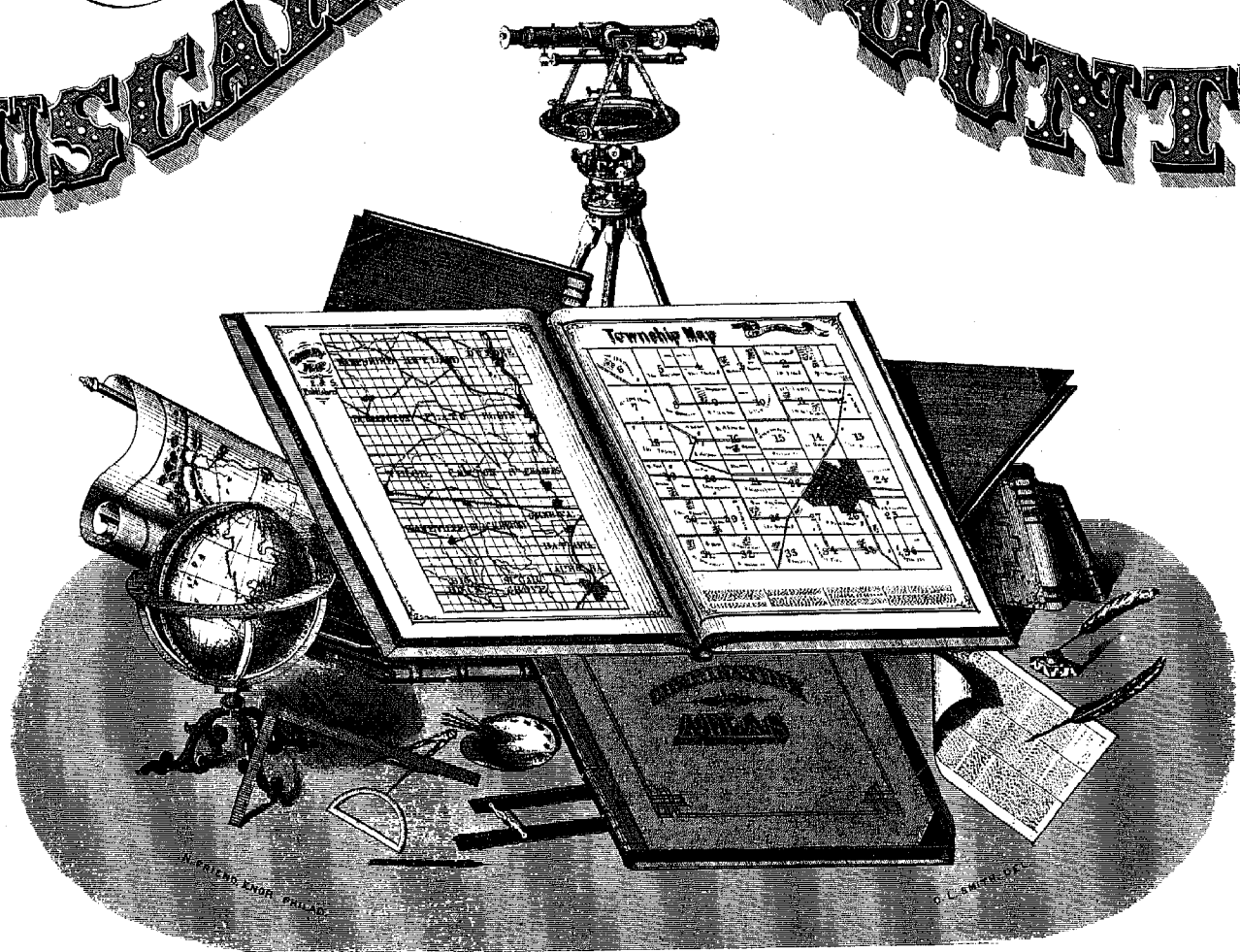


COMBINATION ATLAS MAP OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY



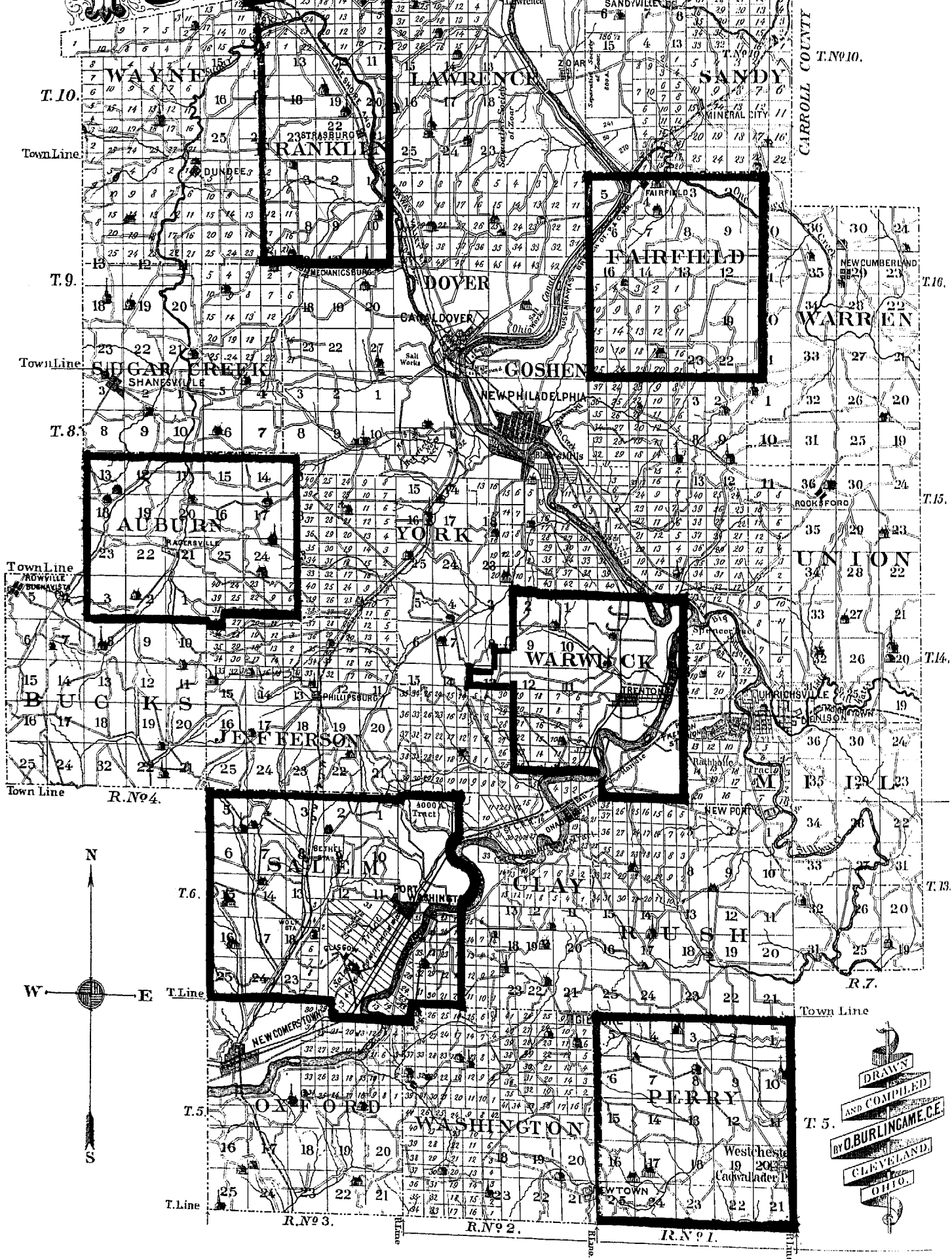
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1875

HUNTER PR. PHILA.

MUSCARAWAS COUNTY, O.





*I am, very Respectfully Yours
Hiram Eckman*

DR. HIRAM ECKMAN, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Heironimus and Elizabeth Eckman, whose nativity was Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Doctor was born in Liberty, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1816. His father and oldest brother served in the war of 1812, under General Harrison. Young Hiram'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 fifteen left home, with a small bundle of clothing and three dollars, to seek his fortune. He traveled on foot to Tuscarawas County, and, after staying a week with his brother, he walked to Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. There he entered into an arrangement with Dr. Daniel Tilden, since deceased, and Dr. William F. Kittridge, by which he was to attend their drug store in consideration of the use of their library and medical instruction. 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 1834-35 he attended lectures at Cincinnati, following which he located in Trenton, not yet twenty years of age.

In October, 1837, he married Miss Lucinda Fries, of Trenton. Of three children, two are still living; the eldest having been drowned in the Tuscarawas River, in 1857, at the age of eighteen years. Sarah M. is married to Robert Y. Benner, and resides near Trenton. John is a widower, with one child, his wife having died in 1872.

Dr. Eckman graduated in medicine at Starling Medical College in 1859. In response to the call of Governor Tod, for volunteer surgeons in the field, he visited Pittsburg Landing a few days after the battle, and remained with the sick and wounded at that point, as well as Fort Donelson and Nashville, until all were properly cared for. On his return home, he was appointed one of the Examining Surgeons of the 16th District, a position he held until the close of the Rebellion.

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 confidence and esteem of the extended circle of his acquaintance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

MAPS.		LITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS.		Lawrence Township.		Union Township.	
	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Outline Map of Tuscarawas County		New Philadelphia.		Residence of Peter Hawk	31	Residence and Coal Mine of J. L. Morris, Sup't	25
Sandy Township		Court House and County Offices	53	" E. P. Shaeffer, Bolivar	31	of Coal Mines, Morristown, O.	25
Warwick	26	City Block	58	" Mrs. Rebecca Shaeffer, Bolivar	31	Residence of John Welch, Dennison	25
Lawrence	28	Post-Office, Interior View	53	" Daniel Kline	31		
Franklin	82	Exchange Hotel	53	" Daniel Tomer	31		
Fairfield	83	Getzman House	54				
Wayne	85	Carriage Shop of Charles Houtt	54				
Sugar Creek	86	Carriage Works of J. P. Bartles & Son	54				
Mill	37	Buckeye Planing Mills	54				
Dover	46, 47	Office and Residence of J. L. McIlvaine, Editor	54				
Union	46, 47	and Proprietor of "The Tuscarawas Advocate."	54				
Goshen	56	Residence of A. Bates, West High Street	54				
Bucks	57	" and Office of Dr. J. D. Otis	52				
Salem	58	" of H. Kaldenbaugh, East Avenue	52				
Oxford	61	Cottage of C. H. Mitcheney, West End	63				
Auburn	62	Residence of Peter Fabry	56				
Perry	64	" S. G. Crites, West High Street	56				
Jefferson	65						
York	66						
Washington	67						
Rush	68						
Clay	69						
Warren	72, 73						
City and Village Maps.							
New Philadelphia	50, 51						
Uhrichsville	42, 43						
Canal Dover	42, 43						
Ragersville	33						
Zoar	33						
Port Washington	60						
Gilmore	60						
New Comerstown	63						
Phillipsburg	63						
Wolf Station	63						
Westchester	63						
Glasgow	63						
Sandyville	65						
Mechanicsburg	66						
Gnadenhutten	70						
Newtown	71						
Bolivar	71						
Blake's Mills	71						
Fairfield	71						
New Cumberland	71						
Morristown	71						
Moorville	71						
West Avenue	71						
Dennison	72, 73						
Newport	72, 73						
Trenton	74						
Dundee	74						
Strasburg	74						
Shanesville	74						
Rowville	74						
Mineral City	74						

REFERENCES.

Farm House,— <i>Bauern Haus</i>	Proposed Railroads,— <i>Vorgeschlagne Bahn Wege</i>
School House,— <i>Schul Haus</i>	Stone Quarries,— <i>Stein Brüche</i>
Church,— <i>Kirche</i>	Lime Kilns,— <i>Kalk Oefen</i>
Mills,— <i>Mühlen</i>	Orchards,— <i>Obstgärten</i>
Blacksmith Shop,— <i>Schmiede</i>	Timber,— <i>Holz</i>
Cemeteries,— <i>Begräbnissplätze</i>	Swamp,— <i>Sumpf</i>
Roads,— <i>Landstrasse</i>	Creeks,— <i>Bäche</i>
Railroads,— <i>Bahn Wege</i>	

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.

HISTORY OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.

INTRODUCTORY

AMERICAN youth are daily schooled in lessons of National history : campaign, battle-field, and administration are familiar as a daily task ; but local history of early times—the country's resources and rank—is an unknown story, requiring only to be told to be remembered. We have essayed to draw from all availing sources the fragments of Tuscarawas County history, and unite them here for local interest and use. The settlement of each county has its own true legends in the waning memories of a lessening band of pioneers.

Opinions conflict regarding the utility of this work, and some think the "dead past" should "bury its dead," but most believe that the names and memories of early pioneers and settlers should be treasured up, that strangers here, seeing nothing to remind them of what a century has wrought, may learn of border-wars, cruel massacres, pioneer privations, and crude beginnings, as a striking contrast to public works, charitable institutions, home comforts, and inexhaustible resources, and hence our pleasing task.

MORAVIAN SETTLEMENTS.

The first white residents of Tuscarawas County were the Moravian missionaries and their families. A prominent trio of these were Post, Heckewelder, and Zeisberger, whose earliest visits date to 1761 and '62. Three Indian villages were built upon the river Tuscarawas: Shoenbrunn, a mile and a quarter south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhütten, seven miles farther down, in Clay Township, and near the site of the present town of the same name; and Salem, a mile and a half southwest of Port Washington, in Salem Township.

Faithful to their teachings, the converts were peaceable and neutral between the Americans at Fort Pitt and the British at Detroit, until the fall of 1781, when the British and their Indian allies, by threats and violence, forced them to abandon their homes and crops and go to Sandusky.

In the spring of 1782 about one hundred and fifty Moravian Indians were permitted to return to their valley homes, where they divided into three parties, and, in fancied security, began to gather up a store of their last fall's crop of corn.

THE GNADENHUTTEN MASSACRE.

Hostile war-parties had attacked and carried away captive two white families, and the frontiersmen determined to retaliate. Ninety volunteer militia, led by Colonel Williamson, marched towards the Moravian towns, and arrived near the village of Gnadenhütten on the night of March 5, 1782. In the morning they saw Indians busily gathering corn, and an armed party crossed over to them. They found the Indians also armed, and, accosting them kindly, obtained at once their confidence and arms. From the three parties about ninety-three persons were decoyed into a surrender, and then brutally murdered with knife, gun, and tomahawk, and their bodies consumed in the flames of their burning houses. This dastardly outrage was amended by Congress, September 3, 1788, passing an ordinance for Moravian encouragement. Three land-tracts, four thousand acres each, were set aside for "propagating the gospel among the heathen." Indians were again gathered into a new village called Goshen, and two missionaries, Edwards and Zeisberger, here passed their lives, and, dying, were buried in the Goshen grave-yard, where plain tombstones mark the spot.

Time passed: the whites came, and the Indian became the victim of intemperance, despite the penalties pertaining to sales of liquors to him; and, August 4, 1823, preliminaries were taken towards the retrocession of the land to Government. November 8, the Goshen Indians signed a treaty with Lewis Cass, then Governor of Michigan, in which they exchanged their right to twelve thousand acres of land in Tuscarawas County for twenty-four thousand in some one of the Territories, and an annuity of four hundred dollars. Most of them settled on the Thames, in Canada. By act of Congress, May 26, 1824, their village lands were surveyed into farm lots and sold, James Patrick, of New Philadelphia, being the United States agent.

TIME'S CHANGES.

In a few years a navigable canal was cut close to the village sites. Goshen, the last home in Tuscarawas of the Christian Indian, is a cultivated field, in the possession of a German farmer. A high hill near is being despoiled of its carboniferous treasures, and the sounds of savage life are succeeded by the grating of the coal-car as it discharges its freight into prepared receptacles.

Yet there is one spot here which calls the mind back to former memories. Let us view it. We descend the hill's southern declivity, following the Zanesville Road; cross a channel, once brimmed with crystal waves; ascend the opposite bank, and, turning a few steps to the right, enter a small inclosed grave-yard, overgrown with low trees. Here we find a small marble slab, bearing the following

INSCRIPTION.

"David Zeisberger, who was born 11th April, 1721, in Moravia, and departed this life 7th November, 1808, aged 87 years 7 months and 6 days. This faithful servant of the Lord labored among the Moravian Indians as a missionary during the last sixty years of his life."

Some kindly hand had placed the stone long years after the decease of him who sleeps there. October 7, 1843, a meeting was held by those residing near, to erect a monument commemorative of the tragic event of 1782.

OHIO'S FIRST-BORN.

To Tuscarawas County belongs the honor of being the birthplace of the first white child born in the limits of the State. In the month of May, 1780, Sarah Olneburg arrived on the Muskingum, and shortly after was married to John Heckewelder. A child was born to them on April 16, 1781, at Gnadenhütten, and named Mary; she lived long to enjoy the distinction, at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

OLD FORT LAURENS

Near the town of Bolivar, Lawrence Township, exist the remains of the first military post

erected by the American Government in the State of Ohio. It occupied about an acre of ground on land west of the river, and was built by a force of a thousand men from Fort Pitt, under General McIntosh, during the fall of 1778, and left with a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, under Colonel Gibson.

In honor of the President of Congress, the fort received the name of Laurens, and was intended to overawe and keep the Indians in check. They gathered rapidly and secretly, in January, 1779, and besieged the garrison until March, when, nearly starving for food, they raised the siege. The fort was finally abandoned, August, 1779, and Henry Jolley was one of the last men to leave it. From his notes the following is taken:

"When the main army left for Fort Pitt, Captain Clark remained, with a small force of United States troops, to march in the sick, the feeble, and the fatigue-party. He tried to take advantage of very cold weather, and had marched three or four miles when he was fired upon by a small body of Indians, at twenty or thirty paces distance. The volley slightly wounded two men. Knowing his men to be unfit to fight the Indians in their own fashion, he ordered them to reserve their fire, and to charge bayonet, which, being promptly executed, put the Indians to flight; and, after pursuing a short distance, he called off his men and retreated to the fort, bringing in the wounded.

"During the cold weather, the Indians about the fort kept concealed, and a party of seventeen men went out for some firewood, cut by the army, and lying forty or fifty rods from the fort. Near the bank of the river was an ancient mound, behind which lay a quantity of wood. A party had been out for several preceding mornings and brought in wood, supposing the Indians would not be watching the fort in such very cold weather. But on that fatal morning the Indians had concealed themselves behind the mound; and, as the soldiers passed round on one side of the mound, a part of the Indians came round on the other, and inclosed the wood-party, so that not one escaped."

An escort of provisions, headed by McIntosh, reached the fort in safety, and brought needed relief to the garrison.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The primal settlement of Tuscarawas by the European race began in 1802. From then till 1806 the settlers came in force; and blazing log-fires, falling forests, and pioneer cabins building betokened the energy of this people, independent by the force of arms.

Among the first arrivals were William Butt and family, who purchased twelve hundred acres of land, and built his first cabin on the farm now owned by Rosemond. Hemminger and his two sons were paid to clear a way for the wagons, and came along with Butt in 1805.

It was in the year 1800 that the ground on which New Philadelphia stands was appropriated by John Adams, President, to satisfy military bounty claims, and was shortly bought by Godfrey Haga. In 1804, Haga, through his agent, Heckewelder, sold nearly four thousand acres, town site included, to John Knisely, who proceeded to lay out a town. In the spring of 1805 he moved hither his family, in company with John Hull, who erected the first house ever built in New Philadelphia. In summer, 1806, came Philip Minnich, John Williams, Peter Crillis, George Leininger, and Joseph Stoutt.

Jesse Slingluff and Christian Deardorff, two of the original owners of Dover, first visited the County in 1802. These two and a third, named Charles Boehn, bought part of a four-thousand-acre tract, owned by Morrison of Kentucky, and including, besides the site of Dover, the farms of Downey, G. Deardorff, and the land now owned by J. S. Sterling. On their way to the purchase, they saw but two cabins from the Ohio, that of Leonard, at Canton, and Huff, at the mouth of Huff's Run, a few miles north of Dover. When Deardorff and Slingluff first stood upon their purchase, but one settler, George Harbaugh, was on the west side of the river. Till lately, his old house and some gnarled old apple-trees, a quarter of a mile south of E. A. McClean's stone quarry, stood as monuments of this hardy outpost.

The partnership was brief. Deardorff returned in 1805, bringing with him a millwright and a carpenter, built a cabin, and began the construction of a grist- and saw-mill. These were where the salt-works are, half a mile from town. This was the first water-mill within many miles, and the only one for several years. The hand-mill and hominy-block had previously supplied the settlers' wants. Deardorff lived in his cabin at the mill for years, his own cook and provider. From 1806, settlement went rapidly forward, and Dover grew. In Deardorff's first house in Dover he kept the first store; it is the house on the corner, north of the Iron Valley Hotel. The second was built by William Shane, now occupied by Thomas Hustin, Sr.

In the month of May, 1808, a group of five persons—David Fiscus, old Mr. Geiger and son, Daniel Williams, and Peter Williams, a lad of sixteen—were resolved to make the journey on foot, as all the party had not horses available. The first day they walked thirty miles, the next day twenty-five, and stayed overnight in a log cabin, where a supper of johnny-cake and fat bacon, and a bed before the fire-place, on the hard puncheon floor, were found. Starting next morning early, without breakfast, they got food from settlers, and arrived at Steubenville, a smart village, as night fell, all lame and footsore, except the boy, who gained in freshness and strength during every mile he traveled. Five miles on this side of the above-named place the party came to where the road forked, and, not being able to learn from wood-choppers the proper road, they disagreed and divided. Three took the path by Cadiz, and two pursued what proved the more direct road. The two were Fiscus and young Williams.

Between Annapolis and New Philadelphia there were but three houses, with openings around them, and the trails made travel very perplexing as to a proper route. The two reached their goal thirty-six hours ahead of the others. The united party stopped to rest with John Knisely, the founder of the town, and by him were escorted to where it was to be. Reaching the forks of the road, where the roads to Cadiz and New Cumberland separate, he said, "Now you are in the town; this is the Lower Market Square, and this," pointing westward, "is High Street." Looking around, our new-comers could see no town,—nothing but bushes and small trees; the houses were yet to be built. From High Street they followed, Indian file, a foot-path around the bushes and saplings to the next square. Here the enthusiastic proprietor pointed out the Court-House Square, and where the court-house would be built. This square was like the former, except some bushes cut and corner stakes driven.

Across this square ran Broadway; this was partly cleared. On this street Peter Cribbs and George Leighniger had stuck their stakes; the former had erected his cabin and potter-kiln near the southeast corner of the public square, and the latter had built the house, the old frame of which, with frequent repairs, still stands on the corner opposite the old Gray House.

Christian Stout had built and lived in a house on Water Street, directly above the site of the old saw-mill; and Henry Laffer lived in a frame house near where the Lion Hotel stood in 1866. Of these four houses and families the town of New Philadelphia then consisted; all else was fenceless and houseless as the wild forests had always known it.

In the summer of 1808 the Rev. Christian Esipich arrived and built a house on Broadway, lower end, left-hand side, near the river. It has long since been removed. All the members of these five families, of both sexes, have years ago passed away and been laid in their homes of rest. In the vicinity of town there were a few clearings at this early period.

THE ROLL OF PIONEERS.

In the vanguard of the march of civilization came the "forlorn hops" of pioneers; "theirs not to answer why, theirs but to do and die," honored pioneers. No fainting hearts were theirs, and stern composure was required and shown to cut their way through heavy timber, ferry over bridgeless streams, lay low and clear a patch of forest, and then, with neighbor's help, erect a cabin home. This was not all; the trusty rifle furnished venison and game; the garden yielded corn and potatoes; but there were no mills for grinding, no schools for education, and no churches for religious purposes. The sharp report of the hunter's rifle reverberating among the hills was heard instead of the church-going bell inviting to the house of God.

Pioneer life was a hard life. Self-denial and inconvenience took the place of ease and comfort. The exciting chase, the rugged face of nature, and the freedom from the hampering formalities of older social life were fascinating in their place, but still the life was undesirable. The present generation owe the past a debt of gratitude for having borne the car of progress into these once Western wilds. The pioneers grubbed up the underbrush, deadened the timber, broke up the ground, cleared off the stones, and made a fitting soil for their successors to sow the timely seed and reap a goodly harvest. But few can estimate the changes of a single lifetime. In 1866, Mr. Greenwald spoke of one, then eighty-six years old, who, born upon Ohio soil, had seen a wilderness transformed into the happy homes of four million people.

History can rarely make so wonderful a record. The County has been cleared of timber, land cultivated, roads made, iron bridges cast, a canal dug, and railroads projected and completed; mills, furnaces, and foundries, machine-shops, warehouses, and stores, are built and operated; the treasures of the earth—coal, limestone, and the black band—are found and utilized, and the busy hum of human industry resounds on every side.

Where stood the log cabin stands the modern mansion; the rude school-house is superseded by fine buildings, rivaling the Eastern colleges of other years; and no more the circuit preacher makes his tullaome round to families, but has abiding home in towns and villages, where spacious churches, with heaven-pointing spires, inviting ring of bells, and organs rolling forth grand notes of praise, tell man of higher wants, and urge him on to nobler manhood. In view of this, shall not the names of hardy men, the pioneers of Tuscarawas County, be rescued from oblivion and cherished on this printed page, a roll of tribute to their memory?

As heads of families in prime of life we call the names of John Knisely, Sr., Abraham Knisely, George Stiffler, David Stiffler, John Judy, Henry Albright, Abraham Shane, George Harbaugh, Nathan Pettycord, Christian Baughman, Samuel Thomas, Felix Landis, Joseph Landis, and Philip Minnich; all these were near New Philadelphia, and chiefly east and north of it. Down and across the river were Michael Uhrich, Sr., Hon. John Heckewelder, John Romig, Henry Kellar, Martin Kellar, Isaac Deardorff, William Butt, John Baltzley, Sr., Conrad Roth, John Shull, David Peters, John Knisely, Jr., Michael Frederick, George Domer, John Harbaugh, Aaron Reeves, Samuel Shull, John Zigler, Thomas Peckel, and Gabriel Cryder.

THE YOUNG MEN OF TUSCARAWAS IN 1808

were Peter Andrews, John Williams, Philip Foreman, Samuel Jacob, and David Knisely, David Carebeer, George Sluthour, Alexander McConnell, and Jacob Carebeer. These youths of sixteen played their part upon life's busy stage and passed away; but one survives,—old David Knisely, prominent as a citizen, a veteran in years.

FIRST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The oath of office having been administered by Abraham Morser, Esq., to John Junkins, Michael Uhrich, and Philip Minnich, first Tuscarawas County Commissioners, they held their first meeting on April 16, 1808. Godfrey Haga, Jr., was duly chosen as their clerk, and the County laid off and divided into four different townships, by the names of Oxford, Salem, Goshen, and Lawrence. Elections were ordered to take place on April 30, in the house of James Douglas, for Oxford, and Gideon Jennings, for Lawrence, and notices posted by the clerk accordingly.

On June 6 a petition of sixteen landholders of Salem Township for a road from the forks of the Cadiz and Lawrenceville Roads to the eastern boundary line of the County, was presented to the Board, who thereupon appointed John Knisely, Sr., John Bolsely, of Goshen, and James Watson, of Salem Townships, viewers of said road, and Joseph Francis surveyor, to meet at the forks mentioned on June 20.

It was agreed that "for killing any wolf or panther within ten miles of settlements in this County during the ensuing year half a dollar should be paid if under six months, and one dollar if over six months, old." Later allowances show that this was no idle ordinance at that time.

A road from Samuel Smith's mill, on Sugar Creek, between Dover and New Philadelphia, was ordered to be surveyed by Francis, and viewed by J. Knisely, Sr., George Stiffler, of Goshen, and Lewis Knaus, of Salem Townships, on June 27, on presentation of the required petition.

June 7, David Peters, of Gnadenhütten, was appointed County Treasurer for one year. Next day, Thomas Hamilton was made County Collector, in lieu of township collectors, to gather in the first Tuscarawan County tax, which amounted to one hundred and sixty dollars and thirteen cents, as assessed. Taverns in New Philadelphia were licensed for seven dollars per year, at Lawrenceville for six dollars, and elsewhere in the County limits at four dollars. Ferries were licensed at one dollar and fifty cents each, and legalized to charge sixpence for carrying a man, and two shillings a loaded team, across the river. Henry Davis was appointed Sheriff and John Romig, Coroner, to serve when approved bonds were given.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT

Commissioners appointed by the State had been, in 1808, assigned the selection of an appropriate site for the seat of justice of the newly-located County of Tuscarawas. Knisely called attention to his claims and the advantages offered by his lands. He was successful over other parties, and the Commissioners decided upon New Philadelphia as the site. The record shows that Elijah Wadsworth and Eli Baldwin were allowed thirty-two dollars for rendering this service. The law had located a town where were a few log cabins scattered round, some prostrate trees, and all the rest a waste of wilds.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN.

Location being settled, the town was then surveyed by John Wells, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. On the 23d of April, 1808, John Knisely donated to the County one hundred lots, chosen at random; one hundred and sixty acres of land, and one block each, to the German, English, and Moravian Societies, for cemetery purposes; and one lot each to the Germans and English, upon which to build school-houses. Both the County and Mr. Knisely were the better financially for this grant. August 22, 1808, Philip Tracy, appointed public crier, sold ten of these donated lots at public auction for a total of one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

During 1807-8 a house built by George Leininger served for the double use of hotel and court-house, the courts being held there until the erection of a court-house, a year or two later. This house was located on what is now the corner of Broadway and Front Streets.

In the year 1809 the first court-house was erected. It was a log building, located very nearly on the site of the present structure, and served for the triple purpose of court-house, church, and jail; the latter feature being a dungeon-like excavation, into which the prisoner descended.

At the time when Hull surrendered, several persons were murdered on the Mobiccan, near Mansfield. Soon after, three Indians, reputed hostile, arrived at Goshen. A. McConnell, captain of rangers, was requested to take them, and speedily accomplished his purpose.

The people were almost frenzied at the Indian murders; and when it was reported that strange Indians had been arrested and confined in the New Philadelphia jail, a Captain Mullen organized a band of forty men, armed with rifles, at or near Wooster, and started to dispatch them. Henry Laffer, Esq., sheriff, hailed John C. Wright, a lawyer, riding in from Steubenville on business, and told him why Mullen's men were coming. "Why don't you beat an alarm?" said Wright. "The citizens would side with the company." "Will no one stand by you to prevent murder?" "None but McConnell, who captured the Indians." "Have you any arms?" "A broadsword and pistol." Wright, Laffer, and McConnell met the military company at the tavern door. The former remonstrated with the men upon the cowardice of the intended act, and several men left the ranks. The angry captain moved his men towards the jail. The three defenders preceding them, ordered the Indians to lie down against the front wall, while they stood with sword, pistol, and the third unarmed, in front.

They held their ground with firmness and success; the citizens were spectators, and the Indians were kept confined till taken by General A. Shane to Zanesville, thence to Seneca, and there discharged. While on their way they narrowly escaped death by poison at the hands of Shane's men at Newark, so deeply were the prejudices of the whites seated against the Indian.

THE "HORSE" AND STABLE.

While Leininger's log tavern was the place for holding court, a log stable was used for a jail, the stalls serving as cells for prisoners. Two young lawyers having engaged in an altercation, received a severe reprimand from the presiding judge.

A stalwart frontiersman, clad in a red flannel shirt, and standing among the auditors in the room, which enjoyed a double bar, was delighted with the judicial lecture and elevated in feeling by practice at the other bar. He expressed his appreciation by interrupting the judge, who was cross-eyed, by calling out, "Give it to 'em, old gimlet eyes!" "Who is that?" asked the judge. "It's this 'ere old boss!" responded the owner of the flannel shirt, advancing, proud of notice, and standing erect. The judge promptly called out, in dry, nasal tone, "Sheriff, take that old boss, put him in the stable, and see that he is not stolen before morning."

The present brick court-house was erected in the year 1819, and remodeled in 1868. It presents a quaint appearance with its upward-sloping roof from each of its four sides, and surmounted by a church-like steeple. It is unfitted for the present County business, and will doubtless soon give way to one accordant with the times and needs of the people. A long row of single-story offices extends northward from the court-house, and are convenient to the access of those on business.

THE ENGINE-HOUSE.

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

A FOUL MURDER AND AN EXECUTION.

September 10, 1825, the mail-carrier from Freeport to Coshocton—a boy named Cartmell—was shot upon his road and killed. A quiet man, named Johnson, was the first to reach the scene and first to spread the tale. He narrowly escaped trial for the crime by identifying a young man named Funston as the guilty party. Funston was tried in November, confessed his crime to Judge Patrick, and was executed December 30, on an elevation west of New Philadelphia, in what is now called Allentown. The religious exercises were by Rev. P. Williams, the execution by Sheriff W. M. Blake.

INITIALS.

We have not far to trace the stream of Tuscarawas County's time to reach the sources of present standing, and hope the current may deepen, like its namesake river, till it blends its destiny proudly, as an ally of Ohio,—a noble member of the sisterhood of sovereign States.

Christian Deardorff constructed the first grist- and saw-mill on Sugar Creek, half a mile from Dover, in 1805.

About the year 1807, Gabriel Cryder erected the first distillery, at a point three miles west of New Philadelphia.

At Gnadenhütten, in 1808, Conrad Westhoffer, receiving license, began the business of

ferrying man and beast across the bridgeless Tuscarawas.

The first school-house erected in Tuscarawas County was composed of light logs, and Daniel Black is credited with being the first of many school-masters which this County's people have employed. The house was built and school taught in 1806. Two years later a small frame was built, not far from the site of the present jail.

In the absence of settled pastors, the visits of traveling missionaries were warmly welcomed, and houses thrown open with old-time hospitality. The Rev. John Stauch, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was the pioneer minister of the Lutheran Church, who crossed the Ohio River, and, threading the wild Indian paths, fording and swimming the bridgeless streams, and wading through mud and mire to his horse's knees, visited and preached in their cabins, baptized their children, and confirmed their youth. Rev. Jacob Rhine was the second preacher for the scattered settlers; and in January, 1815, the Rev. Abraham Snyder came to New Philadelphia, and became the first settled Lutheran pastor. He organized a church, erected a house, and it was used for school by week and church on Sunday.

The first church in New Philadelphia was built by Lutherans in 1833. In 1831, the churches of Tuscarawas County were the old log Moravian of Sharon and Gnadenhütten, a frame Presbyterian in Sandorville, log Union Churches on Broad Run and Crooked Run, and a log United Lutheran and Evangelical Reformed Church in Shanesville.

The first marriage recorded was that of Conrad Reghart and Elizabeth Good, on the 17th of July, 1808. The rites were celebrated by Abraham Mosser, Justice of the Peace of Lawrence Township. Two others occurred during the same year,—William Carr to Catharine Good, November 21, 1808, and Isaac Pattes to Catharine Raiser, on November 13, 1808.

The first child born at New Philadelphia was Joseph Stout, in about 1808, and the first death a child from the family of Nathan Pettycord.

The "Chronicle" was the oldest paper, and Judge Patrick was its editor. The first goods sold in New Philadelphia were brought on by Gabriel Cryder, in 1808. The first store in Dover was kept by Christian Deardorff and Charles Slingluff. In 1825, Henderson kept the first tavern.

The first religious meeting held in Dover was a prayer-meeting, attended by Gabriel Cryder, William Coulter, big Billy Butt, and others. The first regular Methodist preacher was Rev. James Watts; the circuit which he traveled was computed to be four hundred and seventy-five miles around. One of the first classes was at Guinea Creek, a name without a present place. It was on Sugar Creek, and known as the Downey farm.

Baker built the first dam across the Tuscarawas, and constructed a grist-mill on the eastern side, by means of which he made much profit. John Beyer was the first regular produce dealer in Dover, and his first essay was two flat-boats loaded with wheat, bought at thirty-five to fifty cents per bushel, floating them down the rivers to New Orleans, and taking all summer for the trip. The first canal-boat built and sailed from Dover was the "Growler," the work of George Wallick. Jacob Blickensderfer, Sr., was the first toll collector on the canal, and held the office twelve or fourteen years.

In 1842, the Dover Manufacturing Company was organized, and built what is now called the "Calico Ditch." It was a joint-stock company. Welty & Hayden built their mill, and the mill and ditch were finished in 1844.

The three first Justices of the Peace for the County, in 1808, were Boaz Walton, Salem Township; James Douglass, Oxford Township; and Abraham Knisely, of Goshen Township. The first Associate Judges were John Heckwelder, Augusta Carr, and Christian Deardorff. Common Pleas Judge was William Wilson.

The First Grand Jury.—As the first to sit in council to arbitrate, in reason, the differences of their fellows, we give the names of Samuel Mosser, Godfrey Hoff, Gideon Jennings, John Herbaugh, Abraham Knisely, George Stiffler, Isaac Deardorff, James Smiley, Lewis Knaus, John Knaus, Abraham Romig, Joseph Everett, Philip Ziegler, and Conrad Roth.

The First Petit Jury.—The first petit jury recorded in a criminal case in Tuscarawas County was composed of persons whose names were Aaron Corey, Tobias Shunk, John Bultzley, Philip Itskin, John Uhrich, John Bexver, Boaz Walton, Charles Hill, James Welsh, Jacob Wintsch, John Junkins, John Romig, James Carr, and William Mullain.

FIRST CASE IN COURT.

On the 28th of August, 1809, the first criminal indictment recorded was tried before the Associate Judges. David Walgamot, of Oxford Township, was charged with having sold three quarts of whisky to John Jacobs, an Indian, for four deer-skins, contrary to law. The above-named jury found Walgamot guilty, and the Court decided that the skins be returned to Jacobs, and five dollars and costs to the State be paid by Walgamot.

The will of Martin Keller, Sr., was number one on record of the first Court of Common Pleas, held at New Philadelphia, April 24, 1800. The next succeeding bears date of April, 1811, and is a simple Christian statement of the wishes regarding his estate of Samuel Mosser.

EARLY ENTRIES OF LANDS.

The lands of Tuscarawas chiefly embrace two classes, Congressional and United States military. Congress lands, so called because not otherwise disposed of, and sold to buyers by the immediate officers of Government, agreeably to acts of Congress. The regular survey of these lands is into townships six miles square. Military lands were so named because appropriated by Act of Congress of 1796 to satisfy soldiers' claims. These lands were surveyed by Government into townships five miles square; then these were subdivided into quarters, two and a half miles square, and containing four thousand acres each. Some of these quarter-township tracts were afterwards divided into one-hundred-acre lots, to accommodate one-hundred-acre warrants. The Moravian grants have been alluded to; the four-thousand-acre tracts were partly unsurveyed—simply divided by proprietors as purchasers desired. The lands are mixed in origin and very irregular.

The first recorded entry of Tuscarawas territory was made in Zanesville on the 25th of July, 1803; it was made by Martin Shuster, a soldier of the Revolution. It consisted of one hundred acres, just west of the site of old Fort Laurens, and is now owned by George F. Fisher. The first recorded entry since the organization of the County was of a deed given by John Knisely to David Glasky, for lots 550 and 551 in New Philadelphia, for a consideration of thirty dollars. In the year 1800 there were eleven entries of four-thousand-acre tracts, the disposal of which will be spoken of in the histories of townships, together with the proprietors of towns and villages.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTY.

The pioneer newspaper of Tuscarawas County was named "The Tuscarawas Chronicle," conducted from the 24th of August, 1819, till 1834, by its founder, Judge James Patrick. At

the latter date the paper was sold to Samuel Douglas, who changed its name to "Tuscarawas Advocate," and published it two years. In politics it was Whig. Its full history will be found in connection with the record of the press. We learn from Judge Patrick, a veteran editor of a quarter of a century, that he rode on horseback to Canton, and obtained from the pioneer editor of Stark County, Saxton, of the "Repository," a coffee-pot full of printer's ink, with which to get out his paper.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIMES.

Dr. Samuel Stough was born in 1790, on the head-waters of the Monongahela; came to Ohio in 1806, and decided to stop in the vicinity of New Salem, then a deserted, forlorn spot, made up of three or four rough log houses.

The doctor came to New Philadelphia in 1815, 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 Spangler's house. On their way to town the two stopped at John Knisely's. Dr. Stough looking at the maiden who prepared their supper, determined to win her for a wife, although she was then but fourteen years of age.

A year passed; she was fifteen; he called to tell his errand and found her at the wash-tub, but could not muster resolution. Two weeks elapsed; he came again; the question was answered, and within a year he had married Miss Susan Knisely.

Church services were held in the old school-house. George Stiffler, Philip Minnich, Sr., Frederick Mash, and Dr. Stough were elected church officers. The first Sunday-school, and the only one for twenty years in New Philadelphia, was founded by Mrs. Mash, Mrs. Johnson, and Dr. Stough.

One day a youth with threadbare coat came to Dr. Stough's, saying he was looking for a location as a minister. Pleased with his appearance, the doctor wished him to stay. The church had twelve town members. Stough offered him his drug-room for sleeping apartment, a shed and hay for his horse, and to keep him for thirty-five dollars a year, and headed a subscription for the amount with ten dollars himself. Greenwald accepted the offer. Peter Williams gave the young preacher cloth for a coat, which Bonham and Rowley, two young tailors, made up for him.

THE ROMANCE OF WHITE-EYES.

The daughter of Colonel Killbuck, of the Delawares, married Joseph White-eyes. The pair lived happily, till one summer's day trouble came with the advent of a beautiful woman, dowered in a profusion of feather, bead, and other ornament.

A Delaware loved the wild beauty; but in vain. Despairing, and tired of life, he ate the deadly mandrake-root, and died in fearful agony. He was buried on the Kellar farm, near New Philadelphia. The siren fled, but not alone; White-eyes accompanied her to Fort Laurens' lonely earth-works. The wife and another made pursuit. White-eyes was in quest of game when they came upon the stranger, and attempted to despoil her of her ornaments. She sprang away, swam the Tuscarawas current, and, disappearing in the eastern woods, was seen no more. The recreant spouse returned, but to depart again, and "widow White-eyes" gave her life to industry and religion.

Townsmen of New Philadelphia describe this woman as tall and dignified, accustomed to wrap her blanket close about her and stand apart from the games and revelry of her people. She was the "last of the Mohicans" to leave the County, and bitterly wept as she left her Goshen home.

AN EARLY TRIP TO MARKET.

J. W. Kohr, John Casbeer, and David Casbeer took flour from Zoar to the Cleveland market. Provisions, consisting of a balled ham and large loaves of home-made bread, hollowed and filled with butter, and the tops of the loaves tied on for a cover, were, together with food for the horses, taken along for economy. Bedding was carried, and camp was made at night. Ten barrels of flour was a heavy load for four good horses. They sold at two dollars and a half a barrel, and experienced a sense of wealth as they returned home from their eight-day trip with their twenty-five dollars.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Dr. Richard Hewitt came to Trenton in the fall of 1833. Next spring, his relatives arriving, he went up the tow-path to Dover to escort them home. Reaching the old wooden bridge,—the first one built over the river at that place, and above where the present iron bridge crosses,—he perceived that it was weakening, and would soon be swept away by the heavy pressure of the running slush-ice. He must cross, and he could not in a ferry. Urging his horse to full speed, and breathless with suspense, he almost flew to the opposite shore over the creaking timbers which were swaying above the furious torrent, and scarcely had the ground been reached, when the entire bridge was swept down and away.

INDIAN SUPERSTITION.

In 1821 a white man named George Seward, on his way from New Philadelphia to his home in Trenton, missed the ford at the river, and reached the other bank with drenched clothing. He lay down to rest, and, feeling drowsy, soon went to sleep. The night, chilling cold, came and went; the morning found him lifeless,—he had frozen to death. Ever after the red men looked upon the place with superstitious dread, and thought the dead man's voice was heard in the weird rustling of the forest-trees and the sad wailings of the winds around the tragic spot.

HUNTING LOST HORSES.

Noble Cordery came from Cumberland, Maryland, to New Cumberland, on One-Leg Creek, at an early day. He brought with him a fine span of horses, of which he was very proud. One morning the horses were found to be missing, so he left the boys "picking brush" to follow the trail and bring back the animals. Having gone some distance, he bethought him that his wife would wait for him to breakfast, and, stopping at a roadside house, sent back word that he would go on until he found them. Barefooted, he trudged through wild and desolate regions, and courageously endured the hardships of his journey till, having walked two hundred and seventy miles, his old Maryland home came in sight, and there he found the lost horses.

THE BIG MAN OF TUSCARAWAS.

Elijah Meese, one of a family of twelve children, and son of George Meese, was born in 1808. Father and son, in October, 1831, aged then forty-eight and twenty-three years respectively, weighed two hundred and twelve pounds each. They came to Tuscarawas County the last of October, cutting the brush for some distance to clear the way for the first four-horse wagon that ever found a way to the farthest bounds of Old Town Valley, the two men being the first settlers of that region. In 1874, Elijah Meese and James Butt were the only men still residing upon their lands of 1831, in a ride of twenty-two miles between Comerstown and New Philadelphia, of all the settlers there in that year. In November, 1873, Elijah Meese weighed four hundred and seven pounds. He is a curiosity in size, a patriot, and a temperance man since Polk's election.

1812 AND 1862.

Daniel Christy was a soldier in the two wars of independence and unity. In the latter conflict he was invaluable as a nurse in hospital. He loved the stories of the camp and field, and had one strong desire,—a soldier's burial. Twenty-two boys in blue honored his desire; the dirge-like music thrilled the hearts of listeners; the volleys echoed over his remains; the tribute of respect was paid, and Father Christy left to slumber till the final roll-call.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

In the early times the woman's work was milking, cooking, preparing flax, spinning, weaving, and making garments of the well-known linsey. Man's work was hunting, planting, gathering and grinding corn into meal in the little hand-mills, or pounding it into hominy in the mortar. Both sexes carried on this latter work. Deer-skins were generally used in making boots and shoes and articles of dress, while bear-skins helped as covering for beds. Table furniture, turned or coopered, made of wood, was in common use. Gentlemen were dressed in moccasins, leather breeches, leggings, and linsey hunting-shirts; and ladies in linsey petticoats, linsey or flannel gowns, coarse shoes, and buckskin gloves, if any. Buckles, ruffles, buttons, or jewelry were the heritage of ancestors from the fatherland or "old Pennsylvania." Traveling was done in single file along narrow, and frequently obstructed, horse-paths; for, aside from roads to prominent places, there were few avenues to travel at that time. Distilleries were a feature of the frontier life, and taverns were the dram-shops. Marriages were occasions of great hilarity, feasting, and freedom. Dancing was continued far into the night. If seats were scarce, which sometimes was the case, the young man not engaged in dancing was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and the offer was sure to be accepted; and when the border gallant slipped his arms around the waist of his girl encased in homespun linsey and flannel, he had his arms full of blooming health and untiring vigor.

"Black Betty," the name of the bottle, was in frequent use; and there are many now who recollect when raisings, log-rollings, and harvestings were not possible without accompaniment of spirituous liquors.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

In the year 1802, when Jesse Slinguff and Christian Deardorff started on horseback from York County, Pennsylvania, for the beast-infested Western wilds, those hardy men were made the heroes of the following incident. After weeks of toilsome travel the two men arrived at the head-waters of the Nimishillen, and camped on the bank of what is now known as Meyers' Lake; they came there in the evening tired and hungry, needing rest and food. Wearied as they were, the scene before them was most charming.

"Before them was the lake, on whose rippling surface the sun was just laying his retreating rays; thousands of wild fowl were feeding along the shore; the bank was covered with flowers of the fairest hue and shrubbery of the deepest green, all glistening in the summer evening's dew like diamonds and pearls, filling the air with delightful perfume. It was beautiful, and the travelers laid them down to dream of future homes. They slept. Suddenly their rest was broken. Scores of wolves were howling around them. From every side the glaring fiery eyes of these savage animals were fixed on them. No safety but by flight. Horses were quickly saddled and mounted. It was three miles to a settler's cabin. Riding a short distance along the lake, the hungry wolves dashed forwards in their front; they suddenly turned their horses right about, and, galloping for an opening in the woods, pushed for the settler's home. The furious wolves increased in numbers; following up the track, now spread themselves in front, on either flank, and in the rear. They gather closer now; their hot breath is almost felt as it flashes from their hungry throats. The light from the log fires of the settlers came in view; ten minutes more, and they are safe. Suddenly a huge black wolf sprang at the flank of Deardorff's horse. A cutting stroke from Deardorff's heavy whip repelled him; but just then the horse, stumbling, fell upon a log and threw his rider over his head. Slinguff came yelling loudly to the rescue, startling the animals with the unused sound, and enabling his companion to remount, when both were soon within the circle of the settlers' clearings and safe." Such incidents were frequent in those days.

A PIONEER STORE.

Not all who came from comfortable homes to forest inconveniences remained, and Peter Williams, the boy-traveler, intended a return to Greensburg, when Gabriel Cryder arrived, in 1808, with several teams, to occupy his location, a short distance from where Dover stands. Besides his household stuff, he had a stock of goods, received for a house and lot where he had lived. These goods were an incumbrance, as he had no place to put them,—neither house nor cabin home. The town's few houses had no secure rooms; goods were needed, but there was no purchaser. Twelve miles away, at Gnadenhütten, was a store, and the people wished the goods to stay in New Philadelphia. Cryder offered the goods to the boy Williams, who had no money, and had his mind on going home. At first two men offered to be security for the boy; but one of them, fearing he was risking too much, stayed away, and the project failed. The goods finally became the property of the boy-merchant, on his giving his note for the amount. Now a store-room was wanted. Lumber there was none, nor could be, for want of roads and bridges. Peter Crittbs came forward and gave half his cabin for the merchandise. The shelves consisted of pieces of timber split into clapboards and smoothed with a drawing-knife. Holes being bored into the logs upon the store side of the cabin and wooden pins inserted, the shelves were put in position. The goods were then displayed for sale. The potter's shop was despoiled of its best board, which was cleaned and planed and put up for a counter,—one end fastened to the wall, the other held in place by a couple of uprights nailed to the floor. The goods found speedy sale. The notes were canceled; more goods were brought

from Pittsburg; more people moved in, and so that humble opening grew apace with the town, and held identical interests till the family reunion of November 4, 1866.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE OF 1824.

Miss C. Everett describes so true to life a building used for education that the portrait merits an insertion here. "The house," she writes, "was situated on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek, three miles south of New Philadelphia, in the middle of the road from that town to Uhrichsville, in a forest long since felled. The dimensions were twenty by twenty-four feet, one story, with clapboard roof formed by resting the ends of the boards on what were called butting-poles, and ribbing, by cutting the end logs two feet shorter, till the ridge was reached. Alternate layers of boards and knees finished the roof. A puncheon floor was laid and smoothed. Desks and seats were rudely made and placed. A stove stood in the centre of the room, around which gathered the scholars, who had traveled miles in cold and through drifts to gain the school's advantages. The window of this one of many early school-houses was made by cutting out a log on either side and covering the opening with paper greased with lard to give transparency. 'The master' led at singings, presided at spellings, and received the salary of ten dollars a month and boarded around." Some of the best business men and most prominent men in the country obtained their education at such schools as the above has typified.

NATIONALITY AND CHARACTER OF SETTLERS.

No history of Tuscarawas County would be satisfactory to its citizens without its chapter explanatory of its Moravians, its Omish, its Tunkers, its Mennonites, and its Zorlites. In other counties different nationalities have strong representation, but upon the river valley live the children of the German, inheriting the genuine worth, the pride of character, the plain simplicity of their ancestors.

Religious persecution for belief in different theories has done evil to bring about much good. The Puritan, the Quaker, the Catholic in colonial days are duplicated in the sects of Zinzendorf's estate in Saxony, and thence "sought afar freedom" at nature's shrine "to worship God." Sense of duty sent the missionaries among the Delawares; kinship and tales of cheap and fertile lands drew after them their brethren. The Omish and the Tunkers are opposed to war. The latter permit no razor's stroke upon the beard; the women wear no ornament. Ministers elect are chosen by ballot and allowed no regular salary; each member gives as he wills, and not illiberally. They have a church four miles east of New Philadelphia, at Mount Tabor. Feet-washing is a custom. The Mennonites, a people famed for hospitality, are a worthy class, whose fine farms in Sugar Creek Township betoken their agricultural skill. Two hundred Germans left their homes in Wurttemberg in 1817 to find a free home in America. Joseph M. Bimeler, a teacher, acting as their agent, bought for them on credit, in the year 1818, from Godfrey Haga, General Thomas Bonde, and Abraham Mosser, five thousand five hundred acres in Lawrence Township, to which these poor people removed in December and January following. Dark huts and log shanties were erected and winter hardships endured. They still tell with gratitude of a kindness shown by some stranger in sending them provision. Alone they failed; combining, they succeeded. All property is held in common. Their temporal affairs are conducted by an agent and three trustees, who serve three years, one elected annually by votes of both sexes. In 1832 the cholera and kindred ills swept off some fifty persons, materially reducing their numbers. Their property is valued at half a million; it consists of nine thousand acres of land, mills, furnaces, and factory. Their village is small; substantial and comfortable houses, innocent of paint, compose it. Women, as well as men, go to the fields to labor. A laundry, bakery, and nursery; one of each answers for all. Economy of the closest sort is practiced; for as Krentzner, landlord of their inn and adviser in temporal and spiritual matters, once remarked, in broken English, when starting on a bee-line for a decaying apple cast by an improvident stranger into the street, "Saving make rich." Bimeler has passed away, and his successor; but the present officers are true and honest men,—steadfast in the course which gave them riches, virtues, and supremacy.

EARLY DISTILLERIES.

The love of stimulants in various forms is cherished by every people. Public opinion, now opposing, in the early day supported liquor traffic. Whisky commanded a high price, which induced persons to pack kegs filled with from three to five gallons into the new settlements, where it was speedily retailed to settlers and Indians.

On one occasion several Indians stopped at Mr. Knisely's house while George Stiffler was engaged in repairing their firearms; the pioneer, as was the custom, treated them to a drink of spirits, and they went away. Hankering for more, they came again and asked for whisky; refused, they began a search for it, and so alarmed the family that they compelled them to bring it out; they drank and left.

Soon distilleries of simple but effectual make became numerous. Most of the thrifty farmers became their own distillers. The liquor was pure; there was no restraint, and drunkenness, it is asserted, was not more general than in later times. Liquor was offered on every occasion by every class. The first opposition to the distillers was based upon these grounds,—families addicted to intemperate use paid no debts and became a burden on the community.

MUSTER-DAYS.

While these lands formed a part of Maskingum County, the law required a gathering for drill four times a year. On the organization of the County, New Philadelphia was made headquarters for a military district. Notice was first given of a company muster, then battalion, and, finally, as population increased, regimental drill. All who had arms brought them; those who had none improvised weapons from the broom-stick or corn-stalk.

After drill came diversions. Shooting at a mark was favorite pastime; then came races, wrestling, and, not unfrequently, a fight. Finally the muster fell into disuse as a waste of time, and the enrollment of militia has taken its place. The present race know little of those early days; but let the muster-days be mentioned to a pioneer, and see his visage lighten up with pleasure, and one may readily imagine what enjoyment had been known to make so strong impression in the later years.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

It was an early custom, upon New-Year's eve, for the young men to gather and proceed to visit different homes, receiving refreshments, firing rifles, and enjoying themselves,—a custom

departed to the cities, and better honored in the breach than in the observance.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The first assemblages were rude gatherings; parades were had, volleys were fired, a speech delivered, dinner had, and numerous toasts drank. Later, politics gave the day a greater observation; poles were raised and flags run up, each party claiming that the country's safety lay only in its supremacy. The war of '61 aroused the people to a double zeal, and made the glorious Fourth a nation's holiday. Now the day has lost much of the spirit of the early days.

EARLY MARKETING.

The river's course has directed the tide of immigration ever since the dispersal of the human race. From Marietta's first settlement, August 9, 1788, up to the founding of Zanesville, in 1799, settlers followed up the stream. The first small crops of corn, wheat, rye, and buck-wheat found disposal to the settlers coming in; but soon these families raised their own supplies, and there was no market. Some few hauled grain to Cleveland, and returned bringing salt and groceries. There was no market down the river. Corn was ashilling a bushel, wheat half a dollar, and other articles bore the same proportionably low nominal prices. Whenever in demand, all gave its raising their attention, and presently flooded and destroyed the market. The merchants went East in the fall and hauled their winter's stock in huge wagons to the river towns. Keel-boating was carried on; loaded boats were floated down-stream, and, manned by six or eight men equipped with poles, pushed up again. The Ohio Canal, begun in 1825, was completed to this point in 1830. It was an outlet to produce, a line of travel, a great work, and assisted greatly in the internal growth and subsequent prosperity of the State. Dover rivaled New Philadelphia for the location. The former based their claim upon an avoidance of two aqueducts, the latter upon a straight line. The case was settled by a donation to the State by Deardorff of one hundred acres of land and four town lots. The first canal-boat that was built in Dover was the "Growler," by Wallick. John Moffit was the first resident superintendent of the canal at Dover, and held the position until his decease. The canal extends through the County a distance of forty-three miles. The valuation for taxation of the same in 1875 is seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

About 1816, New Philadelphia citizens organized a bank and issued paper. Merchants took their bills to Steubenville for purchases, and parties sent back the rolls and drew the specie. The bank failed after a brief existence.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

In 1819 bank after bank suspended payment; lists of banks whose "paper would be taken" were advertised; counterfeits were circulated, and the citizens of Tuscarawas handling the safe currency from their National bank at the County seat know little of the vexations and losses consequent upon the weak and irresponsible issues of the early day.

RAILROADS.

Not until the railroad lines began to stretch their parallels of iron across her territory did the County of Tuscarawas really awaken to a new existence. Four railroads furnish conveyance of mineral and agricultural wealth to distant marts. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad has 21.72 miles of main line, 0.86 of siding, and a taxable valuation of \$503,306; the Marietta, Pittsburg and Cleveland Road has 22.35 miles of main line, and total value of \$114,904; the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road has 16.20 miles of main line, valued at \$365,985; and the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling (formerly Lake Shore and Tuscarawas) Railroad has 22.51 miles of main line; siding, 4.88 miles; total valuation, \$212,822.

The total length of railroads in the County is 83.28 miles, with a valuation for taxation of \$1,197,017.

A new line opening up coal-fields is to be built through the County during the present year, under the presidency of R. B. Dennis.

SCOTCHMEN AND THE BLACK BAND.

England and Scotland has an iron ore—the Scotch black band—a basis for heavy manufacture. Seams, two to three feet thick, are followed hundreds of feet below the surface by use of shafts. In Tuscarawas, the black-band ore lies high and dry, outcropping from the hills; and sections measuring *sixteen feet* in thickness have existence in the valley.

Two miles from Port Washington, in Salem Township, on August 14, 1874, two blast furnaces were formally opened by a Scottish company, after an expenditure of three-quarters of a million. Fifty to sixty tons of iron are made per day. Three hundred men are fully employed in mining and in manufacture. The walls of the establishment contain two million brick. The machinery is run by two steam-engines of eighty-four-inch cylinder. There are eight boilers. A reservoir, having a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons of water pumped from the canal, keeps up the supply.

THE DOVER FURNACE.

In 1855 the citizens of Dover had subscribed seventy-five thousand dollars and erected the iron furnace whose flashing flames inform the traveler of local energy. 13,000 tons of iron ore, 7,000 tons of limestone, and 20,000 tons of coal are annually required for the manufacture of from 5000 to 6000 tons of excellent iron, well fitted for foundry uses.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Metallic manufacturers depend, as lucrative pursuits, upon the kind, amount, and vicinage of coal deposits to their various ores. The proprietors of furnaces and mills base their success upon the accessibility of mineral deposits to their miners and means of transportation. The numerous hills of Tuscarawas County are rich in heavy seams of finest coal, whose stores will never be exhausted. Wide over her many townships the banks are opened, and require only a paying price to much increase production.

There are three classes of coal in Ohio,—furnace, cannel, and coking,—all of which are bituminous. The first being rich in carbon, is used in making iron; the second is compact, bituminous, and superior for heat and light. During the year 1873, 209 hands mined in Tuscarawas County 1,715,300 bushels of coal, and this was a decrease from the previous year of 546,637 bushels. Of thirty coal-producing counties, she stands midway in the column.

