COMBINATION ATLAS MAP
of
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

Compiled, Drawn, and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys

By L.H. EVERTS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

1875
Dr. Homer E. Buckman, in subject of this sketch, was the son of
Melvill and Elizabeth Buckman, whose ancestry was Lancaster
County, Pennsylvania. He was born in Liberty, Trumbull
County, Ohio, January 29, 1808. His father and eldest brother
served in the war of 1812, under General Harrison. Young Homer's
advantages for education were limited, there being no free-school
system in his boyhood days. He attended about three months in
the old log school-house, and at the age of eleven left home, with a
small bundle of clothing and three dollars, to seek his fortune. He
removed as first to Tuscarawas County, and, after staying a week with
his brother, he walked to Newark, Hocking County, Ohio. There he
entered into an arrangement with Dr. Daniel Talon, since deceased,
and Dr. William P. Kitts, by which he was to attend their drug
store in consideration of the use of their library and medical instruc-
tion. At the expiration of a year he returned to Tuscarawas County,
and continued his reading with his brother for two years longer. In
the winter and spring of 1838-39 he attended lectures at Cincinnati,
following which he located in Tuscarawas, not yet twenty years of age.

In October, 1837, he married Miss Laura A. Wise, of Truroon.
Of these children, two are still living; the oldest having been
brought up in the Tuscarawas River. He, in 1827, at the age of eighteen
years, took his M.R. in medicine at Hocking Medical College in
1839. In response to the call of Governor Trumbull, he volunteered
for service in the field, he visited Pithington leading a few days after the
battle, and remained with the sick and wounded at that point, as well
as Port Davenport and Muhlenburg, until all were properly cared for.
On his return home, he was appointed one of thesuperintendents
of the 16th District, a position he held until the close of the Rebel-
lion.

He is a self-made man; practical and honorable in his business
dealings, and highly successful in his professional practice. He has
been fortunate also, in the accumulation of property, and enjoys the
wealth and esteem of the attached circle of his acquaintance.
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INTRODUCTORY

Amerindian youth was deeply stationed to honor of National history—campaign, battlefield, and administration are humilias; daily task; but local history of early times—the country’s resources and rank—an unknown story, requiring only to be told to be remembered. We have escaped from all existing records of the community history, but make three here for local interest and use. The settlement of each county has its own true history in the making of the country’s foundation and medical. Optimism optimal regarding the utility of this work, and mean the “dead past” should “be in the dead.”

In the evening of 1787, the inhabitants of Tuscawawas County were the Moravian missionaries and their families. A prominent list of those were John, Humphreys, and Fawcett, whose earliest dates are 1784 and 1786. These Indian villages were built upon the river Tascawawas, a mile and a quarter south of New Philadelphia; and in the town of Tuscawawas, seven miles farther down, in Clay Township, and near the site of the present town of the same name; and Holmes, a mile and a half southeast of Port Washington, in Holmes Township. In 1787, the townships, the country was peaceful and neutral among the Americans at Fort Pitt and the British at Detroit; the latter, in 1787, in the British and their Indian allies, by treaty and violence, forced them to abandon their homes and crops and go to Kentucky.

In the evening of 1787, about one hundred and fifty Moravian Indians were permitted to return to their valley homes, where dog divided into three parties, and, in scientific activity, began to gather up a store of their last crop of corn.

THE GNADENHUTTEN MASSACRE

Hanging was practiced and carried out against white families, and the whites began to settle more thinly. Many volunteer militia, led by Colonel Williams, marched towards the Moravian town, and arrived near the village of Gnadenhutten on the morning of March 2, 1788. In the morning they saw Indians loudly gathering men, and an armed party set out to over them. They found the Indians not armed, and, seeming them kindly, allowed them company among the branches.

About midday inside about thirty-three persons were informed into a骚扰, and they were murdered with no mercy. The men, women, and children were killed, and the property was destroyed.

Time passed; the whistles faded, and the Indians went to the river of the feast, until the ponies were sent to the town of the Gnadenhutten massacre. It is believed that New Philadelphia was established by John Adams, President, to satisfy military bounty claims, and was shortly before the great days of the United States. It was in 1784, a public act of the government, and was named for the United States.

The town also included, to John Rowland, who proceeded to lay out a town. In the evening of 1789 he served under his family, in company with John Hais, who erected the first house ever built in New Philadelphia. In 1809, a young Philip Murray, John Williams, Peter Cottle, George Leibinger, and Joseph Beck.

James Bingie and Christian Boshoff, two of the original owners of Beaver, first visited the Ohio in 1785. These two and a third, named Charles Bonn, bought part of a severe grant, owned by Nathaniel Bedloe, and sold to James P. Stuck, of New Philadelphia, being the United States agent.

TIME'S CHANGES

In a few years a navigable canal was started to the village site. Clinton, the last home in Tuscawawas of the Christian Indians, is a celebrated native of German lore. A high hill near was from the excellence of its natural scenery, and the scarcity of wagons was a cause of the opening of the first road to the west.

Let there be one spot here which calls the mind back to former scenes. Let us view it. We decidewidow’s southern destiny, following the main road; cross a stream, pass through a beautiful valley, and through a road to the right, over a small range of mountains, and go back to New Philadelphia.

David Humphreys was born about 1864, in Newbury, and departed this life 7th November, 1864, aged 80 years 7 months 2 days. This faithful servant of the Lord loved among the Tuscawawas Indians, as a missionary during the last thirty years of his life.

Some kindred band had placed the stone long since over the remains of him who sleeps there, October 7, 1864, a meeting was held by them remaining near, to erect a monument commemorative of the date of the death of 1787.

OHIO'S FIRST-BORN

In Tuscawawas County during the locust of the first white child born in the limits of the State. In the month of May, 1786, Eliza Graham arrived on the hills, and shortly after she was married to John Humphreys. A child was born to them in 1793, at the beginning of the new year, and named James; she lived long to enjoy the distinction, at Northfield, in Pennsylvania.

OLD FORT LAURENS

Near the town of Bolivar, Laurens Township, exist the remains of the first military post erected by the American Government in the State of Ohio. It consisted about an acre of ground on the west side of the river, and was built by a force of a thousand men from Fort Pitt, under General McDonald, during the fall of 1789, and left with a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, under Colonel Collins.

In honor of the President of Congress, the fort received the name of Laurens, and was intended to overthrow and repel the Indians to the south. They gathered nightly and annually, in January, 1785, and besieged the garrison until March, when, nearly starving for food, they massed the troops. The fort was finally abandoned, Angustine and Bly, and Henry White was one of the last men to leave it. From his notes the following extracts:

When the main army left fort Pitt, Captains Clark remained, with a small force of United States troops, to guard the mouth of the Mohican, and the fort was abandoned. They tried to take advantage of early cold weather, and had marched three or four miles when they were fired upon by a small body of Indians, of twenty or thirty strong, under the command of two men. Knowing his men to be unfit to fight the Indians in their own territory, he ordered them to return to their own, and to change havens, which, being properly executed, put the Indians to flight; and, after pursing a short distance, he called off his men and returned to the fort, thinking to return.

During the cold weather, the Indians about the fort kept concealed, and a party of seventeen men went out for fresh fare, not by the army, and lying forty or fifty shots from the fort. Near the bank of the river was a small island, big enough to hold a camp, and included on one side of the island, a part of the Indians came round on the other, and enclosed the woodspur, so that not one escaped.

The surrender of Fort Laurens, headed by McIntosh, reached the fort in safety, and brought needed relief to the garrison.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The first permanent settlement of Tuscawawas by the Europeans was made in 1800. From then till 1803 the settlers came in force; and building log-houses, clearing forests, and planting crops, they built the communities of the present day. A party had been sent out several preceding years to bring up the work, supporting the Indians to build the fort in such very cold weather. But on that fatal morning the Indians had encamped themselves behind the island; and no sooner had they arrived on one side of the island, a part of the Indians came round on the other, and enclosed the woodspur, so that not one escaped.

A section of provisions, headed by McIntosh, reached the fort in safety, and brought needed relief to the garrison.
LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT

Located being settled, the town was thus surveyed by John Wills of Someset County, Pennsylvania. On the 28th of April, 1848, John Kisty, donated to the county $100 worth of land, shown at norton, and hundred and sixty acres of land, and one black call, to the German, English, and Mexican societies, for cemetery purposes; and one lot each in the German and English, upon which to build school houses. Both the County and Mr. Kisty were the better financially for this grant. August 12, 1848, Philip Tracy, appointed postmaster, sold ten of these donated lots for public auction for a total of one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS

During 1847 a house built by George Litchinger served for the double use of hotel and court-house, the county being held there until the erection of a courthouse, a year or two later. This house was located on now is the corner of Broadway and Front Street.

In the year 1849 the first courthouse was erected. It was a log building, located near the center of the town, and served for the triple purpose of courthouse, county, and jail: the latter bearing a slumber-like exterior, which the present describes.

At the time when Hill surrendered, several persons were murdered on the Millstone, next Mount. Soon after, three Indians, required by laws, arrived at Gadsby. A. M. Case, captain of rangers, was requested to take them, and speedily accomplished his purpose. The people were almost frightened at the Indian murder; and when it was reported that Indians had been assisted and encouraged in New Philadelphia, a Capitol, Capital, court�� built, made of brick, and located upon the site of the old cash mill; and Henry Lott lived in a frame house near where the Lott Hotel stood in 1866. Of these four houses and the town of New Philadelphia then consisted, all were favorites for larceny and the wild west had always known it.

In the summer of 1849 the Rev. Christian Kohler arrived and built a house on Broadway, lower end, left the next day, and took the town. It has long since been removed. All of these five ditches, of both sexes, have long gone away and been told in their homes of rest. In the vicinity of town there were a few neat stables at this early period.

THE ROLL OF PIONEERS.

In the vanguard of that host of civilization came the "dark-horn hope" of pioneers. "This is not to say that, when they set out to live and die," the homestead pioneers. No building boards were to be found, and even corn was required and slain to cut their way through heavy timber, ferry over bridges built, by low and clear a path of steel, and then, with their neighbors help, until a town line. This was not a; the treaty for furnished guano and gas; the town of New Philadelphia, to a capital. A few miles, business and manufactures, in the town of New Philadelphia. The pioneer grumbles over the industrial, deadened the timber, broke up the great sward, allowed the small, and needed a filling in for their successors to grow the slowly and carry a goodly burden. But few can estimate the changes of a single lifetime.

In 1846, Mr. Brown, only of one, three, eight to sixty years old, who, born upon Ohio soil, had been a wilderness transformed into the happy homes of four million people.

Location of county seat.

The county has been chartered, and the city of New Philadelphia is the capital, having been incorporated by an act of the legislature, April 22, 1850. It is located upon a low elevated tract, and the first school-building erected by the two buildings, rivaling the most of the old frame of years; but now the people are still and incipient mankind, the pioneers of Tuscarawas County, be moved from oblivion and cherished on this printed page, a roll of titles to their memory?


Between the wars of 1832 and 1840, the present courthouse was erected in 1849, and several men left the race.

The present brick courthouse was erected in the year 1851, and completed in 1854. It presents a quaint appearance, with its square tower from each of its four sides, and crowned with a church-like steeple. It is valued for the present county business, and will doubtless soon give way to an accommodation based on the rights and needs of the people. A long row of significant office cabinets north and south, was opened within the courthouse, and now used for the courts.

THE ENGINE-HOUSE.

The most attractive feature to meet the stranger's eye in the Philadelphia, is the engine-house, erected in 1871, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. The building is treated, the lower story containing a new steam, the upper being used as a town-hall.

A FOUL MURDER AND AN EXECUTION.

September 16, 1855, the murder of Jonathan from Fiesco in Clay County—a boy named Carlisle—was shot down his rear and killed. The body was on its way to be held in the day, when James D. Donnell, at Tidewater, was a boy named James, was the first to reach the scene and fired the bullet to the body. He was no longer guilty of the crime by identifying a young man named Carlisle as the guilty party. Fiesco was tried in September, confessed his crime to Judge Taylor, and was executed December 21 on an elevation west of New Philadelphia, in a place now called Tidewater. The religious services were by Rev. R. S. Williams, the execution by Sheriff W. W. Hyde.

INITIALS.

Across this street runs Broadway; this was partly cleared. On this street Peter Gillette and George Leightinger had their store; the former had credited his uncle and posterior to the latter, and the latter had built the house on the old farm of which, with frequent stops, stand on the site on the opposite side of the Old Gray House. Christian Ross had built and sold a house on Water Street, directly shows the site of the Old Cash Mill, and Henry Lott lived in a frame house near where the Lott Hotel stood in 1866. Of these four houses and the town of New Philadelphia, then consisted, all were favorites for larceny and the wild west had always known it.

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INITIALS.
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIMES.

Dr. Samuel Stough was born in 1818, on the head-waters of the Monongahela, came to Ohio in 1836, and decided to stop in the vicinity of New Albany, from a distant, set out, made up of three or four rough log houses. The doctor came to New Philadelphia, in 1838, in company with Rev. Abraham Snyder, organizer of the first Lutheran congregation in the place. Rev. Snyder’s theological studies occupied three months, during which he also taught school. His first sermon in New Philadelphia was preached at night, in Stenger’s house. On their 2nd call on the 2nd of April, he called upon Dr. Stough. The church was then about twenty years old, and the number of members was about 400. Dr. Stough was elected church officer. The first Sunday-school, and the only one for twenty years to New Philadelphia, was formed by Mr. Stough, New Philadelphia.

The romance of white-eyes.

The daughter of Col. Willard, the Delaware, married Joseph Whitehouse. The pair lived happily till one summer’s day turned nasty with the advent of a beautiful woman, dark-haired in a profusion of black, beard, and other ornaments. A Delaware loved the white beauty; but in vain. Disgusted, and tired of life, he killed the moccasin-footed, and died in despair. He was buried in the Killer Whale, near New Philadelphia. The news, but not the body; Whiteye accompanied him to Fort Knox’s lonely earth-entrenchment. The wild and another mode permit. Whiteye was in game of sport when men upon the stranger, and attempted to keep her on her own.

She spang away, went toward the Delaware, and, disappearing in the eastern woods, was seen no more. The research space repressed, but to depast again, and—"whiteye" gave her life in industry and religion.

The history of New Philadelphia describes this woman as tall and dignified, amnified to wrap her black cloth about her and stand apart from the crowd and vanity of her people. She was the "best of the Indians" in the township, and believed she left her Delaware home.

AN EARLY TRIP TO MARKET.

J. W. Kohr, John Cahoon, and David Oberlin took steers from the Cleveland market. Kolpins, consisting of a bullock and large horned-beef cow, believed, and stood and rubbed with the nose. They knew the steer was already spoken for, and the cow with the opposite appearance. The cow which was standing above the finest current, and scarcely had the ground been reached

HUNTING LOST HORSES.

Noble Copley came from Cumberland, Maryland, to New Washington, on the Cuyahoga, at an early age. He brought with him a fine pair of horses, of which he was very proud. One morning the horses were found to be missing, so he left the boys "gigging" with the boys to be found. The horse was found in the woods, but the boys were not found. The horse was found again a few days later, and the boys were then located, and the horse was safely recovered.
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

In the only town where the women's work was cooking, sewing, preparing food, gathering and gleaning corn, meat, fish, and shoreline for use, it is customary to describe the houses, the streets, and the entire town. The houses were arranged in neat, orderly rows, each with a small garden in front. The streets were clean and the town was well lit. The town was visited by a doctor and a schoolteacher every week.

ISLE AND ISLE.

Diedrich Christy was a soldier in the war of Independence and a veteran of the American Revolution. He fought at Saratoga and in the Battle of Long Island. He died in 1800 and was buried in the local cemetery.

NATIONALITY AND CHARACTER OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

There were settlements of German, English, Irish, and Dutch origin. The German settlers were known for their hard work and their love of music. The English settlers were known for their farming skills and their love of the land. The Irish settlers were known for their tenacity and their love of the sea. The Dutch settlers were known for their trading skills and their love of commerce.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

In the year 1802, when Jesse Lingard and Christian Deardorff started their home on Beekman Island, New York, Pennsylvania, for the important Western Trade, their horses were used for the labor of the following winter. After weeks of travel these two men arrived at the headwaters of the Susquehanna, and camped on the bank of what is now known as Snyder's Lake. They started in the evening and were not seen again until the following morning, when they were discovered by the Indians, who were hunting them.

The wolves were very hungry, and they attacked the men, who were armed with muskets. One of the men was killed, and the other was wounded. The wolves were driven off by the Indians, and the men were able to return to their home.

EARLY DISTILLERIES.

The first distillery in America was established in 1653 by a Dutchman named Eliphalet Brankin. He distilled rum from molasses and sold it to the West Indies. The first commercial distillery in America was established in 1784 by Thomas Jefferson in Virginia. It was a small distillery, but it was successful enough to inspire other distillers to establish their own operations.

