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ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF

MIAMI COUNTY,

OHIO

With an Atlas of Ohio, and General Maps of the United States and Grand Divisions.

Published in Three Parts. Complete in One Volume.

BY

L. H. EVERTS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

1875.

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Farm House,—*Bauern Haus*

School House,—*Schul Haus*

Church,—*Kirche*

Mills,—*Mühlen*

Blacksmith Shop,—*Schmiede*

Cemeteries,—*Begräbnissplätze*

Roads,—*Landstrasse*

Railroads,—*Bahn Wege*

Proposed Railroads,—*Vorgeschlagne Bahn Wege*

Stone Quarries,—*Stein Brüche*

Lime Kilns,—*Kalk Oefen*

Orchards,—*Obstgärten*

Timber,—*Holz*

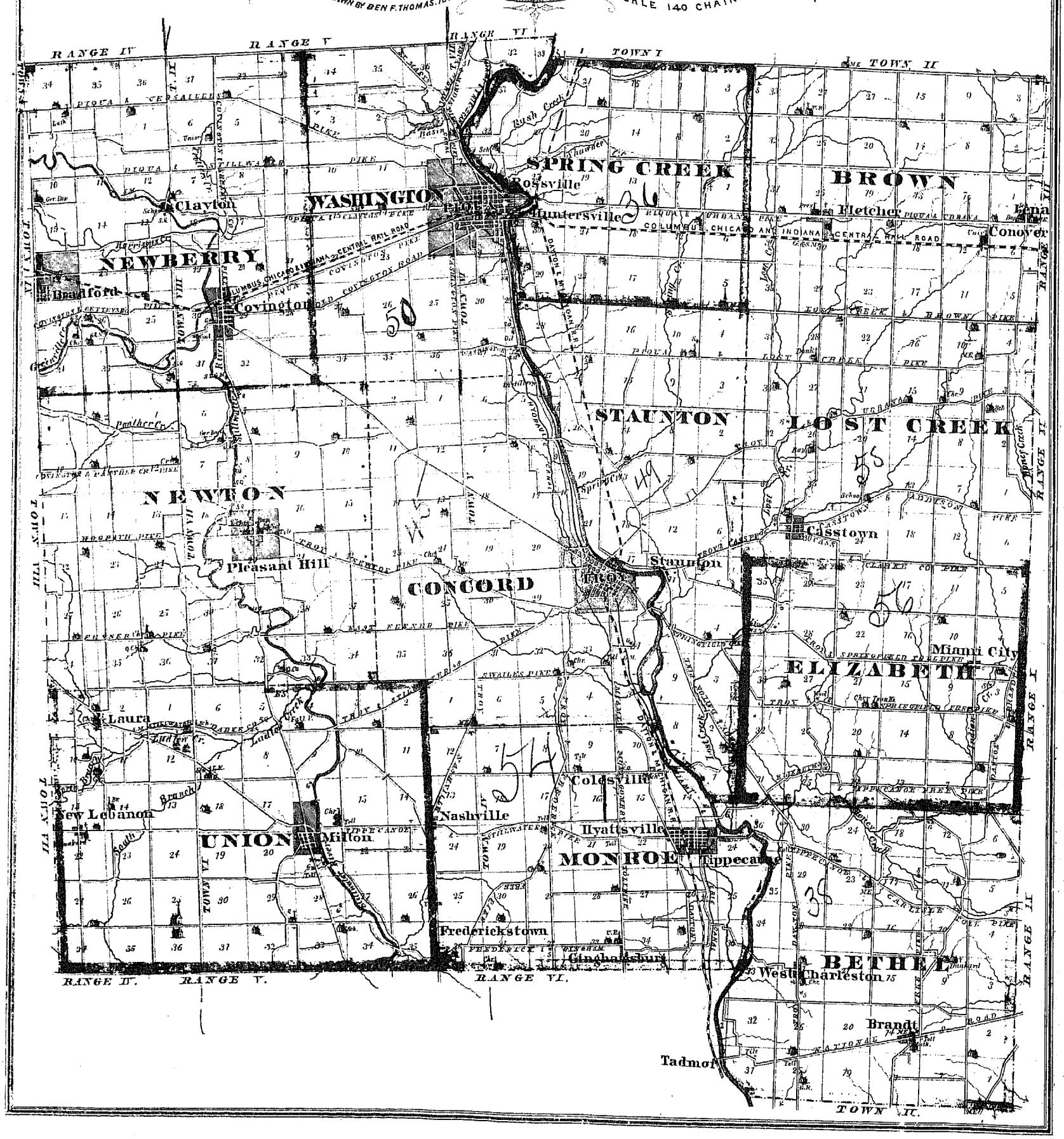
Swamp,—*Sumpf*

Creeks,—*Bäche*

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.

MAP OF MIAMI COUNTY OHIO

COMPILED & DRAWN BY BEN F. THOMAS. 1875 SCALE 140 CHAINS TO AN INCH


RANGE IV
RANGE V
RANGE VI
TOWN II
TOWN III
TOWN IV
TOWN V
TOWN VI
TOWN VII
TOWN VIII
RANGE I
RANGE II
RANGE III
SPRING CREEK
BROWN
WASHINGTON
NEWBERRY
STAUNTON
LOST CREEK
NEWTON
CONCORD
ELIZABETH
UNION
MONROE
BETHEL
Clayton
Bossville
Hunterstville
Fletcher
Conover
Brandford
Covington
Pleasant Hill
Troy
Staunton
Casstown
Minni City
Laura
Coldsville
New Lebanon
Nashville
Hyattsville
Milton
Tippecanoe
Frederickstown
Ginghamsburg
West Charleston
Brandt
Tadmor
COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD
COVINGTON ROAD
PIQUA & CELINA PIKE
PIQUA & TROY PIKE
PIQUA & STILLWATER PIKE
PIQUA & CLAYTON PIKE
PIQUA & URBANA PIKE
TROY & SPRINGFIELD PIKE
TROY & CASSTOWN PIKE
TROY & PIQUA PIKE
TROY & NEWBERN PIKE
TROY & MILTON PIKE
TROY & CLARKE CO. PIKE
TROY & SPRINGFIELD TURNPIKE
TIPPECANOE & PIQUA PIKE
TIPPECANOE & TROY PIKE
TIPPECANOE & CARLISLE PIKE
TIPPECANOE & NEWBERN PIKE
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TIPPECANOE & CLARKE CO. PIKE
TIPPECANOE & TROY PIKE
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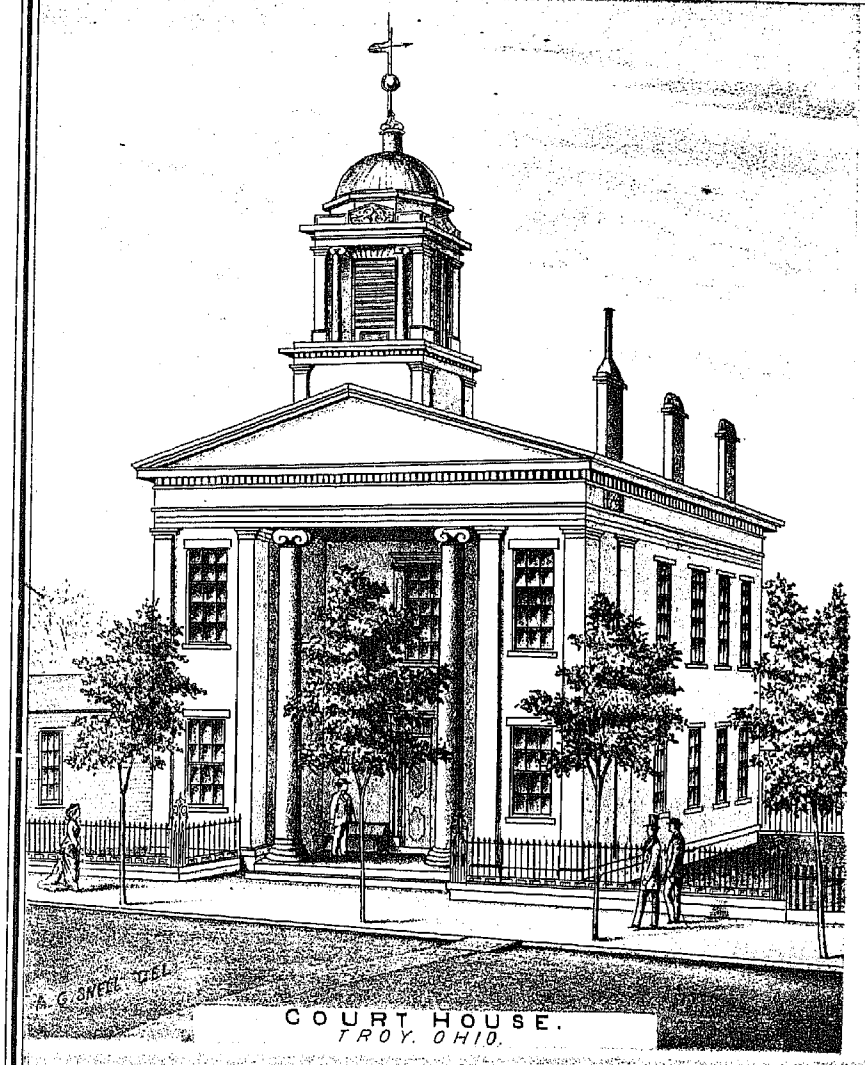
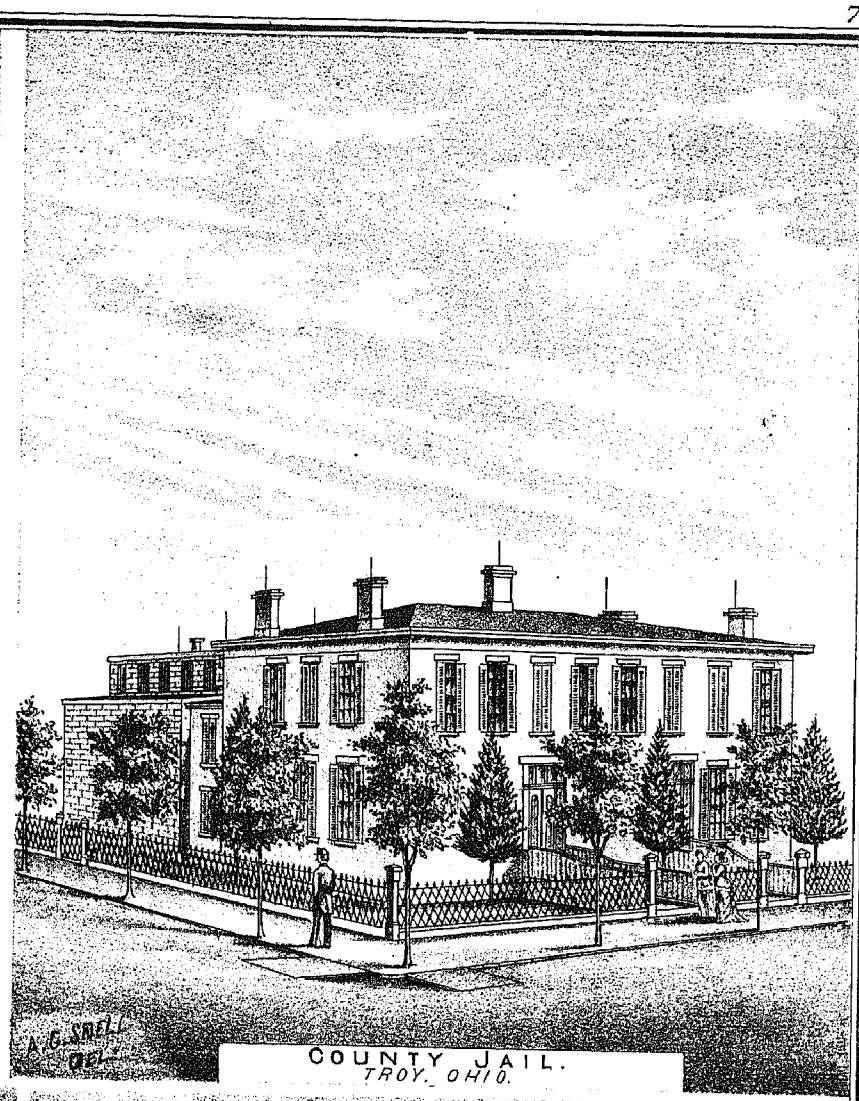
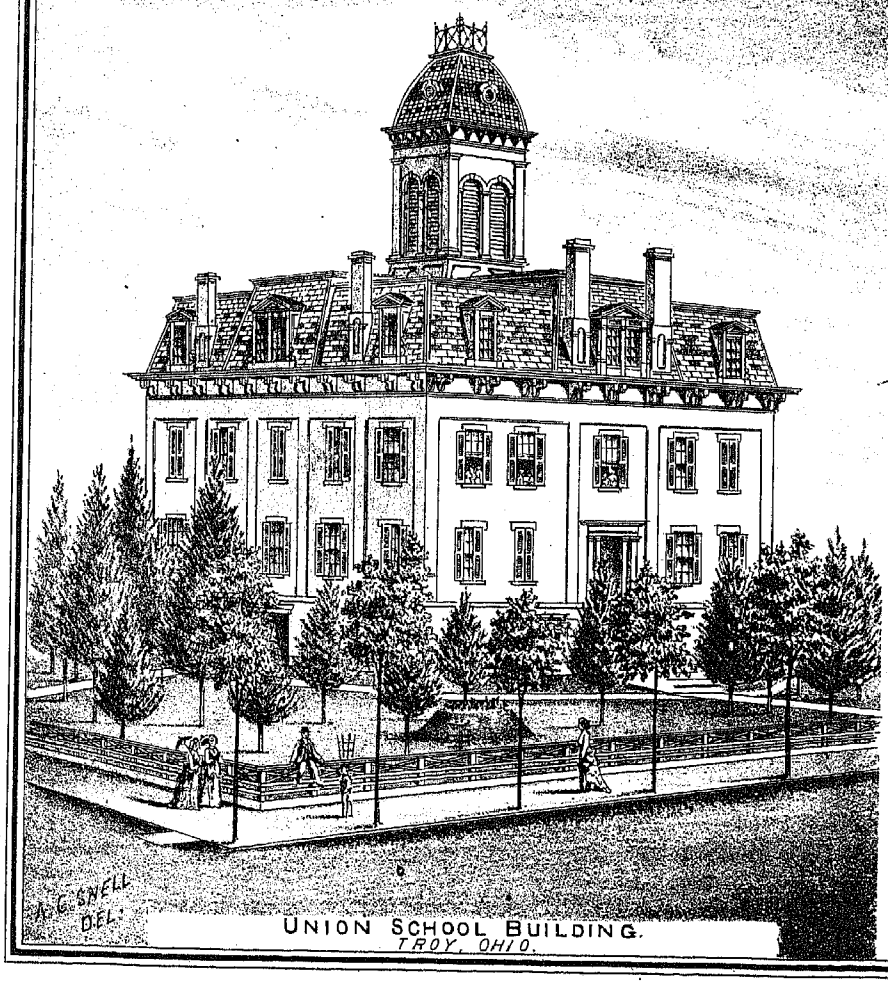
TIPPECANOE & NEWBERN PIKE
TIPPECANOE & CARLISLE



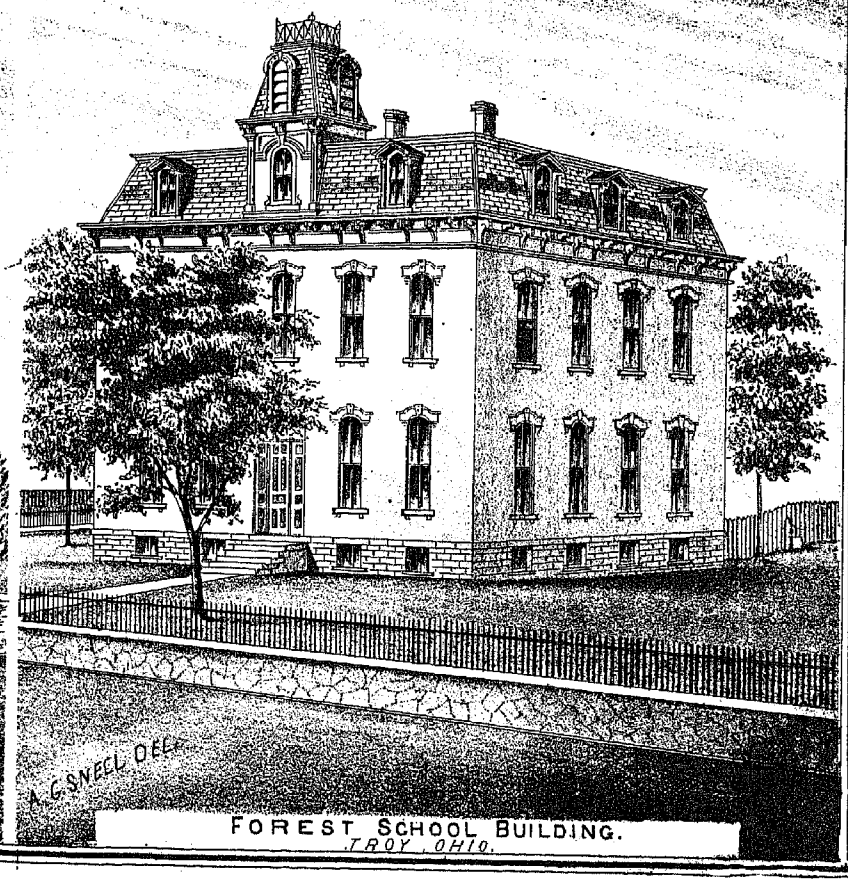
COURT HOUSE.
TROY. OHIO.



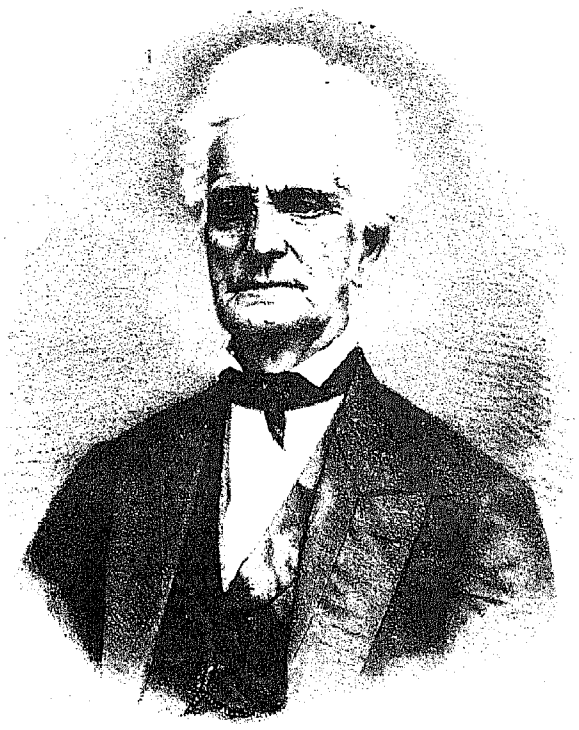
COUNTY JAIL.
TROY. OHIO.



UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.
TROY. OHIO.



FOREST SCHOOL BUILDING.
TROY. OHIO.



DR. ASA COLEMAN.



MRS. MARY COLEMAN.

DR. ASA COLEMAN.

It is known as a general truth that pre-eminence rarely descends to generations; yet occasional exceptions appear all the more marked by contrast with the rule.

For six generations the name of Coleman has been identified with local and general positions in the various relations of church, state, medicine, surgery, and Masonry, and the same patriotic spirit which led the ancestor to enroll himself under the Continental flag has moved the descendants in later wars to lead the charging column or alleviate distress in the field or the crowded hospital.

Thomas Coleman came to the Pilgrim Colony from England in 1630. He was one of the persons to whom land was set off by original survey of Naubuc in 1639 and 1640.

Noah Coleman, his son, owned land and lived in Eastbury, Connecticut, in 1678.

Noah Coleman, oldest son of the above, married Hannah Gurnsey, and settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where Hannah was born in 1702 and Noah in 1704. He moved to Colchester, Connecticut, where Joseph was born in 1706.

Noah Coleman, born 1704, married Mary Wright, of Colchester, and had a family of seven children, named respectively Mary, Sibyl, Noah, Oziss, Daniel, Asaph, and Zenos.

Asaph Coleman, fourth son, was born in 1747, and married Eunice Hollister, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, by whom he had six children, Julius, Eunice, Asa, Pamelia, Clarissa, and Maria.

Asa Coleman, second son, was born at Glastenbury, Connecticut, July 2, 1788. The son of a physician and surgeon in the Continental army, young Coleman early turned his attention to the study of medicine and surgery. The common school gave him the rudiments of education, and the Glastenbury Academy, an institution then of recent origin, and conducted by able and eminent teachers, carried him through his preliminary course. Pursuing his studies with his father, and also away from home, he received a diploma from the Connecticut State Medical Society May 23, 1810. Having made a prospecting tour to the new State of Ohio in the fall of 1807, and having passed the winter there, he resolved to make that State his future home. Accordingly, in May, 1811, he left his native State, and during the summer located in Troy, Miami County, Ohio. He received a diploma November 11, 1811, from the Ohio Board of Medical Examiners, and established himself in the practice of medicine and surgery in the town above named, and pursued his calling for more than half a century with constant success till the close of his career.

The early history of Troy is a story of a forest cleared, streets laid out, and improvements effected, in all of which Dr. Coleman took an active and leading part.

Thoroughly qualified in surgery, he was commissioned surgeon of the Sixth Connecticut Militia September 24, 1808. He was again commissioned by Ohio September 24, 1811. As a surgeon of the Ohio militia, he was constantly on the round of duty, visiting the sick and wounded at the block-houses and posts along the northern boundary of Miami, then the frontier settlement next to the Indian Territory. Other commissions followed, as surgeon and major May 20, 1816, and lieutenant-colonel July 27, 1818, from Governor Worthington.

Dr. Coleman was elected in October, 1816, to represent his district in the State Legislature, and served as a member of the first session ever held in the city of Columbus, December, 1816. He was re-elected in the following year, and served a second term, declining a third, although strongly urged to become a candidate.

Elected to the office of associate judge, he was commissioned February 4, 1822, by Governor Allen Trimble, for a period of seven years.

Chosen as a director of the Miami County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio at its organization, in 1846, he served as an officer until its close, in 1866. He was instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Troy, was elected the first president, served three years, and then resigned through failing health.

A full believer in the ancient and honorable institution of Masonry, he followed the example of his fathers, and was made a Mason in Columbia Lodge, No. 25, at Glastenbury, Connecticut, in 1809, and served as senior warden in 1810. A Mason in his native State, he was a charter member in the organization of Franklin Lodge, No. 14, Troy, Ohio, January 10, 1812, and first worshipful master elected in the Lodge; and prior to his death, February 25, 1870, was, at the extreme age of nearly eighty-two years, the last surviving charter member. He was a charter member of Franklin Chapter, No. 24, Franklin Council, No. 14, and Coleman Commandery, No. 17. The last mentioned, in honor of his Masonic worth, bears his name.

Greatly interested in the welfare of the poor and the invalid, Dr. Coleman, as director of the County Infirmary, and its physician for six years, gave much time and thought to better their condition, and submitted the plan for the present building.

Fond of agricultural pursuits, he gave much of his time to operations on his farm, and retired thither during the last few years of his life.

Dr. Coleman was thrice married: first, May 24, 1813, to Ellenor Stratton, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, who died in February, 1816; second, April 17, 1817, to Julia Ann Griffin, of Granville, Ohio, who died September 28, 1820; third, October 24, 1822, to Mary Keifer, who was born April 10, 1800, at Sharpsburg, Maryland, and moved with her parents to Clark County, Ohio, in 1812. She survived her husband but a few months, and died the same year, December 5, 1870.

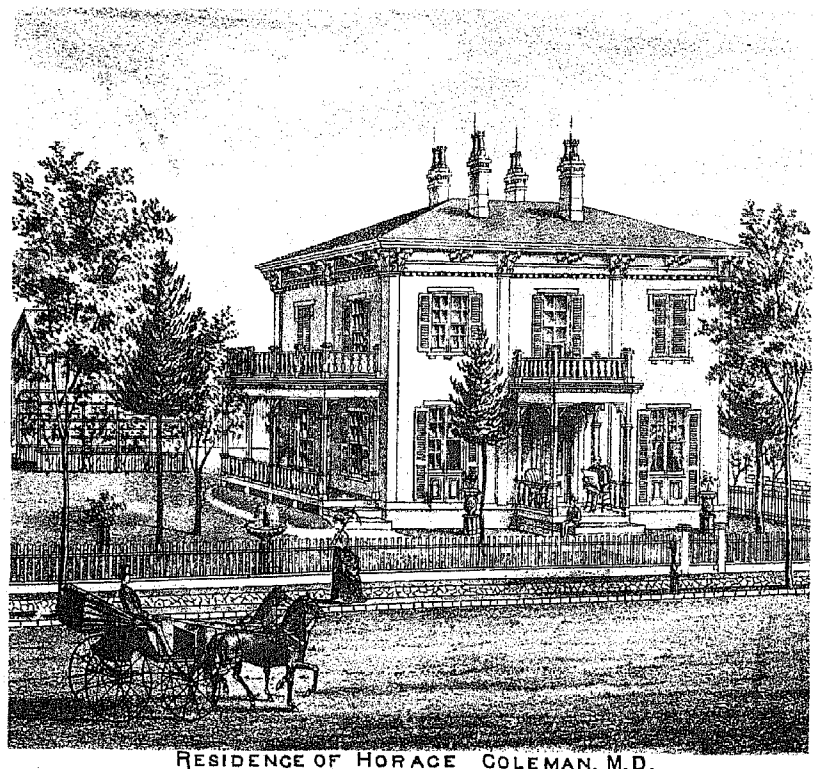
By the last marriage he reared six children: Horace, Pamelia Hale, Augustus Henry, Asa, George Edwin, and Julius Adams. All the above-named sons served in the Union ranks in the war of the rebellion. Of these, the record of Ohio in the war fitly speaks of Colonel A. H. Coleman, who was killed at Antietam, as of the best and bravest; while Dr. Horace Coleman, as surgeon, often placed on posts of honor and danger, won encomiums in the field and esteem of friends at home.

Dr. Coleman was consistent and faithful in the performance of Christian duty. Prominent in the establishing of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Troy, he was elected first senior warden of Trinity Church in 1830, and annually re-elected up to the time of his death, for the uninterrupted period of forty years.

Viewed as a physician and surgeon, his many commissions attest the appreciation of the State. As a Mason, his high rank, and the appellation of "Coleman Commandery, No. 17," by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio, evidence his sterling worth. Known as a citizen, the suffrages of the people in calling him to the Legislature, the bench, and many other honorable and important positions, vouch for his well-earned popularity.

Dr. Coleman is described, in his later years, as above medium height, very trim and well-proportioned, and as erect as in his youthful manhood, half a century ago. His bearing was dignified, his step firm, and his hair silver-white as the unstained snow.

He lived a long, active, useful and blameless life, and died as one who, wearied of his labors, "wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."



RESIDENCE OF HORACE COLEMAN, M.D.
MAIN STREET, TROY, OHIO.

HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY, OHIO

"We take no note of time but from its loss." Human works perish with their architects. Isolated mounds betoken the former existence of a numerous race through all the region of the lakes and valley of the Mississippi. The populous and temp[l]ed cities low down in Yucatan, though built of massive stone, are dreary spots bearing the gathered dust of centuries. Walls have crumbled, and all, even to the name, is lost. The progressive nations of the past placed hopes of earthly immortality in enduring marble, and trusted to their faultless orators to perpetuate their fame. The pyramids of Cholula stand in a wilderness, the dumb monuments of an unknown race. Some Aztec hieroglyphics and pictured history have been seen, but the key was lost, and the tide of oblivion rolls over them.

Engaged in the present, we are in danger of neglecting to perpetuate the memories of early settlers,—hardy pioneers who endured privation, cleared the forests, and made a pathway and a home for us. Seventy odd years have gone by, and little now is known of Miami's early settlement. We must gather from the few aged settlers still remaining, a meagre story of their pioneer achievements.

Miami County is rich in traditions of the Indian tribes and pioneer settlers. The Indians lingered long at the graves of their fathers, and gradually the encroachments of the white race drove them out. The memory of ancient Troy is preserved in Miami's county seat. The Indian name of Piqua is borne by her most populous city. Our aim is the plain story of feeble settlement and early improvements, and a present exhibit of the people and resources of the county, for evidence of past industry and a base to measure the future. This is no child-task, for—

> Only the gifted pen of such as Prescott might
> Record Miami's history aright.
> Let me attempt with an unpracticed quill,
> And take, O reader, for the deed the will.

EARLY CAMPAIGNS.

The settlement of Miami did not begin till near the year 1800. Some eighteen years prior to this date General George R. Clarke called for volunteers to accompany him upon an expedition to lay waste the corn-fields and destroy the Indian villages in the vicinity of Piqua, located near the Great Miami River. A thousand men responded from Kentucky, and, assembling at the mouth of the Licking, crossed the Ohio at the present site of Cincinnati, then a village of a few log cabins and a stockade surrounding them, and took their route, preceded by scouts and guides, through the woods. The line of march crossed Mad River near Dayton, followed up the east side of the Miami, and crossed about four miles below the Piqua towns. As the head of the column gained the west side bottom, some Indians on horseback, accompanied by their squaws, came out on a trail leading to villages near where Greenville is to-day; they were going to a gathering at Piqua. Seeing the troops the Indians fled into the woods, leaving behind their women and a white person, Mrs. McFall, whom they had taken prisoner in Kentucky. The squaws were taken along to Piqua, and Mrs. McFall, in time, returned home. On reaching Piqua it was found deserted by its population. A party moved to attack Loramie's trading station. The place is historical; situated sixteen miles northwest of Sidney, at the mouth of Loramie's creek. It was the first point of English settlement in Ohio. Away back in 1749 a trading house had been built upon the Great Miami, and some years later a battle had been fought there, and the occupants captured and taken to Canada. A Canadian Frenchman established himself on the old site, and was a foe to the Americans and influential with the Indians. The party caught a Frenchman, put him, tied, on a horse, and used him for a guide. The store was reached at night, but the Indians had fled; Loramie, the French trader, had quite a stock of goods, and the men composing the party returned to the command well provided with spoils. The troops destroyed all the Indian villages and effects, and began their return.

While the command lay at Piqua five Indians were killed in the night. Concealed in the hazel thickets and prowling about, the Indians occasionally fired harmlessly into the camp. Two men were wounded while hunting strayed horses. In this expedition were Abraham Thomas, a pioneer and writer, from whose writings these facts are gained, and Captain Barbee, afterwards a judge, a man who had come early to Miami County, and has been known as an estimable settler.

THE BATTLE OF THE "TEWIGHTEWEE TOWNS."

While the French war was raging, a bloody battle was fought at Upper Piqua; the Miamis, Wyandots, Ottowas, Canadian traders and French on one side, and the Delawares, Shawanees, Munseys, Senecas and other tribes, and the English traders on the other. The siege continued for several days,—the fort could not be taken. Both parties lost heavily, but the attacking party were compelled to retire. Later, the Miamis left the place never to return; the Shawanees then made the locality their great headquarters, and Upper Piqua once contained 4000 people.

FORT PIQUA.

Before the country was opened to settlement, a fort was erected at Upper Piqua, on the river, as a place of deposit for supplies to Wayne's army; it was named Fort Piqua. The portage via Fort Loramie was only twenty-six miles from Piqua to St. Mary's. Loaded boats came up to Fort Loramie—the boats were wheeled across, the loading wagoned to St. Mary's, then the boats were launched, loaded, and sailed to Fort Wayne, Defiance, or Lake Erie. When the water was high the boats from the Ohio could ascend the river to within six miles of St. Mary's River. Much of army supplies were conveyed in this manner, till settlers came in and destroyed boating by the erection of mill-dams.

During the year 1794, two boats, guarded by an officer and twenty-three men, were attacked by the Indians. Captain J. N. Vischer, last commandant of the fort, heard the firing, but knew that his force was too weak to rescue the guard, who were all massacred, and so stayed in, and saved the fort and the lives of its garrison.

The site of the fort could be traced in 1847 by the track of the pickets, the outline of the river bastion, and the foundations of the block-house chimneys. Years after the boat party were killed, remains of the contest were found at low water in the sands,—fragments of muskets and bayonets, and other warlike relics. The plow has erased the mounds which marked the resting-place of the many brave men who, falling in the service, were buried at this place. Regular and volunteer, in the campaigns of Wayne and the war of 1812, side by side, sleep here.

COLONEL JOHNSON IN 1812.

Whether in contest with Indian, Frenchman, or Southerner, the people of Ohio have earned and maintained a character for bravery and patriotism, and that portion known as Miami is second to no other. Colonel John Johnson settled at Upper Piqua in 1811. Appointed as Indian agent by the United States government, his parental care for his charge won their strongest affections, and various plots were laid by his enemies to kill him, as a step towards alienating the Indians from the American interests. His life was long in imminent peril. Friendly chiefs told him his danger. His effects were removed with his family to a better security. His wife remained with him. While Johnson lived, the six thousand Indians who called him father were a wall of defence to the frontier. Some wild plum bushes grow by a road he daily traveled; here three hostile Indians hid to murder him. Some Delaware women saw them, gave the alarm, and the would-be assassins fled. They returned like blood-hounds, killed a Mr. Dilbone and his wife, who were out in a field pulling flax, then, at Lost Creek, three miles down, they found David Gurmre at work near his house, and killed him. The leader of this bloody trio was Pashistown, chief actor in the murder of a score of women and children at Pigeon Roost, Indiana. In the war, Johnson gave the Indians white flags as security against scouts.

Once the militia attacked one of these parties bearing their flag in plain sight, killed two, wounded one, and, capturing the rest, robbed them of their all, and took them to their post at Greenville. Frightened at their treachery, they brought their captives to Johnson. He resolved to restore them and their property to their people. Not a man or officer of the guard at Piqua dared go the twenty-five miles' distance. Johnson resolved to keep good faith with the Indians, got his horse, bade his wife farewell, and made the journey unmolested. He recovered the articles taken from the Indians, talked to them, dismissed them, sprang upon his horse, and returned home in safety. All saw him come back, in surprise, and the cowardly militia were profuse in their apologies for not going with him.

Putnam and the Wolf, Brady's Leap, Adam Poe's contest with the Indians, were heroic deeds, but the companionless ride of Colonel Johnson, from Piqua to Greenville, through a forest swarming with implacable foes, to render justice to his Indian friends, is as deserving of a record on the pages of his country's history. We adduce a single proof that Johnson's conduct was not fruitless. Detroit had surrendered; the frontiers were filled with terror-stricken people; many women and children were in Fort Wayne, and must be brought away. Colonel Johnson called together the Shawanee chiefs, and asked them to bring the women and children to Piqua. Logan, "the friend of the white man," at once arose from his seat and offered his services with a party of mounted volunteer Indians. He was soon on his way. He reached Fort Wayne, received his charge, and brought them safely through a country infested with hostile savages. Who, to read this, does not "mourn for Logan," and regret the barbarity of both white and red man in those early days?

SETTLING A WILDERNESS.

Different portions of that splendid domain lying west of the Alleghenies were at various periods granted or sold to persons, companies, and bodies politic. Among these was Symmes's purchase, a tract of over three hundred thousand acres, situated between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, at sixty-seven cents per acre, and comprised the most valuable lands in the State.

Jonathan Rollins and nine others contracted with Judge Symmes for payment in lots and land to go as pioneers and lay out a town in the Indian country on lands now occupied by the growing and prosperous city of Piqua. The party proceeded in the spring of 1797 from Ludlow Station, on Mill Creek, to the proposed town site. Cabins were erected, clearings made, and gardens and fields inclosed. The Judge could not carry out the contract, and the pioneers slowly withdrew from the company and squatted on the public land wherever each found a satisfactory location. Some of these early settlers resided in and near Piqua, where their descendants are still living. Rollins entered land on Spring Creek and cleared the farm where he long resided. Of those who left the east for homes in the wilds of the Northwest Territory at an early date and fixed their abode in Miami County, was John Knoop, of Pennsylvania. He left Cumberland County of that State in 1797, and, coming down the Ohio to Cincinnati, put in a crop on the farm of John Smith, situated four miles above the place now grown so populous. During two journeys with surveying parties made in the course of the summer into the Indian country, he searched for a place of land on which to make a home; found and bought it, and lived upon it many years afterwards.

The presence of Indians was a constant uneasiness, a dread of what might happen. Bands of Mingoes, Delawares, Miamis, Potawatamies, and Shawanees were roving the country in pursuit of game, and many a mother scarcely closed her eyes at night, although the Indians were friendly. Now and then a horse would be stolen off a settler, and one man named Boyer was shot by a band of Indian stragglers,—the only person killed out of the settlement from 1797 to 1811. Little trading was done with the Indians; the less the whites had to do with them the safer it seemed. Panics struck the people at times, and the dreaded war-cry was apprehended, but all remained quiet. The vicinity of Piqua was a favorite home for them, and here they came to visit the graves of their fathers and mourn over their changed prospects. Here they sat in touching silence looking upon their childhood surroundings,—the river, the trees, the lawns, all linked with dear associations, and no wonder if bitter feelings rose to the mind as the grasp of the white man was laid on this ground. For security, stations were built, as homes for families and places of resort by the settlers. Early in 1798 a station was established at the present site of Staunton; here were the families of Benjamin Knoop, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet, John Tilden, and John Knoop, who for the time removed his family thither.

The first apple-tree planted on Miami soil was at this place by Mrs. Knoop, and a tree nine feet in circumference raised from the seed stood as late as 1847 in their house-yard.

Another stockade, known as the Dutch Station, was occupied two years, while the men cleared lands and built houses upon their farms. At this station Jacob Knoop, the son of John Knoop, was born November 30, 1798, the first civilized native of Miami County. At this date three young unmarried men were living at the mouth of Stony Creek, and raising a crop on what was later called Freeman's Prairie. D. H. Morris, a later resident of Bethel township, was one of the three. In 1797 there had removed to Piqua to reside there, Job Garard, Samuel Hilliard, Simdrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and one Hunter. The persons at these four points comprised all the inhabitants of Miami County from 1797 to 1799. In the last year, Abner, Nathaniel, and John, later Judge Garard, arrived with their families. In 1849 Joseph Coe, Uriah Hine, and Abraham Hathaway came on and joined the settlers. Kindness and neighborly offices at rollings, raisings, and caring for the sick made neighbors of those miles apart; and the nicknames now given by boys were common among the men. All settlers were ranked not by wealth, but integrity, and the reliable poor man was held a social equal. Eight to ten miles were traveled to assist a new-comer, and pleasure taken in what was thought but a duty. Occasional raisings show a lingering trace of the old spirit.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

John T. Tullis, an aged pioneer and worthy citizen of Troy this 22d of April, 1875, is authority for much of the following narrative. He is the last survivor of a family of ten who in 1805 came to Miami to grow up with the country. It was spring-time. "Father, mother, and sister stopped at Colonel Patterson's, and the boys came on with the wagon and stock to a hut in brushy prairie, half a mile west of Dayton, where we spent the night. In the morning, all the family having arrived, we pushed on. Three miles from Dayton we found a family named Houzer. The next settlement was of Samuel Morrison, near Honey Creek. We found the creek a little miry, but we got through. The next break in the forest was Stephen Dye's improvement, made in 1803,—Bate's farm; from thence to Staunton was a dense forest; on to Joseph Coe's a continuation. Here we stopped for the night, and in the morning crossed the river and put for the settlement, which we found to be a cabin ten feet square and six feet high, and covered with regularly-built clapboards. One Shackleford was in the house, but moved on our arrival into a camp some eighty rods away, which he had built. This cabin was home without its fixtures. The horses had no stable, the calf pasture was not fenced, the calves were tied, and horses and cattle trusted to go free. To hunt them was our present care, and this work was one common to the pioneer. Bells were sometimes put upon them, and instances are on record of a span of horses which found their way over the mountains to Baltimore, and the resolute owner, following their trail to the old farm, 'about faced,' and came back. Firewood was plenty and cheap. West of the river at this time, ten miles from Dayton and as far from Troy, lived Samuel Freeman, solitary and alone; Reuben Shackleford's camp was north, then came Mr. Barbee's cabin; a mile north was Robert Mackey; on the Statler farm was a hearty Dutch family, and lastly the persons formerly named in and around Piqua."