Ohio stands *second* as an iron manufacturing State. Ore, coal, and limestone, the three essential materials, are adjacent and abundant. Tuscarawas, in 1873, with 192 hands, mined 36,850 tons of iron ore. The same year she manufactured 5864 tons of 2000 pounds each, and during the first half of 1874, 3195 tons.

The Tuscarawas Coal and Iron Company, at Canal Dover, are the proprietors of the Fairfield furnace, built in 1853 and 1854. The County is credited for 1873 with 250 reapers, 150 mowers, 60 plows, 3 tons of stoves and hollow-ware, and 25 tons of all other castings. The same date gives her 80,000 bushels of salt and 6000 barrels of lime made.

Valuation of property for taxation strikingly illustrates the growth of trade and a career of prosperity. In 1850, Tuscarawas valuation was \$5,652,775; in 1860, \$10,019,699; in 1870, \$12,446,836; and in 1874, \$17,250,954. Total amount of taxes for all purposes, \$240,333.72. Financially, the County ranks high. In 1872 and 1873 she had no indebtedness, and in 1874 but the trifle of \$5800. The total debt of County, cities, townships, etc., was in 1874 \$20,087.73. The amount of Government bonds exempt from taxation was \$69,065. There was on April 12, 1874, one National bank with a capital of \$100,000, and six private banks with a capital of \$99,400, or a total of seven banks and \$199,400 of capital in the County. The National is located at New Philadelphia, and is called the Citizens'; its received circulation is \$90,000. Tuscarawas County has four buildings valued at \$55,000; five, valued at \$2700, have been destroyed by fire. There have been built in her area during 1874 176 dwellings, costing \$122,900; one mill, \$300; three factories and shops, \$13,000; two iron furnaces, \$40,700; five stores, \$4900; and a total of 263 of all kinds, at a cost of \$202,960.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Tuscarawas County derives its name from that of an Indian tribe, and, in one of their dialects, signifies "open mouth." In form it is irregular, and has its greater length from north to south. The river of the same name enters its central northern tier of townships, flows with wide-sweeping bends downward and westward, and makes its exit in the extreme southwestern township of Oxford. It is accompanied in its entire course in the County by the Ohio Canal, upon which an immense amount of heavy freight is annually conveyed.

It is situated in the northern line of counties composing the central district of the State, and is bounded by the following-named counties, beginning with Stark on the north, Carroll and Harrison on the east, Guernsey on the south, and Coshocton and Holmes upon the west.

It has long borne the reputation of being a fertile, well-cultivated section, and while a portion is level, other portions are rolling and hilly. The soil produces wheat, oats, corn, and other farm staples.

Western Virginia and Pennsylvania furnished a large proportion of its immigrants, many of whom are of Germanic origin.

Its acreage owned and taxable in 1873 was 280,174 acres, of which 108,813 were cultivated, 80,203 in pasture, 70,332 in wood, and the rest waste lands.

The population in 1820 was 8328; in 1830, 14,208; in 1840, 25,632; and in 1870, 33,840. New Philadelphia is the County seat, and distant from Columbus one hundred miles northeastwardly. It lies on the east bank of the river, upon an extensive, level, and beautiful plain. Dover, three miles northwest of the County seat, dates its growth from the completion of the canal and the enterprise of its citizens. It is finely located upon a slight rise on the western bank of the Tuscarawas, in the midst of a rich and attractive country. The place bears the name Canal Dover, the prefix "canal" being given to designate the post-office.

Eleven miles north of New Philadelphia is a village named Zoar, whose history is not devoid of interest.

Bolivar, to the north, is at the junction of the Sandy and Beaver with the Ohio Canal; Lockport, on the canal; Cumberland is ten miles northeast of the County seat; Port Washington is eighteen southwest; Shanesville is twelve west; and Sandyville is twelve to the northeast, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal. Eastport, Lawrenceville, Rogersville, Strasburg, Westchester, Gnadenhütten, Trenton, and Uhrichsville are villages scattered through the County, whose geography will be more minutely given farther on, in the history of townships, of which there are twenty-one.

As a fruit region it ranks thirteenth in eighty-eight, having, in 1873, from 6349 acres raised 209,166 bushels of apples, 3 of peaches, and 687 of pears. In vineyards, 53 acres were in; 75 planted; 6574 pounds of grapes were raised and 395 gallons of wine made.

AGRICULTURAL.

In the ranks of agricultural States Ohio holds a proud position. She is first in the line of wheat States and in the number of sheep, and in eight highly important particulars gives way but to one.

Tuscarawas County is numbered in the honorable list of wheat counties which in 1873 produced over 300,000 bushels each. From 25,427 acres were raised 300,448 bushels, or an average of 11.90 to the acre. Of corn she had 673,022 bushels from 20,054 acres, an average of 33.56 to an acre. Ten counties produced in 1873, for which all that follows is compiled, more than 400,000 bushels of oats each, and of these Tuscarawas stands the fourth, having raised from 19,937 acres 675,912 bushels, at an average of 28.85 bushels to each acre sown. She has produced her proportion of barley, rye, potatoes, flax, clover and meadow hay, tobacco, sorghum, and maple-sugar.

In the amount of buckwheat she stands the third; of clover-seed, sixth; and grades twenty-first in the number of pounds of butter, with a production of 645,356 pounds. Her cheese product was 159,892 pounds.

Live-Stock.—Sheep-raising shows a decadence in numbers and in value. The County had in 1874 103,331 head, valued at \$217,683; the wool-clip for the previous year being 382,328 pounds. Other stock in the County in 1874, with their respective values, was as follows: horses, 9816, value, \$673,385; mules, 214, value, \$13,178; cattle, 13,537, value, \$264,133; hogs, 19,676, value, \$43,665; total value of live-stock, \$1,111,044. The homes of the people are guarded by 2871 dogs.

SOCIAL AND VITAL.

To many these items will be of value as a basis of comparison with other localities and of this locality, in the past and in the future.

Infirmary pauperage is decreasing; travelling mendicancy is a growing evil. The County has 84 paupers. During the year 1874 391 couples were united in marriage. There were 898 births and 304 deaths, and this in a population of 33,840. No boys nor girls were sent to the reform schools. No foreigners were naturalized in the County.

The humble example of the Separatists may have had its influence in the community, and the descendants of Pennsylvania Germans have an established character for economic, sober,

and industrious lives. With the greater part of her population upon her farms, and aloof from the temptations of cities, there is a tendency to matters of fact. Contentment resides in many a rural home; morality is excellent. Crime is rare, and the paramount claims of country, church, and school are duly honored. The summer green hills and delightful valleys of this beautiful section of our noble State are the abode of a social people, whose vital aim is to increase their worldly store and keep their children to succeed them in their homes.

EDUCATIONAL.

As the New England colonists gave of their needed substance to the founding of Yale and kindred institutions, so the Western borderers speedily began the erection of the farmer's colleges,—the rude log school-houses. Instruction was confined to few branches. Male teachers were employed, and order was maintained by the potent influences of the rod and ferule. Subscription and rate schools were in vogue until the Legislature, by successive enactments, inaugurated and set in motion the powerful system of free common schools. The movement was not unopposed, but hostility gave way when the Government allotted Section 16 of each township towards providing a general fund for education.

Ohio's first efforts for schools are embodied in an act of date January 22, 1821, entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and support of common schools," followed, February 5, 1823, by "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools," and January 30, 1827, "An act to establish a fund for the support of common schools." The system is now worthily sustained. In township histories the early schools and teachers are written of, and this column is more especially intended as statistical.

From the auditor's report to the State School Commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1874, were obtained the following

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

The amount of money on hand September 1, 1873, was \$28,727.76. The grand total of all moneys received and on hand for year ending August 31, 1874, was \$112,111.45. Amount paid during year to teachers was \$52,449. The grand total of expenditures till September 1, 1874, was \$77,017.40. The balance on hand at last given date was \$35,094.25.

The number of districts, sub-districts, and villages is one hundred and forty-three. There were six school-houses erected during the year; the cost of building and keeping in repair was \$13,681. The County claims three high schools. One hundred and twenty-four pupils study algebra. The whole number of school-houses is one hundred and sixty-one; these have two hundred and four rooms. The total value of school property is \$196,561.

The number of teachers required to supply the schools was 216. The number of teachers employed has been 341. The average wages of gentlemen were \$48; of ladies, \$30. The number of boys enrolled was 5406; of girls, 4586. Total enumeration of school age, 16,102. The average daily attendance based on monthly enrollment is 74. School boards have shown progressive spirit by changing their old houses for others good and comfortable, and by paying teachers liberal and fair compensation. County Examiners have provided faithful, competent teachers, willing to give value for what they get. The school interest of this County shows a lifting up of the great educational system within its limits.

POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Ohio formed a part of the Northwest Territory, under the jurisdiction of Arthur St. Clair, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established, until 1802, when a State convention assembled, by authority of an act of Congress, at Chillicothe, and, November 29, ratified and signed a constitution of State government. It was never referred to the people, but by act of the convention Ohio became a State. In 1788, July 27, Washington County was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. On December 9, 1800, Fairfield was formed by the same party in the same way. Muskingum was formed, March 1, 1804, from the two preceding counties, and on February 15, 1808, Tuscarawas was struck off from Muskingum and organized as a separate county.

The first election for member of Congress was held June 27, 1866, to elect one member for two years, dating the 4th of March past. Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren, being elected, filled the office till 1873.

John D. Cummins was Tuscarawas's first Representative in Congress, from 1845 to 1849. Ten years elapsed; then William Helmick, of the same County, filled the position from 1859 to 1861.

Milton I. Southard is the present Representative from the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of Coshocton, Licking, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas. In the General Assembly of Ohio, in 1875, Coshocton and Tuscarawas are represented in the Senate by John C. Fisher; in the House of Representatives, Edward C. Lewis, of Canal Dover, represents Tuscarawas County.

The Common Pleas Judge for District No. 8, third subdivision, composed of Jefferson, Harrison, and Tuscarawas, is John H. Miller, whose term ends February 12, 1877.

District Court is held in Tuscarawas, September 14; Common Pleas Court convenes February 1, May 17, and October 13, at New Philadelphia. The Probate Judge of the County is William B. Brown, of the County seat.

COUNTY OFFICES AND PRESENT OFFICERS.

The office of Auditor was created at the session of 1820 and 1821. Prior to this period the duties were performed by the Commissioners and their clerks. The Auditor was elected annually until 1824, and since then biennially. The County Treasurer was first appointed by Associate Judges, then by County Commissioners, till January 24, 1827, when the act providing for biennial elections passed. In Collectors there were many changes. From 1820 to 1827 County Collectors gathered all taxes for County or State purposes. In 1827 the office was abolished, and the Treasurer was required to collect the taxes. County Assessors were known by legislative act of February 3, 1825, the power of appointment resting in the Court of Common Pleas. Prior to this date each township elected its own Assessor at the spring township election.

On January 16, 1827, the Commissioners were required to appoint Assessors from March to October 27. From this date till March 20, 1841, the office was filled by biennial elections; at the latter time the township elections were resumed.

County Recorder's office filled by Judges of Court of Common Pleas till 1831, and since elected by the people for terms of three years. County Surveyors filled by appointment till

March 3, 1831; office held three years. Clerk of Court held office seven years; under new constitution one clerk serves both courts. Prosecuting Attorneys have been elected every two years since 1833.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF 1875.

Auditor, Solomon Ashbaugh; Treasurer, Josiah Murph; Clerk of Court, D. C. McGregor; Sheriff, Robert Price; Prosecuting Attorney, John W. Albaugh; and Recorder, Peter W. Hines.

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

The groves were God's first temples; and often the forest rang with the hymns of grateful praise. For years religious exercises were held at different cabins, and fraternal feelings held by differing sects. The Moravians stand first in history. They were indispensably connected with the earliest settlement; and there is but this to add, that on June 5, 1872, a monument was erected with appropriate ceremonies to preserve the memories of the murdered Christian Indians at Gnadenhütten. The monument is thirty feet from base to apex; the shaft is twenty-five feet high. The inscriptions are: "Here triumphed in death ninety Christian Indians, March 8, 1782;" "Erected June 5, 1872;" and "Gnadenhütten." Dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop Schweinitz.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

takes priority and pre-eminence in early pastor and, later, handsome buildings. The pioneer pastors were Jacob Rhinehart and Christian Espich. Services in school-house, court-house, and private homes were held till 1815, at which date a church was organized by Rev. Snyder. In 1822, Rev. E. Greenwald took charge, and remained pastor till 1838. This minister filled appointments at nine different stations, and is accredited as the founder of the Lutheran churches of Tuscarawas County,—some fifteen in all. Daniel and Sarah Knisely, each eighty-two years of age, are all that are left of the original members. On February 3, 1875, Mrs. Mary Williams, an aged member, died. The old church was built in 1833; and on the same site now stands the new one, dedicated in 1871. This church is built of brick, at a cost of about nineteen thousand dollars. It is forty-five by eighty-two feet. The tower, sixteen feet square, is ninety-seven feet high, and contains a fine bell. The audience-room has a capacity to seat six hundred persons. The congregation numbers two hundred. The Sunday-school has two hundred attendants. Rev. M. L. Wilhelm is the pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

was early represented by the Rev. Finley, about 1818. John Stough was an early preacher. The first society was organized in 1827 or 1828. The members were Wm. Butt, Sr., Wm. Butt, Jr., Mrs. English, Mrs. Cryder, and Mrs. Croft (then Sargent). John Hilt, from Dover, was the first class-leader. July 20, 1840, the New Philadelphia Circuit was taken from the circuits of Dover, Canton, and Leesburg. It embraced fourteen appointments, and had five hundred and twenty-seven members. The principal society was organized, March, 1834, by Wm. Knox, whose colleague was Rev. Sterns. A church was built at Sandyville, and a frame building in New Philadelphia, erected in 1840. Edward A. McClane is credited with organizing the Sunday-school at the same place in the following year. The society have a church at the County seat valued at eighteen thousand dollars. It has an assembly-room capable of seating comfortably six hundred persons, and a fine bell. Present membership is three hundred. Sabbath-school numbers two hundred and seventy-five. Pastor in charge is Rev. I. A. Pearce.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

prior to 1828, was represented by the Rev. Jonathan Leslie. At that date the Rev. Chas. Birge, from Connecticut, preached in New Philadelphia. The first church members were Chloe Atherton, Mary Morris, Beulah McConnell, and Catharine Patrick. In 1830, Thomas Barr, visited the town. Rev. James B. Morrow, in April, 1831, became the regular preacher between New Philadelphia and Sandyville. June 27, 1840, Rev. Morrow proceeded to church organization. David English and Thomas King were the first ruling elders. The society have a fine church on High Street; it was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars; it has two towers, one rises fifty feet, the other seventy-two feet, from top to base. Rev. W. R. Kirkwood is pastor. The Disciples and Baptists have congregations.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

For twenty-five years the farmers of Tuscarawas County have been associated for advancement in their calling, in fairs and assemblages. Bible societies have existence. The secret orders are well represented at all prominent points, and the adage that "in union there is strength" is generally acknowledged practically.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The telegraph flashed along the wires the news of Sumter's fall. The patriots of Tuscarawas heard with indignation, and, when the summons came "to arms," right gallantly responded. Party lines now vanished, and the people were a unit for the Union. The Tuscarawas Guards were the first soldiers from the County. In the field their officers were: T. Collier, Captain; C. F. Espich, First Lieutenant; and H. C. Hoyde, Second Lieutenant. Flag presentations, war-meetings, soldiers' relief societies, and soldiers' dinners were occasions of patriotic outbursts. In 1861, from a population which cast but five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four votes, one thousand men had volunteered for three years' service. Under the calls for seventy-five thousand and three hundred thousand men, Tuscarawas County furnished one thousand and twenty-nine men. In October, 1862, the enrollment was five thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine men had volunteered, and four hundred and twenty-four were drafted. November 1, 1863, the enrolled militia numbered four thousand and forty-two. In 1864 the County's final quota was three hundred and eighty, of whom two hundred and fifty-two were recruited, leaving a deficit of one hundred and twenty-eight.

The County was represented as follows: The 16th, three months' men, one company: the 36th, one company; the 51st, five companies, A, B, E, G, and K; the 52d, one company; the 80th, five companies, B, C, E, I, and K; 98th, one company; the 87th, three months' men, one company, G; the 107th, nearly a company; the 126th, two companies, E and G; the 129th, one company, B; the 185th, one year's men, one company, A; a company of sharp-shooters; and sixty men in the 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

HOME WORK.

Three months passed; the war was scarce begun; disasters came in place of victory; and the loyal heart of Tuscarawas began a steady tireless beat, which never faltered till the Grand

Review proclaimed the contest ended. At every call for more a varying effort was put forth.

At first the men went of their free will; then rousing war-meetings and stirring appeals sent many; bounties, appealing to a sordid mind, drew more; and, finally, necessity, stern necessity, inflexibly enforced the draft and made men go. The loved father, the kind husband, and the darling son enlisted in the ranks, and sorrowing ones waved handkerchiefs to them as they marched proudly away. Tidings of great battles saddened many a heart, and seats were vacated round the fire-place never to be filled again. Bereaved sisters sang their country's songs; ladies presented silken banners; kind hearts filled boxes of home comforts and sent them to the camps; and from church and home went up full many a fervent prayer to Him who gave the final triumph. There was treachery, and those who could not bear the banner to the field upheld the cause at home.

FIELD WORK.

The 80th Regiment went South in February, 1862; on guard duty at Paducah; entered Corinth under Halleck; thence to the heart of Mississippi; back to the gory fields of Iuka and Corinth, where they nobly battled and proudly won. At Iuka, seventy killed and wounded attest their stubborn fighting; among them Colonel Bartilson, a valued citizen of New Philadelphia; and at Corinth's terrible conflict their roll of honor was lengthened by the loss of full one hundred more. Then came the charge at Jackson. The First and Second Brigades of Crocker's division—in the Second of which was the 80th Ohio—were formed in line, and ordered forward. You could see the long blue lines sweeping up and over the hills; shot and shell were dropping thick around and on them. The lines were wavering; brave hearts quail as they approach the jaws of death. You see them halt beneath the friendly cover of a hill-side. In a moment they debouch, and go charging up the slope. Yonder are borne their colors, flying, and to the ear comes sounds of hearty cheering. Three long minutes pass while they receive an enflaming fire of grape and canister and deadly musketry. Another minute and the enemy are flying, and victory is won. Here fell John Mills of Company H, and Daniel Minnick of Company B. Once more they hear the deathly din of battle at Mission Ridge, and slowly advance their war-worn lines. Saluted by a storm of missiles from three batteries, they double-quick to a position behind the battling line, and lie prostrate. Ammunition fails, the line comes reeling back, while a shrill unearthly yell proclaims a rebel charge. Without command, the 80th are on their feet, with bayonets fixed, and charge with answering cheer. Flanked and overwhelmed by numbers, and their right destroyed, they sullenly withdrew, leaving one hundred and fifty men behind them. The colors were saved, and borne away by Davis, of New Comerstown, during the fiercest fire.

THE 51ST REGIMENT.

In November, 1861, the 51st marched through Kentucky, under Nelson, to Nashville, Tennessee, to Sparta and McMinnville. They reed with Bragg to the Ohio, then back to Murfreesboro', where, on Stone River's field, they lost twenty-four killed and one hundred and thirty-three wounded; then down to Chattanooga.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

At dawn of day on Saturday, September 19, 1863, the bodling silence was broken by sputtering shots; increasing, they swelled into one long, continuous roar, intervaled by the heavy beats of cannon. On the left, the Union troops advance; to the right, they simply hold their own. At two of the afternoon the 51st was ordered into the forest, whose dry leaves, ignited by the artillery, were blazing fiercely. Heavier resounded the infernal din as they advanced, and passed remarks with Wilder's line of skirmishers, posted in the thick chaparral. Dashing across a corn-field, they entered the woods beyond, and there received a deadly fire. The 51st gave back an answering volley, but soon, overwhelmed on either flank, they withdrew as best they could.

"The night-cloud had lowered,
And sentinel stars set their watch in the sky,
While thou-andst sank down on the earth overpowered,—
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die."

Sabbath came, and the regiment went into action. They advanced from tree to tree, and drove the enemy till the heavy firing on their left showed rebel ranks were gaining ground. Thither went the gallant Eighth Brigade, of which the 51st was part, and lent their unavailing aid. Backward step by step they yielded, till they took a stand upon a hill where our artillery was posted. Five several times the rebels charged, to be as many times repelled. Then two regiments, the 51st and 8th Kentucky, made a gallant charge, and drove the enemy before them to the woods beyond. A cutting cross-fire met them, and the lines were broken, not to be re-formed until the general rally back near Chattanooga.

The war ended, and the decimated regiments came marching home. They had won glorious laurels in the sombre annals of our contest. Their honored dead were laid to rest in nearly every revolted State.

Years are passing, but tenderly and proudly the people of Tuscarawas County revert to their soldiers' valor and their women's devotion.

THE PRESS OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

There are six papers published in the County, whose history is given.

"Der Deutsche Beobachter" was established May 13, 1869, in New Philadelphia, by Montag & Walter, and by them published three years. In 1872 purchase was made by Walter & Minnig, by whom it is now published. Its principles are Democratic and "anti-crusade." Its circulation is one thousand, and increasing.

The "Tuscarawas Advocate" began existence on the 24th of August, 1819, as the "Tuscarawas Chronicle," edited and published by James Patrick, Sr. He remained the sole proprietor till 1834, when a sale was made to Samuel Douglass, who changed the paper's name to "Advocate." In 1836, Judge Patrick repurchased the paper, and continued its publication until the spring of 1848, at which date Andrew Patrick, the son, took charge, and issued its numbers up to 1865, when it passed into the hands of McIlvaine & Pittenger, by whom it was conducted for three and a half years, when Pittenger sold out, and J. L. McIlvaine became sole proprietor, and such remains till the present time. In politics it was Whig, and is Republican. It is a nine-column folio, size twenty-nine and a half by forty-four and a half inches, and its circulation numbers close upon fifteen hundred.

The "Ohio Democrat" started August, 1839, in Canal Dover, as the "Dover Advertiser," by Hill and C. H. Mitchener. In May, 1841, C. H. Mitchener associated with him C. H. Mathews, and continued the publication to September, 1846, at which date Jesse D. Elliott bought out Mitchener's interest, and the firm of Elliott & Mathews managed the paper till 1852, when Mathews sold to Elliott, who alone conducted the paper till 1862. Mitchener resumed control for one year. In 1864, Mathews and Frederick Walter leased the establishment until June, 1865. Mathews became owner again till 1865. In June, 1870, Elliott and O. H. Hoover purchased one-half interest, and the paper has since been published by the firm of Mathews, Elliott & Co. It has always been, as the name implies, Democratic.

The "Iron Valley Reporter" was begun in 1872, by R. E. Watson and Hull. Within a year Hull sold his interest to his partner, and up to the present time R. E. Watson has been editor and proprietor. The sheet is "independent in all things," and has a circulation of about nine hundred.

The "New Comerstown Visitor" began existence under the proprietorship of Jonathan Bears, in 1871. It lived a year, passed into other hands, and went down.

The "New Comerstown Argus" started October, 1873. Denham & Buchanan were the proprietors. In April, 1874, Denham sold his interest to McClellan. Buchanan & McClellan are proprietors. J. A. Buchanan is the editor. Circulation one thousand copies. Politically, independent.

The "Tuscarawas Chronicle" was established at New Philadelphia September, 1865, by V. P. Wilson, editor and proprietor. It passed into the hands of M. A. Pittenger & Co. December 24, 1869, who removed the material to Uhrichville and Dennison, March 18, 1870. In August, 1870, the firm was dissolved, and the office became the property of Pittenger & Campbell, who continued its publication until February 26, 1875, when it passed into the control of the "Tuscarawas Chronicle" Printing Company of Uhrichville and Dennison (incorporated February 3, 1875), by whom it is now published. W. A. Pittenger is editor and business manager. Politically, independent Republican. Circulation, twelve hundred copies weekly.

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding columns 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 this section. We acknowledge the services of Harmount, Greenwald, Judge Patrick, C. Everett, and many others; and while these contributions will be viewed by critics' eyes, we hope that they will pass our imperfections by.

Just now this matter will have but transitory interest; but the time will come, when this volume shall have known age, that the names recorded in this and township history will be held in veneration. The biographies of early settlers and of the prominent men of to-day will acquire immeasurable value. The maps of farms, villages, and cities, accurately platted, will prove a trusty reference. The portraits, pleasant to look upon, recall the features and simple lives of ancestors and early pioneers; while sketches of public edifice and elegant home, pleasing to the view, betoken the taste and liberality of their founders.

We have only this to add, that here is found an index of Tuscarawas's settlers' early trials and later conquests. Her citizens are worthy and estimable; brave in war, industrious in peace, and setting a notable example of untiring diligence and strict morality, they claim their place in the foremost ranks of Ohio's freemen.

HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

The organization of Auburn occurred in 1831. Its northern part was taken from Goshen, its southern territory from Salem, Townships. It is essentially an agricultural section, and contains the village of Ragersville, laid out by Conrad Rager in 1830. The place is situated in the south central part of the township, west of Sugar Creek. Additions have been successively made by Daniel Zimmerman in 1848, Conway, Snyder and Allender, same date, and Levi Sergeant in 1851. Lands near the village which a few years since sold at three to ten dollars an acre, now command sixty to one hundred.

Among the pioneers were Ellis Hughes, Hugh Hughes, Lewis Lawbaugh, Willis Butler, and Mrs. Young. John Garver and John Allender were two who came very early. Michael Swagler built and ran the first water-mill in the neighborhood. It was a great convenience, and, till consumed by fire, was the means of drawing a great deal of trade to the place. A steam-mill was erected by Frederick Horning, in 1861, for Messrs. Neff, Snyder & Carnes, who have kept it constantly at work, with slight intermissions for repairs, to the present time.

The flour manufactured there was taken in large quantities to Dover, by wagons, and from there shipped by canal to Cleveland.

The first storekeeper in Ragersville was the town's proprietor, Conrad Rager, whose daughter is known to be the first child born in the town. Her mother, at the advanced age of eighty-two, is hearty and active. Industry and economy find here an illustration. Those who settled this section have exchanged their poverty for comfort, and the numerous pianos found in the people's homes attest the love of music and a plane of refined taste. It is recorded as a fact that game became most abundant at the time the white settlement began. It is thus accounted for: The whites drove the game across the Ohio, but, for fear of angering the Indians, did not follow it. The Indians chastised by Wayne dared not approach the river, and the game resorted hither in great numbers. Deer, bear, wolves, turkeys, and wild geese abounded. In the river here at Tuscarawas were shoals of the finest fish,—pike, salmon, perch, and sturgeon. In the woods, bee-hunters found a plentiful supply of honey; while vipers, copperheads, black rattlesnakes, numerous and poisonous, kept the mothers anxious for fear of children being bitten. Hunting was both an amusement and a source of subsistence. The Mizers, Neffs, and

Millers are spoken of as notables of this class of settlers. Some of these assert that they had killed over a hundred deer in a single season. Grapes are raised, and excellent wine made. There are six cheese-factories in the township, whose annual production of Swiss cheese is forty-two tons. Good wheat is raised upon the farm lands, alternated with clover, of which seed a large amount is sold.

BUCKS TOWNSHIP.

Bucks Township was originally included in Salem, from which it was struck off and made a distinct township in 1825, and the usual election for such cases provided ordered to be held at the house of John Mizer. The village of Rowville, situated in the northwest corner, owes its name and laying out to Lewis Row, in 1848; subsequent additions have been made. It has a steam grist and saw-mill, a Lutheran and a German Reformed church. It presents the usual features of a country village, in stores, groceries, and blacksmith-shop. The post-office is known as the Buena Vista. To the southeast of the township are two Lutheran churches, thus indicating the religious faith of the people. Here rises Sugar Creek, which flows northward through Auburn, Cedar Creek, and Wayne. The roads have no regularity, and seem to have been the work of men careless of shortest distances. Many of the houses, according with a Pennsylvanian custom, are at a distance from the road, and are reached by lanes.

Years go by and Bucks knows few changes. Political standing is shown by the vote for Secretary of State in 1874, in which A. T. Wikoff received eight votes, while William Bell, Jr., Democrat, had one hundred and seventeen. The occupation of the population is farming and raising live-stock, for which the lands are well adapted. The present generation quietly cultivate the fields and live with comfort on the lands subdued by their fathers, who endured the hardships and privations of a wilderness to win this heritage. The pioneer families toiled many weary miles to reach their Canaan, and when the way-worn travelers halted in the forest, no waving fields of grain promised food, nor cleared tract of land was ready for cultivation. One thing they knew, the land was cheap and fertile, and conveniences would come in time.

The old home seemed far distant, no railways sped the traveler; few letters came, and those at wide intervals. Cut off from former associations, they neighbored far and near, and in their own wild-wood society found comfort. The dance, the drive, the husking, were times of hearty jollity, and not a few, in meetings held at cabin homes, found opportunity to hold religious exercises. Revs. Espach, Christian E. Werrich, William Knox, George H. Miller, Abraham Snyder, and others, at times gave out appointments and had preaching. The work of clearing and choring kept the boys at home, and Dilworth's "Spelling-Book" and English Readers were little used; sugar-making, corn-planting, and grubbing were a bar to the attendance of the youth at school; the parents labored, and they taught their children how to labor. Turnips, walnuts, and hickory-nuts supplied the place of fruit; pawpaws were good in their season. Long since fruit has been abundant, and has seemed to lose its relish; but in those early days an apple or a peach was thought a luscious present.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Clay was formed in 1824, from sections formerly parts of Salem and Oxford. Irregular in outline, roads, and lands, it still associates with it an historic interest not confined to even the limits of the State. The southwest part of Clay and the southeast part of Salem, comprised in the second quarter, Township 6, Range 2, was entered in 1800, by Godfrey Haga; the tract contains three thousand six hundred and sixty-two acres. Across the northern portion of the township, in a southeasterly bend, sweeps the Tuscarawas River; across the bend, and parallel each to the other, run the railway and canal through the Gnadenhütten tract of four thousand acres. Over the river, to the northeast of Clay, is the town of Gnadenhütten, surveyed and regularly laid out in lots, streets, and alleys by the aged Judge Patrick, then Government agent for disposing of the Moravian tracts. The surveys were made in 1824, and in 1853 additions were made by John F. Miksh. The town is finely located; its houses are neat, its walks wide, and its moral and religious people adhere to the ceremonies of early days, and carefully preserve the records of its devoted founders. "Cleanliness, seclusion, and comfort constitute the principal characteristics of the place."

March 8, 1782, Williamson's militia massacred the Christian Indians—men, women, and children—to the number of ninety. The press of the nation exclaimed against the inhuman deed, and induced Government to act. September 3, 1788, the ordinance donating the lands for a settlement of Christian Indians was passed. Trustees leased portions of the land, and improvements were to be made as the consideration. The "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," as the old records preserved at Lancaster, Fairfield County, describe them, made roads, built houses, erected grist and saw-mills, and carried forward indispensable improvements. The society's agent was David Peter, a man respected by the early settlers generally. Charles, Lewis, and Edward Peter, his sons, succeeded to the trust, and fill their posts with honor.

In 1823 a treaty was consummated at Gnadenhütten between Rev. Lewis de Schweinitz, for the society, and General Cass, on the part of the United States, by whose conditions the lands were relinquished and the Indians removed. A high sense of honor prevailing among the Moravians induced them to restore the lands when the cause of their donation was withdrawn, and in 1824, as above stated, Judge Patrick disposed of them after their survey by Joseph Wamples, United States Surveyor. In lots were appraised at two dollars each, and other lots were proportionably cheap. The families of Winch, Demuth, and others leased patches of land, put up houses, and made improvements at an early date, and at the sale later were established in their rights.

The brethren of the missionaries—some farmers, others mechanics—came from Pennsylvania and settled in various portions, not only of Clay, but of Salem and Warwick Townships. Of German origin, they spoke and wrote that language. From them we have the families of Michael Urich, Peter, Romig, Stocker, Blickensderfer, Keller, Walton, Demuth, Lehn, and others of the same high standing. The Krauses, Nathan and Jonathan Warner, Peter Edmonds, Boaz Walton, Nathaniel Colver, and Mathias Taylor are numbered with the pioneer settlers of Gnadenhütten. The first birth, not only in Clay Township or Tuscarawas County, but in Ohio, was that of Joanna M. Heckewelder, born 1781; died September 19, 1868, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The first store kept in Gnadenhütten was by David Peter, acting for the Moravian Society; it was a resort for the neighbors in the evenings, and the keenest pleasure was experienced by mutual relations of adventures with the Indian, wild beast, or hardships borne in settlement.

Father Oplet kept the first tavern in the town. In 1809 a public house was kept by Conrad Westhoffer. One year prior to this date—that is, in 1808—Westhoffer started the first ferry over the river,—a great convenience in those days, when bridges were not known upon the

Tuscarawas.

An early white settler of Gnadenhütten was John Juda, father of the brothers John and David, residents of New Philadelphia. He came to the place in 1803, contracted land with Heckewelder, put up a cabin, and began to clear and fence his tract. While splitting rails in the woods, John Knisely came to him for help to raise a barn, and bought of him a hog. The hog and labor on the barn constituted a first payment on fifty acres of land, situated a mile east of New Philadelphia. Mr. Juda was a tailor by trade, and made up clothing for the Indians.

The founder of a colony experiences the need of mechanics, and the issues of the oldest papers will be found to contain notices of towns laid out and special inducements to carpenters and others to settle in these places.

Different families owe their residence in Clay Township to their fathers' or grandfathers' being called from Pennsylvania to ply their trade, and, once here, induced to stay by fertile lands, cheap prices, and prospective advantages, which descendants now enjoy.

As instances, we speak of Boaz Walton, who came on to erect a horse-mill, than which nothing was more essential. To get grinding done was a great difficulty. Various methods of making meal of corn were practiced: it was soaked, pounded, shaved, planed, and, at the season, grated. Edward Peter has in his possession a corn-cracker, which was the only implement of the kind had by the people for some time. This hand-mill was thought quite an acquisition to the neighborhood. At the horse-mill, in times of freezing or drought, people considered themselves fortunate to get their grinding done by waiting for their turn no longer than one day and night.

The first white person interred in the Gnadenhütten grave-yard was a Mrs. Stockwell, who, attempting to cross Stillwater Creek in haste from fear of the Indians, was accidentally drowned.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

We have said in County history that large tracts of land were entered in 1800. Much of this was in Dover Township. Quarter Township 2, Township 6, Range 3, was entered by James Morrison, of Lexington, Kentucky. This tract contains four thousand three hundred and fifty-one acres. Morrison sold the north half to James Scott and others, and the south half to Slingluff and Deardorff. Quarter Township 2, Township 8, Range 2, in Dover and Goshen, was purchased by John Heckewelder. He sold the north part, two thousand and twenty-three acres, to Dr. Felix Lynn, of Northampton, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and the south portion to Thomas Horsefield, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine acres. Horsefield, who was a surgeon in the army of Britain, sold to Jacob Blickensderfer, who laid it out in farm lots. The land is down on Lake's map as the "Horsefield tract," and the fourth quarter township, Township 9, Range 2, in Dover and Goshen Townships, was entered by John C. Reich, John Shroup, and Christian Lange, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

In March, 1810, the township of Dover was organized from what is now Dover, Sugar Creek, and south parts of Wayne and Franklin Townships. The first township election was held at the house of Christian Deardorff. Irregular in outline, and traversed by river, railroad, and canal, it claims attention as a leading township in area, wealth, and enterprise. In the extreme northwest corner is Mechanicsburg, appropriate in name, since many mechanics live in and near the town. It was laid out in 1848, by William Inverstock, who was long known as the village blacksmith. The place seems to have been redundant in names suggestive of marshes and poverty till the advent of a new departure. The first house built in the place was put up by Michael T. Kohr; it is still standing, unoccupied, and is but a small log cabin. The first birth in the village was a daughter to Mr. Kohr. A wagon-shop was started by Kohr and Charles Snyder. The citizens are given a character for industry and religion. Their school is well sustained. The township is divided into small farms, more notably in the northern part, and this speaks favorably for thorough tillage.

DOVER.

Dover, called Canal Dover, to avoid confounding it with Dover in Wayne County, is but three miles northwest of the County seat, to which honor it was early a formidable competitor. Messrs. Christian Deardorff, Jesse Slingluff, and Charles Boehn laid out the town, and had the plat recorded in 1807. The original plat numbered two hundred and fifty-six lots. The first addition was made by James Scott, in 1820. This plat contained a reservation of eighteen perches square for a court-house and a jail lot. The wants of religious orders were anticipated by setting aside eight lots—four English and four German—for church sites, a ninth for a German church and school-house, and a tenth for the Moravian Society. The proprietors were artistic in their choice of location, and the completion of railroads has aided in developing adjacent mineral resources and advanced manufacture.

Iron ore, rich and abundant, fire-clay, for making the best of brick, building stone, so valuable as to be quarried and sent East for use in constructing the finest edifices, water pure and plenty, timber in sufficiency, and coal in inexhaustible quantities,—all declare a career of prosperity to the place. The tract bought of Morrison not only embraced the present site of Dover, but lands south and west, and took in the Downey, Deardorff, and Sterling fields. We have spoken of the proprietor's first visit. Deardorff came a second time, to stay; in proof of which his carpenter and millwright were set to work constructing a grist and saw-mill and a small cabin for himself. Deardorff appears to have accepted the situation, as he kept house and did his own work for years.

Settlers began to arrive, among them William Butt and family; he bought twelve hundred acres and erected a rude cabin, in which no mill was driven. A daughter, Margaret Butt, then ten years of age, afterwards relieved Mr. Deardorff of the domestic portion of his labor. She has attained a good old age, and has seen many changes since, in 1805, her father settled here. Dover was laid out in 1807; still, lots were not put in market till 1826. Judge Deardorff and General A. Shane were long the only residents. The war of 1812 swept away to the field the hands needed to build up homes. Shane commanded the troops from this section, and Deardorff was paymaster. Deardorff's house was Dover's first store; his partner was Charles Slingluff, of Baltimore; the father withdrew Charles and sent out George, another son, in his place. Henderson was the first tavern-keeper. The Rev. James Watts was the first regular preacher. The Rev. James B. Findley, among various experiences, mentions that while preaching at William Butt's one woman became distressed regarding her future; and her husband, considering her as bewitched, loaded his rifle with a "charmed bullet" to slay the wizard preacher, but a revulsion of feeling prevented the shot. Desirable locations near Dover were Crooked Run and Brandywine Creek. Plains were avoided and hill and valley lands selected. Where stood heavy timber land was thought the best. Settlers on Crooked Run were Welly, Volganode, Hilt, Sr., Swilart, Stoufer, Stevenson, Thomas, and Baker. On Brandywine were

Snyder, Kohr, Mumma, and Rosenberry. Stevenson and Rosenberry were the first Presbyterians in the County. Volgamode and John Hildt, Sr., were members of the United Brethren Church, Stonfer and Welty were Methodists, and Kohr and Mumma, Lutherans.

Dover awoke to life and activity in the years between 1825 and 1830. The dam for the Ohio Canal gave additional water-power; building canal-boats and shipping produce employed hands, and the "Lee warehouse" was constructed, and became the store-room of much valuable merchandise till it fell a prey to fire.

The Dover business men established a mammoth store about 1835. The firm owned canal-boats, bought the New Philadelphia mills, and carried on a heavy business. Twelve hundred barrels of flour were ground weekly; great quantities of goods were sold, and a half-thousand sacks of coffee were in their warehouse at one time.

The Dover medical fraternity were represented by Joseph Slingluff, Charles Fraley, and F. D. McMeal. Of newspapers, the first was the "Dover Commercial Advertiser," by Kapp; the "Buckeye," by Solomon Sala, 1840; the "Ohio Democrat," by Mitchener & Hill; the "Dover Citizen;" the "Deutsche," in Ohio; and the "Iron Valley Reporter," by R. E. Watson.

The first mayor of Dover was Jesse S. Deardoff; the first marshal, Benjamin Haas. The Democracy of the township, in 1844, raised a hickory pole two hundred and thirty feet high; it stood near the depot.

The Dover high-school house, built in 1866, is a handsome structure, beautifully located, and accommodates about four hundred pupils.

Leading religious denominations have substantial churches. A town-hall was erected about 1871.

DOVER BUSINESS MEN.

Edmund Burnett came to Dover in 1836; has bought 100,000 bushels of grain in a single year.

Dover Salt Company was projected in 1868. Cost of works, \$22,000; capacity of production, 60 barrels of good salt per day.

Sugar Creek Works, established in 1869; shipped the first 100 barrels of salt from the County to Cleveland.

Dover City Mills, built in 1842, by N. Hayden and E. Welty; burned, 1850; rebuilt, 1860; run by Hardesty Brothers; has three run of stone and a capacity of 100 barrels flour per day.

Dover Fire-Brick Company.—Capital stock, \$40,000; employ 30 hands; make 8000 brick daily; sales, 1,000,000 a year.

Exchange Bank, the first in Dover; started in 1867, by Philip Baker.

Iron Foundry, built in 1862, by John Rex, whose plows and plow-points are in request.

James L. Walton, livery, was a boatman for fifteen years, and brought the first boat-load of wheat from New Philadelphia mills, in 1840, that was shipped to Cleveland from this section.

Dover Valley Mill was built in 1830; capacity, 50 barrels flour daily; Ginz & Parr, proprietors. The energy and concerted action of Dover citizens, evinced by their associations from time to time, and their present solid standing and growing industries, require no shadow of coming events to foretell for her a prosperous and enviable position among Ohio's inland cities.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township, five miles from north to south and four and a half east to west, is regular in outline, and as irregular in reference to its roads. It is located south of Sandy, and bounded in part, both south and west, by Goshen. Across the northwest corner runs the Tuscarawas; across the northeast passes its "One Leg" tributary. There was a township formed by the name of "One Leg," but a subdivision lost the name in Union and Warren. Fairfield was organized from Lawrence in June, 1817, and the first election held at the house of George Kollars.

Among the settlers who located in Fairfield in an early day were Michael Koller, in the northeast; Jennings, the first settler in the township; the Svoelands, the Stines, the Waltzes, the Williamses, the Reeveses, who settled at the mouth of One Leg Creek; Benjamin Reed and Peter Andrews. Andrews built the first grist- and saw-mill in the township, but the old affair has rotted away. The first church was erected, or rather finished, in 1838; it was constructed by the Lutherans, under the pastorate of Rev. Greenwald. At the mouth of One Leg Creek the Separatist Society of Zoar have a station. About 1825 they had a furnace in that locality, and swept away large tracts of timber for charcoal; a new growth has taken its place. The Massillon Coal and Iron Company have a large tract of land along the railway to the northwest, from which they are taking the black-band ore. Some of the early pioneers, who toiled late and long upon their entries, little dreamed of the store of mineral wealth which at this day would increase their valuation and make them a rich heritage to their descendants. The township is essentially agricultural; fine fruit is produced; peaches are grown here better than elsewhere in the County. The village of Fairfield, known as Zoar Station, was laid out by Samuel and Worthington Stuts, in 1854; it is a small village, supplying the community adjacent with goods and groceries, and has a church, built by the Methodists. Mount Tabor is a settlement in the southern part of Fairfield. Benjamin and Levi Williams bought from the Government in 1829; the next year they sold to S. C. Wright, who then settled at that point. Christian Brown, of Batavia, became a resident of Tabor in 1831. This locality is favored in the ownership of a good school-house, in which Daniel McGregor, the present Clerk of Court for Tuscarawas County, was a former teacher. A later instructor is Amos Van Buskirk. Callie Everett, whose gleanings deserve great credit, relates the following of Mr. Wright: "Once, as he was on his way to New Philadelphia to transact business, he was pursued by a pack of wolves. He had no rifle for defense, and they were close upon him, when it occurred to him that a noise like the report of a gun would disperse them. He reached back for two pieces of a barrel-head, and clapped them together so forcibly that the forest rang with the sound. The ruse succeeded, and the wolves scattered in the woods."

Finley, a pioneer preacher, stopped one day with Reeves, a hunter and trapper, who lived at the mouth of One Leg Creek, retired from his neighbors, and went into his cabin. Mrs. Reeves was preparing dinner; as the preacher entered, Finley saw a rifle resting upon hooks over the door, and asked Reeves if he was a good shot. He said he was. Finley intimated that he was as good. After dinner the rifle was loaded, a target set, and the preacher given the first shot. The first round was in his favor. Reeves won in the second and Finley in the third, and was the victor. A quarter of a dollar would have covered all six balls. Four weeks elapsed, and Finley came again and preached to the people of the settlements,—men, women, and children from four miles around,—and, from the effect, with a touching power. Finley accompanied Reeves to visit his traps, and set half of them for him, and, returning, spoke to Reeves of a Christian's duties. A third visit resulted in the conversion of the family, the formation of a class, and Reeves, the recluse of the woods, was its leader,—the first in Fairfield Township.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Franklin was not organized until 1854. It was the last-formed township in the County, and was originally included within the boundaries of Lawrence. The surface is level along the course of Sugar Creek, elsewhere it is rolling. The hills are store-houses for iron ore, coal, and fire-clay, so far undeveloped, only their existence known. A party of Pennsylvania Germans came to Franklin in 1810, and settled near together, about a mile from Strasburg's present site, on Broad Run. Their names were Leonard Bear, John Burrell, John Beeris, Kneestrick, Christian Noffsinger, John Zeigler, and the old man France. Michael Kohr, Sr., came out in 1811, and boarded at Kneestrick's. He put up a cabin; cleared and fenced two acres; hired Noffsinger to tend it, and went East for his family. Mr. Kohr and his good wife speak of the alacrity with which all hands turned out to aid a new-comer put up a shelter. Axe and team were cheerfully furnished. They think that mankind have grown more self-ish during these years.

Pioneers were too busy with their labor to attend to schooling, and it was not till 1816 that a log school-house was erected, and a man named Lewis engaged as teacher. The Bible was the reading-book; the "United States Speller" for orthography; and in arithmetic there was but one book,—the "Western Calculator," and it was the teacher's property. Three months of such schooling was all the book education many of the youth of that day could secure. The families of this settlement belonged to the United Brethren Church, and held frequent meetings in barns, cabins, school-house, and, in suitable weather, resorted to the shade of forest-trees.

The first church was built by the Methodists, assisted by the Brethren, and was composed of hewed logs. It was situated one-fourth mile northeast of Mechanicsburg. In an early day George Zeigler was killed by the falling of a log upon him at the raising of Jacob Garver's barn. In 1835, Messrs. Bacon and Clapp came to the settlement from New York, and organized a temperance society, which soon gained considerable strength. Whisky was in general use, and its supporters swore that the grain of the temperance men should rot in the field; but it was cut before the other, to their surprise. Michael Kohr, Sr., ran the first distillery to work up his rye in shape to keep and be in demand.

The village of Strasburg is located in the east central part of Franklin, just west of Sugar Creek, whose course is across the northwest and east parts of the township. It was laid out in 1827 by John Polck, and is in railroad connection with the County seat by the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley. A story of the old times is that one John Barker, of this place, was encountered by a black bear while hunting, and terribly injured. His cries were heard, and several persons came to his relief, but his rescue came too late, as he soon died at the house to which they conveyed him. The first store-keeper in the village of Strasburg was named Ross. John Kellar was the shoemaker, Frederick Harbaugh the Postmaster, Roach an early stage-driver, and Michael I. Kohr the singing-teacher. Twice, in 1812, did they stampede, from fear of Indians, to the Gooden farm for safety; once leaving their supper untasted on the table, and not returning till two weeks had expired.

Doctors were unneeded; herbs, roots, and blossoms were used in teas. Dr. Bigalow is named as one who was known in later times to the old settlers. The evenings were spent in spinning flax, of which the clothing was universally made. It was a stern need which required the father to go away to be gone overnight, and leave wife and children alone, subject to wild beast and treacherous savage. Serpents were numerous; they swarmed about the stables and into the cabins. It was customary before retiring to make examination of the bed to see that it was free from dangerous bed-fellows. Log-rollings and kicking-frolics were occasions of enjoyment.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

On the 16th of April, 1808, at the first meeting of the Commissioners of the County, Goshen Township was laid off with such boundaries as took in the present south parts of Goshen, Dover, and Sugar Creek, and the north parts of Auburn and York. Adams, President of the United States in 1800, had appropriated lands within the limits of Tuscarawas, to satisfy military bounty claims. Soon after, Godfrey Haga, a Philadelphia merchant, bought the tract on which New Philadelphia stands. In the year 1802, Haga, through his agent, Heckewelder, sold his tract, consisting of three thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres, to John Knisely, for five thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. Knisely found his way to the banks of the river, and proceeded to lay out the town. In the spring of 1803 he moved his family here, being accompanied by John Hull, to whom is ascribed the celebrity of erecting the first house in New Philadelphia. In the year 1804 several families came in, among whom were the Stiffles, George and David, who settled on Beaver Dam Creek, as did also Henry Albright. The township of Goshen contains the sites of two ancient Moravian stations; one on the east bank of the Tuscarawas below New Philadelphia, known as Schoenbrunn, made in 1782; another between two and three miles farther down, made in 1798, and known as Goshen. The church of Goshen once numbered seventy-one members. It was founded by David Zeisberger in the seventy-seventh year of his life. This man among men was the founder of thirteen villages, whose dusky citizens tilled the fields, planted orchards, and prepared the way for our forgetful race. Rev. Espich, a pioneer minister and physician, resident of New Philadelphia, was held in high esteem by missionaries and their converted Indians. Rev. Abram Luckenbach, succeeding Zeisberger, taught the Indians till 1823, in the fall of which year the Goshen Indians were removed. Some went to Canada; most found homes upon a Kansas reservation.

To the southeast of the township lies Ontario Mills, laid out by Robert Hanna, and surveyed by Solomon Hoover in 1853. South of the County seat, and in the river bend, lies Blake's Mills, earlier known as Lockport. The place was platted by Frederick Skull and Gottlieb Fackler, in 1829. Walter M. Blake, prominent as the builder of the present court-house and as Sheriff, erected the mills, which gave the place a name, and laid out additions to the old plot in the years 1846 and 1851.

Espich built the first house in Lockport. Samuel Sedgwick and Beunbaum were early tavern-keepers there. Conrad Kager kept the first store. In 1855, Clark Robinson started a mill to make oil from cannel coal, but the inexhaustible supplies of rock-oil in old Pennsylvania made the venture unprofitable. A. B. Everett & Co. started lime-works there in 1868; their stone is brought by lake and canal from Kelly's Island, and thirty-five barrels of white lime are manufactured daily.

The first mill in the township was known as Baker's Mill; later as Byer's Mills. A powder-mill of rude construction was run about 1818, by John Benninger. It was located near the mouth of Old Town Creek. The powder was pronounced good, and the wooden works did good service. Clapp and Dare, of Zanesville, in 1818, put up the first Goshen Township saw-mill on Beaver Dam Creek. A steam saw-mill was put up at Jacob Knisely's; it stands idle. Alexander Lamborn was a teacher at the pioneer school-house, Beaver Dam, in 1821.

Of early marriages, there were three in Goshen Township in 1809, viz., Jacob Basebeer to Elizabeth Knisely, Timothy Lambern to Elizabeth Mosser, and Samuel Herblangh to Jane Gibbs. The earliest tavern-stand, outside of New Philadelphia, was kept by Adam Best, at Goshen, in 1811. The want of bridges was supplied by licensed ferries. Charles Henry, an Indian, son of Killbuck, started a ferry at Goshen in 1809. The first Justices of the Peace in Goshen Township were Abraham Knisely, sworn in September 16, 1808; Christian Espich, December 18, 1810; Gabriel Crider, 1811; and Abraham Shane, in July of the same year. John Judt assisted in cutting out the first road east of New Philadelphia, and was three days in helping Godfrey Hoff from the town to his entry, ten miles up the river. The road had to be made, and the party for some distance availed themselves of the river's bed. David Knisely says that for years the attention of settlers was closely occupied in their clearings and travels to market. There was little time for idling; and clearing roads, making fences, and preparing food and clothing gave ample employment to all. In the "Pan-Handle" of the township, on the lands of William Watlington, are salt-works, which, if existing in the early day, would have been an infinite relief to the settlers. The well was bored for oil, and the brine became the better fluid.

Below the mouth of Old Town Creek are extensive coal-works. O. Young & Co.'s Pike Run Coal Mines take out large quantities daily. The quantity mined is simply measured by the ability to find a market. The County Infirmary is on Beaver Dam Creek, southeast of town. Their charity is heavily exercised in feeding a vagabond class of persons called "tramps," who ostensibly seek work, but really live by begging and stealing. The township is well watered; the Tuscarawas River forms the northwest boundary. Iron bridges span the river at several points.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.

Obviously the annals of the County seat must find a part relation in the County history. Knisely's donations for County, school, and religious purposes show liberality and foresight. In 1811 he sold one hundred and eighty-seven acres, lying southwest of the west square, to Jacob Hugus, who laid out an addition to the town. About twenty additions have since been made.

A list of early settlers has preceded. George Leighinger built a cabin, and opened a tavern, June 7, 1806, at the southwest corner of Broad and Front Streets, where the first court proceedings were transacted. Tavern-stands were also opened by Henry Laffer and Abraham Shane in 1808. In 1815, William Albert opened a public house, which the family have kept up for fifty years. Gabriel Crider brought on the first stock of goods; Peter Cribbs found store-room, and Peter Williams sold them.

Religious services were conducted at intervals by Rev. John Stauch and Jacob Rhine. In 1808, Coventry and Galbraith started a store. The town grew slowly. In 1811 there were not over a dozen houses, and these of the simplest order. The log structure called court-house, erected on the ground where the present old building stands, was built in 1809. Here services were held, cases argued, and prisoners confined. In 1815, Abraham Snyder came to New Philadelphia, and became the first settled Lutheran pastor, and organized the first Lutheran congregation in the place. His first sermon was preached in the house of Mr. Spangler.

A school-house was put up of light saplings, which filled its destiny. A frame was then erected. Unpainted and forlorn, it stood till after 1831. It was situated a little east of the north end of the public offices. Dr. Stough used to teach Judge Patrick, Peter Williams, and others German on Sunday afternoons: the movement resulted in a regular Sabbath-school. The streets of the city were High and Broadway. The settlement on the former and East Avenue consisted of Judge Williams's dwelling and store, a house on the Doll lot, the Iskin house, and Samuel Knisely's, out near the Beaver Dam. The "Gray House" was a central location, about which several log houses were built. At the "Gray House" was dug the first well in the town.

The only mail between New Philadelphia and Zanesville was carried by James O. Donnell on horseback. He made the trip weekly; and when the river was high, he put the mail-bags around his neck and swam across. Milling was done at Deardorff's, marketing at Pittsburg. Many came and some remained, so that in 1815 the population was about two hundred.

In 1820 settlement increased rapidly, and the town grew in proportion. The present court-house was erected in 1819, and has been remodeled inside. The city has a fine jail, finished in 1871. The jail portion is of stone, with iron cells. Robert Rue was the contractor. The cost was nineteen thousand dollars.

From time to time improvements have been carried on upon the high-school building, and increase of rooms made. The valuation of school property is \$25,000. Fifteen teachers are employed,—all ladies. Primary teachers receive \$33 per month; one high-school teacher has \$53. Superintendent Joseph Welty has long been in charge. The school is in session thirty-eight weeks in a year. There are 368 boys and 348 girls in the primaries; 21 boys and 34 girls in the high school. Total enrollment is 771. All branches are pursued common to the course. Fifteen are studying trigonometry, 110 in German. The completion of railroads has been a marked means of city growth. The city has six churches, good preachers, and attentive audiences. The population in 1840 was about 1000; in 1870 it was 3143; and is at present about 4000.

PROMINENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

English & Dixon, makers of reapers and mowers, established in 1851. Seventy hands. Eight hundred machines and many thrashers yearly.

Sharp & Fox.—Steam-engines and wagons, started 1870.

New Philadelphia Salt-Works.—Works opened 1870. Twenty hands. Yearly production fifteen thousand barrels.

Haupt & Chavell.—Established 1868. Ten men. One hundred carriages made annually.

Bartles, Haver & Co..—Steam planing-mills. Organized 1869. Firm employs fifteen men. *Joseph McElroy* came in 1847, and was the first furniture-maker in town; hauled his material from Wheeling.

The city has over fifty business houses, three grist-mills, two good taverns, three newspapers, and a first-class banking institution. The number of aged men shows the health of the place, and the numerous teams in town daily indicate a large trade.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Jefferson was laid off in 1837, and originally formed a part of Salem Township. John Hawk and Daniel Ridenour came to this region in 1827, bringing their families with them. To the northward and eastward the country contained many settlers, but this portion remained a wild, known to the older settlers as the "Indian territory," up to the arrival of these two families. They saw the lofty hills and narrow valleys, and, ignorant of the

hidden wealth of the "points," concluded to make the immediate neighborhood of the present village of Phillipsburg their home. The men soon got up a cabin, without floor or chimney, into which both families moved, and "were crowded in the cabin" till the hasty erection of a second cabin.

Two years of lonely life went by, then Francis Putt and John Bealer moved in. Samuel Dickey and Michael Wiley passed on further up the creek in 1831, and William Sadder added one more in 1832.

Henry Wiley and family came upon their entry made in 1832; and so from time to time others struggled in till the whole land had been entered. High points, reaching an altitude of seven to eight hundred feet, shut them in; and each, to get his merchandise, to sell his produce, and to get his grist, must traverse the valley-paths in semicircles around their bases.

A log grist-mill was put up on the bank of Stone Creek by Philip Dotts; its humble mission ended, it perished. The first saw-mill within the bounds of the township was erected by John Hawk. Mauna and Beebe put up a mill some time later.

Philip Murphy, who came in 1836, was the first Postmaster in Phillipsburg. Adam Ragala was the pioneer storekeeper in the place; next were Wagner & Hoffman. No public place of entertainment for man and beast was kept in the township. At the station, near the village of Phillipsburg, one Ridenour is building a fair kind of house to be used as a tavern. Those who needed the services of a blacksmith went to Ragersville till Daniel Ridenour, in 1836, got some tools and began to do his own work, which soon embraced that of his neighbors, and he made that his business; and his son followed the trade after him.

When physicians were needed, Dr. Burr, of Port Washington, was called. Dr. Miller, who lived in Old Town, was the first resident; succeeded by Dr. John Black. Their first preaching was done by Rev. Greenwald, then by Rev. Bear. The Lutherans built the only church in the limits of the township. It stands on the hill north of town. All families, irrespective of creed, aided in its erection. It was built by Murphy in 1835; the rest found material. At Old Town were two saw-mills, since gone to ruin. It is observable that those simple mills of the early day were run by the high waters of creeks now dwindled to mere brooks. Mill and stream have perished alike before the later civilization.

The marriage of Andy Burrier and Sarah Ridenour, in 1840, is said to be one of the first matrimonial alliances consummated in the township. William Farrel moved into the valley, bringing a family of grown daughters, and furnishing wives to bachelor settlers.

The early dead of the township were buried at Evan's Creek, in Bucks Township; the later, at the grave-yard of Zion's Church. The first school-house was constructed on the corner of the roads leading to New Comerstown and Coshocton, west of Phillipsburg. Samuel Shuck and Paul Miller were the earliest teachers of the school. The next school was in Old Town; the site of the building was on land now owned by John Markley. The names of teachers are unknown.

The Cleveland, Marietta and Pittsburg Railroad, through this region, is doing much to bring its minerals into notice and enhance land values. Fourteen hundred dollars have lately been paid by the furnace men for the mineral contained in four acres of a sugar-loaf hill. A deep cut has been made below Phillipsburg depot, and a tunnel is being made through the ridge; meanwhile, the trains seesaw over the hill. The residents of the township are mainly German. Samuel Shawver was their first Justice of the Peace.

Philip Murphy and Daniel Ridenour were two of the first Trustees elected, and long held the office. The people are comparatively poor. Their riches in minerals come with railroads. Two mighty agencies awake the dormant energies of the people,—the clattering car and its load of black-band ore. Heved log houses still stand,—memorials of the early day. The assessed valuation of the township is seventy-five thousand dollars. Many farms are valued on the rolls at two to three hundred dollars.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Lawrence in 1808 took in the large tract now composing Wayne, Franklin, Lawrence, Sandy, Fairfield, and northern parts of Goshen, Dover, and Sugar Creek. The first election was held at the house of Gideon Jennings, one of its earliest settlers. To the northward the Tuscarawas makes a northern bend, and the lands included in this loop come above the line of the Greenville treaty.