MUSTER-DAYS.

While the men formed a part of the militia, the law required a gathering once a year, on the organization of the County, by the New Philadelphia. It was a military drill, with the men being mustered to order, and then dismissed. The muster lasted until the end of May, and the muster book was returned to the state.
Fourth of July.
The firework display was quite breathtaking; multicolored lines, pyrotechnics were set off, a special display, dinner, and an abundance of treats. Later, politics gave the day a more serious undertone, and this continued until late into the evening.

Early Marketing.
The river's passage has directed the flow of commerce over what is known as the boundary of the county. From the earliest settlement, August 28, 1868, up to the development of Savannah, in 1734, the river was the main transportation route for goods and people. The early settlements were located along the river, and trade was facilitated by the ease of access to water transportation.

Financial Embarrassments.
In 1870, the banks in Savannah had to close due to the financial crisis in the country. The banks were unable to meet the demands of depositors and were forced to suspend operations.

Railroads.
Not until the railroad lines began to stretch their p and link Savannah to the rest of the country was a true sense of progress felt. The Savannah and Atlanta and the Savannah and Augusta railroads laid the foundation for the city's growth.

Scotchmen and the Black Band.
England and Scotland were important in the development of Savannah. The Scotch were known for their industriousness, and many Scots settled in Savannah, contributing to the city's development.

The Dover Furnace.
In 1856, the citizens of Savannah had established seventy-two thousand dollars and created the iron works, where iron was smelted and then cast into various forms.

General Statistics.
Metallic materials, such as iron and steel, are essential to modern society. Savannah, like many other cities, has a rich history of metallic production, and the city is home to numerous steel mills and factories.

Social and Vital.
In these times, Savannah stands as an example of what can be achieved through hard work and dedication. The city's residents, like many others, are committed to preserving the city's history and culture.
and institutions here. With the greater part of her population upon her farms, and shield from the inclemencies of nature, there is a tendency to measure of life and a balanced mortality is excellent. China is men and the paramount influence of the church, school and church is fully honored. The summer green hills and delightful valley of this beautiful section of our State are loco of a social people, whose vital air is to increase its worldly store and keep the children in height their homes.

EDUCATIONAL.

As the New England colony was the cradle of the American institutions, the Western bookmen speedily in the erection of the native colleges—the real leg and school board. Education was confined in few churches. Male teachers were employed, and under was accomplished in a variety of way, the instruction and patient work of common school teachers. The movement was not unaccompanied, but for all time when the Legislature enrolled Section 20 of such schools toward providing a general fund for education.

Ohio's first efforts for schools were embodied in an act of June 13, 1817, entitled "An act in favor of the education and support of common schools," followed, February 5, 1825, by a law to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools, and January 20, 1827, "An act to establish a fund for the support of common schools." The system is now wonderfully assisted. In a few years the new survey, the early schools and teachers are not written, and this column is more especially intended as statistic.

The school teacher of the State School Commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1854, was obtained the following.

STATISTICS OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

The amount of money on hand September 1, 1853, was $60,772.49. The grand total of all sources received as of hand for year ending August 31, 1854, was $152,113.88. Amount paid during the year was $150,424. The grand total of expenditures during the year was $157,582.75. The balance on hand at last year's date was $87,840.35.

The number of schools, districts, and villages is one hundred and forty-three. There were one hundred and twenty-three schools, and thirty-nine in attendance. The total number of school rooms is 1,200.

The number and kinds of teachers required to be in the schools is 112. The average wages of the teachers is $434.40. The number of books enrolled in 1854 is 4,680. Total enrollment of school age, 16,700. The average daily attendance based on monthly enrollment is 154. School boards have eleven persons present to make their old houses and other schools and classrooms, and by bringing teachers into full conformity. County Boards have prescribed a list of books, printed books, willing to give their dues to what they give the public school of this County above a fifteen upon the grand list of 1855.

POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Ohio entered a part of the Northwest Territory, under the jurisdiction of Arthur St Clair, from July 3, 1793, when the first civil government was established, and till 1803, when a State convention assembled, by authority of an act of Congress, at Cincinatti, and, November 26, 1803, entitled and signed a constitution of State government. It was never returned to the people, but lost out of the Ohio convention Ohio became a State. In 1798, July 27, Washington County was formed by provisions of law, in 1819, December 9, 1820, Franklin was formed by the same party in the same manner. Washington was formed, March 8, 1820, from the two preceding counties. In February 8, 1820, Tuscarawas was formed by Congress and organized as a separate county.

The first election for member of Congress was held June 27, 1830, to elect one member for two years, during the 6th of March post. Second member of Congress, when elected, elected, filled the office till 1833.

John R. Cushman was Treasurer first Representative in Congress, from 1843 to 1849. Twelve years elapsed, then William Frink, of the same county, filled the position from 1863 to 1871.

Nelson N. Southwell is the present Representative from the Thirty-third Congressional District, composed of Canton, Tuscarawas, and Warren, in the General Assembly of Ohio, in 1873, Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas are represented in the Senate by John C. Pinder; in the House of Representatives, Edwin C. Lewis, of United States, and G. N. Lincoln, represented Tuscarawas County.


Jefferson County is held in Tuscarawas, September 11; common pleas court convenes on February 1, May 15, and October 15, at New Philadelphia. The Probate Judge of the county is William S. Seaver, of the County seat.

COUNTY OFFICES AND PRESENT OFFICERS.

The office of Auditor was created at the session of 1803 and 1804. Price in 1846, period the duties were performed by the Constables, and their clerks. The Auditor was elected annually until 1824, and since then biennially. The County Treasurer was first appointed by the County Commissioners, but January 27, 1827, when the act establishing for the education and support of common schools. In Collector there were many changes. From 1805 to 1817 the office was abolished, and the Treasurer was required to collect the taxes. County Commissioners were appointed by legislative act of State, February 5, 1835, the power of apposition residing in the county court. Prior to that period, the county court was the legal body to hold the township elections.

On January 21, 1805, the Commissioners were required to appoint a sheriff from March 12, 1825. From that date till March 11, 1840, the office was filled by election; at the latter time the township elections were removed.

County Recorder's office filled by Judges of Court of Common Pleas till 1840, and elected by the people for terms of years. County Surveyors appointed by the recorders.
reviled, entailed the contest united. At every call for war a varying effort was put forth. At first the men went of their free will; then raising mustering and stirring appeals went beyond, inciting to a soldiery men, and them, family, notes, family, army, free, family, inciting to the freed men's enrollment. The freed men, the kind husband, and the dashing men enlisted in the ranks, and recruiting one more recruited handbooks to them as they manned proudly away, and the battle line substantiated many a heart, and once were men were free a fire-place never to be filled again. Reversed interest and their country's cause. Blood-posted....

FIELD WORK.

The 8th Regiment went west in February, 1862, to guard duty at Petersburg; entered active under Holloway; thence to the heart of Misissippi's back to the boy aged boys of Jef ferson and Carita, where they never landed and freely west. At Jef ferson, seventy killed and wounded mount their steed's fighting attack; among their final flowers, a small citizen of New Philadelphia, and at Carita, their terrible assault; their roll of honor was inscribed by the loss of not under one hundred men. Now came the charge at Jackson. The foot and thousand brigades of Crocker's division....

In November, 1863, the 8th massed through Kentucky, under Nelson, to Nashville, Tenn., to Sports and Gettysburg. They moved with速度 to the Ohio, then back to Mass., where, on Stone River's battle, they lost twenty-five killed and one hundred and thirty wounded; then down to Chattanooga.

At CHATTANOOGA.

At dawn of day on the 10th, the 8th Regiment moved off fast, the rolling hills being broken by spattering snow; increasing, they swelled into one long, continuous roar, interlarded by the heavy hums of a man's voice. On the left, the Union troops advanced; in the right, they slowly halted their lines. At two of the afternoon the 8th formed into the order, whose fires, by day, igniting, by the sunset, blazing furiously. laurels. Smaller.... Paul.... McClean. Bush and McClean are proprietors. J. A. Northcutt is the editor. Circulation one thousand copies. Politically, independent.

The "Tennessee Centennial" was established at 907 Philadelphia Street, 1862, by J. W. Wilson, editor and proprietor. It passed into the hands of H. A. Pittenger & Co. on December 18, 1862, who removed the printer to Ushersville and Davidson, March 10, 1863. In August, 1863, the plant was purchased, and the office became the property of William & Company, who continued its publication until February 20, 1872, when it was taken into the hands of the "Tennessee Centennial" Printing Company of Ushersville and Davidson (incorporated February 3, 1872), by whom it is now published. W. A. Pittenger is editor and business manager.

The "Tennessee Centennial" began existence under the proprietorship of James Brooks, in 1863. It is a weekly, passed into other hands, and went down.

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding column will be found many points of interest, evidences of what might be written by a lover of the past. The history has aimed at gathering up the scattered fragments of facts pertaining to a section. We acknowledge the services of Mr. Scroggins, Green, Judge Patrick, C. Brown, and many others; and while these testimonies will be valued by critical eyes, we hope that they will proved to their impressions.

We have only this to add, that this is an index to Tennessee's 'estate's early tales and later romances. Their citizens are worthy and industrious; laws in war, in revolutions, and settings a notable example of making aelgnes and direct morality, they claim their place in the foremost ranks of Ohio's heritage.
Bucks Township

Bucks Township was originally included in Salem, from which it was struck off and made a distinct township in 1731, and the earliest record for sale is held to be the house of John biologist in 1734. The town of Newtown, situated in the eastern corner, was

BUCKS TOWNSHIP

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The township of Franklin and its origin dates back to 1804. It was the last-formed township in the County, and was originally included within the boundaries of Lawrence. The early settlers along the course of Sugar Creek, elsewhere in the Township. The Sullivan's were the first to settle, and in 1818, they established their homestead on Sugar Creek. The first white settlers included John and Sarah Franklin. In 1820, they purchased the 1,500 acres of land from the tribe, and cleared the land for their new homestead.

The first Baptist Church was organized in 1825, and the first school was established in 1827. The first grist mill was built in 1830, and the first store opened in 1835. The first newspaper, the Franklin Observer, was established in 1850. The town was incorporated in 1870, and the town hall was built in 1875. The first railway arrived in 1880, and the town became a major center for commerce and industry.

Franklin is located in the southern part of the state, and is bordered by the Ohio River to the east. The town is known for its beautiful scenery and mild climate. It is home to several parks and trails, including the Sugar Creek Nature Reserve and the Franklin Park Trail.

The town is also known for its rich history and cultural heritage. The Franklin Local History Museum is located in the historic town hall, and features exhibits on the town's history and culture. The town also hosts several annual events, including the Franklin Fall Festival and the Franklin Winter Festival.

Franklin is a great place to live, work, and play. With its beautiful scenery, mild climate, and rich history, it is a great place to call home.
Of early settlers, there were three in Garden Township in 1850, viz., Jacob Brosterhous to Elizabeth Church; Charles Montau and Eben Church to Elizabeth Monroe and Samuel Vermillion, respectively. The oldest invented, outside of New Philadelphia, was built by John Beak, at Taft, in 1811. The oldest built by blossoms was supplied by Robert Sterrett. Charles Henry, by interview, explained a ferry at Garden in 1852. The first Justice of the Peace in Garden Township were Abraham Abell and James A. Ebin, sworn on September 10, 1854; Christian Huley, December 10, 1816; Solomon Oliver, 1817; and Abraham Shouse, in July of 1817. John Metz was elected in 1826 as the first road and New Philadelphia, and was three days in making George Bluff from the town to his entry, ten miles up the river. The road had no termites, and the parties for some distance worked through the river's bed. Daniel Kuylen says that for years the attention of citizens was scarcely accepted in their cleaning and travel. It was then that the county's western boundary. New builders built the river at several points.

**NEW PHILADELPHIA.**

Geographically the county seat must find a part relation in the county history. Berlin's location on the hillside, and religious propensities show the liveliness and fertility. In 1833 we find the hamlet already blown and eighty-one acres, that portion of the west square, to Isaac Hopkins, who laid out the town in the autumn. Twenty-eight years have since been made.

A list of early settlers has preceded.

George Leainger built his house, and opened a tavern, June 7, 1838, at the northeast corner of Main and Forest streets, where the first post was erected. It was used for a church and school.

Abner was started in 1819. The town grew slowly. In 1819 there were over the door, houses, and the number of the population. The log structure was replaced by the stone.

In 1846 William Allen opened a public house, while the family has been more than 120 years. George Bowers bought on the first flood of gold. Peter Cramer store-room, and Peter Wills sold off.

Religious services were conducted at intervals by Rev. John Bartlett and Jacob Elkmine. In 1846 the church and school started.

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In 1846 William Allen opened a public house, while the family has been more than 120 years. George Bowers bought on the first flood of gold. Peter Cramer store-room, and Peter Wills sold off.

In 1838, 1839, and 1840, Abner built the first school and schoolhouse. It was then that the county's western boundary. New builders built the river at several points.

The town was about 200 acres, and the number of the population was about 400.

In 1846 the population increased rapidly, and the town was incorporated. The first house was erected in 1852, and has been remodelled twice. The city has a fine jail, built in 1871. The jail is a quarter mile of walls, with iron cells. It is surrounded by the contractor. The cell was completed in 1871.

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This is a list of the early settlers in Berlin. James Ebin, who built the first school and schoolhouse, was one of the early settlers. He built the first school and schoolhouse in 1826, and the second in 1829.

**LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.**

The boundaries of Lawrence in 1819 took in the large tract now forming Waynes, Franklin, Lawrence, Sandy, Fairfield, and northern parts of Gooden, Dover, and Sugar Creek. The first settlement was at the mouth of the Tuscarawas and its early settlers.

The first post office was established here in 1819, and its early settlers.

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OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Oxford Township first connected the former town of Oxford, Perry, and Washington, and the rural north of Salem, Clinton, and Road. It now constitutes the southwest corner township in the 2nd Township. An election at the dam was held at the house of John Cowan. Among the early pioneers of the township were David Darby, Timothy, Caleb, and Caleb Nichols; the latter came from New Jersey in 1814, and bought nineteen hundred acres of land. Before the land was settled in 1818, the road from Oxford to the town of Darby, was made by him. In 1820, in the year Michael Williams, was made by him. He was a native of New Jersey, and was the first Puritan to settle in the township. The first postmaster was Enoch Williams, in 1815, and the second postmaster was William White.

William B. McCullough was appointed postmaster in 1815, and held the office until 1825. He was a native of New Jersey, and was the first Puritan to settle in the township. The first postmaster was Enoch Williams, in 1815, and the second postmaster was William White.

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RUSH TOWNSHIP.

In 1808 the township of Rush was formed. In 1809 the northern part of the township was cut off to form Rush Township. In 1810, another town was formed, including the southern part of Rush Township. The township was named after Rush Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

The people of Rush Township were primarily farmers, with a few craftsmen and traders. The township was known for its gristmills, sawmills, and blacksmith shops. The main industries were farming, logging, and woodworking.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Salem Township was named for the city of Salem in Virginia. The town was founded in 1810 and was the first seat of government for Harrison County. The town was located on the north bank of the Ohio River.

The town was originally a seat for the county government, but was later moved to Wheeling, West Virginia. The town was known for its sawmills and gristmills, and was a center for the milling and shipping of wheat and flour.

The town had a small population, but was an active trading center for the surrounding area. The town was also a stopping point on the Ohio River for travelers and traders, and was a hub for the transportation of goods.

The town was abandoned in 1830, when the town of Wheeling was established. The town is now a ghost town, and is known for its abandoned buildings and dead-end streets.
SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Creek was settled from Lancas...
WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

Warwick began to be known as a township April 3, 1819; it formed a part of Seneca for some time. It was only settled, and its pioneers were brought over into close association with the Iroquois. Indians still to a certain extent were here; many长期 journey for fishing, salt, and soap; and of mothers following the fishing trails for the food of their descendents, visiting and visiting the children till their departure; of nightly visits by continually waning to the harem; and attacks upon the natives; of parties from reports of Iroquois incursions.

The health resulting from free intercourse with nature, the town set upon the chase, the desire to travel and live where there is a physical and natural strength whose possession was due to make the life a happy one. Seventeen was the first settler in Warwick, and an enemy was made by him near the center of the township; in making the first crossing in 1819. Lewis Robinson came over-eastern, and covered a mile on the side of Tracton. John Z. Bouchard jointed forces with Robinson; went out himself and made a small settlement in 1821. John Charles came with his party, and entered his quarter section. Tracton brought out one family in the following year. The villages was yet for shelter till some more money could be made. Halls, Chenowith, and Chenowith were not far to go to make a small settlement; and in a short time it became a town.