From 1798 to 1800, at which date they removed to their farms, the four Knoop brothers, John, Benjamin, Christopher, and Daniel, had fenced the Gahagan prairie and raised two crops of corn. The farm of John Knoop is to-day one of the most desirable in the county; it is one mile east of the fork of the Springfield and Dayton Turnpikes, on a fine hill on the bank of Fort Creek. The apple-tree previously named attained nearly *twelve feet* circumference, and died at the advanced age of sixty-five years.

LATER SETTLEMENTS.

Josey Coe settled opposite a fora which bears his name; Hathaway located on the Miami, on the farm known now as the Marshall farm. Henry Garard fixed his home on Spring Creek, where Judge Winans lived and died; Nathaniel, on the Piqua road, north of Dublin; Abner, on the Reed farm, opposite the County Infirmary; and Benjamin Hamlet made a cabin home on the east bank of the Miami, opposite the toll-gate above Troy. Then came Thomas, McJimpsey, Yount, and Peck, a family of families just below town. Mr. Gahagan, on his prairie farm, and John Orbison at the toll-gate below town. These settlers of 1805 had sought their lands to make their children homes. The settlers came thick and fast from this time till the winter of 1807. Among them were Thomas B. and Samuel Kyle, and Armstrong Brandon, three members of the clerical profession.

EARLY CUSTOMS.

The valley pioneers were poor; they made close calculations as to the amount of land they could pay for, and often the quarter section was entered in hope, and the payments made with anxiety. The pioneer in the west of this day, transported thither on the swift train and *given* his land on the sole requirement to live five years upon it, knows nothing of the early settlements of sections like the Miami. From 1800, when sections and half sections were sold at two dollars an acre, and six dollars for cost of a sectional survey to 1804, purchasers lost their entries from inability to meet the annual payments; prices of land were low, but there was no market to realize money, and pelts and produce would not answer as legal tender. Land was surveyed and sold in quarter sections in 1804, and from then on to 1820 patent and survey fees were abolished. The law was changed in 1820, so that forty-acre lots could be bought at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents cash. Justice Tullis was one day called upon to perform the marriage ceremony; at the house were a widower, several half-grown boys, and a woman busy with tow. After some brief talk the good woman laid aside the fibre and said, "I am ready," and at once without ado the ceremony was quietly performed.

Five things were indispensable to pioneer life,—salt, bread, iron, blacksmithing, and—whisky. Journeys and shifts for these constitute much of early narrative, but there were conveniences which the pioneer youth never realized. Any old settler of Miami will tell you with a smile how valley maidens carried shoes in hand, and put them on when near the place for meeting, to make them last the longer. Thomas, Hance, and others will tell you of linen and buckskin as articles of clothing, and home-made moccasins for daily use, and calico held then the estimation that silk does now. Farm work was a drudgery. Home-made plows, which would not scour, stirred up the soil, and frequently the ribs of the holder. A boy rode and directed the team, and came in for his share of the motions made by the crazy tool. Harness was simple: hempen tugs, husk collars, and wooden hames.

Traveling was not on the canal, the level pike, or the iron rail. A journey back to the old home meant a walk or ride on horseback between set points, where, like others of a later day, no bill was charged. This hospitality was given with as great pleasure as it was enjoyed, and the settlers of the valley, generally compelled to simplicity, were abundant in rites of entertainment. Said Jimmy Orr to James McClure, clerk at Billy McClure's store in Dayton, "Jimmy, give me a chaw of tobacco." "We have tobacco to sell," said the clerk, followed by a sensation.

The table did not contain the variety of the present day. The children could not learn the geography of the world from what they ate and drank. Milk and water were drunk in general, but Sunday morning was made memorable by sassafras tea boiled in sugar-water. The tomato was ignorant of the eminence it was destined to achieve as sauce or dessert. The Miami furnished a full supply of fish prior to the erection of dams; and the seine of brush, with grapevine rope, would catch more fish than the seiners cared to take home. Then squirrels, turkeys, and deer were plenty, and added to the settlers' simple and nutritious diet.

THE STILLS AND THE MILLS.

Corn was distilled; wheat was floured. Both were indispensable at home, and, reduced in bulk, marketable for cash abroad. Hence distilleries and grist-mills followed on wherever the plow of the agriculturist turned the furrow. The year 1807 marks the simultaneous erection of three distilleries and three grist-mills. Henry Orbison, of Virginia, started his distillery on the east side of the river, at Piqua, and John Manning put up the first grist-mill in Miami county on Piqua bend, just across the river. The still proved a great convenience; for while the boys were waiting for their grist, they could cross over to Orbison's still-house and drink beer, while the men could drink the stronger beverage, whisky.

Henry Garard erected a corn- and a saw-mill and a still-house on Spring Creek, and Mr. Gahagan built a distillery on the bank of the river, back of the house of Benjamin James. Mr. Mendenhall had a mill on Honey Creek, just above the road, and there was the third mill on the Stillwater, in Union Township. There is a striking uniformity in the testimony of the now aged men, who, as boys, at the grist-mills, turned the bolt by a hand-crank. They say it was a tedious process; and if the boys grew impatient, and, turning too fast, made rich bran, the miller would express his opinion of boys, and make them bolt it over. "Age is dark and unlovely," but our surviving pioneers would not wish to say, "Return, ye childhood days, return!"

OLDEN-TIME MEETINGS.

The youth of Miami were too busy in house and field to think of amusements. Their meetings were very agreeable; enjoyment was hilarious, and all met on the basis of social equality. Meetings all took place on Sundays, and the young folks would go and come together as much as possible. The first meetings were held at Josey Coe's, Hathaway's, and Barbee's; after meeting, a pleasant walk was in order. The condition of the roads was such that, had there been buggies, they could not have been used; so that, when it was too far to walk, the couple rode on horseback, the boy in the saddle and the girl behind him. Preaching was a rarity before the advent of Brandon and the Kyles, which seems to have been in 1806, as Thomas B. Kyle and Lucy Barbee were married in April, 1807. An earlier marriage than this was that of Andrew Thompson and Katy Suttle, by John Jarrard, a justice of the peace, in 1805. The *first* marriage after the organization of the county was that of Benjamin Lovel, of Piqua, to Miss McCorkle, in the year 1807. The first preaching ever had in Miami County was thought to have been by the Rev. Mr. Carmel, a Baptist minister. The services were held during the summer of 1808, in the barn of Stephen Dye. A party from west of the river were in attendance,—among them Lucy Barbee, the belle of the settlement, and rivals for her favor, James Orr and John Johnson, both doomed to disappointment.

THE SINGING-SCHOOL.

With the arrival of the Marshall and McCullough families singing-schools were begun. The first school was a success; Marshall was the teacher. Peggy Marshall, since Mrs. Barbee, and her sisters, Lucy Barbee and sisters, the Mackey girls, Miss Caldwell, since Mrs. Johnson, mother of Stephen, were of the singing-class. In singing, treble was sung by the highest female voices; the next was to be sung by soft female voices; the soprano was tenor, then sung by loud male voices, and the bass by lowest male voices: the result was musical. The old times had but few books, but there were grand pieces in them.

WIVES FOR THE SETTLERS.

The Sabines gave wives to the Romans; Virginians purchased their helpmeets with so many pounds of their tobacco; but the Miamians were driven to no such expedients. Joseph McCorkle, of North Carolina, brought with him four daughters, who were chosen by Rev. Armstrong Brandon, Major Leavel, Mr. Hearse, the merchant, and an unknown secured Miss Amanda. Mr. Mackey had five daughters, and Robert Culbertson arrived with four fine girls, who were severally married to W. H. Gahagan, W. H. H. Dye, H. S. Mayo, and S. Worrell. These women could be found in the kitchen, at the wash-tub, in the field pulling flax, or at the barn swingling the product. Clothing was, as said, of linen. The men sowed the seed and broke the fibre; the women pulled it, spread to water, took up when rotted, swingled, hackled, spun, wove, and made it into garments. Does it seem as if the men were backward to assist? Look from the cabin door upon a forest. Ten acres must be felled and cleared, with fence around it, for the next spring's corn. May is close at hand, and the logs lie ready for the rolling. One hand from each family is here to-day at an early hour. The day's work is halved, for fore- and afternoon. The men choose off, divide the half, and, with a drum from the bottle, go to work. To-morrow a neighbor has his rolling. Night sees the fires lighted; till eleven they are tended; at three next morning they are renewed; then off to help some other, till the rounds are made, and each gives all his labor to his own clearing.

Busy as all were, education was not omitted: a log school-house was erected on the land of Mackey, and the first teacher therein was Andrew Wallace. The district was large in area, and extended from where Harvey Brown lives to where McClung and brother live. Wallace had a son, whom the boys called Dave. He grew up with the country; went to Indiana, and became Governor of that vigorous and noble State, and the father of that well-known and efficient soldier, General Lew Wallace.

THE OLD LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The neat brick structures, with modern conveniences and facilities of seat, light, board, and books, conveying no idea of the schools of former days, a description of the first school-house in Concord Township, and, presumably, in Miami County, by one who has been there, will be worthy the recording.

Friend Tullis brings us to the old structure, and we enter. There is no stove, but a fire-place which will take in eight-feet wood is better, for it warms the house and saves labor. We see no windows; but apertures on three sides of the room, covered with white foolscap paper greased with lard, let in more light than glass. Under these paper lights are writing-boards eighteen inches wide, put up on arms. A bench of suitable height matches the writing-desks. A bucket at the door, filled with water, and a tincup on the nail, offer the scholar an excuse for movement. He dips a tin full of water, takes a few sups, pours the balance back into the bucket, hangs up the tin, and resumes his seat. Slabs from the saw-mill make good seats. There is a chair in this house. A little stick with a hook hangs by the door. When one has leave to go out, he takes down the stick, and no one asks to go out till the hook is replaced. A ruler lies on the desk, and beside it a nice rod about four feet long.

The boys were not loaded with "complete" arithmetics, nor "Fourteen Weeks in the Sciences." The one book was Noah Webster's Speller. The grammar class had lessons in the Testament. Writing was taught to the boys, and the teacher was presumed to have mastered Dilworth's Arithmetic as far as the single rule of three.

Rev. Samuel Kyle taught the school in 1810. He had the American Preceptor, Murray's small grammar; and his pupil, Tullis, ciphered through Walsh's Arithmetic. The girls made some progress in arithmetic, Polly Caldwell having progressed as far as long division.

THE CIRCUIT-RIDERS.

Hand in hand with education, religion seeks to make men worthy of American citizenship. In 1800, a revival burst forth in Kentucky, and spread like wildfire northward through the settlements. The hewed-log country meeting-houses were scenes of great transitions of feeling. The backwoods preachers were men of strange eloquence. They drew their imagery from nature and their power from inspiration; and there are those who think that with more costly churches and erudite clergy there is less pure religion now than then. There are men in Miami who have heard John P. Finley and John Collins preach. They have known the hardships of these and kindred circuit-riders, and can vouch for the life-like portrayal of their characters in the "Heroic Age." The circuit-rider was in "perils of Indians, perils of floods, of bad food, cold beds, robbers, rowdies, fevers, and of the weariness of five thousand miles on horseback and five hundred preachings. Gentleman at heart by nature, he soon became such in manner. Riding through the stillness of the deep primeval forest, his noble voice rang out clear and fervent with the stanzas of the old familiar hymns. A strange mystery involved appointments. The brave men sat down before their bishops in ignorance of their destiny. 'Theirs not to reason why: theirs but to do or die,' and, one by one, the circuit was read and the appointment added; then, mounting their horses, these brethren rode away upon their mission of mercy. All honor to the circuit-riders! gladly we embalm their memory in these few lines, and connect their labors with Miami history."

THE PRAIRIES OF MIAMI.

Dr. Coleman calls attention to the tracts of bottom land, in his "Early Recollections," and furnishes our basis for the following: The rich soil gave support to a forest of timber, unbroken, save in small places where the first settlers cultivated each a few acres of corn to supply present need, and give time to clear his own entered land. These places are worthily described in detail. Freeman's Prairie, named from Samuel Freeman, who entered most of it, is in Monroe Township, southeast of Tippecanoe, opposite the mouth of Honey Creek, on the west side of the river. Some two or three hundred acres were found there ready for the plow, and used by the east side settlers. Two miles north, in Staunton Township, is Gerard's Prairie, named after Judge John Gerard, its first cultivator. Below Troy, in Concord Township, opposite Staunton, is Gahagan's Prairie. These last two were tilled by the Dutch Station settlers. A fourth is included in the corporation of Piqua, and a fifth was in Washington Township, three miles north of Piqua. It was called Johnson's Prairie, after Colonel Johnson. These prairies were annually subject to overflow, except the latter, which was upper bottom and rolling. These fields had been used by the Indians for years immemorial. The Johnson Prairie was the site of Indian villages,—the abode of a large population. There were also two prairies on the Stillwater,—one in Union, near the line, the other known as William's Prairie, in Newton Township.

Plum thickets bordered on these prairie patches, and the wild fruit was abundant. They were yellow, red, and of a purple color, and the taste was very agreeable. Some of them were removed to the gardens of settlers, but their transplanting seemed to affect the fruit, as it lost its nectar character, and partook of a mealy consistency. The curculio insect appearing in 1825, or later, so injured the fruit that the trees were cut down.

GAME AND THE HUNTERS.

From bear to birds, from rifle to shot-gun, all hunting in Miami is a thing of the past. While many settlers strictly attended to their crops, others made hunting, in its season, their vocation. Of these were Charles Wolverton, Jacob Mann, Peter Harmon, John Flinn, Henry Kerns, John Rogers, and William Hunter. A bear was killed in 1816 by Henry Kerns. Deer were common to the first settlers. Turkeys were plentiful. Wolves were destructive to the few sheep owned by the farmers. The County paid a bounty for their scalps, to induce warfare upon them. One man, a wildwoodsman named Thomas Rogers, made wolf-hunting his great object, and twice a year brought in his scalps and received his guerdon from the treasurer. Tom finally became an inmate of the County Infirmary when about eighty years of age, and there closed his life. The raccoon was hunted at night; the skins were used as currency at the value of two to four bits. Pigeons were found in millions. In 1808, a pigeon-roost back of Staunton extended two miles in length by half a mile in width, and on the trees there were, during the breeding season, from fifty to a hundred nests on each tree. In 1818, the pigeons chose a roost twelve miles east of Troy. About sunset the birds began to arrive. For one to two hours the noise of their flight and lighting was like thunder, and he who was desirous could get what he chose of them. Gray squirrels were a pest to the settler. Half the corn in a field has been taken by them. To diminish their number the farmers would subscribe a quantity of corn to be paid him who, in the time given, killed the most squirrels in their neighborhood.

A MIAMI SQUIRREL-HUNT.

Below Troy, the farmers subscribed three hundred bushels of corn. They divided it into premiums of one hundred and fifty, one hundred, and fifty bushels, to be paid the three hunters that would get most scalps in a six days' hunt in their vicinity. Only the best marksmen competed. Each killer was allowed two rifles, and a man to load, scalp, and to drive. The duties of these three aids are understood. The result was a first premium to Elias Gerard for *seventeen hundred* scalps, and the second to Charles Wolverton, for thirteen hundred. In the fall of 1828 or '29, a migration of squirrels from west to east occurred. They ran through field and street, and swam the Miami. The time of this movement was about twenty days.

Bees abounded in the woods until 1825 to 1830, and any quantity of good honey could be bought at five cents a pound. At the dates given, the moth exterminated many; the trees were felled, and the flight of swarms and the discovery of bee-trees are known no longer. Quails and rabbits increased as settlements widened, and "Bob-Whites," caught in "figure fours," made fine messes, and raised pocket-money for the farmer boys.

HOME COOKERY OF PIONEERS.

The stove was unknown. The skillet was used for several dishes. The Dutch oven was the principal article used in cookery. In it the corn-bread was baked. Hoe-cake was made by spreading corn-dough on a clapboard and placing before the fire. Children made hearty meals on this "cake" and a cup of milk. Green corn and wild fruits were savory treats. The cow was indispensable to the family, as her milk was used as moderns use tea and coffee. The settler's wants were few, and the strength and agility of the youth were proportionate to their return to simple habits and plain food. The furniture of the cabin came from the adjacent timber, and the block before the fire-place, or the springless bedstead, were positions of as solid comfort as the easy-chair or soft couch of the present. While these enjoyments are lost in the past, we turn to the organization of the County, in the belief that time has mellowed their harshness to us.

ORGANIZATION.

The second county organized was Hamilton, in 1790. It was bounded by the Ohio and the Miami, northward to a line east from the standing stone forks of the larger stream. Ross was formed in 1798, as the sixth county in the Northwest Territory. On the first of May, 1803, Montgomery was formed from Ross and Hamilton. Then on January 16, 1807, Miami was erected from Montgomery, and Staunton made the temporary seat of justice. Her bounds, then extensive, were reduced on January 3, 1809, by the formation of Darke County, which then became Miami's western boundary, and still further diminished to her present limits by the organization of Shelby County, in 1819. Her northern boundary, Champaign and Clark, lie to the east, and Montgomery completes the boundary on the south. The word "Miami" is said to mean *mother* in the Ottowa dialect; the name designated a tribe once known as "Lewightewee," the ancient and original occupants of the valley of the Miami. The population came in rapidly from 1800 and later, and settled in all parts of the county. Clearings began all along and out from the valley, and the later immigrants found numerous indications of the existence of a hardy, active, and prosperous frontier population.

The growth in numbers is illustrated by the following statement.—The population of Miami County in 1820, was 8851; in 1830, 12,807; in 1840, 19,864; and in 1870, 32,740.

When organized, Miami was divided into the twelve townships of Bethel, Brown, Elizabeth, Lost Creek, Spring Creek, and Staunton, on the east side of the Great Miami; and Concord, Monroe, Newberry, Newton, Union, and Washington on the west side. This organization was not immediate. On July 8, 1807, when the first election for county officers was held, but two townships had been organized, Elizabeth, east of the Great Miami, and Randolph on the west. At the October election Randolph had disappeared, and there were defined by name, Bethel, Elizabeth, Concord, Union, and Washington,—five townships. Newton was divided off in 1810; Spring Creek, Essex, and Turtle Creek, in 1814; Greenville, called Perry, in 1816, and Monroe and Loramie in 1818. The formation of Shelby, in 1819, cut off Turtle Creek, and of Darke, in 1816, Greenville; finally, in the addition of Lost Creek and Brown, the twelve were organized as the divisions of Miami.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Staunton was known as the original county seat, and a session of court held there June 22, 1807. In September, 1807, commissioners appointed to lay out a seat of justice for Miami County made return agreeable to act of legislation, fixing upon part Section 21, and N. E. quarter Section 28, Town 5, Range 6, east of meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami. This report, made June 25, 1807, is signed by commissioners Jesse Newport, Daniel Wilson, and Joseph Lamb. The land was purchased for three dollars per acre. The site contained about one hundred and eighty acres. Aaron Tullis received one hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents for his share of the site, deeded July 30, 1813, to C. Westfall, town director. The same date William Barbee and Alexander McCullough made a similar deed for four hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents. Lots were offered for sale and the proceeds paid into the county treasury.

The first survey of the town of Troy was made and acknowledged December 16, 1807, by Andrew Wallace, Surveyor. This survey comprised eighty-seven lots, commencing on Water and Clay Streets, and extending to Short Street. When laid out, the future fine city was a dense oak forest. Efforts have been made to change the location, Piqua being a formidable claimant for the honors, which claims have served to retard the growth of the place.

FIRST COUNTY LEGISLATION.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held in Staunton at the house of Peter Felix. John Garard and John H. Crawford, Associate Judges, properly commissioned and duly sworn, took their seats and proceeded to business. Ordered that notices be set up in six public places in the county, for an election of Sheriff, Coroner, and three County Commissioners, to be held on July 3, 1807. Adjourned till July 14. At this session Judge Dunlavy and Associates were present, and Cornelius Westfall was appointed temporary Clerk, and Thomas B. Kyle licensed to solemnize marriages. August 6, 1807, Cornelius Westfall was appointed, by the Judges, County Recorder for seven years. September term. Stephen Dye is the first Sheriff, a grand jury is empaneled and several indictments presented. Andrew Wallace is also appointed County Surveyor.

October 16. William Barbee presented his commission as Associate Judge, and was sworn into office. December 30, Cornelius Westfall was appointed Clerk of Common Pleas, gave bond, and was sworn in. Robert Crawford was appointed Town Director, September 2, gave bond, two thousand dollars, to discharge the duties faithfully. December 16, Wallace was allowed, for survey of Troy, forty-four dollars and fifty cents, and R. Crawford, for services, twenty-four dollars. January 13, 1810, Crawford made the following statement:—Received for lots, $2820.57. Paid, as per voucher, $2163.58, and orders, $415.07. It was then ordered that he be allowed on lots sold, five per cent., moneys taken in and paid out, four per cent., and fifty cents for each deed made to purchasers. Honors still fall thick upon Westfall, who assumes the office of Director, vice Crawford, February 8, 1811, under bond of three thousand dollars. A second survey of thirty acres, deeded by William Gahagan, was made April 27, 1908. On July 10, 1834, John Gahagan and Thomas S. Barret laid out twenty-nine lots, Jacob Knoop, Surveyor. Smith and Barbee laid out lots August 28, 1849, J. B. Fish, Surveyor.

COURTS AND COURT PROPERTY.

The first courts have been noted. The Court of Common Pleas held its November session of 1808, up-stairs in the tavern of Mr. Overfield, who thus secured the advantage of trader. This original tavern and court-room stood on Water and Mulberry Streets. Their vicinity gave rise to the following between Judge Dunlavy and George Kerr, a farmer, and ex-Governor Arthur St. Clair. The latter two raised their voices unduly in the bar-room, and the Judge sent his respects to them by Dye, and asked their presence in the court-room. Coming in, the Judge said: "Gentlemen, the Court assesses a fine of two dollars each for contempt." Kerr said, "It bears me in mind you might as well say ten." "Well, I say ten, what do you say, Barbee?" "I say ten for Mr. Kerr," was his reply, and Kerr was accommodated. Court was held at various places. On February 8, 1809, at Crawford's; March 12, 1811, at Westfall's; May 2, 1811, at the house of George F. Fennery, and, on August 5, at the

FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

A large, double hewed-log house, one end for the jailer, the other for a jail, a hall between, with a room for court up-stairs—entrance from vestibule, constituted the first court-house in Miami County. It was built by Cunningham Crawford, and stood near the centre of lot 42, corner of Main and Plum Streets. As a jail it was not a success, since Joseph Beedle, a prisoner, on occasion, slipped aside a log (a part of the floor between stories), and filled a bucket from the well, returning before the family could give an alarm.

The building of a brick court-house on the Public Square, to be fifty feet square, was offered at auction, and sold to William Barbee and Fielding Young, June 5, 1815, at two thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, to be finished January 1, 1816. Isaiah Nolan claims to have carried most of the brick used in its construction. About 1829 Joseph Skinner obtained the contract to build a strong jail and a two-story brick house for the jailer,—these answered their purpose till the new stone jail was built, when the building was rented to various parties.

In 1839 a contract was let at twenty thousand dollars for the construction of the present court-house. A. E. Turnbull was the contractor. The August term of court, 1841, was the first held in the building.

Across the street from the court-house, in 1854, was erected a compound building whose front is occupied as a residence for the Sheriff and office for the Probate Judge; and the rear, a fine stone jail, constructed of Dayton limestone, containing all modern improvements for use of water, heating, and lighting. A sewer leads from the jail to the middle of the river; the air within is pure, the food wholesome, and treatment mild and firm. The entire cost to the county, of these buildings, reached seventy-five thousand dollars. Time has made its impress upon the present court-house, and Miami needs another.

BIOGRAPHY IN BRIEF.

James, John, and Thomas McClure were brothers, from Pennsylvania. The father was killed at the defeat of St. Clair. The family lived at Honey Creek. Robert and John H. Crawford, of Bethel Township, served, the first as director in laying out Troy, the second as associate judge for seven years. David H. Morris and Samuel Morrison contracted with Symmes for lands, were first settlers of Bethel Township, and laid out a town, named Livingston, at the mouth of Honey Creek. Mordecai Mendenhall built a grist-mill, at an early date, near the site of the State milldam. Daniel Agenbroas was a well-known tavern-keeper on the Dayton road, eight miles from Troy. Andrew St. John, Stephen, Andrew, William, and Benjamin Dye have been known as prominent men. Andrew Dye, Sr., had a family of ten,—eight sons and two daughters. He died 1837, at the age of eighty-seven. His posterity at his decease numbered near five hundred, of whom three hundred and sixty were living. He lived to see the fifth generation. Stephen Dye was Miami's first Sheriff, and served eight years. Jacob Knoop, in his seventy-seventh year, is still living on the Knoop farm,—a long life at home. General Fielding Lowry was the agent of John Smith in laying out Staunton and selling lots therein in 1806. He was Miami's first representative in the State Legislature. He was elected October, 1809, and in 1810. The vote of the County, as organized in 1809, was 393; in 1810, 250.

John Gearhart came to Miami in 1812. He was a farmer, and a professed Christian. He died in 1870 at the extreme age of ninety-nine. Cornelius Westfall was the first Clerk of both courts, Recorder, Postmaster, and the Director of Troy in 1808. Offices then were plenty, but salaries small. Peter Felix, Canadian French, was a noted trader and tavern-keeper. He established a post in 1800; traded with the Indians for years for their furs and peltries, and drove sharp bargains. Once he demanded a coon-skin for a needle from his Indian customers, alleging that he could not replenish his stock on account of the death of the needle-maker. John Gerard, one of the settlers at Staunton in 1799 and of the first associate judges, was an energetic and enterprising pioneer. James Blue, of Staunton Township, was a leading settler, and served on the bench on the death of Judge Barbee.

Nathaniel Gerard, a Staunton settler of 1799, bought lands two miles north of Troy, and was conspicuous as the founder of the first large tannery in the County. Henry Gerard, son of Nathaniel, was a man of distinction in the early day. He erected either the first or one of the first two mills in Miami for grinding and sawing. He also erected a grist- and saw-mill on the Miami, one mile north of Troy, in 1810. Gerard was County Commissioner for several years, and an agent for Symms in attending to lands. The brief mention of early settlers will be continued in the histories of their respective townships.

MIAMI IN THE WAR OF 1812.

On June 15, 1812, three regiments organized at Dayton under Colonels Cass, Findley, and McArthur; a regiment of regulars, the 4th, under Colonel Miller, joined them, and this force, under Brigadier-General Hull, moved north to Detroit, and was surrendered to the allied forces of Indians and British under General Brock. The loss caused great fear and excitement in the Miami Valley. Miami then had two companies of riflemen and a regiment of militia. The riflemen were sent to Greenville. Rumors spread through the country of Fort Wayne besieged, Tecumseh's presence there. Several regiments assembled at Piqua, and relief was sent from there to Fort Wayne. At their approach the British and Indians abandoned the siege.

In 1813 two companies of United States troops, part of them mounted, were stationed on the St. Mary's road north of Piqua. The militia of Miami—volunteers and drafted men—were on duty at the frontier posts, and the killing of David Gerard and Mrs. Dilbone,—both of whom were scalped,—and the wounding mortally of Dilbone, created a panic. Families came together and erected block-houses as places of security, but these attacks by a few stragglers were all that occurred.

The supplies for the frontier posts were principally drawn from the County of Miami. The traveler upon the numerous and excellent pikes cannot conceive the extremely ruinous condition of primitive roads. Army supplies were transported with great difficulty, and employed many persons. It has been estimated that about half the lands in the present bounds of Miami had not been entered prior to 1812.

Lying on the frontier, the population received few additions till 1815, when many soldiers from below and parties from Kentucky moved in and took them up. The chief check on entries was the scarcity of money; this the Government relieved by purchases of supplies, and entries on the public lands were greatly stimulated. Speedily the specie was withdrawn, forfeitures were numerous, and indebtedness to Government increased. The United States Bank of 1816 gave no aid, and July 1, 1820, the law for one dollar and twenty-five cents cash per acre went in force.

SHARP SHINS.

"Sharp shins", or cut money, originated in Kentucky, and circulated in Miami. Spanish milled dollars were cut in quarters, and some of these subdivided again into eighths. This operation was accomplished by the blacksmith upon his anvil with a cold chisel. These pieces were called quarters, bits, and fips. It was said to have been thus cut to keep it at home. These bits were carried in leather bags to save the pockets. Five quarters were occasionally made from a dollar. Current at home, the merchant found it useless abroad, and the settler could not use it to pay for his warrant. State banks were organized, paper currency came in, and "sharp shins" retired from circulation.

MIAMI OFFICERS.

Military training was abolished in 1844. James Blue was the first captain in Miami east of the river, and Charles Wolverton on the west. The latter became major. The following officers served from this County in the war ended by the treaty of peace on February 17, 1815, all of whom were captains: Reuben Westfall, Ezekiel Kirtley, William Barbee, Sr., Jacob Mann, Buchannon, William Luce, Charles Hilliard, and Lieutenant Gardner Bobo. Among the soldiers were James Youart, James Orr, William Barbee, Jr., David McClung, Aaron Fullir, Andrew Thompson, William and James Shackelford, Andrew and John G. Telfon, James and Joseph Marshall, James Culberson, James Brown, and Samuel Mackey.

THE FERRY.

No iron bridge crossed the wild full-banked Miami of early days, and the ferry was an institution needed and patronized. From this source came a portion of the county revenue. Persons to be entitled to charge fees for conveying passengers and vehicles across the river paid a license fee of five dollars, and the rates of ferriage were: for a foot passenger, six and a quarter cents; man and horse, twelve cents; loaded wagon and team, seventy-five cents; and empty wagon, fifty cents. Fielding Lowry constructed a rope and pulley ferry, in 1814, at Troy. He built a pier out into the river as a bulwark for his boat, but on the first run the boat sank, broke loose, and went down stream; brought back, and refastened. Several risky trips were made, and the effort abandoned. Peter Felix was an early and popular ferryman, and had a wharf from his landing to his tavern, and made his boat a sort of water-hack to his house.

RIVER COMMERCE.

The spring of 1819 is memorable for Lowry's inception of southern trade in produce. Three boats were loaded early in the season, and when the freshet came the fleet started. The first, under charge of William Gahagan, starts in advance; sticks in the canal among the islands; fills with water, and sinks. The second, controlled—or tried to be—by Mr. Hunter, comes down and tries to land, swings round, and goes down; while number three, Captain Humlet, passes the first and lands. Days were spent recovering the cargoes. Teams hauled it to the barns, where it was spread out to dry. The beans increased in bulk if not in value from their immersion. The first boat was raised and repaired. About July 15 a freshet came, and two boats started. Samuel Culbertson, John McKaig, Mrs. Lowry, and her two little girls were on one of the boats. Mrs. Lowry fell sick; for two or three weeks she lived and suffered, then died, and was buried on the lonely bank of the Mississippi. Disaster followed Mr. Lowry. Arriving at Francisville, his pork was bad, beans mouldy, hickory-nuts spoiled, potatoes rotten, flour injured; but the whisky and dried corn-meal marketable. The shipment was a failure. Lowry returning, brought back the remains of his wife, also his girls.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the date of Miami's first settlement down to the present time she has been known to the agriculturist as one of the garden spots of the West. Where rank vegetation met the gaze of the seekers for new homes; where herds of deer, full fed, bounded around the unused visitants in curiosity; and where the sweet annis, wild rye, and pea-vine grew luxuriant upon the lower grounds, agriculture was essentially the prime occupation. The wild rye and the pea-vine are said to have constituted the herbage of the bottoms, they constituting the subsistence of the cattle which, over-eating, frequently died from their excess in feeding, and made their rearing difficult. The hogs eagerly ate the sweet annis and fed on nutritious roots. The swine could be scented, from the odor of the annis root, for quite a distance, during the months of spring and summer. So bountiful was nature that food, at least, was plenty.

To make a comparative showing of the past and present, and the rank which Miami County holds in agriculture among her sister counties, we present the following statistics:—During the year ending June 1, 1847, Troy business men bought and sold as follows: 174,000 bushels of wheat; 200,000 corn; 100,000 rye, barley and oats; 17,000 barrels whisky; 17,000 barrels flour; 1300 barrels pork; 5000 hogs; 31,000 pounds butter; 2000 pounds clover seed; 30,000 bushels flax seed; 304,000 pounds bulk pork; and 136,000 pounds lard. In 1873 the agriculture of the county had assumed the proportions herein given. The wheat crop of twenty-seven counties amounted to more than 300,000 bushels each. Of these, Miami graded the *fifth*, having raised from 38,134 acres, 608,551 bushels, an average of nearly 16 bushels to the acre. Corn, from ease in cultivation, necessity and availability as human as well as animal food, and certainty as a crop, is very heavily grown. Miami stands the sixteenth of the same number of counties which produced 1,500,000 bushels of corn each, her crop being from 44,116 acres, 1,594,801 bushels, or 36 bushels to the acre. Of oats, 9718 acres produced 226,016 bushels. In the raising of barley, Miami stands the *fourth*, 3203 acres having yielded 72,944 bushels, or 22.77 bushels to the acre. Rye, buckwheat, and potatoes were raised, but not extensively. Timothy and clover hay were grown for home use. Twelve counties produced more than 100,000 pounds of flax fibre each, and of these Miami ranked *sixth*; her yield, from 3333 acres, being 339,246 pounds of fibre and 19,839 bushels of seed. From 756 acres planted to tobacco, 521,918 pounds were grown. In the dairy, Miami made 481,629 pounds of butter, and some thousand pounds of cheese. Eleven counties, of which Miami is the eleventh, produced more than 10,000 gallons of maple syrup. Some 30,000 pounds of wool constituted the clip for 1873.

But little attention has been paid to vineyards, and in orchards the county holds an average position. 3619 acres planted to fruit-trees gave, of apples, 52,456 bushels, some peaches, and 1358 bushels of pears.

The live stock of the county listed in 1874 has the following number and valuation: Horses, 9447, value, $777,585; mules, 312, $29,356; cattle, 10,671, $299,932; sheep, 10,080, $27,313; and hogs, 27,766, valued at $108,714. Dogs are destructive to sheep, but valuable according to their nature and training. The taxation of one dollar a head overpays the injury done, and the 1961 dogs in the county are, in the aggregate, of high value.

In 1873 Miami had 129,777 acres under tillage, 42,130 in wood, 11,434 pasture, 2195 unused, and a total acreage owned of 175,991 acres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The county abounds in the finest limestone. South of Piqua are a number of quarries of blue limestone; they are valuable, and employ a number of hands. In 1870 there were five quarries worked by twenty-eight hands, employing $18,000 capital, paying $13,000 wages, and producing $24,156 worth of stone.

The valuation of property in 1850 was $6,387,257; in 1860, $13,186,234; in 1870, $27,478,998; and in 1874, $21,958,972. The State tax for 1874 was $70,264.73. Other taxes, $248,558.42. The entire tax was $318,772.14. The county indebtedness in 1874 was $18,500. The valuation of Piqua was $2,762,038; her indebtedness, including school debt, $279,000. Miami has three national banks, whose aggregate capital is $500,000; two private banks with $120,000; and a total of five banks and $620,000. Two of the national banks are in Piqua; the Piqua National stock, $200,000, circulation, $180,000; and the Citizens, stock, $100,000, circulation, $78,500. The third is at Troy,—the First National; stock, $200,000, circulation, $180,000. Miami County has lost at various times, by fire and otherwise, eleven county buildings worth $16,740; but now has standing four fine structures valued at $75,000. New structures have been built for the year ending April 12, 1874, as follows: Dwellings, 149, cost $170,440; stores, etc., 10, cost $16,740; churches, two, cost $2000; others, 35, cost $55,910: a total number of 196, at a cost of $245,090. During the same year ending July 30, 1874, 1022 deeds were recorded, and 720 mortgages, securing $689,538. On March 31, 1874, Miami had 82 paupers in her infirmary, 25 otherwise supported, and a total of 107. She sent three boys to the reform school near Lancaster, Fairfield County. 337 marriages were contracted; 687 children were born; and 52 persons, mainly Germans, were naturalized. Thus compactly and reliably the statistics of the various resources of the county in numbers and values are shown.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Miami County, situated in the Miami Valley division of the State of Ohio, is comparatively regular in its outline, exceedingly fertile, and is one of the finest counties in the State. The Miami flows southward, dividing the county in two sections. The surface of the eastern portion is undulatory, and its soil, to a great extent, rich alluvium. West of the river the surface is mainly level, and the soil a clay loam, well calculated for grain-raising and grazing. Various parts of the county abound in the best of limestone, but it does not appear from statistics what amount of lime has been made. The Miami and its tributaries supply excellent water-power to a great extent, and through the year. At an earlier date these privileges were invaluable: in this age of steam they are still useful, but not so generally used.

As early as 1795 stray settlers found their way to this region, and both the fertility of the soil and the healthfulness of the climate induced them to remain. The county cannot lay claim to the greatest healthfulness, but it is fully up to the average of others. During the year closing March 31, 1874, from a population numbering 32,740, 323 deaths occurred, or a rate of 101 persons living to one death.

In other days the country was said to have been beautiful beyond description. Primitive vegetation was exceedingly luxuriant; the earth was like an ash heap, and it was difficult to rear cattle from their over-feeding upon the wild rye and pea-vine which abounded upon the bottoms to the exclusion of all else.

The people of Miami were in the early day industrious and sociable; at this time, if we judge them by the number and value of their schools and churches, they are intelligent and religious; if by their manufactures and farms, they are enterprising and thrifty.

In numbers, products, and valuation, Miami has shown great progress, and gallantly competes with her sister counties, as will be shown. Troy, the county seat, is a handsome and thriving city of over three thousand inhabitants. It is located in a fine district of country upon the west bank of the Great Miami, seventy miles north of Cincinnati, and sixty-eight west of Columbus. Piqua, eight miles above Troy, is a beautiful and growing city of the second class, of which there were in 1870, in the State, thirty-two. Her population at that date was 5967. Covington, six miles west of Piqua, is a flourishing town of over one thousand inhabitants in 1870. Tippecanoe City had at the same date 1204, Casa Town had 241, Fletcher 306, Huntersville 233, Pleasant Hill 324, and West Milton 455. Their population is here given as indicative of size.

POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Treaties were made, Indian titles relinquished, Congressional ordinances passed, and settlements crept up the Great Miami and branched off into the fertile lands on either side. Miami County, then including Darke and Shelby, speedily blended with her numerous Indian population a hardy and industrious body of white settlers.