The first quarter township, Township 10, Range 2, of this township, was entered by General Thomas Bunde and Abraham Mosser, in 1800. Some of the purchasers from them were John and Christian Keller, five hundred and thirty-three acres; J. M. Bimeler, twelve hundred and seventy-five acres; and Samuel Mosser, Jacob Good, Mary Taylor, Henry Hydegrass, William Christmas, John Shorb, and John Machan.

Among the early settlers of Lawrence was John Cline, who came to the northward, near Bolivar, in 1806,—his widow, in her eightieth year, is still living two miles north of the town,—William Hill, west of Bolivar, the Huffs, and Demuth. There are two villages in the township, Bolivar and Zoar. The former was laid out by William Christmas and John Shorb, in 1825; with time and thrift, additions have been made. South of Bolivar, on line of the canal, is the site of Fort Laurens, of which special mention has been made. Across the river from the fort, Abraham Mosser laid out a town in 1813, and called it Laurensville; it died untimely.

Down the river from Bolivar, and next to Sandy Township, we find Zoar. The strictness of early days is slackened, and innovation has found its way among its residents. From Aukerman and Ruff, trustees and leading men, we gain the following authentic detail of their system:

Any one may join; none are obliged to stay. He who would join, articles for one year; if dissatisfied he leaves, taking what he brought with him; if content, a second year passes; he is a member, but allowed no vote; at the beginning of a third year he signs his property, if he have any, to the society, and then, leaving, he takes nothing with him. They prefer poor people to join them, as they are more content to remain. They have united means and labor for many years and grown wealthy. An attempt was made by members leaving to recover property by law; the case was carried to the Supreme Court, and the society, winning, have since been left at peace. Old and young, the society numbers three hundred souls. They oppose war, but during the Rebellion ten to twelve of their young men went out and did their duty to the nation. George Aukerman, George Greittinger, and John Brynmair were the first trustees, who were continuously re-elected, the office being given so long as the holders are trusty, which thus far has been the term of life. All vote; the young men at twenty-one, the young women at eighteen; if option being given, they decide at these ages to become members, and characterize their determination by signing the constitution of the society. Jacob Aukerman, son of George, now seventy-one years old, is the present leading trustee, and bears a hand at hewing the long timbers being prepared for the erection of cow-stables two hundred and ten by fifty-two in size.

Christian Weeble became the first to deal out store-goods, succeeded by Barbara Wagoner, by many known only as "Barbara." She has been thirty-four years in the store, and the good woman is known as a constant knitter. A branch store is carried on at Zoar Station by Christian Ehlers. The society were poor and yet resolute. The building of the Ohio Canal gave them work and means to pay for their lands; they took a contract for quite a piece, and all hands labored upon it. Loads of emigrants on the boats getting off obtained refreshments, and the point was known as a thriving manufacturing station. As early as 1821 a grist-mill was built, a race constructed to it, and Peter Bimeler, son of the old man, was the miller. The old mill is now used as a dwelling. A new mill was erected in 1848 below it, on the same race, and is still in use.

A woolen-factory was established in 1830, and Godfrey Copley was put in charge. In 1837 a flouring-mill was erected between river and canal, and many a canal-boat there found its load of freight. The society now have a planing-mill and foundry. Between Bolivar and Zoar they had a furnace, and made castings of grates, stoves, kettles, and needed iron-wares.

The society has a fine church, in which is a fourteen-hundred dollar-organ. John Neff used to go home from Bimeler's preaching and write off his memories of the sermons; at Bimeler's death this manuscript was gathered up and printed, and extracts are read on Sundays. There is a good school-house, in which Simon Beiter is teacher; he also officiates as justice and superintendent of a fine two-acre garden. Women only assist in field-work during harvest. Modern tools and machinery are employed. The nursery is abolished, and each takes care of his own children and does his own home-work. The bell from the old Zoar tavern still summons forth to labor; yet, while idleness has no excuse, the willing are not overtasked. Some eighty old persons are now being supported by the society, as a part of their contract. The society has a large herd of the finest Durham cows and a fine flock of sheep. They have more land than they can cultivate, and employ renters. They spread hospitality's board to the stranger, and have been very liberal to all objects of charity. They had a tavern in 1818; the present was erected in 1833. The houses have red tile-roofs, and the German framing is observable on some of their houses. Fine medicinal springs are near by. Simple, honest, and contented, uniform in dress and industrious, the Zoarites of the present, as well as the past, deserve only the tribute of honor for consistent well-doing at the pen of him who transcribes their earlier and later history.

MILL TOWNSHIP.

Not till 1833 was the irregular formation of this township made. It was taken from Salem and One Leg Townships. The first quarter, Township 7, Range 1, in Mill and Union, was entered by David Galbraith and Thomas Elms, in 1800. The tract was sold to O. H. Spencer, who resold to Walter B. Beebe, John Olmstead, Daniel Kilgore, and Chancey Dewey, by whom it was laid out into farms. The fourth quarter of the same range was entered by John Rathbone, in 1800. He sold, in 1804, to Michael Uhrich, fifteen hundred acres off the north part, which bears the name "Uhrich tract." The south part, containing twenty-five hundred acres, sold to John Olmstead and Daniel Killgore, and named the "Rathbone tract," was laid out in farm lots.

The valleys of the Stillwaters contain much rich land. In 1787 a grant of a full township of thirty-six sections was made by Government to one Dorman for services rendered by him. One-half of that township is now included in Mill. Dorman brought goods across the ocean to New York, and being unable to pay the duty imposed, mortgaged this land to John J. Astor. Dorman sold to Bazil Wells, of Steubenville, who, in turn, sold to different parties through his agent, Samuel Osborn. Four sections remaining unsold were, on petition of Dorman's heirs, granted them by Congress. The mineral resources of Mill are enormous. Within view of Dennison, a drill bored down through the strata of the hill revealed the presence of twenty-two feet of coal; one bed of canal two and a half feet thick, and a bed of "furnace" coal seven feet thick. On the farms of George Kelly and George Gitchell are six-feet beds of "surface" coal. Black-band ore is found, and specimens show it to be valuable.

Small in territory, Mill is the most populous township in the County. Near Uhrichsville was the old muster-field of training-days.

Four towns, adjacent and together, extending along the valleys of the Big and Little Stillwater a distance of two miles, show signs of growth and progress. Their population is about four thousand. Morristown was laid out on the land of Jesse De Long, in 1872; it is peopled by Welsh miners. Edgfield was laid out by Porter, in 1873; it is a thriving place of four hundred inhabitants. Here the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley will cross the Pan-Handle Railroad.

Dennison was laid out in 1865, by the Dennison Land Company, among whose members were T. T. Jewett, G. W. McCook, and G. W. McIlvaine. In 1866 the shops and round-house of the Pan-Handle Railroad were located here, and furnish employment for nearly five hundred hands. Dennison will be incorporated this spring. In 1870 the Dennison Presbyterian Church was organized, and April 9, 1871, Rev. Joseph H. Tuttle preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. C. J. Hunter preached the first sermon within its walls. The building is forty-six by seventy-four; slate-roofed; tower rises one hundred and ten feet; it has cushioned seats and a pipe-organ; cost, twenty-five thousand dollars. A decade in years, the town has fifteen hundred inhabitants.

Uhrichsville, the parent of this family of towns, was laid out in 1833, by Michael Uhrich. A log house, built in 1804, by Uhrich, stands at the head of the town,—a reminder of the past. John Welch built the first house in the new town in 1834; it was a frame, and combined a dwelling with a store. On the same lot he built a warehouse. Welch had previously kept a small store over the Stillwater, and moved over with a stock worth fifteen hundred dollars. He owned several canal-boats, and, up to 1851, had bought of wheat, pork, and flour to the amount of one and a half million dollars. Mr. Welch still lives at Dennison, a hale and hearty man, from whose lips we gather our items of Mill's history. Michael Uhrich was the second storekeeper in the place, the business being done by his son Phillip. Mr. Welch was the first Postmaster, in 1835. Myers was the first mail-carrier; then yearly returns of the post-office were forty dollars, now two thousand dollars. The first tavern-keeper was Michael Uhrich, in a rude log cabin; Jacob Hustin was the second, and Isaiah Welch the third. Mordecai Wheeling was the first town blacksmith, and William Richard the first in Mill Township. Dr. Woorstel was the first physician, and W. W. McCullough the second, now resident of town.

The first school-house was a frame. James Russel was the first school-teacher. Melvina Myers was a teacher for many years, and had a good school reputation. Uhrich started the first mill about 1803 or 1804. He cast a dam across the Stillwater and began grinding. Settlers came from a distance of twenty miles to get their grists ground. Jacob Uhrich was a miller for many years after his father. M. Uhrich also started the first tannery, and kept

even with the demands of the trade. Charles Andrews was the first shoemaker. Uhrich put up a steam saw- and carding-mill. The first newspaper, started by James Ayler, in 1840, was of brief existence. The town of Uhrichsville has more secret societies than any other of the same size in the State. The Methodists have a fine church, erected in 1870; dedicated the same year by Rev. C. A. Holmes. Its dimensions are eighty-four by fifty-five, and it will seat about nine hundred persons. Its spire rises one hundred and forty-five feet. Its cost was thirty thousand dollars. The town is chiefly given to merchandising; mills, drug stores, offices, etc., are found there. The place supports a newspaper and a bank.

The first marriage in Mill was that of Jacob Uhrich to Anna M. Demuth, in 1809. Michael Uhrich ran the first ferry over the Stillwater, in 1809. The first born in Dennison was Dennison Rock. The first death, and his burial in Uhrichsville grave-yard, was John Call. The first Justice of the Peace was Jacob Uhrich, and John Freeman was his successor. Uhrich was also one of the first Trustees elected. Solomon Myers was one of the first four-horse stage-drivers; he drove daily between Wooster and Wheeling.

Eastport was laid out in 1833. Mrs. Thompson was keeper of its first hotel. Here were two large warehouses, and much trade for a time was carried on. Richard Lyons was the first to keep a store there. Newport, three miles south of Uhrichsville, was laid out in 1833, by Philip Lanfer, its first storekeeper. Its first Postmaster was Eli Westhaffer. The Caples, Robnett, Huston, Andrews, Lauber, and Tracy were early settlers.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Oxford Township first comprised the territory now in Oxford, Perry, and Washington, and the south parts of Salem, Clay, and Rush. It now constitutes the southwest corner township in Range 3, Township 5. An election at its formation was ordered at the house of John Beamers. Among the early pioneers of the township were the Pierces, Funstons, Rileys, Carrs, and Nicholas Neighbor; the latter came from New Jersey in 1814, and bought nineteen hundred acres of land. Returning home in fall, the next spring he led out a company of sixty emigrants to his claim. Among these colonists were the families of William, David, Leonard, and Nicholas Neighbor, and that of John Welsh. The Neighbors had clearings along a road south of the Pan-Handle Railway, and from their number and association the settlement was named Neighbortown until 1827, when Neighbor laid out and named it New Comerstown. The second quarter, Township 5, Range 3, entered in 1800 by John Beaver, was sold by him in part as follows: to Godfrey Hnga nineteen hundred acres, to Presley Neville nine hundred and forty-six, and to Zachens Biggs three hundred acres. In Oxford Township, north of the Tuscarawas, was the first capital of the Delawares. In March, 1771, Zeisberger made his first visit here, and was the guest of the chief, Netawatwes, who had a cabin with shingle roof, board floors, staircase, and stone chimney. On the 14th, the first Protestant sermon uttered in Ohio was preached before a throng of Indians and a dozen whites.

The Delawares abandoned their capital, and another tribe taking possession called it New Comerstown. Judge Neighbor was the first Postmaster appointed, in 1815, and took the name for his new town.

George Bible was an early settler and a notable hunter. He made the acquaintance of Neighbor by placing a deer against the judge's door, and frightening and pleasing the family by first seeing and afterwards feasting upon its venison.

The first tavern kept on the old road had Andrew Crater for host. Dr. Upsom was the earliest physician, and Aaron Schenck started the first tannery. The first Justices of the Peace were James Douglass, appointed August 11, 1808; John Carr, June 5, 1810; George Bible, same date; Robert F. Coples and Joseph Wampler, in 1812; and Paul Sheridan, in 1813. John Jenkins kept a public house at his home in 1808, and David Douglass ran a ferry across the river as early as 1809, and perhaps earlier, since this is the date on record when license was required.

The first preacher was Parker Williams, a circuit rider, who held meetings at different houses according to appointment. His companion everywhere was an enormous dog. Williams was present at the execution of the wretched murderer Funston. Rev. James T. Donohue preached in this locality as a point on his circuit. Schenck was the class-leader; the class numbered about a dozen members.

In 1823, Schenck started shoemaking; tanning in 1827. School was kept at settlers' houses till as late as 1830. The first dwelling-house built in New Comerstown was by Judge Neighbor. He also erected the first store-building,—a brick on the southeast corner of Main Street, west of the Marietta Railroad. The first store-keepers were the firm of Overholt & Neighbor. In 1836, Nugen, Minnich, and Everett were merchants. At this date Jesse Burr and the Mulvaines started a store.

Jacob J. Miller erected the first hotel in the town. Judge Patrick tells the humorous story of Judge Canfield's desire, when riding tired and hungry towards the village tavern, for some "persley root!" The two had finished their judicial labors, and Canfield was ill at rest in the backwoods, at the prospect of poor lodgings. Judge Patrick not only got him the desired lodgings, but being well acquainted with the hostess, secured for him the coveted "persley root."

In 1836, Levi Sargent started a sandler-shop in New Comerstown. Robert Nugen settling near by was recognized as a leading citizen. He bought eight hundred acres of land at eight dollars per acre, and served as Superintendent of the Ohio Canal from its inception till his decease, in 1873. Nicholas Neighbor served as Associate Judge of Tuscarawas County fourteen years. The canal being completed, the first boat, the "Union," came down from Dover. Wheat and corn were the leading articles of export. The population of New Comerstown in 1870 was seven hundred and ninety-one. Its recent growth has been and is rapid. Schools are prosperous. Churches indicate a good religious sentiment. Paul Roberts was the builder of a grist-mill in past time. Pilling & Benton started a woolen-factory in 1838. The town sustains a newspaper, the "Argus," edited by Mr. Buchanan. Railroad, canal, and river cross the northwestern part of the township. To the northeast, two and a half miles above the town, the Tuscarawas receives from Washington Township the waters of Dunlap's Creek. The stream has its name from an early settler upon its banks. Settlements are numerous along the river's course, but rather sparse remote. Along the roads houses are numerous, and the zigzag course of the routes of travel indicates the uneven surface of the country. The valley of the Tuscarawas is rich in nutrient material. Year by year the spring freshets bring down layers of sediment, and slowly raise the surface. Here on Stark's patent lie the remains of Funston; here is one of the old Indian cornfields; and here reside families whose hospitalities recall the legends of the "latch-string" out for all who come that way.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry was defined in August, 1818, from a portion of Oxford Township, and an election of

township officers ordered to be held at Robert Johnson's. It lies in the southeast corner of the County, and borders upon Guernsey and Harrison. Regular in outline, hilly in surface, it is drained by the branches of One Leg Creek, whose valleys furnish an easy grade for teaming. To the southeast of the township lies Westchester, a village of between four and five hundred inhabitants. The town was laid out in 1814 by John Cadwalader, whose name is given to the post-office. The first person to display merchandise for sale was William Boyd. Among the pioneers in storekeeping was Mr. Jenkins, and also James McLath, whose life is intimately associated with the growth of the place. Here was the birthplace of Jesse H. McMath, a man of note in the community. The first tavern was kept by John Cary, and Dr. I. Kurtz, now residing near the County seat, was one of the first doctors to use his skill in ministering to a frame diseased. In those early days two classes of community existed, those on the constant lookout for some new, better place, and those who quietly settled down and went to work. The men who made this country what it is cleared their lands, built their fences, and made improvements, because they called their farms their homes. On them they purposed to labor; in the old house they intended to rest; and when they paid the debt of kind Nature, their children, "to the manner born," would take the reins and lead a similar existence.

Among the first settlers of Perry were the Flemmings, the Forsythes, and the Davidsons. Road surveys were made upon the principle that around the hill was no further than over it, and hence they went around. Travelers in search of lands, preachers upon a circuit, and hunters laying in a stock of provision, occasionally came out upon a new improvement. The river towns were straggling villages composed of log cabins, and of those who were listed for the first taxation in the County, not a name appears from what is now known as Perry.

The settler having found his way, often with one horse, sometimes with a team and from one to five head of cattle, to an eligible spot, had there swung his "echoing axe amid the sea-like solitude," and one by one the forest-trees came thundering, crashing down. From far around the settlers kindly gathered—old hands from frequent repetition—and put up the logs. When the cabin was chinked up and mud-plastered, the patch of corn was planted, tilled, and guarded, and the table kept supplied with flesh of bird and beast.

There were those who kept advancing as the wave of settlement poured forward, and made their living in the chase; but township history, when simply told, relates to entries, cleanings, fencing, crops, and marketings.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

In 1828 the township of Rush was formed. In 1808 the southern part of the township formed part of Oxford. In March, 1809, a present non-existent township named Nottingham was formed, and included within its boundaries the eastern part of Rush. At John Johnson's house the first election of Nottingham was held. The township is traversed by Crooked Creek, whose course indicates the origin of its name.

Among its early settlers were William Caples, who came hither in 1806 with his family. Abijah Robnett moved before 1808 from Dorman to Rush, and settled near Gnadenkitten. Richard Ferguson settled in the same section in 1820. Joshua Griffith settled in Dutch Valley, as did also Connel O. Donnell, who died by violence, and Jacob Buffington.

Settlers of 1814, near Gnadenkitten, were Casper Warner, Joel and Joshua Davis. About 1830, John Talbot moved from the Quaker settlement near Steubenville to Rush, and, aided by his two brothers, built what are now known as the Brainard flouring-mills. At this point John Minnich and Jerry Walton, in 1833, started a dry-goods store, and the locality took the name Lima. There are but two post-offices in the township,—Milligan, to the northwest, and Rush, to the southeast.

The population are descendants of Virginia and Pennsylvania families. About one mile from Talbot's, or Brainard's mill, Jacob Houk, an early County Commissioner, lived. A man named Sproles lived above the mill. The rugged hills delayed settlement, and emigrants turned aside from the wild scene. Rumor had it that in these hills the Indians found lead. Parties were watched, and were said to come light and go loaded, but no lead was found. Traveling preachers were piloted along forest paths from settlement to settlement by shoeless boys, in whose hands a rifle was a formidable weapon to bird, beast, or man.

Several families named Jones settled on the Laurel Fork of the Big Stillwater; they put out little patches, and enlarging as years went by, have done well. Valley lands were taken up by the first arrivals, and it was thought impossible to till the hills. Fields are plowed where one horse stands his height above the other in the furrow.

Benjamin Thornberg was an early blacksmith, and did his smithing with Robert Caples, still living below Newport. This Caples has half a dozen log cabins about him, in each of which are the tools of a different trade; he is an eccentric character, has a knack of many things, and was noted for his slinging and whistling at frolics in early days; he was a great hand at dancing, and is a relic of early days.

The settlement of Rush owes its real start to the market brought by the canal, and more recently to the opening of railroads, those later pioneers along whose pathway forests fall and towns grow up. As practices die out the memory of them becomes extinct. Memories are individual, and each pioneer knows hardly his own history. In early days meat and bread were prime requisites. Some loved the chase, as the Huffs and the Johnsons, and provided venison and turkey, and won the bounty for wolf-scalps, while others were content to raise their corn and wheat, and trade the meal and flour for them. Were turkeys wanted for a raising dinner, the hunters furnished plenty. William Caples was, on one occasion, hunting his horses, when he came suddenly upon a group of four wildcats, which began a mewling and approach; William quickly leveled his rifle and shot the nearest, reloaded and shot a second, then a third, when the fourth made off. He skinned the three and obtained twenty cents apiece for the skins. Many otter were shot while swimming in the creek; their furs were regarded as a prize, since they were good for four dollars in silver. At intervals fur peddlers came around to buy up furs, and Caples realized at one time thirty-six dollars and sixty-two cents in silver for his furs on hand.

In 1806, it was twenty-four miles south from Caples's to the next cabin. It was eight miles to the houses of Gilmore and the Johnsons.

Prettyman Cornwall entered land on Crooked Creek in 1831, the next year he brought his family into the wild, and lived for a time by a log fire. He was joined by Thomas Gibson; Topping, Ripley, Stephen Lacy, and Michael Brown were old settlers. John De Long killed a panther on Crooked Creek, west of Caples's, the only one known to have been in the township. One of the earliest marriages of this township was that of William Crom to Mary French, in 1826.

Gilbert Crom was the first to die in Rush Township, and was buried in the old pioneers' grave-yard, located on land owned by John Barger. John Conwell was one of the earliest

born children. Doctors were not called. Mother Westhafer was known as a good nurse, and her services held in repute.

SANDY TOWNSHIP.

Sandy was formed June, 1817, from a former portion of Lawrence. It lies in the northeast corner of the County. Sandy Creek waters the northeastern portion. The old Sandy and Beaver Canal, between Bolivar and Sandyville, is kept in repair and occasionally used. The Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad crosses the township diagonally from the northeast. A large tract of the western portion of the township is held by the Separatist Society of Zoar.

There are two villages in the township, Sandyville and Mineral City. The former was laid out in 1815 by Henry Laffer, the first Sheriff of the County of Tuscarawas. He was one of the first Squires in the township. The earliest remembered marriage was that of Henry Cline to Rebecca Fleckinger. Henry Laffer and John Kowley were the first storekeepers in Sandyville. Solomon Miller opened the first tavern-stand. Dr. English was the first physician, and Henry Laffer was the proprietor of the first grist- and saw-mill in Sandyville, while Peter Andrews erected the first mill in the bounds of the township, on the site of the present new mill.

Mineral City was laid out by Alfred Davis and George Lechner in 1853; it is on the railway above noted; it abounds in minerals, hence the name. Alfred Davis is a prominent and influential citizen. E. E. Holden, in 1872, perceiving the admirable properties of the soil for his purpose, began the manufacture of fire-clay brick; he now employs between thirty-six and forty-one hands, and turns out a large amount of fine brick. Mineral City is a child of the railroad, and has enjoyed a rapid growth; its present population is about four hundred.

Among the early settlers of Sandy Township we find Jacob and Michael Huff, who located in the southwest of the township, near the banks of the river. These men, and others of their class, reveled in their solitude and freedom from the trammels of society, and when settlers began to settle all around they felt uncomfortable, and moved forward once again to the utmost verge of civilization. One of the Huffs returning and learning present values, expressed his sense of folly in having left the old place. John and Henry Cline settled above Zoar; Flettinger located northeast of Sandyville; John Reichard, on the river; Henry Davy, east of Huff's Run; Abraham Crozier, one and a half miles east of Sandyville; Old John Bailly to the south, and Frederick Van Ostran north of the town; James Aiken came on or before 1800, and settled near Sandyville, as did Philip and John Farver and the Norrises.

This region found an early settlement, from the soil and even surface and contiguity of springs. The observer will invariably note the presence of fine springs on the site of pioneer cabins. Hill and valley were covered by a noble growth of timber, and magnificent white-oak-trees stand in beautiful groves upon the hill-sides, the valued woodland of the well-to-do farmers of Sandy Township.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Salem was the fourth original township of Tuscarawas County; limits were defined by the Commissioners in 1808, and an election held at the house of John Beamers. It comprised the territory now in Bucks, Jefferson, Warwick, south parts of Auburn and York, west parts of Mill and Rush, and north parts of Salem and Clay.

The first settlers in this section were Isaac and Peter Good, to the northwest, Jesse Hill, to the east, and Charles Hill, the west, of the river, in 1805. Colonel Stark, of Revolutionary fame, received a patent to lands in this section, and Andrew Johnson lived upon this patent. Conrad Bremer, Martin Rebstock, and Aquila and Joshua Carr, the latter arriving in 1802, were settlers near the river. Their sons, Richard, William, and Thomas, were known as old pioneers. A grandson of Joshua Carr has been a hotel-keeper since 1838 in Port Washington. Justin Clark was an early tavern-keeper and Postmaster. Dr. Price was the first resident physician in this town. When the place was laid out by John Knight on Lot 21 of the Salem tract, in 1827, and changed in name from Salesburg to Port Washington, the site had but one habitation, a log house built by Thomas Carr. Charles Hill was the first to open a store in his dwelling-house. Thomas J. Gibbings was the first blacksmith to move to "Port;" he had previously carried on his trade along the canal.

In church matters, the Methodists were most numerous, and had preaching in the school-house by Rev. Meeks. It is said of this preacher that on the completion of one of the canal-locks, before the water was let in, some one remarked that it was "a good place for a sermon," and Meeks actually preached in it, and received for his effort three dollars; a notable sum to him, as it was all the money he ever had for his ministerial services. A church was erected by the Methodist society in 1848. Knight ran the saw-mill at which the lumber for the church was sawed. A school-house was built in 1833 by a man named Tuttle. The means were found by subscription. Early teachers came down the canal from the east. Rev. Thompson was a teacher in this house during 1840. Knight donated two lots also to the Lutheran society, and on them was built a church in 1848, in which Rev. Young, of New Comerstown, held forth.

The erection of mills early occupied attention. Milligan & Gaskill put up a saw-mill in 1831 or '32, on Buckhorn Creek. Lawbaugh built a grist-mill at lock 18, in 1843, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, which had a capacity to grind two hundred barrels daily. Jonathan Wood attempted to dam the Tuscarawas, and made a bankrupt of himself. The ancient village of Salem is occupied at present as the farm of Henry Stocker. Not till 1844 was there a tannery at Port Washington, run by John Miller. Lawrence, Bro. & Co. started a planing-mill in 1874, and do a large amount of business. Miss Everett gives for early settlers of this township the Stockers, Hills, Bremers, Banks, and Wheelings. About 1836 the Vintons moving to Port Washington, built a store and warehouse, and entered into mercantile and produce business. Isaac Hammersly, of Lockport, built the mill on the canal at the lock north of town. In 1824, Jacob Romig went to Zanesville, fifty miles distant, with a four-horse team which hauled a load of wheat, and exchanged the load, even, for two barrels of salt. About 1838, Thomas Moore came to the place, and was for years an energetic hotel-keeper.

Of early marriages in Salem, we have several which occurred in 1808. Of these were William Carr to Catharine Yarl, Aquila Carr to Drusella Trimplin, and Benjamin Carr to Mary Jennings.

Of Justices, Boaz Walton was the first since the County's organization, appointed August 8, 1808. Hugh Moore was a tavern-keeper in Salem Township in the year 1809. Aquila Carr was a Justice of the Peace while this County formed a part of Muskingum, and served in 1804 and later. William Price ran a ferry in 1840. These ferries began with a couple of canoes lashed together, and ended with a scow pulled over and back by the ferryman by means of a rope attached at points on either side of the river and hanging over the stream.

Upon the maps, one sees the locality of the Salem tract, but he needs to be upon the spot to

realize the richness of a soil in use well-nigh a century. These lands were leased to settlers too poor to buy. The Moravians leased for thirty-three years, and other land-owners for twenty years. Most of these lands were cleared in this way. The renters planted orchards, sunk wells, and built houses. Some bought their land, some were bought out, and some left all and moved away. To-day the bottoms covered with dry stalks indicate a staple crop, while the hills fringed over with timber show them reserved for woodland. The poor of an early day were assisted by voluntary contributions. Each felt ready to house a traveler, but not to keep a pauper, and every expedient was adopted to avoid these incumbrances or to get rid of them. This township knew no draft during the war, her volunteers being ample to fill all her quotas.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Creek was taken from Lawrence and Dover in March, 1811, and its first election held at the house of Frederick Dohmer. Two of the earliest Justices of the Peace, elected in 1812, were George Richardson and James Carr. To the southwest of the township lies the village of Shanesville, named from Abraham Shane, by whom it was laid out in 1814. Here is a woolen-factory and foundry, a flouring-mill, a tannery, and several stores and churches. Two miles east of the village is the woolen-factory of J. Fisher & Co., and one and a half miles east is the grist- and saw-mill of Henry J. Miller. Among the pioneers of Sugar Creek we enroll the names of Jacob Dietz, Henry Showalter, and George Winklepleck, who came thither in 1810. Late in general settlement, it has been tenanted by a class peculiar in dress, simple in style, and industrious in habit. Under their steady labor the wild waste lands have been improved and made to yield an ample increase. Many of the early settlers of Sugar Creek were of the class called Omish. Their religion is "peace and good will to all mankind." It was a peculiarity of the sect to use hooks and eyes to fasten their garments, and their dress, in cut and wear, has in it much of olden use. The Omish came from Pennsylvania. They brought with them one trait of that State's farmers, so general that all observe it, large barns painted red. A rude house will serve the people till a fine shelter for produce and stock is reared, and then a better takes its place. Travel the roads of Sugar Creek, and these red-painted barns attest the industry and frugality of these people. The women are expert in dairy-work, and "Omish butter" has an Eastern reputation. Regular in outline, watered by Sugar Creek, the township is invaluable in its sphere of production, and is auxiliary to the prosperity of Dover. Of Shanesville's early residents, and present oldest, is Benjamin Ream. John Byers kept the first store, and dealt to some extent in produce; Henry Williams started the second store, and continued in it till his death; Jacob Dietz was accustomed to make the trip to Pittsburg for goods. Benjamin Ream was one of the jury who convicted Funston, and is probably the last survivor of them all. Inquiries reveal the fact that the people whose history is the history of the township are strict in sense of duty and helpful to one another. Should one prove unfortunate, the Brethren combine to assist him. In religious services, they have no churches, but hold their meetings at one another's homes, and exhortation takes the place of preaching. Viewed in the light of history and compared with other communities, these peaceful, faithful descendants of the Pennsylvania Omish set a notable example to the selfish and turbulent of other localities. Their humble lives illustrates the saying, "A people at peace have brief history."

UNION TOWNSHIP.

In 1833, Union was carved out of the euphonious One Leg Township. Much of its history is prior to this step. Through Squire Rutledge, an old settler in Union, we have gained the following interesting historical matter:

John De Long was one of the first settlers in the Union part of One Leg. Isaac, his brother, was a great hunter, and killed many deer. In 1827 he learned of a panther being on the run, and easily killed it at a single shot, bringing its lifeless body from the tree into which it had sprung with cat-like agility. The run, by its name, commemorates the deed. The De Longs entered no land, but lived as squatters upon Congress lands for years before the organization of Tuscarawas. William McClary settled at the cross-roads of the present Scott farm. George Keil, Jacob Kreger, Solomon Arnold, James Boyd, and James Grogg came between 1808 and 1812, and all of them located in the southeast of Union. As late as 1828 six sections of Congress lands were unentered. Baldwin, Roby, Harmes, and the Rutledges took up farms on these sections. Rutledge came by canal from Cleveland to Dover, and, as a type of thousands, spent days in roving through the wilderness to find a good location. His first piece of wheat consisted of four acres; it was plowed with a shovel-plow and one horse, the seed having been first scattered over the surface. Often he drove off eight to ten deer in mornings on going out to see his wheat; and, although they picked it bare, he secured a good crop. It was lonely enough when the echoing axe alone broke the sea-like solitude, and the settlers avoided the monotony by changing works.

Wolves were dangerous in the fall, and, when they failed to secure their prey, vented their disappointment in protracted howls. One evening Rutledge had left John Rule to take care of the team, of which each put in a horse, while he started homeward. He soon heard Rule calling at the cabin door, "Katie! Katie!" and, as he slammed the door shut, four large gray wolves dashed themselves against it, and then filled the air with a din of howling. Morning came, and the wolves were gone.

Wheat was hauled to the nearest village or town, and a bushel given even for a pound of coffee. Inferior salt was obtained from Short Creek. One great trouble to all parties was the too free use of whisky. The Black Horse Tavern was built in 1808, by James Boyd, in the southern part of Union. The Gray Tavern, at Rockford, was erected about the same time, and each builder became proprietor. Then all tavern-keepers were liquor-sellers; and at the first township election, held at the Black Horse, Boyd and Gray ran as candidates for Justices of the Peace against George Graham and John Iler, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose regulations oppose the use of liquor. The inn-keepers put out a keg of whisky, and each could drink "without money and without price." The result was a good time drinking, and a victory to the tavern-keepers. Boyd and Gray became, therefore, the township's first Justices. The temperance element soon turned the tables, and have been in control continuously since. Politically, the township is almost entirely Republican.

John Reed kept the pioneer grocery store, on the Creek Road, in 1810 or '12, and brought his supplies from Steubenville. Rockford, in the north of the township, was laid out in 1816, by Nathan McGrew and Abraham Ricksecker. A man named W. Walker kept store there in 1840.

Of early marriages was that of Robert Gray to Jane Ruhe, in 1828, by Rev. McClane, a traveling minister. The first show in the County was that of De Long's trained monkey. De Long still lives, at the age of eighty-two years, in the southeast part of Union, and is the oldest of Union's pioneers. The first school was taught three miles from Uhrichsville, in a log

house; a Mr. Russell was the first instructor therein.

The road from Black Horse Tavern to Rockford was viewed by Thomas Brock and James Ada, in 1830, on petition of Squire Rutledge. The first religious exercises of the Methodists were held in an old log house, built in 1812, in the south side of the township. The first preacher was Rev. Miner. Annually a charcoal-pit was burned to supply fuel for warming the house, the fire being made upon a platform in the middle of the room.

The first church organized was the Methodist Episcopal, in 1812 or '14; the first class-leader George Graham. There was at this time a secession from the Methodists of a class who took the name "Radicals." The old frame known as "Wesley Chapel" was erected in 1833. Rev. McClane preached the first sermon in it. In the adjacent grave-yard Samuel Albaugh was the first to be buried.

There was a grist- or "chopping"-mill in the southeast corner of the township built by Langden in 1828, and a saw-mill was run by a man named Brock in 1831,—the latter stood on Wolf Run, and some old rotten posts indicate the site. Portable saw-mills are now in use.

At the first election the following officers were elected: Trustees, William Holmes, George Graham, and William Rutledge; Clerk, John Iler; Treasurer, William Brock; and Constable, James Russell. At Rockford was a post-office conducted by John Walker.

The surface of Union is decidedly hilly. The roads wind up long steep inclines, presenting at the summit an extended view in all directions, and sweep far down to the narrow valleys. Houses are far between and rude in structure. The population, composed of Marylanders, Germans, and Irish, are contented, industrious, patriotic, and intelligent, and, like the Switzer's Tell, "love to tread their own free hills and breathe the mountain air."

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Warren was formed in March, 1819, from One Leg Township; Union and Warren being formed from that organization. In accordance with usage, one of several heads of families came out and selected lands for all; so Samuel Lappin came to Warren and selected Section 35, in the year 1805, with the understanding that John Leatherman and the McGrews, Samuel and Finley, should take and pay for their parts of it. Lappin made a selection of bottom lands west of New Cumberland, and Finley McGrew dying, James McGrew settled upon his portion.

Three miles southeast of Lappin William McCrary had settled, and children born in his family may be taken as the first births in the township. The McCrarys put up a chopping-mill for bruising or crushing corn, and, while it was a rude, small affair, it must be noticed as the pioneer mill. Lappin's patent, given in 1807, was recorded at New Philadelphia, in 1812, by James Clark, Recorder. Lappin hired men to accompany him West to cut a road and help up with a house; the family moved into this floorless and doorless structure, and made it their abode for some time. A small patch of land was cleared and wheat put in. Through the winter more land was cleared and fenced with brush; it was planted in spring in corn. As the fields enlarged the brush fences were removed by fire.

Leatherman was Lappin's first neighbor, then the McGrews. After these came John Davy, Joseph Hayes, Jacob Walty, Abel Williams, and several others, and settled, on or before 1812, near the centre of the township.

A school was desired, and William Bohn, a sojourning surveyor, was solicited to teach in a cabin put up to serve as a school-house. The old hut stood on Section 36, and was built in 1812. Bohn taught for three months and left. A teacher was needed, and none to be got; finally Lappin was induced to teach the school, with the mutual understanding that there would be school during bad weather, when he could not work on his clearing; this agreement was satisfactory, and Lappin taught during several winters. A man named Nicholson having erected a mill on the Nimishillen, about fourteen miles to the north, advertised his readiness

and ability to grind good flour by riding around to the cabins of settlers and giving them personal notice of the same.

The settlers Lappin and Hays mounted a son on each of their horses, with a bag filled with wheat in front, and themselves walked ahead to clear the way. The flour having been made, the return was effected in the same manner. Mrs. Lappin, mixing a batch of the flour in a tray formed from a piece of Lynn log, expressed her thankfulness for the conveniences they were enjoying. The biscuit from this dough was the first they had eaten for many days. Food had been potatoes, hominy, and boiled wheat, with sweetening from the maples, and game presented by the friendly Indians who camped near them. Salt was bought at fourteen dollars per barrel, put into bags, and packed over the hills and along the valleys home. Leather was a small item of expense; all parties went barefoot a large portion of the year.

The first shoemaker in this region was Thomas James, who came from Maryland and boarded with Mr. Kryder, two miles west of New Cumberland, and pursued his vocation. James still resides in Carroll County, Monroe Township, having reached the age of ninety-five years.

George Stoody, in 1815, erected a flouring-mill on One Leg Creek, one and a half miles south of New Cumberland.

One Leg, named after a one-legged Indian who dwelt upon its banks, is quite a large tributary of the Tuscarawas, and, as there were no bridges, crossings were effected by means of fallen or felled trees.

William McCrary and Joseph Hays, being Supervisors, put a wooden bridge across the stream.

The first sermon preached in Warren Township was by a colored minister, in Lappin's house. The first Methodist circuit-rider was William Mitchell, then John Graham. A church was built by this sect in 1830, at New Cumberland. Samuel Lappin was the first class-leader. Clement C. Lappin, born in 1810, died at the age of four years, and was among the first deaths in the township; he was buried on the farm, there being then no grave-yards in that region.

Samuel Lappin was Justice in One Leg Township when Warren was erected, and Reuben Taylor was by him declared insane, and ordered into public charge on May 11, 1815.

New Cumberland, in the northern part of the township, was laid out in 1826, by Philip Sulfer.

Samuel Lappin, Jr., was the first storekeeper, and had been in business two years prior to the platting of the village.

John Black erected the first house, and kept the first tavern there. A post-office was established in 1831 or 1832, and David McConnell was the first Postmaster. A school-house was built in 1828, and S. S. Lappin entered it as its first school-master.

The first marriage in Warren Township, while a part of One Leg, was that of John Cox to Mary Suytes; they came on horseback to Squire Lappin's; he was not at home. They rode on to Squire Morris's, near Bolivar; he was not at home, and the determined couple next rode down the river to Squire Lambertson, in New Philadelphia, where the service was performed, and the happy pair wended their way home, not soon to forget their marriage year,

—1814. The facts as herein given were furnished by Judge Lappin, one of Warren's prominent men and early settlers.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

Warwick began to be known as a township April, 1819; it formed a part of Salem for some time. It was early settled, and its pioneers were brought at once into close association with the Indians. Incidents to fill a volume could be noted here: of long journeys for grinding, salt, and supplies; of mothers following the tinkling bells for the cows in the forest; of dreaded Indian visits, and hiding with the children till their departure; of nightly visits by cowardly wolves to the barn-yard, and attacks upon the animals; of panics from reports of Indian hostilities.

The health resulting from free intercourse with nature, the keen activity upon the chase, the obstacles in traveling and tillage drew forth a physical and mental strength whose possession went far to make the life a happy one. Swards was the first settler in Warwick, and an entry was made by him near the centre of the township; he made the first clearing in 1801. Lewis Knause came out soon after, and erected a cabin on the site of Trenton. John F. Demuth joined farms with Swards; came out himself and made a small clearing in 1801. John Urich came with the party, and entered his quarter section. Demuth brought out his family in the following year. The wagon-bed was used for shelter till one somewhat more ample could be made. Haga, Urich, Demuth, and Knause were soon after called to go to raisings as far distant as twenty miles; the service was cheerfully performed, both to welcome a neighbor and as a pioneer's obvious duty. Game was too abundant; deer were shot by the settler as he stood by his cabin door, and his clearing required close watching to preserve the crop. Demuth followed teaming; a trip occupied five or six weeks. He went eighty miles to mill, and gave half his grist for grinding the other half. He and others went to Cleveland, paddling canoes, passing the portage, and on up the Cuyahoga, for the all-prized commodity, —salt.

The first birth in the township was a son to Swards, in 1802. The second and third births were Joseph Demuth and Thomas Knause, in 1804. Mr. Freere and Abraham Romig were among the early settlers near Trenton. Romig lived on a farm near the village. Joseph Freese, securing some trees and setting them out, had the first apple-orchard in the County. As late as 1817 the children in that locality felt themselves fortunate in getting the peelings to eat. The Hellars, the Romigs, and the Bickensederfers were early residents, and left behind a name for neatness and industry.

There was but one distillery in the township, and that was short-lived.

Trenton, west of the river, was laid out on the land of Dr. Eberhart Freytag, in 1816. The first addition was made by John Urich, in 1816. The early name was "Tuscarawas," but on petition the name was changed to Trenton, and the former name retained for the post-office. The first store in Trenton was kept by John Minnich, Sr. The building, a log structure, was moved thither from Goshen, repaired, and used as a store and home from 1827 to 1835. His goods were wagoned over the mountains from Philadelphia. He continued a business man of the place till his death, in 1871. In addition to his store, he was intrusted with charge of the mail as it came in. The horn announced the post as the horseman rode along the street; but the number of letters and papers was limited, and the mail was soon distributed.

The proprietor of the first Trenton tavern was Godfrey Westhoffer, who moved thither in 1817, and opened a public house under the name of "The Westhoffer House," sign of the "Cross-Keys." Aunt Polly was the good hostess. Isaac Everett, of New Philadelphia, clerked for Minnich from 1833 to 1836, at a salary of sixty dollars per year and boarded. Joseph Freese was the earliest blacksmith. Richard Hewitt came in 1833, and was one of the early doctors. The religious teachers of the time were from Gnadenhütten and New Philadelphia; of these we would mention Revs. Espich, in 1811; Snyder, 1810; Elias Crane, 1816; John Graham, 1817; Meland Zannan, 1818; Thomas B. Clarke and Jacob Ronsenbarger, in 1819. These faithful servants were travelers, and held meetings at remote points to motley congregations, but their plain teachings fell upon good ground and were remembered. Early schooling was neglected. The first log school-house in the township stood above Sharon Church; it was put up in about 1818. A grist-mill was built by Christian Bickensstaffer, New Philadelphia, when laid out, became the market-town. Until 1823 homespun clothed the settlers. Williams's books show Bickensstaffer the purchaser of a piece of ribbon,—an enviable article of finery; and in 1823, Demuth's son, Benjamin, was the first who attended church arrayed in store-goods.

Kennester was an early ferryman, and slowly brought over the traveler or the neighbor on his scow by lousy stroke of oars.

Trenton looks much now as in former days. John Blattes is noted as the builder of a fine store-house. The country has fine agricultural lands; the scenery is diversified and beautiful; the society is high-toned. One peculiarity of the early settlement of Warwick was the speculative purchases of large tracts. Speculation ran riot. Prospective towns were laid out everywhere, and lots offered for sale. Banking became in time a mania, and the bubbles, soon bursting, brought depression, from which the native character soon rallied. We mention some of the large sales in Warwick by John Beaver and John Heckewelder: Lewis Knous, 1167 acres; Charles Colver, 777; Eberhart Freytag, 486; Godfrey Haga, 1900; Presley Neville, 946; and Zacheus Biggs, 390. During the year 1809 there were two marriages in Warwick,—that of Daniel Harbaugh to Catharine Stickles and David Edwards to Elizabeth Knaus. They were the first on record from this section.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne Township was taken from Lawrence in March, 1810, and the first election held at William Bacher's. It is the extreme northwest district of Tuscarawas County, and, excepting the village of Dundee, is strictly an agricultural portion. This village is of comparatively recent origin, having been laid out in 1847 by Michael Wallick, and an addition made during the same year by Edward Jones. The first Justice of the Peace for Wayne was Isaac Dear-dorf, who received his appointment on the 6th of August, 1810.

Among the very earliest of the pioneers of Wayne Township we find the names of Henry Bentler, Leonard Bear, Walter W. Griffith, Elias Wade, George Wallack, and John France. In 1807, Jonas Stanberry settled on Section 20, Range 3, Township 10, and William Ball on Lot 6. Aaron Patterson came in 1808, and settled near the centre of the township. Elias Welty entered the southeast quarter of Section 21, in 1809, in Franklin; Jacob Bartlett, in 1812, entered a quarter of Section 25; Walter Griffith entered the southeast quarter of Section 13, in 1810; and Henry Wallace entered one hundred acres, comprising Lot 4, Range 4, Town-

ship 10.

The surface is hilly; limestone crops from the ground; coal is plenty, but distant from railroad; is mined only sufficiently to supply home consumption. The soil is clayey, and the staple production is wheat. All the land has been entered, and many fine farms have long yielded their harvests of golden grain. Orchards are numerous as the farms, and apples, peaches, and pears grow plentiful and fine.

Here, as elsewhere, the roads avoid right lines, and follow grades of hill, hill-side, or valley. Sugar Creek enters the township near the middle, on the south boundary, flows northward, receiving the waters of various runs, and makes its exit into Franklin at the northeast corner.

No taverns have been nor are kept in the township, but the people are not backward to give the stranger hearty hospitality, and one need not stay away from Wayne's territory fearing cold welcome.

One-half mile east of Dundee was built, in 1825, the first log school-house in the township. A man named Robinson became the first pedagogue,—a man severe and feared. His successor, James Hoagland, was kind and popular. We cannot find that any books were used in this pioneer assemblage, save the "United States Speller." Writing was not taught, and spelling was of little use, except so far as it seemed to indicate instruction. The present schools are well represented, and all needed branches well taught.

On the site of Dundee, the Pattersons cut the grub and made their clearing. In time the village plat was made, and a few houses put up. James and George Bell were early store-keepers, and saved the farmers travel for their groceries. Here was established a post-office when the town started, and the conveniences of a home office were experienced. The town has two churches, a Methodist, built in 1855, and a "Disciple," erected about the same date. The well known hunter-preacher, Rev. Finley, held appointments in this locality.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington's existence as a County division dates from 1827, at which date an election was held at the house of Benjamin Servison. The largest water-course is Dunlap's Creek. There are three villages within its limits: to the northwest is Albany; to the extreme southeast is Newton; and in the northeast, Gilmore.

The compiler of history may rely upon its truthfulness when several unconnected relate the same story. Gilmore was laid out in 1848. Walter M. Blake was its proprietor, and gave it the name "Gilmore" after one Nathaniel Gilmore, a heavy land-owner in the township. Peyton Morris started a tannery here, and James Arnold, in 1870, was a successor, who combined with this useful business that of keeping a hotel, which dual work he still pursues.

Phillip Lanning was the first dry-goods merchant there, and, combined with a charge of the mails to that locality, still attends to the wants of the community. Harrison Knoll was the first of Gilmore's hotel-keepers. John Hudson was a Justice of the Peace about 1834. McFees and John Murphy were early residents.

In Albany, the first store was started by Benjamin Duhammell, in a very primitive building,—a novelty of the kind. All old settlers know that to reach the sleeping apartment in the loft the family were obliged to go up a ladder, but this pioneer merchant required his patrons to mount an outside ladder and pass through an opening two and a half by three and a half feet before their eyes could rest upon the stock of goods and groceries.

Newtown was laid out in 1817 by Annias Randall, who built a two-story log house therein and kept the first tavern.

Joshua Brown was the first store-keeper. Since his commencement, Shaw, McPherson, Honnold, Hursey, Robert Morris, and Edward Rosemond have followed the same business. The latter cleared the land on which he built his house. He now resides near New Philadelphia. Philip Fought was Postmaster of the office, established under the name Peoll. The mail was carried by Madison Snyder from Winchester on horseback; the usual manner in those days, and in some localities the mode answers still.

The early inhabitants of this town and neighborhood were John Stewart, David Ripley, Isaac Beal, Jonathan Hoge, David Miller, and the Snyders, Randalls, and Hurseys.

Dr. McPherson was the first physician. Jacob Meek preached the first sermon, and Alfred Snyder was the first child born in Newtown. The former wife of David Ripley, now of Dr. William G. Smith, of New Philadelphia, recalls that her home during the first year of pioneer life was in a cabin destitute of door or chimney. The land was covered with trees, and bears and wolves made free to attack their hogs or other stock.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

York completes the list of townships. Her earlier official business was performed through Salem and Goshen Townships, of which she formal portions till her organization in 1828.

Among the early residents of York who came in or before 1808 were Francis Garnet, Philip Coon, John Shull, George Gimlitz, and Samuel Deardroff, all of whom settled on the lands adjacent to Stone Creek.

Harmon Pratt arrived in 1813, as did also William Barton. Henry Ackney coming in 1815, bought land off Shull. Henry Shaffer, an old bachelor, came out in 1808, and boarded and worked around with the settlers. Edward Wolf and William Hummel were also settlers of 1808.

The earliest marriages occurred in 1810, between George Coon and Margaret Gimlitz, Henry Falkner and Barbara Gimlitz, and Frederick Shull and Catharine Fathler.

Jacob Shull died in 1813, and was buried in the grave-yard of the Jerusalem Church. This old weather-worn building was erected in 1813, George Romuel being the carpenter. It was a union church, built by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. Revs. Snyder and Rider were the early preachers. Prior to the erection of a church, Shull's barn was used for religious assembly.

Margaret Coon, daughter to Phillip, was born in December, 1800. The next birth was that of Joseph Shull, in March, 1810.

School was taught at Shull's till 1813, when the church was used for educational purposes. The first school in York was German, taught by Daniel Von Brammer; the second teacher was George Bucher, who taught in both English and German. He was patronized by families residing on Crooked Run and Oldtown, several miles distant.

John Shull made York's first clearing and put up the first house. Plows were home-made. Flax-spinning was a ceaseless domestic labor. Jacob Weltz was a notable tanner of buckskins, and made garments of them. He tanned during his continuance at the business over two thousand skins. Shull brought with him some apple-seeds, and these planted grow to be au

orchard of natural fruit,—prized although inferior. Francis Garnet was the first distiller; he stilled in 1810, for himself and neighbors. His distillery had a capacity of sixty gallons. George Bucher, a school-teacher, was the first Justice of the Peace in York. Coon and Garnet had a water-mill on Stone Creek in 1814. George Gilmore built the second. An oil mill started in 1835, near Phillipsburg, built by Deardroff, was run by John Bentfert. Aucky

tells of seeing fifteen wolves in a drove. Deardroff, Garnet, and Coon built a pen to trap them and caught a panther; they prodded their formidable game to death with forks before opening the pen. The Myers brothers were Nimrods of the times. The sketches of the American pioneer find in York an ample illustration.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

THE UHRICH FAMILY.

MICHAEL UHRICH, (a)

with whom we begin this narrative, was the progenitor of the Uhrich family in Tuscarawas County. He was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1751. 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, 1794. He married the second time to Susannah C. Rouse. He was confirmed in his youth at Hebron, Pennsylvania. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to what is now Uhrichsville in 1804, and entered some fifteen hundred acres of land.

Mr. Michael Uhrich was the one to whom belongs the honor of laying out the town of Uhrichsville, and from him it took its name. He was engaged in a variety of occupations. He carried on the farming interests, dealt largely in live-stock, conducted a general mercantile business, and also for many years kept what used to be known as the Uhrich Hotel.

He became a widower the second time on June 21, 1813, and died as such August 14, 1817, and was buried at Gnadenhütten on the 16th of said month. He was the builder of the first grist- and saw-mill in Uhrichsville. 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 an impulse felt
Which their less hardy sons scarce understand;
'Mid nature's new and wildest scenes 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, Catherine (Katy), John, Jacob, and Michael.

He was a man of great energy and perseverance, was signally kind-hearted and benevolent towards meritorious objects, and was a valued citizen.

JACOB UHRICH, (a)

son of Michael Uhrich, 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, Benjamin, Susannah, Jacob, John, Nancy, Joseph, and Caroline. John died in infancy, and George at about the age of ten.

Rosannah married George Ross, of Harrison County, Ohio, and is now deceased.

Polly (Mary) married John Welsh, of Uhrichsville. She deceased in 1833.

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

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

Nancy was born December 19, 1822, and married Joseph Wallace, of this County, December 23, 1841. Has had two sons and two daughters,—one son dying in infancy.

Caroline was born December 23, 1829; married John T. Hauser, of North Carolina, May 19, 1850; died February 3, 1851.

Mr. Jacob Uhrich died February 4, 1849; his wife, on February 5, 1853.

JACOB UHRICH, (b)

son of Jacob Uhrich (a), was born in Uhrichsville, October 8, 1820. 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. Knaus, daughter of Joseph Knaus, of Tuscarawas County. Miss Knaus was born near Trenton, in this County. The following is his family record: Joseph F.,

born October 12, 1847; Mary L., born June 25, 1851; Emma, born September, 1859; died in 1861; Alice May, born February 10, 1867. Mary married John E. Dickerson, of Harrison County, Ohio; Joseph married Marcela Burkshear, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

In 1851, Mr. Jacob Uhrich, in company with his eldest brother, Benjamin, purchased of his father's estate the grist-mill, and ran it till 1862, when it was sold. Subsequently, the brothers, Jacob and Joseph, were associated together in the mill for about a year. Mr. Uhrich resides upon a farm in Rush Township, upon which he settled in March, 1865. For some ten years he served as Township Trustee, and as School Director for a period of nearly twenty years. In politics Mr. Uhrich is a Republican.

JOSEPH UHRICH

was born in Uhrichsville, 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, 1850, he was married to Miss Katy Ann Walton, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Walton, of Tuscarawas County. Miss Walton was born in this County, June 1, 1826. Mr. Uhrich has had six sons and two daughters,—one son dying in infancy. Their names are: Rosannah C., born June 29, 1851; Emmet W., born January 1, 1853; Benjamin W., born August 13, 1855; Carrie, born March 1, 1858; Charley W. and Clarence F., twins, born March 2, 1861,—Clarence died August 27, 1862; Edward P., born July 20, 1863; and Franky, born February 4, 1869.

The eldest son, E. W. Uhrich, has been engaged for the past three years as clerk in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Uhrichsville.

Among the positions of trust that Mr. Uhrich has held in the township may be mentioned those of Trustee and Treasurer, the latter of which he filled 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 Uhrich, Sr., was born in Litiz, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1792. She was twice married; first, to Godfrey Haga, by whom she had four daughters: Susan, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary. Mr. Haga was a very highly educated man, spoke four languages, and was one of the first judges of the Common Pleas Court of Tuscarawas County. Mrs. Haga's second husband was John Andreas, whom she married in February, 1825; noticed under the head of John Andreas.

MICHAEL UHRICH, (b)

youngest child of Michael Uhrich (a), was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1784. His wife was Mary Baltzley, of Tuscarawas County. She was a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The following were his children, all born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio:

Philip, born May 28, 1813; married Terissa Buck. Had five children. Died in July, 1863.

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 Uhrichsville. Has had six children by second wife. He now resides in Van Wert County, Ohio.

Lydia, born October 15, 1818. She never married.

Daniel, born February 4, 1821. Died at the age of three.

Mary, born August 2, 1823; married on October 31, 1848, to Edward A. Parrish, of Uhrichsville. He has had three sons and two daughters: James H., born August 23, 1849; Eunice M., born January 7, 1851; Edward R., born July 27, 1854; William H., born November 22, 1856; Ada, born July 23, 1862.

Sarah, born May 14, 1826; married Robert Gorley, May 4, 1847.

The family record is as follows: Mary A., born September 13, 1849; John B., born August 20, 1853; Laura M., born January 16, 1857; Alice, U., born May 19, 1859. Mr. Gorley is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was born October 20, 1814. Settled in Uhrichsville in 1845.

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.

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

ELIAS UHRICH

was born in Uhrichsville, May 6, 1832. For the greater part of the time he was employed at the tanning 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 books 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, 1854, he married Miss Catherine Latto, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1832. Has a son and a daughter: Oscar W., born March 1, 1855; Minnie, born December 8, 1866.

CAPTAIN EDWARD A. PARRISH,

the present Mayor of the village of Uhrichsville, was born in Chestertown, Maryland, December 20, 1824. Came with his parents to Ohio in 1841. Was married to Miss Mary Uhrich (already noticed) on October 31, 1848. Has had three sons and two daughters. Served 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 run 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 not 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. Mary married George Sieber, 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 (b), and grandson of William Collier (a), was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, January 3, 1806. His parents being poor and the family large, the boys were compelled to go out to work at 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 seventeen years old he was indentured as an apprentice to the hatter's trade, and remained such until he was twenty-one.

On May 26, 1831, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann R. Adams, of Hagerstown, Maryland. His family has numbered two sons and two daughters: Edward S., Henry A., Mary Alice, and Laura. The last one died in infancy.

In the summer of 1834, Mr. Collier emigrated to Ohio, and, passing the winter in Massillon, located at Canal Dover in the following spring, where he resided for ten years, engaged in a variety of business. A part of the time he worked at the plasterer's trade, and was also for a time in the employ of the mill company, as purchaser of produce.

In 1845 he removed to Uhrichsville, where, after a continuance of some two 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 connected with his brother-in-law, Samuel H. Adams.

For nine years he served this township as Justice of the Peace. During this period, there being no lawyer in Uhrichsville, Mr. Collier was compelled to transact a large portion of the business of the township, such as 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 1861 he was appointed United States mail agent on what was then the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad,—now the Pittsburg, 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 Uhrichsville, and held the position two years. For the past three years he has also been Trustee of the township. He was formerly a Democrat, but has been acting with the Republican party since its organization. In 1852 he was delegate to the Free-Soil Convention at Pittsburg that nominated John P. Hale for President. He is now turning his attention to legal matters in the office of L. C. Bull, Esq., of Uhrichsville.

EDWARD S. COLLIER,

the eldest son, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, September 20, 1833. He learned the tinner'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 Sergeant in the 6th Ohio Independent Light Artillery. April 26, 1856, he married Miss Melinda S. Thompson, daughter of Isaiah Thompson, of Uhrichsville. 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 Uhrichsville in 1865, 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 Fred. Collier, in Pittsburg, and is now a prominent lawyer of that city.

MARY A. COLLIER

was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, married Joseph Bukey, 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 1705, 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 commenced teaching school. His wife was a Miss Stafford. His children were Robert, Stephen, John, Edward, Louis, Mary, and Phæbe. Robert, the oldest child, was an officer in 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; for 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 teamster. After the war he became a sailor. Once during a terribly cold storm, being ordered by the captain to go down into the hull, he refused, saying "that it was his duty to assist in saving the ship." He held on to the helm through the pitiless beatings of the tempest, during which his fingers were so frozen that he lost them all. For this act of gallant daring he was made captain of the vessel in place of the former captain, who was discharged for his cowardice.

Mr. Robert Otis, Sr., lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and fifteen years. At the age of one hundred he lost his sight, and was blind 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 commander treated the Americans with whisky impregnated with small-pox, from which disease Major Otis and all his family then at home died. The wife of Major Otis was Sarah Lunt, of Scotch descent. His children were John, Barnabas, Edward, Louis, Elizabeth, and Marriha.

EDWARD OTIS,

third son of Stephen Otis, was born April 6, 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 dastardly death. In 1804 he came to Ohio, and located in Tuscarawas County. He was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He died in Indiana in 1851, of injuries received by a fall from a horse. His wife was Miss Mary Merrill, whom he married in 1787. She was born in Vermont in 1770. His children were: Louis, born in 1788; Ezekiel, born in 1790; Jesse, born in 1793; Phæbe, born in 1795; Polly, born in 1797; Merrill, born in 1800; Edward, born in 1802; and Marriha, born in 1805.

JESSE OTIS,

third son of Edward Otis just noticed, was born in Vermont, August 11, 1793. On April 17, 1817, he married Charlotte Davy, a relation of Prof. Davy, of Baltimore, Maryland. His children were John D., Merrill, William, Ann, Edward H., Ezekiel, and Henry W.