The first school in the township was run in 1812. The second and third terms were Joseph Bouchard and Thomas Knapp in 1814. Mr. Jones and Abram Kinsey were among the early settler near Tracton. Bouchard lived on a farm near the village. Joseph Finney, swearing never to set and teasing them out, had the first appearance in the country. At one time or another the children had themselves entertained in getting the pastures for the school. The Hollings, the Bouchards, and the Bouchardsons, and also lived in a house for a market and milking of dairy.

There was but little married life in the township, and that was short-lived.

Tracton, west of the river, was not till the end of the 18th century.

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PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

THE UHRICH FAMILY.

MICHAEL UHRICH, (t)
with whom we begin this narrative, was the proprietor of the Ulrich family in Tuscarawas County. He was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1735. He was twice married, first in 1772, to Catherine Borroway, by whom he had eight children. He became a widower the first time in December, 1774. He married the second time to Susannah C. House. He was confined in his youth at Hebron, Pennsylvania. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to what is now Urichville in 1804, and entered some fifteen hundred acres of land.

Mr. Michael Urich was the one to whom belongs the honor of laying out the town of Ulrichville, and from him it took its name. He was engaged in a variety of occupations. He carried on the farming interest, dealing largely in live-stock, conducted a general mercantile business, and after many years kept what was known as the Ulrich Hotel. He became a widower the second time on June 21, 1818, and died as such August 14, 1817, and was buried at Gideon Hill on the 16th of said month. He was the builder of the first grist and saw-mill in Ulrichville. It stood on the site of the present one, owned by Messrs. Haskin & Huston, and was erected in 1806. He was a man of great energy of character, and admirably adapted to be a pioneer.

"These Western pioneers in impalpable flesh, With their ten hardy sons were understood; Mid nature's now and wilder sons they dwelt, And fought wild men and beasts for every foot of land."

Of his eight children the names of only five are now at hand: Hannah, Catharine (Kitty), John, Jacob, and Michael.

He was a man of great energy and perseverance, was kindly and benevolent towards meritorious objects, and was a valued citizen.

JACOB UHRICH, (t)
son of Michael Urich, was born in Pennsylvania, August 2, 1783, and came with the family to Ohio in 1804. His wife was Ann Maria Demuth, and was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1796. He had ten children, whose names were: Rosannah, Polly (Mary), George, Benjamina, Susannah, Jacob, John, Nancy, Joseph, and Caroline. John died in infancy, and George at about the age of ten.

Rosannah married George Rose, of Harrison County, Ohio, and is now deceased.
Polly (Mary) married John Welsh, of Ulrichville. She deceased in 1855.

Benjamin married Dianah Sorter, of Ohio, and now resides in Missouri.

Susannah married Simon P. Blickenderfer, of Tuscarawas County. Deceased.

Nancy was born December 10, 1822, and married Joseph Wallace, of this County, December 28, 1841. Has had two sons and two daughters.

Joseph died February 4, 1842; his wife, on February 5, 1840.

JACOB UHRICH, (s)
son of Jacob Urich (s), was born in Ulrichville, October 8, 1800. He was raised partly upon a farm and partly in a mill, and, at the age of fifteen, took charge of his father's farm and carried it on under his direction. On March 19, 1845, he married Miss Rosannah C. Knox, daughter of Joseph Knox, of Tuscarawas County. Miss Knox was born near Tren porn, in this County. The following is his family record: Joseph F., born October 12, 1847; Mary L., born June 30, 1861; Emma, born September, 1859; died in 1861; Allen May, born February 10, 1867. Mary married John B. Diersen, of Harrison County, Ohio; Joseph married Marcia Burkhard, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

In 1881, Mr. Jacob Urich, in company with his eldest brother, Jonas, purchased of his father's estate the grist-mill, and ran it till 1882, when it was sold. Subsequently, the brothers, Jacob and Joseph, were associated together in the mill for about a year. Mr. Urich resides upon a farm in Rush Township, upon which he settled in 1824. For some ten years he served as Trustee Trustee, and as School Director for a period of nearly twenty years. In politics Mr. Urich is a Republican.

JOSEPH UHRICH
was born in Ulrichville, May 9, 1827. He was reared on a farm. At the age of eighteen he began to deal in live-stock, which business he has followed more or less up to the present time.

On May 21, 1840, he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Dalton, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Dalton, of Tuscarawas County. Miss Dalton was born in the County, February 26, 1828. Mr. Urich has had six sons and two daughters,—one son dying in infancy. Their names are: Rosannah C., born June 30, 1833; Emma W., born January 1, 1835; Benjamin W., born August 15, 1835; Carrie, born March 1, 1838; Charles W. and Frances W., twins, born March 2, 1835. ——Clarence died August 27, 1832; Edward T., born July 20, 1835; and Frankly, born February 4, 1869.

The eldest son, E. W. Urich, has been engaged for the past three years as clerk in the Pomeroy & Merchants Bank of Ulrichville.

Among the positions of trust that Mr. Urich has held in the township may be mentioned those of Trustee and Treasurer, the latter of which he held for some five years. When the Whig party was in existence he was an adherent to its principles; he is now a Republican.

CATHERINE UHRICH, youngest daughter of Michael Urich, Sr., was born in Little, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1872. She was twice married: first, to Godfrey Hugg, by whom she had four daughters: Susan, Doreth, Elizabeth, and Mary. Mr. Hugg was a very highly educated man, spoke four languages, and was one of the best judges of the Common Pleas Court of Tuscarawas County. Mrs. Hugg's second husband was John Andrews, whom she married in February, 1824; notice at the head of John Andrews.

MICHAEL UHRICH, (b)
youngest child of Michael Urich (s), was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1784. His wife was Mary Bailey, of Tuscarawas County. She was a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The following were their children, all born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio: Lydia, born May 25, 1818; married Toler Buck; had five children. Died in July, 1865.

William, born April 4, 1815. His first wife was Miss Catherine Huston, daughter of Alexander Huston, an early settler of this county. Had four children. His second wife was Miss Susan Myers, of Ulrichville. Had six children by second wife. He now resides in Van Wert County, Ohio.

Lydia, born October 15, 1806. She never married.

Daniel, born February 4, 1825. Died at the age of three.

Mary, born August 2, 1826; married on October 31, 1849, to Edward A. Parrish, of Ulrichville. He had three sons and two daughters: James H., born August 20, 1849; Horace M., born January 7, 1841; Edward H., born July 27, 1854; William H., born November 29, 1856; Alonzo, born July 20, 1859.

Sarah, born May 14, 1836; married Robert Goodwin, May 4, 1847.
The family record is as follows: Mary A., born September 18, 1840; John B., born August 20, 1838; Laura M., born January 16, 1837; Allen, U., born May 10, 1836. Mr. Gehrke is a native of Washington, Pennsylvania, and was married October 30, 1814. Settled in Uhrichville in 1846.

For some thirty years he followed the tanner's trade, but for the last fifteen years he has been engaged as a painter. In politics he is a Republican.

GEO. W., born October 4, 1829; married Adeline Brown, of Uhrichville. Has had three sons and two daughters. He is a blacksmith by trade, and lives in McLean County, Illinois.

ELIAS UHRICH

was born in Uhrichville, May 6, 1822. For the greater part of the time he was employed at the tanner's business, till he was twenty-two years of age. He subsequently, without any previous instruction, took up the carpenter's trade, and, by the aid of such tools as he was able to obtain, coupled with his own efforts, learned the same. He has followed it for the past twenty-one years, and is a superior workman in his trade.

On April 27, 1841, he married Miss Catherine Latke, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1822. Has had a son and a daughter: Oscar W., born March 1, 1865; Minnie, born December 8, 1866.

CAPTAIN EDWARD A. PARRISH

the present Mayor of the village of Uhrichville, was born in Chester-town, Maryland, December 25, 1834. Came with his parents to Ohio in 1841. Was married to Miss Mary Uhrich (already noticed) on October 31, 1860. Has had three sons and two daughters. Three years in the late war, entering as First Lieutenant and coming out as Captain.

THE COLLIER FAMILY.

Early in the history of this country three brothers, Daniel, William, and John Collier, emigrated from England. This was supposed to have been a short time before the Revolutionary war. They landed in New York, and there separated. William went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Daniel remained in New York City; and it is supposed that John went South, first to Virginia, and subsequently to North Carolina, where he had a family and spent his life.

At their separation in New York they lost every definite trace of each other, and up to the present time the families have never been able to make a satisfactory connection of the links of their genealogy.

In Clark County, Ohio, is a considerable community of Colliers, who trace their descent from John Collier, of North Carolina, and a partial history of this branch of the race will be found in the Illustrated General Atlas of that County.

The family for whom this sketch is prepared runs back their line of descent to

WILLIAM COLLIER, (a)

who located in Philadelphia. This William Collier married a French lady, who came to America about the time that Lafayette came over, during the Revolutionary war. Her name is now known. The fruits of this marriage were two sons, William and Daniel, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, all born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The younger brother, Daniel, was lost at sea, and nothing was ever heard either of him or his crew, or vessel.

Mrs. William Collier, after her husband's death, moved to Reading, Pennsylvania, and there, with her two daughters, engaged in the millinery business. Her daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Mr. Jesse Smith, a silversmith. Mrs. married George Stover, a hatter by trade.

WILLIAM COLLIER, (b)

eldest son of the subject just noticed, married Miss Elizabeth Heckman, a native of Germany. She was brought to America when quite young; she was the daughter of Mathias Heckman. The marriage took place in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Mr. Collier was a hatter by trade. His family consisted of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, whose names were William, Joseph, Mathias, Daniel, Richard, John, and George; Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Catherine. Of these, Daniel, George, Richard, and Catherine are deceased.

MATHIAS COLLIER, third son of William Collier, and grandson of William Collier, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, January 3, 1800. His parents being poor and the family large, the boys were compelled to go out to work, an early age, and the greater part of Mathias's boyhood and youth was spent upon a plantation in work with the slaves. When he was twenty years old he was indentured as an apprentice to the hatter's trade, and remained such until he was twenty-one.

On May 30, 1821, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann R. Adams, of Hagerstown, Maryland. His family has numbered two sons and two daughters: Edward B., Henry A., Mary Ellen, and Ann. The last died in infancy.

In the summer of 1844, Mr. Collier emigrated to Ohio, and, passing the winter in Mansfield, located at Canal Dover in the following spring, when he resided for ten years, engaged in a variety of business. A part of the time he worked at the plowman's trade, and was also for a time in the employ of the mill company, as purchaser of produce.

In 1845 he removed to Uhrichville, where, after a continuous five years in the mill company, he opened a tin-shop, and carried on the business for some fifteen years, a part of the time being engaged with his brothers-in-law, Samuel R. Adams.

For nine years he served this township as Justice of the Peace. During this period, there being no lawyer in Uhrichville, Mr. Collier was compelled to transact a large portion of the business of the township, not only drawing deeds, mortgages, wills, etc., and on numerous occasions was called to act as attorney in matters of litigation. Although he was never formally admitted to the bar, yet by private reading he had acquired a considerable knowledge of the principles of the law, and rendered efficient service both as a pleader and counselor.

In the spring of 1851 he was appointed United States minor agent at what was then the Sunbury and Indiana Railroad, now the Pittsbugh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and served in that capacity nine years. In the spring of 1870 he was honored with the office of Mayor of Uhrichville, and held the position two years. For the past three years he has been Trustee of the township. He was formerly a Democrat, but has been sitting with the Republican party since its organization. In 1838 he was delegate to the Free-Soil Convention at Pittsburgh that nominated John P. Hale for President. He is now turning his attention to legal matters in the office of L. C. Bell, Reitz, Uhrichville.

EDWARD S. COLLIER,

the eldest son, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, September 20, 1838. He learned the tanner's trade when a boy, and has followed the same for the most part ever since. He served three years in the late war as Second in the Ohio Independent Light Artillery. April 26, 1856, he married Miss Melinda S. Thompson, daughter of Isaiah Thompson, of Uhrichville. Miss Thompson was born in Carroll County, Ohio. He has had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Collier opened a tin-shop and store in Uhrichville in 1856, and has continued the business to the present time. A view of his business place will be found among the illustrations of this work.

HENRY A. COLLIER,

the youngest son, was born in Canal Dover, studied law with his uncle, Judge Pres. Collier, in Pittsburg, and is now a prominent lawyer of that city.

MARY A. COLLIER

was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, married Joseph Bekey, and lives in Franklin County, Ohio.

THE OTIS FAMILY.

With the material now at hand, the genealogy of this family can be traced back five generations. We begin with

ROBERT OTIS,

who came from Ireland to America about the year 1700, and settled in Massachusetts. His father, originally from England, came to America some years previous, but returned to the old country, and located in Dublin, Ireland, for the purpose of educating his children.

When Robert was about fifteen years old, he was playing upon the
sea-shore, and a man came along in a little boat and asked the lad if he would not take a ride. Robert accepted the offer, but the man instead of taking him where he said he would, rowed him to a vessel bound for America. He was placed on board and brought over, and was bound out to a butcher for the payment of his transatlantic passage.

At sixteen years of age he went to the Revolutionary war, and was a special friend of General Washington. At one time, to save being taken prisoner by the British, he deserted to their ranks, and soon deserted back again, bringing with him a valuable white horse which he had stolen from John Bull, and which he presented to General Washington. He was advised by Washington to go home, as he had done enough for his country; if the British should catch him they would kill him. He went home, but of his own accord returned in two weeks, and served through the war as a journeyman. After the war he became a sailor. Once during a terrible cold storm, being ordered by the captain to go down into the hold, he refused, saying "that it was his duty to see that the ship would reach its destination." He held on to the hulk through the pitiless beating of the tempest, during which his fingers were so frozen that he lost them all. For his act of gallantry he was made captain of the vessel in place of the former captain, who was discharged for the cowardice of his course.

Mr. Robert Otis, Sr., lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and fifteen years. At the age of one hundred he lost his right, and was blinded for ten years. His sight then returned, and for the last five years of his life he could read with the use of spectacles.

STEPHEN OTIS was a major on General Warren's staff at the battle of Bunker Hill, and when General Warren fell the command fell upon Major Otis. He was taken prisoner, and upon an exchange of prisoners, the British command treated the Americans with a friendly reception. He was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He was married in 1851, to a clergyman's daughter, by whom he was fathered. His wife was Miss Mary Stowell, whom he married in 1781. She was born in Vermont in 1770. His children were: John, born in 1782; Edward, born in 1784; Joseph, born in 1786; John, born in 1788; Ann, born in 1790; Samuel, born in 1792; Jabez, born in 1791; Elisha, born in 1793; and Abigail, born in 1795.

EDWARD OTIS, third son of Stephen Otis, was born April 8, 1766, in the village of Otis, Massachusetts, which town was founded and named by some ancestor of the family.

When about fifteen years of age, Edward went into the army in the Revolutionary war, for the avowed purpose of avenging his father's dauntless death. In 1804 he came to Ohio, and located in Tuscarawas County. He was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He was married in 1808, to Miss Mary Stowell, whom he married in 1781. She was born in 1770. His children were: John, born in 1782; Edward, born in 1784; Joseph, born in 1786; John, born in 1788; Ann, born in 1790; Samuel, born in 1792; Jabez, born in 1791; Elisha, born in 1793; and Abigail, born in 1795.

JOSIAH OTIS, third son of Edward Otis just noticed, was born in Vermont, August 11, 1788. On April 17, 1807, he married Charlotte Davy, a relation of Dr. Davy, of Baltimore, Maryland. His children were John D., Morris, William, Ann, Edward H., Elisha, and Henry W.

Mr. Otis emigrated from Vermont to Ohio in 1808. He was a blacksmith by trade, and made the iron tools for the first mill that was built at Mansfield.

In April, 1818, Mr. Otis moved to Wayne County, and settled in the woods among the wild beasts. He here cleared a farm, which remains in the name of his widow "until this day." He died mysteriously and very suddenly while riding home one day in his wagon.

DR. JOHN D. OTIS,

oldest son of Josias Otis, was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 24, 1818. This was in the times of primitive furniture, and his infant majesty was rocked in a sugar- trough. At the age of ten he commenced teaching school, having previously enjoyed but three months' attendance himself. At the age of twenty-two he went for three years to the Wadsworth (Medina County) Seminary, under the tuition of John McGregor. In 1841 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Smith Dellen, with whom he read for a short time, and subsequently by himself for about three years. He then read for some eighteen months with Dr. John R. Cling, of Freehold, New Jersey, and a year with Prof. Ashley, of Cleveland. Graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1855. He began the practice of medicine, however, in Stark County, in 1846. In 1852 the Doctor came to New Philadelphia, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession.