Territorial legislation began in the Northwest Territory on the 24th of September, 1799. The first General Assembly under the State constitution met at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803. The second convened in December following. At this session acts were passed to incorporate townships and establish county boards of commissioners. Prior to January 16, 1807, the people of Miami were identified in county representation and government with those of Montgomery. William McLean was Representative to Congress from Miami from 1823 to 1829, and John E. McKinney two terms, from 1863 to '65, and 1871 to '73. Miami County is represented in the General Assembly of the State, in 1875, by Joseph E. Pearson, a former merchant, resident of Troy. The Twelfth State Senatorial District, composed of Miami, Darke, and Shelby, has for its member John W. Morris, a Troy lawyer. The Judge of the present Court of Common Pleas for the Second Judicial District, subdivision second, composed of Miami and Champaign Counties, is R. C. Fulton, of Urbana. The present Probate Judge is Arthur T. McKinney.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor, W. I. Tenney; Treasurer, Theodore Sullivan; Clerk of Court, J. W. Cruikshank; Sheriff, David S. Lee; Prosecuting Attorney, H. H. Williams; and Recorder, George Green. The office of Auditor was created at the session of 1820: election annual till 1824; since biennial. The Treasurer was first appointed by Associate Judges, then by the County Commissioners, till in 1827 the Legislature provided for their election every two years. The office of County Collector was abolished in 1827, and his duties assigned to the Treasurer.

Township Assessors were elected at township annual meetings till February 3, 1825, when they were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. On October 27, 1827, this duty fell upon the Commissioners; in March, 1841, the township system was resumed. The offices of Recorder and Surveyor were filled by appointment by the Common Pleas Judges, till 1831, since which they are elected by the people triennially. The Clerk of the Court now serves for both Courts; formerly each Court had its own Clerk.

ELECTORAL.

The population of the Twelfth Senatorial District in 1870 was 85,019; of Miami, 32,740. Her aggregate vote in 1872 was 6155; in 1873, only 5563, a decrease of 592. The political status of the county is shown by the vote in 1874 for Secretary of State, A. T. Wikoff receiving 2820 votes, Wm. Bell, Jr., 2550, and John R. Buchtel 134.

TURNPIKES, CANALS, AND RAILROADS.

Nothing gives more enduring evidence of a national vigor than the kind and character of its highways. The ancient Roman roads, existing for centuries, confirm the written history of a powerful people. The broad and enduring causeways among the Peruvian mountains tell mutely of a laborious pre-historic race; while aged China, by her Imperial Canal, exhibits a disposition to increase her facilities of commerce. Transient and superficial as are the works of modern builders, we see in turnpike, canal, and railroad enduring relics of our existence far down in the vista of the coming years. Among the woods, on foot or on horseback, the hunter and the settler found their way on winding trails; and while the one felled a tree and crossed on the trunk, the other crossed at well-known fords. The war came, and supplies were hauled in wagons upon the bad roads with great difficulty. As the county of Miami settled, roads were laid out at convenient points and run in straight lines. The presence of abundant gravel-beds furnished suitable material, and both public and private interests blended in the construction of numerous and well-built turnpikes.

A portion only of the pikes demanded toll—some four to six. In 1874 the number of incorporated turnpikes was eight, with a length in Miami of sixty-three miles; while of free turnpikes there were seventy-five, with a length of two hundred and eighty-five miles, making a total of eighty-three roads and three hundred and forty-eight miles. In this respect Miami ranks fourth in the State. These roads are the result of individual effort and heavy taxation, but for time to come will be a pride to the citizen. The construction of the Miami and Erie Canal, a work of past and present utility, has given a cheap outlet for Miami's grains. It is said that in 1837 a temporary dam was thrown across Dye's (then Besson's) race, to raise the water sufficiently high to float small packets. Up the canal came General Harrison, mounted at Troy, and, accompanied by a numerous cavalcade of horsemen, rode on to Piqua, the hero of the hour. Little was done at these times but elect'oneer, attend conventions, and hear stump speeches. There was flag-making and flag-waving, song-singing, and much drinking. All parties were resolved on saving the country and helping themselves at the same time.

As in the bygone days, the boats move silently along the canal, and the horses in single file pull steadily and wearily their floating burden to where the locks give temporary repite; but passengers are seen no more; the traveler looks out curiously upon the old boats as the train whirls him swiftly along.

RAILROADS.

The vast increase of railroads has not been without its effect in increasing values and establishing the growth of cities and towns along their lines in the bounds of Miami County.

Across the northern tier of townships extends the track of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad for a distance of some twenty-two miles, coming straight from Urbana to Piqua, and diverging thence to the southwest to reach the thriving town of Covington, on the Stillwater.

Up from Dayton runs the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, through Tippecanoe to Troy, on the west side of the Great Miami; crossing the river at the county seat, its course is parallel to the river to the Piqua bend, and thence northeast into Shelby County. The length of the main line through the county is some twenty miles.

THE CHURCHES.

Hand in hand with the clearing and tillage of lands and the laying out of towns went the erection of meeting-houses and the assembling of the people to worship God in these rude sanctuaries. The spirit of Christianity was kept alive, and at times flamed up brightly in the waves of revival-fires which swept the settlements. Log houses were supplanted by frame buildings, and many of these by brick. Here and there, at convenient points, churches stand by the roadsides; they uplift their pinnacled fronts in village, town, and city; they tell in their presence of a Christian people. The history of the churches is found in the township histories, save that of Troy, which, as the county seat, is given in county narrative.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

was organized as early as 1807. Called by some "New Lights," their cardinal doctrine is the separate existence and divinity of Christ. The first meetings were held at Rocky Spring, two miles north of Troy. Samuel Kyle and David Provines were of the first early-time preachers. Not till 1869 did the society erect a church in Troy. Rev. J. P. Watson is in charge of a congregation of over one hundred members.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

held first meetings in the old court-house at Troy. The first known minister was Rev. D. Burgess, whose preaching dates as early as 1816. Archibald Steele was known about 1820. During the pastorate of James Coe a brick church was built, in 1826. A schism occurred in 1827. The Old School built a church on Main Street in 1841, and were taught Bible truths from that date till 1854 by Rev.—— Rice, a highly-esteemed clergyman, at present in Logansport, Ind. The New School erected a frame on Franklin Street in 1836. It was torn down in 1850, and the present brick edifice erected. Its size is ninety feet deep by fifty front. The audience-room will seat five hundred persons comfortably. The churches united in 1870, and the society has over three hundred communicants. The Rev. Daniel Tenney is the present pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized somewhat later than the others. About 1833, through the efforts of Joseph R. John, a church building was completed and bore the name of "St. John's." In time this structure was replaced by the present neat brick.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

became known in the clearings of the valley through the efforts of such men as James and John Finley, first meeting in the houses of settlers or in the woods, then in the old public building in Troy. They erected a building for meetings some time in 1816, near the present depot. Their next place of worship was put up in 1824. Finally, the present church was built in 1838 and remodeled in 1864. The congregation has a membership of two hundred and sixty persons. The present minister is Rev. J. Ball.

The Lutheran church is a neat brick building on West Main Street. The Evangelical Lutherans organized a society under Rev. J. J. Hinderer. They purchased the Presbyterian church on Main Street and hold their services therein.

A small Catholic Church has an existence.

THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY OF TROY

was formed October 26, 1846. During the war they donated to soldiers, in Bibles, Testaments, and Scriptural books, eight hundred and seventy-nine volumes. On their twenty-fifth anniversary, held November 2, 1868, their receipts since organization were stated as three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars. Mrs. Dr. Telford served as president a period of twelve years.

THE PRESS OF MIAMI.

The first newspaper published in Miami was started on July 6, 1820, at Piqua. It was named the "Piqua Gazette," and was edited by William R. Barrington. It changed hands in 1837, and bore the name of "Intelligencer." Sold again in 1841, it bore the name of "Piqua Register." In 1857 it became the property of William S. Rose, who was satisfied with a six-months' experience, and vested his rights with Messrs. Wright & Brading; the latter sold his share to his partner in 1860. Wright volunteered to carry out the principles he professed, and his paper, left to other hands, went down. The old paper battled for the Whig party, and died Republican. Not a number of it is on file; it lives only in the memory.

The "Piqua Enquirer" was originated in the spring of 1847 or 1848 by Mr. D. M. Fleming. It was run as Democratic till October 1, 1860, at which date its name was changed to "Piqua Journal" and its politics to Republican. The original editor continues its edition.

The "Miami Union" was started on the 1st of January, 1865, by J. W. Defrees, editor and proprietor. He still continues its publication. On February 28, 1871, a fire consumed the material of the office, together with the files and a valuable library; but the plucky editor continued the publication of a few numbers in the Job office of Harrison, and on March 25, 1871, came out with an enlarged paper. S. S. Defrees, the son, is local editor. The paper is Republican in politics.

The "Troy Weekly Bulletin" was started on the 1st of January, 1875, by William H. & Cal. Bullock. The proprietors are Republican.

The "Stillwater Valley Gazette," published in Covington, began its existence on June 25, 1870. It is owned by the Covington Printing Company.

The "Tippecanoe Herald" began to be published in 1871, with J. H. Horton as editor and proprietor—Republican. Prior to this there was published in Tippecanoe, about the year 1855, the "Tippecanoe City Reflector."

The "Miami Helmet" of Piqua is a temperance sheet which dates its existence from July, 1874. It is published by the Miami Publishing Company and edited by Isaac S. Morris.

The "Miami County Democrat" was published just before the late war by Messrs. Horton & Teverbaugh, who left their paper and entered the service. At the close of the war the paper was revived and has passed through various hands.

The "Troy Times" began its career as the "Miami Reporter." It was published by Micajah Fairfield in 1822. It passed into the hands of John T. Tullir about 1828; to N. C. Langdon about 1836, and to H. D. Stout in 1841. The paper passed into the control of R. W. Furnas & Lytle. Lytle sold to Hunter, and the firm of Furnas & Lytle carried forward its publication till 1862, at which date Marvin Munson bought the establishment, and resold to David Gibbs in 1855. E. C. Harmer became the last editor about 1857, and published it till its discontinuance, in 1869. In politics it had been Whig, and on the origin of the Republican party championed its principles.

THE MAILS.

The change in Miami in conveyance of tidings to the absent is marked by the contrast of the early mails with the present. Letters were few and far between. The stamped envelope was unknown. The blank fourth page contained the address; a wafer preceded mucilage; a silver quarter paid the postage. A mail came round by Troy once a fortnight with a light burden, little increased as it passed on. The solitary horseman blowing a horn to tell of his arrival, and the lumbering stage, have passed on westward to the plains, and in their place we see several daily mails to the cities and towns of the county. Three cents conveys the letter, if need be, to the far Pacific. A penny postal bears brief message just as far, or, if need be, the telegraph office is near; a few manipulations, and some hundred miles away a message tells the business man of profitable venture or the anxious relative of a friend in safety. The surviving pioneers of Miami live in the past; the present generation exists in the immediate present. They are separate and distinct. The settler's interest was centred on his farm and family, and the unaccustomed letter of that day had more of interest than a score of ours to-day.

EDUCATIONAL.

Ohio early realized the advantages resulting from school education, and, prior to legislative enactments, the old log school-house, sometimes innocent of floor, slab-seated, and destitute of glass panes, was known to every little settlement; and children trod the forest paths for miles for the imperfect instruction given by assumed teachers in present obsolete text-books. Miami kept pace with the progress of the times, and her present fine buildings, healthy rooms, and intelligent teachers show the foresight of her population.

Conditional to the settlement of the West, the ordinance of 1785 had provided section sixteen for the support of schools in every township. Efforts were made to inaugurate the common school system on January 22, 1821, February, 1825, and January 30, 1827. At this latter date an act was passed "to establish a fund for the support of common schools." The tax levied for free schools was opposed by some, but the advantages resulting became so apparent that the system has secured general approval. Education has reduced crime, poverty, and immorality, increased intelligence and values of property, and drawn to the neighborhood of the best schools the most valuable class of citizens. The youthful population of Miami have and need no excuse for illiteracy. Closely allied to patriotism and morality, the citizen sees in the public school the hope of the republic, and yearly new buildings are rising, teachers are becoming better qualified, and more thorough results are gained.

MIAMI COMMON SCHOOLS IN 1874.

The amount of school-moneys on hand September 1, 1873, was $66,300.13. There was received within the year ending August 31, 1874, from the State tax, $18,399; from the irreducible school fund, $4858.14; from local tax, $72,651.66; from sale of bonds, $2200; other sources, $930.66; a grand total for the year of $165,418.39. There were paid to primary teachers, $53,946.63; to high-school teachers, $11,500; total to teachers, $65,536.63. Sites and buildings cost $28,290. Fuel and contingent expenses were $14,311.71. The total of expenditures reached the sum of $110,922.80. The balance on hand September 1, 1874, was $54,495.53. The whole number of school-houses in the county is 125. The number of school-rooms is 165. The value of school property in Piqua alone is $68,000. The total value of school property in Miami County is $356,200. The number of teachers employed is 252. There were 114 teachers who taught the entire time the schools were in session. The schools were in session an average of thirty-three weeks. The enrolled pupils in the schools numbered, of boys, 4872; of girls, 4316. The total enrollment was 9188. The average monthly enrollment was 7002; the daily, 5650. In studies, 15 study astronomy; 22, botany; 19, chemistry; 14, surveying; 27, geometry; 117, algebra; 57, natural philosophy; 87, physical geography; 80, physiology; 170, United States history; 353, map-drawing; and 1183, drawing.

The auditor, W. I. Tenney, claims that directors employ the best teachers, and that the possession of a two-years' license is good evidence of qualification. County Institutes are made success-ful. Many inferior teachers do not attend, and their pay is the main object. The county are adverse to superintendents, and believe that parents and directors can do more for schools than hired supervision.

Our history has been ample upon the great subjects of school and church, since the intelligence and Christianity of the people are the pillars of republican perpetuity.

THE CRUSADE.

The year 1873 was made remarkable by a woman's effort to put a stop to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The movement was heralded by the press and kept alive by its publications. The best class of female society gathered in their churches in Troy and Piqua, and marched in bands to the various saloons. They besought the venders to cease the traffic, held prayer-meetings in the saloons and on the sidewalks, and kept watch of those who entered to drink. For a time the "crusade" was successful. Saloons were closed, and some destroyed their stock of liquors. Reaction then set in, and the movement has had a questionable utility.

OLDEN ABOLITIONISTS.

Parson Fairfield, Mr. McMurdy, and Elisha T. Harker, are named as persons of that formerly obnoxious class. The two former were early teachers of schools in Troy, and very enthusiastic on the subject of slavery. Troy had an Anti-Slavery Society with a large membership, and the same feelings ramified throughout the county. The early settlers of Miami were, many of them, from Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas, and while some may have left their homes incited by cheap and rich lands, others sought to escape the influence of the system of servitude. Hence their influence and their action for freedom and Union.

SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

The Odd-Fellows, the Red Men, and kindred societies have many lodges in various parts of the county, and the young men of the cities have enrolled themselves and formed military companies. A fine company one hundred strong has lately been formed at Troy, and are known as the Pearson Guards, commanded by Captain S. A. Collins. The experience of the past shows their use. A Children's Home will be located near Troy for destitute children. On January 4, 1875, the Commissioners promised at their next assessment a sum for building a home, and a site will be donated.

MIAMI IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

When, on that memorable day in April, 1861, the old flag was struck by traitor hands, and a semi-circle of hostile batteries converged their fire on Sumter, compelling its surrender, a thrill of martial ardor, a firing of souls to revenge the deed, brought Miami to the front. In a single day the Covington Blues had enrolled and responded to the President's call. A second day saw them at Columbus; swiftly organized as Co. I, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, they pushed on to Washington.

The number of soldiers raised by Miami under the calls for seventy-five thousand and three hundred thousand men can only be approximately stated at one thousand four hundred and five. The 94th Ohio rendezvoused at Piqua, and raised in Greene, Clark, Darke, and Miami, was filled on August 14. The 110th Ohio was recruited full by October 3. The county filled her quota, and had a surplus on October 1, 1862. From an enrollment of five thousand eight hundred and fourteen men, two thousand one hundred and twenty had volunteered by September 1. All honor to the county where such patriotism dwells, and to the brave men who feared not, for their country, to quench life's gushing tide in the fore-front of many a desperate battle-field! Fears, later justified, of armed invasion caused an enrollment of the National Guard. To this enrollment Miami furnished four thousand four hundred and eighty-five men.

While the soldiers contested the question of secession in the field, the heroic women acted a noble part at home. Box after box of clothing and edibles was packed and forwarded. Letters came to the camps by hundreds; even the rough was ennobled by his uniform, and unknown hands penned him cheering missives. Sanitary supplies for the absent, and relief funds for those at home, were offered by no laggard hands. There was a board of men in Miami who gave their time and labor gratuitously as a military committee. It is just that this humble record should do its part to give them honorable mention. Their names are Hon. M. G. Mitchell, chairman, Dr. Harrison, Robert L. Douglass, James W. Rowe, Charles Morris, William W. Crane, and John Wiggin.

How well Miami stood at the close of the war may be gained by the following final statement. Miami's quota in February, July, and December of 1864, was four hundred and forty. Four hundred and twenty-nine men were recruited to fill this quota, and *seven only* raised by draft. The total number furnished was four hundred and thirty-six,—a surplus of four—a deficit, without a draft, of three men. These figures tell the story of that strong, unfaltering, and devoted impulse which never faltered, from Sumter's fall till Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

The soldiers from Miami enlisted in various organizations, but chiefly in the 11th, 44th, 71st, 94th, 110th, and 147th Ohio Infantry.

The 11th Regiment was raised for three months, and mustered into the service in April, 1861, at Camp Dennison. Prominent and promising, from his brief but glorious record, the name of Augustus H. Coleman is associated with the career of the battle-worn 11th. He was born in Troy, Miami County, on October 29, 1829. He was the son of Dr. Asa Coleman, an early settler and prominent citizen of the county. He was sent in June, 1847, as a cadet to West Point. Responding promptly to the call of the imperiled nation, he enlisted as a private; recruited Company D of the 11th, one hundred men, in forty-eight hours. On April 26, 1861, he was chosen captain at Columbus. April 29, on the regimental organization, he was commissioned major. Re-enlisting, he was advanced to lieutenant-colonel on January 9, 1862, and a commission as colonel issued on September 17, 1862, the day upon which he fell. Colonel Coleman was an officer well qualified by nature and training for soldierly duties; firm in discipline, fearless and cool in action, he never hesitated in the performance of duty whether in the bold charge of the 11th at Monocacy, the fierce contest at South Mountain, or, as leader of the forlorn hope, to advance upon the bridge across the Antietam Creek. It was while resolutely moving upon this cannon-swept position that he fell, struck by a hostile shot which pierced his arm and side. The 11th wavered at his fall, and then swept down upon and over the bridge, up the hill beyond, and gained the rebel position. Thus fell a gallant officer, his last words telling how his thoughts were not of self, but of his men and country.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 11TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

As a three-years' regiment, the 11th was mustered into the service on June 20, 1861. Five full companies went from Miami County, viz.,—D and F from Piqua, and D, H, and E from Troy. July 7, they were sent to the Kanawha Valley and placed in the Kanawha division, officered by General J. D. Cox. On December 1, 1861, the regiment went into winter quarters at Point Pleasant. August 18, 1862, the 11th moved to Parkersburg, and thence to near Washington, D. C., and camped by Alexandria.

August 27, the regiment was ordered to Manassas Junction. The rebels took position previous to their arrival, and Taylor's New Jersey troops were being driven back as the 11th Ohio came up, crossed Bull Run, and, forming line, checked the enemy. Overpowered in numbers the Union troops fell back to Fairfax, the 11th being the rear guard. A night march brought them within the lines at Washington.

August 29, the regiment took position at Munson's Hill. September 6, the men were on the march to Maryland. September 12, the rebel line was found on the banks of the Monocacy and holding the bridge across. Of three columns formed for attack upon their position, the 11th led the centre, drove back the enemy, and took the bridge. The Union line became disordered; the rebels advanced and seized two cannon. Led by Colonel Coleman, the 11th rushed forward cheering, recovered the artillery, and never stopped till the enemy were completely beaten. A night at Monocacy; another at a bridge over a creek near Middletown; and, on the morning of September 14, the Kanawha Division had moved to the Sharpsburg Road, where the 11th prepared for battle. A severe fire from three sides met their advance. Amid the thick laurel growth individual acts of bravery were numerous, and the men fought on till the enemy yielded their strong position and retired towards Sharpsburg.

The battle of Antietam was one of those struggles which decide the question of armed supremacy. Lee was beaten, and his scheme of invasion frustrated. The 11th performed no ignoble part in this service. All the morning of September 17 this regiment had been more or less engaged, when Burnside received the order from McClellan to "carry the bridge, gain the heights beyond, and advance along their crest to Sharpsburg and reach the rear of the enemy."

The bridge was of stone, twelve feet wide, one hundred and fifty long. Six thousand veteran troops in splendid position over the stream, with artillery trained upon the bridge and narrow approach, awaited the Union advance. Sharpshooters and skirmishers were soon at work. Simmons' and McMullen's batteries poured a rain of missiles among the rebel ranks, while a storm of lead and iron smote the front of the devoted column; it wavered and then fell back.

The call for help was answered by the order: "Assault the bridge, and carry it at all hazards," and again the lines were formed for the fearful work. With sublime devotion the column dashes forward, and again the deadly sleet strikes their faces; but they push on, sweep over the bridge, clear the crest, and fight their way on. Lee turns upon this force, and Burnside calls for help. A corps and a division of troops are in reserve, but Burnside cannot have them, and the troops of the Burnside brigade retired to the bridge crowned with honor. On January 24, 1863, the 11th started for Nashville, Tennessee. February 22 they occupied and fortified Carthage. The regiment was at Murfreesboro' by June, and assigned to Third Division, 14th Army Corps. It was at Hoover's Gap, Manchester, Tullahoma, and made a halt at Big Springs, on the march toward Chattanooga. On September 17 the 11th withstood an assault at Cafett's Gap, in the mountains below Chattanooga. Next day was passed in countermarching, and the dawn of the 19th found them near Gordon's Mill, in line of battle. Their devoted chaplain, W. W. Lyle, rode down to the centre of the line amid the sound of battle and addressed the men. A prayer followed, and with bent head and rifle-clasping hands, the men of Miami looked briefly to the God of battle for his blessing. The regiment moved immediately into action; a charge was made; the rebels were driven half a mile. The regiment retired to its old position, whence a second charge was made with success. On September 20 the 11th stood behind a rude breastwork of logs and stones; here Company D lost heavily. The log breastwork took fire; a part of D put it out. Later the regiment became divided, the fragments fought on and finally re-united near Rossville.

The 11th took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, and in a charge captured a battle-flag and cannon. Sergeant Ball bore the colors forward till a seventh shot struck him down helpless. Lieutenant Peck took them from his hands, placed them on the rebel works, and fell with a mortal wound. In behalf of the ladies of Troy, Chaplain Lyle presented the 11th with a handsome stand of colors on February 17, 1864.

The regiment took part in the advance on Rocky Face, and lost heavily at Buzzard's Roost; again at Resaca they were warmly engaged. Their time of service expiring, the regiment was mustered out June 26, 1864.

A part of the regiment, consisting of two companies, accompanied Sherman to the sea, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Stubbs.

The 44th Ohio were organized at Springfield, Ohio, in 1861. They were engaged in the West Virginia campaign, and, at the battle of Lewisburg, charged upon and captured a four-gun battery, took a number of prisoners, and began the rout of the enemy.

In a retreat to the Gauley, the 44th was the rear guard to protect the retiring column from the attack of a rebel force six thousand strong. They fought bravely at Charleston on September 13, 1862. Removed to Kentucky, they were mounted and kept constantly at work. At Dunstan's Hill the regiment charged the rebel position, and materially aided in their rout. Re-enlisting as the 8th Ohio Cavalry, the men returned to their old campaign territory in Virginia. Acting as rear guard near Liberty, the 8th fought a brigade of mounted rebels and lost from their number seventy-one men. Six companies of the regiment were surprised in camp at Philippi, underwent the trials of prison life, and finally obtained release. Some went to Clarksburg, where four companies were stationed; others were mustered out in June as prisoners of war. The remainder of the regiment was mustered out the month following.

The 71st Ohio Infantry was recruited in part from Miami County, she having furnished Companies F, C, and E. About February 1, 1862, the regiment was recruited and organized, with Barton S. Kyle, of Troy, as Lieutenant-Colonel. This brave and worthy man, born in Miami County April 7, 1825, was active and successful in his efforts to recruit the regiment, and fell at Pittsburg Landing while at the post of duty, cheering on his men. A bullet entered his right breast, and he fell mortally wounded, and the service lost a true, brave man, and Miami one of her best citizens. The 71st reported to General Sherman at Paducah, Ky., and in February took part in a reconnoissance towards Columbus.

In the advance up the Tennessee, the regiment was among the first. At about seven o'clock of April 7, 1862, the action at Donelson began by the rebel attack upon the Union centre. The 71st was soon in line. They were placed on the line of a road favorable to the enemy, and, being assailed by artillery, were withdrawn to a better position. The change was well-timed and fortunate, as the enemy soon advanced with two batteries upon the recent position of the regiment. The attack was fierce, the resistance stubborn, and the 71st fell back. Re-forming, it fought bravely till night closed the struggle. The loss at Donelson was one hundred and thirty killed and wounded.

On April 16 the regiment was ordered to hold the posts of Clarksville and Fort Donelson. Sunday, August 17, Colonel Mason was attacked by the rebel Colonel Woodward, at Clarksville. The 71st were scattered about at various points, and Colonel Mason had with him only about two hundred men. These were surrendered to a force some four times their own. Being exchanged, four companies defeated Woodward at Fort Donelson on August 25, 1862. In the spring of 1864 the 71st moved south and bore itself gallantly. In the battle at Nashville, one-third of their number killed and wounded attested the courage and devotion of the men. The summer of 1865 was passed upon the Rio Grande, and not till January, 1866, was the regiment mustered out.

The 94th Ohio was organized at Camp Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. One thousand and ten men were recruited within a month. Kirby Smith had invaded Kentucky, and this raw regiment was ordered to Lexington. They obtained three cartridges apiece, and, taking the cars, reached the city at 9 P.M. of Saturday. Ordered to Yates's Ford, east of Lexington, the regiment made its first march of fifteen miles, and reached the vicinity of the Ford at dark. Some rebel scouts fired upon them, killed two men and wounded six. The 94th secured a position and passed the night unmolested, while the entire army of Smith lay encamped at two miles' distance. Morning brought one hundred and twenty-five rounds of ammunition to each man from Lexington. It also brought up the rebel army, which opened from a battery upon the troops at breakfast. Colonel Frizell withdrew the regiment back from a cross-road, down which the enemy came rapidly. Captain Drury was ordered to take his company and guard the rear, while the regiment formed for action. A message now arrived ordering the 94th to hasten back to Lexington. Twelve miles upon the road was too much for some of the men, who fell by the way and were captured by the enemy. Ordered to Louisville, the men went into camp almost exhausted. Two hundred and eighteen men were lost, paroled, and returned to the ranks. At the battle of Perryville the regiment won special mention. At Stone River they were engaged every day of the contest. A synopsis from "Ohio in the War" gives the meed of honor to the organization:

"In the advance on Tullahoma and the fight at Hoover's Gap in June, 1863; skirmishing at Dug Gap, and participants in the battle of Chickamauga, they were in the charge at Mission Ridge and the battle of Lookout Mountain. With Sherman they took part in actions at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkinvine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro', and Bentonville." They were first to enter Raleigh, and took part in the grand review. When mustered out June 6, 1865, three hundred and thirty, eight men were all that were left of the original one thousand and ten.

The 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Piqua, Miami County, on October 3, 1862. At Winchester it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, and variously employed till on the 13th of June, 1863, the regiment advanced to Kernstown, and fought steadily with the superior force of Lee. Next day, the 110th held a small work some distance from the fort. The enemy concentrated upon them the fire of twenty-six cannon, and followed the cannonade by an assault in column. The regiment fell back at the point of the bayonet, and at night fought the way to Harper's Ferry. After various movements, one of which was to Governor's Island, New York, the regiment are found crossing the Rappahannock, capturing prisoners, and, despite severe shelling, taking the ground held by the enemy at Brandy Station. May 4, the 110th crossing the Rapidan into the Wilderness, made a charge and drove the rebels into their breastworks and held their ground till night. Their loss this day was one hundred and eighteen in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Next day they were subjected to a severe artillery fire; fell back a mile in the evening; held their position on the seventh; and then fell back to Spottsylvania Court-House. It waded the Nye and occupied the rebel works; fought at Cold Harbor; stood a heavy fire on June 3, as a regiment on the first line; was moved to Monobacy, and battled bravely with heavy odds, and retired to Ellicott's Mills, having lost one hundred and thirty men.

The 110th make several marches and change their position till we again find them marching as train-guard to Charleston. August 29 they are victors at the last named place. At Fisher's Hill they capture four cannon and one hundred prisoners. October 19, they struggled bravely at Cedar Creek to check the rebel advance and take an active part in the rout of Early's force. On March 25, 1865, they charge with their brigade the rebel trenches; pursue the enemy; drive him at Sailor's Creek; and capture many battle-flags. The 110th was in twenty-one actions, and lost seven hundred and ninety-five men. They were discharged at Columbus, Ohio, and returned with gladness to former peaceful avocations.

The 147th Regiment National Guards was mustered into service at Camp Dennison on the 16th of May, 1864, and set out for Washington on the 20th. Ordered first to Fort Ethan Allen, then to Fort Strong, it finally found quarters for six companies in the former work, and for four at Fort Marcy. At midnight of June 11, the regiment was ordered to Fort Reno. The enemy were near by, and skirmishing was brisk as they took position in the trenches. Ordered to Crystal Springs, the regiment took position as support to the 1st Maine and 1st Ohio Batteries, and though not engaged was under fire. President Lincoln thanked the organization for their public service as it passed through Washington homeward bound.

The dead of Miami's patriotic soldiery sleep on the fields where they fell, only where their bodies could not be found. In the National Cemeteries a nation has gathered them, and yearly as the spring-time comes the fairest of the land go forth and strew their resting-place with flowers in memory. So have they done at Rose Hill Cemetery, where lie the remains of some forty men; and years will pass, and still this token of a grateful people will show itself in memory of the soldiers of 1861-65.

CONCLUSION.

This comparatively brief retrospect conveys some idea of what a lifetime has accomplished. Winding trails are supplanted by direct and durable pikes; dim gloomy woods are cut down to pleasant open groves; log cabins have crumbled and made way for commodious and costly dwellings. Slow-moving six-horse teams toiling wearily to distant markets are changed for the swift-rolling clattering trains speeding north, south, east and west. The echoing stroke of the axe plied at the root of the forest-tree, and the sharp crack of the hunter's rifle, are heard no more, but in their stead the rattle and rumble of machinery, the clang of bells and the puff of steam-engines. Log school and church are superseded by costly piles of brick and stone. No glimpse of the present could ever conceive so changed a past. No one can look indifferently upon the view of early home, the portrait of loved parent, the biography of one's own family. The handsome views which these leaves furnish show the refined taste and business energy of the people. The history discloses the past in permanent form; the portraits of old settlers and prominent men link these periods indissolubly together.

While we pity the Indian, we are glad that he is gone. We admire the courage of the early settler as we realize his perils and discomforts. We are thrilled by the patriotic ardor of the men of 1812, and experience satisfaction in the unstained record of Miami in the last great war of sections. We close with thanks to those who aided us, and wish some abler hand would give to this noble county the history she deserves in peace and war. May there ever be brave and patient hearts on the banks of Great Miami River, and the story of present and bygone lives be joined to its waters forever!

HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF MIAMI COUNTY.

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP.

In attempting a record of the past and present of this fine township, we harmonize no discrepancies, but push forward with the single object of doing justice to the pioneer and those who have built upon his foundation.

Newberry constitutes the northwest township of Miami County. It is six miles east to west by seven miles north and south; its area is therefore forty-two square miles. The Stillwater, or west branch of the Great Miami, has its course from the upper line of Section 10 to the southeast four miles, and then flows south into Newton. Trotter's Creek is a northern branch, and Greenville Creek is a tributary from the southwest. Stillwater is named from the quiet waters, as early seen by the Indians; Harrison's Creek from the hero of Tippecanoe; Trotter's from the old settler; and Greenville from the treaty at Greenville, on August 3, 1795, between Wayne and the Indians.

Captain Buchanen, from Milton, built a log and stone breastwork on the site of Covington in 1812, and used water from a spring over which the Covington House stands, and on ground then owned by Benjamin Lehmen. Lehmen had a small store at the time. Jacob Ullery had a mill across the river, near the site of the present mills.

Old settlers on the river were Michael Ingle, on S. H. Kensinger's farm. The next settler north was Samuel Trotter, on the farm of P. Mintz. To the right of Trotter, on the branch, was William Knix, where A. J. Johnson lives. In the fall of 1814, Aaron Carson settled on the Kendry farm, on the west branch of Trotter's Creek; and in 1810 John McClary settled on the south end of Trotter's farm.

McDonald built a cabin in 1807, and cleared ground west of the Stillwater, on the Richard Harris farm. In the same year Michael Ingle began an improvement, as above stated. A man named Brown pitched a cabin west of Ingle's, on land owned by H. Boggs. Ingle bought three-quarters of Section 20, Township 17, and one-quarter of Section 19. He had seven sons and one daughter. Three of these sons lived and died on the farm. Ingle himself died in 1839.

Clearings were made on the river, in 1807, by John and William Coats, Daniel Wright, and Elisha Reagan. Two or three old apple-trees mark the site of Coats's cabin, north of the bridge over the Stillwater on the Granville pike. The second Coats's cabin stood where stands the Covington House; Wright's near the bluff, west of Ward's; and Reagan's near G. Myer's frame.

John Harrison, of South Carolina, entered the Ludlow settlement in 1807; disappointed, he left, and returned again, with his family, in 1811, and settled on the creek which bears his name. In 1811, Thomas Gilbert and Joseph Elmore located on the same creek. Elmore died in the township. Jacob Ullery came to Newberry in 1810. He made a clearing and sowed a piece of ground in wheat during the season of 1811. In the beginning of 1812 there were nine families in this locality. There are three villages in the township: Clayton, on the Stillwater, near the centre, was surveyed November 19, 1839, and laid out by Jacob Martin; Bradford, in the southwest, on the railroad, laid out in 1868 by Daniel R. Rice; and the incorporated town of Covington, in the southeast, at the mouth of Greenville Creek. The place was platted under the name of Newberry, by D. Wright, in 1816, and the first addition made by J. Ullery, in 1831.

The first settlers in Covington were William Coats and sons. After them were Joseph Elmore, Thomas Gilbert, and Richard Harrison. The latter died in 1870. Next came Ingle, his son John, and J. Ullery, whose numerous descendants are living in the vicinity.

The first merchant in the place was Benjamin Lehman. The next to deal in goods were two men from Hamilton by the name of Lunk. The first hotel, or tavern, as public-houses were then called, was opened by Captain Thompson. The second to follow the same business was William Hallopeter. The name of Fred. Kessler is given to commemorate the keeper of Covington's best public-house in early days.

The streets of Covington are right-angled at the crossings. The place claims a population of 2000. There are seven churches in the town—two Presbyterian, two Baptist, a German Lutheran, Christian, and Methodist. It has an excellent school building, erected in 1860, three stories in height, in which are kept five schools.

The railroad passes through the town, and six pikes centre at this point. Stone quarries commence at Covington, and for miles down the Stillwater there is an almost continuous quarry of stone. Within two miles of the corporation there are five large grist-mills, four saw-mills, and a woolen-mill, and an abundance of water-power for more.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Washington was organized in 1809. The names of but few of its first officials are remembered. Matthew Caldwell was known as the earliest Justice of the Peace, Elijah Foster as Constable, and William Mitchell as one of the first Board of Trustees. In the year 1814 the township was divided, and an election held on August 5 to fill the first offices in the township as at present constituted, with the following result: Trustees, John Widney and Ben. Brandon; Fence-viewer, Christly Stattler; Overseer of Poor, Isaac Clark. On January 31 he notified Sally Thompson to leave the township without delay.

The earliest white residents outside of Piqua bend were the families of Robert and William Mitchell, from Tennessee. The men came on in the spring of 1805, and built a cabin upon their selection; they then returned to Butler County and raised a crop, and passed the winter. In 1806 they returned, bringing in their families, and making permanent improvements. They were not without neighbors. Christopher Stattler, from Pennsylvania, came about the same time, and took a claim about two miles south from Piqua. Mathias Caldwell had entered the woods and made improvements prior to 1807; it is upon a portion of his former lands that the city of Piqua stands. In the northern part of the township were located, as early as 1808, the families of Anthony Winans, Isaac Clark, Francis Johnson, John and Casper Hendershot, and Hugh Scott, the latter a Justice of the Peace for twenty-seven years. In the west of the township were Alexander McNutt, Samuel Trotter, George Britton, and Samuel Beadle. McNutt was a surveyor and early school-teacher. One Robert Bains was a millwright of that day.

The first birth in the township was Elias Manning; his birth occurred on the present site of Piqua, in 1801. The probable first death was in the same family, Mannings. A child, born in 1802, died in 1803 or '04. The first log school-house, built upon the land of Caldwell, in 1807, mutely announced the presence of a progressive race of people. The school, numbering from twelve to fifteen pupils, gathered there from a distance, was taught by Alexander McNutt. Religious exercises kept pace with education, and in 1807 the first meeting was held in the cabin of Joseph McCorkle. Armstrong Brandon, Christian, from North Carolina, in 1807, was the first preacher in Washington Township.

Robert Bains, the millwright, put up a grist-mill on the river, three miles south of Piqua, in 1827. The mill had been originally erected for a carding-mill in 1816. Shortly after 1808, Joseph Montgomery started a tannery below Piqua; Robert and William successively followed the business; and, under various owners, a yard has been carried on to the present time. The fine quarries below Piqua employ about fifty men, and yield large quantities of the best limestone. The county history has noticed the events connected with the settlements of Indians at Upper Piqua and the early destruction of their towns, and we proceed to a brief sketch of the

CITY OF PIQUA.

This handsome and flourishing city of to-day was laid out by Armstrong Brandon, on the lands of Matthew Caldwell and John Manning, on the 29th of June, 1807. Caldwell and Manning severally sold the lots laid out on their land, and their liberal dealings early conduced to the prosperity of the place. Brandon must have become a third proprietor, since his payment was every alternate lot surveyed. The first settler in the locality was a sutler named Job Gard, who accompanied Wayne's army to Greenville. The fort was destroyed by fire, and Gard, gathering up the iron débris, came to Piqua bend and erected a small floorless cabin in the year 1798. In 1799 Manning bought his right of improvement, and in 1804 began the task of erecting a mill for grinding. Two iron hinges, welded, made the spindle; grayheads were fashioned into burrs; and a horseback ride to Lexington, Kentucky, secured bolting-cloth. The mill was the first in the county, and a great help to the settlers. In the fall of 1808 Piqua consisted of seven hewed-log houses, reached only by paths, and respectively occupied by John Manning, Edmund Manning, Alexander Ewing, Benjamin Leavell, Arthur Brandon, Nathaniel Wilcomb, and Joseph Proveau. Manning's cabin was the first building in Piqua; it stood upon the corner of Water and Harrison Streets. The first tavern in town was located upon the site of the canal lock, and kept by Alexander Ewing till 1812, when he sold out to Daniel Landon, and built a second tavern stand on the corner of Main and Water Streets. His sons were known as Indian traders; grew wealthy, and in time died. Landon, successor to Ewing in the original stand, was killed by a party of Delawares while on his return from a business visit to Fort Wayne, in revenge for the murder of one of their number in his tavern by a man named Isaac Perrin.

The Indian, Montgomery Morteur, lay asleep upon a bench, when Perrin approached him with a hatchet and sank its edge in his skull. The murderer immediately mounted and left, and the unfortunate hotel-keeper, waylaid on his lonely walk homeward, paid the penalty of another's crime. Ewing kept a small stock of goods, and may be regarded as the first store-keeper in town.