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

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 "till this day." He died mysteriously and very suddenly while riding home one day in his wagon.

DR. JOHN D. OTIS,

oldest son of Jesse 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 seventeen 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 Wads-

worth (Medina County) Seminary, under the tuition of John McGregor. In 1841 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Smith Dalton, 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. Cline, of Front Royal, Virginia; and about a year with Prof. Ackley, of Cleveland. Graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1850. He began the practice of medicine, however, in Stark County, in 1849. In 1862 the Doctor came to New Philadelphia, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession.

On March 16, 1843, he married Miss Eliza Welty, daughter of Philip Welty, and born in Stark County, November 16, 1824. He has had five children: Miriam, born July 25, 1844; Samantha Ann, born April 28, 1846; Malcom, born August 20, 1851; Mary Ellen, born April 27, 1856; Ida C., born November 22, 1860. Miriam died August 24, 1847; Malcom, on January 24, 1856.

THE BLICKENSDETFER FAMILY.

In the year 1753, Mr. Christian Blickensderfer (1st), 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 BLICKENSDETFER (2d).

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 Blickensderfer (2d) settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, near Litiz. Emigrated to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in the spring of 1812, arriving at Sharon on the 10th of May, his son George having preceded him 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 heroism, what perils, then,—
How true of heart and strong of hand,
How earnest, resolute, those pioneer men!"

Mr. Blickensderfer died March 3, 1820, and his wife on April 11, 1823.

CHRISTIAN BLICKENSDETFER (3d)

was born at Litiz, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1788. On November 2, 1808, he married Sarah Louisa Frederick, who was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1785. Their family record is as follows: Abraham, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1810; Isaac, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 1, 1813; Christiana E., born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 16, 1817; and Sarah, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 6, 1821.

ABRAHAM BLICKENSDETFER

was a tanner by trade, though for a number of years a merchant in Canal Dover. In 1834 he married Elizabeth Rhodes, of Tuscarawas County. He now resides in western Ohio. His children are: Charles, Sarah, James, and George. James died in infancy. Charles went into the service as Captain of a company in the 51st O. V. I., and for gallant and meritorious services was promoted to Colonel of the regiment. He died shortly after the war, in Fremont, Ohio. Sarah married Samuel Sausser, of Stark County, Ohio; was the mother of two children; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. George married Emeline Sausser, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is engaged in the boot and shoe manufacturing business in that city.

ISAAC BLICKENSDETFER

married Alvina Myers, October 16, 1834. Family record: Josiah, born July 11, 1835; Louisa, born April 1, 1836, died August 6, 1875; Anna, born June 13, 1838; Francis N., born December 27, 1839, killed in the army August 11, 1863. He was a member of Company I, 80th Regiment O. V. I.; Sarah, born May 17, 1844.

CHRISTIANA E. BLICKENSDETFER

was married on the 22d of November, 1836, to Mr. Ferdinand Helwig.

The following is the family record: Sarah E., born February 20, 1839; Edmund G., born February 15, 1841; Christian D., born November 19, 1843; Obadiah, born January 29, 1846, died May 29, 1846; Samuel H., born May 4, 1849; James H., born June 18, 1853.

Sarah married Joseph R. Walton, May 26, 1859. Has had four children: Charles E., Mary E. (died in infancy), Francis B., and Harry S. Edmund married Ellen C. Wolle, on November 15, 1870. Has one daughter, Mary S.

Christian married Priscilla L. Demuth, September 25, 1867. Has had three children: Orvil L., Bertha E., and Clarence.

Mr. Helwig is a native of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, born November 26, 1813. His father, Gideon Helwig, 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 Mr. Ferdinand Helwig is the oldest.

JOHN BLICKENSDECKER,

son of Christian Blickensderfer (2d), was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

His wife was Elizabeth Frederick, also a native of Pennsylvania. Their children were: Frederick, Lucy Ann, Simon P., Lucinda, Eli, and Catherine. The only surviving member of the family is the second son and third child,

SIMON P. BLICKENSDECKER,

who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 23, 1812. His first wife was Miss Susannah Urich, the history of whose family will be found upon the preceding page. By this marriage Mr. Blickensderfer had two sons and one daughter: Owen, Albert, and Susannah, twins; of these Owen and Susannah are deceased. Mr. Blickensderfer's educational advantages were quite limited. When a boy he attended school with the Goshen Indians. His chief business has been that of farming, and dealing in live stock and real estate.

His present companion was Miss Matilda E. Walton, of Tuscarawas County. By this marriage he has had two daughters: Cornelia E. and Martha R. The latter is the wife of Charles Bartles, of New Philadelphia. A daughter of Frederick Blickensderfer, Mrs. Lawrence (Lydia Ann) Vogler, resides near Bothwell, Canada West.

DAVID KNISELY.

The subject of this biographical sketch is one of the oldest citizens of Tuscarawas County. He is the honored sire of a progeny more prolific, doubtless, than can be found in the United States,—perhaps in the world. His children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren number nearly seven score of souls.

He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of July, 1792. His father, John Knisely, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the year 1803, and purchased about four thousand acres of land, embracing a part of what is now Tuscarawas County. In the following year he came with two of his sons and laid out the town of New Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1805 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 Muskingum County, and the country was a dense wilderness, filled with wolves, bears, and numerous other wild animals. The nearest settlement was at Goshen, some four miles distant, and consisted of some fifteen families of civilized Indians.

Mr. Knisely 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. Those were the days of the log cabin with its ground floor, greased-paper windows, and mud-and-stick chimney. Most striking is the contrast between those humble structures and the commodious and elegant habitations of more modern times. Yet, despite these inconveniences and privations, many pioneers will tell you that they enjoyed more solid comfort then than now. The reason is found in the fact that

"Hearts, not places, make our home.

"Be our home a cot or palace,
Lowly hut or mansion fair,
There we drink from love's sweet chalice;
Home is where the loved ones are."

In February, 1816, he was united in wedlock with Miss Sarah Bowers, a native of York County, Pennsylvania, born October 23, 1792. Miss Bowers's father died when she was quite young, and in the spring of 1809 she came with her mother and stepfather to Tuscarawas County. The

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

FAMILY RECORD:—Births—Mary Ann, born October 20, 1817; Elizabeth, born February 12, 1819; Sarah, born April 18, 1820; Daniel, born November 5, 1821; Rebecca, born February 25, 1823; Jonas, born October 8, 1824; Susan, born February 3, 1826; Sabila, born June 5, 1827; David, born February 24, 1829; John, born November 27, 1830; Solomon, born January 19, 1833; Oliver, born August 4, 1834; Luther, born May 6, 1837; Isaac, born January 23, 1839.

Deaths.—Of the foregoing the following died unmarried: Solomon, on March 1, 1833; David, February 3, 1849; Luther, March 20, 1849.

The following are the marriages in this family: Mary Ann married Jonathan Romich, had nine children; died March 14, 1851. Elizabeth married George Cribbs; had six children. Mr. Cribbs was killed December 31, 1845, by the falling of a tree. Her second husband was Mr. Warner. She died June 16, 1854. Sarah married Isaac Everett; has had eight children. Daniel married Susan Stiffler; has had six children. Rebecca married Thomas Mitchel; has had seven children. Jonas married Elizabeth Wright; has had eleven children. Susan married William Wallace; has had twelve children. Sabila married William Mitchel; has had six children. John married Emma Johnson; has had six children. Oliver married Annie O'Donnell; has had four children. Isaac married Lucinda Demuth; has had two children.

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

Some years since Father Knisely removed from his farm residence into the city of New Philadelphia, where, with the faithful companion of his youth, he proposes to spend the remnant of his laborious 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 companion 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 life 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 awards of the future day; and it is quite probable that they will cross the river very near together.

CHARLES H. MITCHENER.

The subject of this biographical notice has been a resident of Tuscarawas County for nearly 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 Mitchener was left to work his way in the world an orphan.

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. Mitchener sold the paper to Messrs. Elliot & Mathews, who are its present conductors.

Mr. Mitchener has served the people of Tuscarawas County in numerous positions of public trust. In 1843 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 Presidential Elector on the Pierce electoral ticket. In 1873-74 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that met first at Columbus and afterwards at Cincinnati.

In March, 1842, Mr. Mitchener was united in marriage with Miss Martha Elliot, sister of Jesse D. Elliot (editor of the *Ohio Democrat*). Miss Elliot is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and was born in the year 1818. This union has been blessed with a family of nine children,—five sons

and four daughters; two of the latter are deceased.

The eldest son, Major Charles E. Mitchener, learned the printer's trade of his uncle, J. D. Elliot, and for a time after his father's disposal of the *Ohio Democrat* remained on that 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 expiration of that time 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., which he led through the Potomac campaign, till he was captured at Harper's Ferry. After having been exchanged he again engaged in the recruiting service, and formed Company B for the 129th O. V. I., and upon the organization of the regiment was made Major of the same, and in that capacity served with it in Southern Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, under General Burnside, until mustered out of service in March, 1864.

In 1866, Major Mitchener became editor of the Guernsey County *Jeffersonian*, 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. Mitchener, 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. R. at Uhrichsville. The eldest and only married daughter is Mrs. William R. Pugh, of Fairfield County, Ohio. The youngest daughter, Fannie, resides with her parents in New Philadelphia.

Mr. Mitchener 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 clearness of thought, soundness of judgment, and cautiousness 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 complexion 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 a 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. Mitchener has been gradually withdrawing from the active practice of the law and devoting his time to farming, and more especial to landscape gardening. He possesses a highly developed æsthetic nature, and feels 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-esteemed citizen is spending the evening of his life.

THE PEOPLE'S DEPOSIT BANK

of New Philadelphia, Ohio, began business April 1, 1875; Thomas Moore and Charles H. Mitchener, 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 one dollar at 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 have been of no use or necessity whatever.

JUDGE JAMES PATRICK.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest male resident of New Philadelphia. 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 printer by profession, he immediately found 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 & Wiley, 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 Duane.

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 Chronicle*, 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 Advocate*, 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 Gnadenhütten; and was for several years Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In early life he was married to Miss Catherine 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 16th 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 ascendancy in the County—and constantly increasing circulation until July, 1865, when he retired from editorial life; and soon after, in company with Mr. Kaldenbaugh, 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 election. 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 esteemed wife when his youngest daughter was but one year old. He never remarried. He is now in his eighty-third year, in a fine 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 County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 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 fumes in varnish-making. From 1832 to 1839 he was employed as clerk in a store in Cadiz, Ohio.

On the 23d of March, 1837, he was married to Miss Clara, daughter of John Pritchard, of Cadiz, Ohio, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hull died December 13, 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,

viz.: Daniel K., born February 8, 1843, died August 27, 1843; Mary E., born August 4, 1844; married Charles O. Welty. Has two daughters and one son; Emma B., born April 1, 1848, died November 18, 1861; Ida M., born July 24, 1852.

In 1852, Mr. Hull became connected with the New Philadelphia Foundry, acting first as superintendent, and subsequently as book-keeper and clerk. Here he remained some nine years. For some two years, also, he was book-keeper in the banking-house of P. & A. Vinton.

For something over a year, during the late civil war, Mr. Hull was connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the 80th O. V. I., although he was beyond the age of military duty.

In October, 1866, 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 were ample for 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 *ten* letters can be delivered to *one* under the old arrangement. For neatness and convenience this office is second to none in the country. Great credit is due to Mr. Hull 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 Ida M. Hull.

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

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

MAJOR HENRY KALDENBAUGH.

Among Tuscarawas County's most sagacious and enterprising business men stands prominent the one whose name appears as the caption of this narrative. He was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1836; his father, Jacob Kaldenbaugh, having emigrated to that County, from Germany, in the year 18—. His childhood and youth were passed in the village of Canal 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., a leading merchant of Cleveland, and at his solicitation young Kaldenbaugh 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. Kaldenbaugh was occupying a lucrative position in New York City, which he at once resigned, and enlisted as a private in the gallant 51st O. V. I., commanded by Colonel Stanley Matthews. His commanding personal appearance, and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, soon promoted him through the intermediate positions to that of Captain and Aid-de-camp on 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 35th Indiana and of the 51st Ohio will well remember Mr. Kaldenbaugh at the engagement at Dobbin's 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. Kaldenbaugh 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 service 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 a co-partnership 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 honorable and impartial dealing. In 1872, at the solicitation of a number of capitalists, the bank was changed to the "Citizens' National Bank of New Philadelphia," of which institution Major Kaldenbaugh became a Director and the Cashier.

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

During his business connection with the community, Mr. Kaldenbaugh has evinced a lively interest in all matters of public enterprise, and has been largely instrumental in the building up of the place. His history is a striking example of what industry and perseverance, combined with inflexible integrity, can accomplish, even in a poor boy early thrown upon his own resources. He was never ashamed to work, but in early childhood eagerly seized upon every opportunity to earn an honest penny, 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 blacked the boots of a gentleman who, for some nine years, has been his honorable competitor in business. He ever believed in and acted upon the sentiment,—

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part,—there all the honor lies!"

His example is well worthy of emulation by all young men who would lay the foundation for a successful and honorable business career. Appropriate here are the inimitable lines of Longfellow:

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn 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, 1825. His father, Peter Johnston, was a miller by trade, and educated himself in that line of business by the perusal of treatises upon that subject. In 1829 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-carrier upon the *Rochester Republican*.

In the spring of 1838, Mr. Peter Johnston removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he died in October, 1840. By the death of his father, George was thrown upon his own resources. For some time he found employment at what was known as the "Gray House," kept by John 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 bark at twenty-five cents per day. Thus, early in life, by this hard yet wholesome experience, were developed in his character those manly virtues 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; to an ambitious boy it was that until something better presented itself; and young Johnston early realized the truth of Pope's beautiful couplet,—

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part,—there all the honor lies!"

In 1843 he spent nearly two years with Joseph Newburgh, in Canal Dover, as an apprentice to the tailor's trade, and also two or three years in Cadiz in the same capacity. In the spring of 1848, 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 1867 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 21st 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 1872 he disposed of his store, and, after spending a year or more in grain-dealing, on January 1, 1874, opened the

UNION BANK OF UHRICHSVILLE,

which receives deposits, discounts notes, buys and sells coin and exchange, deals in coupons, and does a general banking business. Collections made and promptly remitted.

Mr. Johnston 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 so 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 a very young boy, with nothing but his hands and poverty,—at a time, too, 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, did without 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 boyhood nature has prominently 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 enlisting 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. PITTENGER,

Editor of the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, was born near the present town of Fairview, Harrison County, Ohio, August 19, 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 fifteen. He subsequently attended the McNeely Normal School and Mount Union College, by which he acquired a thorough practical education, and having in view the newspaper business as his profession, Mr. Pittenger entered the office of the *Cadiz Republican* October 1, 1859, as an apprentice. The *Republican* was then owned and edited by Richard Hatton, Esq., an old and experienced editor and publisher, under whose instruction the young type and editor received his first lessons in the "art preservative of all arts." Pittenger soon showed an aptness for 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. Hatton 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 Fogee, the foreman of the *Cadiz Republican* office during Mr. Pittenger's apprenticeship, resigned that position to volunteer in the 80th Ohio Regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and Mr. Pittenger was called to fill the vacant place. He remained this time in the *Republican* office until the summer of 1862, when he volunteered as a member of Company C, 98th O. V. I., and left his occupation for that of a soldier on the "tented field." He served for nearly one year in the 98th 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 again engage in the newspaper business, and in November, 1864, entered the office of the *Tuscarawas Advo-*

cate 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 the newspaper life in reality, having, in connection with J. L. McIlvaine, 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. Pittenger soon gained hosts of friends and a large acquaintance in Tuscarawas County. On the 18th day of September, 1865, he was married to Miss Anna E. Getzman, youngest daughter of Philip Getzman, Esq., of New Philadelphia. He remained a partner in the *Advocate* until December, 1868, when he sold his interest in the paper to his partner and purchased the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, a paper established in September, 1865, by V. P. Wilson, Esq. Mr. Pittenger purchased the *Chronicle* with the express purpose of moving it to Uhrichsville and Dennison, but continued its publication in New Philadelphia until in March, 1869, when it was moved to its present location; the first issue of the paper here being dated March 18, 1869. This change in the location of the paper was at that time regarded as an experiment, but Mr. Pittenger 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 Dennison, and it is acknowledged on all hands that no place of the size in Ohio has a better or more prosperous newspaper establishment.

Mr. Pittenger 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. Pittenger resides in Dennison, 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 Dennison Chapel Railway was built and a Presbyterian congregation organized, being naturally desirous of aiding in the Christian advancement of his own town, he gave of his means and influence towards the chapel. Especially was he led to this through the influence of the pastor of the chapel, Rev. C. J. Hunter, who was one of his early friends and associates. In time Mr. Pittenger and his wife united in membership with this church. Mr. Pittenger 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 caption of this article the name of one of her youngest, yet most energetic business men, whose history, though extending over a period of but few years, has nevertheless been quite eventful.

The biographer, therefore, begs 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 Roff, and was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1845. His father was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 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, Alice, Mary, Albert, Augustus, and Naomi.

The family came to Ohio in the latter part of 1852, and, after a short residence in Mahoning County, removed to New Philadelphia in May, 1854. 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 ordinarily 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 "fly" 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 elevated, and the "infant" apprentice 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 busily 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 distress, and John, being the oldest boy, naturally had to shoulder the heaviest burden and endure the chief privations. While upon one of his trips in carrying papers one bitter cold day, he froze 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 Robb, and for several summers was employed in "off-bearing" the brick from the mill where they were moulded to their "drying place," which work, considering the fact that he possessed an unusually delicate 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 cradler. Probably no young man in the County has performed a greater variety, nor, for his strength, more of hard labor than 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 as 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 *élite* of the village.

At an early stage in his newspaper trade, as an illustration of his enterprise, shrewdness, and business tact, 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 each way, and his profits upon them were *two and a half cents*! When asked why he took that long walk for so insignificant a pittance, 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 filial 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 98th O. V. I. Was employed as clerk in the general muster 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 1865.

In the fall of this year he entered the County Recorder's office, as Deputy, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1866 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 Dennison Store Company, and is now conducting a general merchandising 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 equaled, and his energy far outruns his physical strength, while his perseverance knows no such thing as letting up, and already he is spoken of as the "*Irrepressible Hover*." Said a gentleman to the writer, "You may temporarily cripple him, but you can never financially kill him."

His brother Albert, assistant Postmaster in the Dennison Post-Office, is a "chip of the same block." He possesses a remarkable versatility of genius. Though only sixteen years of age, he conducts, 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 2, 1867, Mr. John Hover 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 his tender years, and 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 son will make the faithful husband.

MAJOR THOMAS MOORE.

This gentleman was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1812. His parents were Burriss Moore and Mary White, both natives of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in the fall of 1825, and, after some two years' residence in Guernsey County, located near Port Washington, Tuscarawas County, where Mrs. Moore died in 1881.

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

When 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 Port 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 Fort 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 also dealt considerably in live stock. For one year he served as Postmaster at Johnsville, Montgomery County, Ohio, and for a period of fourteen years has been one of the lessees of the Public Works of the State. At an early day he was a Major in the Ohio State Militia. He was also a Director of the C. T. V. & W. R. R., from its incipency to its completion. Mr. Moore's latest business enterprise was the establishment, in connection with Charles H. Mitchener, Esq., 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 benevolent disposition.

On October 29, 1835, 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, Flora A. and Florence A. (twins), are highly accomplished musicians. The former is Mrs. William A. Hardesty, of Canal Dover. Mrs. Hardesty 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, Edson, and James; the two latter of whom are now with their grandfather, in New Philadelphia.

The following history and obituary of Mr. Moore's oldest son we cut from the *Illustrated* (N. Y.) *Weekly* of July 3, 1875:

"THOMAS EDSON MOORE.

"It is our painful duty this week to make the announcement that Thomas Edson Moore, late publisher and proprietor of this journal, is dead. He passed away Friday, June 25, 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 removed in his early infancy, he was placed to school at Poughkeepsie, New York. As a child and youth he manifested considerable precocity and great ardor in the pursuit of his studies, with a manly thoughtfulness which won him general respect; and before he was twenty, received the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Lessees of Public Works, Ohio, and discharged his onerous and honorable duties with remarkable diligence and success. A laudable ambition led him, however, to relinquish this appointment, when he entered upon the publishing business at Columbus, Ohio. Believing he should find a

wider and more remunerative field for his abilities in this city, he removed hither some years later, and continued publishing, with singular industry, tact, and success, until the panic of 1873, which swept away the bulk of his accumulation. He then bravely set about the repair of his broken fortunes by engaging in the picture trade, to which he brought an acquaintance with art and artists rarely 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 had become thoroughly familiar with the leading pictures and the various styles of the greatest artists. A picture was like 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 'pure, instructive, and amusing' inmate 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 extraordinary and increasing popularity. Commencing 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 management, energy, and enterprise.

"Alas 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 in the full promise of his hopeful young life, 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 bowed with resignation to the dreadful summons, and smilingly to cheer his weeping friends. To spare their feelings, he never alluded to his approaching dissolution in conversation; and only a few minutes before his death, as his young 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 Edson Moore is gone, but the gentleness and exemplary assiduity of his life are sweetly remembered, in relief of the bitter grief which his loved ones feel for his irreparable loss."

BERIAH WILKINS.

'This gentleman is the cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Uhrichsville. He was born in Union County, Ohio, July 10, 1846. His father, A. F. Wilkins, for many years the proprietor of a hotel in Marysville, Ohio, was a rigid disciplinarian, and thoroughly indoctrinated his children in the practice of industry and self-reliance. 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 profits by pennies. Perhaps no employment is better calculated to develop the business capabilities of a boy than this. He must "rise early," be "on time," be quick, sharp, pert yet polite, persevering, knowing everybody and everything, meeting with rebuffs without retaliation, and taking all manner of abuse without seeming to know it, gathering all the time from this diversified experience a comprehensive knowledge of that capricious 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 such 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 horses, or blacking boots. Time and again, after a hard day's work, did he spend a portion of the night in "shining" 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 go unnoticed, and that is, that during all these years of his boyhood he never spent a cent for drink, or tobacco, or any other foolish thing, but scrupulously saved everything 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, prudential, 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. Whitney, of Marysville, where he remained about two years. Here, too, he spent 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, a real-estate agent of Cincinnati, who, during frequent visits at the Marysville Hotel, had observed the industrious habits of this "business boy," and, becoming interested in him, proposed to furnish a part of the capital for a partnership. Young Wilkins, having by this time accumulated 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, and Mr. Wilkins having charge of the store. In the winter of 1864, the firm sold out and the partnership was dissolved. For a few months in 1865 Mr. Wilkins served in the 136th O. I. V. In September, 1865, Mr. Wilkins and his brother James C., with A. J. Sterling as a silent partner, engaged in the dry goods trade in Marysville, the brothers, each of them, borrowing of 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 Uhrichsville, where, in company with A. J. Sterling, 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 Uhrichsville, which position he still retains. He has been very active in the public enterprises of the place, and has contributed largely towards the building up of the town. This is especially noticeable considering his short residence therein.

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 assistance to start in the world, and yet his financial career is already a grand success. The newsboy and bootblack of 1860 becomes the banker of 1870.

The biographer has thus recited 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 Rebecca Welch, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, August 9, 1808. 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 Mill Township, 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 minority of his father for the sum of thirty-six dollars, and repaired to the mill of Jacob Uhrich (2d), in Uhrichville, 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 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, had such a thing been in existence. With this snug little capital he began to branch out in his business. Purchasing a number of canal-boats, he engaged in a heavy shipment of produce to Cleveland, 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 sun went under a cloud, and grim adversity threw its dark shadow over his ambitious, hopeful spirit. He soon lost, by the fall of produce in 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 thousand dollars, while all he had with which to pay it was only four thousand.

Some sixteen years previous he had led to the marriage altar Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Uhrich, 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 raise of money, and again began to deal in wheat. The tide turned in his favor; he took up the borrowed note at maturity, and also cleared the same year eleven thousand dollars. He continued to deal in wheat and also in pork, flour, clover seed, 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 1838 he purchased one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, embracing the area now covered by the town of Dennison, and in 1862 sold one hundred and thirty-two and a half acres to the Dennison Land Company, since which time he has been an agent of the same. In 1853 the estate of Mr. Welch was estimated to be worth some 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 seen land that originally sold for only two dollars per acre, disposed of for four thousand two hundred dollars per acre. So much for the magic hand of civilization and improvement.

By his first marriage Mr. Welch had three children: Jacob U., John, Jr., and Sarah. This relation lasted only seven years, and Mrs. Welch died in the year 1833. Mr. Welch's second companion was Miss Susan R. Bukey, daughter of William Bukey, of West Virginia. He subsequently came to Ohio, and now resides in Franklin County. The marriage occurred July 13, 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.

William B. served in the late war in the 6th O. I. L. Artillery, and was killed 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 Jane Evans; has a son and a daughter. Charles M. married Mary J. Crim May 1, 1873; has one daughter, Mary.

The second Mrs. Welch died July 29, 1872, in her fifty-third year. At the age of sixteen she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she was a shining light. The present Mrs. Welch was Mrs. Agnes M. Osburn, sister of the second Mrs. Welch. By her first husband she had three sons and two daughters. The oldest daughter, Susan, is now Mrs. Anthony Wade, of Franklin County, Ohio. The other children's names are: William B., Albert S., Samuel C., and Mary R. She was married to Mr. Welch on June 2, 1874.

At an early day Mr. Welch was major of a battalion of rifle companies. He was also the first Postmaster of Uhrichville, 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. The Major has been an exceedingly temperate man in all things. He never used tobacco in any manner, or drank so much as a quart of spirituous 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 Comerstown, Tuscarawas County, February 3, 1839. He is the eldest son of Levi Sargent.

When a young man he was employed as clerk for a time in the store of Moore and Dixon, in New Philadelphia, and also, in the same capacity, in the banking establishment of A. Vinton.

During a portion of the time that his father was County Treasurer, young Sargent assisted him in the duties of that office.

In 1861 Mr. Sargent enlisted (as a private) in Company A, 51st O. V. I., but went out with the regiment as First Lieutenant. The 51st, 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, 1862, 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 Prentiss and the Shiloh prisoners. He was then confined for a while in the penitentiary at Columbia, South Carolina, and finally, after a few days in 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 Dobbin's Ford and Stone River. For gallant and meritorious services he was soon afterwards promoted to Captain and assigned to 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, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Lovejoy Station, and other minor engagements.

At the close of this 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, 1864, 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 Lizzie Hance, daughter of John Hance, of New Jersey, and brother of Joseph C. Hance, Esquire, 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. Helmick, of Pana, 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 Planing Mill in New Philadelphia. He is a prompt, thorough business man, and a valued citizen.

COLONEL ELISHA JAMES.

This old resident of New Philadelphia was born in Columbia County, New York, June 19, 1802. His parents were Roger James and Elizabeth Warner, both natives of Connecticut. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third child and second son. The first twenty years of his life were passed upon a farm. He came to Ohio in 1821 from New York, passed some three years in Middlebury, Summit County, and about the same period in Zour and Trenton, in which last place he was merchandising, and subsequently located in New Philadelphia, where he purchased a farm, the greater portion of which now lies within the corporation of the town. For some five or six years he was engaged as contractor upon the Ohio Canal. About the year 1839 he was elected Sheriff of Tuscarawas County, and served four years. At an early day he was also Colonel in the Ohio State Militia.

In 1831 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cryder, daughter of Gabriel Cryder and Nancy Wolgemuth. Mr. Cryder was for some fifteen years Treasurer of Tuscarawas County. Colonel James has had two sons and five daughters,—one son and two daughters only are living. The eldest surviving daughter, Ellen M., married Lewis Anderman, of New Philadelphia, in 1862. For several years Mr. Anderman was in the government employ in the Pension Office in Washington. He died in 1871, leaving a wife and one daughter. The other daughter, Mary, is now Mrs. Dr. John H. Curry, of New Philadelphia. The youngest son, Leroy L. James, graduated at West Point in 1861, and served through the late war in the regular army. During this time he was made Captain. He then spent three

years at Fort Stephens, Oregon, which point he fortified and garrisoned. He married a daughter of Dr. Scudder, of San Francisco, who was for eighteen years a missionary to India. Returning to the east, Captain Janes passed some three years upon a farm in the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland. About this time the Japanese Government sent to their agent in New York for a West Point graduate to come to Japan and establish a military academy for that nation. Captain Janes was chosen, and, in July, 1871, left for his new position, which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the Government. For many years Mr. Elisha Janes has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is one of Philadelphia's oldest and most esteemed citizens.

MAJOR CHARLES H. MATHEWS

was born in Bristol, England, November 3, 1819. 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*. He came to New Philadelphia in May, 1841. He is a lineal descendant of Theobald Mathews, known in both hemispheres as the Apostle of Temperance. His genealogy can be traced back to Admiral Mathews of the British navy, in 1600. His father, Joseph Mathews, was also born in Bristol, England, and was the publisher of the first Bristol Directory, and his son Charles gained his first insight into the printing business in his father's office in Bristol when only ten years old. He has been connected with the *Ohio Democrat* since its foundation, in 1841. He entertains progressive ideas on religion, is a Democrat in politics, and has voted for Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, Douglas, McClellan, Seymour, and Horace Greeley as Presidential candidates. In 1858 he was elected Sheriff of Tuscarawas County. In November, 1861, he volunteered in the army, was commissioned Captain in the 80th O. V. I., and was engaged in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi; was commissioned Major by Governor Tod, in December, 1862, and after a year and a half's service resigned his commission in January, 1863. The Major has paid considerable attention to the drama, especially in amateur theatricals, and is a fine elocutionist.

In August, 1849, he married Miss Priscilla Casebeer, by whom he had three children,—Sarah, Edwin, and Priscilla. Mrs. Mathews died February 16, 1857, in her twenty-ninth year. In July, 1866, the Major married Miss Lizzie Grim, by whom he has had two children, William and Adelia.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. MOZENA.

This old gentleman has been a resident of Tuscarawas County since 1837. He was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, January 6, 1823. His father, Hiram Mozena, was a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and was raised in Virginia. His mother, Mary McLain, was born in Hancock County, Virginia. Her ancestors were Scotch, and emigrated to America about the year 1760. They have had a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom Mr. Mozena is the eldest child. In the fall of 1837 the family came to Uhrichsville.

When a young man, the subject of this sketch learned the stone and brick mason's trade, and followed it for about eight years. October 14, 1845, he married Miss Susannah McCullough, of Harrison County, Ohio, by whom he has had five children, three daughters and two sons. The sons are dead. The oldest daughter, Ina M., is now Mrs. Thomas J. Cresap, of Uhrichsville. The second daughter, Ella M., is Mrs. Edwin W. Whitcomb, of Braidwood, Will County, Illinois.

Mr. Mozena has been engaged in a variety of businesses, among which may be mentioned the grocery trade, marble-cutting, and captain of a boat on the Ohio Canal. He was also for a number of years employed in the railroad shops in Dennison. He has likewise dealt very largely in real estate, not only in Ohio, but in other States. In 1859 he spent nearly a year in the gold mines of Nevada.

In the spring of 1869 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 the scrupulous integrity of an honest man. When the war for the Union came on in 1861, he enlisted in company E, 51st O. V. I., and was made Lieutenant. In consequence of injuries received in the service he was compelled to return home in June, 1863. He is Super-excellent or Tenth Degree Mason, also a member of the Scarlet or Fifth Degree of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For nearly forty years he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he has for a long period held the positions of steward and class-leader.

Though his early educational facilities were very meagre, he has been

a great reader, and has accumulated a surprising fund of general information. His æsthetic nature predominates, and his love of the truly beautiful is, next to piety, the most striking trait in his character. He can quote poetry almost *ad infinitum*. His grandfather, John Mozena, was born in France, and came to America with Lafayette; settled in Connecticut, and married into a family by the name of Foot. It is a peculiar fact that Mr. Mozena's paternal and maternal grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war, and his father and six sons, including the subject of this notice, in the war of the Rebellion, and three sons lost their lives in the same.

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN W. McCAULEY, M.D.

This gentleman is the oldest physician in the village of Uhrichsville. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1822. The first fifteen years of his life were spent upon a farm. He then spent two years in Frankfort Springs Academy, and in 1839 entered Washington College, where he graduated in 1841. At once began the study of medicine with Drs. Roberston and Carey, of Hanoverstown, Columbiana County, Ohio. Spent the session of 1842-43 in Transylvania Medical School at Lexington, Kentucky, and there graduated in the spring of 1844. He then repaired to Uhrichsville, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged for nearly thirty years.

The doctor has been married twice; first in June, 1851, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Isaiah and Mary Welch, of Uhrichsville. This union was soon dissolved by the death of Mrs. McCauley, which occurred in December, 1852.

In April, 1860, he took a second companion in the person of Miss Anna E. Lister, daughter of Alfred and Sarah Lister, of Uhrichsville. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

He has repeatedly declined offices of public trust, though he served one year as a member of the Town Council, and for some ten years past has been connected with the Board of Education. In the latter capacity he has been especially zealous and efficient. To his indefatigable efforts, in connection with those of Mayor Parrish, is largely due the erection of the beautiful and commodious Union School edifice of Uhrichsville, as also the present prosperity of the cause of education in the place. In July, 1862, he was mustered in as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 98th O. V. I., having been elected without his consent or even knowledge. In the discharge of his duty he was scrupulously conscientious and faithful, and won and held the reputation of being one of the best Quartermasters in the army. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, but declined to accept. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Tuscarawas County Medical Society claim him as a member. His connection with the latter has existed for nearly twenty-five years. The doctor is a staunch Republican, a skillful physician, and is highly esteemed by the community that have known him so long.

HON. SIMPSON HARMOUNT.

The gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this biographical notice is a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, born April 3, 1828. His early history is of a part with that of other poor boys whose educational privileges and financial resources were exceedingly meagre, and, like other self-made men who now occupy places of honor and influence in Church and State, he has carved out his own fortune. At an early age were developed the characteristics of indomitable energy and untiring perseverance,—the essential elements of success. Very applicable would be the maxim of Horace,—"*Viam, aut inveniam, aut faciam.*"

His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, and were driven by the religious persecution of the sixteenth century from France into Holland, and thence followed the fortunes of the Prince of Orange into Ireland. His mother's ancestors were of Scotch origin; settled in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, and were participants in the defense of that city at the famous siege of 1689. Her father, William Simpson, resided in the town of Coleraine, where she, Elizabeth, was born. The name of her maternal ancestors was Barr.

The father and mother of the subject of this sketch—Robert Harmount and Elizabeth Simpson—were married on the 15th of January, 1805, and in the following year emigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia in December, 1806. In 1835 they came with their family to Tuscarawas County. The father died in March, 1842, and his mother in January, 1870.

Mr. Simpson Harmount has held many positions of public trust and

responsibility, 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 Tolls 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, 1869, he was elected a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, which position he still occupies, and during 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. Harmount was married to Miss Isabella Noble, daughter of Thomas Noble, Esq., of Stark County, Ohio. Miss Noble was born in Westmorland County, England, February 1, 1833, and was brought by her parents to America in the same year. Her father settled in Stark County, Ohio, on a farm which still remains in the possession of the family. Mr. Harmount has had a family of three daughters: Elizabeth S., Isabella N., and Anna L. The latter died in infancy. Mrs. Harmount died December 9, 1863. Mr. Harmount 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 12, 1805. His father, Alexander Brown, was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and served through the war. He died in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1820, and his wife on the 30th 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 advanced life realized only the pension that was received from the government as a reward for revolutionary services. When only eight years old, he went out to work upon a farm at a meagre compensation, and at the age of fourteen was employed in a brick-yard at twenty-five cents per day. His school advantages could be embraced in four months, and whatever education he acquired was mainly picked up by the improvement of his odd intervals of leisure. Even since his marriage, after working hard all day, he has often spent a good portion of the night in reading and study. On April 1, 1825,—when he was not quite twenty years old,—he began a three-years' apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade under Jacob Burkholder, which has been his chief business for forty-two years.

Mr. Brown has been married three times; first, April 1, 1831, to Miss Eleanor Baker, daughter of Nicholas Baker, of Loudon, 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 1837 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 3, 1843. 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 Russel, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. But on the 27th of March, 1845, this wife was taken away, followed in four days by her infant daughter.

Mr. Brown's third wife was Miss Sarah Hiple, of Stark County, Ohio, whom he married October 1, 1855. 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, 1864. The surviving son, Franklin P., 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!

"Friend after friend departs.
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That hath not here an end!"

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Brown was elected Probate Judge of Tuscarawas County, and took his seat February 10, 1870, and has served with efficiency. He cast his first vote, for Andrew Jackson, in November, 1824. He is and always has been a staunch Democrat. He is a genial gentleman and an excellent citizen. In religious belief he is a Universalist, and one of the leaders of that denomination in Tuscarawas County.

ROBERT M. DAWSON.

The subject of this notice was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1793. His father died when Robert was quite young, and at an early day his mother emigrated to Wellsburg, West Virginia, and, as the family were poor, he was bound out to learn the saddler's trade, and became a proficient workman therein. Becoming dissatisfied, 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 Brook County, West Virginia, and in this met with great success.

On January 12, 1824, he was married to Miss Mary Marshall, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, with whom he lived until July 18, 1828, when the 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 Pittsburg and the South, and for several years did a thriving business.

On March 10, 1831, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Bukey, of Ohio County, West Virginia. In the following autumn misfortune overtook him; his boat, laden with a heavy cargo, was sunk upon the Ohio River, and he lost nearly his entire property.

Early in 1832 he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Uhrichsville on the 1st of March. Here he opened a small saddler's shop where Ebenezer Goans now resides, and his energy and promptness were rewarded by success. He also did a prosperous business in real estate in different parts of the country.

He was looked up to by the laboring man as a godfather, inasmuch as he furnished employment to many poor in the way of clearing land, of which he owned a large amount, and which he was constantly improving. In those days of the scarcity of money, Mr. Dawson seemed to be one out of a thousand who could command the article, and in his liberal disbursement of the same sent comfort and happiness to hundreds of households. He laid out what is known as Dawson's addition to the village of Uhrichsville, and displayed great public spirit in the interests of the town. His energy, promptness, and benevolence made him many friends. He departed this life August 9, 1848.

George W. Dawson, son of Robert M. and Eliza A. Dawson, was born on his father's farm near Uhrichsville, December 20, 1838, where for many years he followed the life of a farmer and stock-dealer.

On June 12, 1866, he was married to Miss Susan J. Lawhead, of New Comerstown. 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 Edmond G. Helwig, he bought fifty-two acres of land of Peter Hoopengartner and laid out what is known as the Helwig & Dawson's first addition to the town of Uhrichsville, and subsequently a second and third addition.

In the fall of 1872, he purchased of A. A. Mazurie & Son the Union Planing 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 & Whittemore Union Planing 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 these places. He has also been commendably 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, as 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. Godfrey Haga, whose maiden name was Catherine Uhrich, already noticed. This union resulted in the birth of four children, Silvester W., Hannah, John, and Catherine. Mr. Andreas died December 26, 1857. He was a boot and shoe maker 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 settler of Uhrichsville, she was emphatically a pioneer woman, thorough and heroic. She was reared in the Moravian

Church, but upon the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Uhrichsville she joined the same, on 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. Andreas, John died in infancy. Hannah was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 2, 1828; married William Jeffers, of Harrison County, Ohio, April 15, 1852. Their children were Sylvester A., born March 9, 1858; died December 16, 1862. Catherine J., born October 7, 1854. Rebecca, born May 3, 1857; married William Tweed, February 26, 1874; Emily E., born September 4, 1859; Ida May, born March 1, 1868. Mr. Jeffers was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 28, 1825. When a young man he taught school some, and also 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. Andreas's coal mine. 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 E., born July 12, 1849, died in August, 1849. Mr. Myers died March 29, 1849.

Her second marriage was to Mr. William Ely, of Harrison County, Ohio, on June 10, 1852. Family record:—John A., born January 15, 1854, died May 14, 1864; Sylvester W., born May 16, 1856; Willie M., born March 9, 1862, died May 1, 1869; Flora C., born July 12, 1863, died April 22, 1869; George L., born February 3, 1867, died May 3, 1869; Emerson K., born May 6, 1871, died August 21, 1871. Also two unnamed children who died in infancy.

Sylvester W. Andreas, oldest child of John Andreas by his marriage to Catherine Uhrich (widow Haga), was born on the farm upon which he now resides, near Uhrichsville, November 24, 1825. His boyhood was passed "in grubbing in the soil," as he terms it. He was married on February 15, 1846, to Miss Emily Banister of Uhrichsville, by whom he had three daughters, Mary Ellen, born November 14, 1846, married October 20, 1864, to John Bruner; Hannah M., born July 18, 1849, married January 21, 1870, to Henry Kinghorn; Amelia C., born December 14, 1853, married Oscar Caves, May 25, 1871.

On the 3d of August, 1863, Mrs. Andreas was instantly killed in her house by a stroke of lightning during a storm.

On January 25, 1866, Mr. Andreas married Miss Mary Biteler, daughter of Frederick Biteler, of Uhrichsville. She was born February 3, 1844. Mr. Andreas's 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 Hartland, Connecticut, March 10, 1820. In early life he received that practical training which prompted reliance upon his own efforts and perseverance as the only reliable means 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 Ira as a clock-peddler, at a very moderate compensation. In the fall of 1839—he being in his twentieth 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 I. 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, Messrs. Steese & Co. invoiced their goods at Shanesville, and offered to sell the same to Mr. Bates and take his notes for the entire value. Though dreading the load of indebtedness 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 so doing 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 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 1864 he sold out his business in Shanesville and moved to New Philadelphia, and in 1865 became the successor of A. Vinton, Esq. 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 obtain 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 (Tschudy), who emigrated from Switzerland in the year 1803 and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His wife was Mrs. Maria Shaffner, whose maiden name was Tschudy, and whom he married in Hagerstown, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1808. By her first husband Mrs. Shaffner had three children: Maria, Elizabeth, and Matthias.

The family of Mr. Judy comprised one daughter and two sons: Susan, John, and David. Susan married Abraham Knisely; she died in 1833. 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, 1858, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mr. John Judy, the subject of this notice, was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, January 4, 1812. The first seventeen 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 five 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 Christena 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, 1863.

His second companion was Miss Christena 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 Seaton, daughter of Andrew and Lucinda Seaton, 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 sixteen 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 Chester County, Pennsylvania, 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 1834 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 1837, he was married to Miss Rebecca Hammell, of Tuscarawas County. His family comprises ten children: Hannah E., Sarah Jane, Mary E., Ann, John D., Ida, Francis M., Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, and John Buchanan.

In 1846, 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, and purchased some land, to which he has since added at times, and is now the owner of about sixteen hundred acres, the most of which is in the West. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Read was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, which position he filled 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.

REV. J. M. LEVERING.

This gentleman was born in Hamburg, Harding County, Tennessee, February 20, 1849. His father was Lewis A. Levering, and his mother, Sophia T. Houser. When a youth he learned the carpenter's trade of his father, who followed that business. His early educational facilities having been those of the common school only, he entered at the age of twenty the Moravian Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he spent some four years, and where he graduated in July, 1874. He at once engaged in teaching at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, but soon received a call to take charge of the First Moravian Church at Uhrichsville, and became pastor of the same on January 1, 1875. This is a new interest, and work is in progress for the erection of a house of worship.

Mr. Levering is a young gentleman of very reticent manners, and of a peculiarly meditative cast of mind. He is a close student, a clear, vigorous thinker. Though not much given to conversation, yet in his social relations he is very agreeable. He is very decided in his opinions, and though he speaks them with modesty, it is with a dignity and plainness that commands respect. He is a quiet but earnest worker, an efficient pastor, and a very acceptable preacher.

REV. J. K. MCKALLIP.

This gentleman is the present pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Uhrichsville. He is the son of H. K. and Mary McKallip, and was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1847. He prepared for college at Leechburgh, Pennsylvania, Academy, and in the autumn of 1868 graduated 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 May, 1872, he settled in the ministry in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and while there served his people not only as pastor, but also in agency work for the liquidation of a heavy church debt. In July, 1874, he entered upon his present pastorate in Uhrichsville.

Mr. McKallip is a gentleman of refined, genial manners, a pleasant speaker, an earnest worker, and a practical, faithful preacher. His ministrations are well attended, and he is supported by an appreciative and affectionate people. Within the past year their house of worship has been remodeled and repaired, and the prospects for both pastor and people are full of promise.

PROF. HORACE G. WELTY.

This gentleman is the present Superintendent of the Public Schools of Uhrichsville. 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 Ohio educators.

He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 22, 1849, was early placed in school, and received a thorough education under his father's supervision in the schools of New Philadelphia, where he graduated in the summer of 1868. His vacations and leisure days during this period were industriously improved in any service that he could perform, such as farm work, book canvassing, and other agency work. He has earned his own living since he was fifteen years of age. A special taste for the natural sciences was very early developed, and Mr. Welty has paid more particular attention to horticulture and floriculture, also to civil engineering and surveying. Since his graduation he has been engaged partly in teaching and partly in engineering; in the former capacity in the vicinity of Dover, at Trenton, Seville, and in New Philadelphia. He passed some time in attendance upon the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. At different times he was employed in various capacities on the C. T. V. & W., P. V. & C., W. L. E., and other railroads. Also for nearly a year he was engaged upon the city engineering corps of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; first as Transitman, and subsequently as Assistant Engineer. In

the spring of 1875 he opened an office as "Surveyor and Civil Engineer" in Uhrichsville, 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, 1875, Professor Welty was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Sellers, daughter of Reuben Sellers, of Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio.

O. GANZMAN, Esq.

The subject of this sketch was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, October 10, 1833. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the jeweler's trade, which has been his business since. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in his native State in 1849, 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, 1854, he left his native land for America, and landed in New York on the 25th of June following, and here spent a year at his trade. In the autumn of 1855 he came to Ohio and located in Uhrichsville, where he conducted the jeweler business for W. B. Thompson, Esq., until 1857, when he went into business for himself. Upon the opening of the war for the Union in 1861, Mr. Ganzman entered the service in Company E, 51st O. V. I. In November, 1862, he was assigned to duty in the office of Judge Advocate at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, where he remained till the expiration of his enlisted term. In 1869 he became a member of the "Society of the Army of the Cumberland," and at the reunion in Columbus in September, 1874, was elected one of its Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Ganzman was first married to Miss Mattie Weaver, of Harrison County, Ohio, in May, 1858. Mrs. Ganzman died October 31, 1864, leaving one daughter. The present Mrs. Ganzman was Miss Mattie McCullough, of Tuscarawas County, to whom he was married in May, 1866. He has had two sons and two daughters,—the oldest daughter is deceased.

Mr. Ganzman was a member of the first council of the incorporated village of Uhrichsville, and the Clerk of the same. He was once elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to accept. He has been a resident of this place for over twenty years, which he has devoted to the jeweler business, and now has a room in the Birney House Block, where he keeps a stock second to none in the County.

In 1873 Mr. Ganzman made a tour to Europe, traversed 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 correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* and other journals. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of F. & A. M. and of the Chapter of R. A. M., also of the Council of R. & S. M., and of the I. O. O. F. In all of these bodies he has filled the office of Secretary. He is a gentleman of fine culture and polish, and one of the most solid and esteemed citizens of Uhrichsville.

SAMUEL C. FORSYTHE

was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1812. At the age of twelve (1824), he came with his father's family to Harrison County, Ohio, where his father died at the age of eighty-seven, and his mother at that of sixty-one.

From sixteen to eighteen, young Forsythe served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, and, when twenty-four, opened a small tan-yard upon his father's place, with a capital of one hundred and sixty dollars. In five years he cleared thirteen hundred and fifty dollars.

He then traded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Indiana for a tan-yard in West Chester, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and carried on the business two years in partnership, and nearly five years by himself. In the spring of 1849 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, situated about seven miles southwest of New Philadelphia, which location is one of the most beautiful and picturesque that can be found in the State.

In April, 1844, he was married to Miss Catherine Shaffer, daughter of Henry and Julia Ann Shaffer, of this County. Miss Shaffer was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1815, and was brought to Tuscarawas County by her parents in September, 1816.

Mr. Forsythe began life poor, but by industry, shrewd planning, and careful saving, has accumulated a large property. He is a large stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank of New Philadelphia, and has been

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 loaned 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 learn 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 Poultney 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 1846. 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 Espich, daughter of Charles F. Espich, Esq., of New Philadelphia. This union was honored with a family of two daughters.

In 1862 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 1845.

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 1846—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 Uhrichsville, where he has had an extensive and successful practice.

In November, 1847, the doctor married Miss Lurinda Duncan, of Brownsville, by whom he has had a family of four sons and three daughters,—one son deceased. Of these the eldest son, Robley P. Loller, is a physician in Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio; Victoria, the oldest daughter, is Mrs. W. Scott Bukey, of Uhrichsville; 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 lad 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 23, 1835, he was married to Miss Violetta West Stowbridge, who was born in Brook County, Virginia, in September, 1814. His family consists of six sons and three daughters.

In 1836 he moved to Wellsburg, 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 Cumberland, he returned to Leesburg and was for three years in the hotel business.

In 1840 he came to Uhrichsville 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 two 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, 1835. He came with his father's family to Uhrichsville in 1844.

When he was fifteen years of age he commenced clerking in the store of C. Demuth in Uhrichsville, where he continued several years during the summer, attending school in the winter season. This, with about a year each in Hagerstown and Granville Colleges, comprised his educational facilities. He studied law with Messrs. McIlvane and Stambaugh, of New Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in September, 1862, and began the practice of his profession in the fall following in Uhrichsville. For four years,—from 1866 to 1870,—he served as Mayor of the village.

On the 28th of September, 1860, he married Miss Eliza E., daughter of M. R. Haskins, late of Uhrichsville. 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 Uhrichsville, and was made a Director of the Citizen's National Bank of New Philadelphia in January, 1874.

Mr. Thompson started in the world relying 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, 1842. His father, Letchworth Birney, was also a native of the same County, born 16th of June, 1817. He had a family of two sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest.

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 Chocton, 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 inclosed. 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 genial 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 Crabtree, 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 to-day 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 9, 1861. 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 Dennison 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 Dennison.

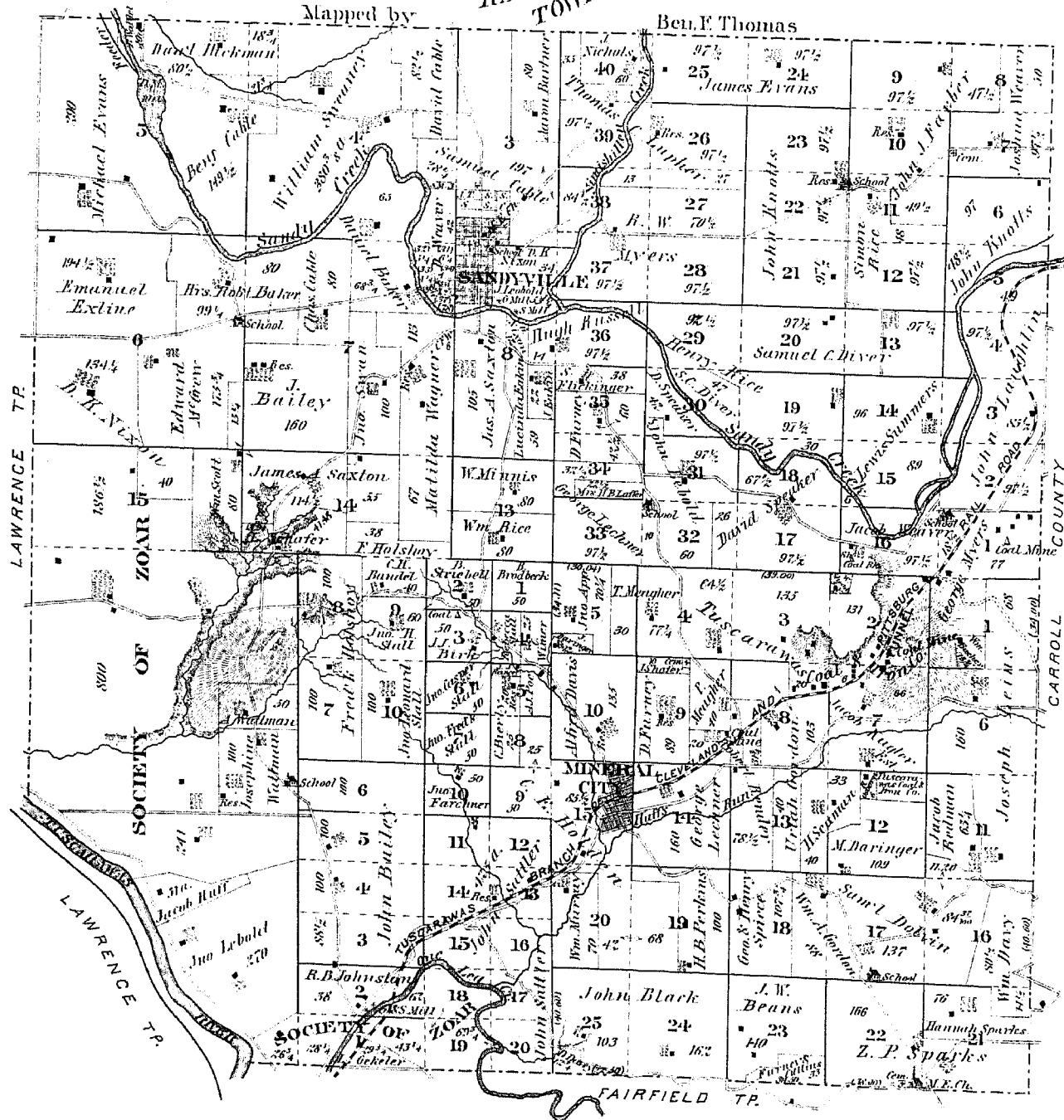
In 1860 he married Miss Jane Powell, by whom he has had a family of five daughters and one son. A fine view of this gentleman's residence appears among the illustrations of this work.