On March 10, 1845, he married Miss Eliza Welby, daughter of Philip Welby, and born in Stark County, November 16, 1824. He has had five children: Miriam, born July 25, 1844; Sarah Ann, born April 25, 1846; Malcom, born August 20, 1851; Mary Allen, born April 27, 1856; Ida C., born November 22, 1862. Miriam died August 24, 1847; Malcom, on January 24, 1848.

THE BLICKENDERFER FAMILY.

In the year 1758, Mr. Christian Blickenderfer (3d), progenitor of this family in Tuscarawas County, emigrated from Germany to America, and landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 6th of the same year. Upon this day a son was born to him, whom he named.

CHRISTIAN BLICKENDERFER (3d).

His wife was Barbara Born, and was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 1, 1760. Their children's names were: John, Christian (3d), George, Mary, and Elizabeth. Mr. Christian Blickenderfer (3d) settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, near Litiz. Emigrated to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in the spring of 1802, arriving at Sharon on the 10th of May, 1802, having arrived the year before. He was a member of the Moravian denomination, and assisted in building the first Moravian Church of Sharon. He possessed genuine pioneer energy, and was in all respects a very efficient citizen.

"What hard work, what peril, then—
How true of heart and strong of hand,
How earnest, resolute, those pioneer men!"

Mr. Blickenderfer died March 8, 1820, and his wife on April 11, 1829.

CHRISTIAN BLICKENDERFER (4d) was born at Lititz, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1788. On November 2, 1808, he married Sarah Louisa Frederick, who was born in DuPage County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1785. Their family record is as follows: Abraham, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 1, 1815; Christiana E., born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 18, 1817; and Sarah, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 6, 1821.

ABRAHAM BLICKENDERFER was a tanner by trade, though for a number of years a merchant in Canal Dover. In 1834 he married Elizabeth Rhoads, of Tuscarawas County. He now resides in western Ohio's names were: John, Christian (3d), George, Mary, and Elizabeth. Mr. Christian Blickenderfer (3d) settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, near Litiz. Emigrated to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in the spring of 1802, arriving at Sharon on the 10th of May, 1802, having arrived the year before. He was a member of the Moravian denomination, and assisted in building the first Moravian Church of Sharon. He possessed genuine pioneer energy, and was in all respects a very efficient citizen.

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Sarah married Joseph H. Walton, May 20, 1859. She had four children: Charles E., Mary K. (died in infancy), Francis B., and Henry B. Edmund married Ellen C. Wolfe, on November 15, 1862. She had one daughter, Mary S.

Christian married Pricilla L. Demuth, September 25, 1857. He had three children: Ephraim E., Ira, and Mary J. He was a native of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, born November 26, 1813. His father, John Christian, emigrated from Germany to America in 1799, and located in Bethlehem. His mother was Elizabeth Myer, and was born in Prussia, May 20, 1770. The family comprised three children, of whom Edmond Christian is the eldest.

JOHN BLICKENSERFER,
son of Christian Blickensderfer (2d), was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Haldeman, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children were: Frederick, Lucy Ann, Simon P., Lot, and Sarah. The only surviving member of the family is the second son and third child.

SIMON P. BLICKENSERFER,
who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 23, 1812. His father was an unusually industrious and active man. He was a native of Pennsylvania. He married his first wife, Mary Ann Valerius, on September 25, 1857. They had two children: Charles Edward, born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Cornelia Elizabeth, born in the same place. The latter is the wife of Charles B. Miller, of New Philadelphia. A daughter of Frederick Blickensderfer, Mrs. Lawrence (Lydia Ann) Vogler, resides near Bothwell, Canada West.

DAVID KINSEY.
The subject of this biographical sketch is one of the oldest citizens of Tuscarawas County. He is the brother of a group of men living in the United States, perhaps in the world. His children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren number nearly seventy-five in number. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of July, 1792. His father, John Kinsey, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the year 1808, and purchased about four thousand acres of land, embarking a part of what is now Tuscarawas County. In the following year he moved with two of his sons and laid out the town of New Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1808 moved with his family to this place. The subject of this sketch was then only thirteen years of age. At that time the territory of Tuscarawas was known as Mingo County, and the country was a dense wilderness, filled with wolves, bears, and numerous other wild animals. The nearest settlement was some miles distant, and consisted of some fifteen families of civilized Indians. Mr. Kinsey and his family encountered all the inconveniences, hardships, and dangers of the true pioneer—the streams were unbridged, the roads not yet opened, and very few clearings begun. The young people of the present day can form no adequate conception of the privations and toils of the first settlers of any country. They were the days of the log cabin with its ground floor, grass-paper window, and mud-and-stick chimneys. Most striking is the contrast between these humble structures and the commodious and elegant habitations of modern times. Yet, despite these inconveniences and privations, many pioneers will tell you that they enjoyed more solid comfort than now. The reason is found in the fact that

"In the olden times, when the house was a hut, the children were happy and the parents too.

"The food was plain, but wholesome, and the clothing home-sewn, but serviceable.

"The pleasures were simple, but sincere, and the company true.

"They were happy, and the world was not so crowded as now."

In February, 1816, he was united in wedlock with Miss Sarah Bowers, a native of York County, Pennsylvania, born October 25, 1792. Miss Bower's father died when she was quite young, and in the spring of 1800 she came with her mother and stepfather to Tuscarawas County. The

father of Mr. Kinsey lived to see his eighty-fourth year. This marriage resulted in the birth of fourteen children, eleven of whom became less of families.

FAMILY RECORD—Births—Mary Ann, born October 20, 1817; Elizabeth, born February 12, 1818; Sarah, born August 18, 1820; Daniel, born November 22, 1821; Rebecca, born February 28, 1823; James, born October 8, 1824; Susan, born February 3, 1827; Rhoda, born June 3, 1827; David, born February 24, 1829; John, born November 27, 1830; Solomon, born January 15, 1833; Oliver, born August 4, 1834; Lot, born May 6, 1835; Isaac, born January 3, 1838; Debra—Of the foregoing the following died unmarried: Solomon, at March 1, 1838; David, February 3, 1840; Luther, March 20, 1845. The following are the marriages in this family: Mary Ann married Joseph B. Haldeman, had nine children; died March 14, 1841. Elizabeth married George Grube; had six children. Mr. Grube was killed December 21, 1846, by the falling of a tree. Her second husband was Mr. William Wallis. She died June 11, 1846. Sarah married Isaac Everett; had eight children. Daniel married Susan Stiffler; had six children. Rebecca married Thomas Mitchell; had seven children. Rhoda married Elizabeth Wright; had eleven children. Susan married William Wallis; had twelve children. Rebecca married William Mitchell; had six children. John married Emma Johnson; had six children. Oliver married Anna O’Donnell; had four children. Isaac married Linda Smith; had two children.

From this record it will be seen that Father Kinsey—as he has been familiarly known—had fourteen children and seventy-seven grandchildren, while the number of his great-grandchildren runs well on to fifty. It is also a fact worth the notice of those whose oldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann (Joseph) Haldeman, herself had twenty-six grandchildren.

Some years since Father Kinsey removed from his farm residence close to the city of New Philadelphia, where, with the faithful companions of his youth, he proposes to spend the remnant of his labors and useful life. He is the only person now living who was a citizen of this place when the village was laid out. Both he and his companions are within a few months of the same age—he being in his eighty-fourth year—and both are in a remarkable state of preservation for their advanced age.

They united with the Lutheran Church at an early age, and now in the evening of their lives they are reaping the fruits of a well-spent life, and while they enjoy the respect and esteem of the community, they are quietly, patiently, waiting the call of the Master that shall bid them enter upon the glorious rewards of the future day; and it is quite probable that they will cross the river very near together.

CHARLES H. MITCHELL.
The subject of this biographical notice has been a resident of Tuscarawas County for forty years. He is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was born August 28, 1817. He never attended school after he was fourteen years old, preferring a printing-office education.

When about seventeen years of age he entered a printing establishment in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he learned the printer's trade. About this time his father, who had been engaged in the mercantile business, died, and young Mitchell was left to work his way in the world as an enterprising printer.

In the spring of 1839 he left the Quaker City with one hundred and twenty dollars and a chest of books, being all his wealth, for a home in the West, and found his way to Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and here, in connection with another party, started the Ohio Democrat. In 1841 he removed it to New Philadelphia, where it has since been issued. In 1846, Mr. Mitchell was sold the paper to Milton E. Heath & Company, who are its present conductors.

Mr. Mitchell has served the people of Tuscarawas County in numerous positions of public trust. In 1848 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of the County, and filled the office till 1850. In September, 1851, he was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was President of the Democratic ticket in the election. In 1874-75 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that met at Columbus and afterwards at Cincinnati.
and four daughters; two of the latter are deceased.

The eldest son, Major Charles E. Mitchell, learned the printer's trade of his uncle, J. D. Mitchell, and for a time after his father's death the Ohio Democrat remained on paper as its editor.

During the late civil war he rendered his country patriotic service; first in the 16th O. V. I., as Sergeant-Major, in answer to the three-months' call; then in the 51st O. V. I., as Second Lieutenant Company A, where he remained only eight months, being at the expiring of that term promoted to the position of Adjutant in the 80th O. V. I. Sickness soon compelled his resignation. He subsequently recruited Company K for the 87th O. V. I., and upon the organization of the regiment was made Major of the same, and in that capacity served with the 83rd Southern Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, under General Buoncristi, until mustered out of service in March, 1864.

In 1866, Major Mitchell became editor of the Green County Jefferson, which position he occupied till 1873. He subsequently spent a year in Baltimore, Maryland, as one of the proprietors of the National Bond and Collecting Agency. He is at present engaged in the People's Deposit Bank of New Philadelphia.

The second son, William A. Mitchell, is engaged in the legal profession in Baltimore, Maryland. The third son, James P., resides upon a farm in Pike County, Ohio. The fourth son, Edmond P., is a machinist in Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. The youngest, Robert W., is telegraph operator in the office of the C. T. V. R. at Uhrichsville. The eldest and only married daughter is Mrs. William B. Pugh, of Fairfield County, Ohio.

The youngest daughter, Annie, resides with her parents in New Philadelphia.

Mr. Mitchell has been practicing law in New Philadelphia for nearly a quarter of a century, and has for many years stood at the head of the bar in Tuscarawas County. His clearest of thought, soundness of judgment, and courtesy in action give his opinions great weight. For many years he has stood forth as the leader of the Democratic party in this County. Upon several occasions he has been before the people for prominent political positions, but at times when his party was in the minority. With the present condition of the County, however, he would "pass up" without an effort.

He has in preparation a history of Tuscarawas County,—a few chapters of which have been published in the Ohio Democrat,—which promises to be of the most valuable and popular contribution to the community, and no man in the County is more competent to perform such a service. Of late years Mr. Mitchell has been gradually withdrawing from the active practice of the law and devoting his time to farming, and more especially to landscape gardening. He possesses a highly developed aesthetic nature, and finds that time and money are well expended in the gratification of his love of the beautiful.

His home is a charming spot in the western part of the village, and, with its trees, shrubs, flowers, and walks, forms one of the most delightful summer retreats in the County. Here in the quiet of his family this highly-esteemcd citizen is spending the evening of his life.

The People's Deposit Bank of New Philadelphia, Ohio, began business April 1, 1876; Thomas More and Charles H. Mitchell, proprietors. It is a partnership between the proprietors under the laws of Ohio, which make the private property of each partner liable for the payment of partnership debts.

It is proposed by this bank to receive deposits as low as $1.00 a time, thus giving the youth of both sexes, as well as adult males and females, an opportunity to privately and confidentially lay up small sums at interest, instead of spending all they earn in supposed articles of necessity, but which—at least many—are found to be of so much use to necessity whatever.

JUDGE JAMES PATRICK.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest male resident of New Philadelphie. He was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, August 6, 1792.

After visiting England, he emigrated from Belfast to the United States, and landed at Norfolk, Virginia, in the month of March, 1816. Being a native born American, citizen, and for a long time during his employment as such in the office of the Norfolk Herald, but soon after changed his residence to New York City, where he was engaged as a compositor in the book-publishing house of Van Winkle & Willey, and in the office of Mr. John Seymour, until he removed to the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was for about two years employed on the Aurora, then edited and published by Colonel William Daane.

In the spring of 1819 he settled in New Philadelphia, where, on the 24th of August, 1819; he issued the first number of the Tuscarawas Gazette, the first paper published in the County, and, with the exception of two years, during which it was published by Samuel Douglas, conducted the paper, under the names of the Tuscarawas Chronicle and Tuscarawas Advertiser, until April, 1846, when he transferred it to his eldest son, Andrew. Judge Patrick conducted the paper with such marked ability as to enable him to extend its circulation into many other counties of the State. He held many offices of public trust,—was for ten years Recorder of the County; was the agent of the United States to sell what is known as the Indian Moravian Reservation, and as such laid out the village of Gnadenhutten; and was for several years Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In early life he was married to Miss Catharine Westfall, daughter of Major Abraham Westfall, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who served until the close of the war, and was with General Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, on the night of the 18th of July, 1779.

His family comprises three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Andrew Patrick, studied law, was admitted to practice in 1845, and in the spring of 1846 became editor and proprietor of the Advocate, which he edited and published with great political adroitness—his party being generally in the minority in the County—and constantly increasing circulation until July, 1856, when he retired from editorial life; and soon after, in company with Mr. Cauldon, established the Citizens' Bank, in New Philadelphia. This bank, in 1872, was changed into the present Citizens' National Bank, of which he has ever since its organization been the President. It is the leading bank of the place, and enjoys the confidence of the people of the whole County.

His second son, James Patrick, Jr., is a lawyer, standing high in the legal profession. He, when younger, served the people four years as Public Prosecutor. At present he is Director and Attorney of the Citizens' National Bank.

His third son, Abraham W. Patrick, is also a lawyer by profession, in which he holds a leading position. He served four years as Public Prosecutor of the County; served one term as Judge of the Probate Court, and declined a unanimous nomination when it was equivalent to an elevation.

He has also represented the people of this district in the State Senate, where he had the reputation of being an able debater and an influential member.

His eldest daughter, Rachel, was married to the late David McFarlane, of New Philadelphia, who departed this life in February, 1852.

His second daughter, Annie, is married to Judge James Moffit, of New Philadelphia.

His third daughter, Catherine, is married to Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune.

Judge Patrick was called to mourn the death of his most esteemedwife when his youngest daughter was but one year old. He never remarried. He is now in his eighty-third year, in a free state of preservation, and possessing, as he does, a well-cultivated mind, with life-long habits of reading and study, he spends the evening of his life in the companionship of his books and friends.

JOHN S. HULL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington Township, Pennsylvania, July 80, 1811. His mother died when he was in his third year, and he was left fatherless at the age of five. Through the kindness of an uncle he was favored with such advantages as the schools of the day afforded till he was sixteen years old. He then served a five years' apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade, but was unable to follow it for any length of time, on account of ill health, occasioned by the same in vanishing-making. From 1829 to 1839 he was employed as clerk in a store in Cadiz, Ohio.

On the 28th of March, 1837, he was married to Miss Clar, daughter of John Pritchard, of Cadiz, Ohio, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hull died December 18, 1837.

In October, 1839, he commenced mercantile business in New Philadelphia, which he carried on till 1850. On January 18, 1842, Mr. Hull married for his second companion Miss Mary Ann McElroy, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. This union has been blessed with one son and three daughters,
vi.; Daniel H., born February 8, 1848, died August 27, 1848; Mary E., born August 4, 1844; married Charles G. Wally. Has two daughters and one son; Emma B., born April 1, 1848, died November 18, 1861; Eda M., born July 24, 1852.

In 1859, Mr. Hall became connected with the New Philadelphia Post-Office, acting first as superintendent and subsequently as book-keeper and clerk. Here he remained some nine years. For some two years, also, he was bookskeeper in the banking-house of J. & A. Winton.

For something over a year, during the late civil war, Mr. Hall was connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the 58th O. V. L., although he was beyond the age of military duty.

In October, 1868, he was placed in the office of Postmaster at New Philadelphia, the duties of which position he has ever faithfully discharged. When he took the office it contained two hundred and eighty-three call-boxes, which represented the business at that time. In 1868 he added ninety-six call-boxes and twenty-four lock-boxes. He has recently added three hundred more boxes of the beautiful Yale pattern, one hundred and eighty of them being call- and one hundred and twenty lock-boxes. The former can be easily changed to the latter whenever occasion may require. A separate desk has also been established for the transaction of money-order and registered-letter business. A transient-delivery case, of a greatly improved pattern, has also been introduced, labeled with a double row of the letters of the alphabet, so arranged that, in many cases the clerk can tell at a glance—without touching a letter—whether there is anything or not for the person calling. So admirably does this work that the letters can be delivered to one or under the old arrangement. For neatness and convenience this office is second to none in the country. Great credit is due to Mr. Hall for his enterprise and efficient management.