The first carpenter in Piqua was Benjamin Leavell. He built his house on the southwest corner of Main and Water Streets, and in connection with his trade carried on the work of a millwright. Arthur Brandon was an educated man, an excellent surveyor, and filled the office of Postmaster on the establishment of the route in 1811. William Johnson was his successor to the last position, whose duties were far from onerous or lucrative. Nathaniel Wilcomb opened a shop in his house for cobbling and making shoes, and Proveau carried on the trade of cooper. During 1809 a small log cabin, with clapboard roof, was built on the present corner of Main and Young Streets—then uncleared land outside of town—and a school opened, in which Isaac Hendershott was the first teacher.

Some time in 1812, Nicholas Greenham, a native of Ireland, arrived in Piqua and displayed a stock of goods for sale in a room of Ewing's tavern. Greenham bore an excellent character for fair and honest dealing. John McCorkle was the next early tradesman; he prospered in the business, in which he continued till his death, which occurred in 1829. William Steward worked at his trade of blacksmith, in a shop on Main Street, and is remembered as a good workman. In 1812 he and Jacob Dille both chose Section 20, Range 11, and started for the land-office at Cincinnati to make an entry. They hastened by different routes to the town, and Dille reached the place as Steward was riding out with the papers. Races of this kind were not unfrequent in those days.

The Indian agency, and the gathering of stores at Piqua, are regarded as favorable influences in promoting the growth of the town, till the opening of the canal in 1840, when a decided advance was made and steadily maintained till the present.

The first religious sect in Piqua to build a log meeting-house was the United Presbyterians. It was erected in 1810, and stood on the corner of Sycamore and Downing Streets. Dyer Burgess preached for them. A brick church was built in 1837, on the old site, and James Porter was the first preacher in it. A third church, of fine proportions, now serves the denomination. The Old School Presbyterians built a brick church in 1840, and James Coe was of their preachers. The Methodist Episcopal church had their first services in the "Seminary" on the public square. Henry T. Bascom, an early circuit-rider and later a distinguished divine, was an occasional preacher. Rev. John P. Finley was the first preacher. Their first church, a brick, was erected in 1825, and a second in 1836, on the corner of Green and Wayne Stree

The Baptists erected a frame in 1830, on the corner of Ash and Harrison Streets, and a second in 1848. Piqua has now fifteen churches—four Methodist, two Catholic, two Baptist, three Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Lutheran, one Reformed, and one United Brethren.

What was called the seminary was a one-story twenty by thirty-two house, erected in 1818, and used for school purposes for twenty years. John P. Finley was the primal instructor.

The first bridge across the river at Piqua was built in 1820, by John Carson. It was not covered as are present bridges, and for years was the only one above Dayton. In time it rotted down.

An addition to Manning's cabin was built in 1816, and was the first frame structure in the town. During the fall of the same year Dr. Henry Chappeze built the first brick house, on the corner of Wayne and Water Streets. The second was by Troxall, and finished by Colonel Johnson, in 1817.

The high-school building is a credit to the city; it was built in 1854 at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, and A. Chambers was the first principal.

There are two national banks. The Piqua National was originally the Piqua branch of the State Bank of Ohio, founded in 1847, with one hundred thousand dollars capital. In 1865 it was changed to national, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. William Scott, son of Hugh, one of the earliest settlers, and J. G. Young, have served respectively as President and Cashier, from the organization of the bank till the present time. Henry Greenham was elected Teller in 1847, served as such till 1872, since which date he has been Assistant Cashier.

Piqua was incorporated as a city on March 19, 1850. Stephen Johnson was the first city Mayor. The first meeting of the city Council was held April 9, 1850, at which the Councilmen P. Scully, J. Noland, R. Walkup, and H. Rouser were present.

The city has three hand fire-engines, is lighted with gas, and has a fine opera house, built in 1872 by A. G. Conover.

There are three newspapers published; six clothing stores exist, and numerous other places of business.

Arrangements are making for hydraulic works in town. A canal six miles long and forty-two feet wide at the water-line conveys water to the hills in the city limits at an elevation of over fifty feet. A power is gained equal to one hundred run of stone for eight months of the year.

There are three breweries and several mills. The lock mill of O'Ferrell and Daniels was begun in 1835. A brick addition, erected in 1872. Capacity to grind two hundred barrels daily, or an average of twenty thousand yearly. John O'Ferrell & Co.'s agricultural works, established in 1847, employs fifty hands. Capital invested, eighty thousand dollars. Piqua woolen mills, F. Gray, O'Ferrell & Company, employ seventy-five operatives. Working capital, seventy-five thousand dollars. A specialty is made of endless mill felts. There are also two oil-mills which do a large business in Piqua.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Spring Creek Township was defined and bounded in 1814. On the organization of Shelby County, in 1819, it was reduced to its present limits. The first election for officers was held on July 4, 1814, at Berry's Mill, six miles north of Piqua, in what is now Washington Township of Shelby County. At that election, William Wiley and John Francis were elected Justices of the Peace. The first permanent settlers and landholders in this part of the County were the Hilliards. Old John Hilliard came from Mill Creek, Hamilton County, Ohio, and, entering the whole of Section 30, Range 12, brought on his family on April 4, 1797. A pole-house was laid up and a clearing of a few acres made. These were the first steps leading to the present wide-spread settlement and tillage of these lands of Spring Creek Township. John Hilliard soon died, and the simple ceremonies attending the bestowal of his remains in what is now a populous graveyard constituted the first white man's burial in the township.

William Frost and family, from North Carolina, came up the river during the year 1805, and located themselves on section twenty, northeast quarter. Mr. Frost lived upon his farm forty-nine years, and died. His son Ebenezer, born upon the place in 1807, has lived there till the present time.

John R. McKinney, a single man from Pennsylvania, arrived upon the river in 1805, and, locating himself upon the whole of Section 32, began, solitary and alone, to convert his hundreds of acres from a wilderness to a civilized home. Finding it not good to be alone, he married Miss Jane Scott, of Kentucky, in the year 1810. Twenty-four years they labored, and he died. His wife survived him, living on the farm till 1867.

Among the families which arrived in the Township and settled therein prior to 1808, were those of James L. McKinney, Uriah Blue, Gardner Boho, John Millhouse, Dennis Lindley, Henry Millhouse, and Mathias Scudder,—all old and well-known names.

The first known marriage in Spring Creek Township took place in 1804, between Charles Hilliard, of the Township, and Sarah Manning, of Washington Township, just across the Great Miami. Their union was blessed by a son, John William, who, born in 1805, can claim priority of birth in this township. Mr. Hilliard is a present resident of Piqua.

School was first kept, during the winter of 1815, in a little log house, on the banks of Wyley's Run. James Laird was the earliest instructor therein. A plain rough church was built on Spring Creek, in the summer of 1819, by the Christians or New Lights. In time it was abandoned, and has long since gone down. Charles Manning erected a small distillery in 1805. It soon passed into the hands of Henry Orbison, who continued the business for years. Orbison was one of the first grand jury in Miami County.

James T. McKinley had the first mill or corn-cracker in the township; it was running as early as 1808. Enos Manning built a dam and erected a mill on the Miami River in 1821. There has been repairing and rebuilding at intervals, and the old site has still a mill bearing the name of Graham. The property came into Graham's hands in 1865. John Graham dying in 1874, the widow still holds a claim in the mill. Samuel Wyley constructed a dam across the river in 1815, and put up a saw-mill; years ago it went down, and had no successor.

In the year 1815 the Methodists held their first meeting at the house of Matthias Scudder. Their first preacher was Henry T. Bascom, and James Scudder was probably the first class-leader.

The first turnpike through the township was begun in 1847. It was known as the Piqua and Paris pike. Its construction was at an average of $1000 per mile. David Hunter was a contractor in this township.

Two railroads cross its territory. The Dayton and Michigan was built without local aid. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, formerly known as the Pittsburg and Indiana Central, was aided by a subscription from Spring Creek Township of $10,000.

Early trading from this township was done at Fort Meigs. William McKinney made the journey from this section to New Orleans with a load of produce in a flat-boat. It is a distant journey by rail now, but it was heroic to undertake such a trip in such a boat at that time. But a people who could utilize the nettle for clothing, and pass years alone in these forests among the wild beasts and Indians, were not easily deterred from their undertakings.

Across the Miami from Piqua are the suburban villages of Rossville and Huntersville. The former was platted in 1840, by William Knowles, and the latter in 1838, by J. Bellow. One has a population of one hundred and fifty, the other of over three hundred. A cabinet shop employing fifty hands is located in Huntersville. Commencing work in 1870, the business has rapidly increased, and sales of $10,000 worth of their manufactures were made to a single Eastern firm.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Brown has an area of thirty square miles. Located in the northeast portion of the county, and watered by numerous brooks and creeks, the section is exclusively agricultural; its clay soil supports a fine growth of beech timber, and is adapted to the production of a varied crop. The lands are held high. Their owners have paid heavily for their excellent pikes, which are free to the traveling public.

Removed somewhat from the river, settlements were made at a later date, and families came dropping in at long intervals. Three men, Peter Kiser, John Simmons, and William Concanon, with their families, were the pioneer settlers of this region. Kiser, leaving his family in camp, constructed a rude cabin and made a small improvement. Woods surrounded him on every side, and no road had been blazed through their thickets. Simmons and Concanon, arriving in 1807, found the sturdy Virginian in his solitary home, and, settling near, became his neighbors. These families had Brown to themselves for years.

A son was born to Kiser on November 2, 1810, and named Isaac Kiser. Squire Kiser, residing near the town of Fletcher, is the oldest living native of Brown Township.

The war came, and the settlers feared the appalling yell of the Indian, presaging the blazing cabin and the cruel knife and hatchet. They therefore built a blockhouse on Kiser's place in 1812, and gathered there for safety. The ruins of the old building stood for years just east of Fletcher, and finally crumbled away. The war ended, and a tide of settlers poured in. A year or two passed, and the clearings were no longer distant; at evening the settler could hear his neighbor's voice, or the children pass a pleasant hour in visiting.

A necessity to the settler at all times, but especially in the crude condition of agricultural tools, was the presence of a blacksmith. Benjamin Bowersox built a shop in 1815, just south of Fletcher, and supplied that want.

Water-mills for sawing and grinding were built upon the creeks. One such mill was erected in 1820, on the site of Fletcher, by John T. Malloy. A corn-cracker stood on the farm of White, in the northeast part of Brown, in the early times. The first steam grist-mill was not built till 1849; it was the property of Shattuck. The first church in Brown Township was built by the Methodists, in 1820, upon the same ground where stands the new brick, constructed in 1868. The first ministers recalled to mind are Revs. Willis Hand and Mr. Frazer, of the Baptist denomination, and William Richardson, of the United Brethren. The first school was kept in the usual log hut, and old Sallie Tucker and Martha McQuiston were the teachers during the summers of 1816 and '17.

Lena, Conover, and Fletcher are three villages in the township. The first, Lena, was platted by S. N. Robbins, in 1851. As was usual, the proprietor was the first to entertain with bar, board, and bed the persons who came to give the village a population as well as a name. One Dobbins was an early retailer of goods and groceries. The present population is about two hundred.

Conover, on the railroad, west of Lena, was laid out by S. Brecount in 1856. For a time it had no house upon it, and it seemed to be fated to die untimely, as hundreds of such places have. Joseph Frazer is named as a storekeeper in the village since 1860.

Fletcher, also on the railroad, is an incorporated town. It was laid out by J. T. Malloy in 1830. The first house was erected by Squire Malloy. Samuel Dougherty put up a building, which served the treble purpose of store, tavern, and saloon. Dougherty also had the handling of the mails, and was a personage of local note in consequence. The town of Fletcher has a grist- and saw-mill, two dry goods stores, one drug store, and a grocery; also three churches, a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian. A fine two-story brick school-house, costing $4500, tells the tale of educational interest. The first teachers in the house were Mr. Cady, as principal, and Miss Wharton, primary.

The population of Brown Township were mainly from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and strongly Democratic. The Grangers have a foothold, and the secret orders are represented by lodges.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

Our authority for the following is J. K. Teeter. The settlement of Newton Township dates from 1800. The first white residents within its present bounds were Father Williams and his sons, George, Michael, Henry, and John, together with his two daughters, Fanny and Elizabeth. They came from the Old Dominion in 1800, and made them a home near the Stillwater, upon Section 19.

Two years went by, and then came in Thomas Coppock and family, from distant South Carolina, exchanging his home among the pines for another in a wilderness of beech and maple, the buckeye and the sycamore. Again two years, and, in 1810, William Long cast his lot in the new settlement. He was accompanied from the old farm in Kentucky by four sons,—Robert, William, John, and Stephen.

Prior to the last settlement, Nathan and John Hill had located near the present site of Pleasant Hill. They left Carolina in 1807. The arrival of Michael Etter and Joseph Burkett from Pennsylvania, in 1812, strengthened the feeble colony for the trials and alarms of war.

In 1814 the families of David Deetor and William Dickson came to Newton, the former locating upon Panther Creek. Both of these later arrivals erected saw-mills upon the creek at some time prior to 1825, Deetor's having been built in 1818, and the puncheon was gradually exchanged for the plank. The need of a home mill was supplied by the building of a grist-mill, in 1820, on the Stillwater, two miles south of Pleasant Hill, by Jesse Emery. And that spirits should not be wanting with corn so plenty, a distillery was started a mile below Emery's mill, by David Pattay.

The first school taught in the township was conducted by Esther Neal, and held in a log meeting-house. The date is 1827.

The pioneer church was erected in 1814, by the Society of Friends, and known as the Union Church. The log house was replaced, in about 1855, by a brick building.

The Hopewell or Christian Church first met in a log structure, in 1820; replaced by a frame in 1845, it was again changed to a fine brick edifice, erected in 1869, at a cost of four thousand dollars. Rev. John Williams was the first minister for the denomination.

The German Baptist Church, near Newton (now Pleasant Hill), was originally represented by a log house put up in 1810; a stone building, forty by eighty feet, was built at the mouth of Panther Creek, in 1849, and the third house, a brick, was constructed in 1873, at a cost of five thousand dollars. The first preacher in the German Baptist Church was the above-named Michael Etter. The second was David Deeter. The last two churches number respectively two hundred and three hundred members.

The Congregational Brethren Church was organized at Pleasant Hill, in 1874.

The town of Pleasant Hill, situated north of west from Troy at a distance of eight miles, was first known as Newton. The land on which it stands was bought from the heirs of John Reed in 1838 by J. K. Teeter, C. Long, and N. Hill. The first plat was laid out by Teeter in 1843, and surveyed by James Hanks. A second plat was by Long and Whitmer.

The first house built in the new town was a small frame by Samuel T. Coate, who used it for both a store and a dwelling. C. Long converted a farm house, which stood upon his addition made in 1847, into a tavern in 1837. Hill was also a keeper of a tavern about the same date. Some time in 1846 John Whitmer started a second store, and did a flourishing business. He is named as a postmaster, serving from 1850 to 1855. Mr. Teeter was the third storekeeper, and, beginning in 1847, continued in trade till 1867.

The first smithing was done by Abraham Whitmer in the village, but as early as 1847 John Howard was known as a blacksmith in the County.

Physicians were early needed, but people did the best they could with herbs and roots until 1820, when David Patty arrived, and continued to be a practitioner among them for a period of twenty years. Dr. Aaron Steinberger was a second.

Pleasant Hill is pleasantly located upon the Dayton and Covington Pike; has a population of four hundred persons; five stores, a hotel, and has under contract the building of a brick school-house estimated to cost eight thousand dollars.

Newton Township is not only rich in soil but in its limestone. The first quarry was opened by Abram Deeter in 1825. There are now six quarries being worked and two lime kilns. The products are mainly disposed of in the vicinity. An occasional stone wall has taken the place of the rail fence. Six pikes traverse the township. Toll is taken upon the Dayton and Covington, a fine road, constructed in 1840 at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars per mile.

Six covered bridges cross the Stillwater. Three saw-mills and two grist-mills stand upon its banks. The soil and climate are specially adapted to raising fruit, and leading varieties are grown in abundance. The population desire to be known as zealous in education, progressively inclined, and industrious.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Centrally located, traversed by four excellent turnpikes radiating from its city,—Troy,—bounded on the east by the Great Miami River, along whose western bank the Miami and Erie Canal was constructed, the township of Concord has good reason to be considered a favored section of the County. Its population in 1870 was one thousand six hundred and ninety-six. Schools are established at regular intervals in accessible points. A Methodist Episcopal Church stands four miles west of Troy, and a Christian Church near the turnpike, west of Samuel Thomas's farm.

The settlement of Concord is so intimately blended with that of Troy and the history of Miami, that but little might suffice in this connection. Wm. Barbee, Reuben Shackleford, Alexander Telford, and Aaron Tullis were its first residents. In 1807, Abraham Thomas, James Gowart, J. Alexander, J. Orr, A. McCullough, Matthew Caldwell, James Marshal, Henry Orbison, John Johnson, and Joseph McCorkle. These were mainly from Kentucky, and constituted a fraternal and peaceable class of early pioneers.

From Samuel Thomas, an old-time resident of Concord, we catch a glimpse of how homes were reached and made in 1805. Abraham Thomas and family followed a trace from Dayton to near Staunton, then moved to the left and cut a road through the brush for three miles, to the site of their proposed improvement. Here a camp was built, and covered roof and floor with bark, in which the family lived until a log cabin was ready for its inhabitants. The timber was the sugar maple, ash, walnut, and buckeye, with a dense underbrush. "Improvement" meant to cut the brush, fell the trees, and clear the land. The first season saw no crop, and corn was bought at Hamilton. Thomas brought trees from Kentucky. Although natural fruit, yet it provided a supply of acceptable character. There are some of these trees still alive on the old farm, which have budded for sixty-nine years, and borne their pleasant offerings to the planter and his heirs who followed him for many seasons.

Those first settlers were a self-reliant, hard-working people. Their axes rung in the clearings during winter, and their summer was spent on the crop. A mill was of great importance, and he who set about securing a mill-site and erecting a grist- and saw-mill, was a person of influence. Settlers gave gratuitous help on occasion. The mill-stones were home-made, and primarily used to crush corn. Such mills could be run nearly the entire year from the waters of the creeks, which are now much reduced from the clearing of timber.

Abner Jarrard built a tannery west of Troy, in about 1820. Wm. Gahagan erected a small log house in the lower end of Troy, and began the distillation of spirituous liquors. The wife of Benjamin Overfield died in 1803, and was laid in the old grave-yard. Aaron Sanders was the second death in Concord Township. In 1835 was built the Christian Union Church, two and a half miles south of Troy.

TROY.

The County seat of Miami was laid out December 10, 1807, the location being made by persons appointed for that purpose. One mile away was the hamlet of Staunton, and eight miles north was Piqua, expectant of the honors, but a tract of forest was surveyed by Andrew Wallace into town lots, and given the name Troy. Surrounded by a well-tilled and productive territory, regularly laid out in wide and straight streets crossing at right angles, and on the line of the Miami Canal from Cincinnati northward, and the Dayton and Michigan Railroad running north and south, this place has proved an attraction for the merchant and produce dealer, the manufacturer and mechanic. The city lies upon the west bank of the Great Miami, seventy miles north of Cincinnati and sixty-eight west of Columbus.

The early growth of Troy is associated with the names of Messrs. Trader and Overfield,—the first to take out license to keep tavern; and by September 13, 1808, Troy had two "Travelers' Rests."

William Barbee was the early blacksmith, and bought himself a fine lot for sixty-five dollars, on which he erected a fair-sized brick house, two stories high, with money gained by steady work at the anvil. When he came to town he first built a log cabin, rented his tools, hired a hand, and started his shop; the brick came afterwards. Barbee, Moses L. Meeker, and Dr. Telford formed partnership, and sold goods; the former furnished capital, the others managed the business. The blacksmithing prospered, but the store-keeping ended in failure. The crash swept Barbee's savings, and he resorted to driving cattle to Chicago, and so successful was he in this and other ventures that he died worth three hundred thousand dollars.

Squire Brown, from Staunton, set up a saddler's shop, and served the people as postmaster. Henry W. Culbertson came to Troy in 1814, and worked as apprentice with Brown. In 1821 he was auditor. In 1840 he, brothers, and Dye bought the Bosson Mills. Ten years later, mills and stock to the value of eighty thousand dollars were consumed by fire. The company rebuilt the mills; later dissolved partnership, and H. W. Culbertson became a merchant, and was again burnt out.

Joseph Culbertson came to Troy in 1808. Mr. Gahagan, Sr., gave him a lot in the woods. He cut logs for a house. Peter Sewell hauled them to the lot; and soon the young man had a cabin up, and a shop started for making hats, with which he paid Sewell for his services. He long served as township treasurer; and when silk hats took the place of coon and rabbit, he found his occupation gone, and closed up the old shop. The first distillery in Miami County was, in these early times, built and run by Mr. Gahagan, Sr., in the village of Troy.

William Brown and John Wallace were among Troy's first settlers. Their trade was that of carpenter, and they started a shop. On a corner of Water and Clay Streets the primitive physician could have been found in the person of Dr. De Joncourt. Between Mulberry and Walnut stood a one-story brick house, twelve by fifteen, called the clerk's office. Here Westfall responded to the call for clerk, recorder, postmaster, commissioner, town director, and master commissioner,—truly he may have been called an office-holder. In 1811 Dr. A. Coleman came to Troy. He soon built a small brick office, and began his medical practice. A market house stood on Main Street; its pillars were of brick; its roof was shingled; it is of the past. Where Kincaid & Davis's store stands, H. G. Phillips was an early dealer in dry goods, with James Brown as his salesman. Troy's first tan-yard and currying shop, carried on by Hall McCorkle in a one-story building, stood on Franklin Street, where now handsome and costly residences uprear their fronts. On Water Street stood the Pocahontas Hotel, kept by Colonel Humbert. Farther down is a tannery built by Martin Kunzer about 1809, operated later by James Hannah, and then by McCampbell.

From the public square to Water Street, on the northwest side of Market, stood a row of one-storied frame buildings, among which stood Overfield's two-story frame tavern. In 1824 a fire started in this locality, and the lack of engine or hooks to pull down buildings made the efforts of citizens powerless to do more than remove property. Overfield moved into the Ewing House, corner of Main and Cherry Streets, and prospered till his death in July, 1831.

The growth of the town was retarded, but continued from its rude dwellings and ventures of enterprising citizens down to 1847, when, Henry Howe says, it contained "six churches, a market, State bank, branch, two newspapers, an academy, three flour- and five saw-mills, a foundry, a machine shop, a shingle and a plow factory, with many stores and shops. It had about twenty-seven hundred inhabitants, and had turnpike connection with Cincinnati and other places." Troy, in 1875, has surmounted her difficulties, outlived her dangers, and entered upon a season of prosperity. Her citizens have erected fine public and private edifices. Her churches have been united, and buildings rebuilt; her school-houses are an ornament; and her schools the city's pride. Citizens are courteous and attentive to strangers; the hotels are under excellent management; business houses stand firm. The trade in agricultural products is large, and warehouses in the present, as in the past, are repositories of large quantities of grain. The city is lighted with gas; is provided with a fire department; and has several notable manufactures, of which the following is a brief mention:

Agricultural Works of Beadle & Kelly.—These works originated with Samuel Wright and Harvey McClalland in 1867. In 1868 they were joined by John Kelly, an excellent machinist from West Milton. Buildings were finished and works started in June. McClalland sold out in 1869. In the spring of 1870 Wright sold to A. F. Beadle, an old Troy plow-maker. The new firm then made a specialty of plows, in connection with foundry and machine work. In 1873 the manufacture of champion corn-planters was begun. The firm expects to make three hundred planters and over two thousand plows this season. Their working capital is fifty thousand dollars. They employ forty hands.

Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works.—The company was incorporated in 1872, and has speedily grown to be one of the most extensively finished and best-arranged manufacturing establishments in the country. The works are located on Canal and Crawford Streets. Their main building, constructed of brick, is one hundred by fifty feet floor, and four stories in height. A two-story edifice sixty by seventy-five ells is attached, in whose first floor is the blacksmith shop, a powerful eight-horse power engine, and a Root boiler. The building is warmed by steam, and water is conveyed to all the stories by the engine-pump. The first floor is given to machinery; the second to body and wheel work; the third to trimming and painting; and the fourth to finishing. The firm control a business capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, employ fifty to sixty hands, and expect to manufacture twelve hundred wagons and two thousand sets of "Argerbright Patent Wheels" during this year (1875).

Troy Schools.—The Troy Union High School was founded in 1853. The building was erected at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars to the citizens. Its dimensions it is seventy-five feet square and three stories high. In 1874 the dilapidated roof was removed, and a new Mansard put on, which, with the tower, cost some eight thousand dollars. It is a beautiful building; an ornament to the city. Its first principal was Wm. N. Edwards, who, for fifteen years, gained and retained a fine reputation for himself and the school. Mr. Edwards was removed by death from his post, so long and worthily filled. The school employs ten instructors. Superintendent Ufford and an assistant conduct the High School proper, while four teachers in the Grammar and as many more in the Primary carry forward their departments. The Forest School-House was built in 1874, at a cost of nine thousand dollars, by D. C. Bowers, architect. It is a duplicate primary school, employing four teachers. The enrollment is six hundred and twenty-eight, of which forty-five are of the High School proper.

STAUNTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Staunton can claim precedence over all others within the bounds of Miami County for length of territory and earliest platted town. In shape the township is a right-angled triangle; the base is ten miles in extent from Bethel to Sugar Creek, the upper end five miles across, and the Great Miami forms the hypothenuse or western boundary. In the year 1809, on August 23, James Smith laid off, upon his entry, the town of Staunton, the oldest place recorded and the first County seat. Here, on the 22d of June, 1807, was held the first session of court.

In the spring of 1798 a station had been formed on the present site of the village by those early settlers, John and Benjamin Knoop, Henry Gerard, Benjamin Hamlet, and John Tildon. The following spring these were joined by John, Abner, and N. Gerard, Joseph Coe, Uriah Blue, and Abraham Hathaway. These began to improve and to put out crops, and, as fear of the Indians subsided, clearing and improvement were rapidly carried forward. Several Canadian Frenchmen came to Staunton in 1800. Simon Landry and Peter Felix were of the number. Felix was an Indian trader, and exchanged goods for furs, and was also known as the first tavern-keeper in Staunton Township. John Gerard was one of the first Associate Judges, as was James Blue, both of Staunton's first settlers. Nathaniel Gerard established the first large tannery, not only in Staunton, but in Miami County. Henry Gerard built the first mill in the township; it combined a grist- with a saw-mill.

Levi Martin and family were of Staunton Township's first settlers. Mrs. Martin had a terrible experience of Indian cruelty.

In 1788 John Corbly and family lived on the Monongahela, some distance from a meeting-house. On a Sunday morning, while the family were on their way to church, Mr. Corbly

found he had left his hymn-book at home, and went back to get it. This opportunity was employed by a party of Indians in ambush to attack the rest of the family. They shot Mrs. Corbly and three children dead, knocked down the remaining two, scalped them all, and left. One of the two knocked down and scalped was Delilah Corbly, afterwards Mrs. Martin. She raised a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. The scalped surface was as large as the two hands, and periodical headaches were attributed to the loss of her scalp. Her death occurred in 1846.

Jane Dewerse, formerly named Gerard, was the first female child born in Staunton Township; she dates her nativity from the year 1800. William McCampbell was the first Justice, elected in 1809. The first school-teacher was Isaac Gerard. James Frazer and John Stockton were the pioneer ministers. Peter Landry was an early cooper. William Dye did blacksmithing and wagon-work, and Andrew Dye was the second to follow the business of keeping tavern in Staunton.

We vary the order of history, and give the early settlers and their entry of sections or parts of sections as a table of reference. Amariah Smallee entered one-quarter of Section 15 in 1807. He was a blacksmith, put up a shop, did general work, and died aged 80. John Defeese, of Virginia, entered one-quarter of Section 28 in the year 1806. He is living on the same place. Henry Marshall, of Kentucky, a settler of 1806, is eighty years old. William McCampbell, of Virginia, settled, in 1807, on northwest quarter of Section 22; a weaver by trade; elected Justice in 1809, he served for thirty years. Section 16 was not settled till 1820. Jacob Riddle entered the whole of Section 10. He is spoken of as a man of wealth, and as a settler of 1807. Section 4 laid in woods till the year 1820. William and James Clark came from Virginia in 1808, and entered Section 27. The northwest quarter of Section 21 was entered by John Gilmore, in 1817; the northeast quarter in 1820, by P. Hilliard, of Virginia. He still lives upon the old place, at the ripe age of eighty-two years. John Julian, of Maryland, entered the southwest quarter in 1806. Section 9 was entered by John Dewerse, of Pennsylvania, in 1806. Rev. David Clark, Richard Winans, and U. Blue settled Section 14 in 1807. Section 19 was settled in 1806, in part, by William Jones. Upon Section 8 Louis Deware made a settlement as early as 1806, and, having built him a cabin and made a clearing in 1807, prepared a tan-yard and engaged in the occupation of a tanner. It is probable that his was the first tannery in the County. Joseph Skinner became a citizen of Staunton Township in the year 1808. To accommodate his neighbors and advance his own interest, he built one of those small affairs known as cornecrackers upon the bank of the creek, and carried on the business of milling. Section 4 has long been known as the property of the bachelor brothers John and Jacob H. Knoop, citizens of wealth and reputation, natives of the County. We shall speak only of one more family, that of C. and D. Lefever. These men came, in 1809, from Pennsylvania, located a home upon Lost Creek, and from that time to the present have tilled their fields and made such improvements as kept pace with the times.

From its location along the river bottom, the richness of soil in Staunton is evident. Corn is heavily grown, and wheat is a steady crop. Streams traverse its surface on their way to the river, and turnpikes and roads are well kept and numerous.

LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

From time immemorial the valleys of rivers have been the course of nations. Settling first upon the banks of the Great Miami, the lands upon Lost Creek were later settled, and entries were made farther eastward up to 1815. It is observed that locations were made from choice, and cabins built, if possible, near springs or creeks. Hence, when roads were surveyed, the farmers found their way out to them by self-opened routes. A large proportion of the farmers' houses are so situated in Lost Creek Township.

Benjamin Hance, now in his eighty-fifth year, came from Kentucky to what was once known as a part of Bethel Township, and more recently as Lost Creek, during the summer of 1808, and entered a quarter section near the present site of Casstown. Alexander McDowell came to the township in 1818, and, now in his eighty-seventh year, is hale and happy, and never had the doctor. He is a resident of Casstown. From these aged men we have gained the following reminiscences of settlers and improvements.

In the year 1804, Willis Northcutt, Sicle to Hance, took his way toward the centre of the township, found a desirable location, and made a clearing. M. Battrell was an occupant of lands two and a half miles from the county line as early as 1802. Isaiah Rogers, from Pennsylvania, was a settler upon Section 32 in the year 1807. In this same year John W. Rogers was born, about the first white child in the bounds of Lost Creek Township. General John Wood, a farm-resident some two miles north of Casstown, left his home in Kentucky and came to Dayton in 1797. He walked up to Lost Creek, and during the winter of 1808 taught the first school in the township. He had twelve scholars and ten dollars per month wages. He took his pay in boarding and clothing. In 1812 he was a member of Captain C. Williams's company, stationed at Greenville. When discharged he bought one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, on which it has passed his life. He lives in his eighty-second year, one of the last links of the old generation. Elisha Weld was born in Fort Meigs, became a resident of Casstown, and lived to see his ninety-seventh year.

The first water grist-mill was built on a branch of Lost Creek, in 1817, by George Green. He connected a distillery with it, as was a custom of the time. A saw-mill was put up some distance below. James Frazer built and ran a still, in 1819, near Casstown's present site. The necessary for a fulling and carding mill was supplied by John R. McFarland, who, in 1814, erected and ran this labor-saving machinery. This mill stood upon Lost Creek. John Weld was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. He dates his first commission at 1819, and served the township in that capacity till 1849.

The first church erected for public worship was a hewed-log building, humble in appearance, exterior and interior. It stood on Palmer's farm, and was occupied by the Baptists. Moses Turner, who lived near by, filled the place of minister upon Sunday. A second building was raised at Wilson's, and a third, a brick, built in 1835. Revs. Frazer and Stapleton were early ministers. The first school-house, three-fourths of a mile from town, was a small frame, in which Squire Weld taught. A brick was built, a quarter of a mile north of town, in 1845. This lasted till 1872, when the present handsome two-story four-roomed brick house was built, at a cost of about nine thousand dollars.

The first road from Troy to Addison was surveyed in 1818. The one half of the road, from the blaze outward, was first cleared of brush and fallen timber. Old Mr. Hance assisted in the work. He speaks of travel as consisting entirely of horse-back-riding and foot travel. The first frame barn in the township was erected by Mr. Owen. John E. Cory conducted the first singing-school, in his own house, in the year 1814; and Dr. Joseph Bolkin carried on the first writing-school, in a school-house, in 1815.

There is but one town in Lost Creek Township. It is situated in the southwest corner, and was laid out in lots by Reuben Westfall and Luke F. Posey. It was named Casstown. The land was bought of James Frazer, and at the time of the survey contained three cabins. Old Mr. Trimming and family were the first residents. Trimming was a natural workman, and, from an axe helve to a plate, was able to make what was needed. Moreland and Daniel Knoop and family were the other residents. Westfall moved a house in and used it for a residence. Knoop built a little brick house, fourteen feet square, and used it for a dwelling for sixteen years. Joseph Green and Joseph Campbell opened the first stock of goods and kept the first house for entertainment. Moreland was the pioneer blacksmith, and D. Knoop the first to handle the mails. The income of the postmaster for the first year of its location at Casstown was six dollars. Dr. Fergus was the first physician, and had a good reputation. The year 1842 saw the first church erected. It was built of brick, nominally by the Methodists, but principally by the efforts of one man, Hampton Locke. The enterprise, however laudable and beneficial, ruined Locke financially for all time to come. The house is now in use as a planing factory and corn-cracker mill. The Methodists have a good brick church, erected in 1870; the Baptists a frame, built in 1870. The Lutherans built a stone church in 1852, and a fine brick church in 1867. The place numbers three hundred, and shows evidence of thrift.

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

This township comprises five tiers of sections of Town two, Range ten, and borders on the northwest corner of Clark County. Three good pikes running on section lines, and fair roads throughout, afford convenient thoroughfares to resident or traveler. The surface is level, and well watered by Lost and Indian Creeks and branches of Honey Creek, which flows into and out of the township in a bend at the southwestern section. The soil is a clay; the staple crops are wheat and corn. The population in 1870 numbered twelve hundred and thirty-six.

We seek to record here the names of Elizabeth's oldest settlers. Among them we find those of John and Jacob Mann, Obadiah Winters, George Williams, Lewis Winters, Christopher Fettigrew, John Flinn, John Gearhart, Ralph French, and Gordon Okael, all pioneers, prior settlers to 1807. Also additional to these were Thomas Sayers, from Pennsylvania, Jacob and Philip Sailor, and Peter Harmon. John Flinn was taken prisoner with his mother, and retained in captivity for fourteen years, and after his rescue served as an interpreter in the war of 1812. Marrying, he became the father of a numerous family, all of whom became honored and respected citizens. John Gearhart lived to the age of ninety-nine years, and died at his home on the Wauga Creek.

John Lefever erected the first mill in the township, three miles east of Troy, during the year 1811. Gordon Cissel built the second mill, near 1825. Vandeveer ran a water-power grist-mill in 1833. James Stafford had a grist- and saw-mill on Indian Creek in 1845. A distillery, grist- and saw-mill were carried on from 1807 by D. P. Voorhees, till the close of his life; it stood on Ramsey branch, north of Honey Creek. Isaac S. Sheets erected a mill in 1834, and is still the proprietor, a veteran miller. The original house for educational purposes in the township was situated on the farm of Christian Knoop, near the Staunton line. The first person to officiate therein as the schoolmaster was John Enyart, who combined with the duties of pedagogue that of Justice of the Peace. There are eight school-houses in the township at present, in which about three hundred and fifty children were enrolled and taught during 1874. Reverends Stapleton and Frazer were early ministers of the Baptist Church. Samuel Kyle was a Christian pastor.

The first meeting-house put up in the township was a brick. One Morehouse was prominent in the work, which was accomplished in 1822. The building was known as the Cold Spring Church, and belonged to the Christians. It was destroyed by fire, and, in about 1855, another was constructed on the property of Bennet Harter. The building is sixty by forty, and accommodates a large congregation. The McKindree Chapel was built in 1825 by the Methodists, on section two, southeast of Miami city; the building was torn down and the present brick church erected in 1845. This church has a full attendance. A third meeting-house in the township was built in Miami city by the Universalists in 1859.

There is but one village in Elizabeth; it was laid out in 1859 by M. G. Carr, Levi Hart, and William Vandeveer. The first house put up therein was owned by Philip Dick, and used as a cooper-shop. The place was bought by John Drury in 1866, and used as a tavern stand. A son of John Drury, James, got a stock of goods and kept a store in the place.

One fact is impressed on the mind of the stranger traveling through the township,—the numerous grave-yards. It is not that they are populous, but their number and location show a change induced by the absence of roads, and suggest that each family buried its dead upon the farm grounds. Of these olden time sepulchres, the one back of Charles Voorhees is the oldest. Mrs. Lowder, mother of John Lowder, was the first one laid there. The first person buried in the Methodist Episcopal cemetery was a daughter of William Mitchell, and the headstone dates 1825. The graves of some were unmarked, and are not known to any living; still they rest as well as those whose names are pointed out by polished shafts of stone and marble.

Changes are fully realized by the older farmers of this area of Miami's lands. The old-time customs have passed away, and are recalled with a smile as a comparison is made to the present. Vandeveer and Sheets made a business of marketing flour at Fort Wayne. During one winter, while the price per barrel at Cincinnati was but two dollars and a half, it brought nine dollars at Fort Wayne. The roads were terrible. Six horses were attached to one wagon, on which were ten barrels of flour and quite a load of provender. The expiration of the two-weeks' trip found them at home with empty wagon. The farmers could not afford to stop at public-houses, and a trip to market was a return to the camp life of the first settlers in the township.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Largest in area, since it is eight miles long by six broad; regular in outline, and located in the southwest corner of Miami County, the township of Union is notable for early settlement, productive farms, and excellent limestone quarries.

The surface is level, the soil is a clay and a black loam, and the staple products wheat and corn. The Stillwater valley lies to the east, and Ludlow Creek, with its branches, drains the lands of Union to the northward and westward. Numerous fine streams increase the value of the lands and add to the conveniences for farming.

Among the old pioneer families of Miami, the Coppocks, Pearsons, Furnases, Leagues, Coates, Yountzs, and Mendenhalls of Union, deserve honorable mention. Their descendants occupy the farms and carry forward the work of improvement begun so long ago.

Of the living aged men in Union, there resides on a part of Section 24, east side of the township, Benjamin Hannamon, a settler in 1826, and now in his eighty-sixth year. For half a century his life has been passed upon the farm where he still lives. A. Davis was a settler of 1804. Joseph and Robert McNeal came to the banks of the Stillwater from South Carolina at an early day, and made themselves a home in the southeast part of the township. Samuel Jones, from the same State as the McCools, made an improvement in the northeast of Union; but, becoming dissatisfied, sold his claim and returned home. The early history of settlements is silent upon the fact that many of the immigrants, from sickness, discouragements, loss of entries from inability to make payments and fears of Indians, returned home after a trial of backwoods life, and left the families known to later times to win their way to present affluence. History repeats itself, and the frontiers of Kansas and Nebraska are passing through the trials borne by Union settlers in 1800. Two early mills were known upon the Stillwater, —that of Coppock, above the town of Milton, and Fetter, some distance below. A man named Stevenson was miller for the latter about the year 1805. Among other settlers from Carolina were James and Hiram Curtiss, John Smith, David Burgel, and Isaac Sheets,—the latter located on Section 23. The Curtisses added the trade of gunsmith to their work of farming, and Jacob Burget ran a still on the present David Curtiss's farm. Still-houses were as numerous as tanning troughs; and most families could still their own whisky and do their own tanning. There was opposition to the use of spirits, yet custom made it necessary to bring "black Betty," the bottle, to the log-rolling and the raising, to the harvest-field among the reapers, and the militia at the muster-grounds. John Helmick established a tannery about 1810 near Fredericktown, in the southeast of the township.