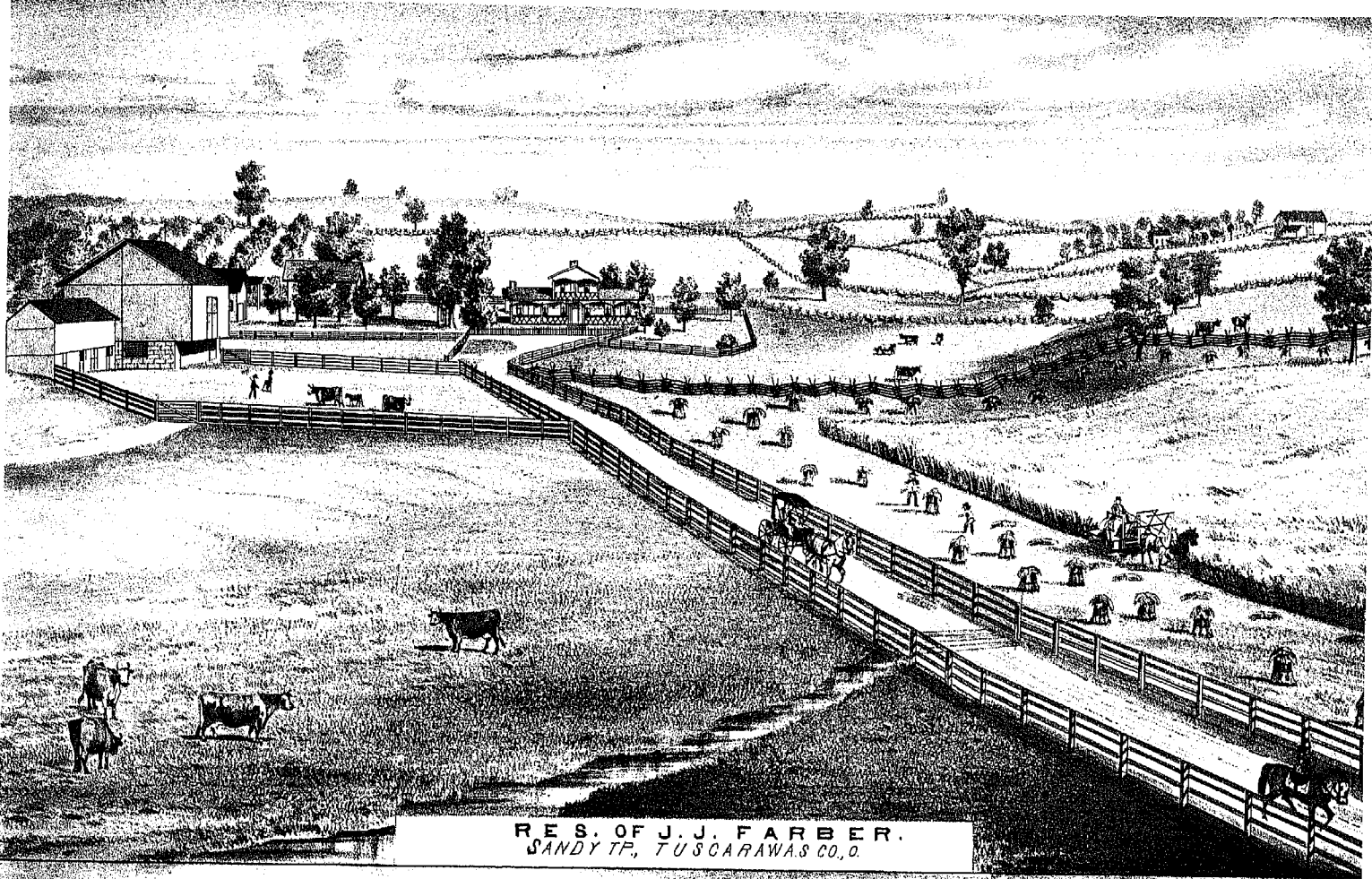


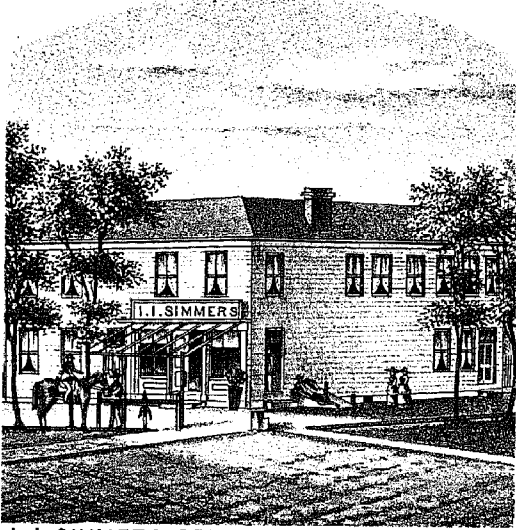
RES. & COAL MINE OF J. L. MORRIS.
SUPERINTENDENT OF COAL MINES.
MORRISTOWN, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

Mapped by

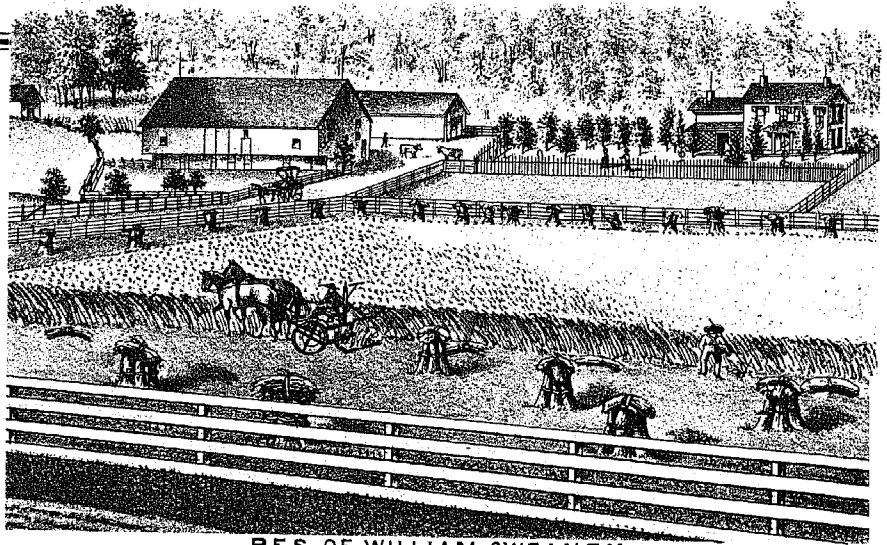
Ben. F. Thomas



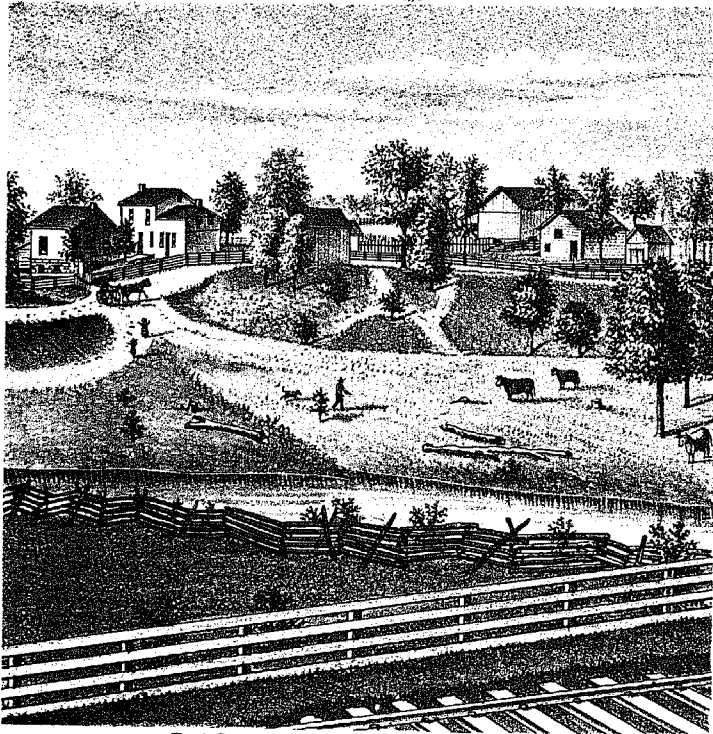




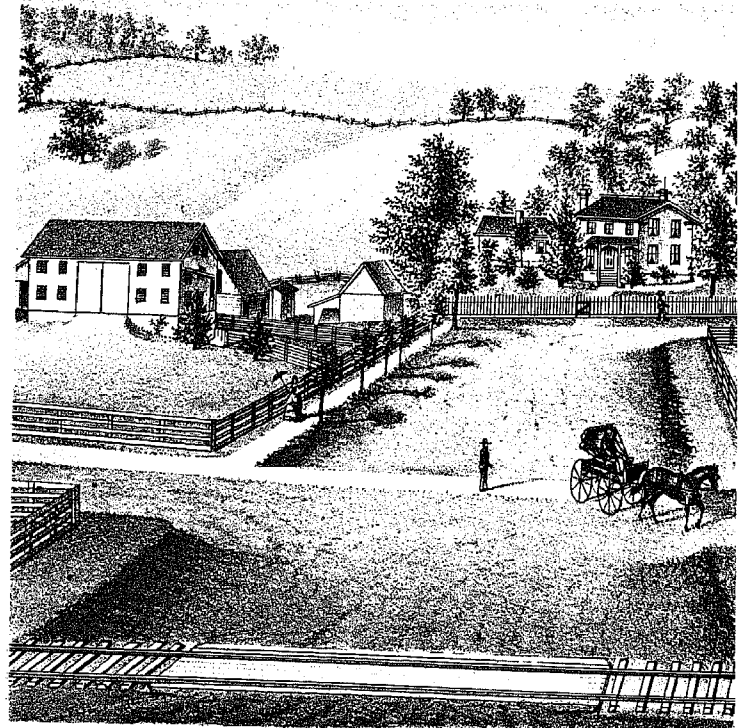
J.J. SIMMERS, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.
TRENTON, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



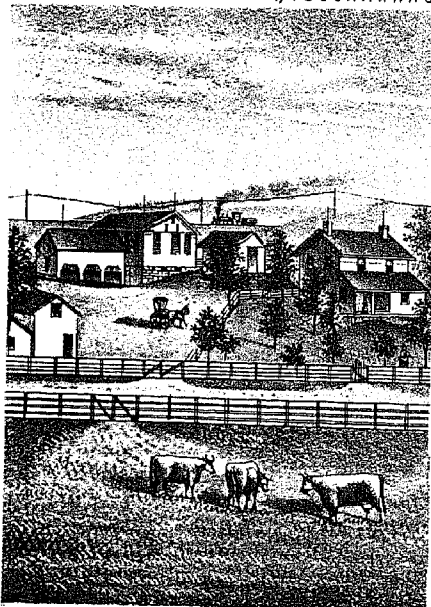
RES. OF WILLIAM SWEANEY.
SANDY TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



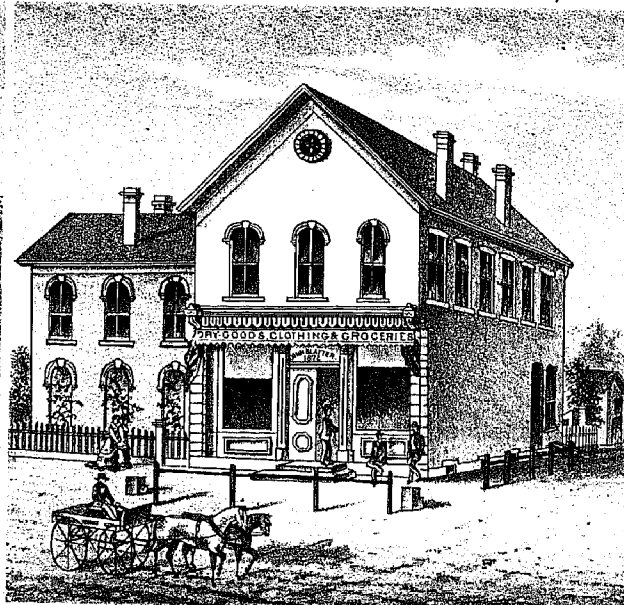
RES. OF T.C. LUPHER.
SANDY TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



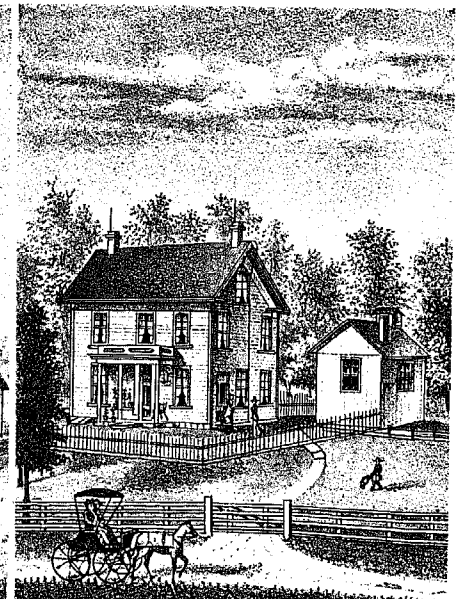
RES. OF ALFRED DAVIS.
MINERAL CITY, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



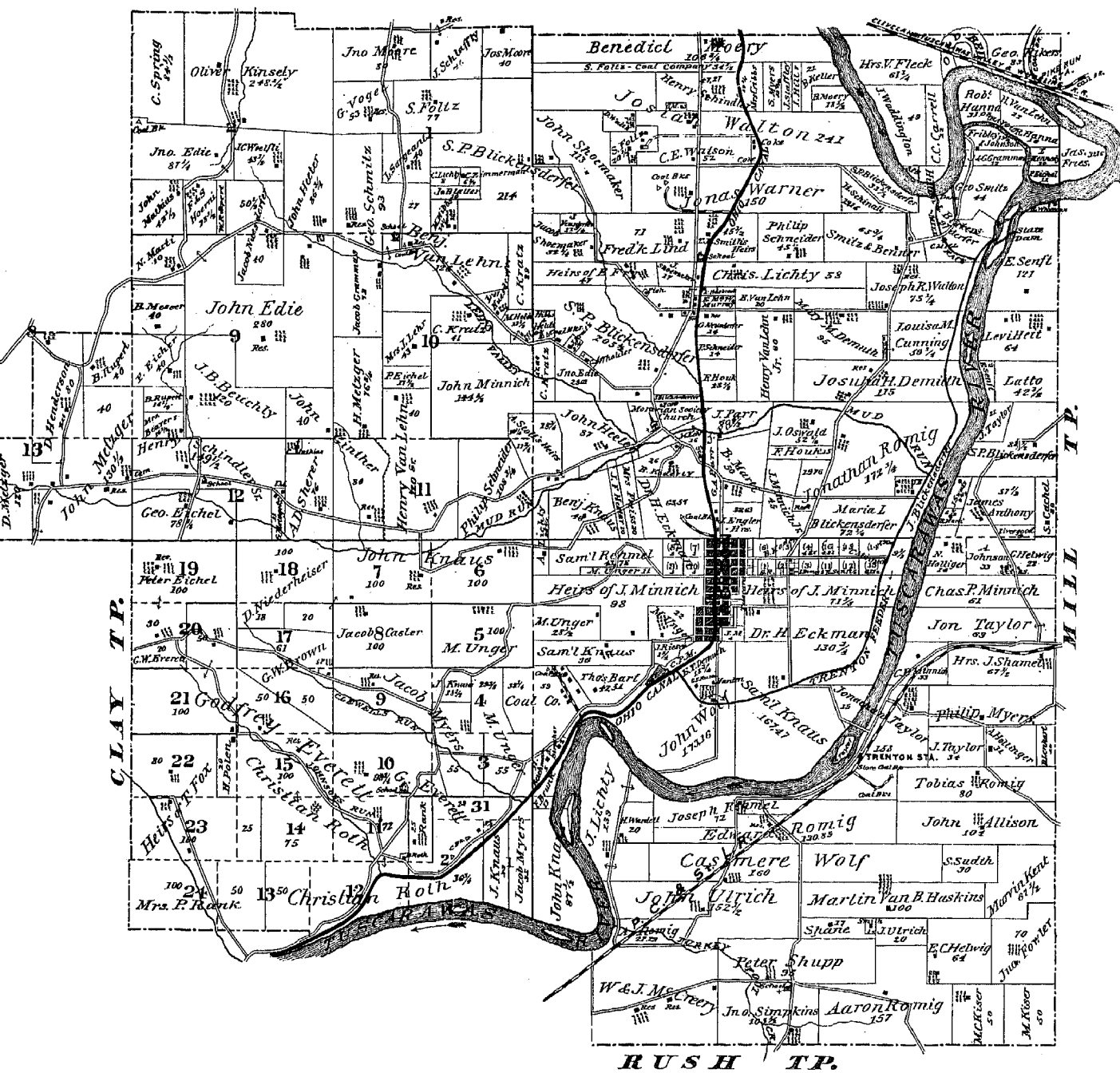
RES. OF GEORGE LECHNER.
NEAR MINERAL CITY, SANDY TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

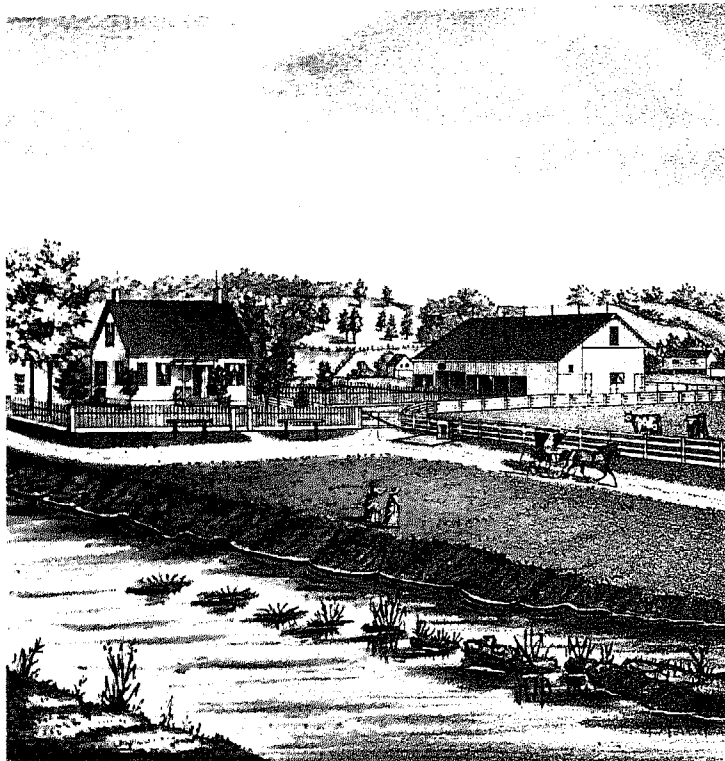


RES. & STORE OF JOHN BLATTER.
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, TRENTON, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

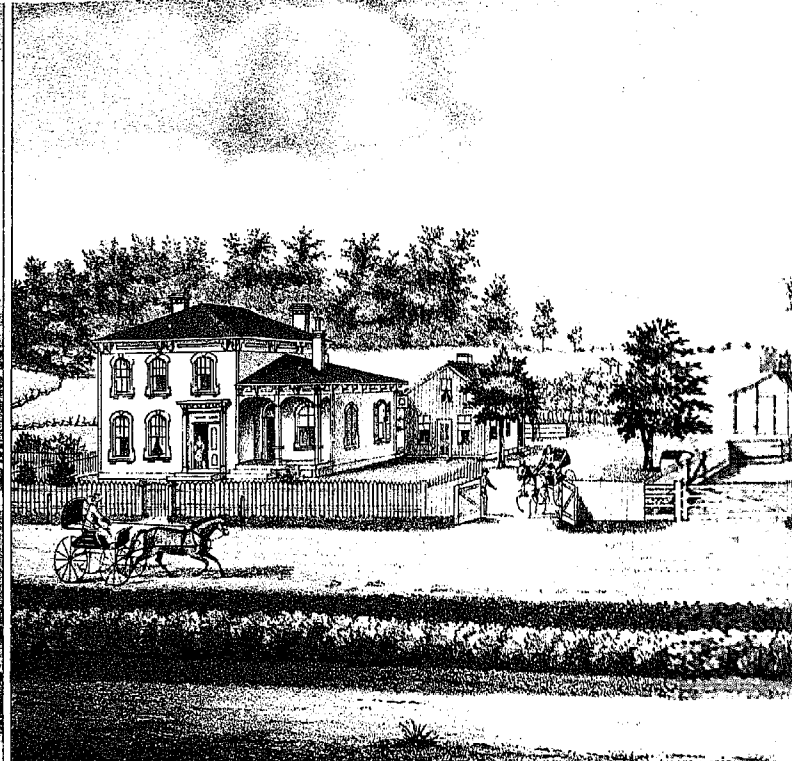


RES. OF JOHN SHOEMAKER.
WARWICK TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.

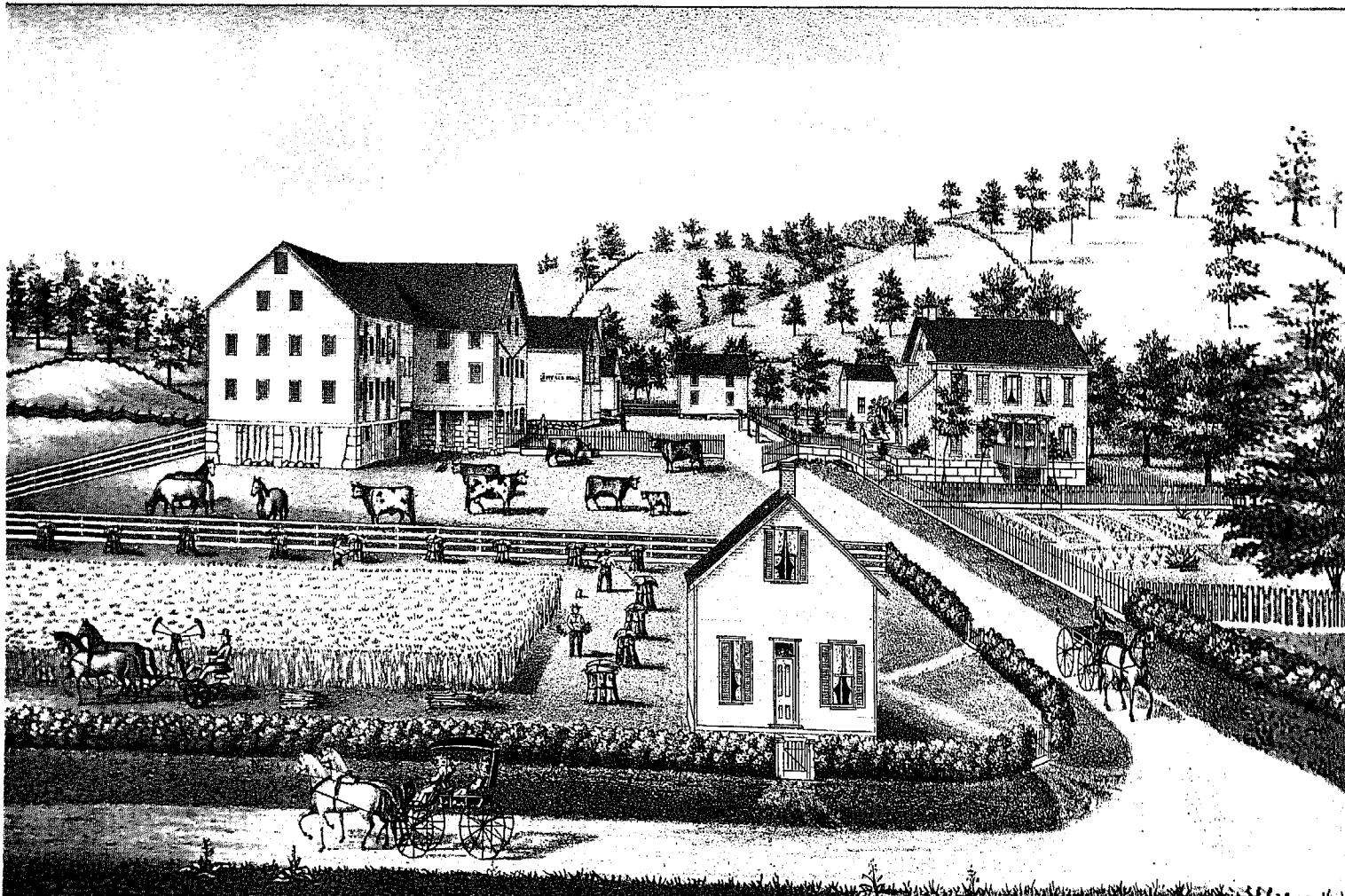




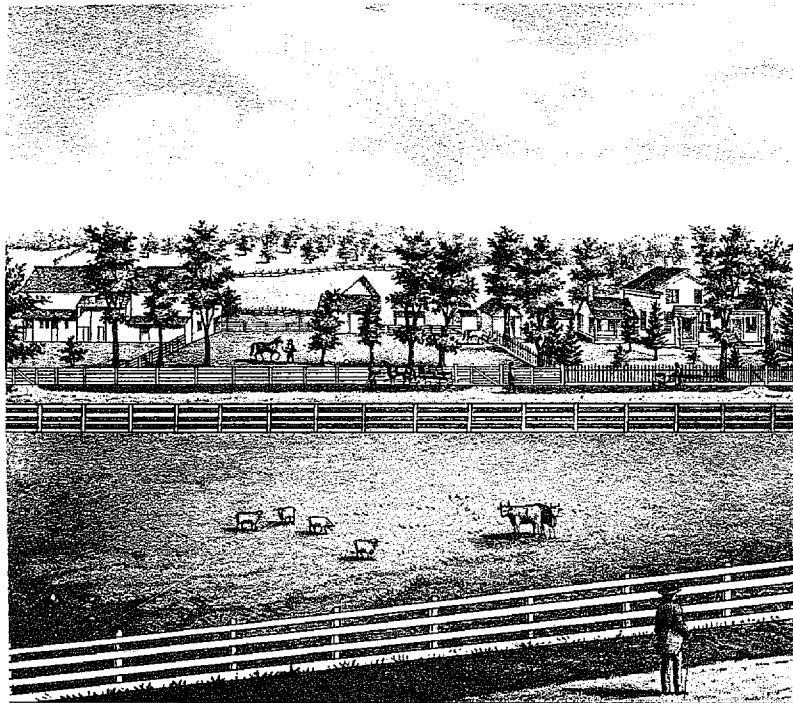
RES. OF SAMUEL KNAUS.
WARWICK TP, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



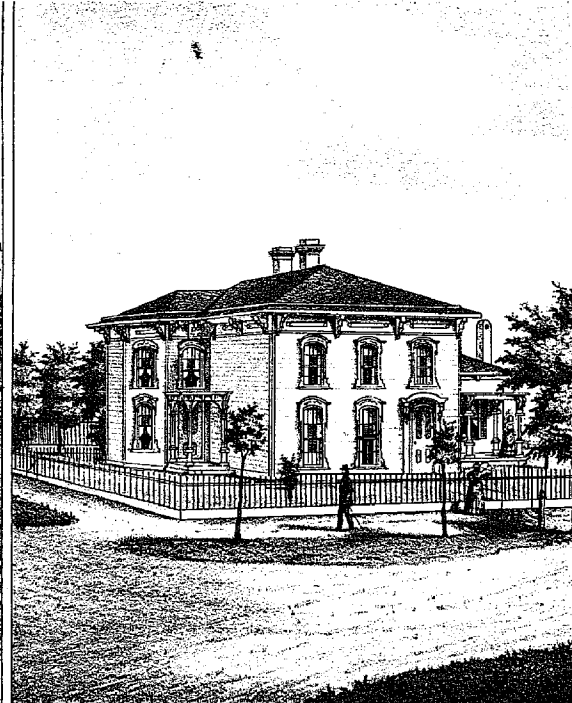
RES. OF JONAS WARNER.
WARWICK TP, TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



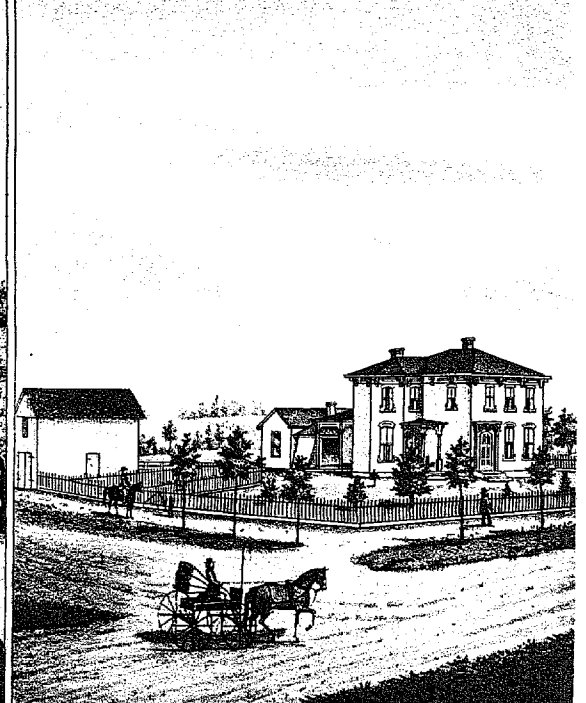
RES. OF JOSIAH WALTON, WARWICK TP, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



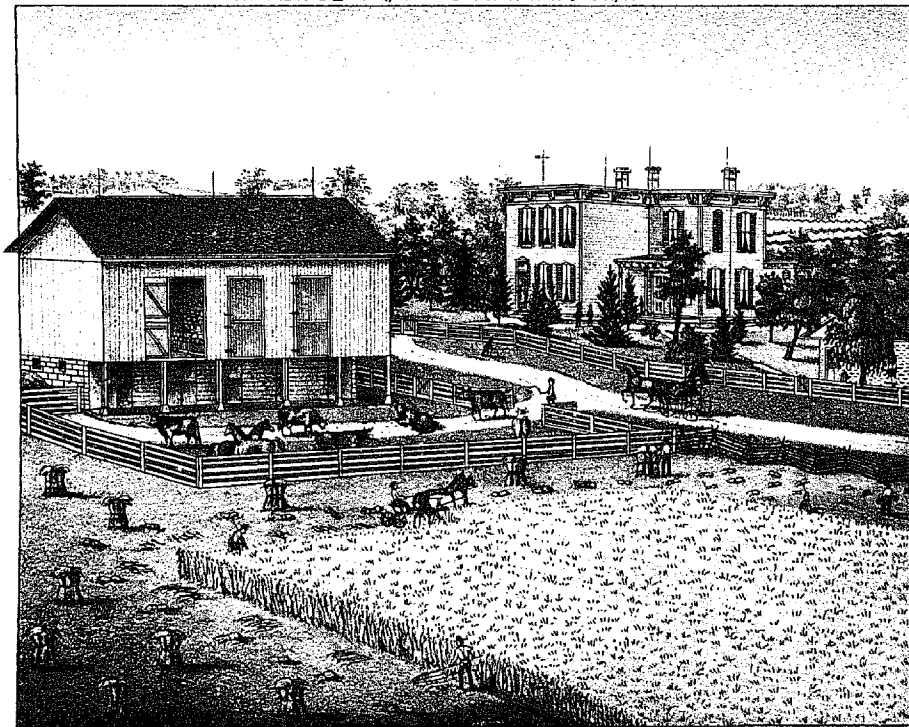
RES. OF PETER HAWK.
LAWRENCE TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



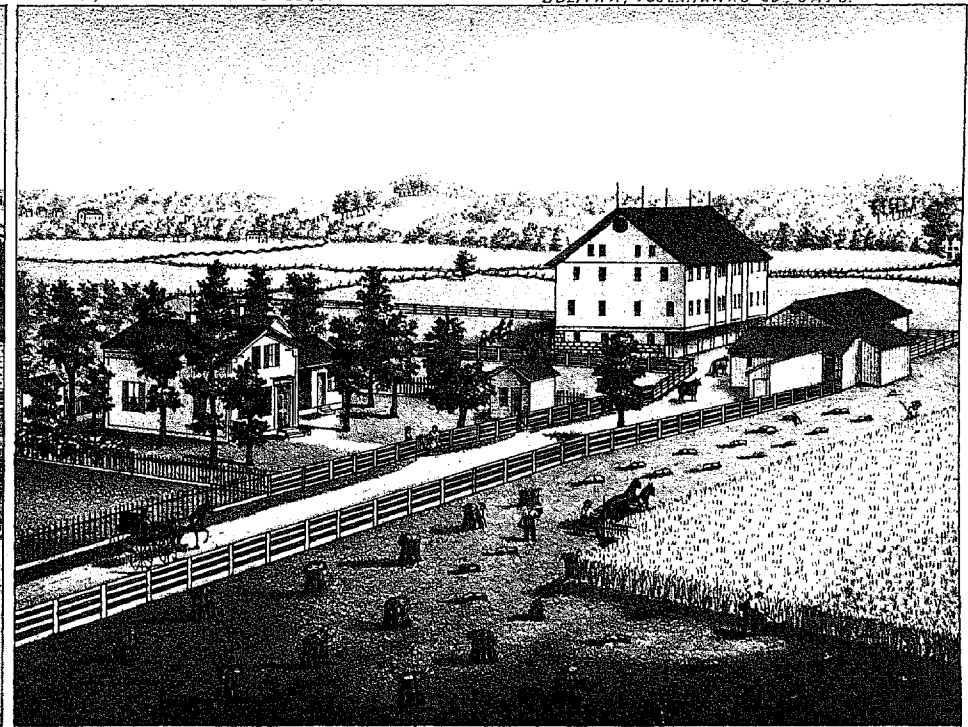
RES. OF MRS. REBECCA SHAEFFER.
BOLIVAR, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



RES. OF E. P. SHAEFFER.
BOLIVAR, TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



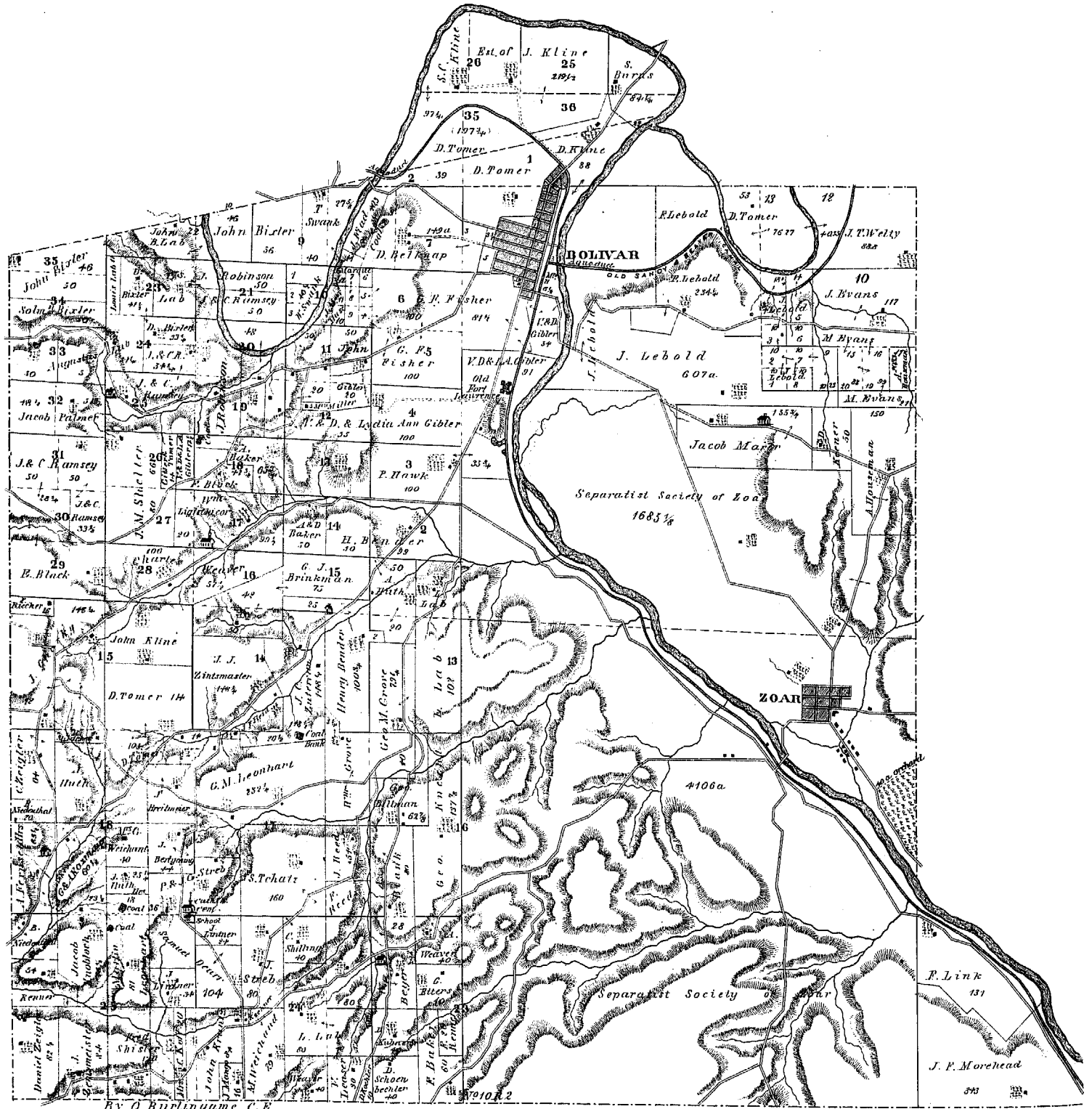
RES. OF DANIEL KLINE
LAWRENCE TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.

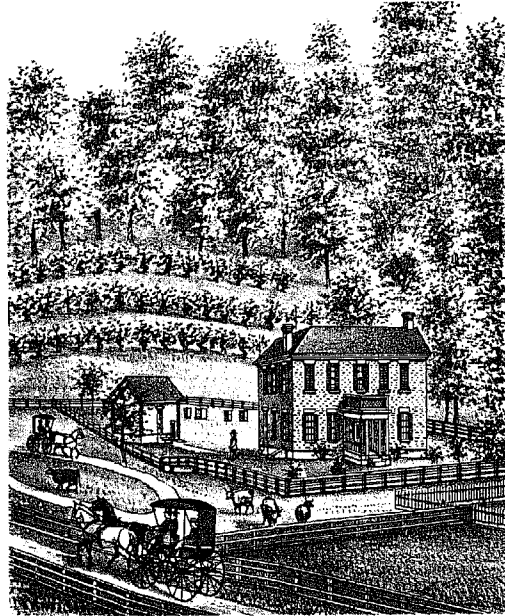


RES. OF DANIEL TOMER
LAWRENCE TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.

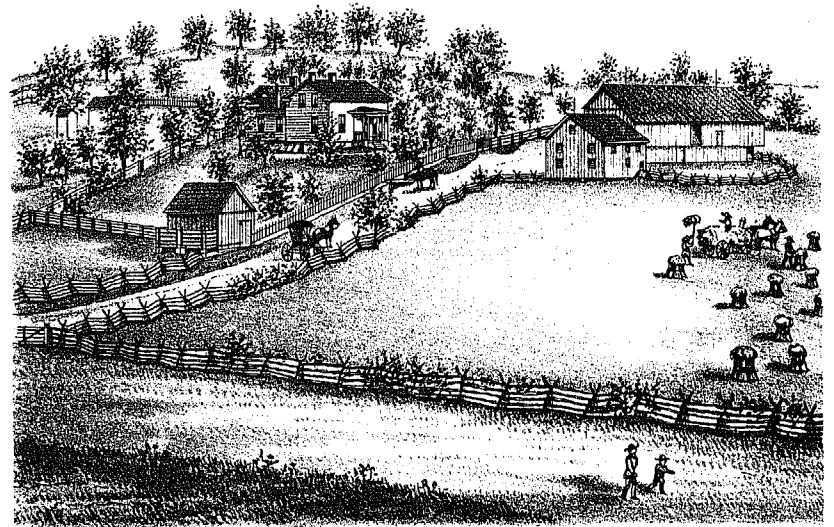
MAP OF LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

T. 10, R. 2,

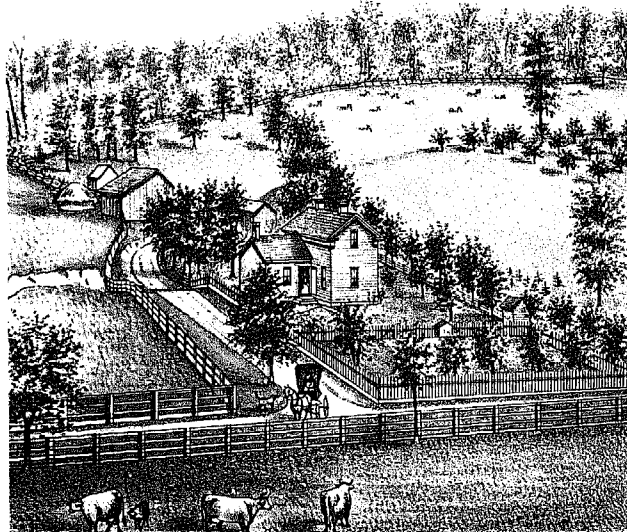




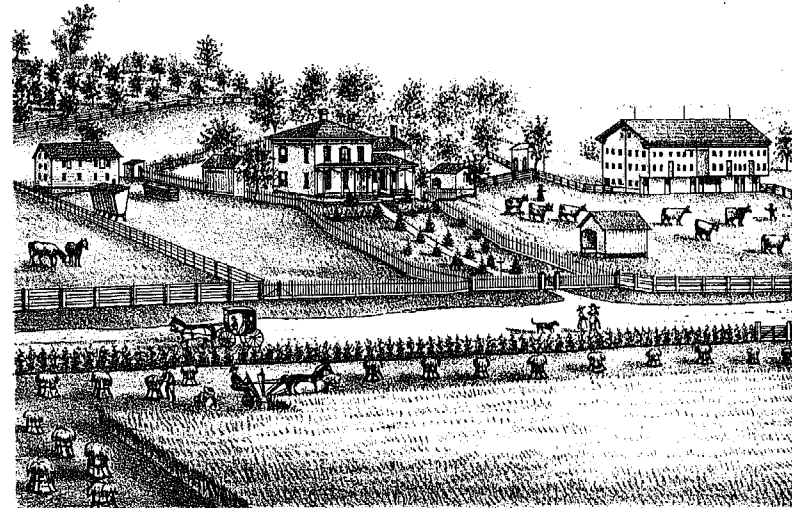
RES. OF FLEMING BUKEY.
SEC. 33 & 34 MILL TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



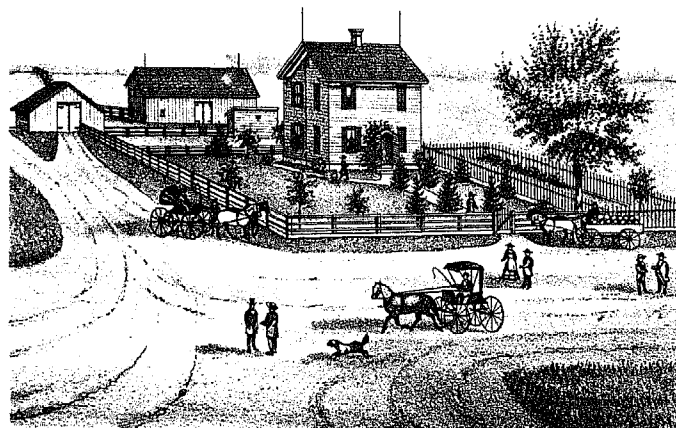
RES. OF HIRAM WILLIAMS.
FAIRFIELD TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



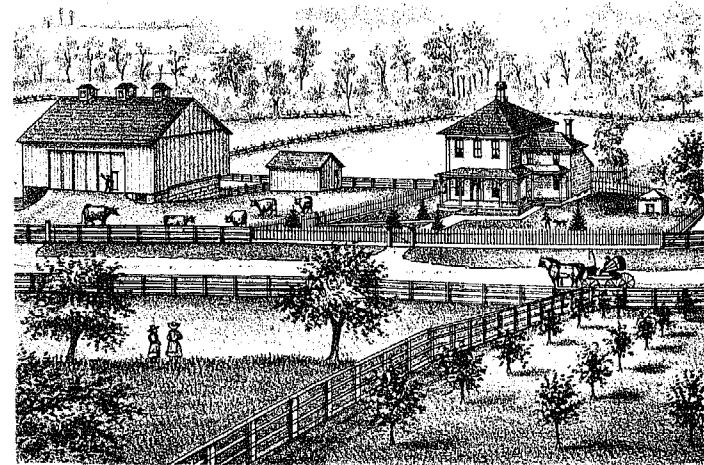
RES. OF PHIL. ZIEGLER.
FRANKLIN TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



RES. OF ISAACH H. KURTZ, JR.
ONE HALF MILE N. OF WINFIELD, FRANKLIN TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



STRASBURG. RES. OF R. KAPIZKY.
TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



RES. OF E. R. BENFER.
FRANKLIN TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

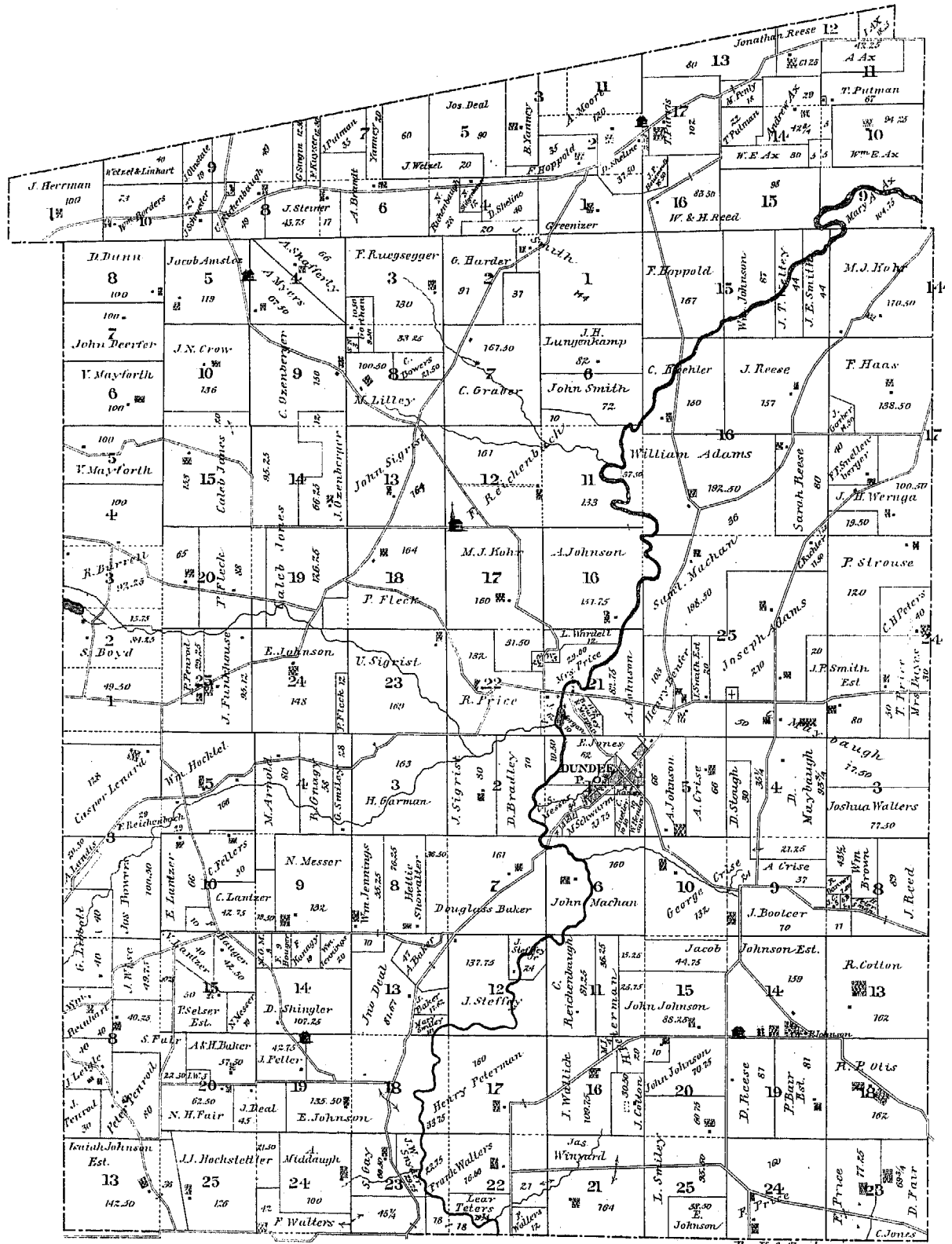
MAP OF FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP

T. 9. N. R. 1. W.



Compiled and Drawn by Robt H. Gamble.

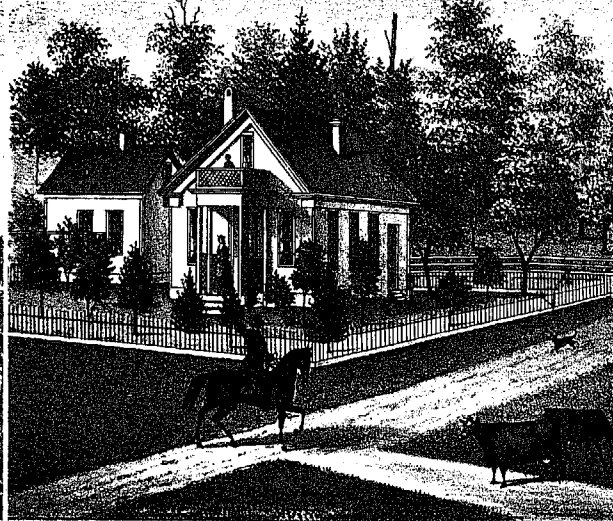
Map of **WAYNE** Township



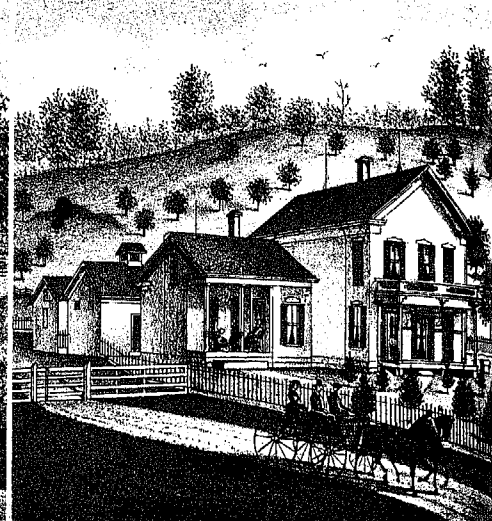
By H. C. Chester



RES. OF ALEXANDER HUSTON
MILL TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



RES. OF JOHN WELCH, JR.
MILL TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



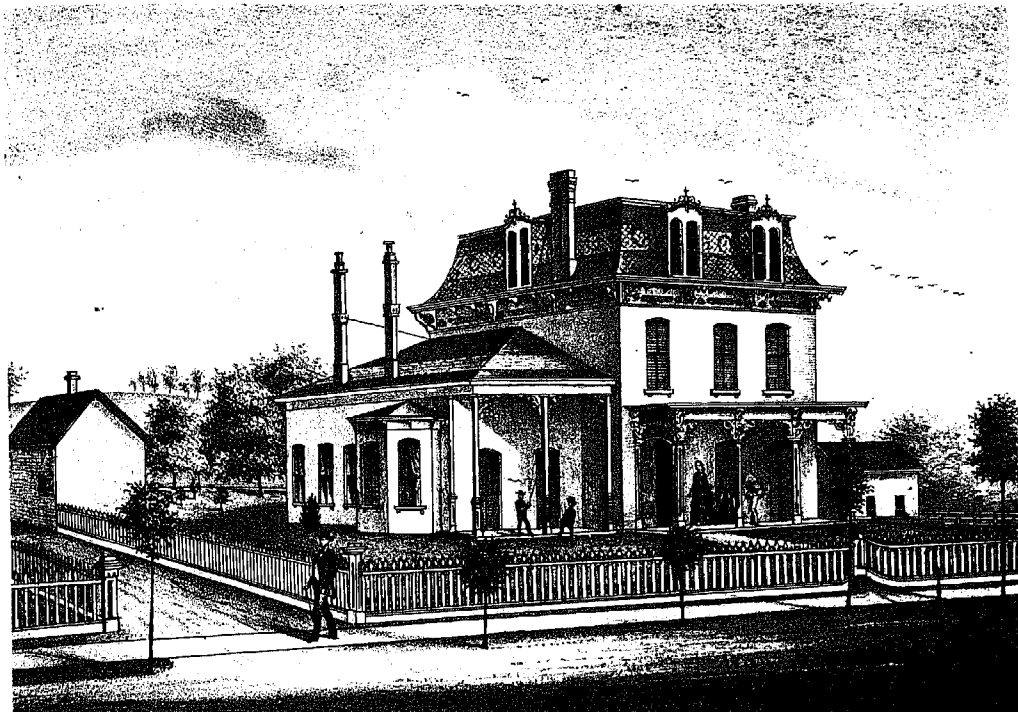
RES. OF JACOB WELCH.
MILL TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



BIRNEY HOUSE.

UHRICHVILLE, TUSCARAWAS CO., O. J. F. BIRNEY, PROP.
A NEW HOUSE & NEWLY FURNISHED, EVERYTHING IN FIRST CLASS STYLE, - AND
UNION BANK OF GEO. JOHNSTON. TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.
NOTES DISCOUNTED AT REASONABLE TERMS. UHRICHVILLE, OHIO.

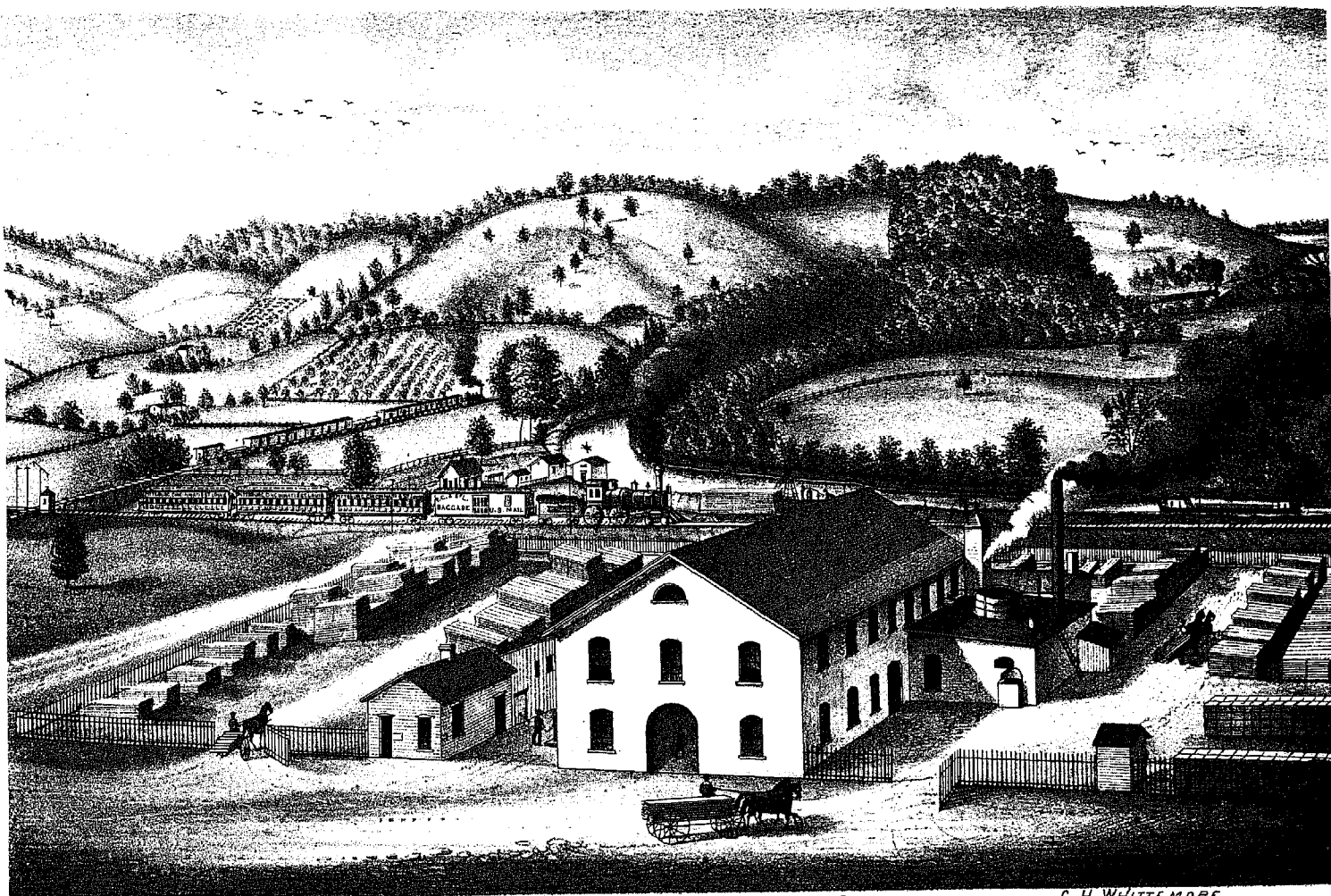
M. J. HERRICK, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES,
AND CHEMICALS, IMPORTER OF RARE FOREIGN
SHELLS, COLLECTOR OF RELICS & GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.



RES. OF GEO. W. DAWSON.
NORTH WATER ST. UHRICHVILLE, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



Geo. W. Dawson
REAL ESTATE DEALER.
UHRICHVILLE, O.



C. W. Dawson.

UNION PLANING MILLS.

C. H. Whittemore.

AND LUMBER YARD, LOCATED AT THE CROSSINGS OF THE P.C. & S. L. R.R. AND C.T.V. & W. R.R. UHRICHVILLE, O. - DAWSON & WHITTEMORE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, PICKETS & C.
C.H. WHITTEMORE OF TAWAS CITY, MICH. AN EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES & LATH
SUPPLIES OUR MILLS FROM HIS YARD, ENABLING US TO SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES. DAWSON & WHITTEMORE.





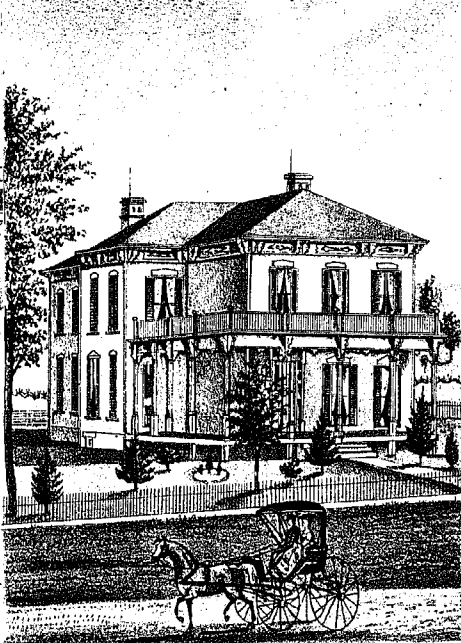
FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK.
 EXCHANGE, BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE.
 WILL SELL NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS & EXCHANGE.
 INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THIRD STREET.
 UHRICHVILLE, OHIO.

B. WILKINS, CASHIER.



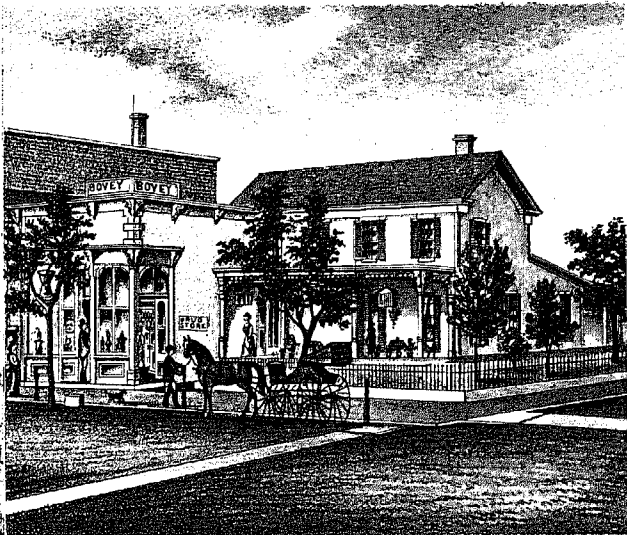
E. S. COLLIER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
 DEALER IN HARDWARE, STOVES, GRATES, TIN, COPPER
 & SHEET IRON WARE. PUMPS, PLOWS, FIRE BRICK
 CHIMNEY TOPS & CO. THIRD & WATER STS. UHRICHVILLE, O.



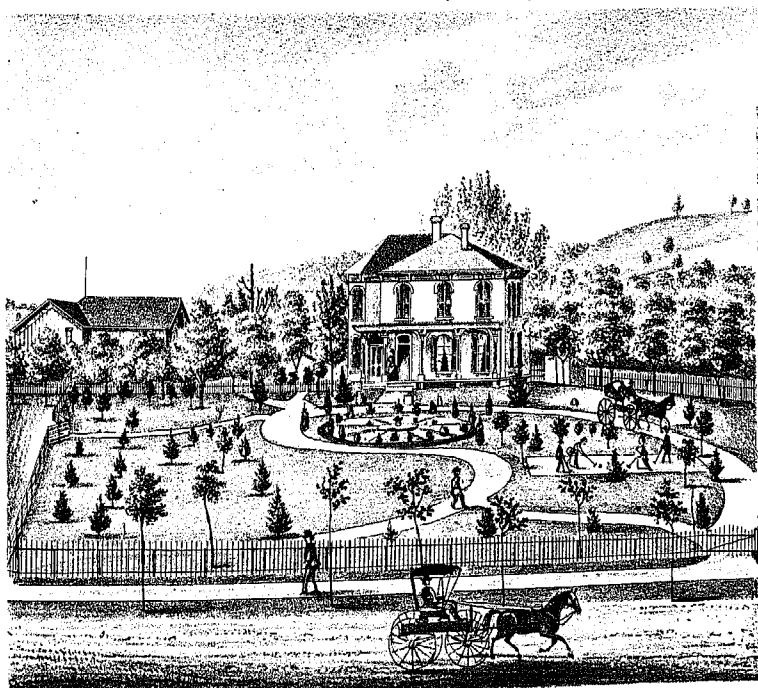
RES. OF JOHN B. DAWSON.
 MILL TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



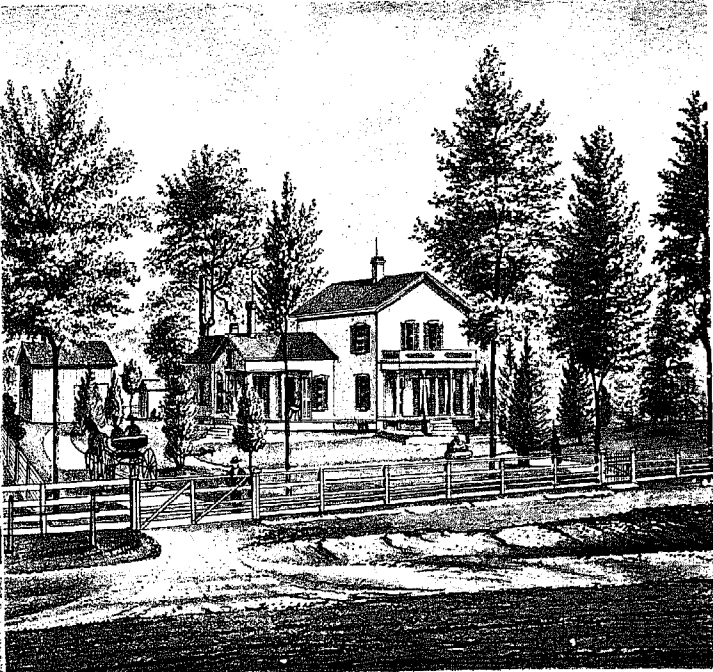
CITY BILLIARD HALL.
 BIRNEY HOUSE, COR. WATER & SECOND STS.
 —UHRICHVILLE, O.—
 THE PROPRIETOR KEEPS THE CHOICEST CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND
 —D. C. HUNT, PROP.—



RES. OF W. A. BOVEY.
BOVEY'S DRUG STORE.
 COR. THIRD & MAIN STREETS.
 UHRICHVILLE, OHIO.



