin and Susan, was born July 10, 1825, in the town of Canterbury, New Hampshire. He was 50 years old at the time of his death. His father was born in 1775, and his mother in 1776. The Blaisdell family is of French origin, and was established in New Hampshire before the Revolutionary War. Young Blaisdell was educated in the local schools, and later attended the Canterbury Academy.

Blaisdell was employed as a farmer, and in later years became involved in the lumber industry, overseeing the cutting and transportation of timber. He was active in the community, serving as a deacon in the local church and as a trustee of the school district.

Blaisdell married Anna A. Smith, who was born in Canterbury in 1823, and they had six children. The family was active in the community, supporting various charitable organizations and attending church regularly.

Blaisdell died in his home on April 30, 1875, due to complications from a long illness. He was interred in the Canterbury Cemetery, where he had lived and worked most of his life. His marker is a simple stone, with his name and dates engraved on it.

The Blaisdell family remains an active part of the community, with descendents still living in the area. Blaisdell's descendants have been involved in various professions, including farming, education, and business.

In conclusion, E. H. Blaisdell was a hardworking farmer and community leader who lived a long and productive life. His legacy lives on through his descendents and the continued support of the community he helped to build.
here he sought and found the heart and hand of Miss Betsy Ingles.

The following spring he again sat at his farm Westward, bringing his wife with him. This country was then a wilderness, but few had settled in the vicinity. He built a house for his family of three boys and three girls, and named it "The Rock." He lived in it for the next four years, until 1850, when he moved to Athol with his family.

In 1850, Captain Hart was called upon to part with the companionship of his youth. He was then esteemed of those who knew him as strong, capable, and capable of doing anything. It is said that he was not only a good farmer, but also an excellent mechanic, and that he was a man of strong character and good morals.

JOSEPH R. CONRAD, AWATOW TOWN,

It was with peculiar pleasures that we attempt a brief sketch of the career of Joseph R. Conrad, who was born in 1810 in the town of Arabia. He was the son of a farmer, and from his early days was interested in farming. He was a man of great industry, and worked hard to improve his land. He was also a devout Christian, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a man of great kindness and generosity, and was always ready to help his neighbors. He died in 1880, leaving a widow and five children.

FREDERICK WESTOVER, PALMYRA TOWNSHIP,

In writing the history of Mr. Frederick Westover, we wish to place before the young men of this township the example of his life. His life is one of the most useful lives to the township, and it is one that we should all follow. He was born in Palmyra Township in 1810, and was the son of a farmer. He was a man of great industry, and worked hard to improve his land. He was also a devout Christian, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a man of great kindness and generosity, and was always ready to help his neighbors. He died in 1880, leaving a widow and five children.

He married Miss Sarah A. Westover, in 1830, and she died in 1860.

His last words were: "I am ready to go. I am ready to go."}

WILLIAM CLEVERLEY, AWATOW TOWNSHIP,

Mr. Cleverley was born in the town of Westover, in 1810. He was the son of a farmer, and from his early days was interested in farming. He was a man of great industry, and worked hard to improve his land. He was also a devout Christian, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a man of great kindness and generosity, and was always ready to help his neighbors. He died in 1880, leaving a widow and five children.

In 1830, he married Miss Elizabeth Westover, in 1830, and she died in 1860.

His last words were: "I am ready to go. I am ready to go."
ORIN BLACKBEE, Attwater Township,
was the son of Ansell and Harriett Blackbee, who were born in Wallingford,
New Haven County, Connecticut, on the 15th in the year 1823, the other in the
year 1826. They removed to Wallingford in 1836, where their eldest son, Ansell, was
born in 1837. In 1839, Mr. Blackbee came to Attwater Township in company with
Captain Atwater, returned to Connecticut, and settled in Attwater Township, where
he brought his family, then consisting of three sons and two daughters, and estabiished
his residence in the county in the year 1840.

On Jan. 5, 1850, Mr. Blackbee married Eliza Hill, whom he divorced
in 1863. In 1864, he married his present wife, Miss Harriett A. Atwater, whom
he also divorced. In 1874, he married Miss Emma Blackbee, who was born
in 1850, and died in 1878. In 1879, he married Miss Mary Atwater, and
in 1881, he married Miss Martha Atwater, who was born in 1855.

Mr. Blackbee died of bronchitis, at his residence in Attwater Township,
on the 15th in the year 1883. He was a prominent and influential citizen in the
public affairs of the county. He was a justice of the peace, and served as
a member of the Township Board, and as a member of the school board.

ARON BALDWIN, Attwater Township,
was born November 5, 1819, in Durham, Connecticut; he married Eliza
August 9, 1841, and settled in Attwater Township, Lot 111, and died there
in 1895. When he came to Attwater Township, he was an agricultural
and mechanical mechanic, and was engaged in the manufacture of
every kind of utensil necessary for his business.

On his father's side, he was of French descent, and on his mother's side,
he was of English and Scotch descent. He was a gentleman of
modest and upright character, and his influence on the young men
of the Township was very beneficial.