Some time in 1801 or 1802, the first minister known to Union arrived from Carolina. He was one of a number of immigrants to this locality at the above date. Philip Yount was of the society known as Dunkards, and for years held services at the houses of the members. Frederick Yount settled a mile and a half south of Milton. John Wagner located just below Yount. Caleb Mendenhall settled, cleared land, and finally died upon his farm at the advanced age of eighty years. John Moss lived below Milton, and built a mill on Spring Branch, for grinding. The old mill is still standing, a relic of days gone by.

Seth Kelly is remembered as a blacksmith of the days of 1807. He was quite a genius in his way, and made it part of his business to keep the sickles for the reapers in order, as well as to make hoes and other tools for which farmers of to-day go to the stores.

The introduction of improved farm machinery is of comparatively late date, the first reaper (a McCormick) having been brought in about 1852. Moses Stanfield is said to have used the first separator thresher, in 1851, and the windmill pump was introduced in 1874.

The largest farm in Union Township is owned by A. Fouts, son of Michael. The earliest orchards were raised from the seed, on the clearings of the old settlers.

The first Justice of the Peace in the township was William Neal, Jr. He was elected August 1, 1807, and received thirty-five votes. Among the first births in the township was that of Moses Haskett, in 1805. He was born on the farm of J. Coppick, and is still living. Riley Davis was born in 1808, upon a farm west of Milton.

The first church was erected about 1805, southwest of Milton, and went by the name of West Branch Meeting-house. Abijah Jones was of the early preachers. John Kelly had built and run a machine-shop, which was changed by Coats, about 1805, to a grist-mill; and Jays and Wedle had a mill in 1835.

A colony of freed slaves from the plantation of John Randolph, Roanoke, Virginia, was formed in 1850, between the north and south branches of Ludlow's Creek, on the Greenville Pike, and a village marks their present home.

There are two villages, Laura and New Lebanon, and the incorporated town of Milton, in the township. Laura was laid out in 1852, by Thomas McCool and Sharp, and lies in the northwest. New Lebanon had George Hatfield for its proprietor, and dates its survey into lots from 1846. Milton, on the Stillwater, was laid out May 6, 1807, by Joseph Evans, who was the first to keep store therein. Brobe was an early postmaster, Bixter an early tavern-keeper, and George Buchanan is reputed to have built the first house in the town and in it lived till the war of 1812. Milton is a thriving place of about five hundred inhabitants, lying about ten miles southwest of Troy, in a rich agricultural region.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Among the earliest settlers of Monroe was an Irishman named George Kerr. He came to Miami about the year 1800, settled upon Section 8, and there passed his days in farming. During the same time there came up from South Carolina a number of families, whose children are present residents upon or near the old homesteads. Among these were Joseph Layton, who raised a large family, Jesse, Amos, and David Jenkins, and David Jenkins, Esq. Squire Jenkins was elected justice in 1818, and held the office till his death, which occurred about 1858.

Samuel Pearson located on Section 20, and was one of those men who, having tact for all kinds of work, made himself useful to the immigrants by blacksmithing, dentistry, and other occupations.

Enoch Pearson was known as a preacher among the Friends, and held meetings in the woods. The earliest known minister, he was one of the first to die. His remains lie in the family grave-yard. Thomas W. Furnace accompanied the Pearsons from South Carolina in 1800, and settled on the farm now owned by Newel Kerr. Mr. Furnace filled the office of Sheriff for years, and represented Miami County in the State Legislature.

The first grist-mill erected for the accommodation of the settlers stood on the banks of the Miami. It was built prior to 1807, by John Freeman, and proved a great convenience. A second grist-mill, located at Frederickstown, a village in the southwest corner of the township, was built by George Sinks, about 1815, and called, after the builder, Sinks's Mill.

The first meeting-house was raised by the Friends, about 1802. It was a rude log shrine, and stood upon Section 16 for a number of years, and slowly crumbled away. A school-house type had a parallel existence, and stood unused for thirty years. A second place of worship was built on Section 31, about 1815. The United Brethren erected a sanctuary in 1855, at Ginghamsburg, and the different denominations united to raise a union church at Frederickstown in 1874. John Ritter reared the first brick house in Monroe Township prior to 1830. George Kerr put up the second not long after, and also was proprietor of the first frame barn raised in the same region.

The farm-houses of Monroe indicate prosperity, taste, and liberality. Her eight school-houses are of brick, well located, and neatly built. The timber is principally of beech, oak, and hickory. The soil is of clay and black loam; the products corn and wheat; the surface uniformly level.

The town of Tippecanoe lies in the east-central part of the township; above is the village of Cowlesville; to the southwest is Frederickstown; and, southwest, two miles from Tippecanoe, is the hamlet of Ginghamsburg. Tippecanoe City was laid out in 1840, by John Clark, of Maryland, who came to this township and made his purchase of the site in 1838. At the time of laying out the town, there were two dwellings and a grist-mill upon the site. One Robert Evans was the owner, from whom Clark made his purchase.

It was not long before the need of a store was supplied by the establishment of a dry-goods house on the present corner of First and Main Streets, by S. L. Chaffee. The grocery and tavern-keeping was begun by Henry Krise. Charles Sultzbaugh was the first blacksmith in Tippecanoe, and William Krise the first shoemaker. The first teacher in the town is given as John McPherson. A school-house was built just out of the village in 1840, and one within the place in 1848. The oldest church was built about 1850, by the Lutherans. Besides this there are three others,—the Baptist, Methodist, and Catholic. The Methodist denomination is most numerous.

The stranger's eye is attracted by the appearance of a three-story brick school-building. It was erected in 1868, at a cost of $42,000.

The leading manufacture is the hub and spoke factory, started about 1870, by a company. Chas. Trupp & Co. began a planing-mill in 1874, and with it have connected a lumber yard.

Distilling has been a business for twenty-five years. George and Edward Smith erected the first distillery in town, about 1850. Hugh Clark engaged in the business about 1858. The works were burned down in 1873, rebuilt the following year, and are at present controlled by T. L. Wiswall. The old still had a capacity to manufacture the spirits from eight hundred bushels of corn, the present one half as many. An alcohol refinery, run by Horne & Kauffman, disposes of the liquors from the still to the amount of twelve hundred gallons daily.

An oil-mill, built in 1845, was changed to a grist-mill in 1855, and is now run by Sullivan & Son. The history of the other has been given.

There are in town two dry-goods stores, kept by Henry Sides and J. W. Bowman, and two hotels, by David Carles and John Nurlist.

The population in 1873 was thirteen hundred.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP

lies in the extreme southeastern portion of the county. Like others, it is well supplied with pikes, the gravelly hills by the roadside making their construction easy. It is bounded on the west by the Great Miami, and traversed to the northeast by the waters of Honey Creek. As an agricultural section its history is a record of early settlers, and quiet lives passed in gradually changing their wood claims to tilled lands, their log cabins to handsome homes. Blessed is the nation that has little history, was said of the Scandinavians, and the day-dawn saw a task begun, the evening saw its close, and the years went by and Bethel has rallied to the call to arms, and when peace came relapsed to follow the avocations of the husbandman.

Of her first settlers were Robert and John H. Crawford, who came from old Pennsylvania about the beginning of the nineteenth century. James Crawford was unfortunately captured by the Indians, with whom he remained six years, when, opportunity presenting, he made his escape. Mr. Cunningham and wife came at an early day, and are still living, he being some eighty-two years of age. David H. Morris, originally from New Jersey, was a soldier under General Wayne in 1812, and located on the north half of Section 23. Samuel Morrison was an old settler, a relation of Crawford's from Pennsylvania. Mendenhall was an old pioneer, who settled on Section 24, and there lived well nigh half a century. He built a small corn-cracker mill and a saw-mill on the south side of Honey Creek, at a very early date. Robert Morrison had a saw-mill in later years. John Ross was a settler some time prior to 1812. William Ellis squatted on Section 22, changed his home for one west of the river, where he lived about nine years. He went to Loramie's about 1835, and there died.

Daniel Ogenbroad, from Maryland, came first to Dayton, and then came up and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 28; he there built a hewed-log house, which has since been weather-boarded, and which still marks the labor of the early day. James Fergus, from Virginia, was a prominent citizen of Bethel, and honorably represented Miami in the Legislature. John Clayton, from the Emerald Isle, came back from service in 1812, and, buying a farm, upon it quietly passed his days. Philip and Jacob Sailor, sons of Jacob Sailor, were settlers upon Indian Creek in 1800; their lives, so far as known, were agriculturally given. Andrew and David Briar, pioneers, entered the service, and, returning, betook themselves to clearing homes. The family of Studebaker, consisting of David, John, and Abraham, were immigrants to Bethel Township from Maryland. They bought largely of lands, and their descendants are, at the present time, heavy land-holders in the same locality. We close our brief notice of the old settlers of Bethel by recalling the names of James Stafford, Daniel and James Lafler, and Daniel Ogenbroad, natives of Bethel Township. The Laflers were twin brothers, born in 1804. The others, among the first births in the township dating back to 1802, are still living. Probably the first matrimonial alliance contracted by the young people in this quarter were the marriages of Mary Sailor to Joseph Stafford, and of her sister Rachael to David Morris, some time in the year 1806.

Simple and natural as were the lives of the old pioneers, they found no exemption from the fulfillment of the law of decay. Among the first deaths was that of a son of Philip Sailor, in the year 1800. A later death was that of John Jacobs, grandfather of Franklin Jacobs, of Piqua. On the mouth of Honey Creek was built a mill in 1815. It took the name of "Staley Mill," after its founder, David Staley. The mill still stands, and is at present owned by D. Babb. About the same time, 1815, Crawford's mill was built. It was rebuilt in 1838 by Cable. Corey's mill, on Honey Creek, was built prior to 1811. David Smith built upon the site of this old mill in 1835. The first steam-mill was put up, in 1840, in the village of Brandt. A second mill of this character was built below Charleston about 1862. Brehart had a saw-mill on Honey Creek in 1832, and John Brier erected a saw- and a hominy-mill on the same stream.

The early history of the country shows the prevalence of distilleries. Many families did their own stilling as they did their own tanning. Ellis had a still to do custom work in 1810 or 1811. Henry Atkins ran a small still about 1808, and Jacob Rudy was a maker of liquor from corn in a small establishment located on Spring Branch as early as 1806. James Ferguson is remembered as having done something at tanning and blacksmithing in a small shop built "in the brush" north of the present site of Charleston.

The first religious services were held by David Winters, of the Dutch Reformed Church, in God's first temples,—the primitive forest. Then in a log school-house. They erected a log church in 1820, and their present brick in 1836. Rev. Baughman was one of the first circuit-riders in the Methodist Church. The Methodists began with a log house, and built the Palmer Chapel in 1840. Rev. Fiddler was one of the first preachers in the chapel. The Lutherans constructed a church in 1868. The Methodists erected their church in Brandt at about the same date. The Dunkards' Church was built prior to 1860. In the same lot, on the north boundary of Section 9, is a two-story building. Up-stairs was used for preaching, below for a school. The first school-house on Section 23 was a rude log house, built in 1804; the first known teacher was named Keelan. East of Rudy's still, on his farm, stood, in time past, a school-house, erected as early as 1802. The first orchard in Bethel Township was planted by Jacob Price. Charleston and Brendt are villages in the County. Casper Young and Daniel Newcomb were first residents of the former place, and Jacob King and Mr. Singer, plow-maker and cobbler, of the first in Brandt.



THORNE, PHOTO, PIQUA, O.

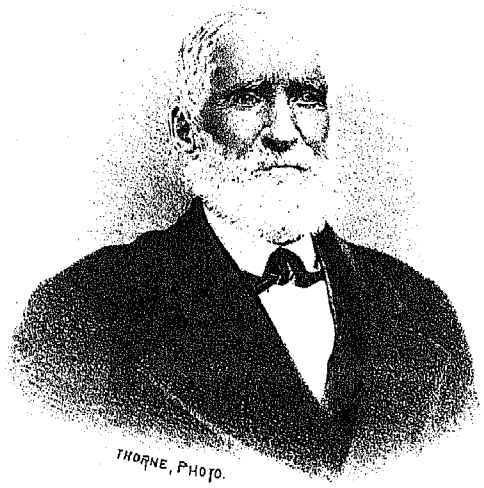
Henry Kitchen

BORN IN ADAMS CO., PA., OCT. 16., 1797.
EMIGRATED TO OHIO IN 1818.
SETTLED IN PIQUA, MAY 1, 1819.



J. McCheever.

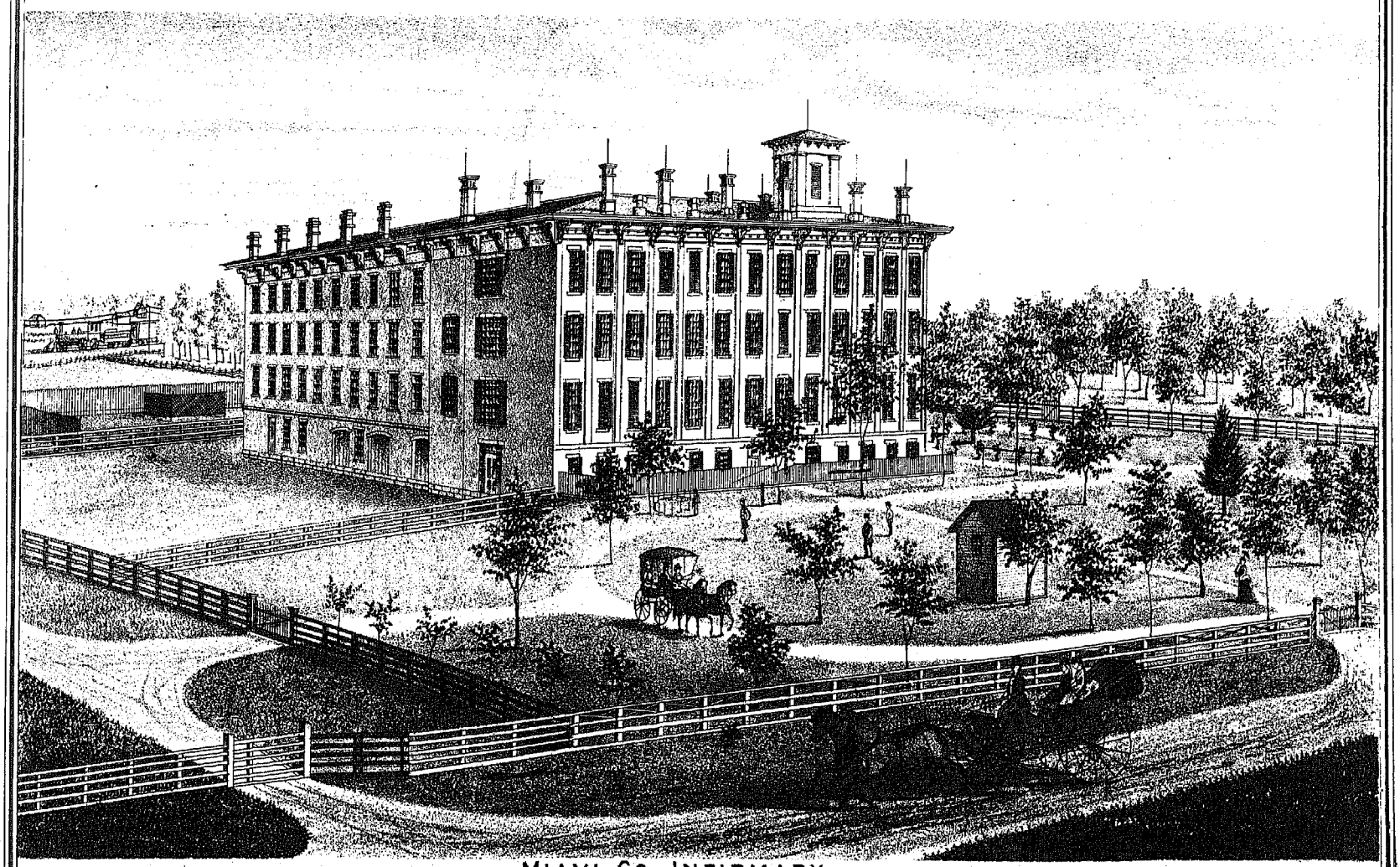
BORN JULY 19, 1788.
SETTLED IN PIQUA IN MARCH, 1818.



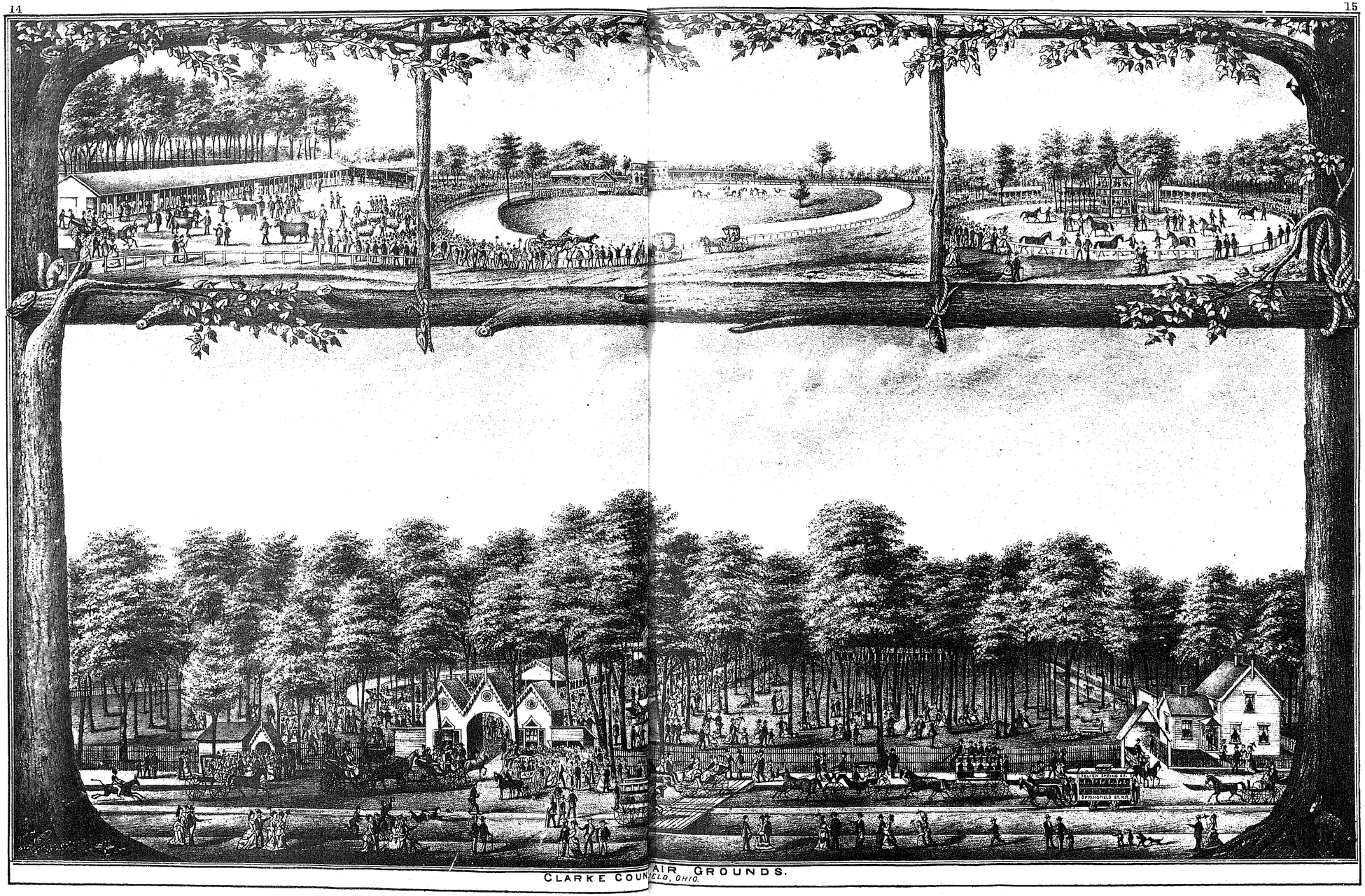
THORNE, PHOTO.

G. C. Johnston

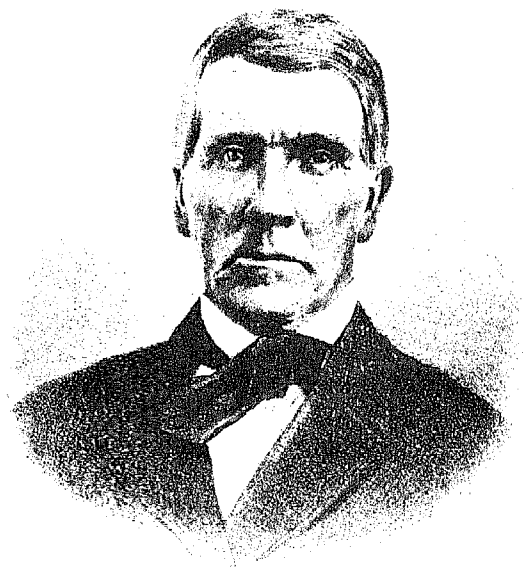
BORN IN IRELAND, OCT. 19, 1798.
EMIGRATED TO AMERICA IN 1817.
SETTLED IN PIQUA, DEC. 27. 1817.



MIAMI CO. INFIRMARY.



CLARKE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



JACOB COUNTS.

PRINTED words can never die; they call up memories of the loved and lost, and perpetuate the record of the blameless and honored life.

We present a brief sketch of an early pioneer and prominent citizen of Miami County in the name of Jacob Counts.

Jacob Counts was the son of Jacob Counts, Sr., and Rachael Counts, both of Germanic descent, and natives of Virginia. His parents emigrated to Bourbon County, Ky., at the close of the Revolutionary War. Here Jacob Counts, Jr., was born, August 31, 1789. His youth was passed upon the farm, and in his early manhood he was married, on October 20, 1815, to Miss Elizabeth Frame, a native of the same county, and born September 13, 1791.

The young couple moved at once to Staunton Township, Miami County, Ohio, and located upon land bought of Hathaway, and situated about two and a half miles above Troy.

Four children were born to the family, all sons: John D., born August 17, 1816; Silas M., born March 9, 1819; Jeremiah F., born December 19, 1821; and D. F. Counts, born May 8, 1825. The oldest and youngest are still living; the latter in Troy.

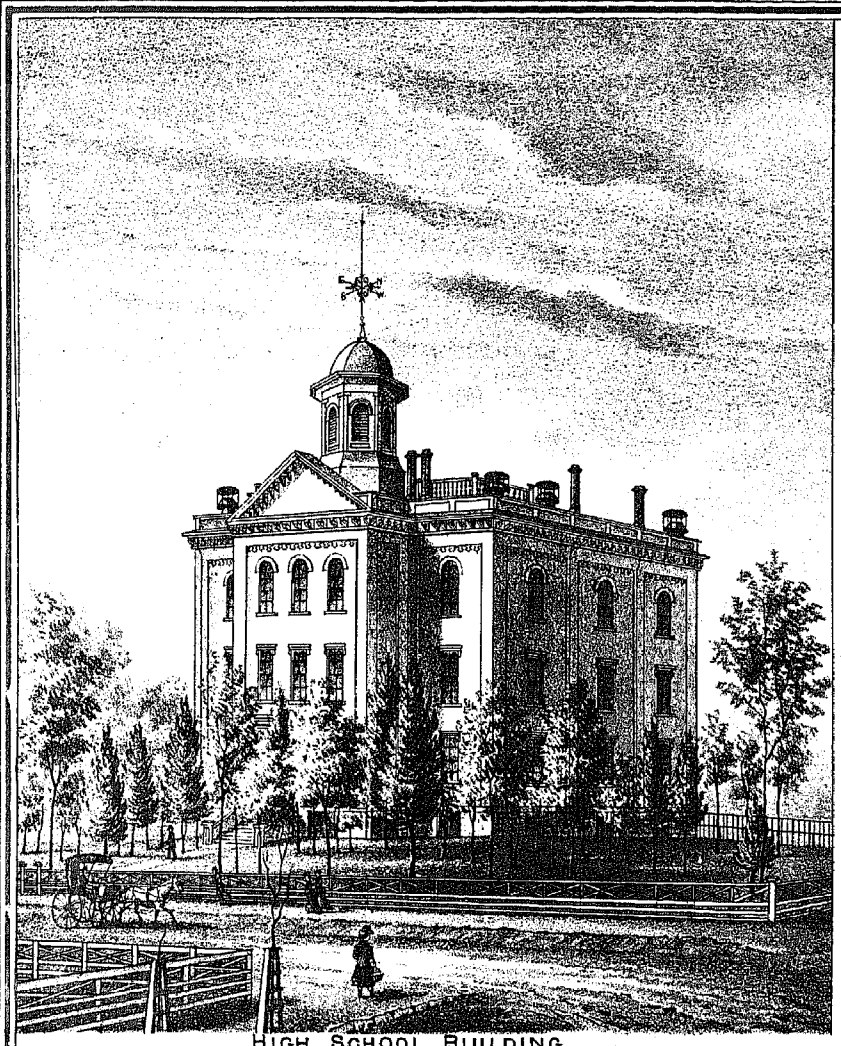
Mr. Counts was a Whig, and as such was elected to the Legislature in 1842. He served as a Justice of the Peace for twenty-three years, and was again elected and declined to serve. He was an advocate of temperance, and by precept and example endeavored to restrain the inebriate and the moderate drinker from pursuing their downward course.

Old friends, strangers, and relatives were welcome to the hospitalities of his home, and the years rolled by leaving him ever the same hale, happy farmer, the same tender-hearted, worthy Christian.

For forty years he was a devoted member of the Christian Church; first at Rocky Springs, finally at Troy, Ohio. Well qualified for its duties, he was long a Deacon in the church, and contributed freely in time and means to its maintenance.

He lived to see eighty-three years; he was ill but three days, and then passed peacefully away, his life's work ended, his duties done. He left behind him a devoted wife and loving children to mourn his departure and revere his memory.

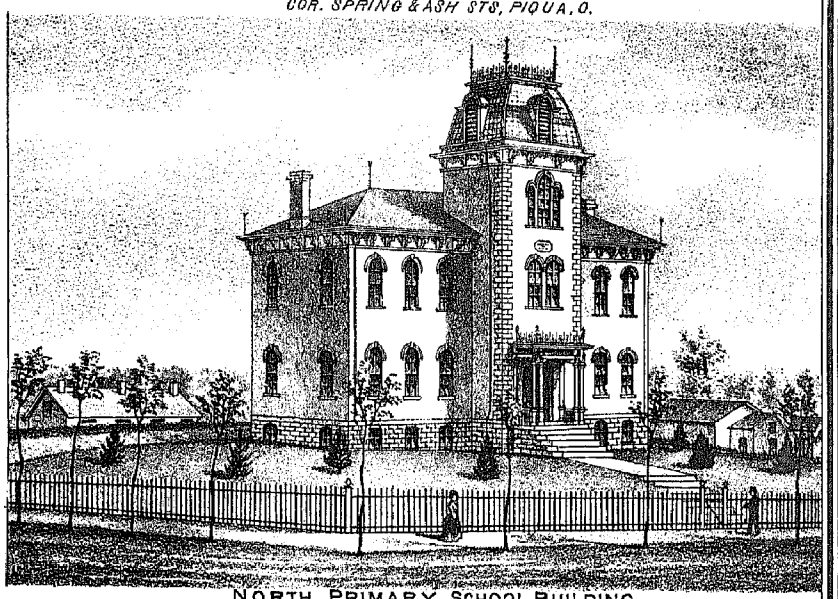
They buried him in Riverside Cemetery, and erected over the spot a plain and durable monument; and so another of the old and better class of honored pioneers had passed away.



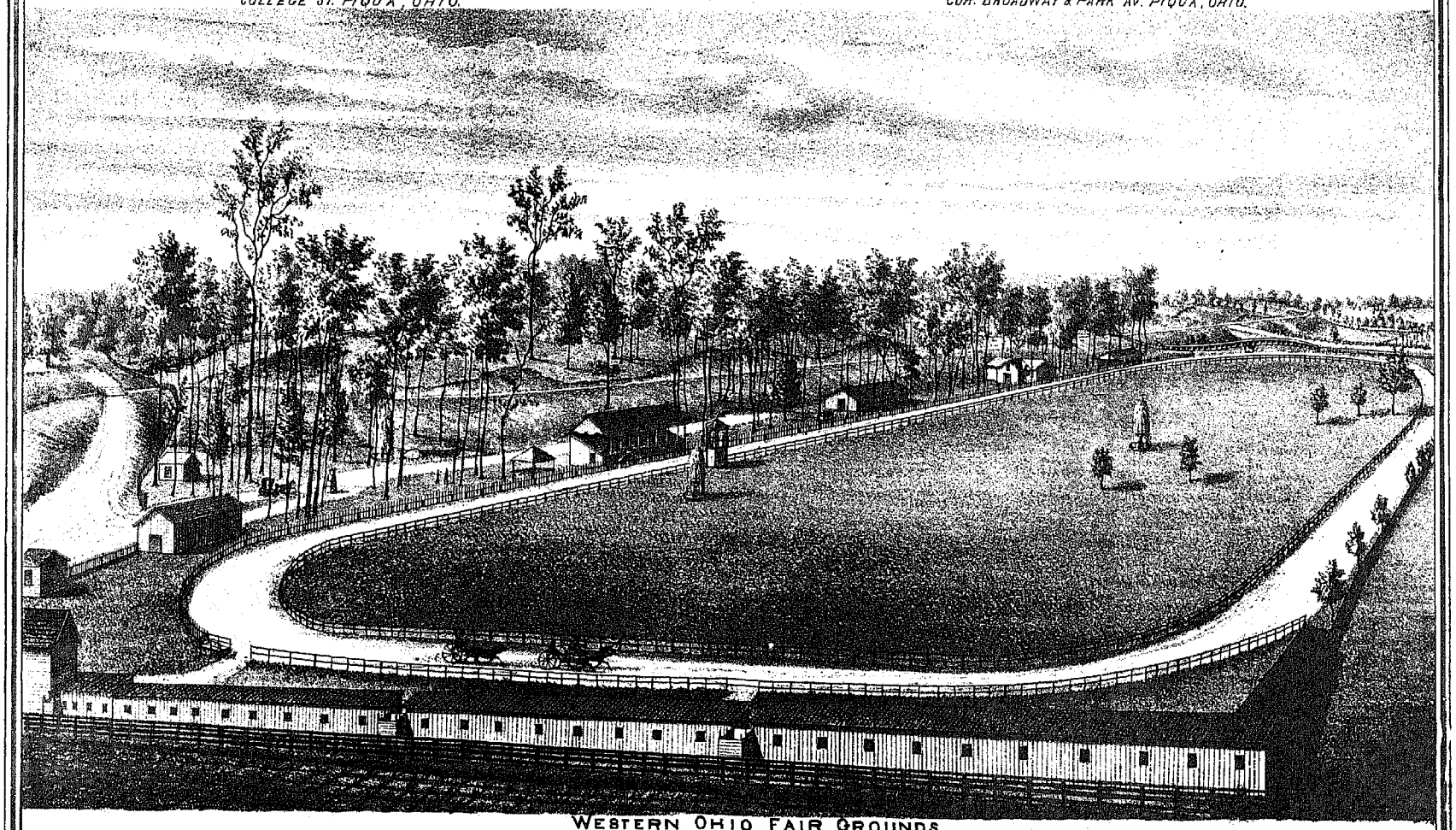
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.
COLLEGE ST. PIQUA, OHIO.



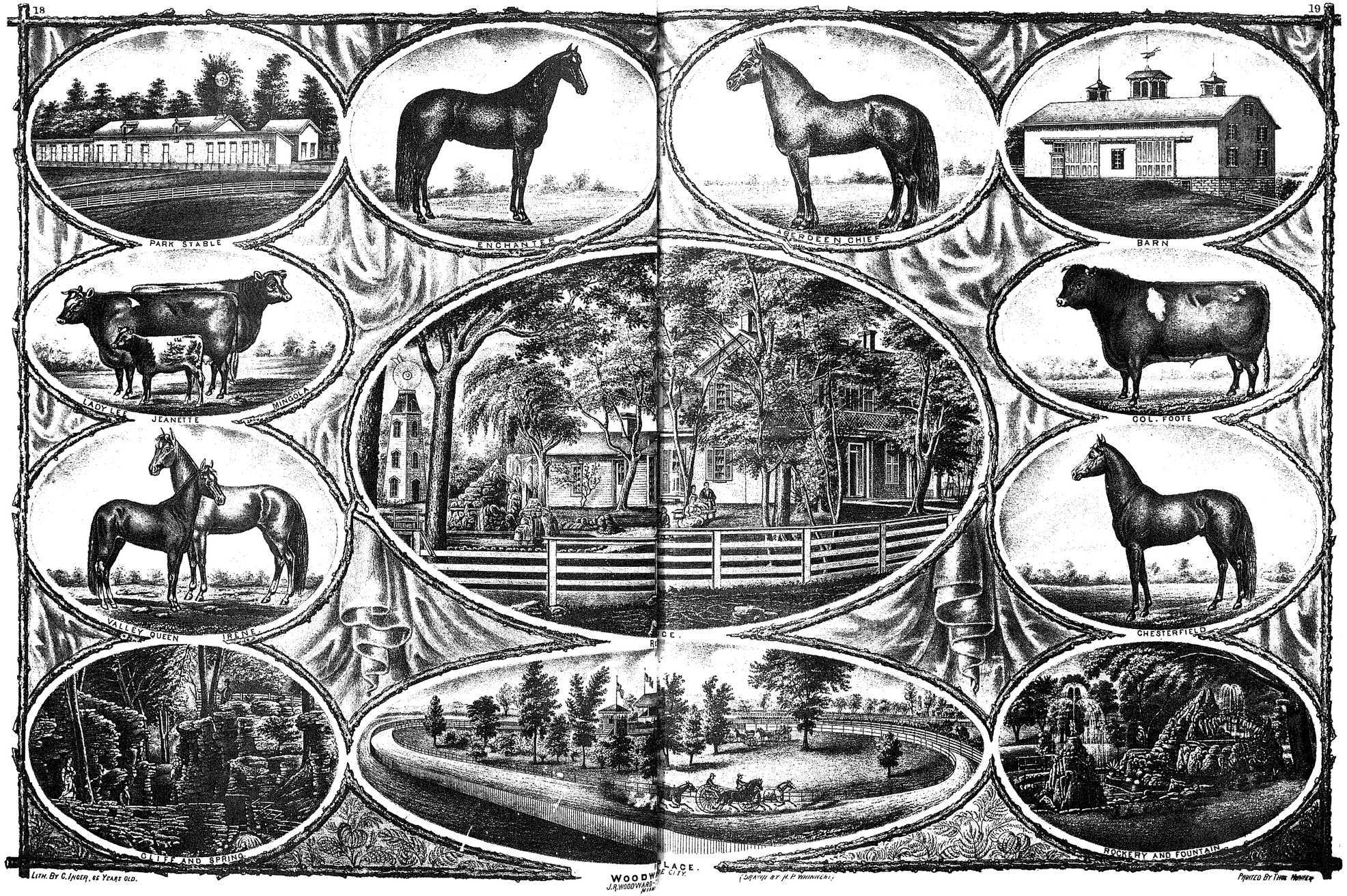
EAST PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING.
COR. SPRING & ASH STS, PIQUA, O.



NORTH PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING.
COR. BROADWAY & PARK AV. PIQUA, OHIO.



WESTERN OHIO FAIR GROUNDS.
AT FOUNTAIN PARK, PIQUA, O.

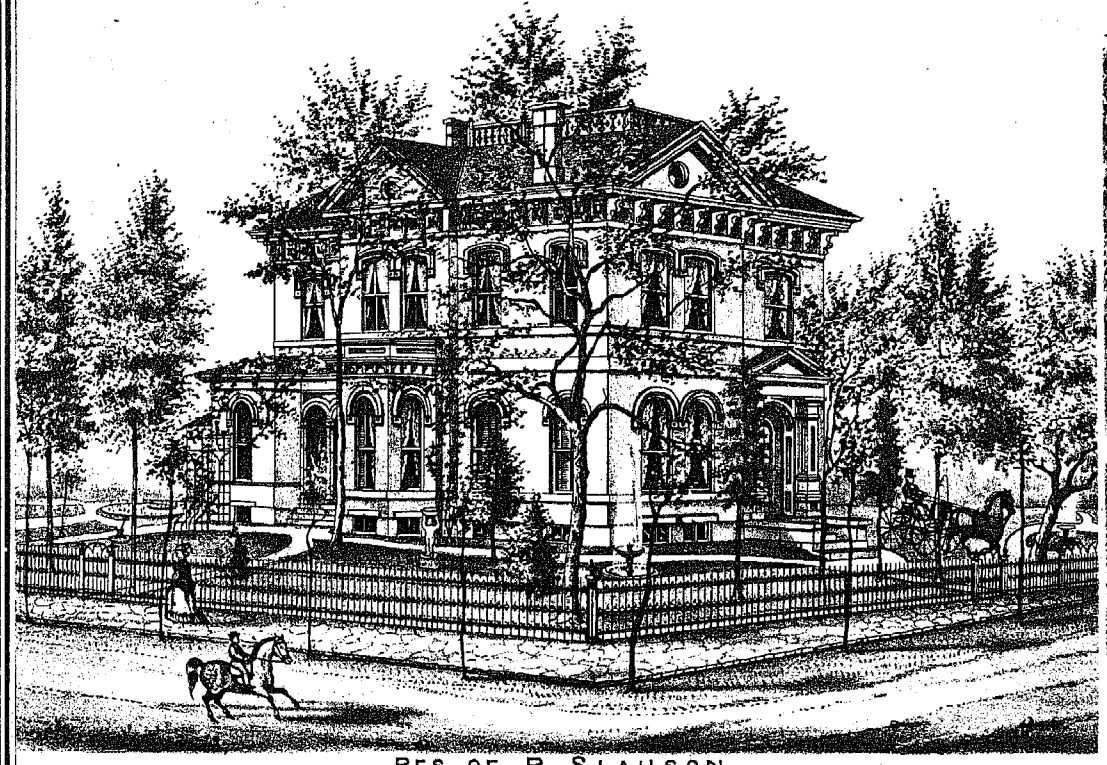


LITH. BY C. INGER, 65 YEARS OLD.