RES. OF CAPT. E. A. PARRISH.
 COR. OF WATER & EIGHTH ST., UHRICHVILLE, TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



RES. OF A. T. HERRICK.
 UHRICHVILLE, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



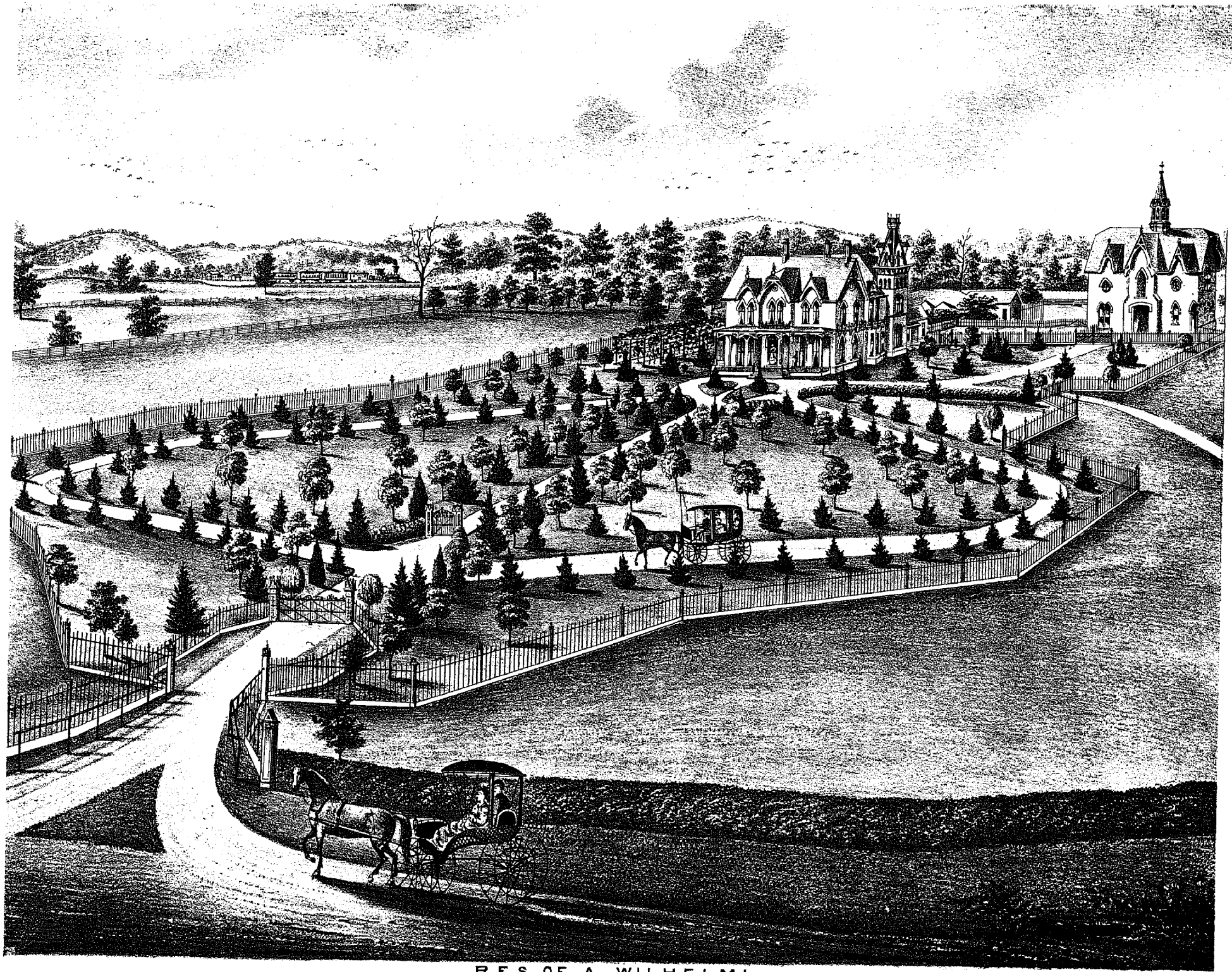
CANAL DOVER

Drawn & compiled by

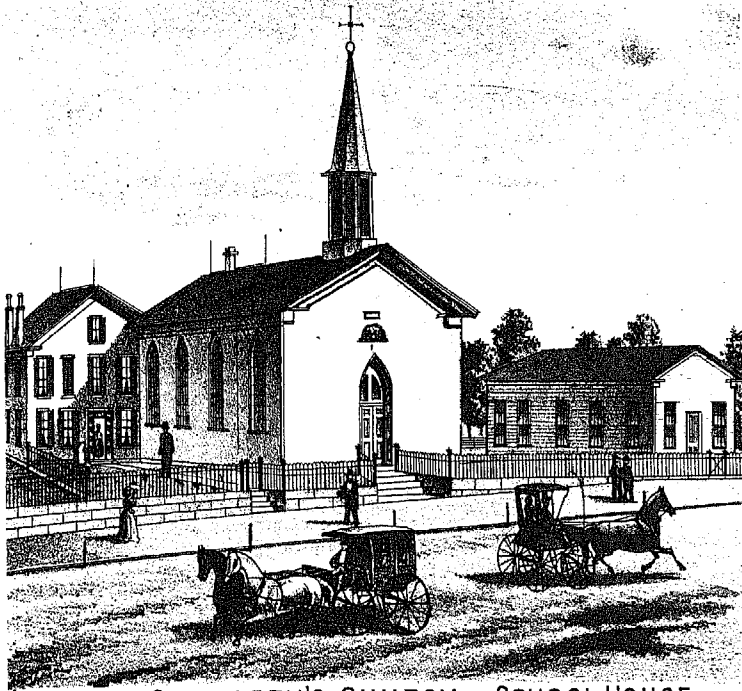
O. Burlingame C. E.

—Cleveland, O.—

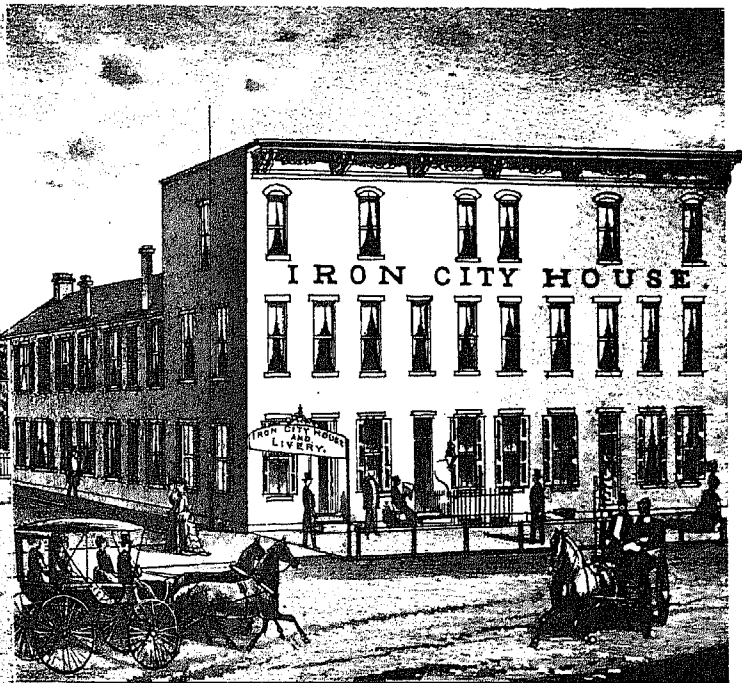




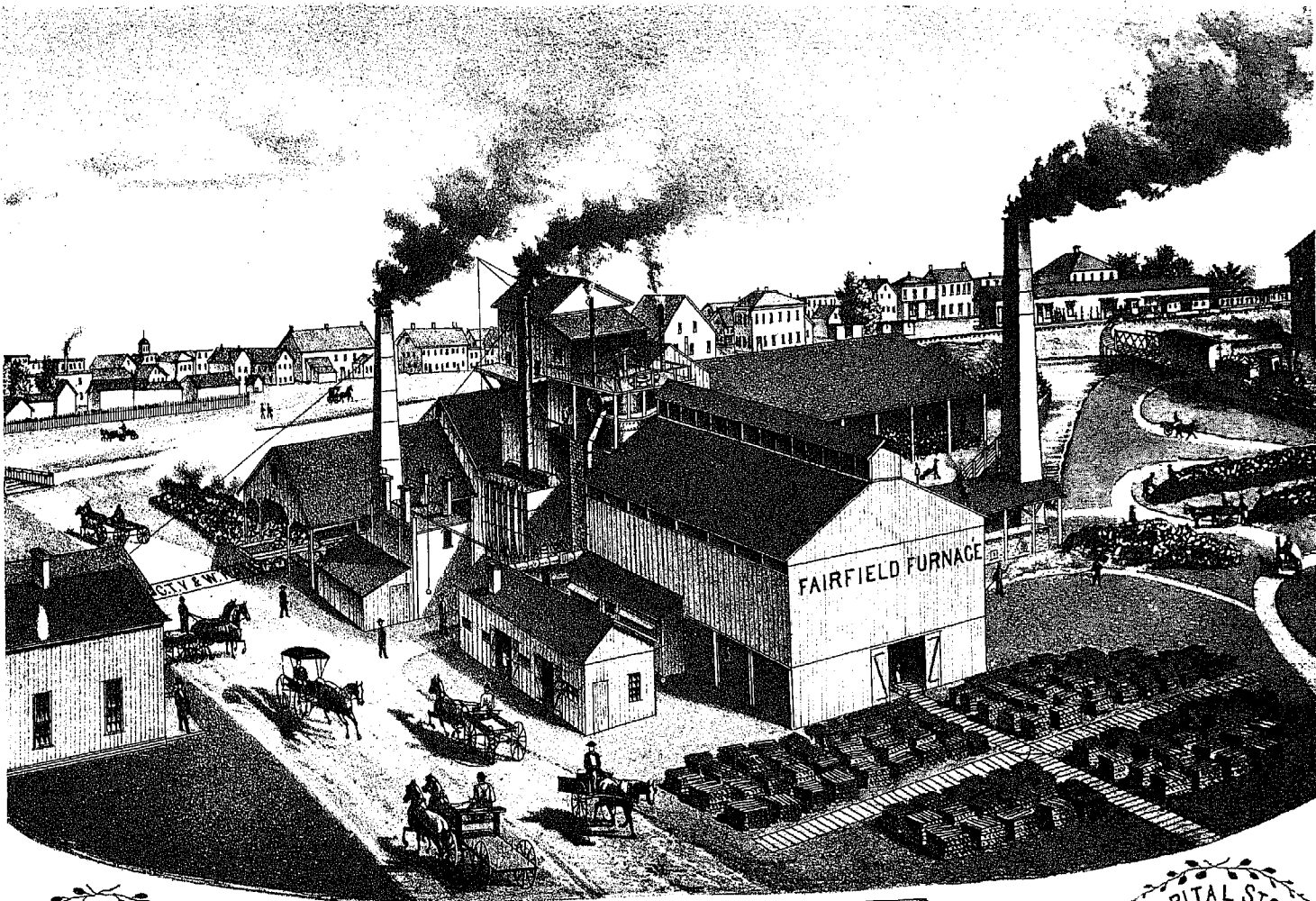
RES. OF A. WILHELM.
CANAL DOVER, TUSCARAWAS CO. N.



ST JOSEPH'S CHURCH, SCHOOLHOUSE,
AND PARSONAGE.
ERECTED IN 1849. CANAL DOVER, TUSCARAWAS CO., PA.



IRON CITY HOUSE.
D. KING, PROP. CANAL DOVER, O.



D. P. RHODES, PRES.
 J. F. CARD, TREAS.
 H. ANDERMAN, AGT.
 S. W. CROXTON, MANAGER.

CANAL DOVER

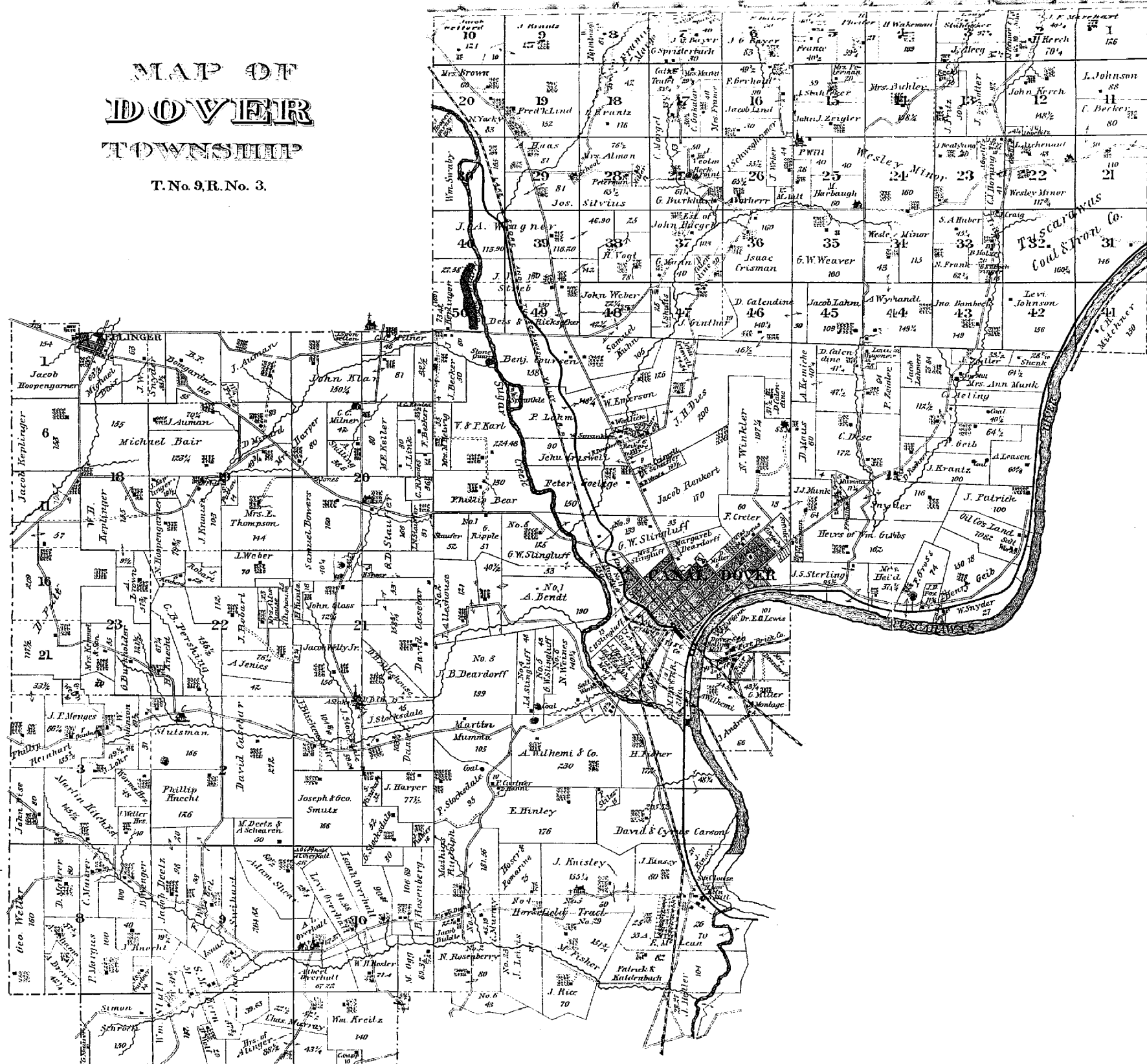
TUSCARAWAS COAL & IRON CO.
 PROPRIETORS
 OF
 FURNACE COAL & ORE MINES

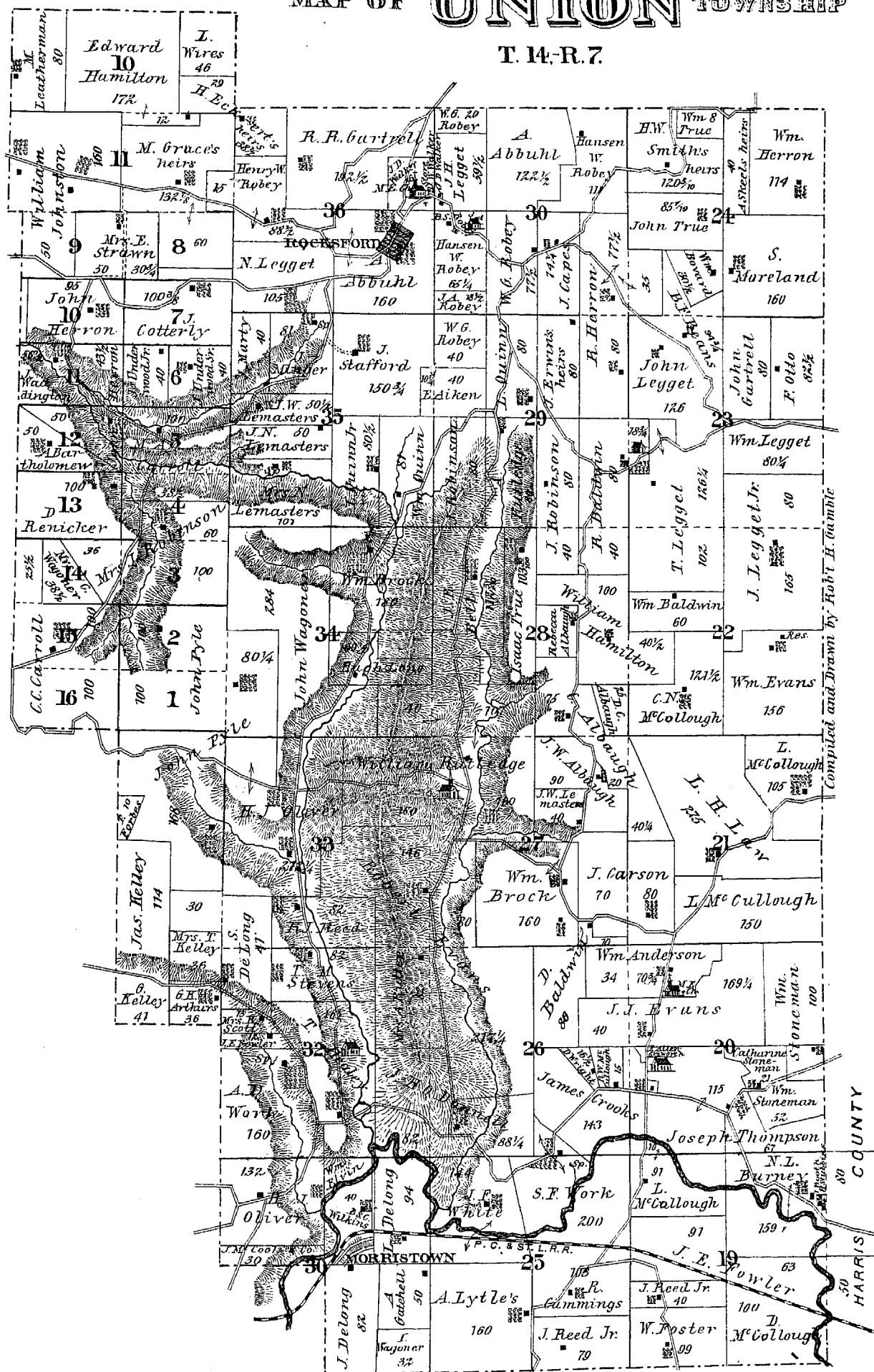
OHIO

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000
 OWNERS OF
 3000 ACRES OF
 MINERAL LANDS.

T.No. 9,R.No. 3.

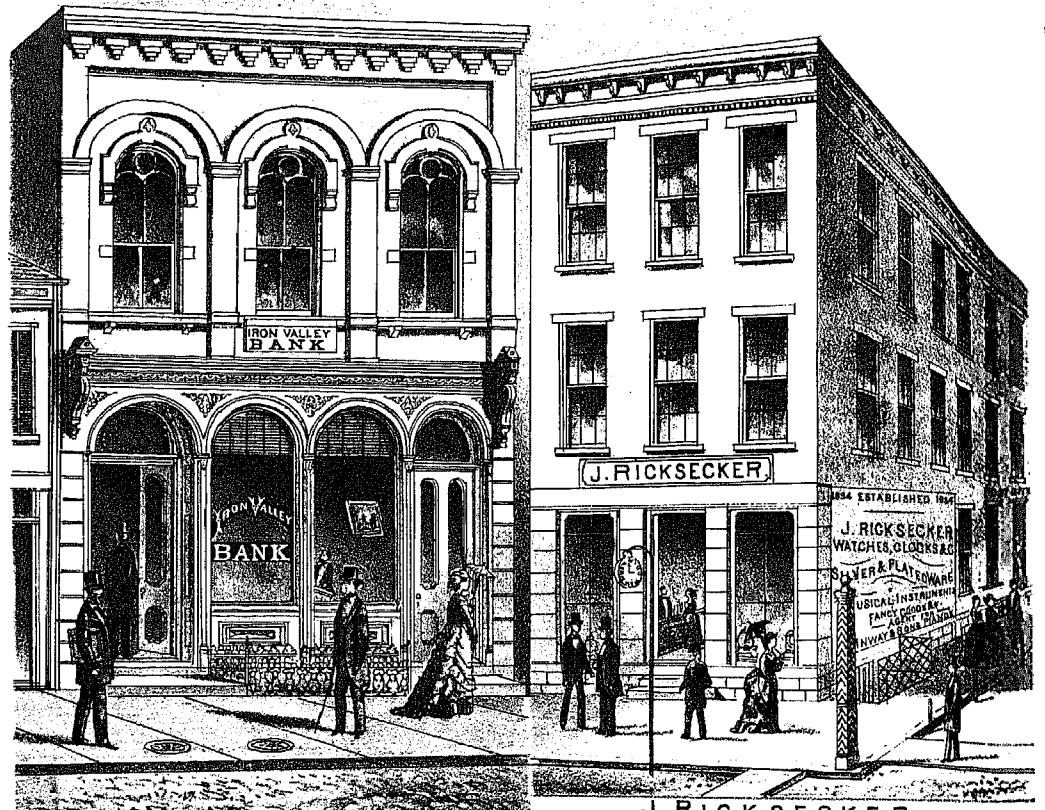
T.No. 9,R.No. 3.







EXCHANGE BANK OF F. BAKER.
CANAL DOVER, O. DEALER IN GOLD, SILVER,
GOVERNMENT BONDS, EXCHANGE & COUPONS,
MONEY LOANED & DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.



IRON VALLEY BANK, A. VINTON, STOUTT & VINTON, BANKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1849, COLLECTIONS MADE & PROMPTLY REMITTED.
CANAL DOVER, OHIO.
A. VINTON. J. M. STOUTT. P. VINTON.

J. RICKSECKER,
DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.
COR. FACTORY & SECOND STS.
CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

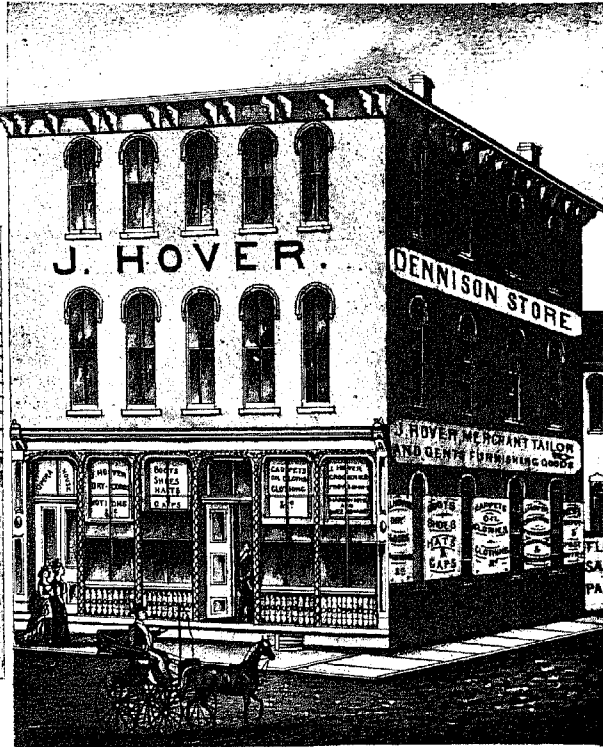


S. TOOMEY & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT CARRIAGES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854. CANAL DOVER, O.

STORE & OFFICE
OF
JOHN HOVER
SUCCESSOR TO
DENNISON STORE COMPANY.



COR. OF CENTER & FOURTH STS. DENNISON, O.

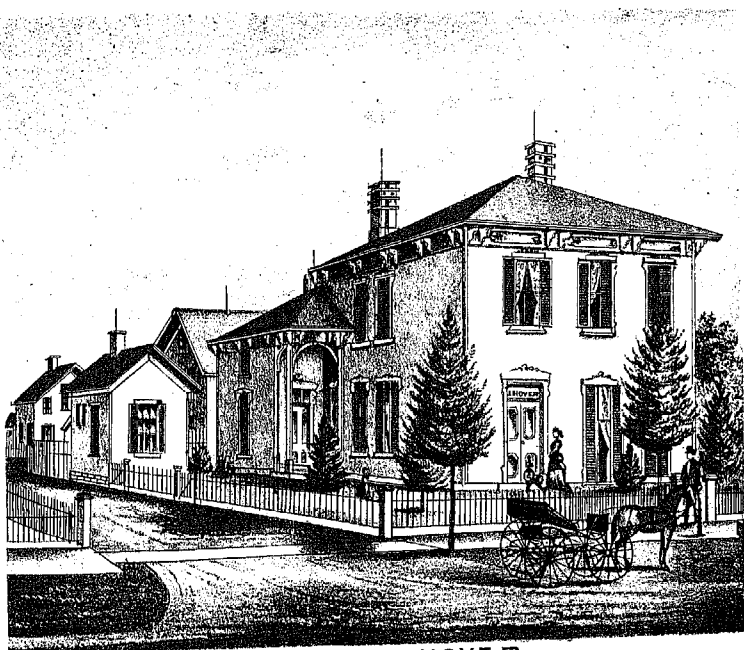


STORE OF J. HOVER.
GENERAL MERCHANDISER, COR. FOURTH & CENTER STS., DENNISON, O.

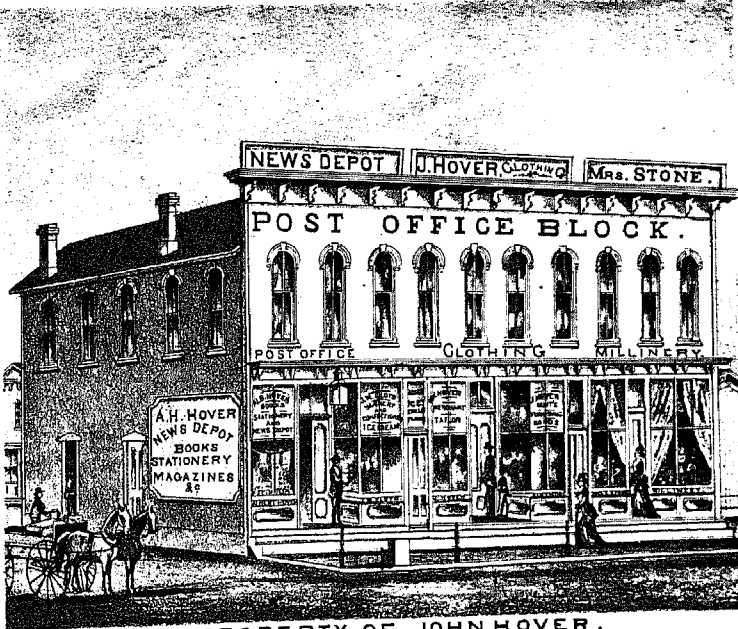
Yours Truly



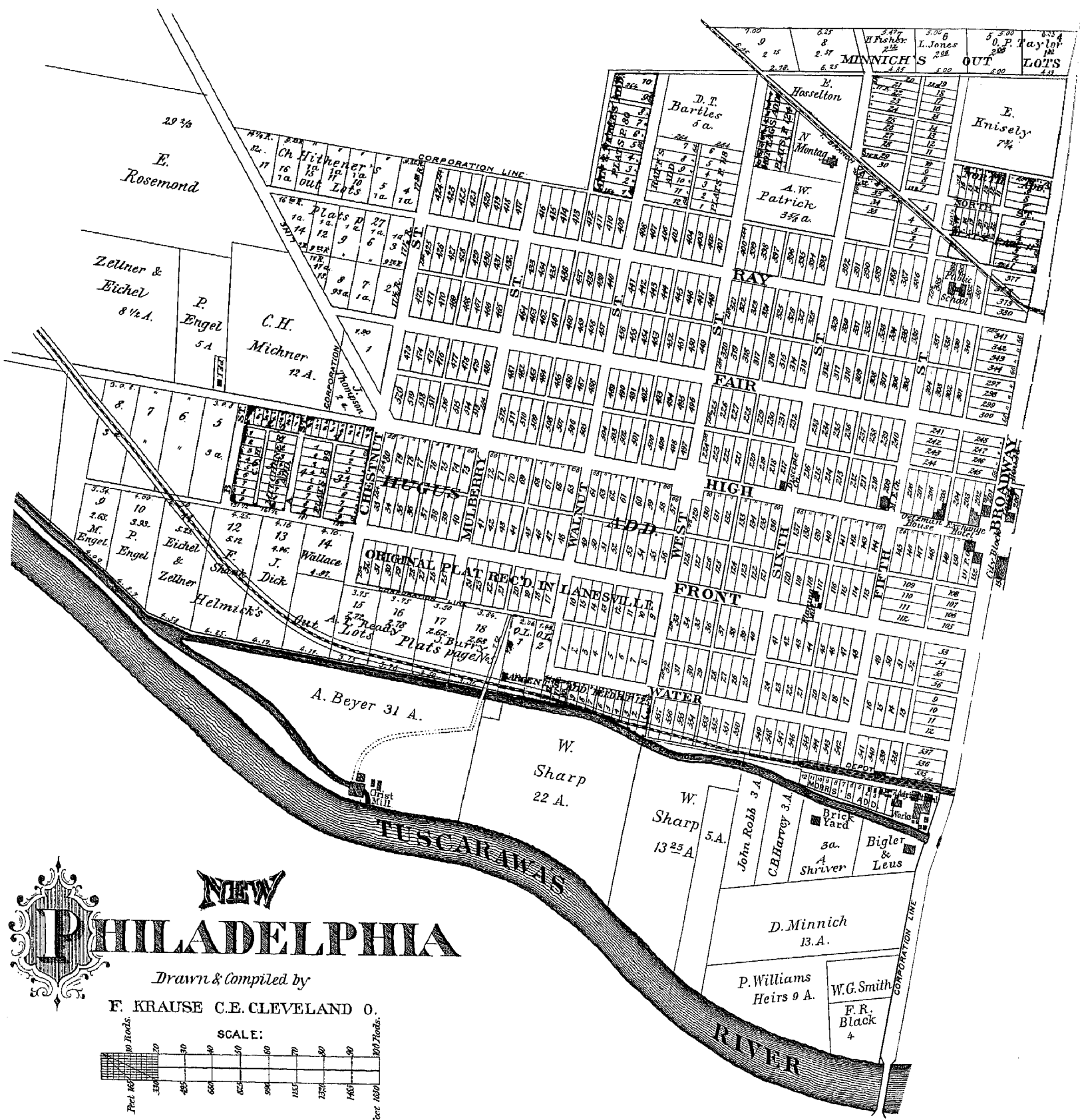
John Hover

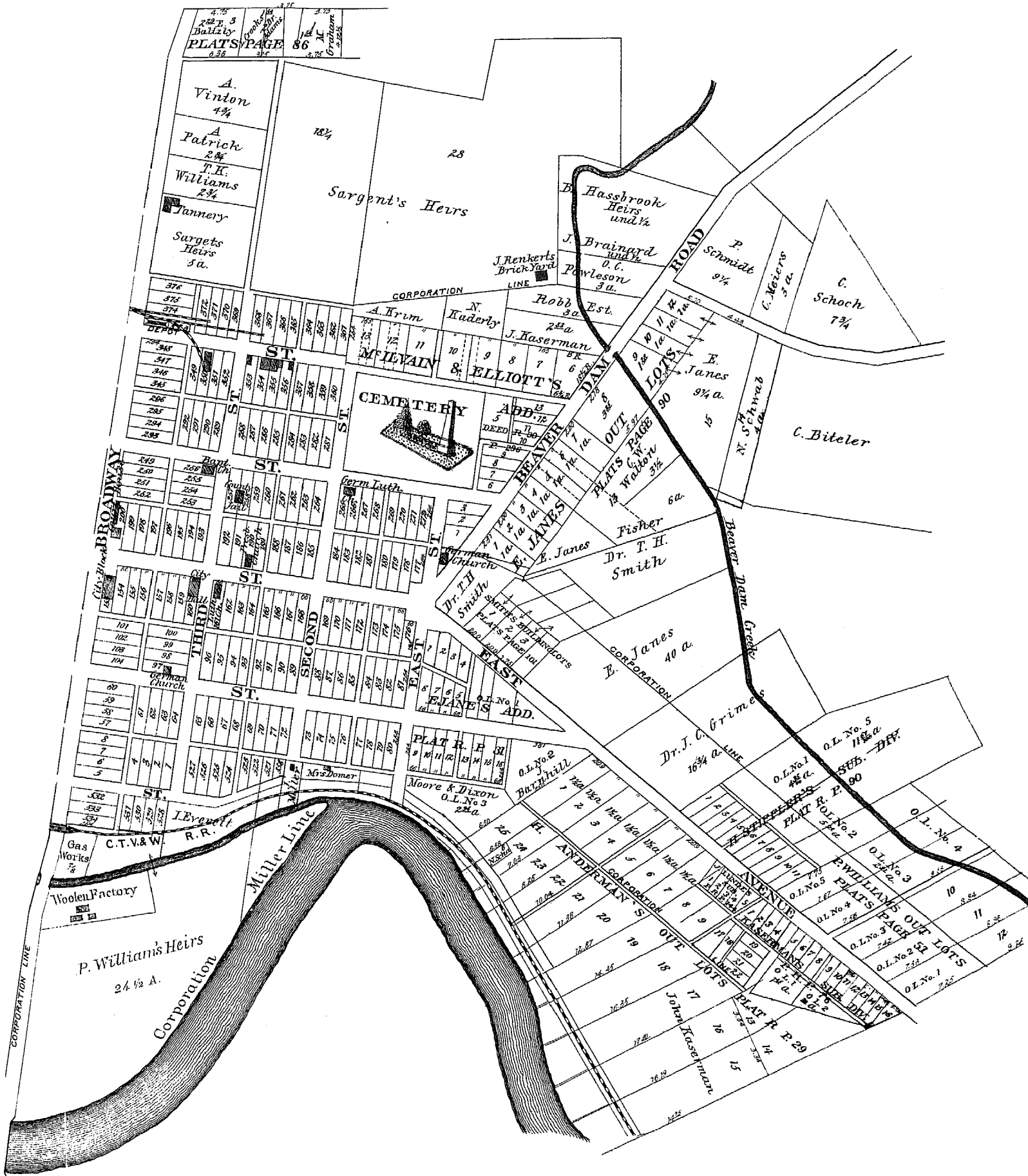


RES. OF JOHN HOVER.
NORTH WATER ST. UHRIGSVILLE, O.



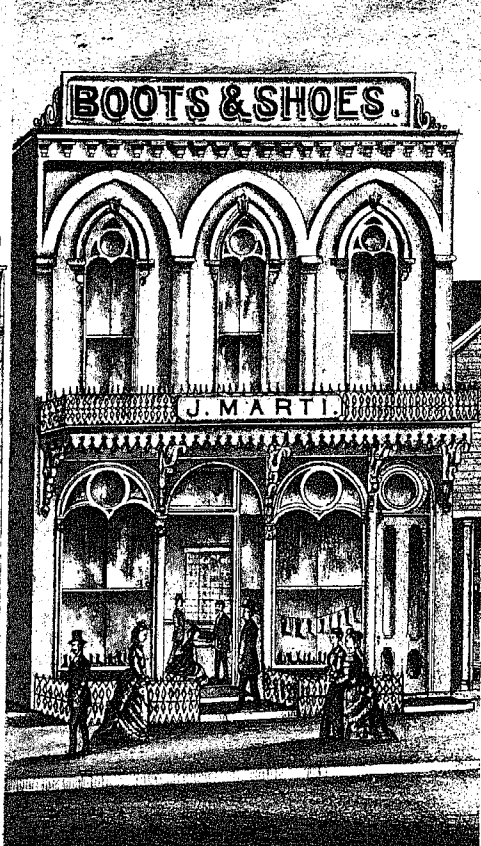
PROPERTY OF JOHN HOVER.
FOURTH ST. DENNISON, O.



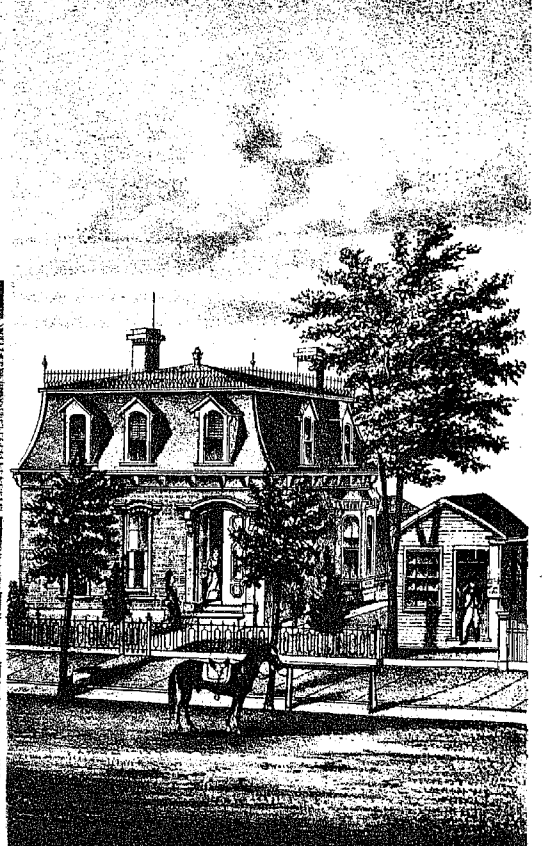




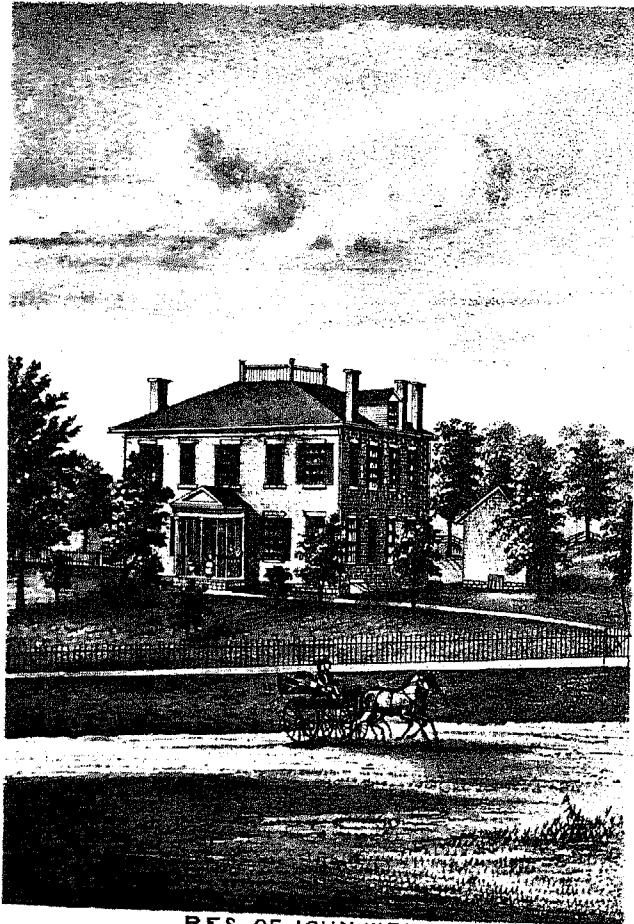
RES. OF DR E. C. LEWIS.
CANAL DOVER,
OHIO.



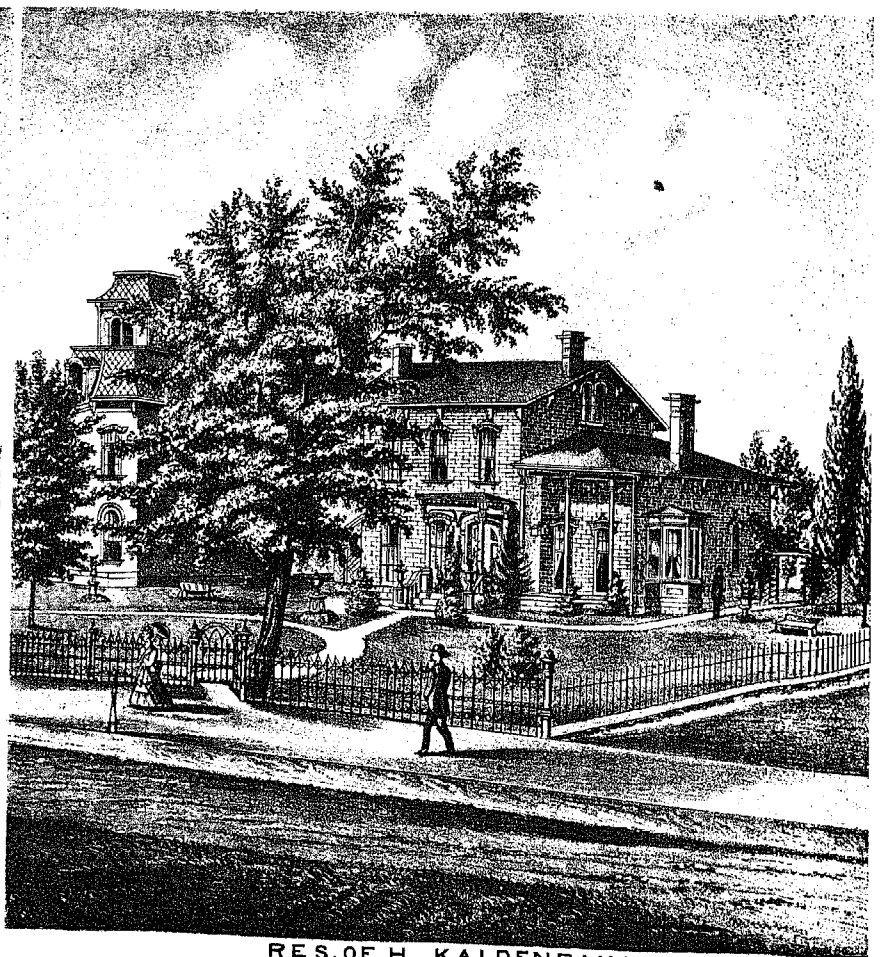
J. MARTI.
DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS
CANAL DOVER, O.



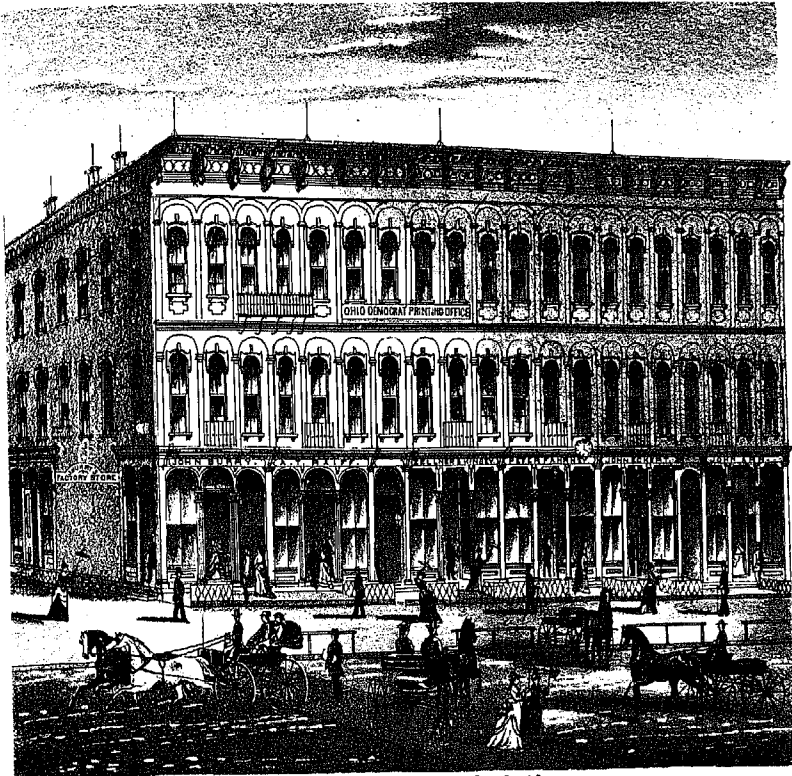
RES. & OFFICE OF DR J. D. OTIS.
N. BROADWAY, NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO.,
OHIO.



RES. OF JOHN WELCH.
DENYISON, TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.

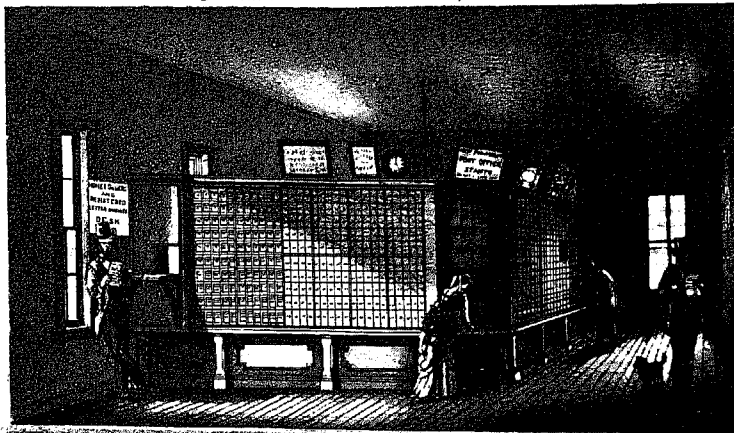


RES. OF H. KALDENBAUGH.
EAST AVE. NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

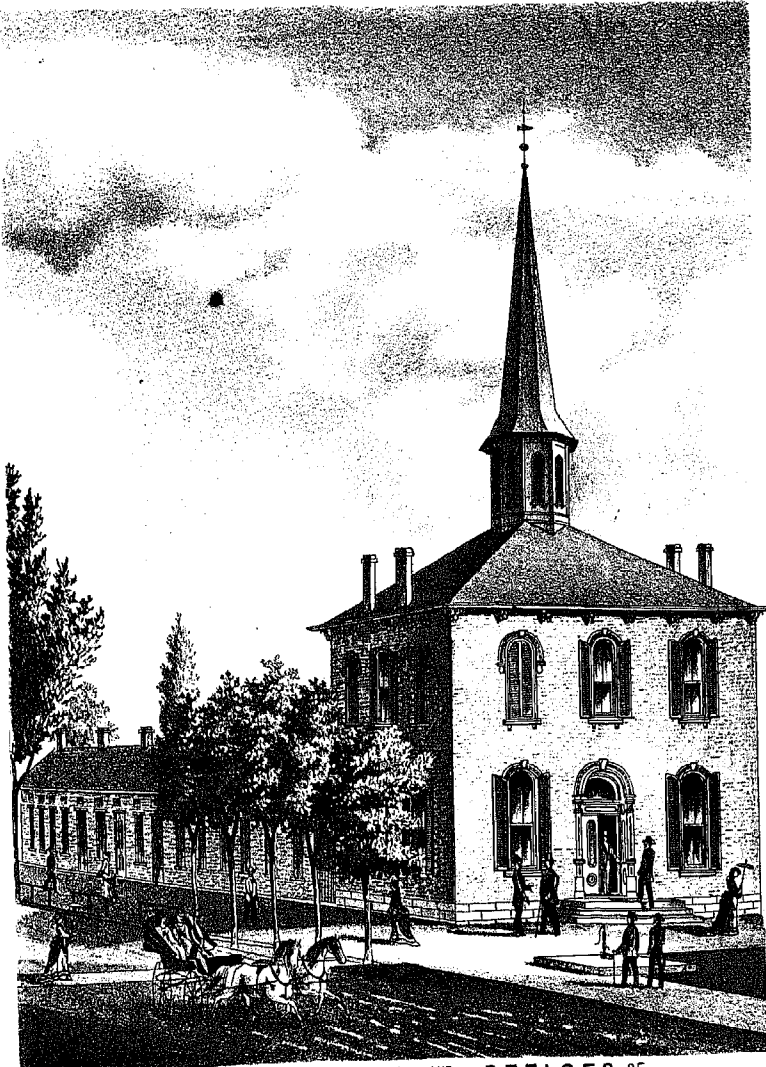


CITY BLOCK.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

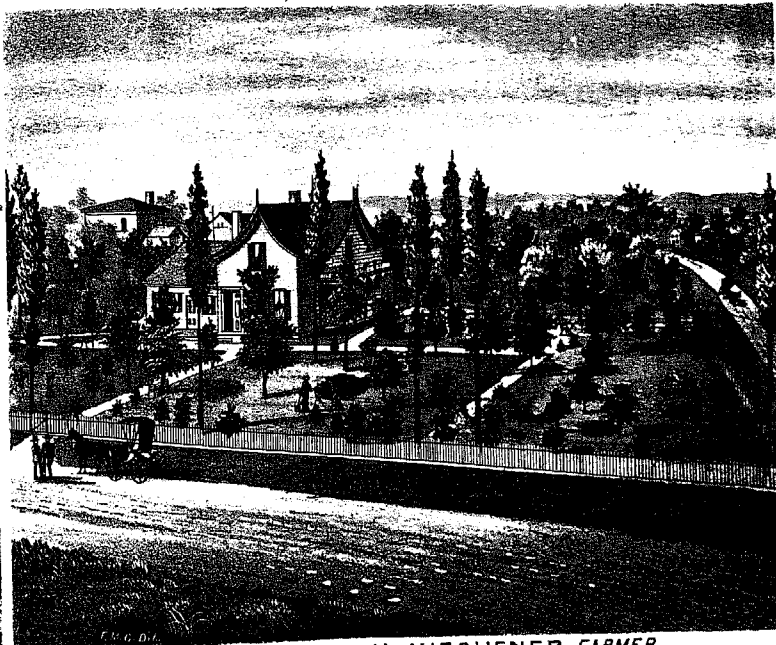
INTERIOR VIEW OF POST OFFICE.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.
JOHN S. HULL, P. M.



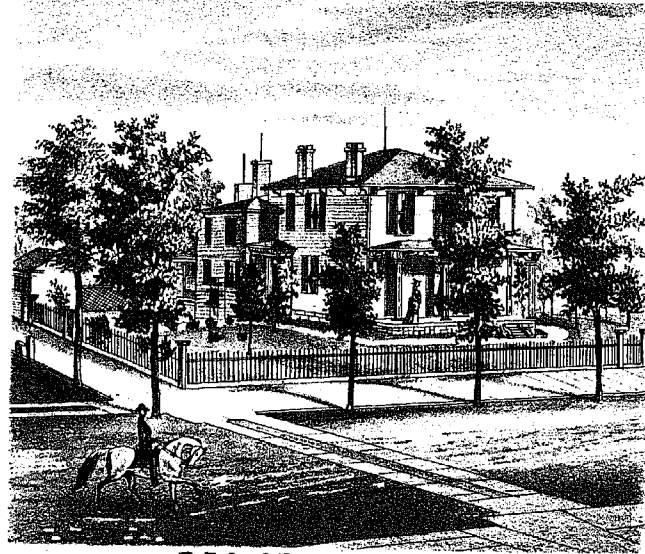
EXCHANGE HOTEL.
C. B. HARVEY, PROP.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, O.



COURT HOUSE - AND - OFFICES OF
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.



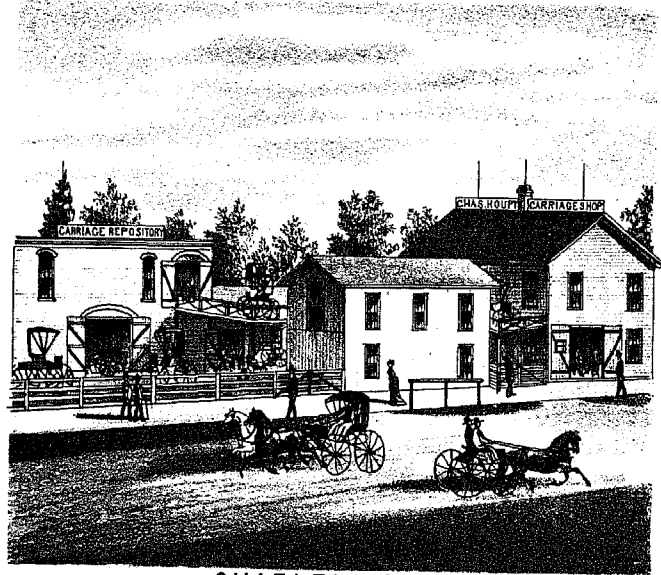
COTTAGE OF C. H. MITCHENER, FARMER
WEST END NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



RES. OF A. BATES.
WEST HIGH ST. NEW PHILADELPHIA
TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



OFFICE & RES. OF J. L. McILVAINE, EDITOR & PROP.
OF THE "TUSCARAWAS ADVOCATE"
NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



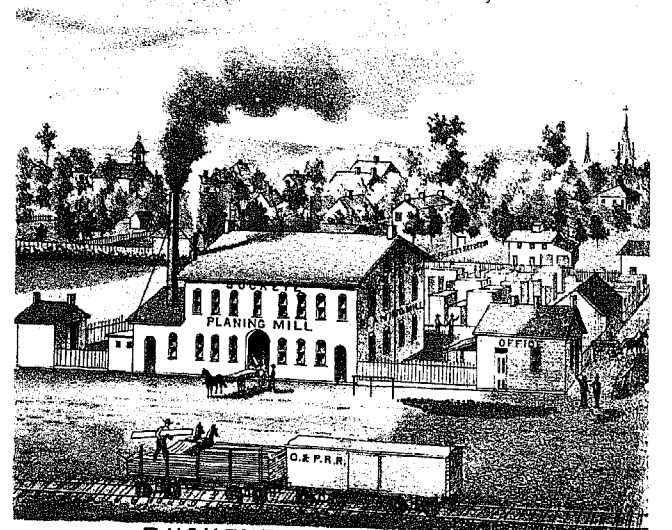
CHARLES HOUPP.
MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS &c
NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



GETZMAN HOUSE.
WEST HIGH ST., NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.
F. GETZMAN, PROP.



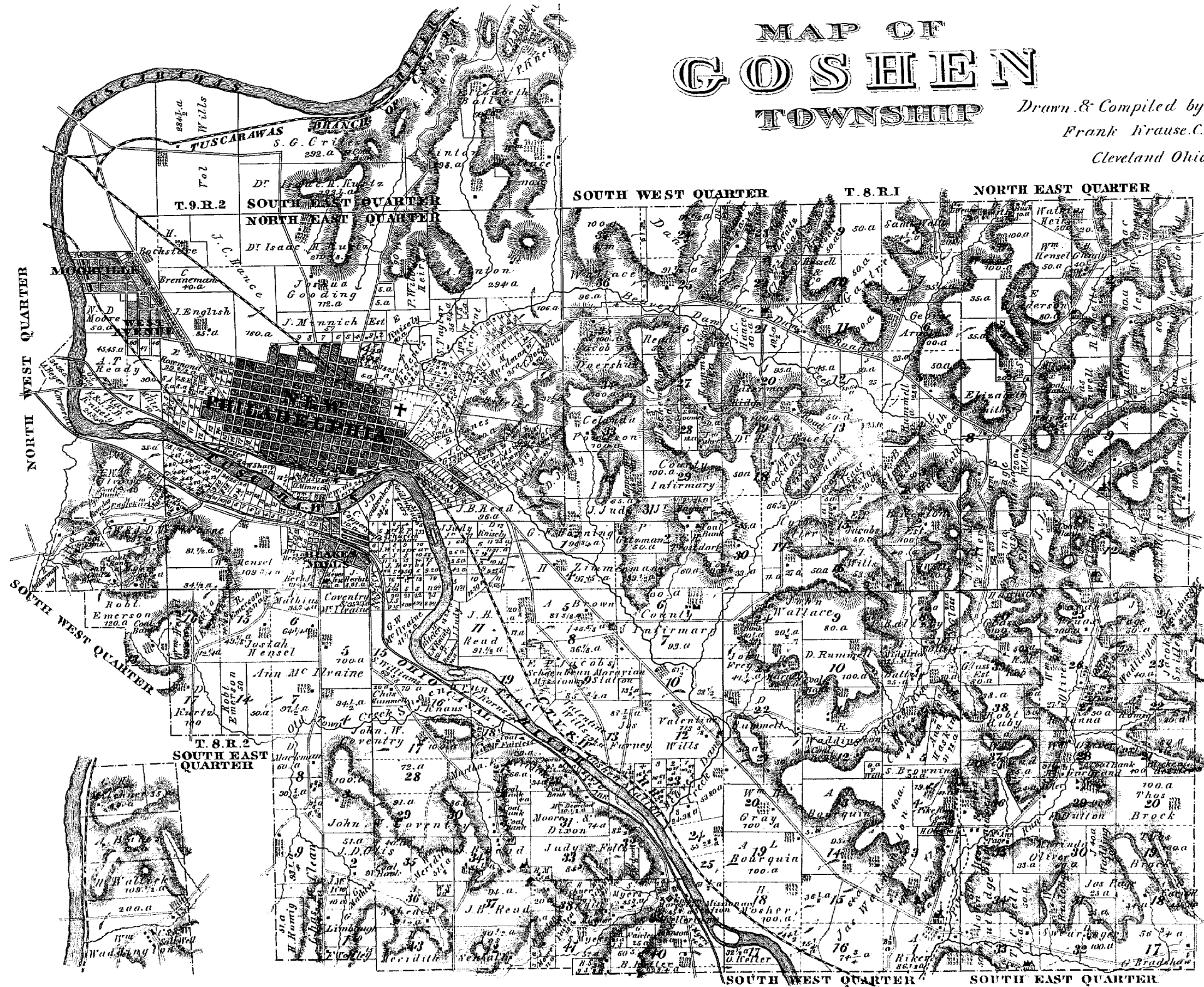
CARRIAGE WORKS OF
J. P. BARTLES & SON.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

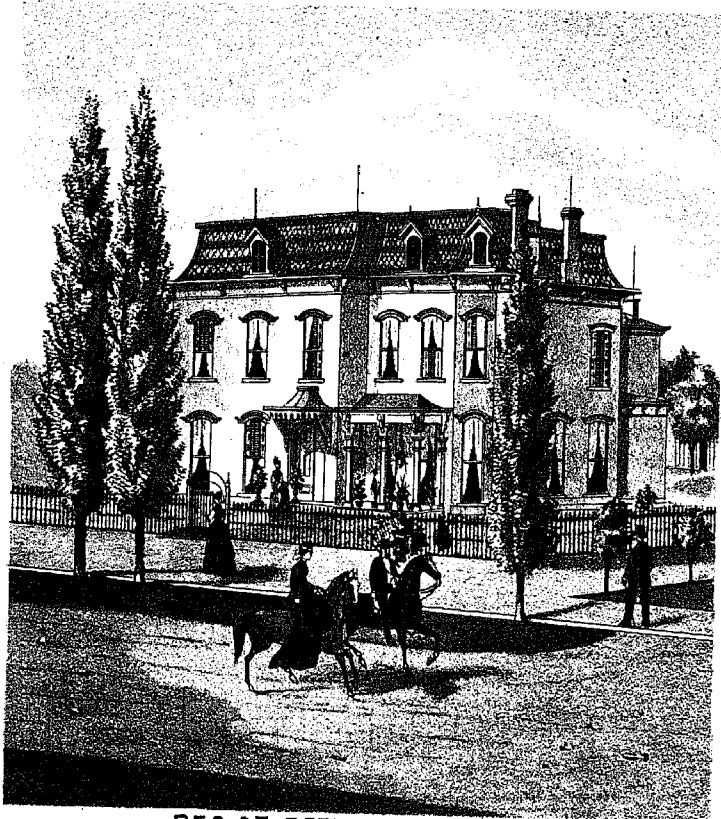


BUCKEYE PLANING MILLS.
DEALING IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH & MANUFACTURING
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH &c MILL & YARD NEAR C. & P. R. R. DEPOT, NEW PHILADELPHIA, O.