In the conduct of the office he has been for some time materially assisted by his accomplished daughter, Miss Isabella Hall.

It is but justice to say that the late liberal outlay of the New Philadelphia Post-Office has been prompted on the part of Mr. Hall by a sense of gratitude towards the patrons of the same for having, through their indulgence, been appointed to a third term as Postmaster, and that, too, without any visible opposition.

A view of this fine office may be found on another page.

MAJOR JEREMIAH KALDBAUGH.

Among Tuscarawas County's most sanguine and enterprising business men stands prominent the one whose name appears as the caption of this name. He was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1805; his father, Jacob Kaldbaugh, having emigrated to that County, from Germany, in the year 1788. His childhood and youth were passed in the village of Canaan, Dover, where for a number of years he was employed at the German Hotel, as servant boy and boot-black. When a mere lad, by his polite demeanor, promptness, and industry, he attracted the attention of Robert Rielly, Esq., leading merchant of Cleveland, and at his solicitation young Kaldbaugh repaired to that city and engaged in Mr. Rielly's wholesale grocery establishment. Here he rapidly rose in the confidence and esteem of his employer, and frequently accompanied him in his trips to New York and New Orleans, that he might become more fully initiated into the business. Mr. Rielly intended that his new clerk should finally take his place in the traveling department, and himself remain at home.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Kaldbaugh was occupying a lucrative position in New York City, which he at once resigned, and enlisted as a private in the 9th Ohio V. L., commanded by Colonel Stanley Matthews. His commanding personal appearance, and fidelity to the discharge of duty, soon promoted him through the intermediate positions to that of Captain and Adjutant of the staff of General Stanley Matthews, and subsequently upon that of General Crittenden, and still later he was made Captain and Provost-Marshal on the staff of General O. O. Howard.

While serving on staff duty he received repeated commendations for gallant and meritorious services. The boys of the 9th Indiana and of the 14th Ohio will well remember Mr. Kaldbaugh at the engagement at Dobbins' Ford, Tennessee; he at that time was serving as Sergeant-Major, and, in the absence of all the other regimental staff officers, he bravely took the lead of the men, about five thousand in number, in the desperate attack upon the rebel works at that place.

At the expiration of the "three years' service," Mr. Kaldbaugh enlisted as "veteran," and was on the staff of Major-General Stanley in the famous "Atlanta campaign" of General Sherman, and also in the

victorious "March to the Sea," and at the close of the war returned home, wearing the laurels of an efficient and valiant soldier for his country.

Very shortly afterwards he was tendered a position as Secretary to the American Consul at Amsterdam, Holland, which he accepted, sailing June 20, 1865. After a year's absence he returned home to accept an appointment in the banking business with Andrew Patrick, Esq., of New Philadelphia. This arrangement continued for six years, during which time these gentlemen acquired an enviable reputation for honors and impartial dealing. In 1872, at the solicitation of a number of capabists, the bank was changed to the "Citizens' National Bank of New Philadelphia," of which institution Major Kaldbaugh became a Director at the Cahill.

In 1863 he married to Miss Amanda Forbes, daughter of Isaac Forbes, Esq., of New Philadelphia. He has one son, James Kaldbaugh.

During his business connection with the community, Mr. Kaldbaugh has earned a lively interest in all matters of public enterprise, and has been largely instrumental in the building up of the city. His is a striking example of what industry and perseverance, combined with indefatigable integrity, can accomplish, even in a poor boy early thrown up his own resources. He was never content to work, but in early childhood eagerly sought upon every opportunity to earn an honest pence, even though the service performed might be regarded by some of his associates as quite menial. Scores of times, as the biographer has learned, has he blocked the boots of a gentleman who, for some nine years, he has been his honorable competitor in business. He ever believed in and acted upon the sentiment—

"More and fame from no condition rise; the moral and the farre;-what is known to be a true honor list?" His example is well worthy of emulation by all young men who wish to lay the foundation for a successful and honorable business career. Appropriate here are the infinitesimal lines of Longfellow:

"Let us, then, be up and doing; With a heart for any fate, and to all eventsstrenuous, patient, steady, and content to labor and to wait."

GEORGE JOHNSTON.

The subject of this notice is a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, and was born on the 29th of July, 1826. His father, Peter Johnston, was a miller by trade, and educated himself in that line of business by the pursuit of treatises upon that subject. In 1849 the family emigrated to the State of New York, and settled in Rochester. Here young Johnston, when a very small lad, was employed as paper-carryer upon the Republican Republican.

In the spring of 1898, Mr. Peter Johnston removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he died in October, 1860. By the death of his father, George was thrown upon his own resources. For some time he was employed as what was known as the "Gray House," kept by J. O. Gray, in the capacity of general servant boy. His work was driving team, cutting wood, cleaning horses, tending bar, blacking boots, and any other service that needed to be done in and around such an establishment.

When about fifteen years of age he used to work for Peter Williams, grinding back at twenty-five cents per day. Thus, early in life, by his hard but wholesome experiences, were developed in his character many useful and business qualifications which constitute the essential elements of success. He was never ashamed to be honestly employed. No matter how menial the labor or how meagre the remuneration, it was duty, and he must do it. To a poor boy it was that or nothing: in an ambition boy it was that until something better presented itself, and young Johnston early realized the truth of Pap's beautiful couplet—

"Honor and fame from no condition rise; And well you part—then all the honor list!"

In 1868 he spent nearly two years with Joseph Newburgh, in Ohio Dover, as an apprentice to the tailor's trade, and also two or three years in Cuba in the same capacity. In the spring of 1864, he opened a tailor's shop in New Philadelphia, and followed the business for some four years. The four years subsequent he was engaged in the dry goods trade, and during the decade which followed he was a lumber merchant.

In the spring of 1876 he came to Uhrichsville, and became the successor of Messrs. O'Donnell & Forbes in the mercantile business, which he conducted for five years.

On the 31st of April, 1869, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with
Miss Mary E. O'Donnell, daughter of Samuel O'Donnell, an early resident of Uhrichsville.

In the spring of 1878 he disposed of his store, and, after spending a year or more in grain-trading, on January 1, 1879, opened the

Umbrella Bank of Uhrichsville,

which receives deposits, disburse notes, loans and sales and exchange, deals in coupons, and does a general banking business. Collections made and promptly remitted.

Mr. Johnstone is a gentleman of remarkably reticent disposition, though sufficiently sociable with acquaintances; and perhaps no trait in his character stands out in more prominent relief than his scrupulous attention to his own business, and a thorough letting alone of that of others. This has been amply illustrated in the remarkably quiet, unobtrusive manner in which he has conducted the enterprises of his life. Possessing an unusual degree of modesty, he naturally shrinks from publicity; and as thoroughly true is this, that his most intimate acquaintances are often at a loss to tell just what this "quiet man" is doing. As a business man he proceeds with more than ordinary caution; and as a citizen he is conservative, yet public spirited.

One element of his great success in life is found in the fact that he always reduced his "promises to pay" to a "cash basis." He never was met with an obligation but the "cash" was ready. This trait was developed at an early age. Even when he was working for the insignificant pittance of twenty-five cents a day,—his credit was good, from the fact that he lived within his income, was satisfied with supplying simply his positive necessities, and with luxuries, paid down promptly for what he bought, and would not run in debt. His boyhood was characterized by industry, promptness, perseverance, honesty, and economy; and the adage, "as the boy, so the man," has been fully exemplified in his subsequent history. The same noble spirit of quiet self-reliance and independence that found a place in his boyish nature has perpetually developed itself in the business transactions of his manhood. Such characteristics as these are found only in the ascending pathway, and are sure guarantees of future eminence and success, and no boy can exhibit them without existing in his behalf the interest, respect, and confidence of all good and substantial citizens. Business men, especially, have their eye on such boys. Let all young men remember this and act accordingly.

WILLIAM A. PITTINGER,

Editor of the Tuscarawas Chronicle, was born near the present town of Fairview, Harrison County, Ohio, August 10, 1842. He passed his boyhood days at home, working on his father's farm in the summer and attending district school in the winter, until about the age of 12 years. He subsequently attended the Meekley Normal School and Mount Union College, by which he acquired a thorough practical education, and in 1863 he entered the newspaper business as a printer, and in 1867 entered the office of the Columbus Republican, October 1, 1868, as an apprentice. The Republican was owned and edited by Richard Histon, the old and experienced editor and publisher, under whose instruction the young apprentice and editor received his first lessons in the art of newspaper writing, and at an early day in his apprenticeship began writing for the local columns of the Republican, and in the course of time was promoted by Mr. Histon to the position of local editor of the paper. He served out the three years of his apprenticeship in the Republican office, after which he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and worked in the office of the Daily Intelligencer as a compositor for about six months. About this time Mr. John Pogue, the foreman of the Columbus Republican office during Mr. Pittinger's apprenticeship, resigned his position to volunteer in the 80th Ohio Regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and Mr. Pittinger was called to fill the vacant place. He remained this time in the Republican office until the summer of 1865, when he volunteered as a member of Company C, 88th O. V. L, and left his occupation for that of a soldier on the "fresh field." He served for nearly five months in the 88th Regiment, when he was discharged from the service on account of sickness. He afterwards entered the army in a hundred-day regiment, and saw some active service around Washington City and in the Shenandoah Valley. Returning home at the expiration of the one hundred days, he began to look around for an opportunity to regain engage in the newspaper business, and in November, 1864, entered the office of the Tuscarawas Advocate at New Philadelphia, then owned and edited by Andrew Patrick, Esq., as foreman and assistant editor. He continued in this capacity until July 17, 1865, when he entered upon his life in reality, having, in connection with J. C. Molloy, Esq., present editor and proprietor of the Advocate, purchased the office from Mr. Patrick. The paper flourished in their hands, and by his genial and companionable disposition, and his ability and talent as a newspaper man and editorial writer, Mr. Pittinger soon gained hosts of friends and a large acquaintance in Tuscarawas County. On the 18th day of September, 1868, he was married to Miss Anna E. Gettman, youngest daughter of Philip Gettman, Esq., of New Philadelphia. He remained a partner in the Advocate until December, 1888, when he sold his interest in the paper to his partner and purchased the Tuscarawas Chronicle, a paper established in September, 1886, by A. F. Wilson, Esq. Mr. Pittinger purchased the Chronicle with the express purpose of moving it to Uhrichsville and DANENSON, and continued its publication in New Philadelphia until March, 1869, when it was moved to its present location; the first issue of the paper being dated March 16, 1869. This change in the location of the paper was at that time regarded as an experiment, but Mr. Pittinger had faith in the growth of his chosen field of operations, and under his management and editorship the paper prospered and increased in business and influence, keeping up with the rapid growth of the community. What in 1869 was considered by many a mere experiment or newspaper venture is now a permanent and well established feature of Uhrichsville and Danencon, and it is acknowledged on all hands that no place of the size in Ohio has a better or more prosperous newspaper establishment.

Mr. Pittinger is a Republican in politics, but as an editor is fearless and unprejudiced in his views and utterances, and his paper is emphatically what it claims to be—an Independent Republican Journal.

Mr. Pittinger resides in Danencon, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the town. He received his early religious training under the influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which denomination his parents and most of his relatives belong; but when the Danencon Chapel Episcopal Church was built in a Presbyterian congregation organized, being naturally devoted to riding in the Christian advancement of his own town, he gave of his means and influence towards the chapel. Recently he was called to this through the influence of the pastor of the church, Rev. C. J. Hooper, who was one of his early friends and associates.

In time Mr. Pittinger and his wife united in membership with this church. Mr. Pittinger also takes great interest in the public schools of the village, and is a member of the Board of Directors.

JOHN HOVER, Uhrichsville.

Few citizens of Tuscarawas County will fail to recognize in the caput of this article the name of one of her youngsters, yet most energetic business men whose history, though extending over a period of but few years, has nevertheless been quite eventful.

The biographer, therefore, bestows the privilege of speaking somewhat in detail of those circumstances and transactions in which the more prominent traits in his character have been especially developed. He is the eldest child of Henry Hover and Sarah Ann Boff, and was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1845. His father was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1821; and his mother in same County, December 29, 1824. They were married January 18, 1844, and have had five sons and four daughters: John, James (died in infancy), Henry, Jr., Sarah Ann, Allen, Mary, Albert, Augustus, and Naomi.

The family came to Ohio in the latter part of 1822, and, after a short residence in Mahoning County, removed to New Philadelphia in 1824. Mr. Hover has been a wagon-maker by trade for the past twenty-five years.

In the boyhood of Mr. John Hover were exhibited elements of character that are particularly worthy of notice. He possessed a more than ordinary active nervous temperament, and his thirst for knowledge, as well as for something to do, was literally insatiable. When very young he would frequently ask his parents to get him a job of work, so that he could be earning something. As early as nine years of age he applied at the Tuscarawas Advocate office for a position to "try" the papers. As he was very small, it was feared he could not "fill the bill," but a trial was granted him. His small stature was supplemented by a box upon which he was seated, and the "assistant" apprentices soon proved himself fully equal to the emergency, and in this and other work, including the "carrying" of the papers, found employment there for several years.
His desire for learning was such that, after working honestly all day, he would often pursue his studies after night. His school privileges were very limited, and after the age of twelve ceased entirely. This may be partially explained by the fact that just previous to their coming to New Philadelphia his parents met with such financial reverses as reduced them to poverty, and even his father and John, being the sole bread-winner, had a little to shoulder the heaviest burdens and endure the chief privations. While upon one of his trips in carrying papers one bitter cold day, he fell from his feet, from the annoyance of which misfortune he has never fully recovered.

When about twelve years old, he went to work in the brick-yard of his uncle John Bobb, and for several summers was employed in "off-bearing" the brick from the kiln when they were moulded to their "drying-pace," which work, considering the fact that he possessed an unusual delicacy of constitution (so delicate that, when younger, his parents despaired of ever being able to raise him), was severely trying upon his fragile frame. Every one knows that such heavy labor demands the strength of robust manhood. Young Hover performed this unequal task for the small pittance of twenty-seven cents per day. Upon other occasions he might have been found in the harvest-field binding his row of grain after the crofter. Probably no young man in the County has performed a greater variety, nor, for his strength, more of hard labor that he.

Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, a large club was formed for the daily Ohio State Journal, and a responsible manager being needed for the same, the enterprise was offered to young Hover, then in his fifteenth year. He accepted, and soon became the chief news-boy of the town. He set up a regular news stand, and in his business increased he added to his stock of papers sheet music, stationery, toilet articles, and notions of various kinds, and ere long his store room, which was a model of neatness and order, became a favorite resort for the villages of the village. At an early stage in his newspaper trade, as an illustration of his enterprise, ability, and business acumen, it may be mentioned that at times of special rush for the news, when the demand for papers was greater than his supply, he would slip out in town and buy up some of the papers from parties to whom he had sold them but a few hours before; and in this way he met the extra demand.

He once had two subscribers to the weekly New York Staats Zeitung who lived a mile beyond Dover, to whom he carried the papers a distance of four miles a day, and his profits upon them were two and a half cents! When asked why he took that long walk for an unprofitable venture, he replied, with an air indicative of remarkable business shrewdness, "It's just so much profit; and more than that, it's an advertisement for me; it shows I'm doing something."

As might be expected, his business rapidly increased; and here it may appropriately be stated, as complimentary to his fillid regard, that in 1862-63, in connection with his brother Henry, he assisted to erect the house in which his parents now reside.

In 1864 Mr. Hover sold out his store goods, and enlisted in the 9th O. V. I. as cavalry. He was employed as clerk in the general mearic office at Columbus for some three months, and could have remained longer, but, preferring to "go to the front," served under General Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1866.

In the fall of this year he entered the County Recorder's office, as Deputy, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1865 he engaged in the grocery trade in Uhrichsville, which he carried on for nearly seven years, and in the fall of 1873 he bought out the Demillen Store Company, and in new conducting a general merchandise trade, together with a tailoring and gents' furnishing establishment. For size, convenience of arrangement, finish, and beauty, his store is second to none in Tuscarawas County. The Post-Office Block, which he has erected, is a credit to the place, and Mr. Hover is the Postmaster.

Mr. Hover's business tact is for his age seldom equalled, and his energy for outruns his physical strength, while his perseverance knows no such thing as letting up, and already he is spoken of as the "Inercessible Hover." Said a gentleman to the writer, "You may temporarily cripple him, but you can never financially kill him."

His brother Albert, ablest Postmaster in the Demillen Post-Office, is a "chip of the same block." He possesses a remarkable versatility of genius. Though only sixteen years of age, he conduct," to the full satisfaction of the public, the whole business of the office, and also runs a book, stationery, and news department. His future is full of promise.