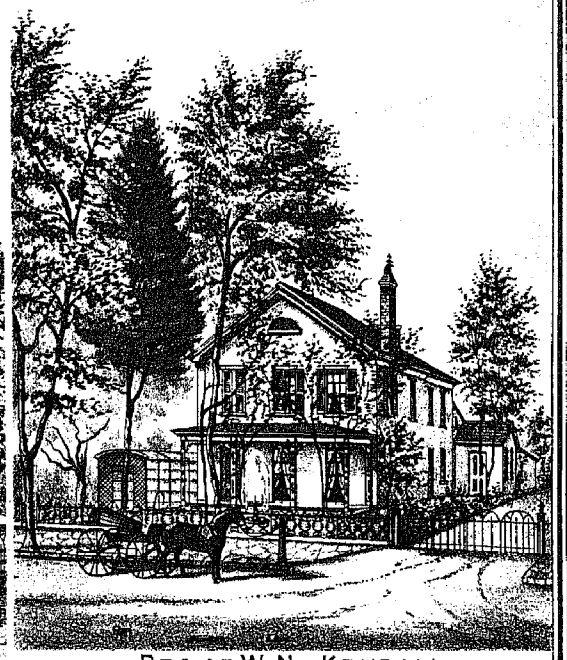
WOODW LACE.
E CITY.
J.R. WOODWARD
MIAM

(DRAWN BY H.P. WHINNEN)

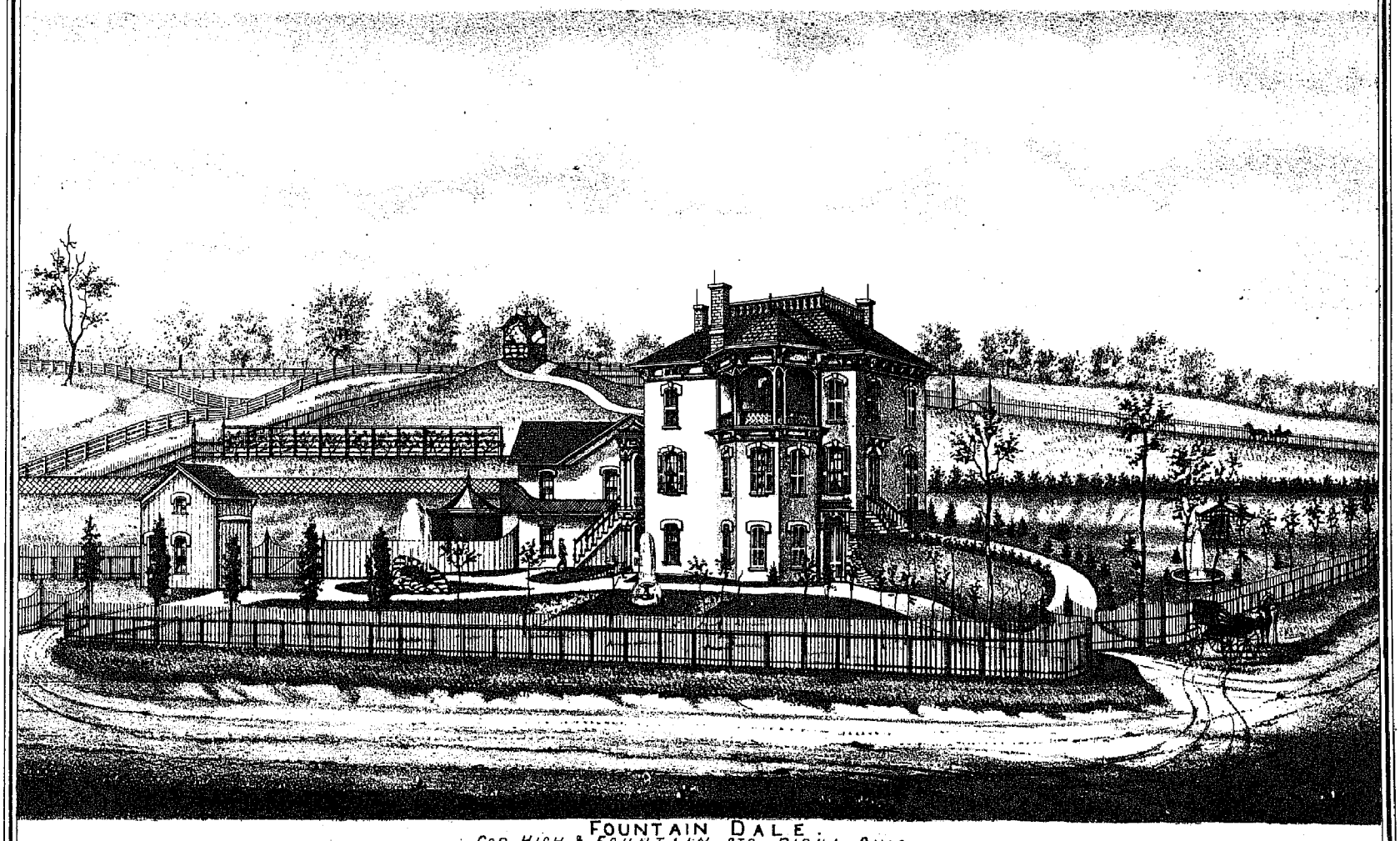
PRINTED BY THOS HUNTER



RES. OF R. SLAUSON.
COR. OF HIGH & DOWNING STS. PIQUA, O.



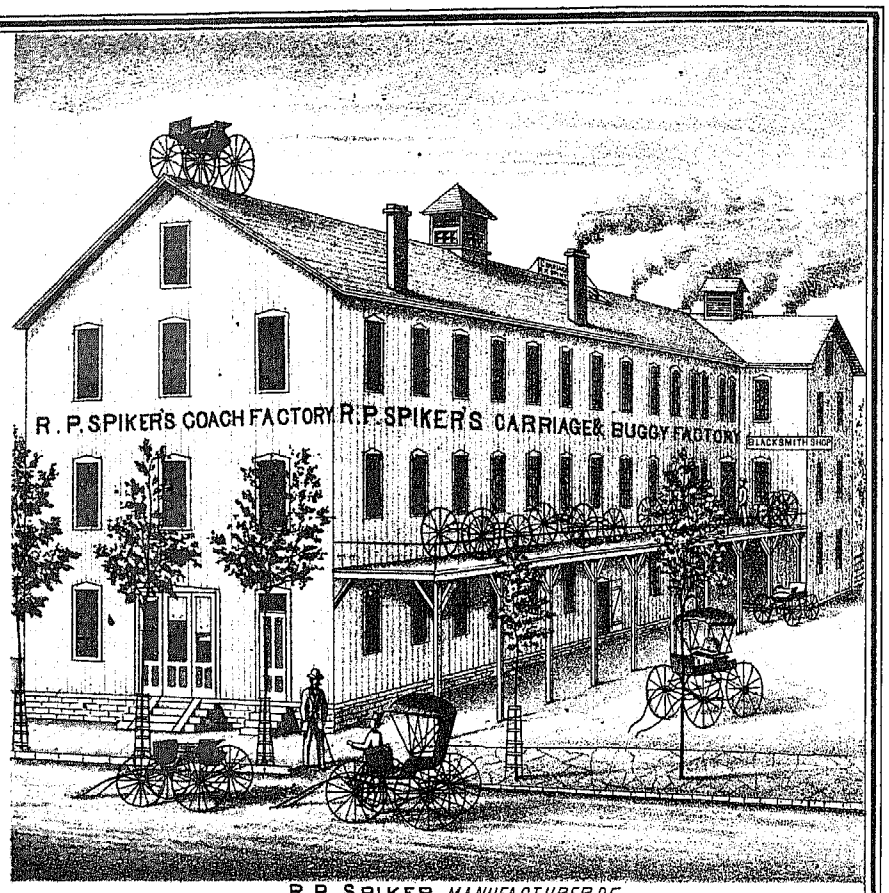
RES. OF W. N. KENDALL.
DOWNING ST. PIQUA, O.



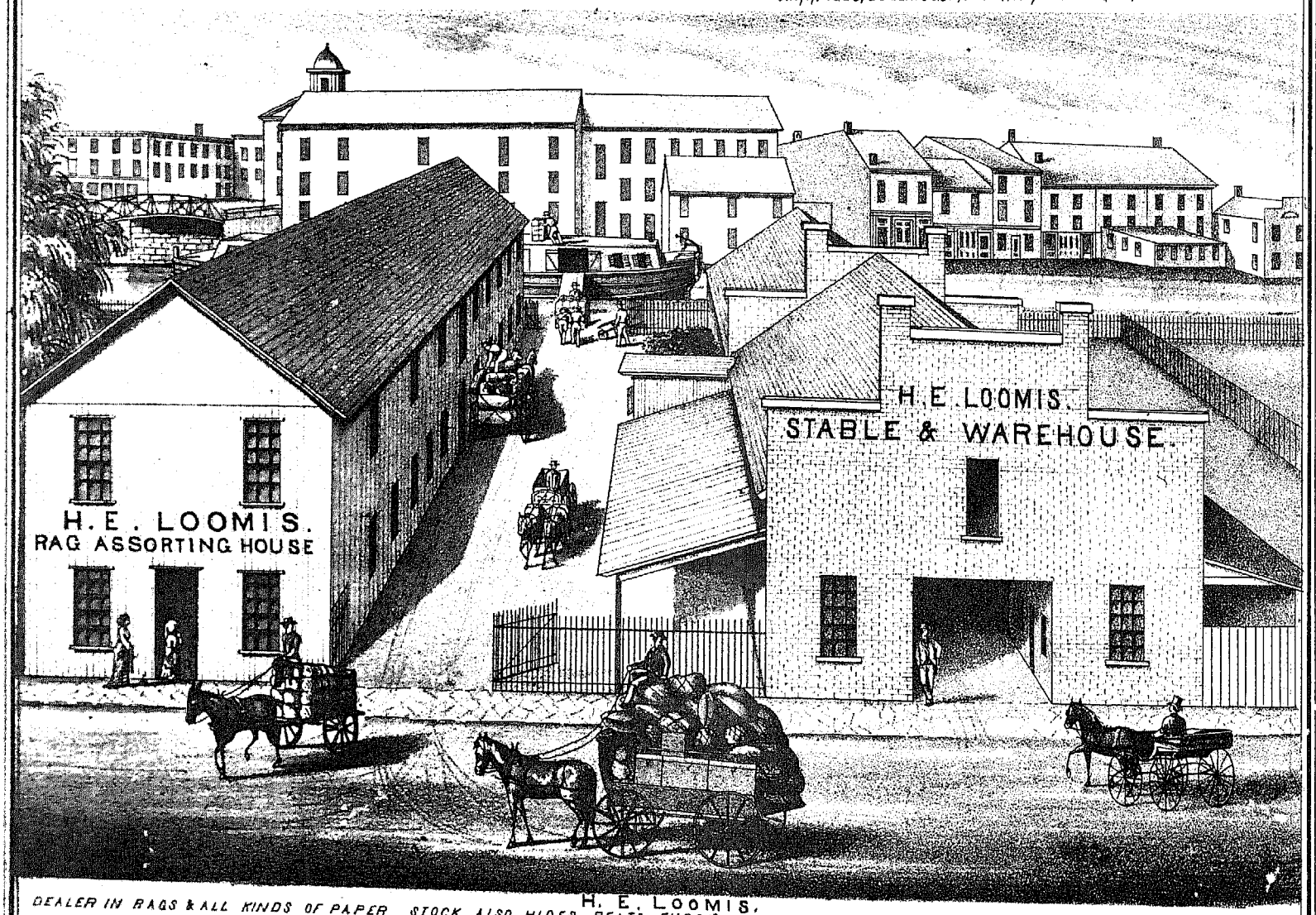
FOUNTAIN DALE.
COR. HIGH & FOUNTAIN STS., PIQUA, OHIO.



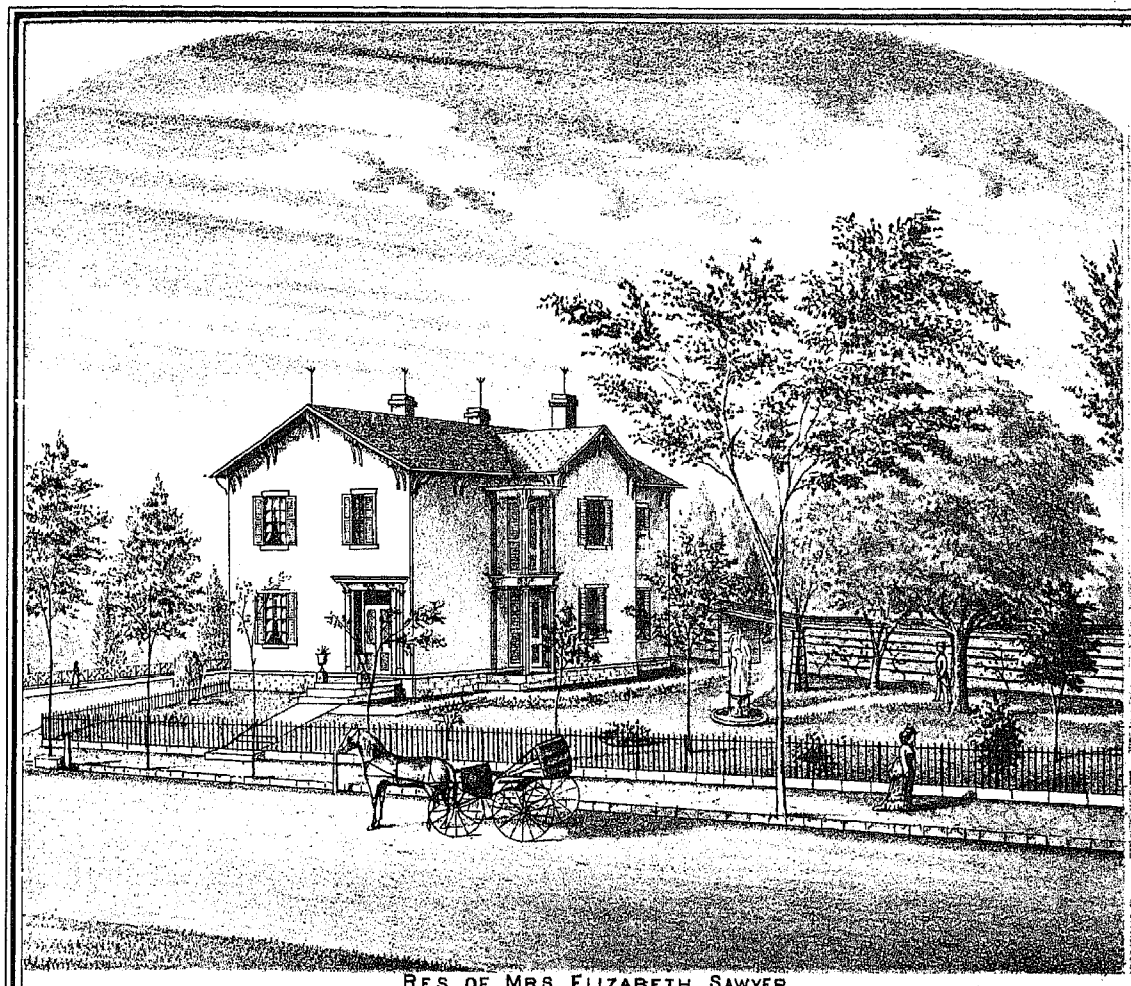
RES. OF R.P. SPIKER.
No 58 WAYNE ST. PIQUA. O.



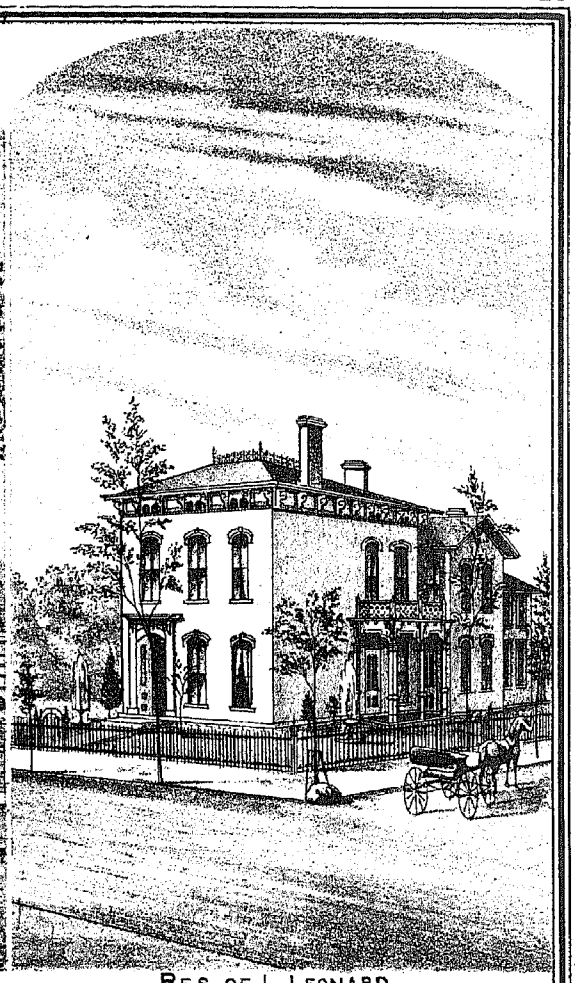
R.P. SPIKER, MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES &C. No 61 WAYNE ST. PIQUA, O.



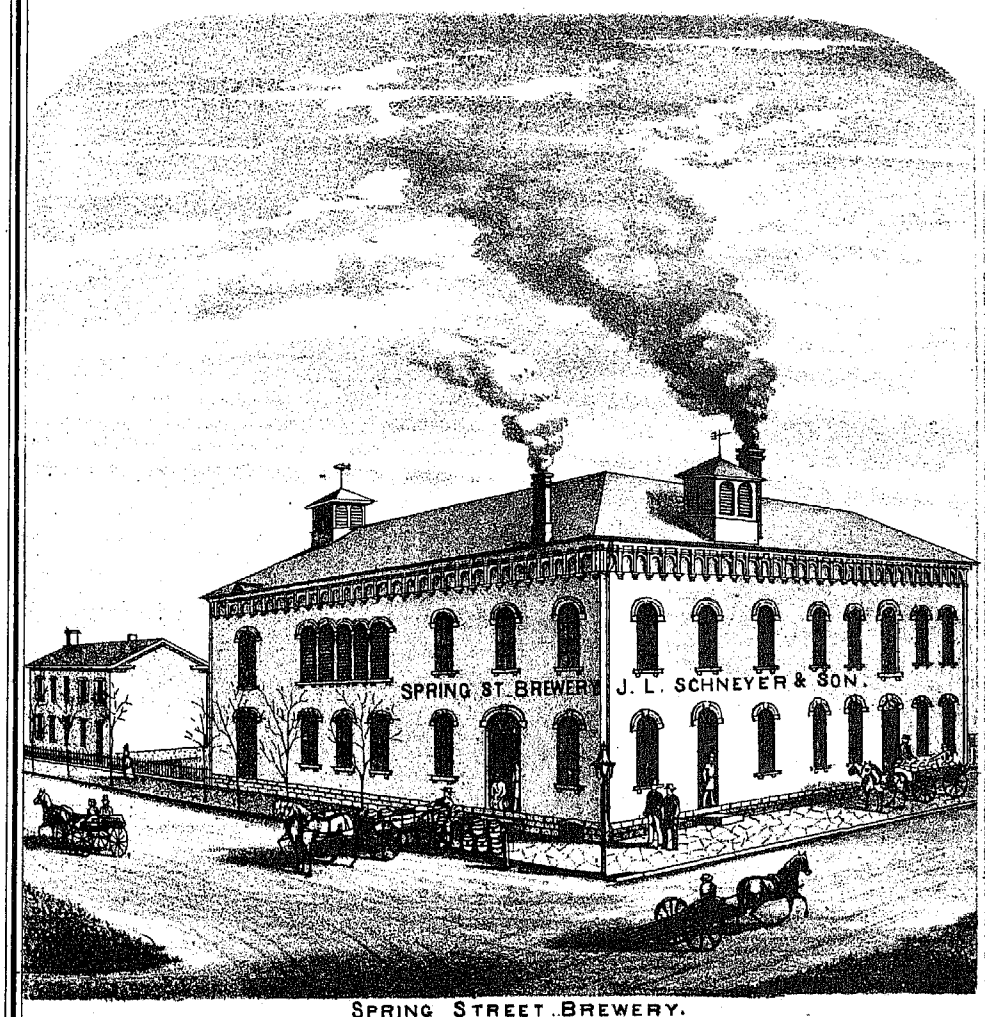
H. E. LOOMIS,
DEALER IN RAGS & ALL KINDS OF PAPER STOCK, ALSO HIDES, PELTS, FURS & OLD METALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. RAGS & PAPER STOCK A SPECIALTY.
SPRING ST. PIQUA, MIAMI CO. OHIO



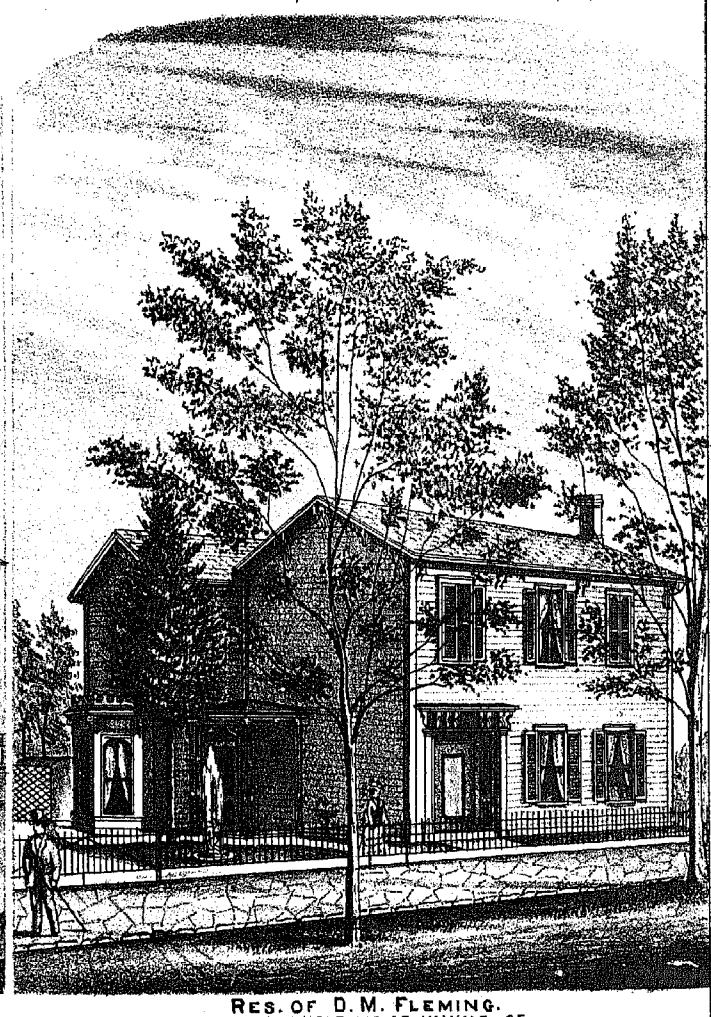
RES. OF MRS. ELIZABETH SAWYER.
COR. WATER & DOWNING STS. PIQUA, OHIO.



RES. OF L. LEONARD.
COR. OF DOWNING & PARK AV. PIQUA, O.



SPRING STREET BREWERY.
MANUFACTURERS OF LAGER BEER & ALE. J. L. SCHNEYER & SON. PIQUA, OHIO.



RES. OF D. M. FLEMING.
GREENE ST. NEAR COR. OF WAYNE ST.
PIQUA, OHIO.

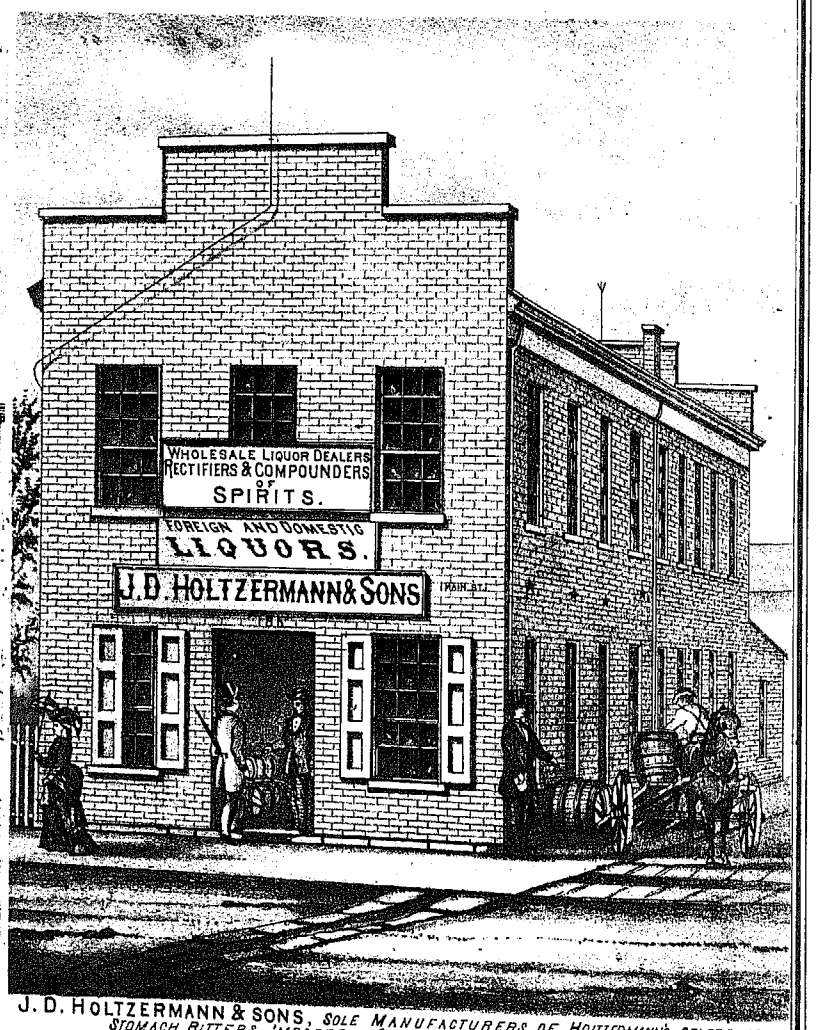


THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST & BEST MERCHANT TAILORING & FURNISHING GOODS ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTY. ALL READY MADE CLOTHING OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.
OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, PIQUA, OHIO.

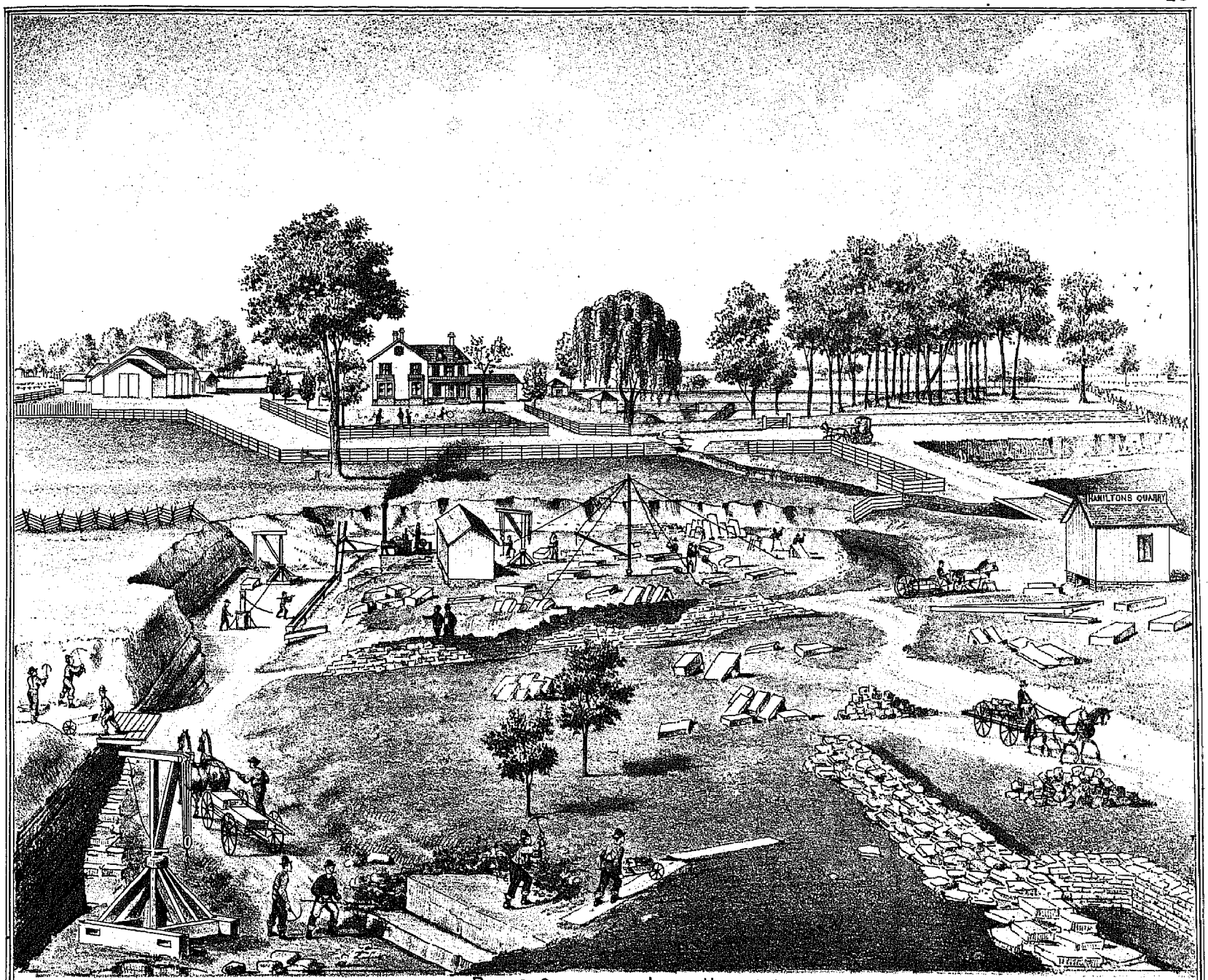




A. G. CONOVER'S OPERA HOUSE.
MAIN ST. PIQUA, O.

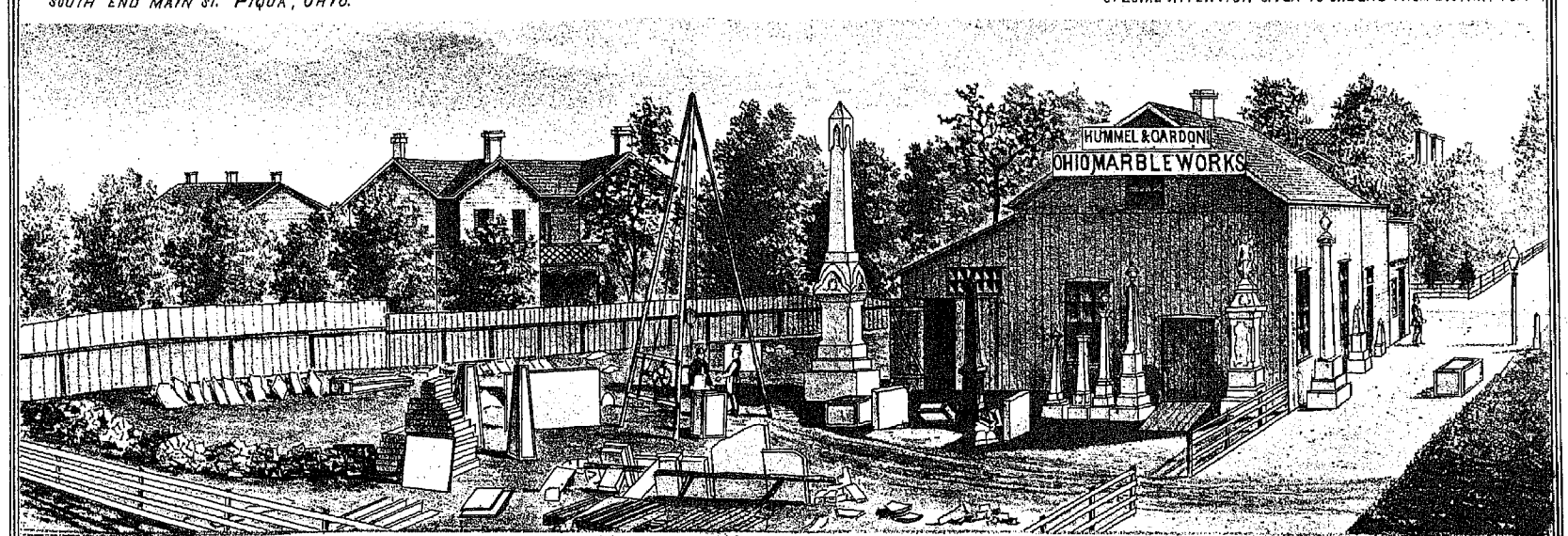


J. D. HOLTZERMANN & SONS, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOLTZERMANN'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN LIQUORS.
COR. OF MAIN & WATER STS. PIQUA, OHIO.



RES. & QUARRY OF JAMES HAMILTON.

CONTRACTOR & DEALER IN BUILDING STONE, WINDOW CAPS & SILLS, DRESSED STONE FOR STEPS, PAVEMENTS & ALL PURPOSES. FLAG STONES &C. OFFICE AT QUARRY. SOUTH END MAIN ST. PIQUA, OHIO.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS FROM DISTANT POINTS.



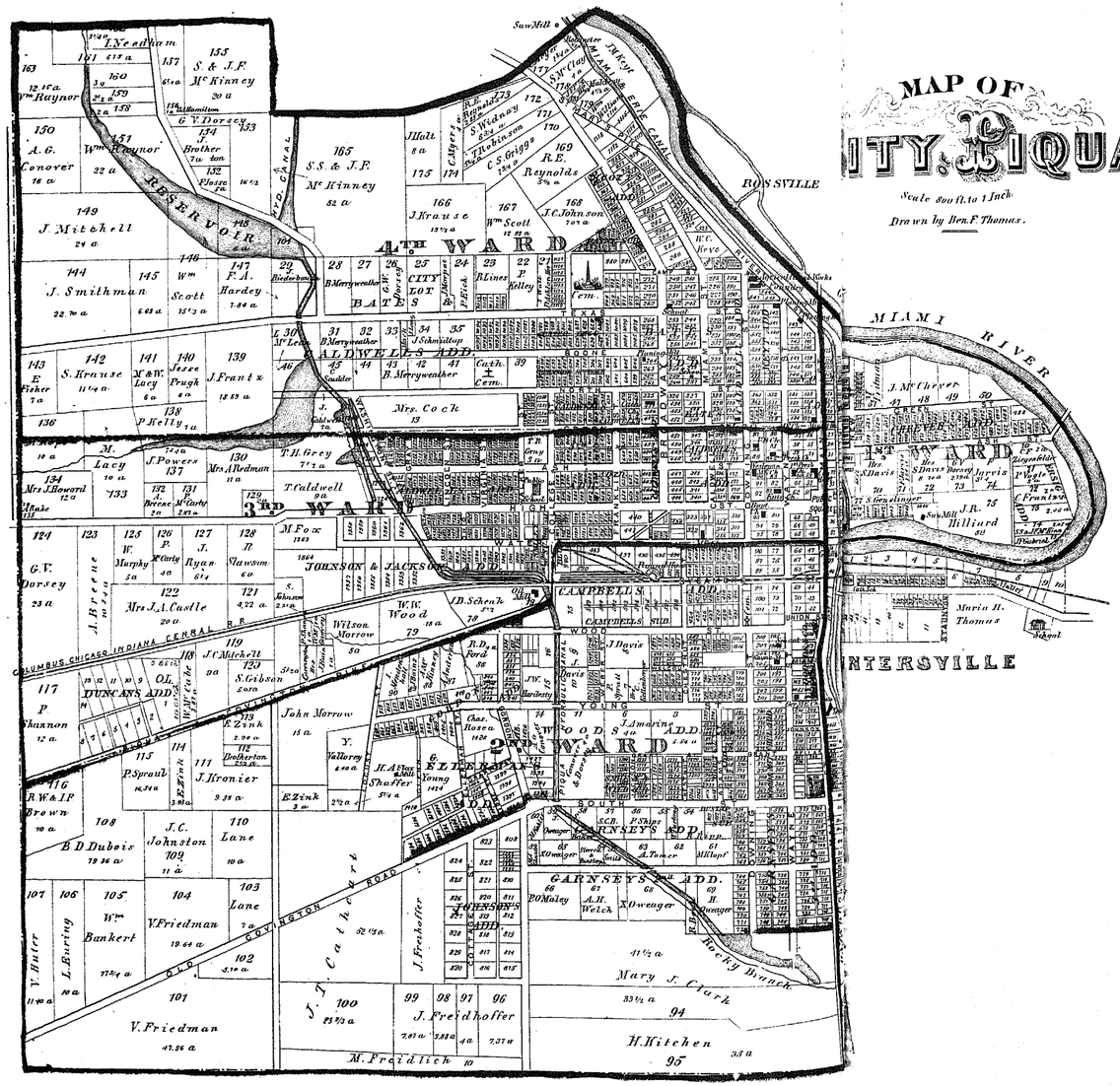
OHIO MARBLE WORKS—HUMMEL & CARDONI.

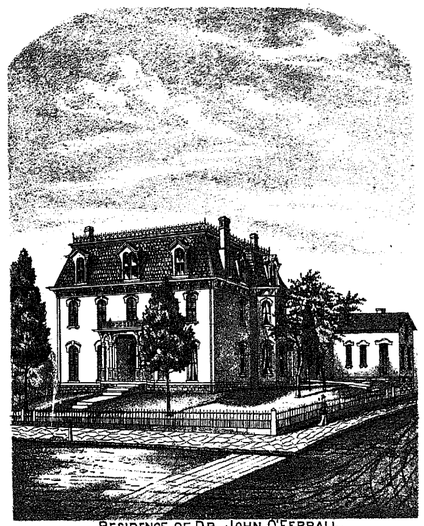
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF GRANITE & MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES &C. COR. SPRING AND ASH STREETS PIQUA, OHIO.
DESIGNS & PLANS FURNISHED & THE WORK EXECUTED IN THE LATEST & MOST ARTISTIC STYLE—SATISFACTION WARRANTED. SPECI'L ATTENTION PAID TO SCULPTURE WORK

MAP OF ITY. PIQUA

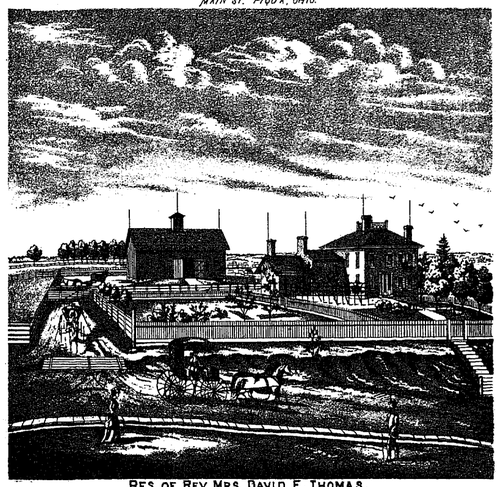
Scale 800 ft. to 1 Inch

Drawn by Ben. F. Thomas.