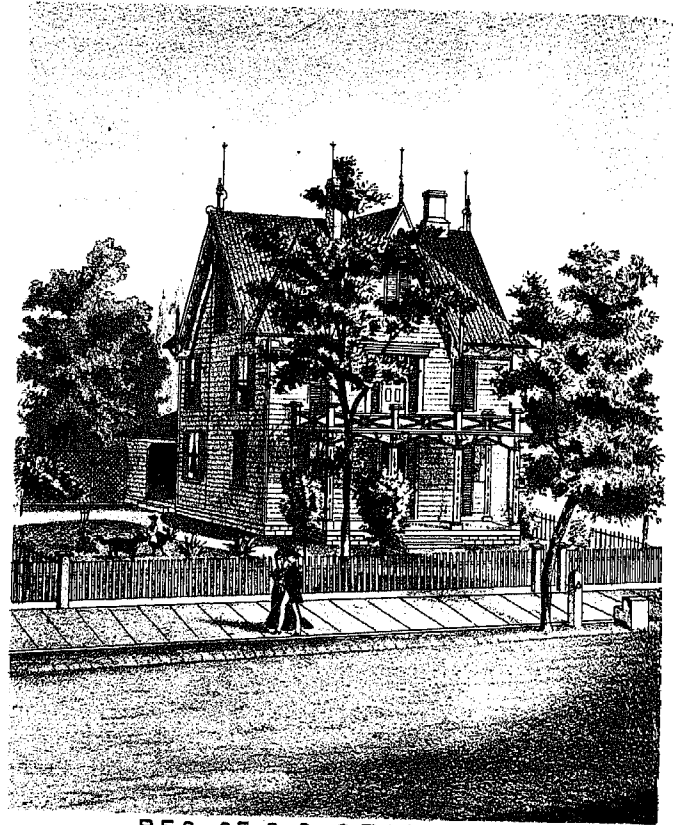
MAP OF GOSHEN TOWNSHIP

*Drawn & Compiled by
Frank Krause, C.E.
Cleveland Ohio.*

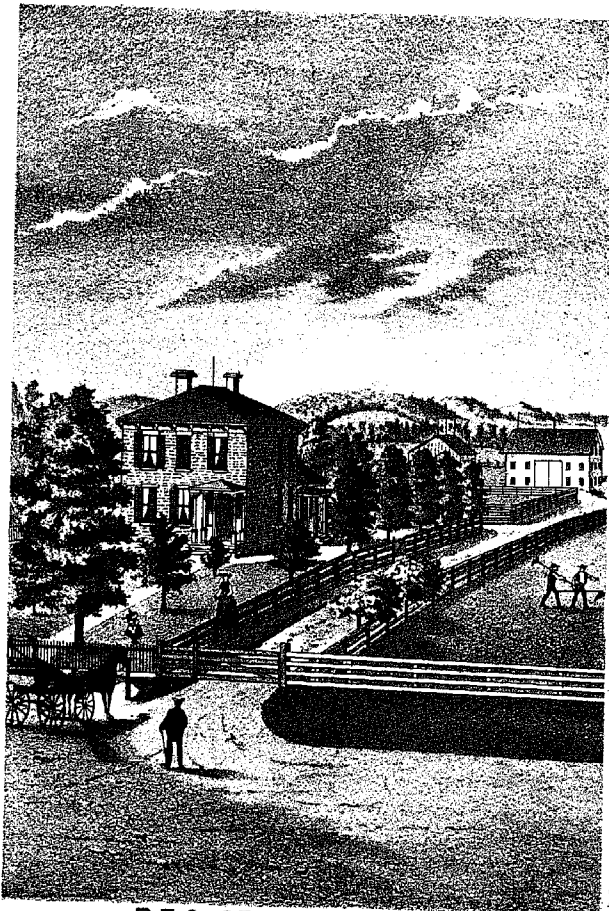




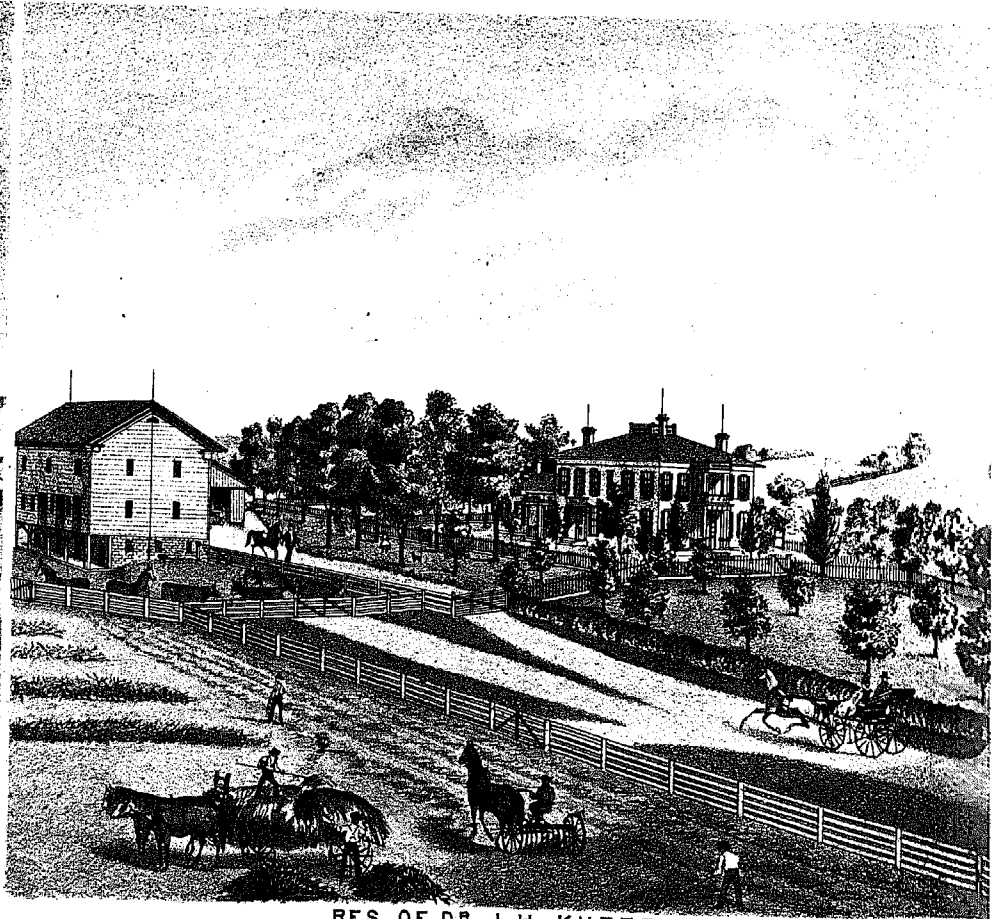
RES. OF PETER FAHRNY.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.



RES. OF S. G. CRITES.
23 W. HIGH ST., NEW PHILADELPHIA, TUSCARAWAS CO., O.

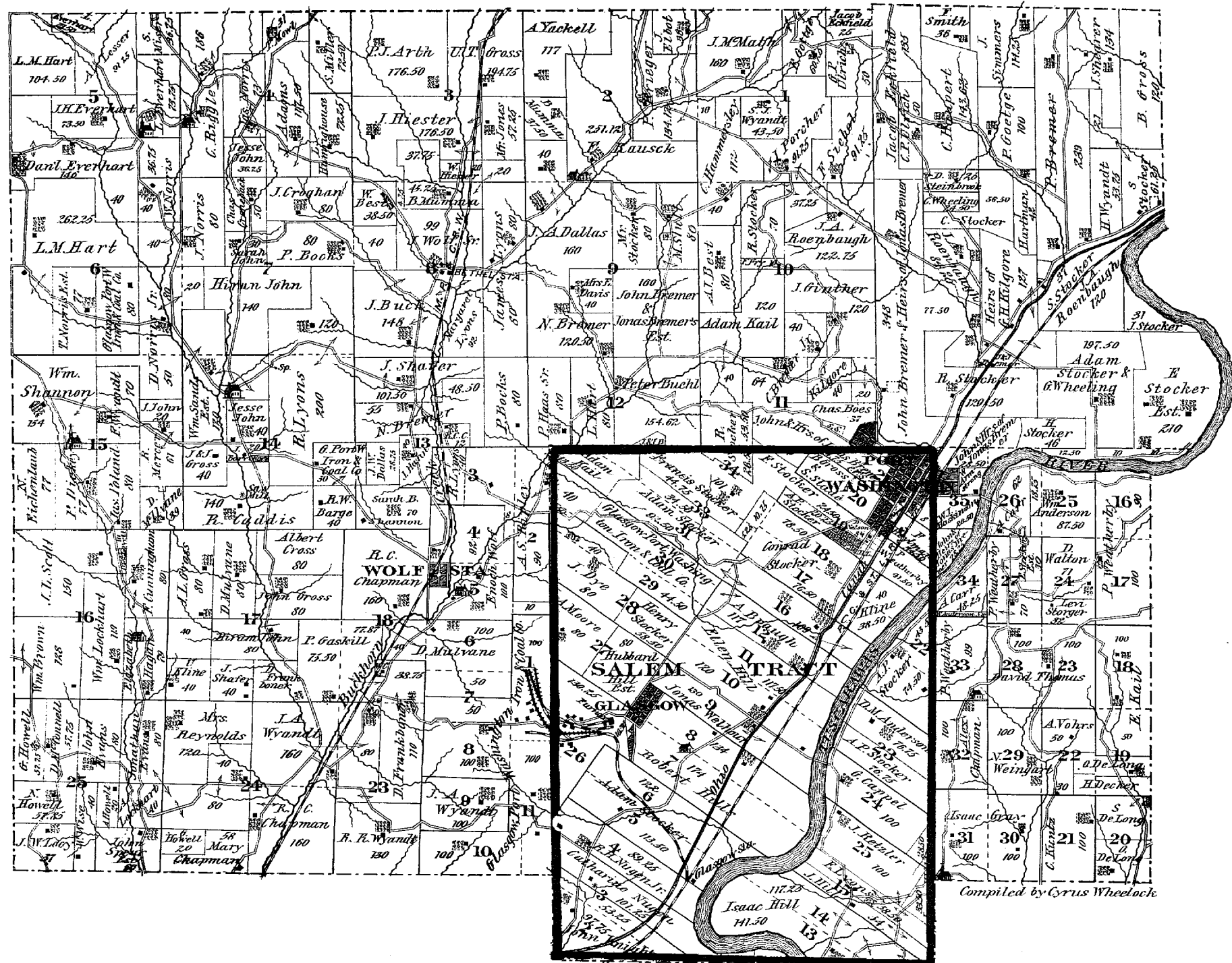


RES. OF W. B. GRAY.
LOT 20, GOSHEN TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.

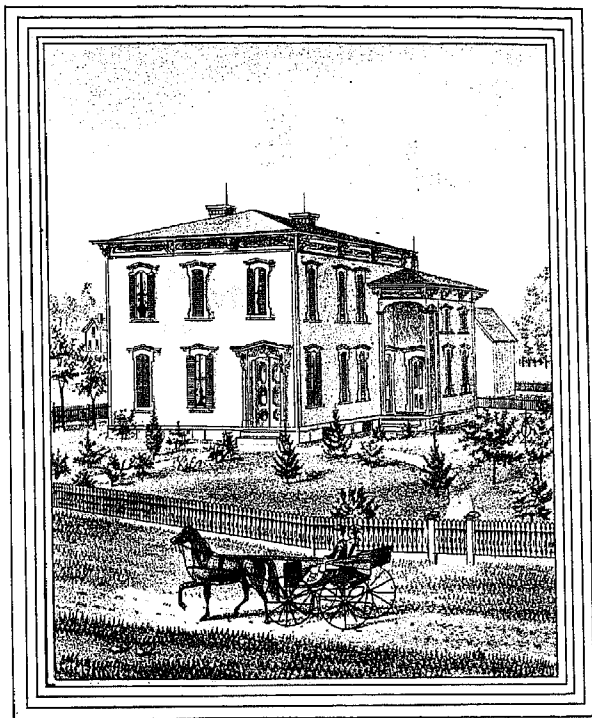


RES. OF DR. I. H. KURTZ.
GOSHEN TP., TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.

T. No. 6, R. No. 3.



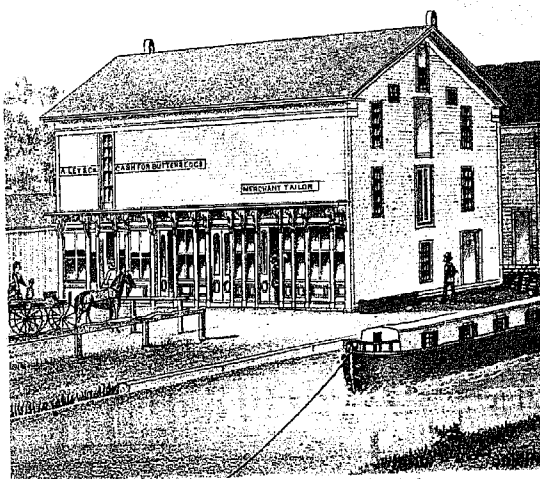
Compiled by Cyrus Wheelock



RES. OF DR NELSON.
PORT WASHINGTON, O.



RES. OF MRS. MARY M. KILGORE.
PORT WASHINGTON, OHIO.



STORE OF A. LEY & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
PORT WASHINGTON, O.

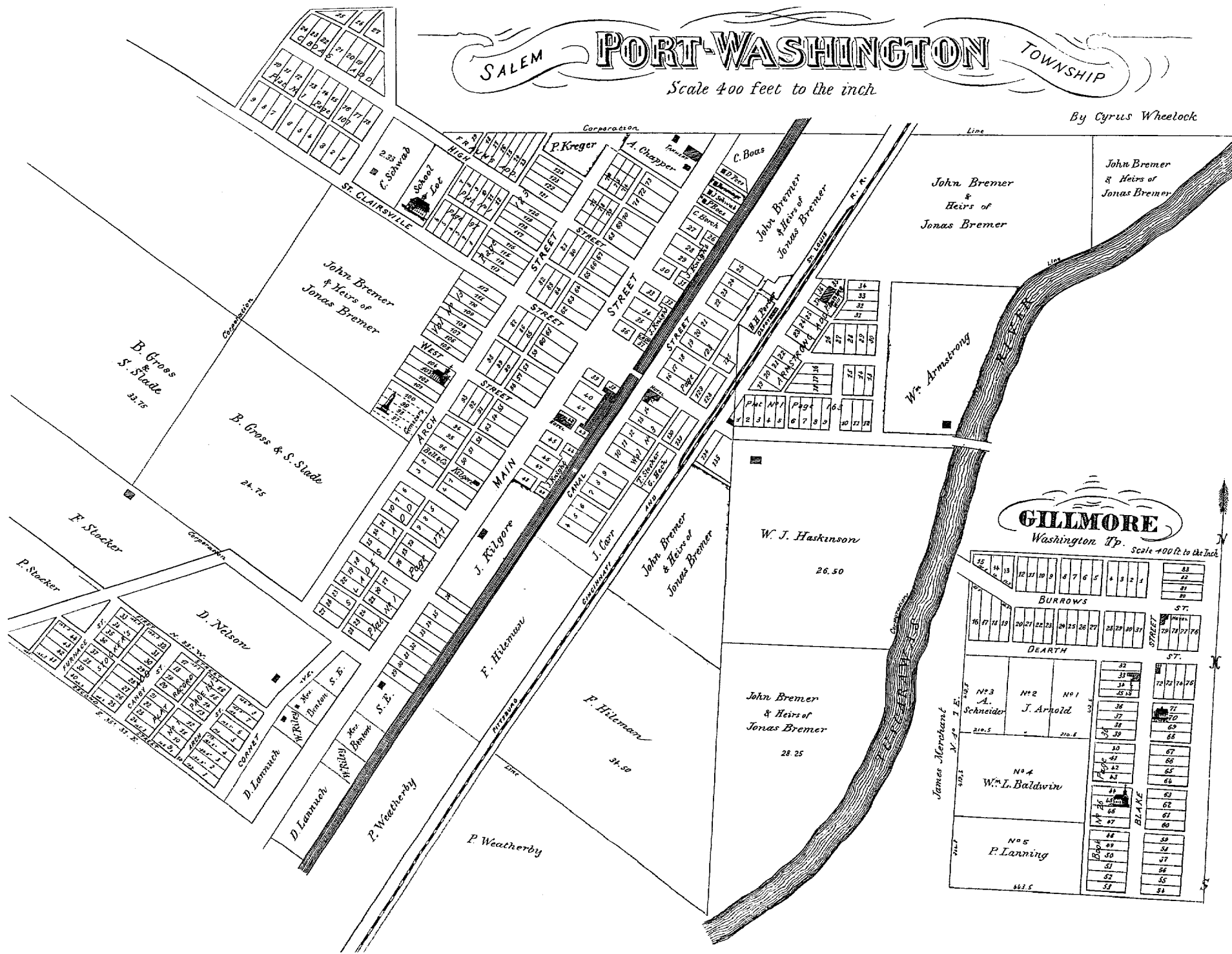
SALEM

PORT-WASHINGTON

TOWNSHIP

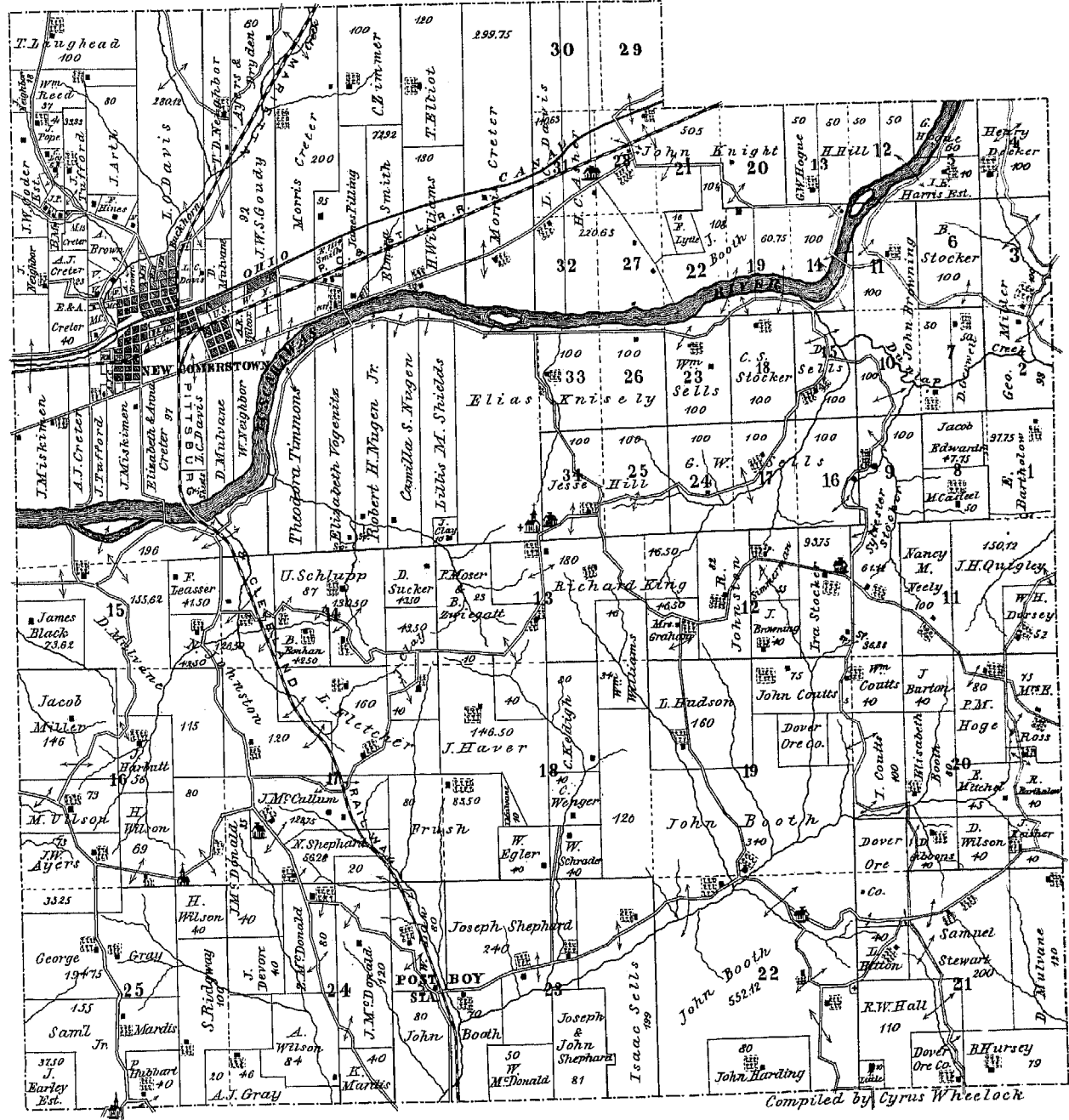
Scale 400 feet to the inch

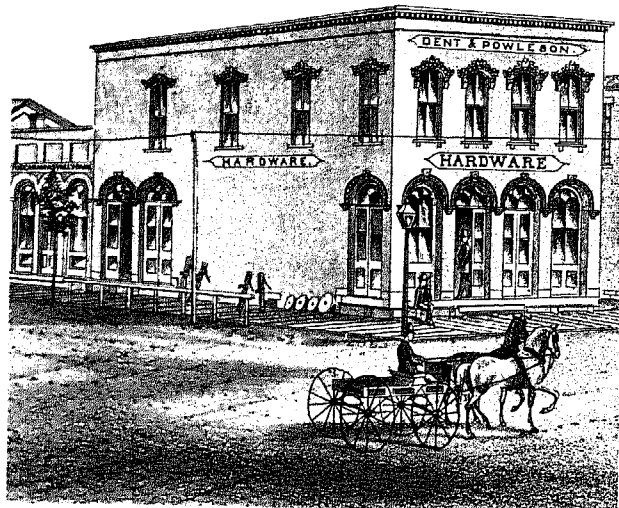
By Cyrus Wheelock



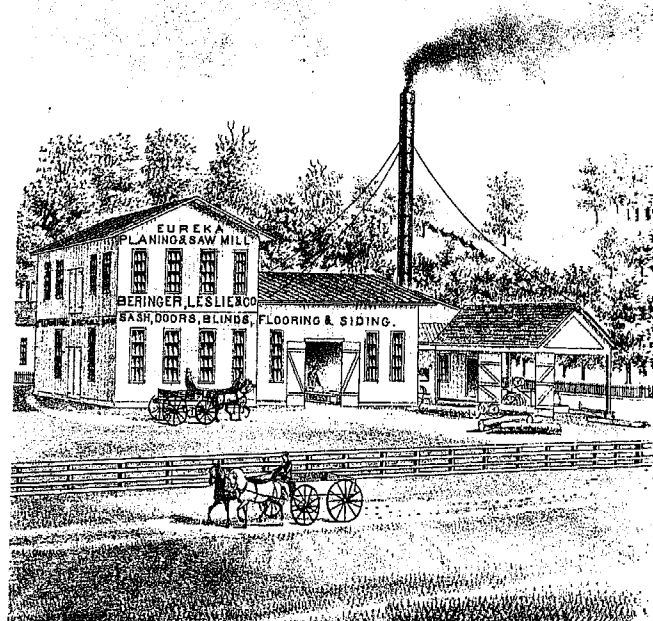
MAP OF OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

T. N^o 5, R. N^o 1,



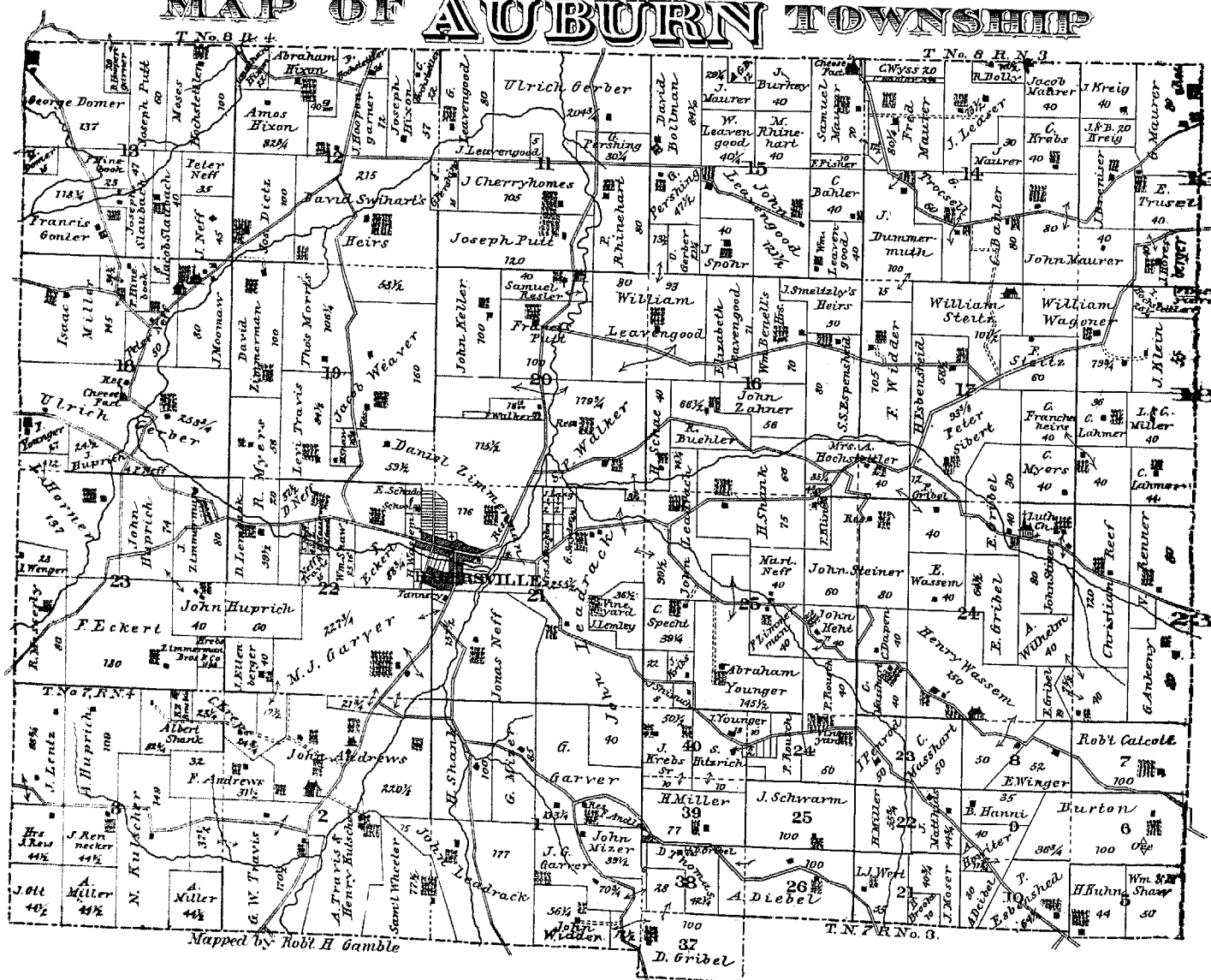


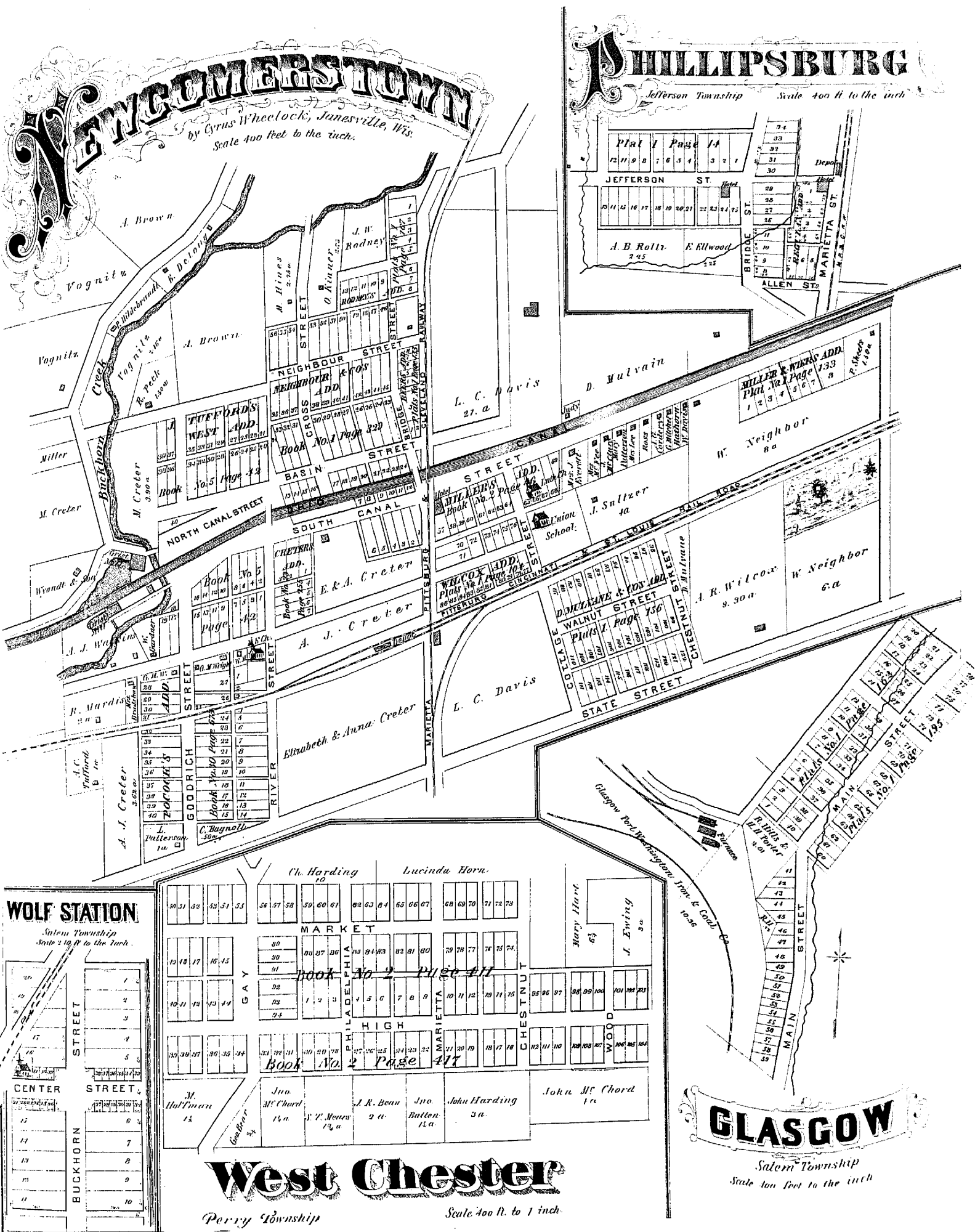
DENT & POWLESON'S HARDWARE STORE.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL HARDWARE.
NEWCOMERSTOWN, OHIO.



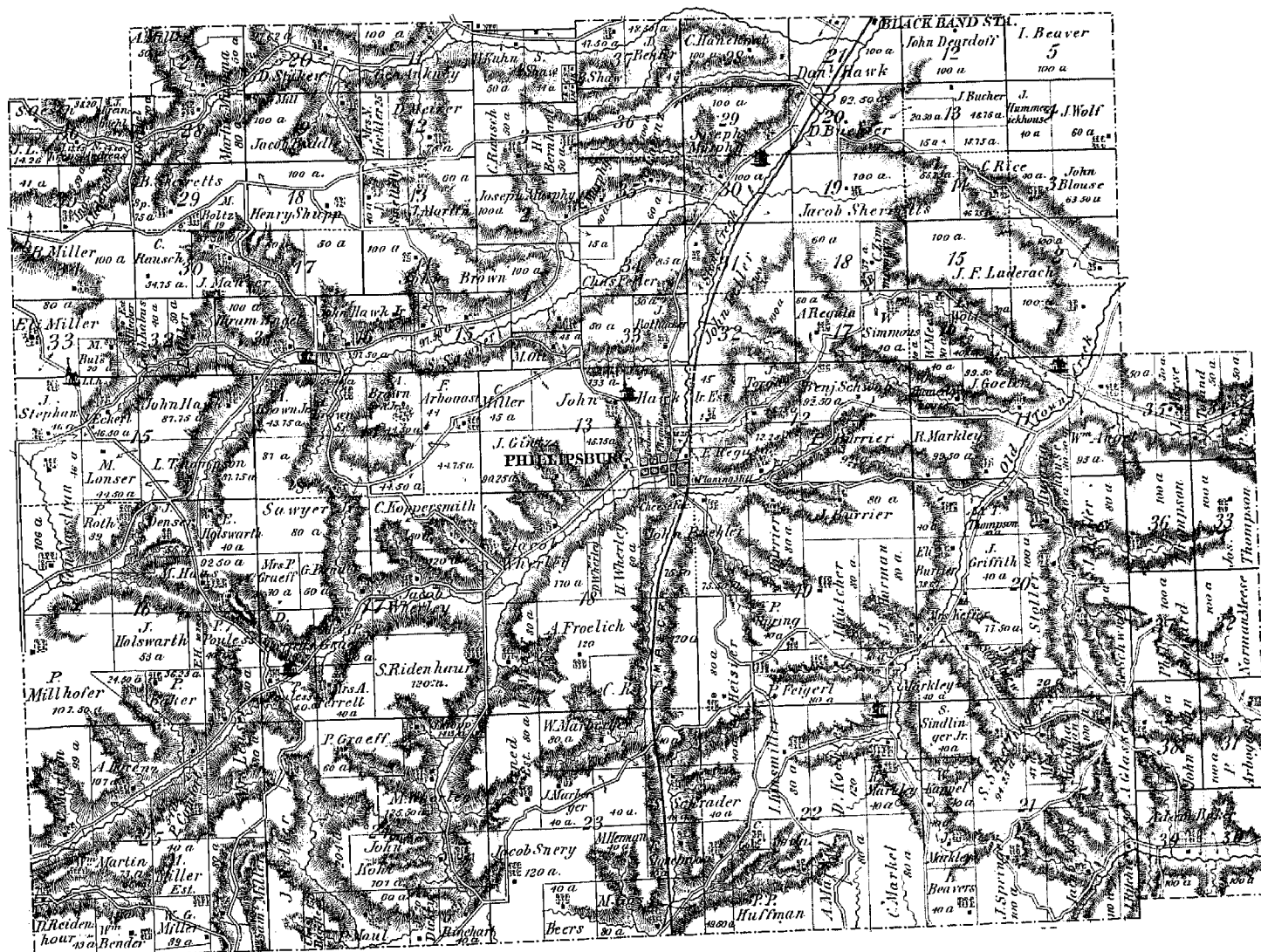
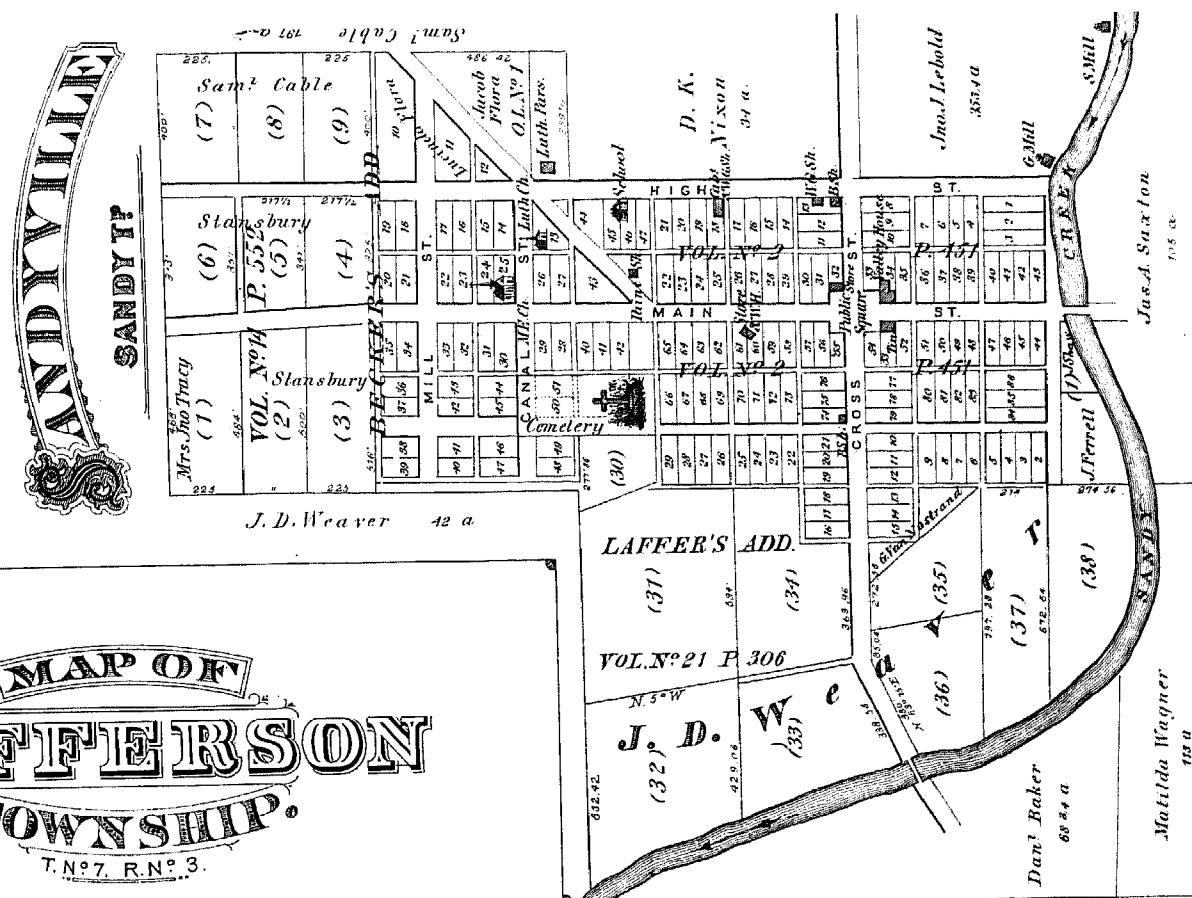
EUREKA PLANING & SAW MILL.
BERINGER, LESLIE & CO., PROP.
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER,
SHINGLES, LATH, WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES, STORE FRONTS & TURNING,
SCROLL SAWING, STAIR BUILDERS & JOINERS.
NEWCOMERSTOWN, OHIO.

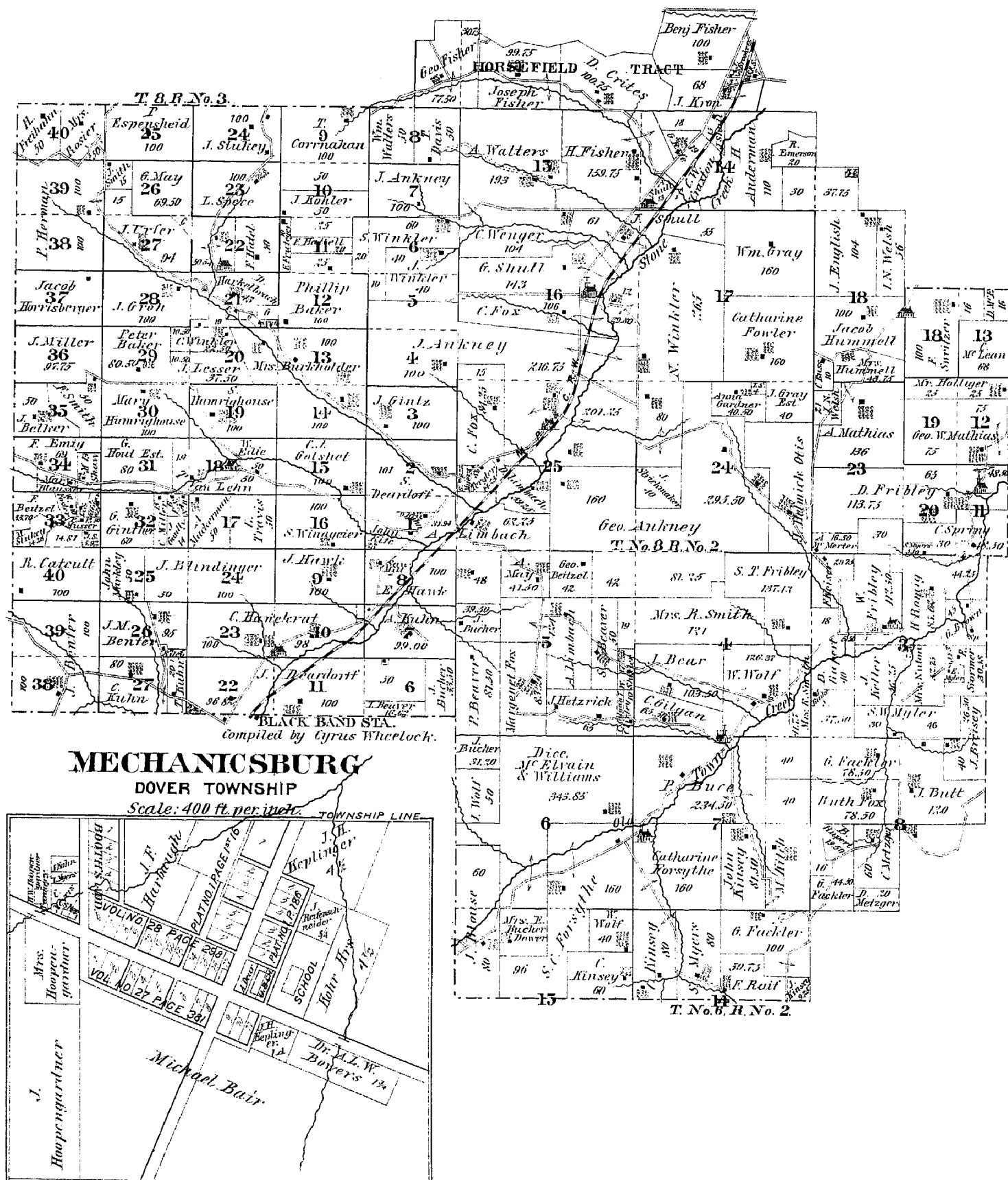
MAP OF AUBURN TOWNSHIP



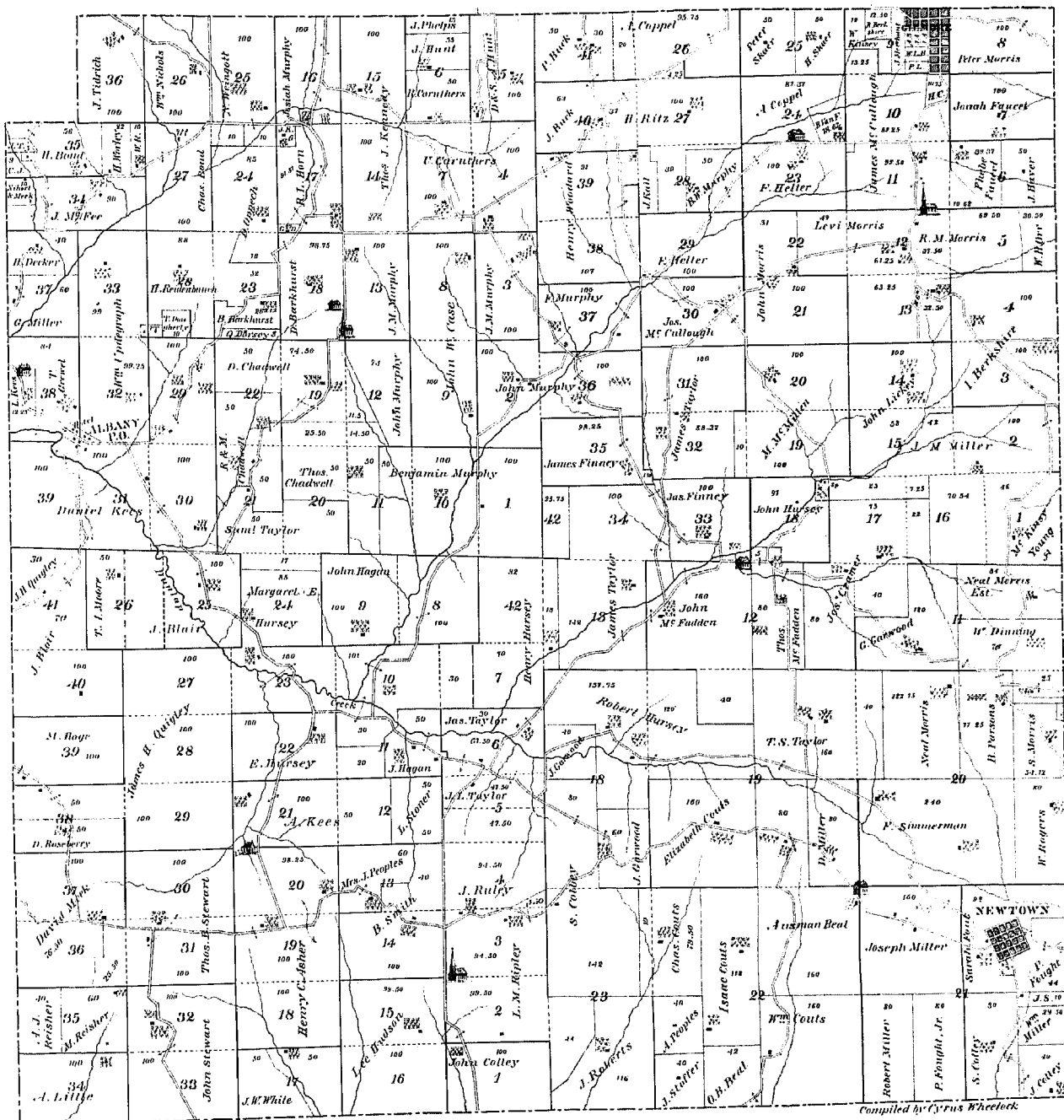


[illegible]





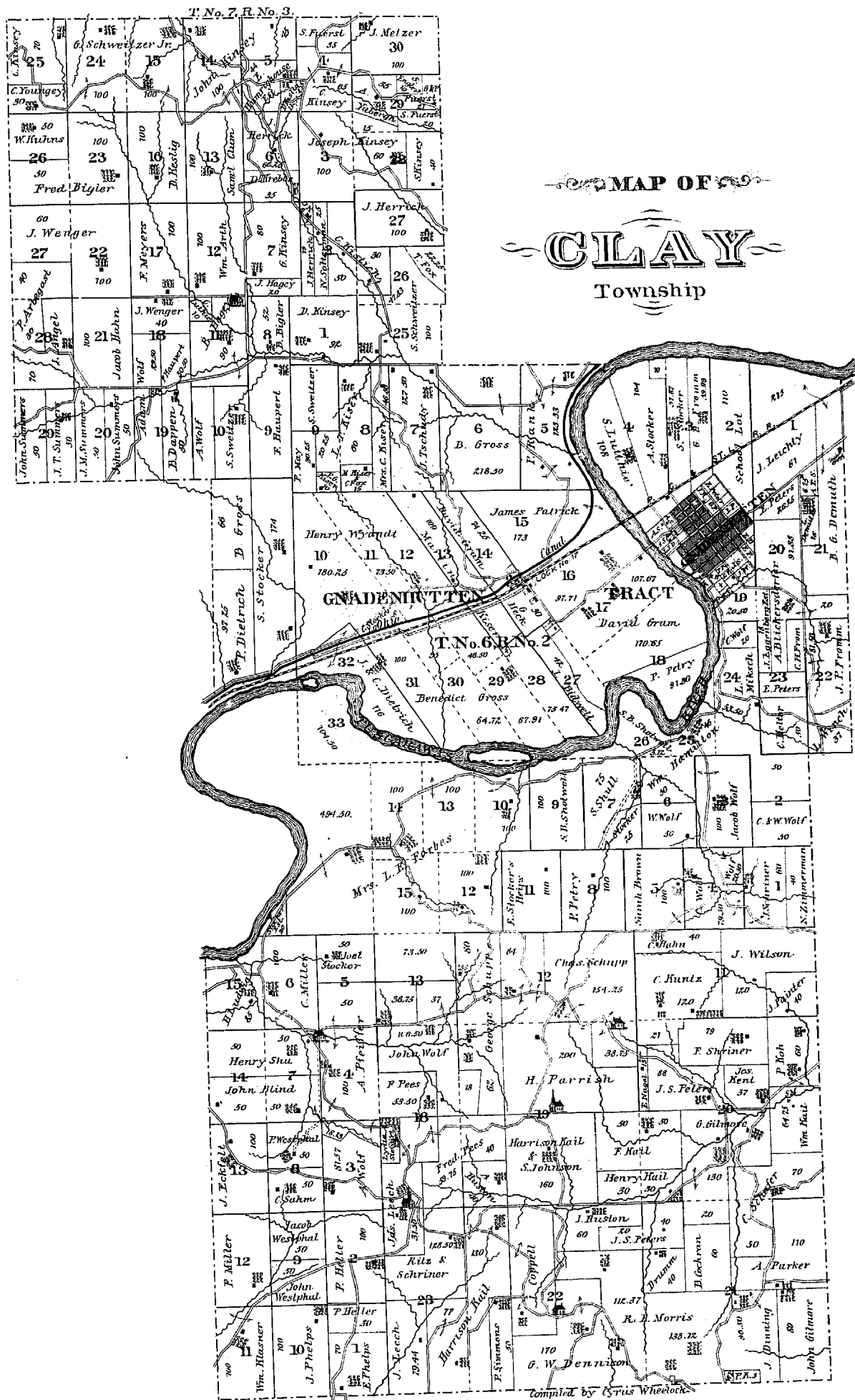
MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
T. N. 5. R. N. 2.



MAP OF
RUSH
TOWNSHIP

T. 13 R. 1

T. N. 6. N. R. N. 1. W.

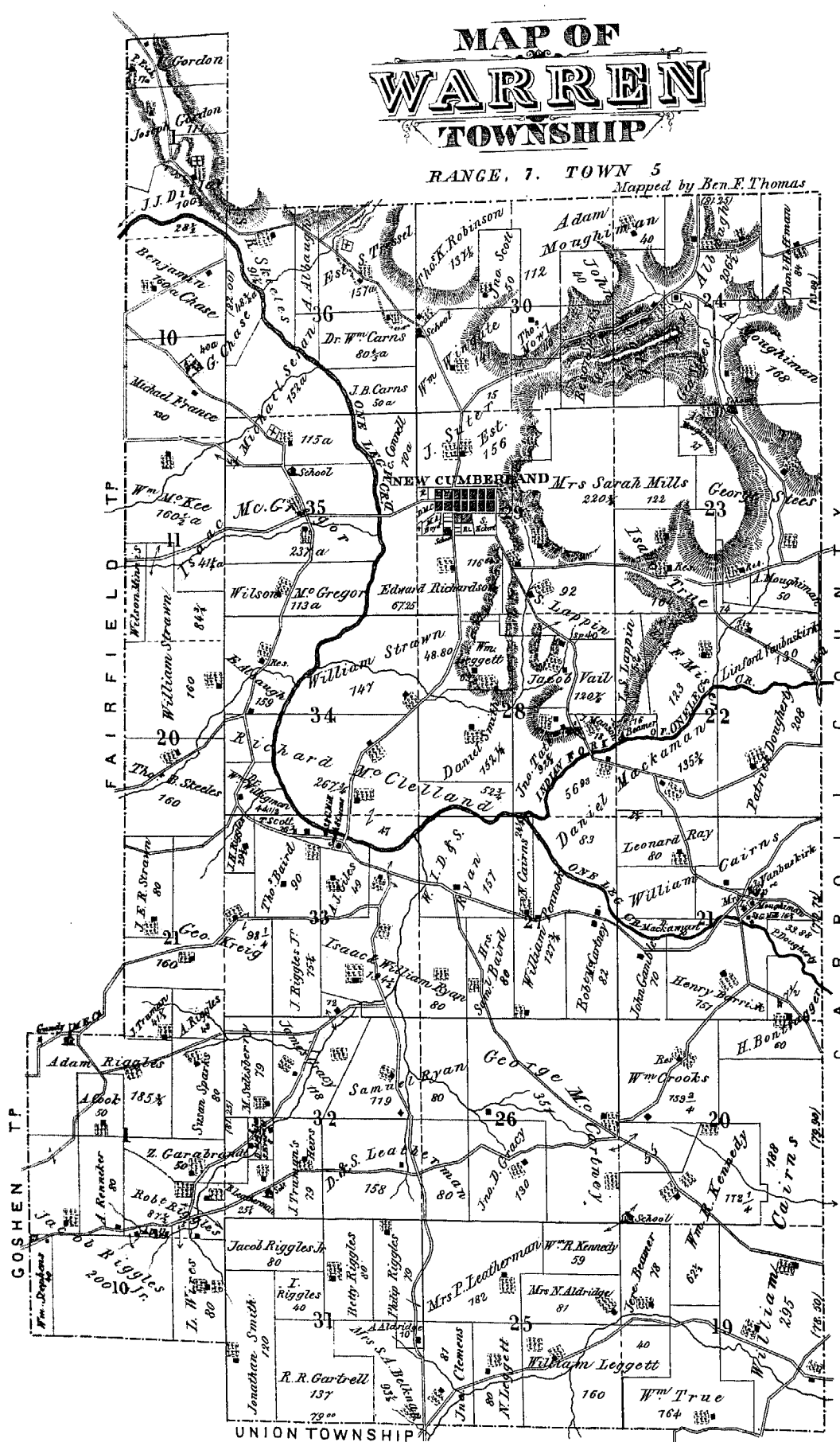


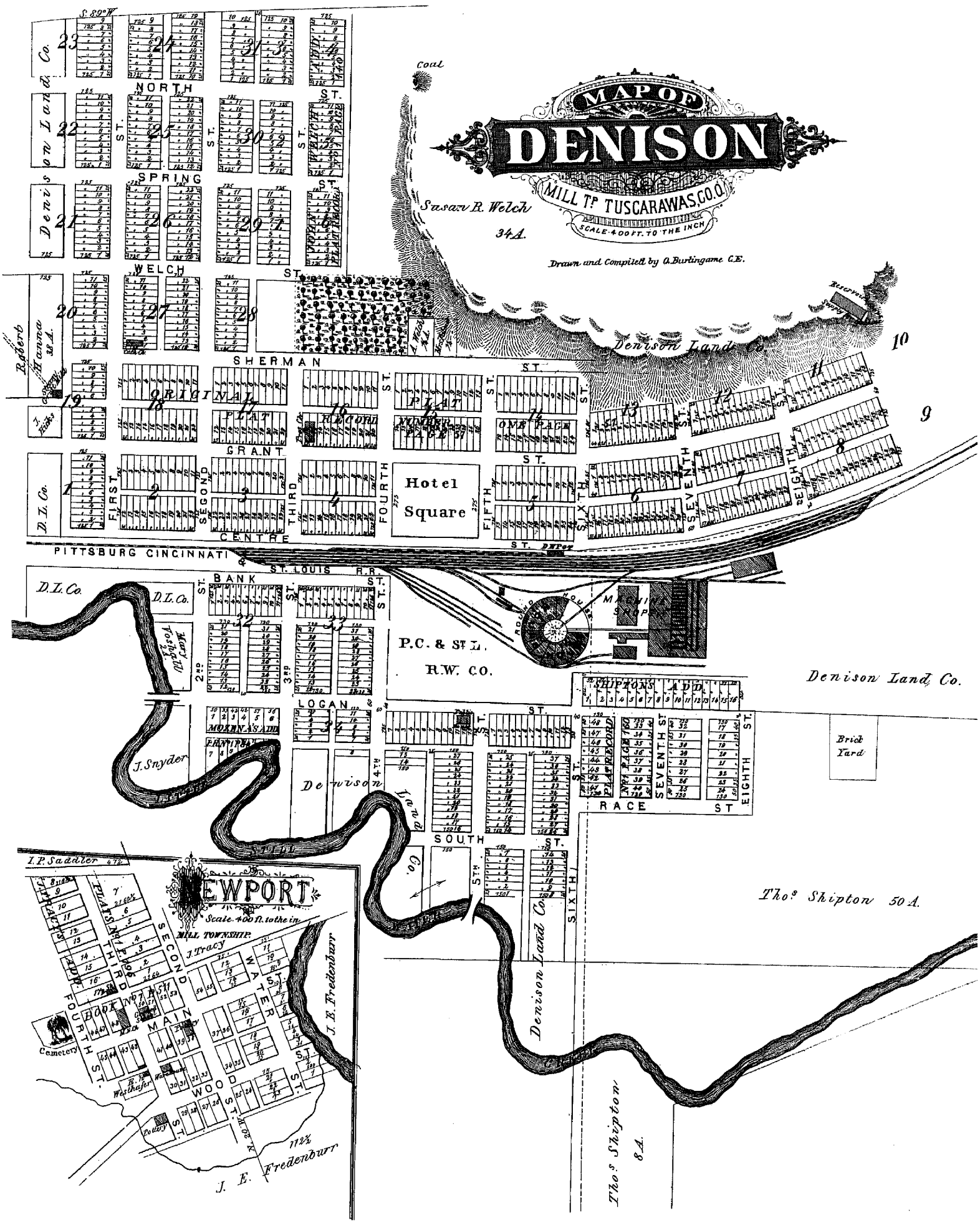
Scale 400 feet to the inch.