May 7, 1857, Mr. John Hower married Miss Mary Hay, daughter of Henry Hay, an old merchant of New Philadelphia. Before closing, the biographer would mention one thing more; and that is, that Mr. Hover often alludes with special pride and a deep sense of gratitude to the faithful moral and religious training that he received from his parents. In true old-time New England, it is not a little remarkable that he has never made use of tobacco in any form, nor of intoxicating drinks. This noble example is worthy of special attention on the part of all young people. It may also be set down as a rule that the filial will make the faithful son.

MAJOR THOMAS MOORE.

This gentleman was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1812. His parents were Uriah Moore and Hannah White, both natives of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in the fall of 1815, and, after some two years' residence in Guernsey County, located near Post Washington, Tuscarawas County, where Mrs. Moore died in 1811.

Mr. Moore subsequently went West and died in Iowa, at the age of ninety-three.

For a boy, the subject of this sketch was for a number of years employed as clerk, and subsequently worked upon the Ohio Canal for ten dollars per month. For nine years during his residence at Post Washington he was justice of the Peace. He also taught school there for a while, and gave better satisfaction than any teacher that had preceded him.

In the spring of 1847 he removed to New Philadelphia, and in the following winter bought the Exchange Hotel, and conducted it for four years. He had also previously kept hotel in Post Washington for seven years, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for some three years. For ten years Mr. Moore was engaged in the mercantile business, and has the distinction of being the first Postmaster, and it is but a little Postmaster at Johnsville, Montgomery County, Ohio, and for a period of fourteen years has been one of the justices of the Public Works of the State. At an early age he was a Mayor in the Ohio State Militia. He was also Clerk of the C. V. & W. R. R., from its incorporation to its completion.

Mr. Moore's latest business enterprise was the establishment, in connection with Charles H. Mitchenan, Deq. of the "People's Deposit Bank" of New Philadelphia, in which his son, Charles S. Moore, is now engaged as clerk. Major Moore is a thorough business man and a superior financier. He possesses great activity of mind and body, and has led a very industrious life. He has always been esteemed for his quiet, modest manners, and his bosomful disposition.

On October 29, 1853, Mr. Moore married Miss Nancy Dixon, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Dixon, he has had a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom only two daughters and one son survive.

His daughters, Phoebe A. and Florence A. (twins), are highly accomplished musicians. The former is Mrs. William A. Hardisty, of Canal Dover. Mrs. Hardisty has one daughter; Florence.

Mr. Moore's eldest daughter, Helen M., married William H. Smith, a merchant of Bolivar. She died leaving three sons: Thomas, Elisha, and James; the two latter of whom are now with their grandfather, in New Philadelphia.

The following history and obituary of Mr. Moore's eldest son we cut from the Illustrated (N. Y.) Weekly of July 5, 1877:

"THOMAS EDISON MOORE.

"It is our painful duty this week to make the announcement that Thomas Edison Moore, late publisher and proprietor of this journal, is dead. He passed away Friday, June 26, after a short illness, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

"The deceased gentleman was born at Port Washington, Ohio, January 2, 1847, of parents belonging to most estimable families in that section of the country. After a preparatory training in New Philadelphia, Ohio, to which place his parents had moved in his early infancy, he was placed to school at Roughside, New York. As a child and youth he manifested considerable precocity and great ardor in the pursuit of his studies, with a nearly thoughtfulness which won him general respect; and before he was twenty, received the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Directors of Public Works, Ohio, and discharged his onerous and delicate duties with remarkable diligence and success. A lovable ambition led him, however, to relinquish this appointment, when he entered upon the publishing business at Columbus, Ohio. Believing he should find a
nder and more remunerative field for his abilities in this city, he
achieved hit after years later, and continued publishing, with singular
industry, tact, and success, until the lapse of 1873, which swept away the
bulk of his accumulation. He then bravely set about the repair of his
reputable fortune by engaging in the picture trade, to which he brought
his acquaintance with art and artists really to be seen in so young a man.
By diligent reading and observation in the various galleries of art in this
country and in Europe, he became thoroughly familiar with the
leading pictures and the various styles of the greatest artists. A picture
was a signature to him: he read the artist’s name in it.

"For a long period Mr. Moore had cherished the purpose of establishing
a family paper, which should be the "pamph," instructive, and amusing"
informant of many thousands of American homes; and in the fall of last
year, with his accustomed ability, laid those plans for the conduct and
advertisement of "The Illustrated Weekly" which have led to its extrava-
giant and increasing popularity. Commanding with a sale for the first
number, published only little more than six months ago, of one thousand
copies, we print this week over forty-five thousand. These facts indicate,
more strongly than could any words of ours, his consummate manage-
ment, energy, and enterprise.

"As that his associates must add, with heavy heart, that his greatest
accomplishment was worked out at the expense of his life. Never a
robust man, his constitution gave way under the severity of his labors.
A rapid consumption carried him off to the full promise of his hopeful
years, and his loving wife and infant son are now widowed and
fatherless.

"Mr. Moore was a kindly, amiable man. He conducted his business
affairs with the highest regard to integrity, straightforwardness, and
honor. The character of his undertakings brought him into association
with a numerous circle of business men, who, without exception, regarded
him with the respect and kindly feeling, in many instances maturing into
friendship, to which the sweetness and justice of his character naturally
led. He died bravely, as he had lived. No word of complaint ever
dropped from his lips. He bore with resignation to the dreadful sacri-
cence, and smilingly to his weeping friends. To spare their feel-
ings, he never alluded to his approaching dissolution in conversation;
and only a few minutes before his death, as his wife bent over him in
indescribable tenderness and sorrow of heart, he took a fan from an
attendant and playfully fanned her face with it.

"Thomas Edison Moore is gone, but the gentleman and exemplary excell-
ence of his life are sweetly remembered, in relief of the bitter grief which
is loved ones feel for his irreparable loss."

BERTIUS WILKINS.

This gentleman is the nephew of the Farmers’ and Merchants’ Bank of
Urbanna. He was born in Unicoi County, Ohio, July 10, 1815. His
father, A. P. Wilkins, for many years the proprietor of a hotel in Mary-
ville, Ohio, was a rigid disciplinarian, and thoroughly inculcated his
children in the practice of industry and perseverance. Young Wilkins,
therefore, was taught to make himself generally useful in all such services
as a boy could render. This faithful training, so early begun, soon began
to produce results in the development of the characteristics of the boy.
At a very early age he began to comprehend the situation, and to realize
that if he ever became the possessor of any money, or the owner of
any property, it would be by his own efforts. Accordingly, at the age
of eleven, he of his own accord entered the lists as a news-boy, selling
the daily papers upon the streets, and counting from their sale his little
profit by the penny. Perhaps no employment is better calculated to develop
the business capacities of a boy than this. He must "rise early," be
"on time," be quick, sharp, pert yet polite, persevering, knowing every-
body and everything, insinuating with restless industry, and tainting
an all manner of abuse without seeming to know it, gathering all the time
from this diversified experience a comprehensive knowledge of that opu-
slonous thing, human nature!

This experience proved admirable discipline for young Wilkins. It was
the beginning of the development of those sterling business qualities
which have been so prominently manifested in his subsequent business
career. Supported by his promptness and energy, his newspaper trade
very rapidly increased, so that soon he became known as "the business
boy of Marysville." For several years he had a news stand in the Post-
Office, and acted as clerk during the absence of the Postmaster. Not
only as a newsboy, but in all other kinds of work adapted to his age, he
manifested the same industry and energy. He was never permitted to
know what it was to be idle. Every day brought its tasks, and those
tasks must be performed, and in their proper time. No service was too
menial for him to undertake, whether it was making fires, cutting wood,
cleaning boxes, or blacking boots. Time and again, after a hard day’s
work, did he spend a portion of the night in "sliling" boots for the
guests of his father’s hotel, and many a dollar did he earn in that way.

Another thing in this connection ought not to be unnoticed, and that
is, that during all these years of his boyhood he never agent a cent for
drink, or tobacco, or any other foolish thing, but scrupulously saved every-
thing that he earned, save that which was laid out for positive necessities.
It was in this manner that he obtained the first money that he ever could
call his own. So much for wise, prudent, parental training, and so
much for talent and pluck in the boy.

At the age of fourteen, young Wilkins entered as clerk the store of A.
J. Whitman, of Marysville, where he remained about two years. Here,
too, he began from his earnings only enough to buy his clothes, and they
were the very cheapest. He received from his father simply his board
and washing.

When sixteen years of age, although a minor, he formed a partnership
in the hardware and stove trade, in Marysville, with John C. Hanover,
the real-estate agent of Cincinnati, who, during frequent visits at the
Marysville Hotel, had observed the indubitable holds of this "business
boy," and being interested in him, proposed to furnish a part of the
capital for a partnership. Young Wilkins, having by this time accumu-
lated a snug little sum, invested it as capital, and, under the name of
"Hanover & Wilkins," the firm carried on business for nearly two years.
Mr. Hanover remaining in Cincinnati during the whole of the time.
In the winter of 1864, the firm sold out and the partnership was dissolv-
ed. For a few months in 1865 Mr. Wilkins served in the 18th O. I. V.
In September, 1866, Mr. Wilkins and his brother Josias C., with A. J.
Stirling, as a silent partner, engaged in the dry goods and
trade in Marysville, the brothers, each of them, borrowing for their father
the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which in two years they paid back
with the interest.

Early in the spring of 1869, Mr. Beriah Wilkins sold his interest in the
store and repaired to Urbanna, where, in company with A. J. Ster-
ling, he organized the "Farmers and Merchants Bank" of this place, of
which Mr. Sterling became the President, and Mr. Wilkins the Cashier,
which positions they still occupy. Mr. Sterling has continued to reside
at Marysville, and Mr. Wilkins has been the general manager.

The directors of this bank comprise gentlemen of wealth and influence.
It is a general partnership enterprise, has been very prosperous, and
enjoys a credit second to none.

In October, 1870, Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage to Miss Emma
J. Robinson, of Marysville, daughter of John Robinson, of that place,
and an early pioneer to Union County and a leading citizen of the same.

The first year of his residence here, Mr. Wilkins was placed upon the
Town Council, of which he is still a member. For three years past he
has been a member of the Board of Education of Urbanna, which
position he still retains. He has been very active in the promotion of the
place, and has contributed largely towards the building up of the
town. This is especially noticeable considering his short residence there-
in.

Mr. Wilkins is not yet thirty years of age, and yet his comparatively
brief history presents a record which, for self-reliance, industry, perseverance,
and frugality, all so early developed and so faithfully maintained,
is seldom equaled. He never received from his father a dollar by way of
stipends to start in the world, yet his financial career is already a
grand success. The newsboy and bootblack of 1869 becomes the banker
of 1870.

The biographer has thus recapitulated in detail some of the events of Mr.
Wilkins’s life, especially those of his boyhood, that he might place before
the young people of this County an example well worthy of their imitation.

MAJOR JOHN WELCH.

This old gentleman, son of William and Abigail Welch, was born in
Sussex County, New Jersey, August 9, 1809. When he was only one
year old his parents emigrated to Ohio, and, after some years’ residence
in each of the counties of Jefferson and Harrison, located in that Town-
ship, Tuscarawas County, where they passed the remainder of their lives.
Mr. Welch was a miller by trade, and a very industrious and worthy man,
but always remained in moderate circumstances. When young Welch was about fifteen years old, he bought the balance of authority of his father for the sum of thirty-six dollars, and repaired to the mill of Jacob Ulrich (2d), in Ulrichsville, and engaged his services for ten dollars per month, and there remained about three years. Having thus gained a little money with which to start in life for himself, he purchased a quantity of wheat at twenty-eight cents a bushel, and sold it at so as to double his investment. This was very encouraging, and he continued his trade until he had made five hundred and eleven dollars. At that early day this amount of cash looked to a poor boy like a princely fortune, and young Welch felt himself almost important enough to run a United States Bank, and had such a thing been in existence. With such a little capital he began to think of business. Purchasing a number of canal-boats, he engaged in a heavy shipment of produce to Cincinnati, and, about the year 1840—he being only thirty-two years of age—found himself worth some forty thousand dollars. But just at this juncture his son went under a cloud, and his former prosperity seemed like a dark shadow over his ambition, and hopeful spirit. He soon lost, by the fall of produce, New York City, the startling sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars. This calamity was soon followed by a loss of the balance of his property—and, worse yet, he found himself owing eleven dollars, while all he had with which to pay it was only four thousand.

Some sixteen years previous he had led to the marriage after Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Ulrich, in whose mill he had been employed. In his adversity, therefore, his father-in-law loaned him his note for two thousand five hundred dollars, payable at the Wheeling Bank in four months. Upon this Mr. Welch proceeded to make a rise of money, and again began to lead the Atlantic city gambling. The tide turned in his favor; he took up the borrowed note at maturity, and also cleared the same year and eleven thousand dollars. He continued to deal in wheat and also in pork, flour, cowen and, produce of all kinds, in which business, from first to last, he has turned over a million and a half of money. About the year 1836 he purchased one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, embracing the area now covered by the town of Dannison, and in 1842 sold one hundred and thirty-two and a half acres to the Dannison Land Company, since which time he has been an agent of a national bank in this county; and in 1854 the state of Mr. Welch was estimated to be worth sixty thousand dollars. It is, perhaps, a fact worthy of notice, and one that shows most strikingly the changes that have taken place in the last half-century, that Mr. Welch has been heard to say that originally sold for only two dollars per acre, a discharge of four thousand two hundred dollars per acre. So much for the magazine of civilization and improvement.

By his first marriage Mr. Welch had three children: Jacob U., John, Jr., and Susan. This relation lasted only seven years, and Mrs. Welch died in the year 1833. Mr. Welch’s second companion was Miss Susan R. Bixby, daughter of William Bixby, of West Virginia. He subsequently came to Ohio, and now resides in Franklin County. The marriage occurred July 18, 1837, and was blessed with the birth of six sons and two daughters: William B., Joseph M. (deceased), Abner, Ralph D., Charles M., Henry F. (deceased), Mary R. (deceased), and Susan A.

Abner married Anna Evans; has a son and a daughter. Charles M. married Mary J. Grissom May 1, 1873; has one daughter, Mary.

The second Mrs. Welch died July 20, 1872, in her fifty-third year. At the age of sixteen she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was called while in action in November, 1864. Ralph D. served three years in the 80th O. V. I. He married Hannah L. Simpson June 22, 1869; has one daughter. Abner married Anna Evans; has a son and a daughter. Charles M. married Mary J. Grissom May 1, 1873; has one daughter, Mary.

At an early day Mr. Welch was enrolling of a battalion of rifle companies. He was also the first Postmaster of Ulrichsville, and held the office for eight years. He was formerly an Old-Line Whig, and is now a staunch Republican. Both he and his wife have their religious connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been an exceedingly temperate man in all things. He never used tobacco in any manner, or drank so much as a quart of spiritsuous liquors in all his life. Few men of his age can say so much. In this, as in many other manly virtues, he is a safe example for all the young.

MAJOR JOHN SARGENT.

This gentleman was born in New Comestown, Tuscarawas County, February 8, 1839. He is the eldest son of Levi Sargent. When a young man he was employed as a clerk in the store of Moore and Dixon, in New Philadelphia, and also, in the same capacity, in the banking establishment of A. Vincent.

During a portion of the time that his father was County Treasurer, young Sargent assisted him in the duties of that office. In 1863 Mr. Sargent enlisted (as a private) in Company A, 61st O. V. I., but went out with the regiment as First Lieutenant. The 61st, it will be remembered, was the first regiment that entered Nashville. At this point Lieutenant Sargent was made Assistant Provost Marshal of Nashville under Colonel Stanley Matthews. In July, 1863, he was taken prisoner by General Forrest at Murfreesboro, and was held three months, passing most of his time at Madison, Georgia, where also were confined General Preston and several other prisoners. He was then confined for a while in the post-prison at Columbus, Georgia, and finally, after a few days at Libby, was paroled with other prisoners.

He at once joined his command at Nashville under General Rosecrans, and commanded his company at the battles of Double Creek, and Stone River. For gallant and meritorious services he was soon afterwards promoted to Captain and Company E, with which he had participated in the battles of Chickamauga and the storming of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge under General Hooker. He subsequently commanded this company through the Atlanta campaign, engaging in the battles of Buzzard’s Roost, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Lovejoy Station, and other minor engagements.

At the close of the campaign Captain Sargent was detailed as Assistant Provost Marshal General on the staff of General Thomas at Atlanta, and served in that capacity till the close of the war in 1865. In August, 1865, he was ordered to Chattanooga to take charge of the Provost Marshal General’s office at that place, and while there was commissioned Major of his regiment. Mr. Sargent was never off duty except while a prisoner, and won an enviable reputation for ability and promptness. General Thomas pronounced him one of the most efficient officers on his staff.