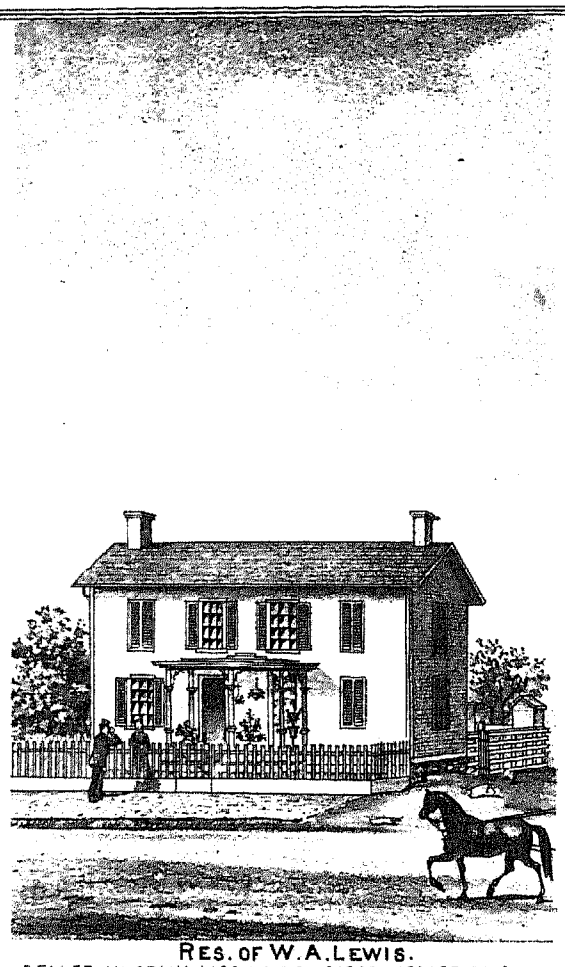




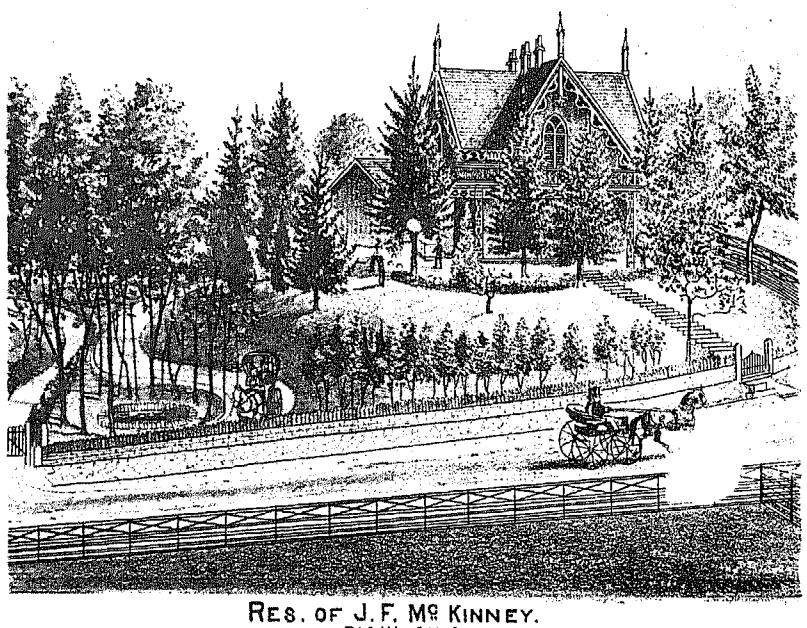
RESIDENCE OF DR. JOHN O'FERRALL.
MAIN ST. PIQUA, OHIO.



RES. OF REV. MRS. DAVID E. THOMAS.
PIQUA, OHIO.



RES. OF W. A. LEWIS.
DEALER IN GRAIN ALSO IN DRY GOODS GROCERIES &C.
FLETCHER. OHIO.



RES. OF J. F. Mc KINNEY.
PIQUA, OHIO.



BROWN'S BLOCK.
TROY, OHIO.

THOMPSON & BAKER'S



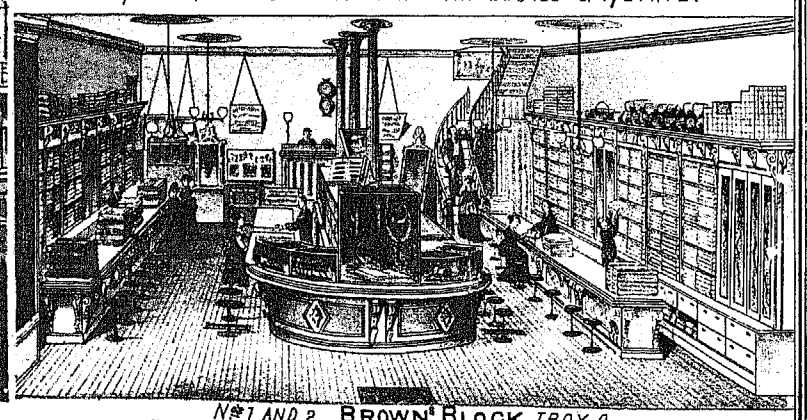
STORE

ESTABLISHED 1868.

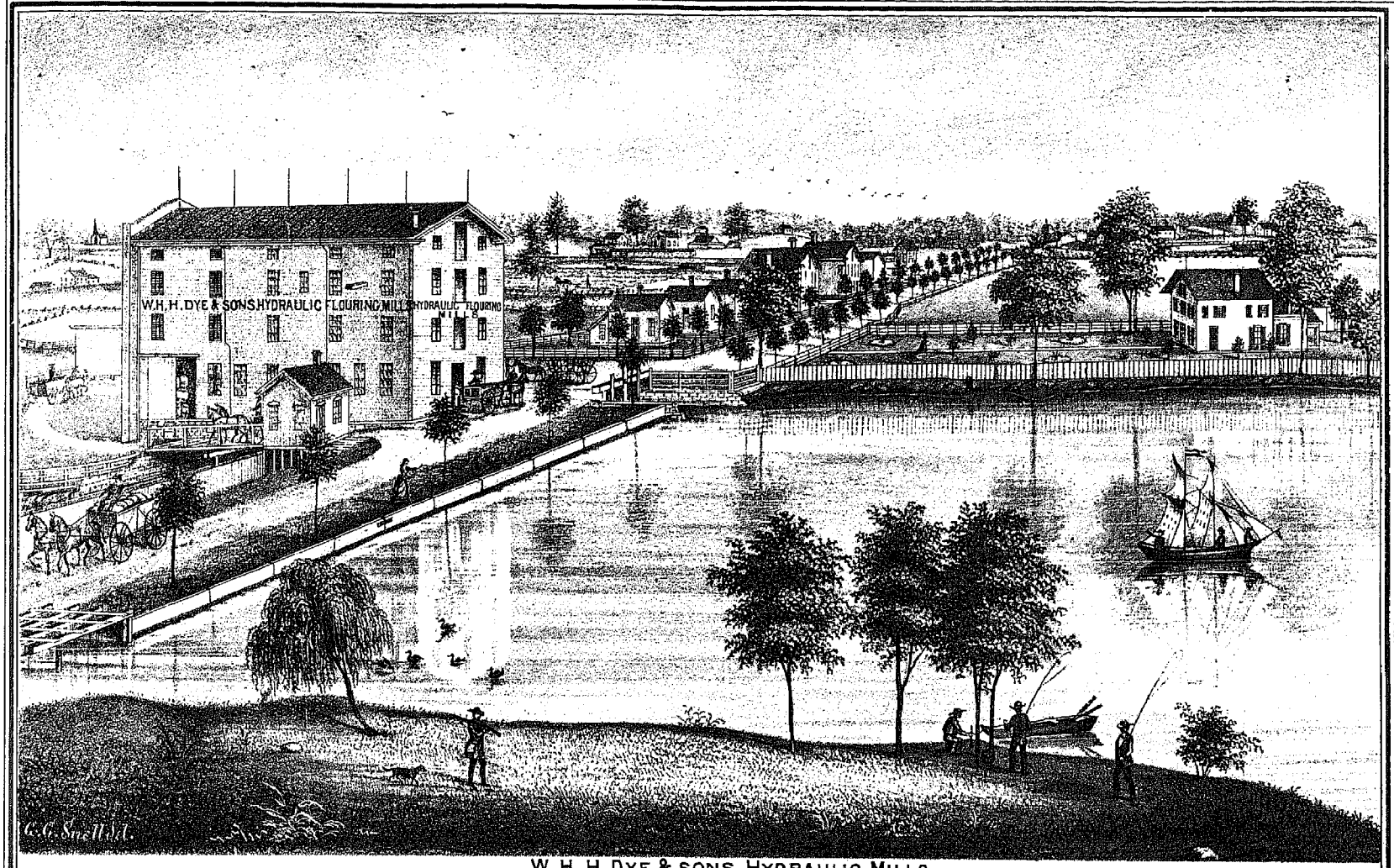
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

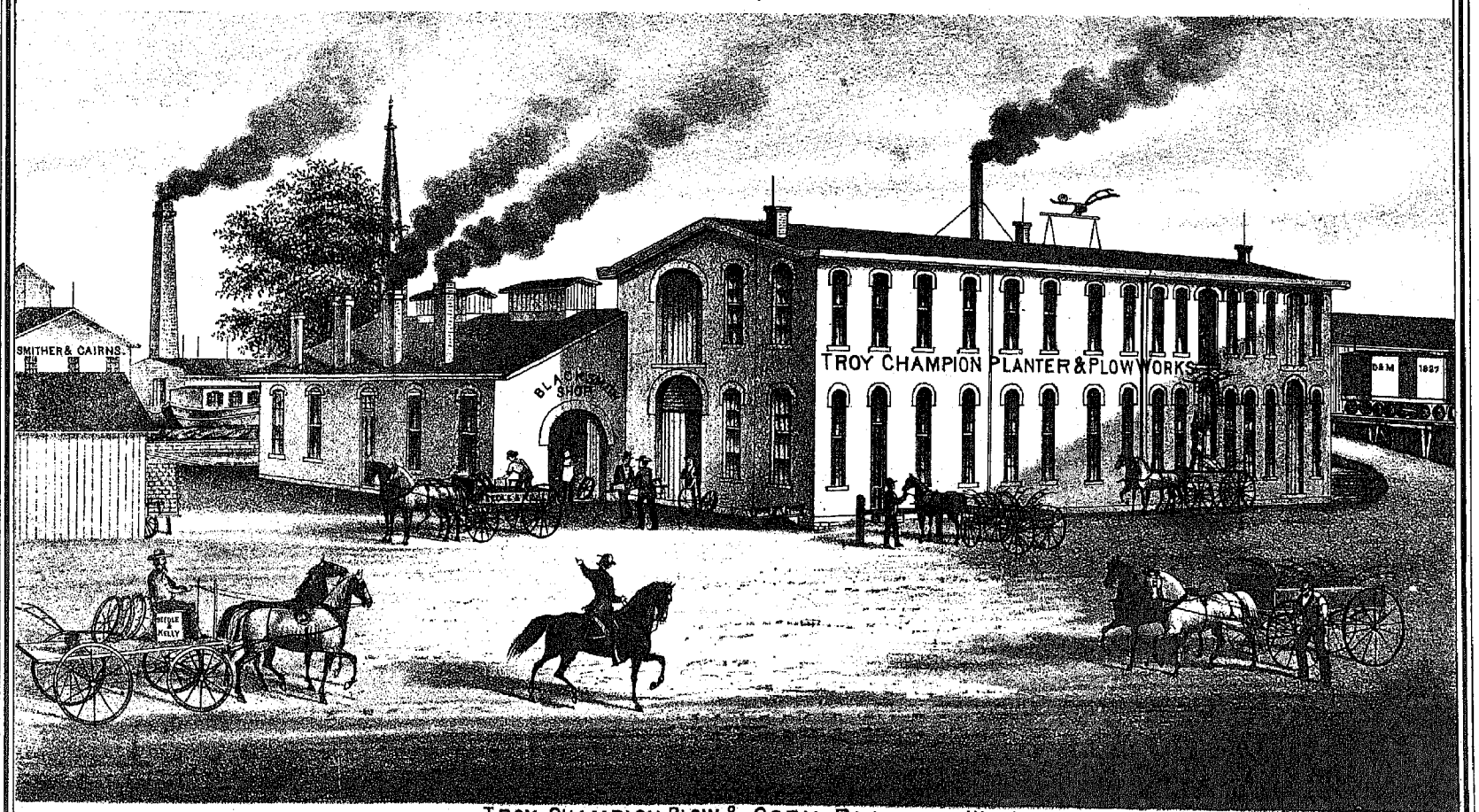
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS &c AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



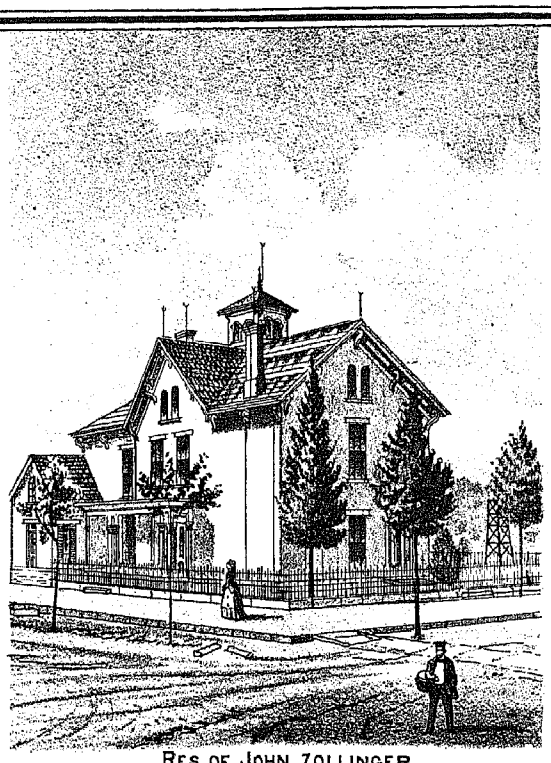
Nos 1 AND 2 BROWN'S BLOCK, TROY, O.
BASEMENT 20 X 60 FT. 1ST FLOOR 40 X 60 FT. 2D FLOOR 20 X 60 FT.



W. H. H. DYE & SONS HYDRAULIC MILLS.
TROY, O.



TROY CHAMPION PLOW & CORN PLANTER WORKS.
BEEDLE & KELLY, PROPRIETORS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL PLOWS & TWO HORSE CORN PLANTERS, TROY, O.

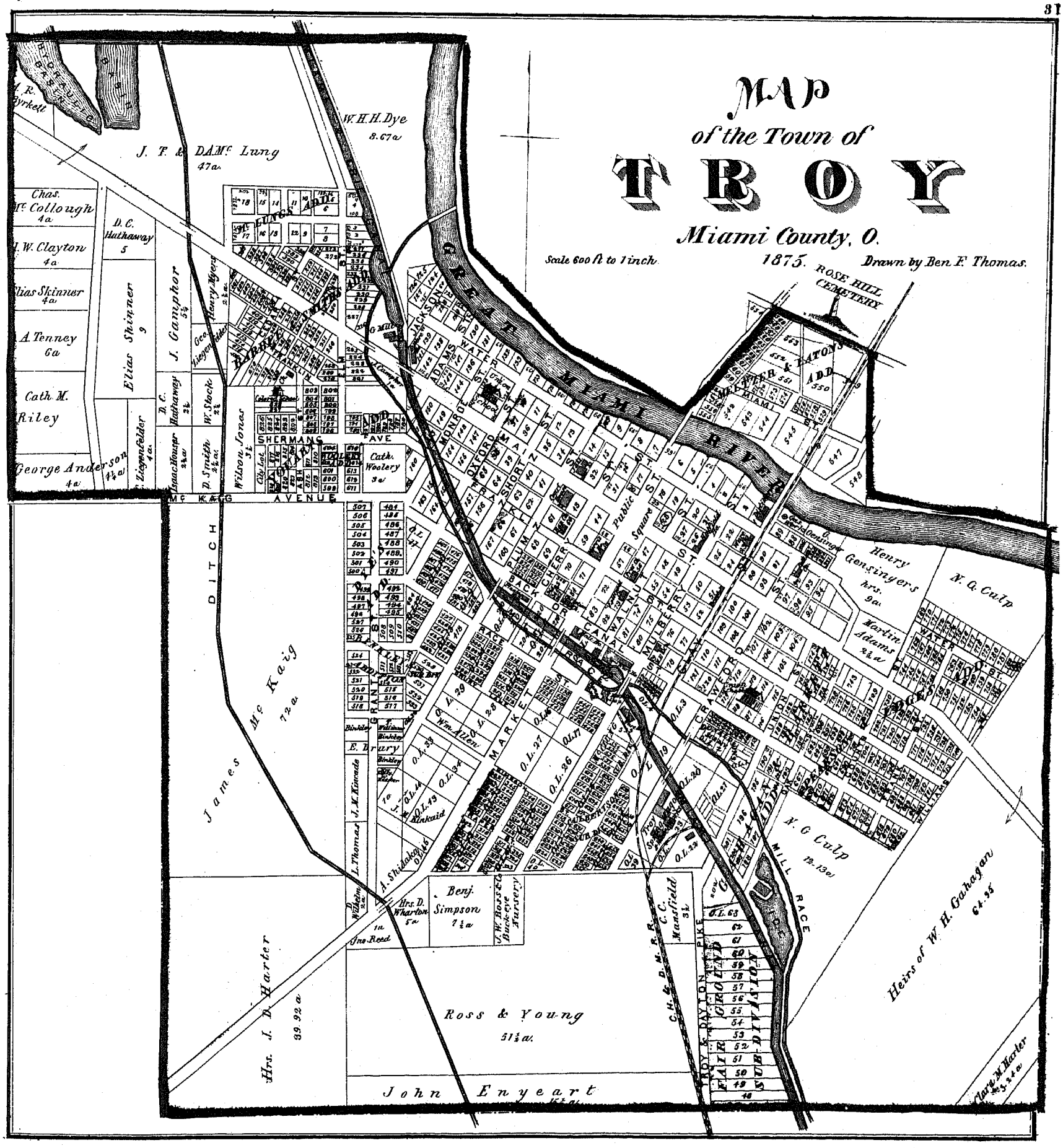


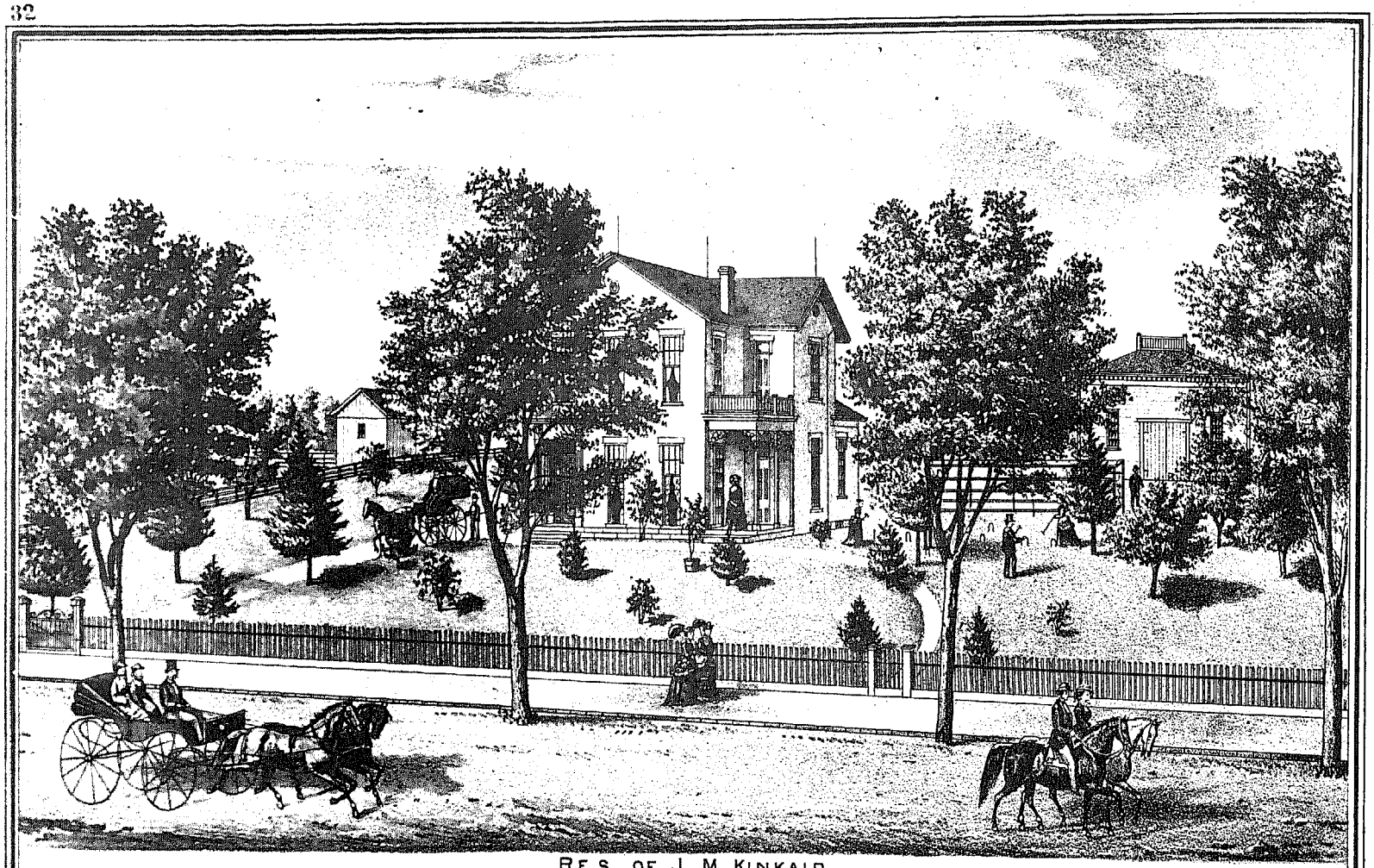
RES. OF JOHN ZOLLINGER.
COR. ASH & BROADWAY STS. PIQUA OHIO.



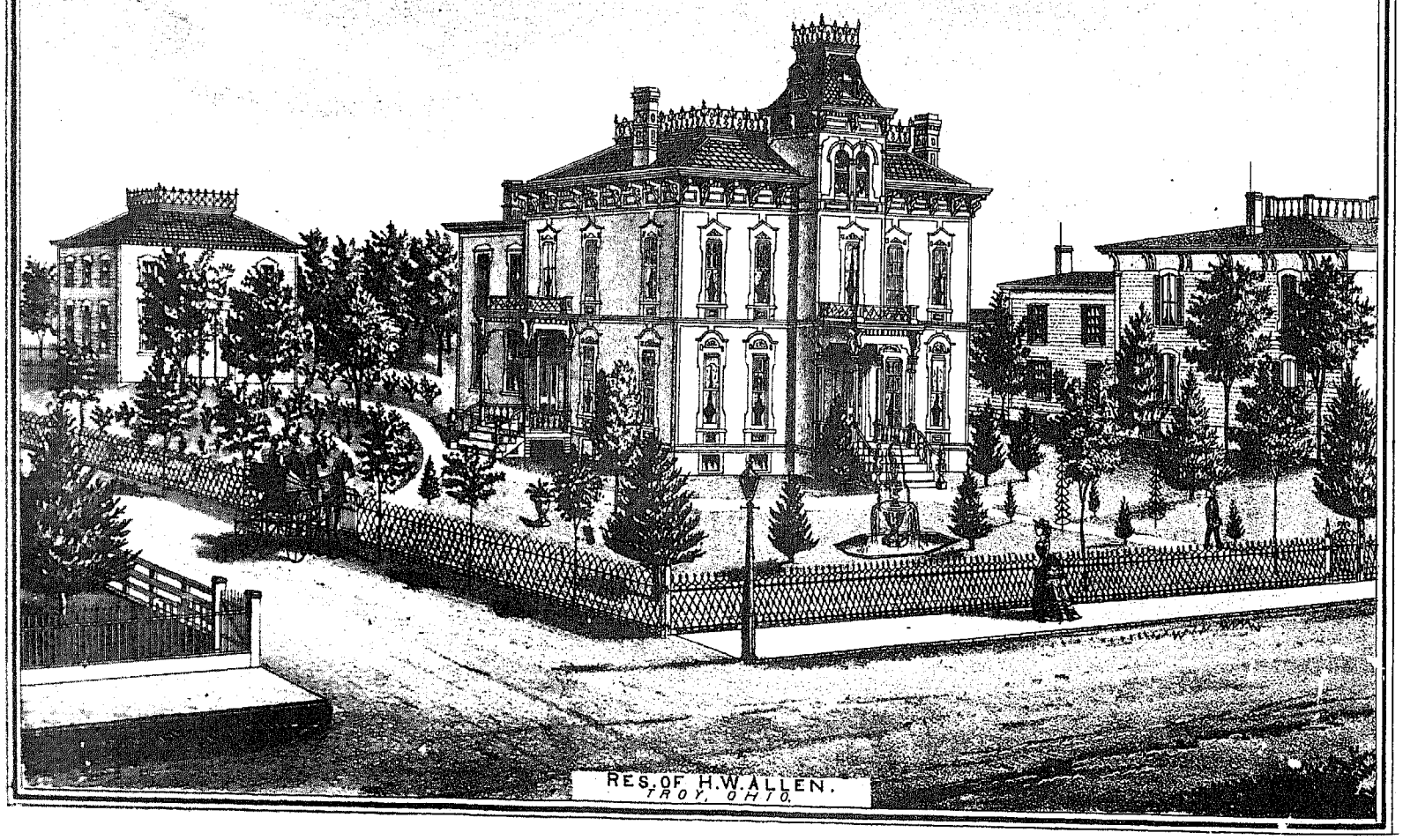
RES. OF L. C. CRON.
HUNTERSVILLE, OPPOSITE PIQUA. WHOLESALE & RETAIL FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.

RES. & QUARRY OF W. H. KITCHEN.
DEALER IN DRESSED & BUILDING STONE. QUARRY SOUTH END OF MAIN ST. PIQUA, OHIO.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS FROM A DISTANCE.

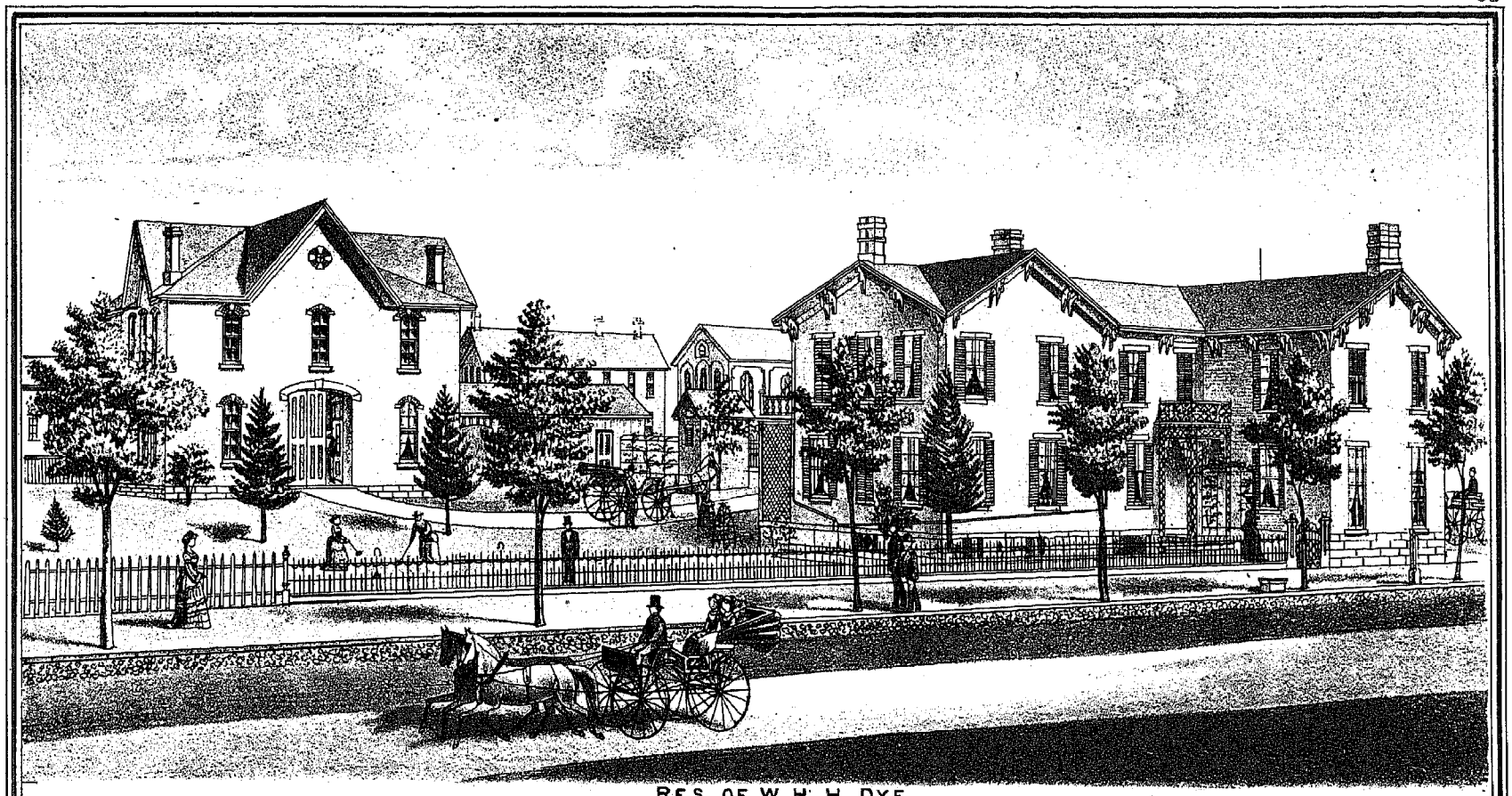

MAP
of the Town of
TROY
Miami County, O.
Scale 600 ft to 1 inch.
1875.
Drawn by Ben F. Thomas.
ROSE HILL CEMETERY
GREAT MIAMI RIVER
W. H. H. Dye 8.67a
J. T. & D. A. McLung 47a.
Chas. McCollough 4a
D. C. Hathaway 5
J. W. Clayton 4a
Elias Skinner 9
Elias Skinner 4a
J. Gamphor 5¼
A. Tenney 6a
Cath. M. Riley
George Anderson 4¼a
Isaac Houser 2¾a
D. Smith 2¾a
W. Stock 2¾
Wilson Jones 3½
Cath. Woolery 3a
SHERMANS AVE
McKAIG AVENUE
DITCH
James McKaig 72a
Henry Gensingers hrs. 9a
N. G. Culp
Martin Adams 2½a
N. G. Culp 12.13a
MILL RACE
Heirs of W. H. Gahagan 64.35
Benj. Simpson 7½a
Hrs. D. Wharton 5a
J. W. Ross & Co. Buckeye Nursery
C. C. Mansfield 3½
Ross & Young 51½a.
John Enyeart
Hrs. J. D. Harter 39.92a
Clara M. Harter 3.24a
TROY & DAYTON PIKE
FAIRGROUND SUB-DIVISION
C. H. & D. M. R. R.
MARKET
MONROE
OXFORD
SHORTZ
PLUM
BACK
MULBERRY
CRAWFORD
UNION
WILLIAMS
JACKSON
ADAMS
WATER
Public Square
Union School
Colored School
Wm. Allen
E. Drury
J. M. Kincade
L. Thomas
A. Shidaker
Jno. Reed
Binkley
Kinkaid
Trow Spring
O.L. 63
O.L. 29
O.L. 28
O.L. 27
O.L. 26
O.L. 19
O.L. 20
O.L. 22
O.L. 33
O.L. 34
O.L. 44
O.L. 43
O.L. 45
O.L. 46



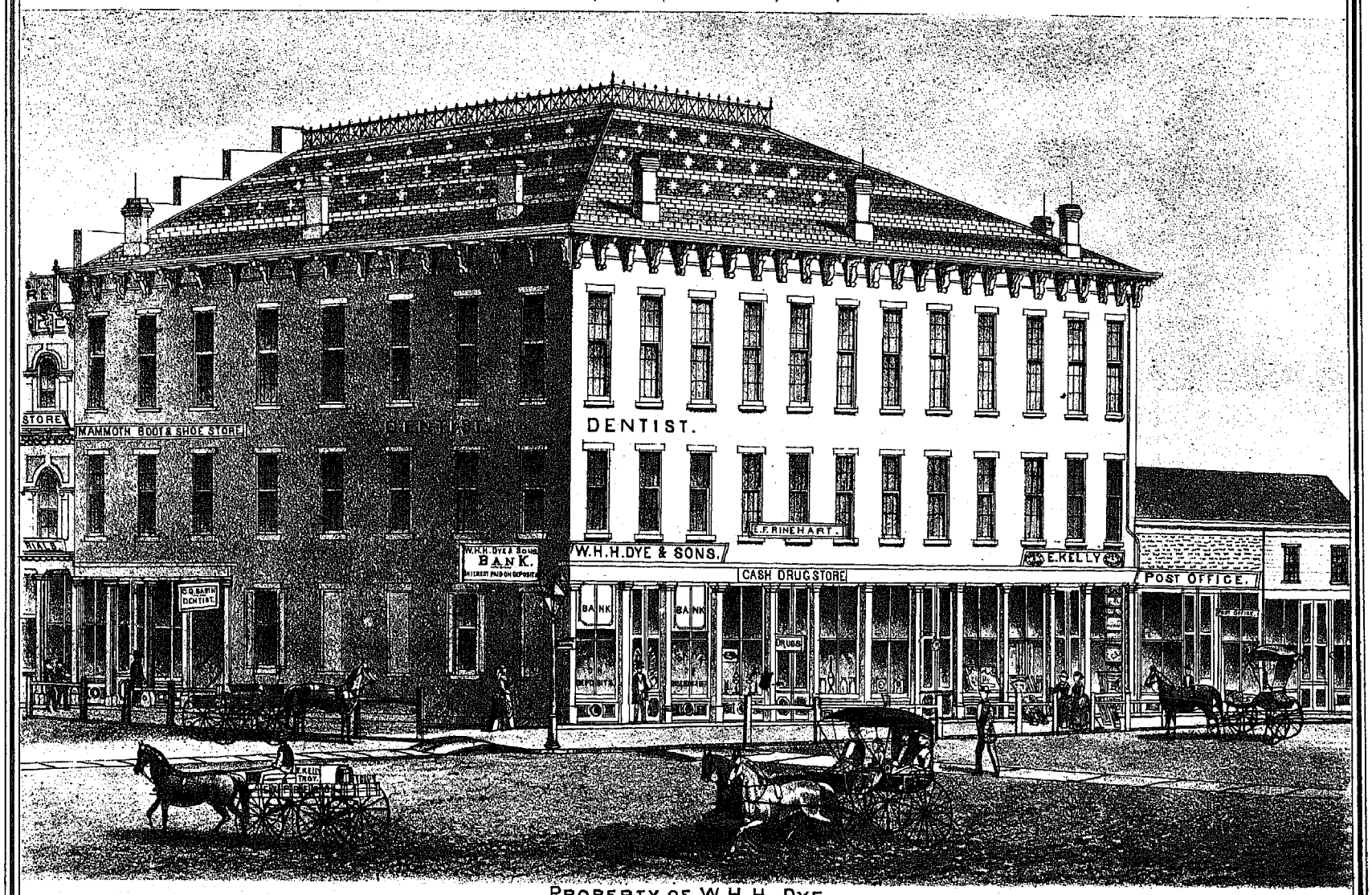
RES. OF J. M. KINKAID.
TROY, OHIO.



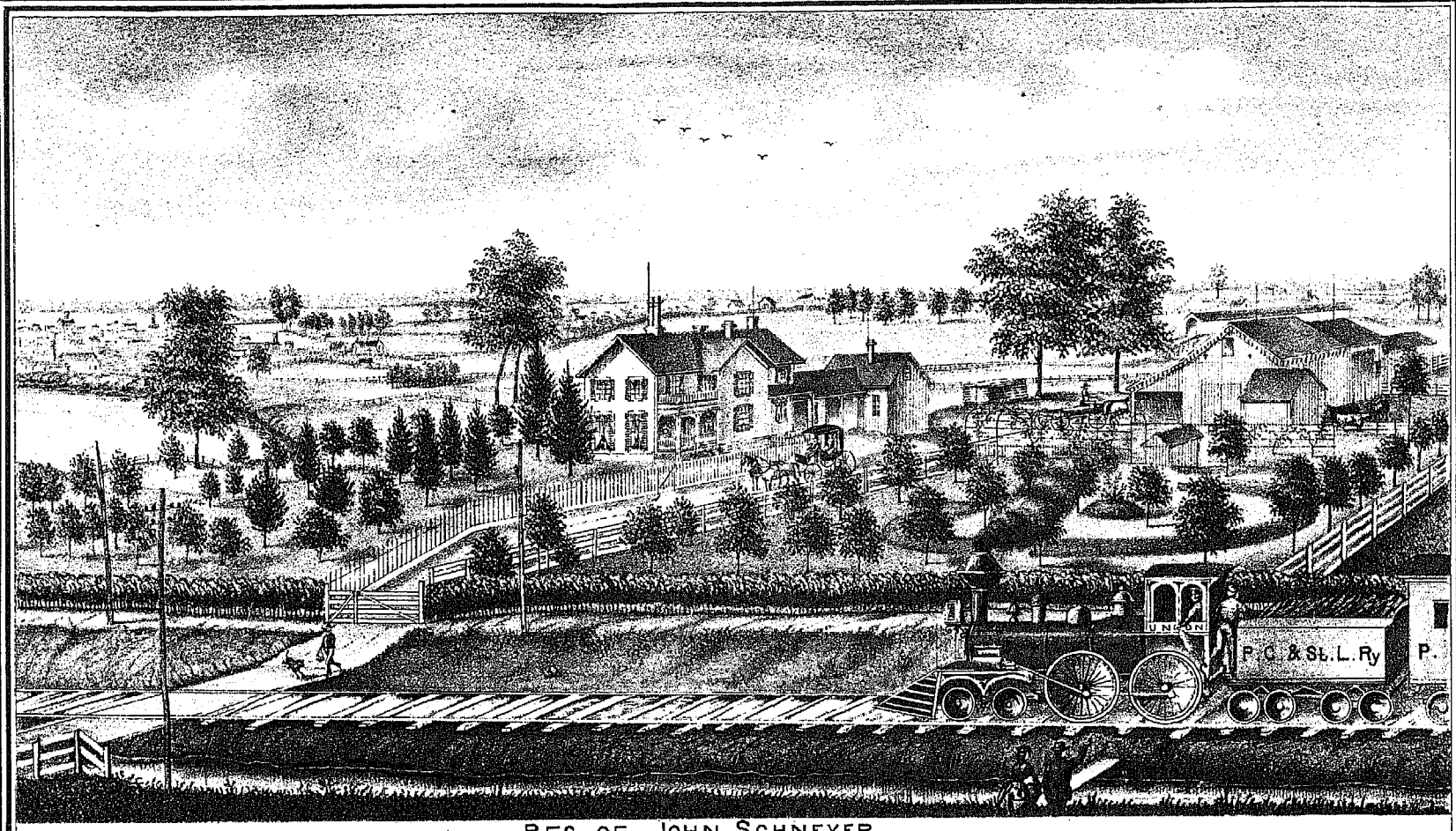
RES. OF H.W. ALLEN.
TROY, OHIO.