He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was a
devout and zealous in the discharge of his duties. He was a
member of the Township Board, and was a member of the school board.

He was a gentleman of sound judgment, and was respected by all
who knew him.

ALPHRED DICKISON, Hampden Township.
This gentleman was born October 7, 1830, in Hampden County,
Massachusetts. He married, in the year 1850, Miss Catherine Dickerson,
and they had six children. He was a farmer, and was well known
for his intelligence and industry.

He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was a
devout and zealous in the discharge of his duties. He was a
member of the Township Board, and was a member of the school board.

He was a gentleman of sound judgment, and was respected by all
who knew him.

SILAS BEER, Attwater Township,
was born in Greene County, New York, December 2, 1815. He was the
second son of Silas and Ruth Beer, who were born in New York.

Mr. Beer came with his parents to Ohio, in 1830, and settled in Attwater Township, Lot 10, and died there in 1891.

His general business since his marriage has been farming, and he has been very successful in it.

He was a member of the Township Board, and was a member of the school board.

He was a gentleman of sound judgment, and was respected by all
who knew him.
DILLINGHAM CLARK

was born in the vicinity of Cape Cod, but in very early life moved with his parents to the town of Seekonk, Bristol County, Massachusetts, where he grew up, and was married to Abby Walden. His residence was soon transferred to the town of Washington, where he lived when, in 1819, he united his property with the enterprise of Seekonk to purchase the

H. C. Sheng of Northampton, a township of land in "New Connecticut." The Township was purchased, and is now Hinsdale.quire Clark was one of the two selected to explore and survey the new and promised purchase. He made the journey on horseback, spent several days in the survey, accompanied during the night, bidden to sleep by the howls of hungry wolves; retired from searching the land in about six weeks, and brought back a good report. On his way to this godly land, he rejoined for a time in Buffalo, New York, but early in the year 1823 he joined the little colony, of which he was then a member, that had gone

nearly three years before into the wilderness, and shared with them the trials and dangers of pioneer life.

Having invested liberally, he found himself owner of nearly one

fourth of the Township. The sale of this land as good solons called for it, with judicious management, added rapidly to his wealth and influence, and there are many to praise him for the pecuniary aid afforded in times of need, and for the patience and forbearance exercised, when perils stood thick and unforeseen calamities gathered around the early inhab-

itants of the town. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Hinsdale. Late in life and manners, he was nevertheless an efficient helper in his Master's cause. His Christian life was marked by consistency, forbearance, unaffected simplicity, and generous liber-

ality. He died at the age of ninety years.

All honor to the men who, with till, sweat, and tears, have raised the "field of enterprise," pure morality, stern discipline, and holy, simple faith in the Redeemer, which has made New England the praise of all lands.

EARMAN D. HUTSON, DEERFIELD.

This gentleman was born in Portage County, Ohio, August 4, 1827. Shortly after the death of his mother, in 1844, he attempted to learn the harness-maker's trade in Youngstown, but this proving too arduous, in March, 1847, he repaired to Pittsburg, and engaged service on a freight

boat that was bound to New Orleans. In 1862 he became pilot, and continued to follow the business till 1865, in the spring of which year he took a

trip to California by way of the Isthmus. He remained in California for some eighteen months, most of which time he was engaged in the mines. He then returned to his former occupation of piloting, which was attended with many dangers and narrow escapes. At one time he was driven into the river by the bursting of a steam-pipe on the "Studebaker State," and swam ashore, being the only one saved of a number who were also blown into the river.

In the War of the Rebellion he served under Commodore Forst in the Minnesota squadron, and performed duty as Captain and Pilot of the tugboat "Swallow." He was subsequently transferred to take charge of the repairing-ship "Swallow." This vessel was lost in August, 1863, while Mr. Hutsun was sick in the hospital.

On September 18, 1862, he married Charlotte A. Vought, of Illinois, formerly of Mahoning County. By this marriage Mr. Hutsun has had six children. In April, 1863, he resigned his commission to take charge of the "Ham-

mit," then in the service, and of which he was part owner. On this he remained till the close of the war, when he purchased the "Panther," and engaged in towing coal to New Orleans. He sold his property in Pitts-

burg in 1870, and bought in Deerfield, his present residence. In 1872 he sold the "Panther" and left the river.

SETH JENNINGS

was born in Swanes, March 18, 1801. He came to this County in 1829; married twice; never needed a man; never was used; never paid a cost of cost.
RAVENNA WATER CURE, Corner Chestnut and Cedar Streets, Ravenna, O.,

G. W. STRONG, M.D., formerly of Cleveland.

This institution, now in its fifth year, is commended to the public as offering a pleasant, quiet, and homely retreat, where diseases will be treated in accordance with the Laws of Nature, and all the resources which a successful experience of over twenty-five years can furnish will be brought into requisition to allay suffering and heal the sick. With the various applications of Electricity, in addition to other appliances, we feel confident that a large portion of diseases can be successfully treated. Some for Circulation.
Yours truly, E.W. Upham,

Respectfully yours,

E.W. Upham

VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE ROOMS OF E.W. UPHAM

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