Scale 400 feet per inch

Scat. 4-27-82

Mapped by Ben. F. Thomas





BUSINESS DIRECTORIES
OF THE
CITIES AND VILLAGES OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY,
GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Arn, John.....	Dealer in boots and shoes.....	E. High St.....	1852	Switzerland.	Kinsey, G. W.....	Dealer in stoves and tinware.....	S. Broadway.....	1844	Ohio.
Anman, N.....	Teaming and dealer in horses.....	Ray St.....	1864	Pennsylvania.	Kaderly, N.....	General merchandise.....	S. Broadway.....	1848	Switzerland.
Albaugh, J. W.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	W. Fair St.....	1844	Ohio.	Lappin, Sylvester.....	Architect & superint'dent Buckeye Planing Mills	East Avenue.....	1828	Ohio.
Ashbaugh, Solomon	County Auditor.....	".....	1841	"	Langhead, J. D.....	Attorney-at-law.....	".....	1846	Illinois.
Army, J. R.....	Plain and ornamental plasterer.....	W. Broadway.....	1853	Virginia.	Loutzenheiser, J. D.	Dir. in drugs, medicines, toilet & fancy articles,	S. Broadway.....	1867	Ohio.
Booth, J. H.....	Attorney-at-law and surveyor.....	W. High St.....	1840	"	Loutzenheiser, M.....	[paints, oils, & brushes, also pure liquors.	".....	1833	Pennsylvania.
Bates, Albert.....	Banker..... [fuchments, needles, oil, etc	".....	1838	Connecticut.	Mitchener, C. H.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Fair St.....	1833	"
Baltzly, E. & R.....	Gen'l sewing machine agency & repair office, at	E. High St.....	1848	Ohio.	Moore, Thos.....	Retired.....	E. High St.....	1835	"
Berry, John.....	Dealer in dry goods and notions.....	W. High St.....	1832	Germany.	Meyer, John.....	Saddler and harness maker.....	".....	1851	Germany.
Bippus, A.....	General merchandise.....	Water St.....	1849	"	Miller, Jacob.....	Dealer in groceries and provisions.....	Fair St.....	1855	"
Bigler, F. R.....	Tanner and currier.....	".....	1845	Switzerland.	Moore, Alex.....	Dealer in drugs, books, stationery, & wall paper	S. Broadway.....	1832	Ohio.
Blickensderfer, S. P.	Farmer, real estate, and mining.....	Broadway.....	1813	Ohio.	Mathias, J. B.....	Dealer in dry goods and notions.....	Fair St.....	1834	"
Burnhill, J. H.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Ray St.....	1851	"	Miller, F. C.....	Drugs, books, and stationery.....	W. Fair St.....	1847	Pennsylvania.
Buell, E. P.....	Physician and surgeon.....	N. Broadway.....	1850	Vermont.	Mathews, Elliott &	Editors of Ohio Democrat.....	E. High St.....[Org.	1870	Ohio.
Campbell, Geo. E.....	Physician.....	Front St.....	1847	Ireland.	Mellvaine, J. L.....	Editor of Advocate.....	W. High St.....	1850	Pennsylvania.
Cusler, J. M.....	Dealer in dry goods and notions.....	East Avenue.....	1855	"	Murphy, J.....	County Treasurer.....	Broadway.....	1839	Ohio.
Collins, Lewis.....	Dealer in dry goods and notions.....	Front St.....	1847	Ireland.	Neely, A. L.....	Attorney-at-law.....	".....	1852	"
Campbell, Wm.....	Boot and shoe maker.....	S. Broadway.....	1824	Ohio.	Otis, J. D.....	Physician and surgeon.....	N. Broadway.....	1862	"
Criswell, W. H.....	Ex-County Treasurer.....	Broadway.....	1835	Pennsylvania.	Patrick, Jas.....	Retired.....	Broadway.....	1818	Ireland.
English, John.....	Agricultural machine shop.....	W. High St.....	1845	Ohio.	Price, R.....	County Sheriff.....	W. Fair St.....	1834	Ohio.
Ellis, Geo. W.....	Janitor at fire department.....	Public Square.....	1852	Ohio.	Robb, W. L.....	Justice of the Peace, life & fire insurance agent	E. High St.....	1852	Pennsylvania.
Fleck, P. E.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Water St.....	1830	"	Richardson, W. W.....	Dentist.....	Broadway.....	1858	New York.
Feghtling, Philip.....	Carpenter and joiner.....	High St.....	1851	Switzerland.	Richards, J. A. D.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Fair St.....	1853	Massachusetts.
Groff, Frederick.....	Groceries and provisions.....	Broadway.....	1837	Ohio.	Sharp, Wm.....	Machinist.....	E. High St.....	1826	Ohio.
Harvey, C. B.....	Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.....	S. Broadway.....	1839	Pennsylvania.	Sargeant, J. W.....	Woolen manufacturer.....	S. W. Cor. Pub. Sq.	1870	New York.
Inover, O. H.....	Deputy Surveyor.....	West & High Sts.....	1832	New Jersey.	Sharp, H. C.....	Dealer in cigars and tobacco.....	W. Fair St.....	1838	Ohio.
Hay, Robert.....	Saddler and harness maker.....	Fair St.....	1851	Ohio.	Schweitzer, H. V.....	Dealer in dry goods and notions.....	East Avenue.....	1842	"
Hull, J. S.....	Postmaster.....	Fifth St.....	1830	Pennsylvania.	Stiller, John.....	Plain and ornamental plasterer.....	N. Broadway.....	1831	"
Hance, J. C.....	Attorney-at-law.....	High St.....	1836	Germany.	Taylor, O. P.....	Attorney-at-law and dealer in furniture.....	Front & Fifth Sts.....	1832	"
Hoover, J. E.....	Attorney and insurance agent.....	W. High St.....	1849	Ohio.	Williams, J.....	Dentist.....	E. High St.....	1836	"
Houpt, Chas.....	Manufacturer of carriages, spring wagons, etc.	N. Broadway.....	1847	Switzerland.	Winch, W. B.....	Dealer in groceries and provisions.....	Broadway.....[Org.	1858	"
Heinz, Jacob.....	Dealer in boots and shoes.....	E. High St.....	1827	Ohio.	Winegar, J. & R. A.....	Hats, caps, trunks, & valises, clothing & gents'	".....	1869	"
Jameson, W.....	Dealer in watches, clocks, and jewelry.....	S. W. Cor. Pub. Sq.	1874	"	Walters & Minig.....	Editors of the Buckeye..... [furnishing goods.	".....	1849	"
Joss, J. O.....	Restaurant.....	East Avenue.....	1888	Pennsylvania.	Walton, W. H.....	Dealer in dry goods and notions.....	High St.....	1818	"
Kinzy, Frederick.....	Mayor and dealer in real estate.....	".....	1888	"	Warner, Joseph.....	Book-keeper, Buckeye Company.....	Fair St.....	1849	Germany.
Korn, Daniel.....	News dealers and fancy goods.....	".....	1888	"	Zelner, Louis.....	Dealer in stoves and tinware.....	".....	1849	Germany.
Keller & Friley.....	Cashier Citizens' National Bank.....	".....	1888	"					

UHRICHSVILLE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Adams, S. H.....	Dealer in hardware and builders' materials.....	Third St.....	1863	Maryland.	Hilton, L. W.....	Carpenter.....	Out-lot No. 4.....	1826	Ohio.
Adrian, R. C.....	Blacksmith.....	".....	1860	Ohio.	Judy, C. W.....	Dealer in groceries and provisions.....	Third St.....	1849	"
Akers, J. W.....	Boot and shoe maker.....	".....	1860	"	Johnson, Geo.....	Banker.....	Water St.....	1827	Connecticut.
Andreas, S. W.....	Coal operator.....	".....	1825	Maine.	Johnson, William.....	Attorney-at-law.....	".....	1871	Ohio.
Bovey, W. A.....	Druggist.....	Third & Main Sts.....	1857	Ohio.	Kesner, Wm. V.....	Marble dealer.....	Water & Fourth Sts	1845	"
Burney, J. F.....	Proprietor of Burney House.....	Water St.....	1873	Ohio.	Koellitz, F. F.....	Dealer in stoves and tinware.....	Water St.....	1871	Germany.
Bradon, Geo. T.....	Tobaccoist.....	Water & Second Sts	1868	"	Kennedy, O. H.....	Stock dealer.....	Edge Field.....	1839	Ohio.
Bidwell, C. W.....	Stone cutter.....	Water St.....	1860	Virginia.	McCauley, F. W.....	Physician and surgeon.....	Third St.....	1844	Pennsylvania.
Burr, J. W.....	Insurance agent.....	Water St.....	1869	Ohio.	McKinley, J.....	Dentist and druggist.....	Water St.....	1864	Ohio.
Baldwin, J. A.....	Livery and feed stable.....	Main St.....	1848	"	McCollam, Wm.....	Furniture dealer and undertaker.....	Third & Water Sts.	1852	"
Barger, Alex.....	Attorney-at-law, Justice of the Peace, & farmer	".....	1870	"	Morehead, Joseph.....	Dir. in trunks, boots, shoes, leather, & findings.	Water St.....	1857	West Virginia.
Collier, E. S.....	Dealer in stoves and tinware.....	Water & Third Sts.	1835	Maryland.	Mazuric, J.....	Gentleman.....	Water & Third Sts.	1869	Ohio.
Chalfant, Dr.....	Retired physician.....	".....	1835	Pennsylvania.	Nevin, John.....	Machinist.....	Lot 5.....	1871	Ireland.
Crossan, James.....	Brick layer and stone cutter.....	".....	1865	Ohio.	Noland, J. J.....	Wild Blatter & Holliger.....	Main St.....	1865	Ohio.
Douthitt, F.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Water St.....	1873	"	Oliver, J. W.....	Painter.....	Water St.....	1841	Maryland.
Dempster, W. H.....	Proprietor United States House.....	Main & Third Sts.....	1838	"	Parrish, E. A.....	Mayor.....	".....	1869	Ohio.
Dawson, Geo. W.....	Lumber and real estate dealer.....	Water St.....	1874	Nova Scotia.	Pittenger & Camp-	Publishers of the Tuscarawas Chronicle.....	Third St.....	1866	Pennsylvania.
Dorman, W. H.....	Nurseryman.....	".....	1842	Ohio.	Porter, Wm. W.....	Retired farmer.....	Lot 20.....	1866	"
Friley, J. J.....	Groceries and provisions.....	First & Water Sts.....	1869	Germany.	Rifle, Wm. H.....	Carpenter.....	South St.....	1859	"
Fuhr, P.....	Baker and confectioner.....	Third St.....	1848	Ohio.	Rockwell, J. J.....	Superintendent of Public Schools.....	Water St.....	1849	Ohio.
Forster, Henry.....	Blacksmith.....	First & Dawson.....	1858	"	Smith, H. V.....	Saddler and harness maker.....	Third St.....	1865	North Carolina.
Floemerfeld, John.....	Eating house, L. S. and T. V. Railway.....	".....	1855	Germany.	Segnly, H.....	Wagon and carriage maker.....	".....	1850	Pennsylvania.
Gantzman, Chas.....	Jeweler.....	Water St.....	1841	Ohio.	Stewart, Andrew.....	Vineyard and coal dealer.....	Second & Main Sts.	1850	West Virginia.
Helwig, E. G.....	Dealer in real estate.....	".....	1858	"	Thompson, S. R.....	Physician and surgeon.....	Water St.....	1846	Ohio.
Herriek, M. J.....	Druggist.....	Centre St.....	1851	Pennsylvania.	Thompson, Wm. B.....	Attorney-at-law.....	City.....	1832	"
Hoover, John.....	Dry goods and general merchandise.....	Water St.....	1842	Switzerland.	Ulrich, Elias.....	Carpenter.....	Third St.....	1870	"
Holliger, D. J.....	Clothing, gents' furn. goods, hats, caps, & notions	".....	1830	Maryland.	Wilkins, Beriah.....	Banker.....	".....	1838	"
Hilton, G. W.....	Milling.....	".....	1860	Ohio.	Wilkins, J. C.....	Dealer in dry goods.....	Water St.....	1838	"
Haskins, M. V. B.....	Miller.....	".....	1860	"	West, T. C.....	" boots and shoes.....	First St.....	1855	Massachusetts.
Haskins, J. L.....	Grocery.....	".....	1804	Pennsylvania.	Williams, J. G.....	Tannery.....	".....	1855	Massachusetts.
Huston, Alex.....	Retired farmer.....	".....	1804	Pennsylvania.					

CANAL DOVER AND DOVER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Baker, P.....	Banker.....	Factory St.....	1816	Pennsylvania.	Keplinger, Jacob.....	Farmer..... (Post-office, Winfield)	Section 11.....	1831	Virginia.
Burkholder, Geo.....	Farmer..... (Post-office, Winfield)	Section 23.....	1808	"	Krantz, H. F.....	Dry goods, hats, caps, clothing, notions, etc.....	Factory St.....	1841	Ohio.
Burkholder, Mary.....	".....	" 23.....	1881	Virginia.	King, D.....	Proprietor of Iron City Hotel.....	Front St.....	1835	"
Cassbeer, David.....	Farmer..... (Post-office, Canal Dover)	" 2.....	1813	Ohio.	Lahn, T. H.....	Builder and farmer.....	".....	1844	Bavaria.
Croxton, S. W.....	Manager at blast furnace.....	Market St.....	1806	"	Minor, Wesley.....	Farmer.....	Canal St.....	1835	Virginia.
Deardorff, W. C.....	Salt manufacturing.....	Wooster St.....	1827	"	Mart, Jacob.....	Boots, shoes, and leather.....	Factory St.....	1806	Switzerland.
Deis, Philip.....	Stoves, tinware, and furniture.....	Factory St.....	1851	"	Neubold, D. W.....	Postmaster.....	Section 22.....	1824	"
Deardorff, J. S.....	Morehand tailor and clothing.....	".....	1818	"	Pershing, C. B.....	Farmer.....	Factory & Second.....	1848	"
Deardorff, E. A.....	"..... [moulding.	".....	1847	"	Rickseker, Julius.....	Dealer in fine jewelry.....	".....	1840	New York.
Deis, Andrew.....	Lumber dealer, & manfr. of doors, sash, blinds, &	Ohio Canal.....	1847	"	Robinson, J. J.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Section 3.....	1819	Ohio.
Deardorff, I. N.....	Dir. in & patents of improved stoves for smoke-	Wooster St.....	1821	"	Rinehart, Philip.....	Farmer and proprietor of coal mine.....	".....	1837	Maryland.
DoverReadingAsso.	Organized in 1874..... [houses.	".....	1874	"	Stockdale, Perry.....	Retired merchant and farmer.....	Township.....	1826	"
Elben, H.....	Physician and surgeon.....	Third St.....	1841	Germany.	Slinghoff, G. W.....	Dir. in watches, clocks, jewelry, & fancy goods.	Factory St.....	1866	Germany.
Exline, J. W.....	".....	Factory St.....	1824	Ohio.	Schaefer, J. P.....	Mayor, and retired merchant.....	Second St.....	1847	Ohio.
Fertig, Samuel.....	Groceries & provisions, & collector Ohio Canal.	".....	1865	Pennsylvania.	Selden, Robert.....	Physician and surgeon.....	Factory St.....	1843	Maryland.
Hardesty, W. A.....	Flouring mill.....	Canal St.....	1806	Ohio.	Shoeler, C.....	Livery, sale, and boarding stable.....	Canal St.....	1849	Germany.
Hardesty, A. H.....	".....	Second St.....	1808	Pennsylvania.	Wagner, J. A.....	Farmer and dealer in agricultural implements.	".....	1855	"
Hostettler, J. A.....	Attorney-at-law.....	Factory St.....	1824	Germany.	Wence, Frederick.....	Manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds.....	Factory St.....	1862	"
Holmreich, H. P.....	General merchant.....	Third St.....	1866	Maryland.	Wence, V.....	City Marshal and carpenter and joiner.....	".....	1837	Prussia.
Jurgens, J. J.....	Teacher and organist..... (Winfield).	".....	1844	Ohio.	Wilhelm, A.....	Proprietor iron ore and coal mines, and farmer.	".....	1872	Ohio.
Keplinger, J. S.....	Farmer.....	Section 18.....	1842	"	Watson, R. E.....	Editor and proprietor of Iron Valley Reporter.....	".....	1872	Ohio.
Keplinger, W. H.....	" & dir. in gens'l merchandise (Post-office,	".....	1842	"					

TOWNSHIP PERSONALS AND DIRECTORIES
OF
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY,
GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Adams, W. H.	Wooster St.	1874	Ohio	Strasburg	Stoves and tinware.	Patterson, James		1834		Strasburg	Farmer.
Barker, John	Section 23	1837	"	"	Farmer.	Potschner, W. P.	Wooster St.	1869	Ohio	"	Shoemaker.
Blaser, J. G.	Wooster St.	1870	Germany	"	" and carpenter.	Rearick, Jacob	"	1866	Pennsylvania	"	Eagle Hotel and boarding house.
Benfer, E. R.	"	1834	Ohio	"	" and minister.	Rearick, Julia A.	"	1810	"	"	"
Benfer, Caroline	"	1837	"	"	"	Schneider, John	"	1852	Germany	"	Dry goods, groce's, queenswa'e, boots, shoes, ready-made clothing, etc.
Detar, Benjamin	"	1852	Pennsylvania	Winfield	"	Smith, J. L.	"	1869	Ohio	"	Physician and surgeon.
Fulk, John	"	1817	"	Strasburg	"	Schneider, Jacob	"	1821	Germany	"	Farmer.
Forney, John	"	1811	Ohio	"	"	Schneider, Elizabeth	"	1821	"	"	"
Forney, Mary T.	"	1816	Maryland	"	"	Sherman, Daniel	"	1866	New York	"	Pastor United Church for 35 years.
Forney, George	"	1825	Ohio	"	" and carpenter.	Sherman, Elizabeth	"	1866	Ohio	"	"
Gavry, Philip A.	Main St.	1869	"	"	Justice of Peace, Postmaster, dry goods, drugs, and medicines.	Stitz, Mary	"	1848	Germany	"	Farmer and mason.
Hartline, Frederick	"	1823	"	"	Farmer, grist and saw mill.	Stout, George W.	"	1832	Ohio	"	Warehouse and grain dealer.
Huestler, G. A.	"	1854	Pennsylvania	Dundee	"	Shutt, Daniel	"	1835	Maryland	"	Farmer.
Huestler, Sarah	"	1842	Ohio	"	"	Shutt, Mary	"	1835	Ohio	"	"
Hoopengartner, J.	"	1813	Pennsylvania	Winfield	"	Woodling, Amos	"	1866	Pennsylvania	Bench City	Civil engineer, Justice of Peace, & [Farmer.
Hass, J. H.	"	1842	Ohio	Strasburg	" and railroad agent.	Woodling, Elizabeth	"	1832	Ohio	"	"
Hass, George	Wooster St.	1840	Germany	"	Mining and farming.	Woodling, Bernard	"	1833	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Hass, Henry	"	1839	Ohio	"	Boot and shoe maker.	Woodling, Anna E.	"	1839	Ohio	"	"
Hass, Mary	"	1840	"	"	"	Zutman, Frederick	"	1853	Germany	Strasburg	"
Kline, Isaac	"	1829	"	Winfield	Farmer.	Zutavern, C. J.	"	1847	Ohio	"	" and school teacher.
Kline, Susan	"	1834	"	"	"	Zutavern, Anna M.	"	1872	"	"	"
Knappenberger, D.	"	1823	"	Strasburg	"						
Knappenberger, E.	"	1837	"	"	"						

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ar, Andrew	Lot 14	1840	Ohio	Bench City	Farmer.	Linn, Robt.	Lot 20	1847	Ireland	Barr's Mills	Farmer.
Ax, Isaac	" 10	1841	"	"	"	Leghly, Corn E.	" 8	1861	Ohio	Dundee	Teacher.
Benfer, J. H.	" 25	1839	"	"	" and Justice of the Peace.	Lantzer, Christian	" 9	1850	Germany	"	Farmer.
Burrell, Richard	" 3	1815	"	"	"	Lantzer, Valentine	" 9	1850	"	"	"
Burrell, J. L.	" 4	1843	"	"	"	Lehner, Casper	" 3	1842	"	"	"
Cotton, R.	" 12	1851	"	"	"	Maybaugh, Chris	" 4	1844	"	"	"
Feller, Christian	" 10	1855	Switzerland	"	"	Mayforth, F.	" 5	1856	Ohio	Winesburg	" and stock grower.
Flack, Peter	" 18	1811	Pennsylvania	"	"	Mohr, Adam	" 11	1842	Germany	Bench City	Blacksmith and farmer.
Gocher, John	" 16	1874	Germany	Barr's Mills	"	Maybaugh, Daniel	" 4	1844	Ohio	Dundee	Farmer.
Gros, Henry	" 5	1840	"	Waynesburg	" and carpenter.	Otis, R. P.	" 18	1831	"	Winfield	" [in War of 1812
Hachtel, Wm.	" 5	1854	"	Dundee	"	Petermann, Henry	" 17	1816	Pennsylvania	Dundee	" Served under Gen. Harrison
Henderson, Wm.	Village	1827	Ohio	"	"	Price, Francis	Section 23	1824	Ohio	Winfield	Farmer and stock dealer.
Johnson, Amos	Lot 5	1820	Pennsylvania	"	"	Price, Sophia	" 28	1824	"	"	"
Johnson, John	" 20	1828	Ohio	"	"	Reese, D.	" 16	1855	"	Dundee	"
Jones, Caleb	" 13	1857	"	"	"	Reese, John	" 18	1852	"	Dundee	"
Jones, R. J.	" 15	1857	"	"	" and stock dealer.	Reed, Jacob	Lot 8	1818	Pennsylvania	Dundee	"
Jones, Edward	" 15	1857	"	"	"	Smiley, Lafayette	" 20	1827	Ohio	"	Farmer, dairyman, & stock raiser.
Johnson, Ezra	" 19	1833	"	"	"	Seigrist, Ulrich	" 23	1834	Germany	"	"
Jennings, Wm.	" 8	1848	"	"	" and Justice of the Peace.	Smith, J. E.	" 4	1846	Ohio	Bench City	" and lumber dealer.
Koehler, Conrad	Section 14	1848	Germany	"	Teacher.	Stough, Josiah	Section 22	1852	Pennsylvania	Barr's Mills	"
Kohn, Michael J.	Section 14	1812	Maryland	"	Notary Public.	Witwer, Rudolph	Village	1850	Switzerland	Dundee	Carpenter.
Kanagy, J. P.	Village	1855	Switzerland	"	Boot and shoe maker.	Wetter, John	Lot 11	1850	Germany	"	Farmer.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Alter, Cyrus		1840	Ohio	New Philada	Farmer and stock raiser.	Keller, J. E.	District 9	1841	Ohio	New Philada	Farmer and carpenter.
Albert, O. P.		1832	"	"	Coal miner.	Kapizky, R.	"	1866	Bavaria	"	" and brewer.
Burgain, A. L.		1843	Switzerland	"	Farmer.	Meredith, Roland	" 9	1830	Ohio	"	Farming and mining.
Brown, A.		1832	New York	"	"	Meredith, Wm.	" 9	1829	Wales	"	"
Breland, Wm.		1862	Ohio	"	"	Messe, Alex.	"	1840	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer and carpenter.
Browning, Samuel		1820	"	"	" and carpenter.	Newton, W. L.	" 7	1848	Ohio	"	Farming and mining.
Callahan, Patrick		1837	New York	"	" and thrasher.	Notiskar, Wm.	" 9	1834	"	"	"
Daest, Jacob		1832	Ohio	"	Farming and bouting.	Riker, George	"	1839	New York	"	Farmer.
Frey, John		1848	Switzerland	"	Farmer and mining.	Reidenbach, W. F.	"	1837	Switzerland	"	"
Glass, L. B.		1842	Ohio	"	"	Thompson, J.	" 9	1848	Pennsylvania	"	" and brick maker.
Glass, Jennie		1871	"	"	"	Vinton, H. C.	"	1838	"	"	"
Glass, Jason		1844	"	"	"	Wills, Valentine	"	1835	"	"	"
Gray, W. B.	Lot 20	1814	Pennsylvania	"	" and carpenter.	Wallace, John	"	1830	Pennsylvania	"	" brick maker, and saw mill.
Hemel, Josiah		1825	Ohio	"	" and mining.	Wallace, Catherine	"	1856	New York	"	" and stock dealer.
Henny, Benedict		1848	Switzerland	"	" and carpenter.	Wallace, William	" 2	1837	Ohio	"	"
Helmick, I. J.	District 2	1831	Ohio	"	" and machinist.	Waltz, L.	" 3	1863	"	"	" and coal mine.
Jacobs, E. V.		1849	New York	"	carpenter and joiner.	Waddington, J. B.	"	1851	"	"	"

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Giantz, Henry	Section 11	1841	Ohio	Cadwallader	Farmer.	Lanning, J. M.	Lots 89 and 90	1842	Ohio	Cadwallader	Produce dealer.
Donahay, J. C.	Sections 23 and 24	1845	"	"	"	Lamb, S. L.	"	1852	"	"	"
Penlay, Adam	Section 8	1855	"	"	" and stock dealer.	McCoy, R. H.	Section 9	1828	Pennsylvania	"	Agent.
Galbraith, Chas.	" 14	1839	"	"	"	McGuey, John	Lot 3	1832	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Galbraith, John	" 14	1845	"	"	"	Perdue, William	Section 22	1837	"	"	Merchant.
Gulpin, John	" 22	1817	"	Peoli	"	Randall, Mrs. L. M.	"	1870	"	"	Farmer.
Hague, A. T.	" 2	1845	"	Cadwallader	Blacksmith.	Roberts, R. F.	Section 5	1835	"	Peoli	"
Hatfield, D. T.	" 2	1845	"	"	Farmer.	Titus, S. C.	" 22	1848	"	"	"
Hammel, James	" 21	1854	"	Gilmore	"	Vasbinder, James	" 11	1842	"	Cadwallader	" and stock dealer.
Longworth, C. S.	" 21	1852	"	Cadwallader	"	Wallace, John	Village	1863	"	"	Physician and surgeon.
Lindsay, L.	Lot 15	1865	"	"	" and stock dealer.	Watson, John	Section 10	1847	"	"	Farmer and carpenter.

MILL TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Birklin, G. H.	Fifth St.	1865	England	Dennison	Machinist.	Lamb, E. H.		1840	Ohio	Zear Station.	Farmer and carpenter.
Bukey, Joseph		1835	Virginia	Uhrichsville	Farmer.	Lytle, J. W.	Section 30.	1823	Pennsylvania	Uhrichsville.	" and ex-Sheriff.
Bukey, F. F.	Section 34.	1837	"	"	" fruit and stock grower.	McCullough, J. T.	Center St.	1848	Ohio	Dennison	Attorney-at-law.
Brock, Jess.	" 30.	1820	"	"	"	McCullough, Alex.		1840	Pennsylvania	Uhrichsville.	Farmer.
Benner, T. R.	Lot 15.	1836	Pennsylvania	"	Retired farmer.	McCormick, Thos.	Third St.	1806	Ireland	Dennison	Mayor.
Clark, D. M.		1860	Ohio	"	Farmer.	Owens, G. W.	"	1804	Ohio	"	City Billiard Hall.
Carmack, George	Section 36.	1837	Maryland	"	"	O'Donnell, Thomas	Section 35.	1813	"	Uhrichsville.	Farmer and stock raiser.
Crabtree, M.	" 27.	1832	Ohio	"	"	Porter, Milton	" 35.	1806	Pennsylvania	"	"
Dawson, J. B.	Lot 8.	1834	"	"	"	Ross, William	"	1814	Ohio or Va.	"	"
Fowler, J. B.	" 21.	1859	"	"	" and stock raiser.	Stone, W. A.	Fourth St.	1809	New York	Dennison	Foreman of Dennison shop.
Galbraith, R. G.	Center St.	1805	Ontario	Dennison	Boots, shoes, hats, caps, leather, & [trunks]	Scott, John	Lot 15.	1840	Ohio	Uhrichsville.	Farmer.
Gatchel, A.	Section 28.	1822	Pennsylvania	Uhrichsville.	Farmer.	Shantz, C. H.	"	1841	"	"	Tanner and farmer.
Gatchel, Frank	" 23.	1840	Ohio	"	"	Thompson, T. W.	Section 22.	1843	"	"	Farmer.
Guthrie, N.	" 21.	1855	"	"	"	Tracey, James	" 1.	1806	Virginia	"	"
Hover, A. H.	Post-Office Block.	"	Dennison	"	Asst. P. M., book store, and news	Uhrich, Joseph	Lot 4.	1827	Ohio	"	" and stock dealer.
Hunter, C. J.	Grant St.	1804	"	"	Presbyterian minister. [depot]	Weich, John	Village.	1826	New Jersey	Dennison	" retired.
Hoover, S. L.	Village	1860	"	"	Hoover eating-house and dining saloon.	Weich, Jr., John	Lot 5.	1832	Ohio	Uhrichsville.	"
Ingoldsbay, M. J.	Logan & Second Sts.	1871	"	"	Dlr. in groceries and provisions.	Weich, J. U.	"	1828	"	"	"
Kells, R.	Grand & Sixth Sts.	1865	"	"	Supt. P. O. & St. L. shops, Dennison.	Warfel, A. R.	Section 34	1835	"	"	"
Kelley, James	Lot 8.	1830	Pennsylvania	Uhrichsville.	Farmer.	Warfel, Benjamin	" 34.	1838	Pennsylvania	"	"
Kelley, George	" 8.	1830	"	"	"	Wallace, Isaac	" 23.	1832	Ohio	"	"
Latto, D. E.	" 21.	1848	Ohio	"	" and stock raiser.	Welch, William	" 29.	1825	"	"	"
Latto, Alexander		1831	Pennsylvania	"	"	Welch, Elizabeth	" 29.	1831	Pennsylvania	"	"
						Yagley, J. W.	Third St.	1874	Ohio	"	Attorney-at-law.

SANDY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Brothers, C. E.	High Street.	1873	Ohio	Mineral City	Physician, surgeon, druggist, and	Lebold, J. J.		1849	Ohio	Sandyville	Miller and farmer.
Cable, Benj.	Section 5.	1848	"	Sandyville	Farmer.	Laughlin, John	Lot 10.	1815	"	Min'l Point.	Farmer.
Cable, Chris.	" 7.	1833	Pennsylvania	"	" [dentist]	Lupher, T. C.	" 26.	1830	"	Sandyville	"
Dolvin, John	Lot 12.	1860	Ohio	Min'l Point.	"	Lewis, Wm.	" 11.	1844	"	Mineral City	"
Dolvin, S.	" 17.	1826	"	"	"	Lechner, Geo.	" 14.	1849	Pennsylvania	"	"
Davis, L. A.	Lots 48 and 49.	1887	England	Sandyville	Broom maker. [carpenter]	Murray, William	" 20.	1852	"	"	Mining superintendent.
Davis, W. L.	High Street.	1850	Ohio	Min'l Point.	Proprietor Continental Hotel, and	Morris, R. R.	Miner Street.	1873	Ohio	"	Superint't Holden's Brick Works.
Davis, Alfred	Lot 9.	1830	Pennsylvania	Mineral City	Postmaster, dry goods, and farmer.	McFarland, John	"	1826	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Eakin, John	" 8.	1857	Pennsylvania	Sandyville	Physician and farmer.	Myers, R. W.	Lot 38.	1839	Ohio	Sandyville	" and sheep grower.
Farber, J. J.	" 10.	1828	Ohio	Min'l Point.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Minnis, Wm.	Section 13.	1836	"	"	"
Fieckinger, S.	" 10.	1837	Pennsylvania	Sandyville	"	Meagher, Thos.	" 10.	1849	Indiana	Mineral City	"
Fieckinger, S.	" 10.	1837	Pennsylvania	Sandyville	"	Osborn, Richard	"	1869	England	"	Miner.
Fishley, E.	High Street.	1853	Germany	Mineral City	Groceries and clothing.	Scott, I. O.	Sandyville Road.	1834	Pennsylvania	"	Lumber dealer.
Fishley, G. H.	"	1853	"	"	"	Smith, Harrison	"	1840	Ohio	Sandyville	Farmer and teacher.
Gordon, A. W.	Lot 16.	1847	Ohio	Min'l Point.	Proprietor Mineral Hotel.	Sweeney, William	Section 4.	1810	"	"	"
Gordon, V.	" 8.	1847	"	"	Farmer.	Speaker, David	"	1840	Pennsylvania	"	"
Haverman, P.	Village.	1871	"	Sandyville	Wagon maker.	Spencer, S. D.	"	1828	Ohio	Mineral City	Stone quarry and houses for sale.
Holden, C. E.	Minor Street.	1865	Connecticut	Min'l Point.	Mining and manufacturer of fire-clay, fire-bricks, gas blocks and bricks, and miner and shipper Newberry coals.	Svank, John	Village.	1845	"	Sandyville	Cabinet maker and wagon shop.
Kugler, George	High Street.	1853	Ohio	Mineral City	Grocer.	Sattler, John	"	1830	"	Min'l Point.	Farmer.
Lesh, H. W.	Village.	1874	"	Bolivar	Teacher and dry goods clerk.	Sattler, William	Lot 10.	1839	"	"	"
						Tracy, W. M.	"	1842	"	Sandyville	Dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, notions, etc.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Blackwell, J. R. & T. H.	Section 20.	1829	Virginia	Still Water	Farmer, and boot and shoe maker.	Milliken, James	Section 18.	1829	Pennsylvania	Gnadenhut'n	Farmer and cabinet maker.
Campbell, Jas.	" 26.	1872	Ohio	"	Vineyard, carpenter and joiner.	Milliken, John S.	" 18.	1840	Ohio	"	" and carpenter.
Drum, Chas.	"	1804	"	Gnadenhut'n	Farmer.	Milliken, John	" 20.	1840	"	"	Cooper and farmer.
Figley, Joseph	Lot 9.	1832	"	Uhrichsville.	" and wool grower.	McCullough, F. H.	"	1809	"	Gilmore	Farmer.
Gilmore, N.	Section 25.	1830	"	Gilmore	"	Percey, W.	Newport.	1874	"	Uhrichsville	Pastor, Gnadenhut'n.
Gilmore, Jr., G.	" 25.	1841	"	Gilmore	"	Romig, J.	Section 32.	1843	"	"	General blacksmith and farmer.
Houk, Jacob	" 19.	1808	Ohio	Still Water	" grain and stock grower.	Ripley, H. R.	" 19.	1835	"	Rush	Farmer, grain and stock dealer.
Hiller, J. W.	" 19.	1850	Ohio	Still Water	"	Rankin, W. A.	" 18.	1837	"	"	County Commissioner.
Hill, J. S.	" 25.	1848	"	Still Water	General merchandise.	Rankin, T. B.	" 17.	1844	"	"	Dlr. in agricultural implements.
Johnson, Thomas	" 20.	1835	"	Rush	Farmer, grain and stock raiser.	Rankin, J. S.	" 23.	1856	"	Gnadenhut'n	Farmer.
Kennedy, J. H.	" 23.	1844	"	Gilmore	"	Rankin, Rachael W	" 10.	1834	"	Gilmore	Farmer and stock raiser.
Kennedy, A. R.	" 10.	1841	"	Gnadenhut'n	"	Schooley, D.	" 20.	1830	"	Still Water	" grain and stock raiser.
Kennedy, D. W.	" 12.	1832	Dist. of Colum.	"	"	Spout, J. S.	" 12.	1829	Pennsylvania	"	"
Linnard, John	"	1832	Ohio	Still Water	" and stock raiser.	Thappin, Simon	" 23.	1837	Ohio	"	" and shoe maker.
Latto, Thomas	" 20.	1844	"	Rush	" grain and stock raiser.	Vasbinder, P. N.	" 7.	1808	"	Uhrichsville.	" and stock raiser.
Latto, William	" 31.	1834	Pennsylvania	Rush	"	Wardell, M.	" 5.	1839	"	"	" grain and stock raiser.
Laughlin, Andrew	" 19.	1825	Ohio	"	"	Words, Chas.	" 32.	1842	Germany	"	"
Markee, M.	Lot 20.	1856	Maryland	Gnadenhut'n	"	West, W. S.	" 20.	1871	Ohio	Still Water	"

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Baldwin, W. L.	District 7.	1802	Vermont	Gilmore	Minister.	Johnson, J. M.	District 7.	1850	Ohio	Gilmore	Carpenter.
Berkshire, B. J.	" 7.	1847	Ohio	"	Farmer.	Lanning, Philip	Village.	1848	"	"	Merchant.
Berkshire, Israel	" 4.	1832	"	"	"	Miller, Joseph	District 1.	1834	"	Peoli	Farmer.
Blair, Jess.	Lot 26.	1832	"	Albany	"	Morris, Clifford	" 7.	1874	"	Gilmore	" and teacher.
Chadwell, D.	" 10.	1820	"	"	"	Murphy, T. J.	Lot 29.	1841	"	"	Mason
Cuse, Wm. E.	" 82.	1850	"	"	Merchant.	Murphy, Henson	" 18.	1849	"	Albany	Farmer.
Chadwell, T. T.	" 11.	1831	"	"	Justice of the Peace.	Murphy, J. Allen	" 1.	1855	"	Gilmore	County Surveyor.
Carruthers, Albert	" 4.	1845	"	Gilmore	Farmer.	Moore, S. M.	" 28.	1839	"	"	Teaching.
Cochran, J. H.	District 7.	1842	"	"	Teaching.	Parrish, P. R.	"	1854	"	"	Farmer.
Corey, D. T.	" 7.	1870	"	"	Saw & planing mill & boat maker.	Roberts, I.	District 5.	1862	Pennsylvania	N. Comerst'n	Farmer.
Fawcett, J. T.	" 7.	1860	"	"	Market gardening.	Schneider, A.	" 7.	1853	Germany	Gilmore	Carriage and wagon maker.
Font, Sarah L.	" 1.	1841	Pennsylvania	Peoli	Farmer.	Simmerman, Jacob	" 1.	1846	Ohio	Peoli	Blacksmith.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Andrus, John		1851	Switzerland	Ragersville	Farmer and stock raiser.	Peters, H. J.	Mill St.	1870	Pennsylvania	Ragersville	Physician and surgeon.
Cherryholmes, Jos.		1816	Ohio	"	"	Reiser, Samuel		1847	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Good, D. M.	Mill St.	1845	Pennsylvania	"	Hotel and general merchandise.	Schad, Frederick	Bedford Road.	1853	Wisconsin	"	Clergyman Reformed Church.
Garver, John W.		1853	Ohio	"	Farmer and drover.	Shaw, Wm.	Main St.	1806	"	"	General merchant.
Garver, Martin J.		1827	"	"	" and stock dealer.	Shepherd, Samuel	"	1820	Wisconsin	"	Farmer and dairyman.
Gerber, Frederick		1833	Switzerland	"	" and cheese maker.	Shank, Henry	"	1828	Pennsylvania	"	" and stock raiser.
Hupries, V. J.		1837	Ohio	"	School teacher and farmer.	Travis, Albert	"	1862	Ohio	"	"
Link, M. J.	Main St.	1859	"	"	General merchant.	Travis, Levi	Main St.	1872	Ohio	Black Band.	Farmer and iron ore works.
Ladarich, John		1855	Switzerland	"	Farmer and dairyman.	Wolf, Lewis	Section 6.	1842	"	"	Wagon and carriage maker.
Noff, Simon		1834	Ohio	"	Carpenter, joiner, and undertaker, proprietor of iron drive pump.	Zimmerman, Sam'l	"	"	"	"	"

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Burkey, John.....	Section 6.....	1851	Switzerland.....	Shanesville.....	Farmer.	Lehmer, Dorens.....	Section 3.....	1852	Ohio.....	Shanesville.....	Farming.
Bruner, D. G.....	" 4.....	1852	Pennsylvania.....	".....	"	Miller, H. J.....	Mill St.....	1840	".....	".....	Miller.
Baltzly, Daniel.....	" 13.....	1850	Ohio.....	".....	"	Orin, W.....	Main St.....	1845	".....	".....	Proprietor Shanesville Hotel.
Beyer, John.....	Mill St.....	1818	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Retired merchant.	Ream, B.....	".....	1825	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Retired merchant.
Bullman, George.....	".....	1843	Ohio.....	".....	Farmer.	Showalter, J. T.....	Mill St.....	1823	Ohio.....	".....	Woolen mill, foundry and machine shop.
Cratz & Son, J.....	".....	1838	Germany.....	".....	Grocers, dealers in produce and general merchandise.	Strans, P. H.....	".....	1871	Germany.....	".....	Grocer, saloon.
Doershuk, John.....	".....	1872	Ohio.....	".....	Bookbinder, job printer, & teacher.	Schott, M.....	".....	1859	".....	".....	Blacksmith.
Dorner, John.....	".....	1856	".....	".....	Teaching.	Smith, John.....	Main St.....	1865	Switzerland.....	".....	Surgeon.
Erwin, G. W.....	Main St.....	1847	".....	".....	Blacksmith.	Smiley, James.....	Lot 5.....	1811	Pennsylvania.....	Barr's Mills.....	Farmer.
Fisher, P.....	".....	1832	".....	".....	Woolen mill and farmer.	Smiley, Marshall.....	" 5.....	1838	Ohio.....	".....	"
Friedrich, George.....	Section 23.....	1835	Germany.....	".....	Farmer and vineyard.	Sliffo, J. H.....	Section 22.....	1881	".....	Shanesville.....	"
Goeler, H.....	Main St.....	1849	".....	".....	Dealer in dry goods and groceries.	Sliffo, David.....	" 2.....	1858	".....	".....	"
Graf, C.....	".....	1857	Switzerland.....	".....	Tanner.	Thomas, David.....	" 7.....	1828	".....	".....	"
Hachstetler, B. L.....	Section 10.....	1865	Ohio.....	".....	Farmer.	Wyss, C.....	" 7.....	1854	Switzerland.....	".....	"
Hachstetler, Isaac.....	" 10.....	1845	Pennsylvania.....	".....	"	Wyss, C. C.....	" 25.....	1884	".....	".....	"
Henderson, E. A.....	Main St.....	1872	Ohio.....	Barr's Mills.....	Clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, and notions.	Yoder, N. W.....	Main St.....	1870	Ohio.....	".....	Physician and surgeon.
Lehmer, George.....	Section 3.....	1854	".....	Shanesville.....	Teacher.	Yoder, Joseph.....	Section 23.....	1825	".....	".....	Farmer and stock raiser.
						Zalmer, J. G.....	Main St.....	1846	Germany.....	".....	Clergyman.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ayers, J. W.....	Section 25.....	1841	Ohio.....	N. Comer's n.....	Dry goods, clothing, and gents' furnishing goods.	Johnson, Nelson.....	Section 14.....	1859	Ohio.....	N. Comer's n.....	Farmer.
Buchanan, J. A.....	Canal Street.....	1873	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law, editor of Argus.	Knight, John.....	" 28.....	1825	".....	".....	Merchant and farmer.
Beers, A. M.....	Bridge & Main Sts.....	1858	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Groceries, boots and shoes, notions, books and stationery.	Langhena, J. N.....	Canal Street.....	1865	".....	".....	Farmer.
Brown, James.....	S. Canal Street.....	1842	Ohio.....	".....	Physician and surgeon.	Mulvain, David.....	Main Street.....	1804	".....	".....	Dr. in dry goods, Mulvain & Son.
Bicker, R.....	".....	1852	Prussia.....	".....	Dealer in furniture and undertaker.	McFadden, Wm.....	".....	1850	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Merchant tailor.
Bicker, D.....	".....	1852	".....	".....	"	Mardis, Sr., Sam'l.....	Section 25.....	1836	".....	".....	Farmer.
Booth, Daniel.....	Section 23.....	1849	Ohio.....	".....	Dry goods, boots, shoes, cigars, etc.	Mardis, Jr., Sam'l.....	" 25.....	1850	".....	".....	"
Crater, I. G.....	".....	".....	".....	".....	Dry goods, hard and tin-ware, proprietor Crater's Hall.	McCollum, Jas.....	" 17.....	1867	Ohio.....	".....	"
Cox, J. T.....	Railroad Street.....	1871	".....	".....	Cashier Tuscarawas Valley Bank.	Miskimen, Rachael.....	State Street.....	1869	New York.....	".....	"
Davis, L. C.....	".....	1842	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Farmer.	Nugent, R. H.....	N. Bridge Street.....	1846	Ohio.....	".....	Livery and sale stable.
Dent, W. S.....	Canal & Bridge Sts.....	1871	Ohio.....	".....	Hardware.	Patterson, R. T.....	".....	1870	".....	".....	Farmer.
Frush, W.....	Section 18.....	1866	".....	".....	Farmer.	Pilling, Jas.....	".....	1841	England.....	".....	Woolen mill and farmer.
Goudy, J. W. S.....	Main Street.....	1860	Virginia.....	".....	Physician and surgeon.	Powleson, O. C.....	".....	1869	Ohio.....	".....	Hardware.
Hoge, M.....	Section 20.....	1852	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Farmer.	Reed, William.....	".....	1842	".....	".....	Farmer.
Hogue, Geo. W.....	" 13.....	1843	Ohio.....	".....	"	Sheppard, Joseph.....	Section 23.....	1845	".....	".....	and stock dealer.
						Tufford, Jacob.....	".....	1816	New Jersey.....	".....	"
						Tufford, A. C.....	".....	1853	Ohio.....	".....	Carpenter.
						Williams, Wm.....	Canal & Bridge Sts.....	1872	".....	".....	Proprietor of hotel.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Armstrong, T. D.....	Public Square.....	1847	Ohio.....	Port Wash'n.....	General merchandise.	Ley, A.....	Public Square.....	1839	Ohio.....	Port Wash'n.....	Merchant tailor, and dealer in general merchandise.
Anderson, Wm.....	Main Street.....	1826	".....	".....	Furniture and undertaker.	Lang, C.....	".....	1852	Bavaria.....	".....	"
Benton, Geo.....	".....	1845	Pennsylvania.....	N. Comer's n.....	Builder, and manufacturer of sash, blinds, and doors.	McGill, J. D.....	".....	1874	Ohio.....	".....	Miller.
Bruner, R. J.....	Public Square.....	1854	Ohio.....	Port Wash'n.....	Salesman.	Nelson, D.....	Lot 19.....	1842	".....	".....	Retired physician.
Chapman, R. C.....	Section 24.....	1845	Pennsylvania.....	N. Comer's n.....	Physician and surgeon.	Norris, Jonathan.....	Sections 6 and 7.....	1829	".....	Hannsburg.....	Farmer.
Chapman, A. L.....	" 24.....	1849	Ohio.....	".....	Ag't Michigan Mutual Life Ins. Co.	Porter, H. H.....	Public Square.....	1848	".....	Port Wash'n.....	Attorney-at-law.
Cornet, L. A.....	Main Street.....	1848	Ohio.....	Port Wash'n.....	Druggist.	Roenbaugh, J. A.....	".....	1834	Bavaria.....	".....	Farmer, and owner of coal bank.
Dallas, M. C.....	".....	1834	Ohio.....	".....	Livery and boarding stable.	Ross, S.....	".....	1827	Ohio.....	".....	"
Dallas, Jas. A.....	Section 9.....	1834	".....	".....	Farmer.	Ross, B.....	Main & West Sts.....	1828	".....	".....	Proprietor hotel.
Glasgow, P't Wash- ington Coal & Iron Co.....	".....	1871	Glasgow.....	".....	[and coal mining.]	Schweitzer, D. W.....	".....	1849	".....	".....	Engineer.
Gaskill, Peter.....	" 18.....	1815	England.....	N. Comer's n.....	Manufacturers of iron and fire brick.	Schweitzer, E. E.....	Dennison & Grant.....	1842	".....	Dennison.....	Dry goods, groceries, boots & shoes.
Hill, Robert.....	Lots 7 and 8.....	1817	Ohio.....	Port Wash'n.....	Farmer, carpenter and joiner.	Weatherbee, Jas.....	Wood Street.....	1837	".....	Port Wash'n.....	Farmer.
Hill, Catherine.....	" 7 and 8.....	1845	".....	".....	"	Willour, Jonas.....	Salem Tract, Lot 9.....	1832	Pennsylvania.....	".....	"
Lyons, James.....	Section 8.....	1846	Pennsylvania.....	Hannsburg.....	"	Willour, Hiram.....	".....	1852	Ohio.....	".....	"
Leslie, C. R.....	Village.....	1859	".....	N. Comer's n.....	[doors, and blinds.]	Yingling, R.....	St. Clairsville St.....	1839	".....	".....	Telegraph operator, ticket, freight, and express agent P. C. & St. L. R. R.
					Builder, and manufacturer of sash,						

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bigler, John T.....	Lot 5.....	1849	Switzerland.....	Lock 17.....	Farmer.	Luethi, Samuel.....	District 2.....	1838	Switzerland.....	Gnadenhut'n.....	Farmer.
Brown, Sarah.....	".....	1840	Ireland.....	Gnadenhut'n.....	Farming.	Meyer, Frederick.....	".....	1874	".....	Lock 17.....	"
Crashaw, Geo. C.....	".....	1863	England.....	".....	Saving.	Mohn, Reuben.....	Lots 30, 37, and 38.....	1860	Pennsylvania.....	Gnadenhut'n.....	Carpenter.
Dell, John H.....	Village.....	1854	Ohio.....	Lock 17.....	Miller.	Miksch, A. O.....	Out-lot 23.....	1864	".....	".....	"
Edgenberg, H. W.....	".....	1854	".....	Gnadenhut'n.....	Carpenter.	McDowell, James.....	" 14.....	1872	Ireland.....	Lock 17.....	Hotel and grocery.
Forbes, Mrs. L. E.....	Lots 6 & 7, & 14 to 21.....	1866	Virginia.....	Pt. Washin' n.....	Farming.	Morris, R. I.....	District 6.....	1846	".....	Gnadenhut'n.....	Esquire and farmer.
Fox, Gustavus.....	".....	1815	Pennsylvania.....	Gnadenhut'n.....	Gardener.	Peter, A.....	".....	1846	".....	".....	Farmer.
Gram, David.....	Lot 17.....	1808	".....	".....	Farmer and 'Squire.	Peter, W. O.....	".....	1846	".....	".....	Wagon maker and blacksmith.
Hamilton, W.....	District 2.....	1855	Ohio.....	".....	"	Peter, Edward.....	Lots 8 and 9.....	1815	".....	".....	Farmer.
Hagi, John.....	".....	1847	Switzerland.....	Lock 17.....	"	Stewart, J. T. H.....	District 3.....	1844	".....	Pt. Washin' n.....	Preaching and teaching.
Heck, Jr., Jacob.....	Lot 14.....	1872	Ohio.....	".....	Tinner.	Schweitzer, Samuel.....	Lock 17.....	1834	Switzerland.....	Lock 17.....	Farmer.
Henderson, W.....	" 14.....	1869	".....	".....	Merchant.	Wyandt, Henry.....	".....	1853	Pennsylvania.....	".....	"
Heck, Jacob.....	Village.....	1830	Germany.....	".....	Grocer.	Wunsch, John.....	Lots 34 and 35.....	1804	Maryland.....	Gnadenhut'n.....	Carpenter.
Heck, G. F.....	".....	1845	Ohio.....	".....	General store.	Wunsch, L. S.....	" 72 and 78.....	1855	Ohio.....	".....	Merchant.
Krebs, Daniel.....	District 4.....	1854	".....	".....	Farmer and teacher.	Wenger, Jacob.....	".....	1870	Switzerland.....	Lock 17.....	Farmer.
Krieg, George.....	" 4.....	1844	Germany.....	Cumberland.....	Miller.						

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ashton, G. W.....	Lot 15.....	1850	Ohio.....	Bolivar.....	Farmer.	Kline, Philip.....	Village.....	1849	Ohio.....	Bolivar.....	Proprietor of grist mill.
Becknap, C. S.....	Village.....	1859	".....	".....	Livery and feed stable.	Marks, A.....	".....	1834	".....	".....	Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.
Bead, J. F.....	".....	1868	".....	".....	Druggist.	Robinson, John.....	".....	1817	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Retired farmer.
Becknap, Joseph.....	Main St.....	1848	".....	".....	Livery & sale stable, veterinary sur- geon.	Shaeffer, E. P.....	".....	1852	Ohio.....	".....	General merchant.
Black, John.....	".....	1853	".....	".....	Farmer.	Shaeffer, Isaac.....	".....	1852	".....	".....	Infy. and dealer in boots & shoes.
Evans, J. H.....	Lot 5.....	1855	".....	".....	"	Swank, John.....	Lot 13.....	1831	".....	".....	Farmer.
Fisher, H. S.....	" 4.....	1825	".....	".....	"	Swank, Wesley.....	" 20.....	1846	".....	".....	"
Gibler, John.....	".....	1849	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.	Sharky, John.....	" 15.....	1826	".....	".....	"
Hildt, S. D.....	Village.....	1843	".....	".....	General merchant.	Tomer, Daniel.....	Lots 35 and 36.....	1820	".....	".....	"
Hawk, Jacob.....	".....	1851	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Grain and produce dealer.	Tomer, David.....	Section 16.....	1838	".....	".....	"
Huth, John A.....	Lot 3.....	1847	Ohio.....	".....	Stoves, tinware, and job work.	Willard, John.....	Village.....	1850	".....	".....	Hardware, stoves and tinware.
Hawk, Peter.....	" 36.....	1829	".....	".....	Farmer.	Zeizer, Conrad.....	Section 18.....	1816	Germany.....	".....	Fire insurance agent.
Kline, Daniel.....	Village.....	1855	".....	".....	Proprietor of grist mill.	Zoar Society.....	".....	1817	".....	Zoar.....	Manufacturing and agriculture.
Kline, D. C.....	".....	1813	".....	".....	Carpenter and joiner, farmer.	Zutavern, J. C.....	" 14.....	1819	".....	Bolivar.....	Farmer.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Blatter, John.....	Village.....	1840	Ohio.....	Tuscarawas.....	General merchandise.	Rolli, Benedict.....	Village.....	1851	Switzerland.....	Tuscarawas.....	Butcher and grocer.
Eckman, Hiram.....	".....	1832	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.	Russell, E. S.....	".....	1878	Ohio.....	".....	Physician and surgeon.
Kniskely, H. J.....	".....	1812	".....	".....	Capitalist.	Romig, Jno.....	".....	1808	".....	".....	Farmer.
Knaus, Samuel.....	".....	1805	".....	".....	Farmer.	Roth, Rufus.....	".....	1816	".....	".....	".....
Knaus, Mary M.....	".....	1820	".....	".....	"..... and stock raiser.	Romig, Edward.....	".....	1803	Pennsylvania.....	".....	".....
Knaus, John.....	".....	1819	".....	".....	".....	Roth, Christian.....	".....	1838	".....	Gnadenhüt'n.....	".....
Kinsey, John.....	".....	1833	Switzerland.....	".....	".....	Simmons, I. L.....	".....	1833	Ohio.....	Tuscarawas.....	General merchandise.
Liehty, Christian.....	".....	1833	Germany.....	".....	".....	Senft, Ernest.....	".....	1848	Germany.....	".....	Furniture dealer and undertaker.
Minnich, C. P.....	".....	1831	Ohio.....	".....	Dry goods, groceries, and merchan- [disc.	Shoemaker, John.....	".....	1848	".....	".....	Farmer.
Myer, A. T.....	".....	1861	".....	".....	Boot and shoe maker.	Van Lehn, Benj.....	".....	1812	Pennsylvania.....	".....	".....
Osward, John.....	".....	1818	Switzerland.....	".....	Farmer.	Van Lehn, Henry.....	".....	1821	Ohio.....	".....	"..... and coal operator.
Roth, Rufus.....	".....	1835	".....	".....	"..... and stone cutter.	Walton, Josiah.....	".....	1811	".....	".....	".....
Romig, L. E.....	".....	1850	".....	Gnadenhüt'n.....	".....						
Rolli, Daniel.....	".....	1852	Switzerland.....	Tuscarawas.....	Cabinet maker.						
					Dealer in groceries.						

UNION TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Anderson, W.....	Section 26.....	1863	".....	Uhrichtsville.....	Farmer.	Herron, R. A.....	".....	1848	Ohio.....	New Philada.....	Teacher
Albaugh, C.....	" 28.....	1840	Ohio.....	".....	".....	Lagdon, C.....	Section 19.....	1814	Massachusetts.....	Station 15.....	Farmer and miller.
Birney, N. L.....	" 19.....	1865	".....	Station 15.....	".....	Lagdon, C.....	" 19.....	1844	Ohio.....	".....	".....
Bean, B. F.....	" 25.....	1847	Virginia.....	Leesburg.....	".....	McCollough, L. C.....	" 19.....	1836	".....	Uhrichtsville.....	".....
Cummings, R.....	" 25.....	1860	".....	Uhrichtsville.....	".....	Pyle, John.....	" 29.....	1854	".....	".....	".....
Capes, J.....	".....	1854	England.....	Shanesville.....	".....	Quinn, L.....	" 29.....	1828	Maryland.....	".....	".....
Delong, Z.....	".....	1826	Ohio.....	Uhrichtsville.....	".....	Robey, M.....	".....	1839	Ohio.....	New Philada.....	".....
Evans, Robert.....	".....	1841	Ohio.....	".....	".....	Rutledge, William.....	" 27.....	1829	Ireland.....	Uhrichtsville.....	".....
Evans, J. J.....	" 19.....	1850	".....	".....	".....	Reed, J.....	" 20.....	1828	Ohio.....	".....	".....
Poster, W.....	" 19.....	1850	".....	".....	".....	Stoneman, William.....	" 20.....	1856	".....	Station 15.....	".....
Hamilton, William.....	" 22.....	1832	".....	".....	".....	Stoneman, C. N.....	" 25.....	1856	".....	".....	".....
Herron, R.....	" 30.....	1872	".....	Shanesville.....	".....	Work, S. E. F.....	" 25.....	1857	Pennsylvania.....	Uhrichtsville.....	".....
Henry, Isaac.....	".....	1874	".....	New Philada.....	Groceries and notions.						

BUCKS TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Anderegg, T.....	".....	1832	Switzerland.....	Ragersville.....	Teacher and farmer.	Lint, Geo.....	".....	1802	Pennsylvania.....	Rogersville.....	Farmer.
Baeb, Henry.....	".....	1832	Germany.....	Rowville.....	Farmer.	Miser, M. R.....	".....	1848	Ohio.....	Bakersville.....	".....
Baeb, Valentine.....	".....	1871	".....	Bakersville.....	".....	Metzler, A. S.....	Lots 26, 27, 29, & 30.	1868	".....	Rowville.....	Physician.
Cline, John.....	District 5.....	1873	".....	".....	".....	Miller, Peter.....	".....	1871	Germany.....	".....	Farmer.
Denzer, Michael.....	" 2.....	1857	".....	".....	".....	Mowl, Samuel.....	".....	1835	Pennsylvania.....	Bakersville.....	".....
Emig, John.....	" 8.....	1866	".....	Rowville.....	".....	Portis, Philip.....	".....	1873	Ohio.....	".....	".....
Everhart, G. W.....	".....	1851	Ohio.....	Bakersville.....	".....	Portis, Jr., Andrew.....	".....	1878	".....	".....	".....
Helmselck, & W.....	".....	1866	".....	".....	".....	Shutt, M. H.....	Section 4.....	1869	".....	Rowville.....	".....
Harshman, David.....	".....	1836	".....	Ragersville.....	".....	Sear, Peter.....	".....	1864	Germany.....	".....	".....
Huff, Chas., & Bro.....	".....	1868	".....	Rowville.....	Farmers and carpenters.	Scherer, John.....	Sections 26 and 24.....	1864	".....	Bakersville.....	".....
Knopp, A. J.....	".....	1873	".....	Bakersville.....	Teaching. [Aultman & Co.	Troendly, David H.....	".....	1863	New York.....	".....	"..... and teaching.
Kugler, Martin.....	".....	1868	New York.....	".....	Farmer, Co. Comm'r, & ag't for G.						

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ackerman, J. C.....	Section 10.....	1840	Germany.....	Zoar Station.....	Farmer and tanner.	Lamb, E. B.....	".....	1840	Ohio.....	Zoar Station.....	Farmer and carpenter.
Braun, John.....	" 11.....	1836	".....	New Philada.....	".....	Lebold, Jacob.....	Section 3.....	1847	".....	".....	"..... and saw mill.
Braun, William.....	" 11.....	1863	Ohio.....	".....	".....	McCreary, John.....	" 2.....	1822	".....	".....	".....
Ehlers, Chas. H.....	" 4.....	1839	".....	Zoar Station.....	Dry goods, groceries, & Postmaster.	Rennekar, J. A.....	" 13.....	1850	".....	New Philada.....	".....
Gooderding, Conrad.....	" 18.....	1820	Pennsylvania.....	New Philada.....	Farmer.	Rennekar, S. T.....	" 13.....	1852	".....	".....	"..... and teacher.
Gooderding, S. A.....	" 18.....	1820	Ohio.....	".....	".....	Scott, Thomas.....	" 10.....	1832	Pennsylvania.....	N. Cumberl'd.....	"..... and stock raiser.
Gimlin, Levi.....	" 20.....	1829	".....	".....	Carpenter.	Stiffler, William.....	" 18.....	1830	Ohio.....	New Philada.....	".....
Heninger, N. L.....	" 14.....	1829	".....	".....	Farmer and railway builder	Waltz, S. D.....	" 22.....	1812	Maryland.....	".....	".....
Junkins, Joseph.....	Lot 20.....	1821	".....	".....	".....	Waltz, B.....	" 22.....	1850	England.....	".....	"..... and salt manufacturer.
Kollar, Joseph.....	Section 9.....	1809	".....	Zoar Station.....	".....	Waddington, Wm.....	Lot 24.....	1827	Ohio.....	Zoar Station.....	".....
Kennedy, John L.....	" 13.....	1841	".....	N. Cumberl'd.....	"..... and stock dealer.	Williams, Hiram.....	Section 8.....				
Kelly, Hugh.....	" 8.....	1855	Brit. Province.....	New Philada.....	".....						

YORK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Deardoff, John.....	District 7.....	1811	Pennsylvania.....	Black Band.....	Farmer.	Fisher, Joseph.....	".....	1840	Ohio.....	New Philada.....	Farmer.
Forsythe, S. C.....	".....	1848	".....	New Philada.....	"..... and stock dealer.	Herman, Philip.....	".....	1844	Germany.....	Canal Dover.....	".....
Packler, George.....	Section 8.....	1814	".....	".....	".....	Kron, Jacob.....	District 2.....	1805	".....	".....	"..... and blacksmith.
Pribley, Daniel.....	District 1.....	1830	".....	".....	".....	Mathias, A.....	".....	1830	Pennsylvania.....	New Philada.....	".....
Fisher, Benj.....	".....	1804	".....	Canal Dover.....	".....	Rupert, Barney.....	".....	1808	Germany.....	".....	".....
Fisher, Henry.....	".....	1804	".....	New Philada.....	".....	Walters, Abraham.....	".....				".....

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Biddle, Jacob.....	Lot 19.....	1842	Pennsylvania.....	Phillipsburg.....	Farmer.	Rolli, John.....	Village.....	1803	Switzerland.....	Stone Creek.....	Township Clerk & Notary Public.
Loderach, J.....	Lots 1, 2, and 15.....	1855	Switzerland.....	New Philada.....	".....	Rice, G.....	Lots 3 and 14.....	1821	Ohio.....	New Philada.....	Farmer.
Meeco, Elijah.....	Lot 85.....	1811	Pennsylvania.....	Stone Creek.....	".....	Saery, Jacob.....	Section 23.....	1853	Pennsylvania.....	Stone Creek.....	"..... and carpenter.
Munkley, J.....	Section 20.....	1840	Ohio.....	".....	".....	Schwab, B.....	" 12.....	1802	Ohio.....	New Philada.....	".....
Markley, R.....	" 11.....	1844	".....	".....	".....	Sherratt, J.....	".....	1851	".....	Stone Creek.....	".....
Parks, J. M.....	Lots 3 and 4, Village	1850	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.	Toland, B.....	Lot 34.....	1850	Maryland.....	".....	"..... and weaver.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Crooks, Robert.....	Lots 25 and 26.....	1836	Ohio.....	N. Comerst'n.....	Farmer and shoe maker.....	Lucas, S.....	Section 21.....	1833	Ohio.....	N. Comerst'n.....	Miller.
Dougherty, Patrick.....	Section 22.....	1852	Ireland.....	".....	".....	Moore, James.....	" 39.....	1852	".....	".....	Miner and farmer.
Jones, J. B.....	".....	1846	Ohio.....	Ragersville.....	Stock dealer and school teacher.	Moughman, Isaac.....	" 21.....	1832	".....	".....	Flouring and saw mills.
Lappin, A. W.....	" 29.....	1830	".....	N. Cumberl'd.....	Hotel keeper and saddler.	Miser, A. Lizzie.....	" 22.....	1810	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Farming.