In December, 1867, Major Sargent married Miss Lucina Hance, daughter of John Hance, of New Jersey, and brother of Joseph C. Hance, Representative of New Philadelphia. Has had one son and one daughter, the former dying in infancy.

After the war Mr. Sargent spent a year in the banking house of J. C. Holmick, of Xenia, Illinois. In March, 1866, he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Sixteenth District of Ohio, and occupied the position for six years. Since then he has been engaged in the Champion Banking Mill in New Philadelphia. He is a prompt, thorough business man, and a valued citizen.

COLUMBA ELISHA JANES.

This old resident of New Philadelphia was born in Columbiana County, New York, June 12, 1802. His parents were Roger Janes and Elizabeth Warner, both natives of Connecticut. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third child and second son. At the age of twenty years his life was passed upon a farm. He came to Ohio in 1817, passed some three years in Middlebury, Summit County, and about the same period in Zone and Trenton, New Philadelphia, where he purchased a farm, the greater portion of which he engaged in contracting upon the Ohio Canal. About the year 1830 he was elected Sheriff of Tuscarawas County, and served four years. At an early day he was also 8th Ohio Militia. In 1841 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Crayder, daughter of Gabriel Crayder of Tuscarawas County. Colonel Janes had but two sons and two daughters only living. The eldest, in 1862. For some years Mr. Anderson was in the government as the Postmaster of Washington. He died in 1871, leaving one daughter.

The other daughter, Mary, is now Mrs. Dr. James M. Jackson, of South Chicago. The youngest son, Lewis L. Janes, is a retired farmer. Of his two sons, John J. Crayder and James M. Jackson, the former is a prominent citizen.
years at Fort Stephenson, Oregon, which he noted with delight and gloriouss.

He married a daughter of Dr. Sudden, of San Francisco, who was for
eighteen years missionary to India. Returning to the east, Captain James
passed some three years upon a farm in the vicinity of Baltimore, Mary-
land. About this time the Japanese Government sent their agent to New
York for a West Point graduate to come to Japan and establish a military
academy for that nation. Captain James was chosen, and, in July, 1871,
lived for his new position, which he had filled with the satisfaction of
the Government. For many years Mr. Ellis James has been an elder in
the Presbyterian Church. He is one of Philadelphia’s oldest and most
esteemed citizens.

MAJOR CHARLES H. MATTHEWS
was born in Bristol, England, November 8, 1810. Emigrated to the United
States in June, 1833. Having received a common education, he learned
the art of printing at Canton, Ohio, in 1837, ’38, and ’39, in the office of
the Stark County Democrat. In November 1821, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio,
in 1822, and was engaged in business in the firm of Doherty and Corbett.
Mississippi; was commissioned Major by Governor Tood, in December,
1823, and after a year and a half’s service resigned his commission in
January, 1824. The Major has paid considerable attention to the drama,
especially in amateur productions. In 1837, he was married to Miss Priscilla
Caldwell, by whom he had three children—Sarah, Edwin, and Frances.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. MOZEAU
This old gentleman has been a resident of Tuscarawas County since
1827. He was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, January 6,
1828. His father, Hiram Mozear, was a native of Danbury, Connecticut,
and was raised in Virginia. His mother, Mary McLean, was born in
Hancock County, Virginia. His ancestors were of Scotch descent and
came to America about the year 1760. They have had a family of six sons
and four daughters, of whom Mr. Mozear is the oldest child. In the fall of
1837 he came to Ulrichsville.

When a young man, the subject of this sketch learned the trade of
brick masonry, and followed it for about eight years. October 14,
1840, he married Miss Sarah McCollough, of Harrison County, Ohio,
and had five children, three daughters and two sons. The sons are dead.
The eldest daughter, Miss, is now Mrs. Thomas J. Clearor, of Ulrichsville.
The second daughter, Miss, is Mrs. Edwin W. Whitcomb, of Beldwood,
Wall, Connecticut. Mr. Mozear has been engaged in a variety of
businesses, among which may be mentioned: the grocery trade, the marble
business, and captain of a boat on the Ohio Canal. He died in 1866, aged
37 years, in the gold mines of Nevada.

In the spring of 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held
the office till the spring of 1875. In this position he performed much
hard labor, and served the people with scrupulous integrity and
honesty. When the war for the Union came on, he enlisted in the First
Infantry, Ohio, and served with distinction.

His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, and were driven by the
religious persecution of the sixteenth century from France into Holland,
and thence to the Netherlands and Ireland. His mother was of Scotch
origin; settled in the County of Longford, Ireland, and were parochialies in the defense of that
at the famous siege of 1689. Her father, William Simpon, resided in
the town of Coleraine, where she, Elizabeth, was born. The name of
her maternal ancestors was Barr.

The fathcr and mother of the subject of this sketch—Robert and
Elizabeth Simons—were married on the 1st of January, 1806, and
in the following year emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia
in December, 1809. In 1810 they came with their family to Tuscarawas
County. The father died in March, 1842, and his mother in January,
1843.

Mr. Simpson Round and has held many positions of public trust and
responsible, in the discharge of the duties of which he exhibited an inflexible integrity of character that early secured him the confidence of his fellow-citizens. When he was but little past twenty-one years of age (in 1849), he was appointed by the Ohio State Board of Public Works Collector of Taxes on the Ohio Canal, at Canal Dover, in which capacity he remained four years. He has also served the people of Tuscarawas County in the office of Treasurer. He has likewise represented the eighteenth Senatorial District—comprising the counties of Coshocton and Tuscarawas—in the Ohio Senate. In January, 1890, he was elected a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, which position he still occupies, having completed four years of this time held the office of Treasurer. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar.

On the 17th of August, 1858, Mr. Harrold married Miss Isabella Noble, daughter of Thomas Noble, Esq., of Stark County, Ohio. Miss Noble was born in Washington County, Ohio, February 1, 1835, and was brought by her parents to Amherst in the same year. Her father settled in Stark County, Ohio, on a farm which still remains in the possession of the family. Mr. Harrold has had a family of three daughters: Elizabeth, Isabella N., and Anna L. The latter died in infancy. Mrs. Harrold died December 6, 1882. Mr. Harrold is a gentleman of very refined sensibilities and polished manners, and is the very soul of honor.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. BROWN.

This gentleman is the present Probate Judge of Tuscarawas County. He was born in what is now Bedford County, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1855. His father, Alexander Brown, was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and served through the war. He died in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1859, and his wife on the 80th of the same month. At this time young Brown was not yet fifteen years of age, and could read a little but could not write at all. His parents were poor, and in their advices he was able and the position that was created from the government as a reward for revolutionary services. When he was about eight years old, he went out to work upon a farm at a meager compensation, and at the age of fourteen he was employed in a brickyard at twenty-five cents per day. His school advantage could be garnered in four months; and what he learned in the school was gained by applications to himself. Mr. Brown has been married three times: first, April 1, 1859, to Miss Eleanor Baker, daughter of Nicholas Baker, of London, Pennsylvania. By this marriage he had three sons and three daughters, of whom only one son and two daughters survive. The son, Alexander H. Brown, has been for some four years Deputy Probate Clerk of Tuscarawas County. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Brown came to Ohio, and with the exception of four years has resided in Tuscarawas County and followed his trade. Mrs. Brown died October 9, 1881. This sad event left Mr. Brown with a family of six small children, who needed a mother’s care. Accordingly, in the following spring, he married a second companion,—Miss Margaret Russell, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. But on the 27th of March, 1883, this wife was taken away, followed in four days by her infant daughter. Mr. Brown’s third wife was Miss Sarah Hlapo, of Stark County, Ohio, whom he married October 1, 1885. This union resulted in the birth of three sons and one daughter, of whom one son died in infancy, and one was accidentally shot in June, 1884. The surviving son, Franklin D., is in the cigar business in New Philadelphia. On the 12th of December, 1859, Mr. Brown was called to mourn the loss by death of his third companion. How mysterious are the ways of Providence!

Robert M. Dawson.

The subject of this notice was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1801. His father died when Robert was but little young, and at an early age his mother emigrated to Wellsburg, West Virginia, as the family were poor, he was bound out to learn the saddler’s trade, and became a proficient workman therein. Becoming disillusioned, however, with this business, he left his master before his term of service expired, and, through the assistance of some friends, became a real-estate dealer in Brooke County, West Virginia, and in this met with great success.

On January 12, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary Marshall, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, with whom he lived until July 18, 1852, when his union was dissolved by her death.

Along with his real-estate business he also owned a boat that plied upon the Ohio River, by means of which he carried on trade between Pittsburgh and the South, and for several years did a thriving business. On March 10, 1861, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Baker, of Ohio County, West Virginia. In the following autumn of fortune deserted him; his boat, laden with a heavy cargo, was sunk upon the Ohio River, and he lost nearly his entire property.

Early in 1862 he removed to Ohio, and located in Uhrichsville, the 1st of March. Here he opened a successful saddler’s shop where E. G. Baue resides at present, and his energy and promptness were rewarded by success. He also did a prosperous business in real estate in different parts of the country.

George W. Dawson, son of Robert M. and Eliza A. Dawson, was born on his father’s farm near Uhrichsville, December 20, 1852, where for many years he followed the life of a farmer and stock-breeder.

On June 12, 1868, he was married to Miss Susan J. Lawhoun, of New Concord, Ohio. In the fall of 1867 he repaired to Dennison, kept a boarding house, and dealt in real estate for some three years; and in the fall of 1871, along with Edmund G. Helwix, he bought fifty-two acres of land of the former proprietors and laid out what is known as the Helwix & Dawson’s-first addition to the town of Uhrichsville, and subsequently a second and third addition.

In the fall of 1871, he purchased of A. A. Maxwell & Son the Union Plowing Mill, and in the fall of 1873 bought of W. W. Porter about four acres of land, and established thereon what is known as the Dawson & Whittmora Union Plowing Mill, of Uhrichsville, which is one of the finest mills in the State.

Mr. Dawson is one of the most enterprising and thoroughgoing business men of the community, and has been instrumental in the erection of more houses in Uhrichsville and Dennison than perhaps any other citizen of either of those places. He has also been commodiously liberal in the use of his means for the building of churches, and for other benevolent purposes. In the fall of 1872 he built the elegant edifice in which he now resides, a view of which is also that of his mill, will be found among the Illustrations of this work.

John Andreas.

was an early pioneer to Tuscarawas County. He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1789, and settled in Uhrichsville about the year 1817. In 1824 he became the second husband of Mrs. George Hites, whose maiden name was Catherine Ulrich, already noticed. This union resulted in the birth of four children, Silas, William, Hannah, John, and Catherine. Mr. Andreas died December 26, 1877. He was a blacksmith and shoemaker by trade, though he also carried on a farm.

Mrs. Andreas died January 27, 1871, in her eighty-first year. The daughter of the pioneer family of Uhrichsville, she was eminently a pioneer woman, thorough and heroic. She was reared in the Mansion
Church, but upon the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Uhrichsville she joined the same, on the account of the inconvenience of attending the Moravian services. She was the mother of eight children, the grandmother of thirty-eight, and great-grandmother of forty-seven. Of the children of Mr. Andrews, John died in infancy. Hannah was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 2, 1829; married William Jeffers, of Harrison County, Ohio, April 16, 1852. Their children were: Sylvester A., born March 9, 1853; died December 16, 1862. Catherine J., born October 7, 1854. Rebecca, born May 3, 1857; married William Tread, February 26, 1874; Emily E., born September 4, 1859; Eliza May, born March 1, 1860. Mr. Jeffers was born in Carroll County, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1825. When a young man, he taught school among the same, and learned the carpenter's trade. For some years past he has been engaged in the grocery business in the vicinity of Edgefield, and also in superintending the working of S. W. Andrews' coal mines. He is a man of excellent business tact, of correct habits, and a thorough gentleman.

Catherine married for her first husband Levi Myers, January 21, 1848, by whom she had one daughter, Emily K., born July 13, 1849, died in January, 1849. Mrs. Myers died March 29, 1849. Her second marriage was to Mr. William Kelly, of Harrison County, Ohio, June 10, 1852. Family record:-John A., born January 15, 1854, died May 14, 1864; Silas, born May 10, 1856; Willie M., born March 5, 1859, died May 14, 1862; Doug, born July 12, 1855, died April 22, 1869; George L., born February 5, 1867, died May 26, 1869; Emerson K., born May 6, 1871, died August 21, 1871. Also two unnamed children who died in infancy.

Silas W. Andrews, oldest child of John Andrews by marriage to Catherine Ulrich (widow Hage), was born on the farm upon which he now resides, near Uhrichsville, November 24, 1825. His boyhood was passed in grumbling in the soil, as he termed it. He was married on February 14, 1846, to Miss Emily Balister of Uhrichville, by whom he had three daughters, Mary Ellen, born November 14, 1846, married October 20, 1864, to John Brunce; Hannah M., born July 18, 1848, married January 21, 1870, to Henry Kinghorn; Amelia C., born December 14, 1850, married Oscar Caves, May 27, 1871.

On the 25th of August, 1862, Mrs. Andrews was instantly killed in her home by a stroke of lightning during a storm. On January 25, 1863, Mr. Andrews married Miss Mary Balister, daughter of Frederick Balister, of Uhrichville. She was born February 3, 1844. Mr. Andrews' chief business has been that of farming and coal operations. He is an enterprising and esteemed citizen of his community.

ALBERT BATES.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Stephen and Matilda Bates, and was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, March 10, 1830. In early life he received that practical training which prompted reliance upon his own efforts and perseverance as the only reliable sources of success. At the age of sixteen he bought his time of his father for one hundred dollars, and in one year earned enough to clothe himself and pay his debts, and at seventeen was free. His educational advantages, however, were very limited. When nineteen years of age he came to Ohio and engaged for one year for his brother Ezra as a clock-peddler, at a very moderate compensation. In the fall of 1849—he being in his twelfth year—he commenced business in Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, on a capital of eighty dollars, and conducted a very successful business for some four years.

In 1843 he formed a partial partnership with the extensive business firm of J. Steese & Co., of New Philadelphia, who opened a branch establishment at Shanesville and furnished the capital, while Mr. Bates, who at that time had but comparatively limited means, conducted the business at Shanesville and received half the profits of his sales. Upon their failure in 1844, Moore, Steese & Co. involved their goods at Shanesville, and offered to sell the same to Mr. Bates and take his notes for the entire balance. Though desiring the land on which this purchase would involve, Mr. Bates, after considerable hesitation, was finally induced, chiefly through the influence of his personal friend, Joseph Talbott,—who was a member of the firm of Steese & Co.,—to accept the offer, and in trading he availed himself of the valuable trade which, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, he had already built up. His business character and integrity enabled him to secure the material favors from New York merchants, and his business career became a gratifying success. While a resident at Shanesville, Mr. Bates twice represented this County in the Ohio Legislature.

In the spring of 1854 he sold out his business in Shanesville and moved to New Philadelphia, and in 1855 became the successor of A. Vinton, Eqg, in the Exchange Bank of this place. The same attention to business, promptness in meeting engagements, and fair dealing with all parties, as formerly characterized him, still obtains in his present banking operations, and success and confidence follow in their wake.

JOHN JUDY.

This gentleman is of Swiss parentage, and is the second child and eldest son of John Judy (Tetchudy), who emigrated from Switzerland in the year 1808 and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His wife was Mrs. Maria Shaffner, whose maiden name was Tetchudy, and whom he married in Hagerstown, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1808. By her first husband Mrs. Shaffner had three children: Marks, Elizabeth, and Mathias.

The family of Mr. Judy comprised one daughter and two sons: Susan, John, and David. Susan married Abraham Kueley; she died in 1886. Mr. Judy's occupation was that of a tailor. He was a man of very retiring disposition and of great integrity. He died October 1, 1871, at the advanced age of almost ninety-one. Mrs. Judy died September 18, 1888, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mr. John Judy, the subject of this notice, was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, January 4, 1812. The first eleven years of his life were passed upon a farm.

At the age of eighteen he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, and that, too, without having served any apprenticeship whatever. But being of a mechanical turn of mind and possessing a natural genius in that direction, he soon acquired great proficiency in his chosen profession, and followed the business for some seven years. Subsequently, for a number of years, his chief employment was that of farming. He was also engaged in the manufacture of brick.

Mr. Judy has been three times married; first in 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Landers, daughter of Felix and Chistena Landers, who were early pioneers to this County from Virginia. This union was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Judy on the 21st of August, 1862.

His second companion was Miss Christina Kitch, daughter of David and Lydia Kitch, who were also early settlers of Tuscarawas County, and came from Pennsylvania. The marriage occurred October 16, 1864. But this relation lasted less than five years. Mrs. Judy died August 27, 1869.

The present Mrs. Judy was Miss Mary Sexton, daughter of Andrew and Lucinda Sexton, early settlers.

Mr. Judy has held a number of honorable positions, both in civil and in religious circles. For nine years he served as Justice of the Peace. For a period of six years he has been Treasurer of the American Bible Society, and for the past thirteen years he has been devoting his time almost exclusively to the interests of Sunday-schools, laboring in Sunday-school conventions not only in counties in Ohio, but also in neighboring States. He stands in the front rank of Sunday-school workers, and believes, with all Christian philosophers, that this department of benevolent effort offers the most inviting and most hopeful field for Christian labor. Mr. Judy combines all the elements of a thorough Christian gentleman, and is held in high esteem by the community in which he has so long resided. He has in his possession some very interesting relics of the last century. One is a translation of the Bible into German, accompanied with comments by the translator, Martin Luther. It is a huge volume about twice the size of Webster's Unabridged, is firmly bound in leather, and weighs some twenty-five pounds. It was published in Tübingen, 1729. Another relic consists of a large German Bible, once the property of Mr. Judy's great-grandfather. It was published in Basel, Switzerland, in 1707.

HON. J. B. READ

was born in Chisago County, Minnesota, April 1, 1811. He worked on a farm till he was sixteen years of age. For some five years subsequent he was engaged in a paper-mill. He then learned the stone-mason's trade, and in 1844 came to Ohio, and settled in New Philadelphia, where, for quite a number of years, he was engaged at his trade, teaching school in the winter season for some seven years.

In the spring of 1867, he was married to Miss Rebecca Hemmell, of Tuscarawas County. His family comprises ten children: Hannah R., Sarah Jane, Mary E., Ann, John D., Lea, Francis M., Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, and John Buchanan.

In 1856, Mr. Read was elected Justice of the Peace, and, after holding
the office for nearly three years, resigned it, and went to California, where he remained about three years. He then returned to Tuscarawas County, the owner of about sixteen thousand acres, the most of which is in the West. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Ead was elected to a seat in the House for four years.

Upon the organization of the Citizens’ National Bank of New Philadelphia, he was made a Director in the same, which position he still retains. He ranks among the leading citizens of Tuscarawas County.


This gentleman was born in Hamburg, Hardin County, Tennessee, February 20, 1849. His father was Lewis A. Levering, and his mother, his father’s widow, who followed that business. His early educational facilities, twenty the Muskingum Seminary at Tiffin, Pennsylvania, where he spent some four years, and where he graduated in July, 1874. He was engaged in teaching at Manchester, Pennsylvania, but soon became pastor of the same. On January 1, 1876. This is a new interest, and is in progress for the erection of a house of worship, peculiarity meditative cast of mind. He is a close student, a clear, vigorous, and a very acceptable preacher.

Rev. J. K. McCallip.

This gentleman is the present pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Ulrichsville. He is the son of H. E. and Mary McCallip, and was born at Llanesburg, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1847. He prepared at Washington and Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He took his theological course in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, where he graduated in April, 1871. In 1872, he entered the ministry in Elizabeth-town, Kentucky, and for the liquidation of a heavy church debt, in July, 1874, he entered into partnership with several others in Ulrichsville.

Mr. McCallip is a gentleman of refined, genial manners, a pleasant speaker, an earnest worker, and a practical, handson preacher. His mind is strengthened by a wide and deep reading, and he is supported by an appreciative and sympathetic people. Within the past year their house of worship has been remodelled and repaired, and the prospects for both pastor and people are full of promise.


This gentleman is the present Superintendent of the Public Schools of Ulrichsville. He is the second child of Professor Joseph Welty, who, for a period of eighteen years, has been the efficient Superintendent of the Public Schools of New Philadelphia, and who stands in the front ranks of education.

He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 22, 1849, on his father’s farm, and received a thorough education under his father’s direction. He graduated in 1872, at the Western Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1874, and became pastor of the same church. He is a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, and has been pastor of the same, which position he still retains. He ranks among the leading citizens of Tuscarawas County.

The spring of 1876 he opened an office as “Surveyor and Civil Engineer” in Ulrichsville, but in June following was elected to the position of Superintendent of the City Schools, and accepted.

Mr. Welty is a gentleman of fine education and polished manners, and the satisfaction which his services in different departments have already given affords gratifying promise of future success.

On September 9, 1876, Professor Welty was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Sitton, daughter of Houston Sitton, of Ulrichsville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

C. Ganzman, Esq.

The subject of this sketch was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, October 10, 1829. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the jeweler’s trade, which he has been his business since. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in his native State in 1840, he joined the Black Forest Sharpshooters, and served through the war. He subsequently took a tour through Germany and a portion of France and Switzerland, for the purpose of becoming more accomplished in his business. On the 8th of May, 1843, he left his native land for America, and landed in New York on the 22d of June following, and here spent a year at his trade. In the autumn of 1844 he came to Ohio and located in Ulrichsville, where he began the jeweler’s business for Mr. B. Thompson, Esq., until 1851. Upon the opening of the eastern movement, he was one of the Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Ganzman was born in 1851, married to Miss Mary Weener, of Huron County, Ohio, in May, 1860. Mrs. Ganzman died October 8, 1864, leaving one daughter.

The present Mrs. Ganzman was Miss Mary McCallip, of Tuscarawas County, to whom he was married in May, 1861. He has had two sons and two daughters, and is the oldest daughter is deceased.

Mr. Ganzman was a member of the first council of the incorporated village of Ulrichsville, and a Clerk of the same. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, but declined to accept. He has been a resident of this place for over twenty years, and now has a room in the Dinner Bury House, where he keeps a stock second to none in the County.

In 1873 Mr. Ganzman made a tour to Europe, traversing portions of Switzerland and Germany, visited the battle-fields of the Franco-Prussian war and the World’s Fair at Vienna, and during his absence from America, was a member of the Blue Lodge of F. A. M. and of the Order of Knights of Columbus.

In his excellent qualities and polished manners, he has been a member of the Citizens’ National Bank of New Philadelphia, and has been well known for his many charities, and especially for his support of education. He is a gentleman of the highest type of American gentleman, and is one of the most solid and esteemed citizens of Ulrichsville.

Samuel C. Forsythe.

was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1825. At the age of twelve, he came with his parents’ family to Harrison County, Ohio, at the age of thirty-five, and his mother was a daughter of Joseph and Ann Shaffer, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Miss Shaffer was born in Tuscarawas County by her parents in September, 1821. She was married to Mr. Forsythe, a native of Pennsylvania, and the son of a wealthy family, and was brought to Ulrichsville, where he began life in the hardware trade, and was afterwards employed in the hardware business.

He is a gentleman of the highest type of American gentleman, and is one of the most solid and esteemed citizens of Ulrichsville.
a Director of the same since its organization.

His characteristics are, great sociability, untiring industry, careful frugality, a studied economy, and great caution in the transaction of business, especially where money is involved. One of his peculiarities is that he prefers to receive but eight per cent. for borrowed money well secured, rather than to accept an obligation bearing twelve per cent. with questionable collateral. In these financial matters he is an example to all who know how to acquire and how to keep a fortune.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and expects to die in this faith.

In religious views both he and his wife are of the Lutheran persuasion.

Dr. E. P. Buell

This gentleman was born in Rutland County, Vermont, September 22, 1816.

The first twenty-one years of his life were passed upon a farm. He then spent some three years at West Pointley Academy, in his native State, and for two years subsequent engaged in teaching.

At the age of twenty-seven, he entered Castleton Medical College, in Rutland County, Vermont, where he graduated in 1844. He then spent one year in Bellevue Hospital, in New York City.

In 1847 he returned to his native village, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for about three years.

In the spring of 1850 he came to Ohio, and located in the town of New Philadelphia, opened an office and began practice.

On the 8th of May, 1852, the doctor was married to Miss Catherine Edling, daughter of Charles F. Edling, Esq., of New Philadelphia. This union was honored with a family of two daughters.

In 1852 he responded to the call for the defense of the Government in her hour of peril, and became Surgeon of the 80th O. V. I., which position he filled for three years. His health, however, was greatly impaired by the exposures in the service, from the effects of which he will never fully recover.

The doctor has been a resident of this place for a quarter of a century, has led a very active and laborious professional life, and ranks among the leading and substantial citizens of the community.

Dr. William B. Loller

was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1824. In 1832, his father having previously died, his mother with a family of five children came to Ohio and located in Harrison County, where she died in 1840.

At the age of seventeen, young Loller began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Stephenson, and continued four years. In the spring of 1845—when he was twenty-one years old—he commenced the practice of medicine in Brownsville, Knox County, where he remained twelve years.

In the spring of 1858 he removed to Nashville, Holmes County, Ohio, where he practiced twelve years. In the winter of 1858 he attended a course of dissections in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and in the winter of 1862-63 a course of lectures in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in the spring of 1863. In 1870 Dr. Loller came to Urbana, where he has had an extensive and successful practice.

In November, 1874, the doctor married Miss Lucinda Dancers, of Brownsville, by whom he has had a family of four sons and three daughters—one son deceased. Of these the oldest son, Horace P. Loller, is a physician in Shaversville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio; Victoria, the oldest daughter, is Mrs. W. Scott Buxey, of Urbana; and Mary F. is Mrs. David Hunt, of the same place. Dr. Loller is a member of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society, also of the Ohio State Medical Society.

William H. Dempster

The subject of this record was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 25, 1815. When a boy he served a four years’ apprenticeship to the tailor’s trade.

When about twenty years of age he repaired to Washington County, Pennsylvania,—whither his father had previously moved,—and opened a shop and began business.

On August 20, 1836, he was married to Miss Violetta West Stonebridge, who was born in Brook County, Virginia, in September, 1814. His family consists of six sons and three daughters.

In 1856 he moved to Leesburg, Virginia, where for three years he followed his trade. He then spent eleven years in Jefferson County, Ohio.

After a subsequent residence of about two years in Leesburg, Carroll County, Ohio, he came to Tuscarawas County in 1852, and was engaged for nearly three years in the mercantile trade in Fairfield Township.

Then, after a residence of a year at New Comberland, he returned to Leesburg and was for three years in the hotel business.

In 1870 he came to Urbana and opened the United States Hotel. In 1873 this house was greatly enlarged and improved, and possessed excellent accommodations for the traveling public.

For some years Mr. Dempster served as Township Treasurer, and for four years as Clerk; all of which service was acceptably performed. In politics Mr. Dempster is a staunch Republican.

William B. Thompson

The subject of this sketch was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 22, 1825. He came with his father’s family to Urbana in 1844.

When he was fifteen years of age he commenced clerking in the store of C. Demuth in Urbana, where he continued several years during the winter, attending school in the summer. This, with about a year each in Hagerstown and Granville Colleges, comprised his educational facilities. He studied law with Messrs. McCullough and Stambaugh, of New Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in September, 1850, and began the practice of his profession in the fall following in Urbana.

For four years,—from 1856 to 1870,—he served as Mayor of the village.

On the 28th of September, 1859, he married Miss Eliza E., daughter of D. R. Haskins, late of Urbana. He has had one son and two daughters. Mrs. Thompson died October 3, 1870.

For the last three years Mr. Thompson has been a Director in the Farmers’ and Merchants’ Bank of Urbana, and was a Director of the Citizen’s National Bank of Urbana in January, 1874.

Mr. Thompson started in the world reeking entirely upon his own efforts. He has grown up with the place, and by prompt attention to his business has built up a very successful practice, and has accumulated a large competence.

He has never taken any active part in politics, but has ever been a staunch Republican.

Jesse F. Birney

This gentleman is the proprietor of one of the best-appointed and most popular hotels in the State of Ohio.

He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 24, 1812. His father, Letchworth Birney, was also a native of the same county, born October 10th, 1787. He had a family of two sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

His grandfather, William Birney, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America about the beginning of the present century.

Young Birney worked upon his father’s farm till he was of age, and then spent some ten years in farming and dealing in live stock.

On February 6, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Simmons, daughter of Judge John Simmons, of Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1873 Mr. Birney sold his farm, and, after a short period spent in the grocery and produce trade, in the winter of 1874 purchased what is now favorably known as the Birney House. The building at this time was simply enclosed. Mr. Birney at once proceeded to finish it, and on February 22, 1874, opened it to the public as a place of entertainment. In all its appointments and furnishings it is a first-class institution, and is conducted in capital style. Mr. Birney is a gentleman of retiring, yet general manners, and, with his accomplished lady, spares no pains to render his house a pleasant home for the traveler.

Alexander Huston

was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1794. The first twenty years of his life were spent upon his father’s farm. At the age of ten he came with his father’s family to Ohio, and after three years passed in the vicinity of Wheeling, went to Moorefield Township, Harrison County. When a young man he learned the carpenter’s trade, and worked at it at intervals for several years. At the age of twenty-two, he married Miss Margaret Cathcart, and subsequently went to farming on land which he improved for the lease.

Some forty years since, he bought the farm upon which he now resides. His chief occupation has been that of farming, though he has also dealt considerably in live stock, and the old gentleman has today as good an eye for a fine horse as he ever had, and is probably as good a judge of the qualities of this noble animal as any man in the County. He has had two sons and two daughters, the latter deceased. Mrs. Huston died June 5, 1891. When young, Mr. Huston was a great hunter. He is now one
of the oldest citizens of the County. His residence is beautifully located on a high eminence commanding a delightful view of the Stillwater Valley, and overlooking the villages of Danistown and Uhrichsville. Here, in this delightful spot, this early settler proposes to spend the remnant of his arduous, industrious, and useful life.

J. L. MORRIS

was born in South Wales, January 9, 1839. His boyhood and youth were spent in mining coal in the vicinity of his nativity. He emigrated to America in 1860 and located in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where for some seven years he was engaged in working mines. In 1867 he came to Ohio, and in 1868 settled at what is now called Morristown, near Dresden.

In 1890 he married Miss Jane Powell, by whom he has had a family of five daughters and one son. A fine view of this gentleman's residence appears among the illustrations of this work.
STORE & OFFICE
OF
JOHN HOVER
SUCCESSOR TO
DENNISON STORE COMPANY.

CORNER OF CENTER & FOURTH STS. DENNISON, O.

STORE OF J. HOVER.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE. COR. FOURTH & CENTER STS., DENNISON, O.

J. HOVER

RES. OF JOHN HOVER.
NORTH WATER ST., UNIONVILLE, O.

PROPERTY OF JOHN HOVER.
FIFTH ST., DENNISON, O.
NEW PHILADELPHIA.

UPLRICHVILLE.

CANAL DOVER AND DOVER TOWNSHIP.
### Franklin Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>(63)</td>
<td>(70)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John A. Johnson</td>
<td>(51)</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>(61)</td>
<td>(71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry C. C.</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>(62)</td>
<td>(72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles B.</td>
<td>(53)</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td>(73)</td>
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<tr>
<td>George W.</td>
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### Wayne Township

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<td>(51)</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>(61)</td>
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<td>(52)</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>(62)</td>
<td>(72)</td>
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<td>(53)</td>
<td>Business</td>
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<td>(73)</td>
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<tr>
<td>George W.</td>
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### Goshen Township

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<tr>
<td>George W.</td>
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<td>(74)</td>
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### Perry Township

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<td>George W.</td>
<td>(54)</td>
<td>Business</td>
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**Township Personals and Directories of Tuscarawas County, Giving Names, Locations, and Business of Our Patrons.**

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**Franklin Township**

- John A. Johnson: Business
- Henry C. C.: Business
- Charles B.: Business
- George W.: Business

**Wayne Township**

- John A. Johnson: Business
- Henry C. C.: Business
- Charles B.: Business
- George W.: Business

**Goshen Township**

- John A. Johnson: Business
- Henry C. C.: Business
- Charles B.: Business
- George W.: Business

**Perry Township**

- John A. Johnson: Business
- Henry C. C.: Business
- Charles B.: Business
- George W.: Business

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**Notes:**

- Business details include names and descriptions of businesses, lengths of service, and notes.
- Locations are specific to each township, indicating village or section.
- The document format includes tables with columns for name, location, description of business, length of service, and notes.
### MILL TOWNSHIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Lot No.</th>
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### SANDY TOWNSHIP.

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### RUSH TOWNSHIP.

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### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

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### AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

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### SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

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<th>Years of Residence</th>
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### OXFORD TOWNSHIP

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<th>Years of Residence</th>
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<td>1820</td>
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### SALEM TOWNSHIP

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<th>Years of Residence</th>
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<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, J.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>1820</td>
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### CLAY TOWNSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Years of Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eglen, J. M. T.</td>
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<td>Farmer</td>
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### LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

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<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Years of Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
# Warwick Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

# Union Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
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# Bucks Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

# Fairfield Township

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
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<tbody>
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# York Township

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<th>Description of Business</th>
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# Jefferson Township

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<tbody>
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</table>

# Warren Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Business</th>
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<tbody>
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