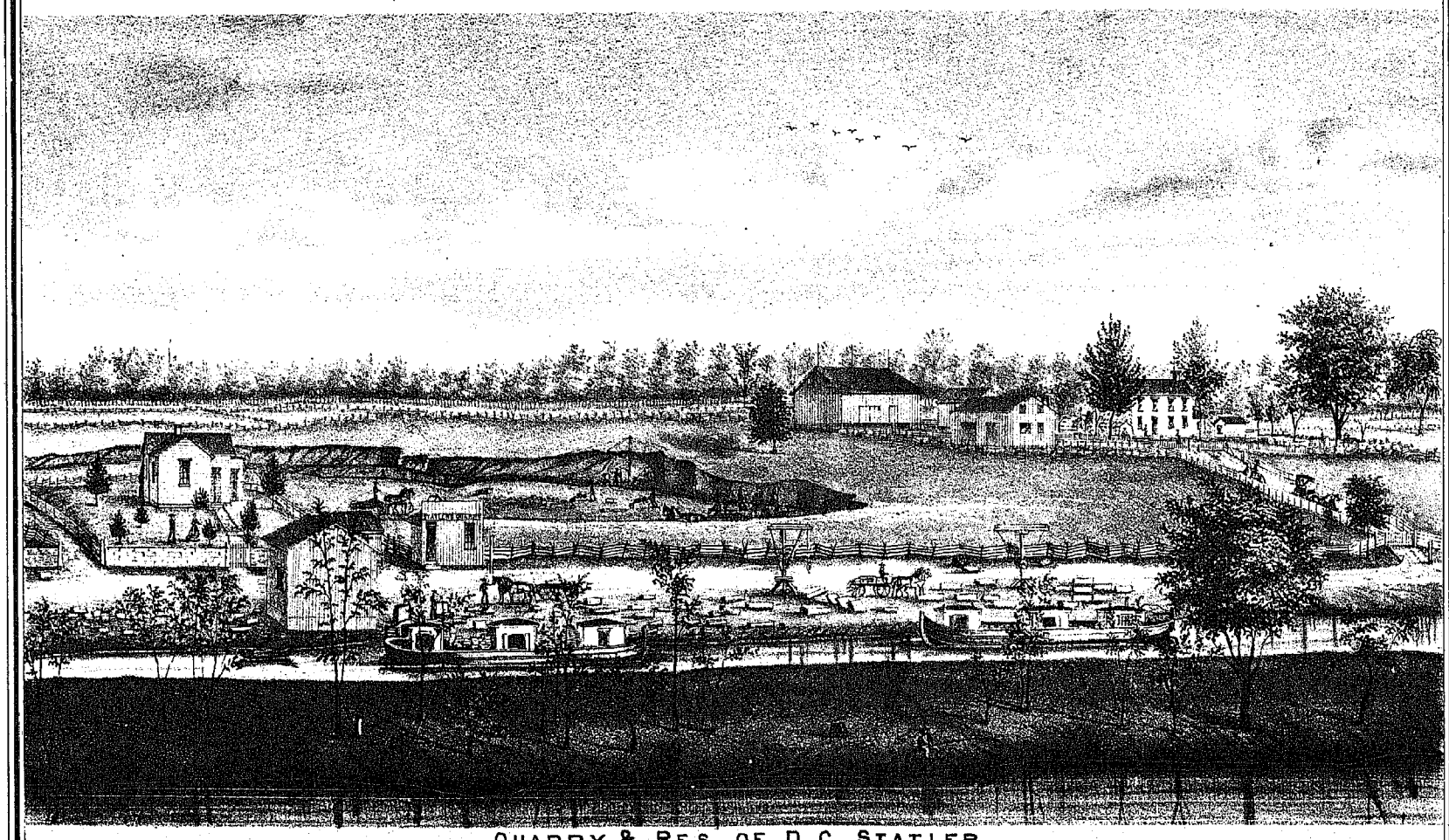
RES. OF W. H. H. DYE.
COR. FRANKLIN & MARKET STS, TROY, O.



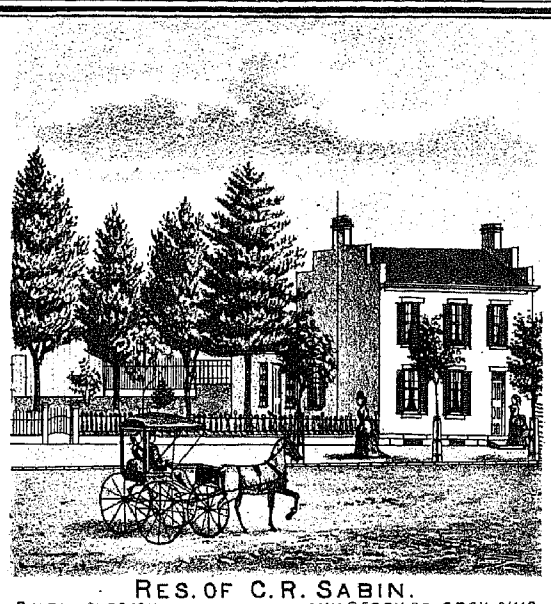
PROPERTY OF W.H.H. DYE.
TROY, OHIO.



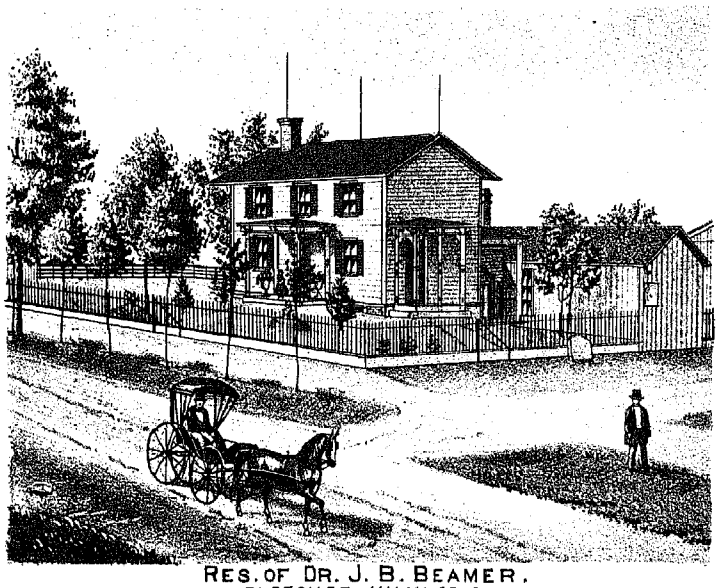
RES. OF JOHN SCHNEYER.
DEALER IN FURNITURE & CABINET WARE. *PIQUA, OHIO.*



QUARRY & RES. OF D.C. STATLER.
DEALER IN FINE BUILDING STONE, WINDOW CAPS & SILLS, DRESSED STONE FOR STEPS, PAVEMENTS & ALL PURPOSES. FLAG STONES, CURB STONES &C.
QUARRY SOUTH END MAIN ST. OFFICE 144 MAIN ST. PIQUA, OHIO.



RES. OF C. R. SABIN.
DENTAL SURGEON. MULBERRY ST. TROY, OHIO.



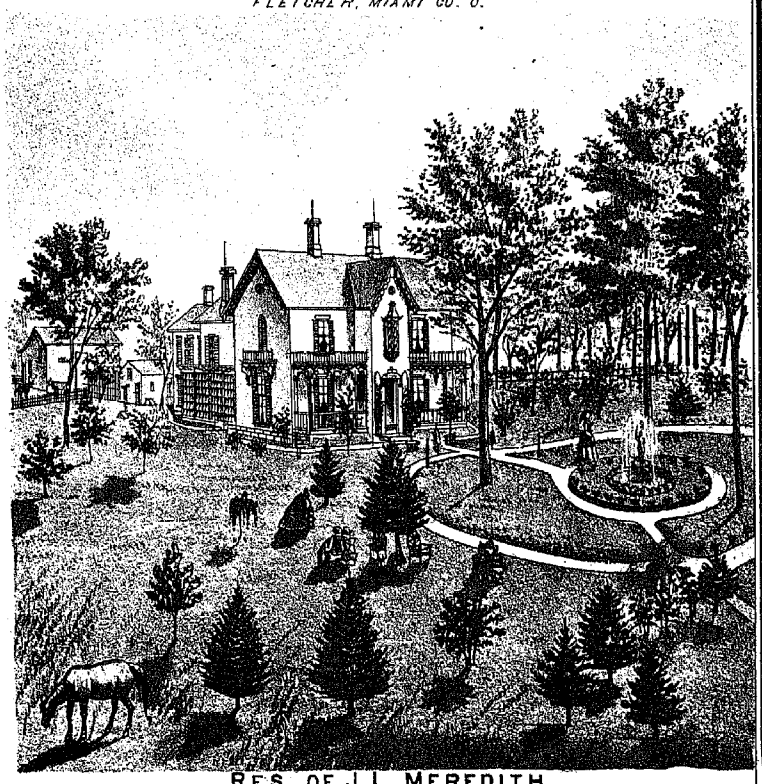
RES. OF DR. J. B. BEAMER.
FLETCHER, MIAMI CO. O.



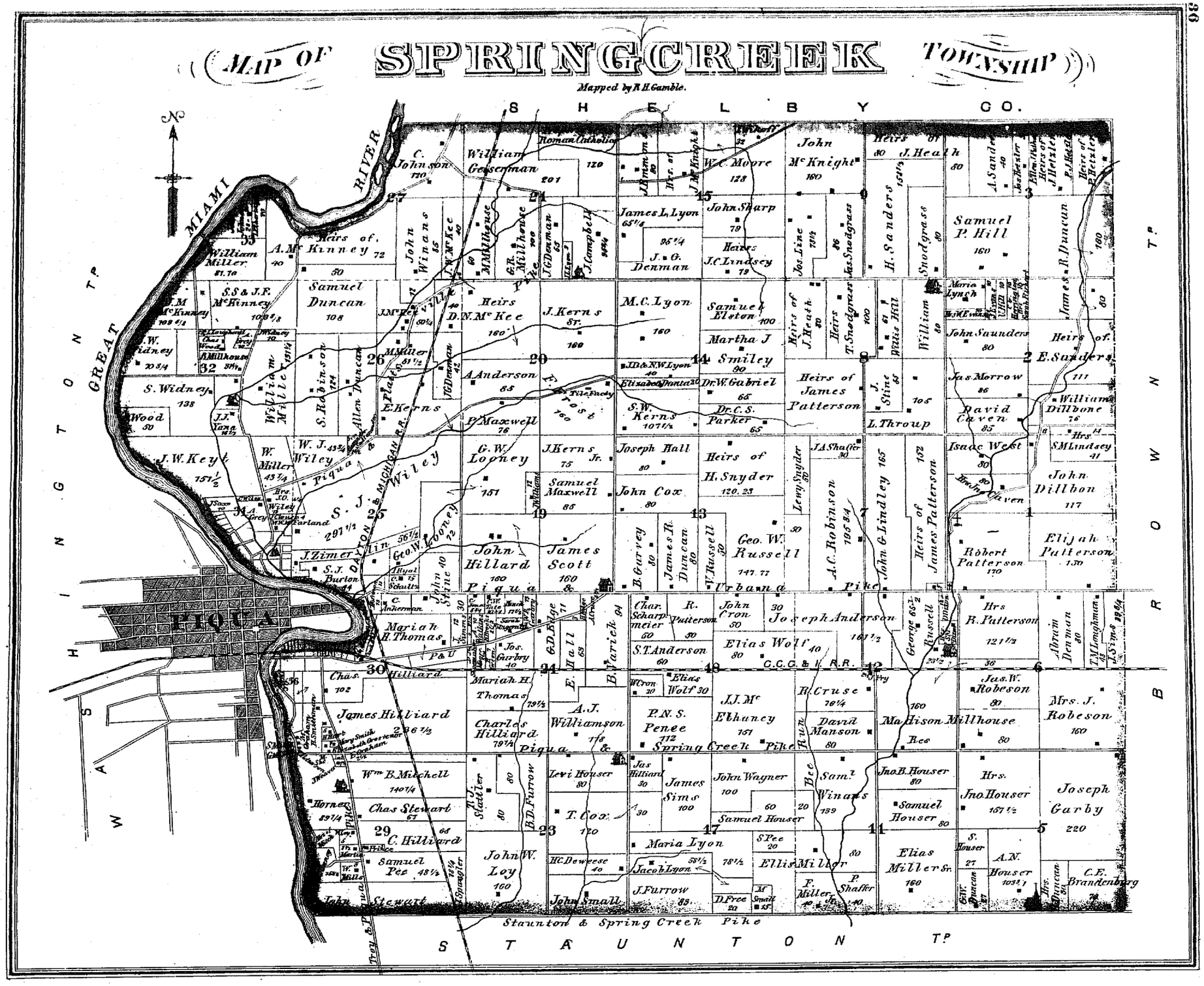
RES. OF M. DUNCAN.
DEALER IN DRY GOODS &C. ALSO DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
FLETCHER, MIAMI CO. O.

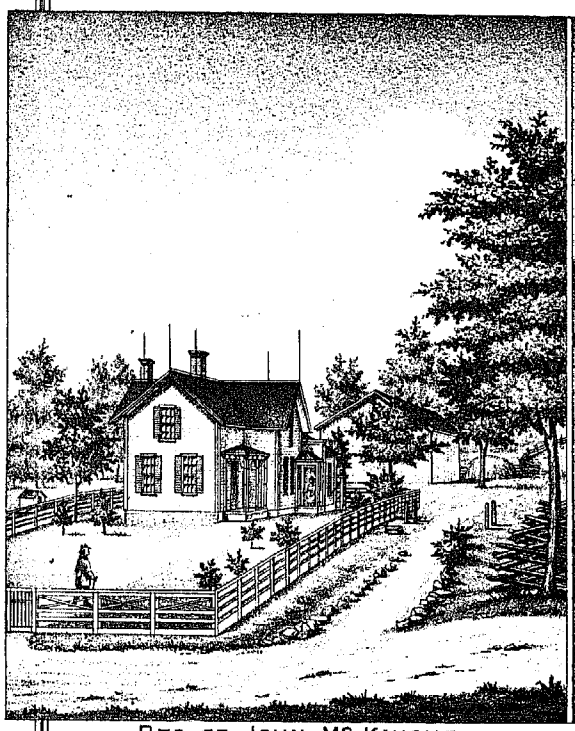


RES. OF W. K. DUNLAP.
FRANKLIN ST. TROY, OHIO.

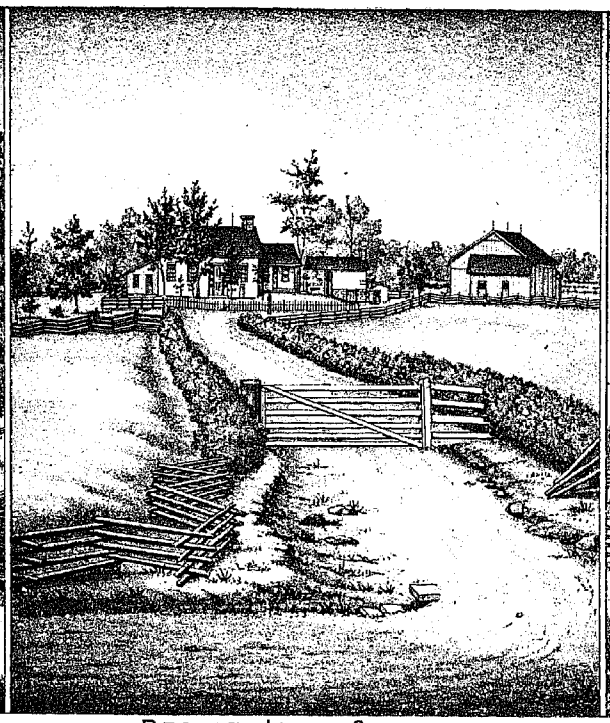


RES. OF J. L. MEREDITH.
TROY, OHIO.

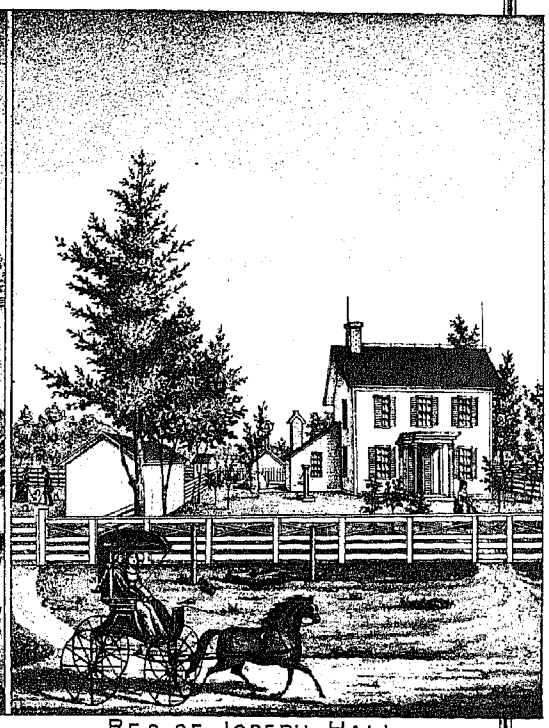

MAP OF SPRINGCREEK TOWNSHIP
Mapped by R.H. Gamble.
SHELBY CO.
STAUNTON TP.
WASHINGTON TP.
BROWN TP.
MIAMI RIVER
PIQUA
Piqua & Urbana Pike
Staunton & Spring Creek Pike
C.C.C. & I. R.R.
Troy & Piqua
Dayton & Michigan R.R.
Roman Catholic
William Geiserman
C. Johnson
John McKnight
W.C. Moore
Heirs of J. Heath
A. Sanders
Samuel P. Hill
James R. Duncan
Heirs of E. Sanders
John Sanders
Jas. Morrow
David Craven
William Dillbone
Isaac West
John Dillbon
Elijah Patterson
Robert Patterson
Hrs R. Patterson
Abram Denman
Jas. W. Robeson
Mrs. J. Robeson
Joseph Garby
Hrs. Jno. Houser
A.N. Houser
C.E. Brandenburg
Elias Miller Sr.
Samuel Houser
Jno. B. Houser
Madison Millhouse
Sam'l Winans
Bee Run
Elias Miller
Ellis Miller
Maria Lyon
Jacob Lyon
J. Furrow
John Small
John W. Loy
Samuel Pee
Chas. Stewart
C. Hilliard
Wm B. Mitchell
Horner
Levi Houser
T. Cox
James Sims
John Wagner
Jas Hilliard
Charles Hilliard
Mariah H. Thomas
A.J. Williamson
P.N.S. Penee
J.J. McElhaney
David Manson
R. Cruse
Elias Wolf
S.T. Anderson
Joseph Anderson
Char. Scharpmeier
R. Patterson
John Cron
Geo. W. Russell
A.C. Robinson
John G. Lindley
Heirs of James Patterson
Heirs of H. Snyder
Joseph Hall
John Cox
Samuel Maxwell
J. Kerns Jr.
G.W. Looney
P. Maxwell
S.W. Kerns
Dr. C.S. Parker
Dr. W. Gabriel
Martha J. Smiley
Samuel Elston
M.C. Lyon
J. Kerns Sr.
Heirs of D.N. McKee
A. Anderson
E. Kerns
Heirs of James Patterson
L. Throup
J. Stine
Heirs of J. Heath
T. Snodgrass
Jas. Snodgrass
Snodgrass
H. Sanders
William
Willis Hill
Jos. Line
John Sharp
James L. Lyon
J.G. Denman
J.C. Lindsey
G.R. Millhouse
M. Millhouse
John Winans
Samuel Duncan
S.S. & J.F. McKinney
A. McKinney
William Miller
S. Robinson
Allen Duncan
William Miller
S. Widney
Wood
J.J. Yana
J.W. Keyt
W. Miller
W.J. Wiley
Piqua
S.J. Wiley
J. Zimerlin
S.J. Burton
Geo. W. Looney
John Stine
Mariah H. Thomas
Jos. Garby
Chas.
James Hilliard
Charles Hilliard
Mariah H. Thomas
A.J. Williamson
P.N.S. Penee
J.J. McElhaney
R. Cruse
David Manson
Madison Millhouse
Jas. W. Robeson
Mrs. J. Robeson
Jas Hilliard
James Sims
John Wagner
Sam'l Winans
Jno. B. Houser
Samuel Houser
Hrs. Jno. Houser
Joseph Garby
T. Cox
Levi Houser
B.D. Furrow
T.J. Stadler
John W. Loy
Maria Lyon
Jacob Lyon
J. Furrow
John Small
Ellis Miller
F. Miller
P. Shaffer
Elias Miller Sr.
S. Houser
A.N. Houser
C.E. Brandenburg
Hrs. Duncan
G.W. Duncan
Stewart
Samuel Pee
C. Hilliard
Chas. Stewart
Wm B. Mitchell
Horner
Hilliard
Prince
Spangler
Mills
Pike
Run
Creek
Spring
Urbana
Piqua
Staunton
Urbana
Pike
Spring Creek Pike
Staunton & Spring Creek Pike
C.C.C. & I. R.R.
Troy & Piqua
Dayton & Michigan R.R.
Roman Catholic
William Geiserman
C. Johnson
John McKnight
W.C. Moore
Heirs of J. Heath
A. Sanders
Samuel P. Hill
James R. Duncan
Heirs of E. Sanders
John Sanders
Jas. Morrow
David Craven
William Dillbone
Isaac West
John Dillbon
Elijah Patterson
Robert Patterson
Hrs R. Patterson
Abram Denman
Jas. W. Robeson
Mrs. J. Robeson
Joseph Garby
Hrs. Jno. Houser
A.N. Houser
C.E. Brandenburg
Elias Miller Sr.
Samuel Houser
Jno. B. Houser
Madison Millhouse
Sam'l Winans
Bee Run
Elias Miller
Ellis Miller
Maria Lyon
Jacob Lyon
J. Furrow
John Small
John W. Loy
Samuel Pee
Chas. Stewart
C. Hilliard
Wm B. Mitchell
Horner
Hilliard
Prince
Spangler
Mills
Pike
Run
Creek
Spring
Urbana
Piqua
Staunton
Urbana
Pike
Spring Creek Pike
Staunton & Spring Creek Pike
C.C.C. & I. R.R.
Troy & Piqua
Dayton & Michigan R.R.



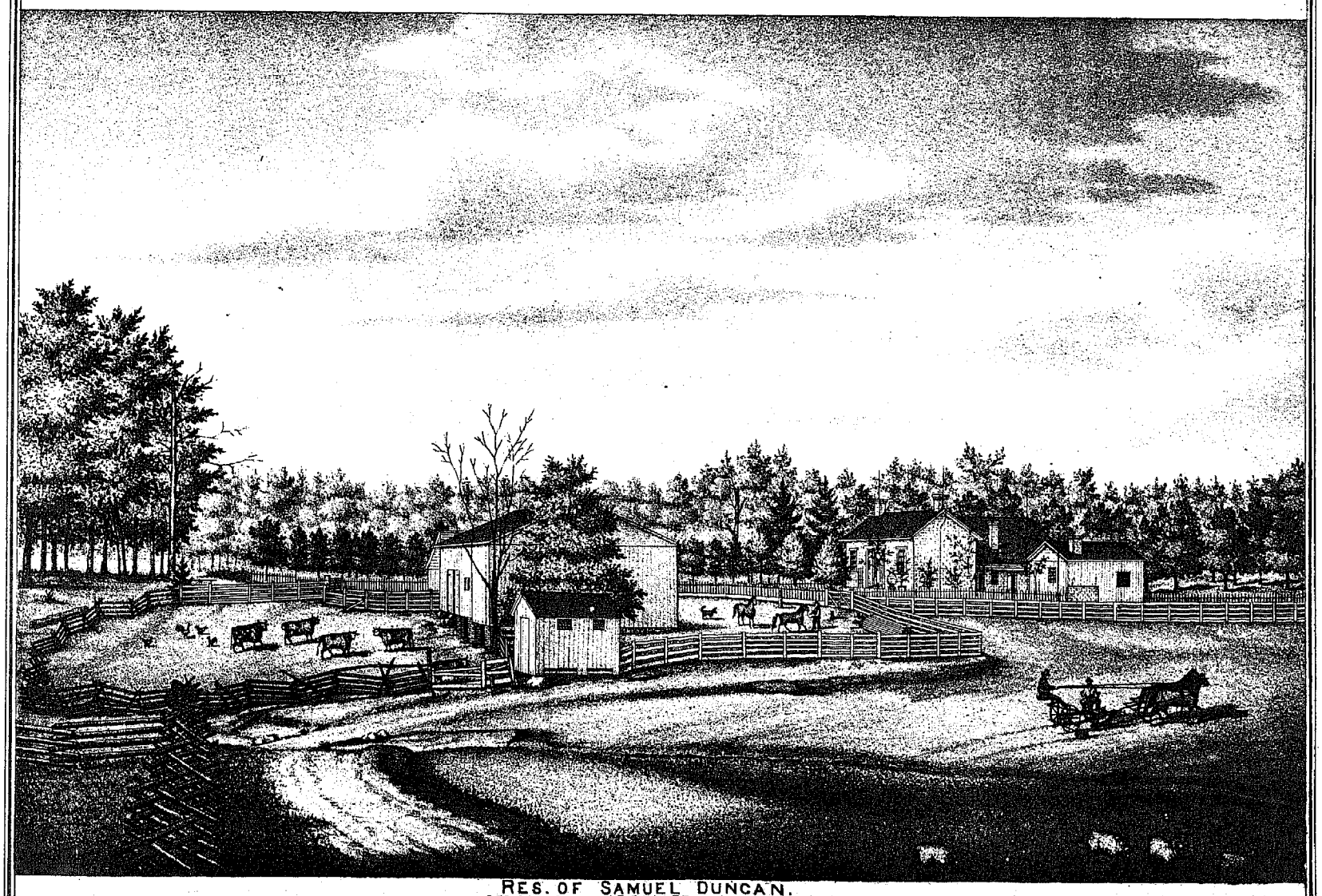
RES. OF JOHN Mc KNIGHT.
SPRING CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JOHN SMALL.
SPRING CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JOSEPH HALL.
SPRING CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.

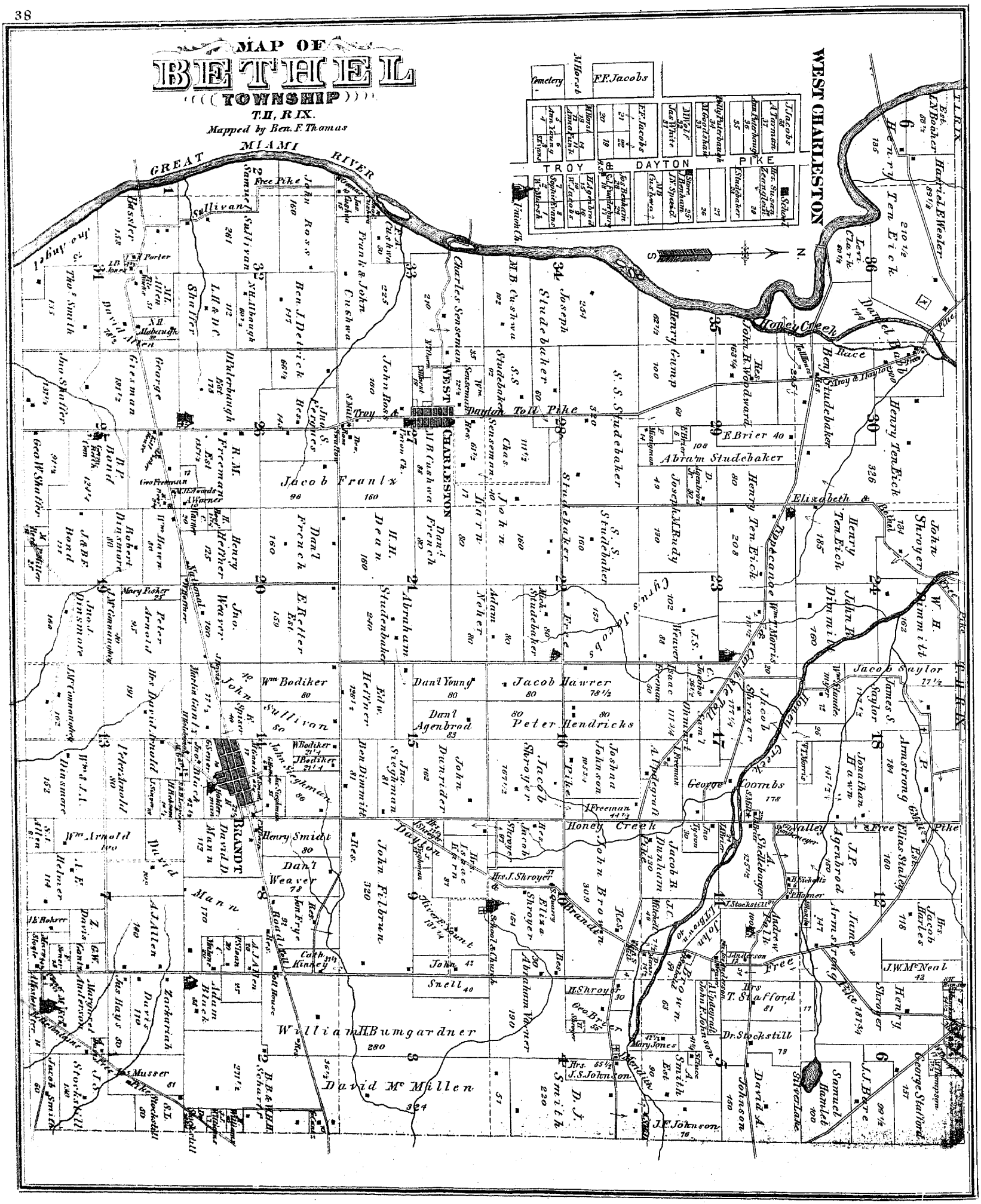


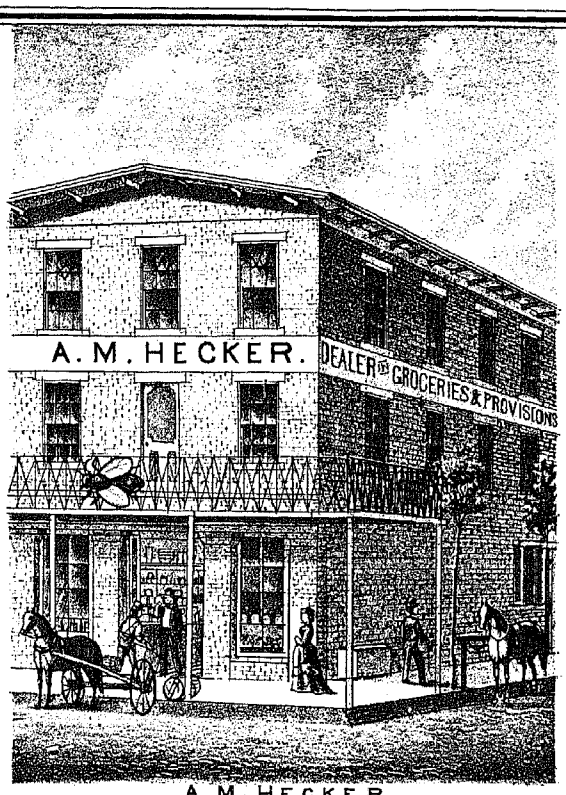
RES. OF SAMUEL DUNCAN.
SEC. 26. SPRING CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.

MAP OF BETHEL TOWNSHIP

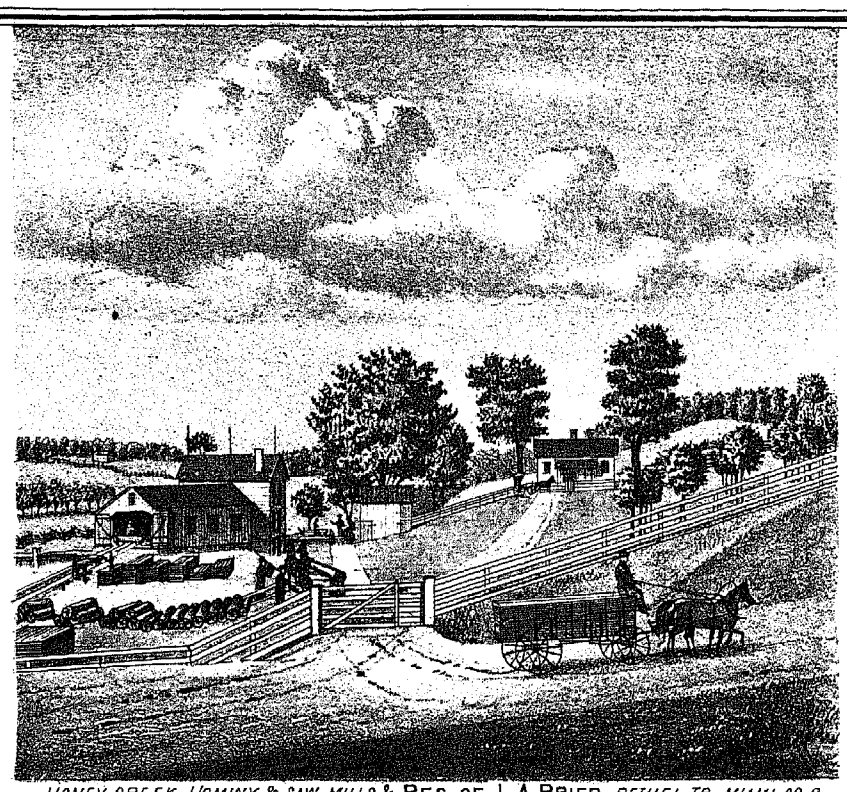
T.II, R.IX.

Mapped by Ben. F Thomas

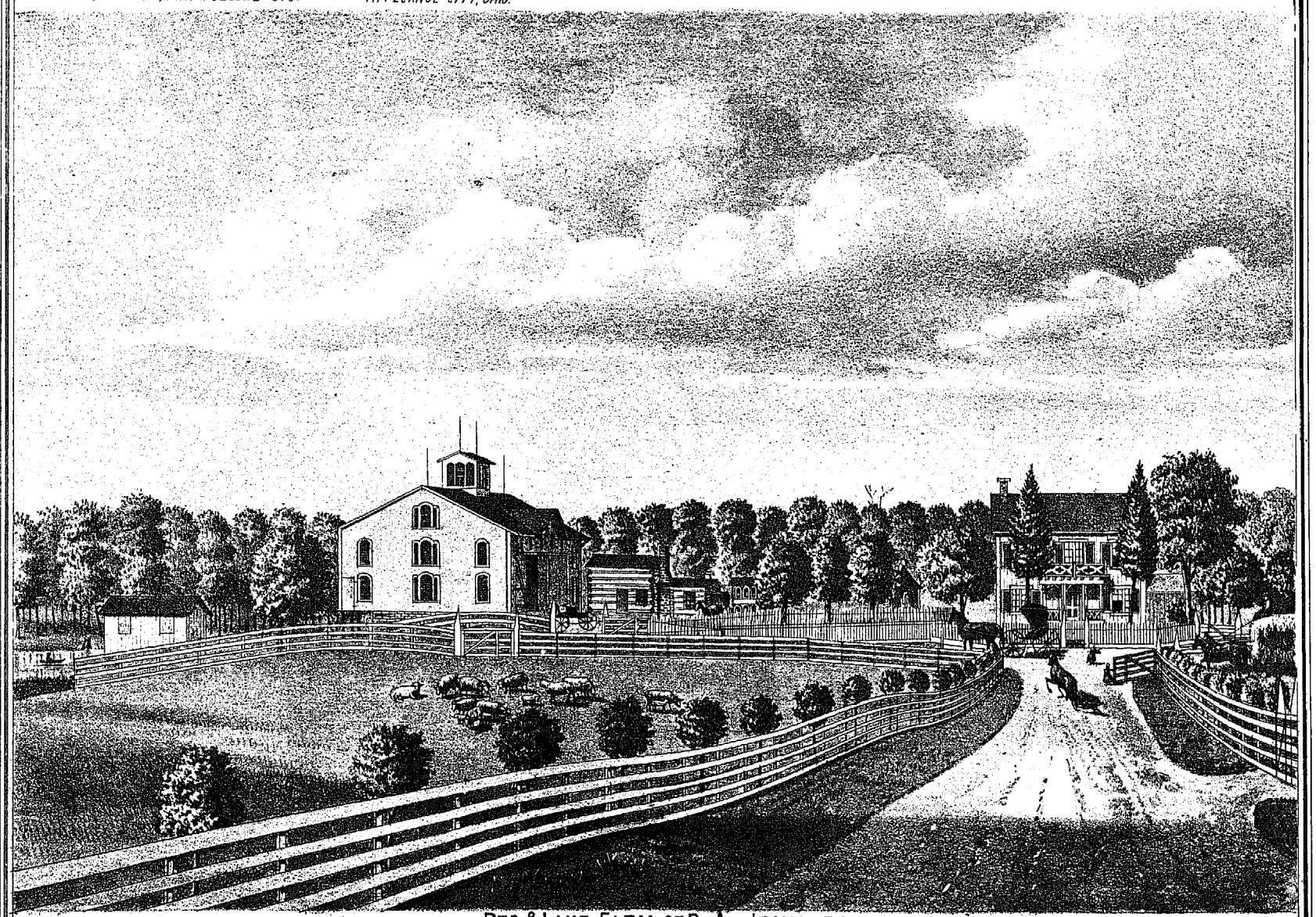




A. M. HECKER.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
N.W. COR. MAIN & SECOND STS. TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.



HONEY CREEK. HOMINY & SAW MILLS & RES. OF J. A. BRIER, BETHEL TP. MIAMI CO. O.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS NEW CARLISLE, O.



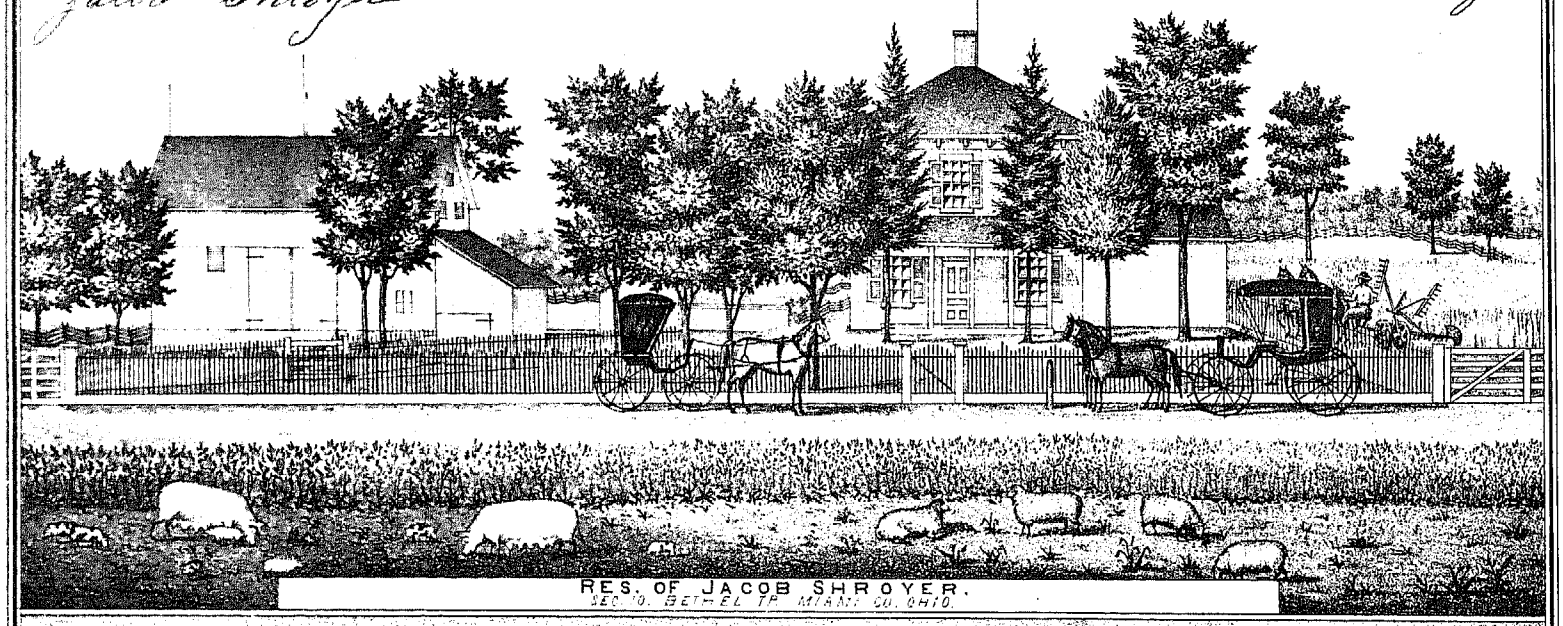
RES. & LAKE FARM OF D. A. JOHNSTON.
BETHEL TP. MIAMI CO. O. THE ABOVE FARM ENTERED BY PHILIP WILLIAMS 1816 & SOLD TO MARY A. JOHNSTON OF JEFFERSON CO. VA. 1832.
OLD HOMESTEAD BUILT 1820.



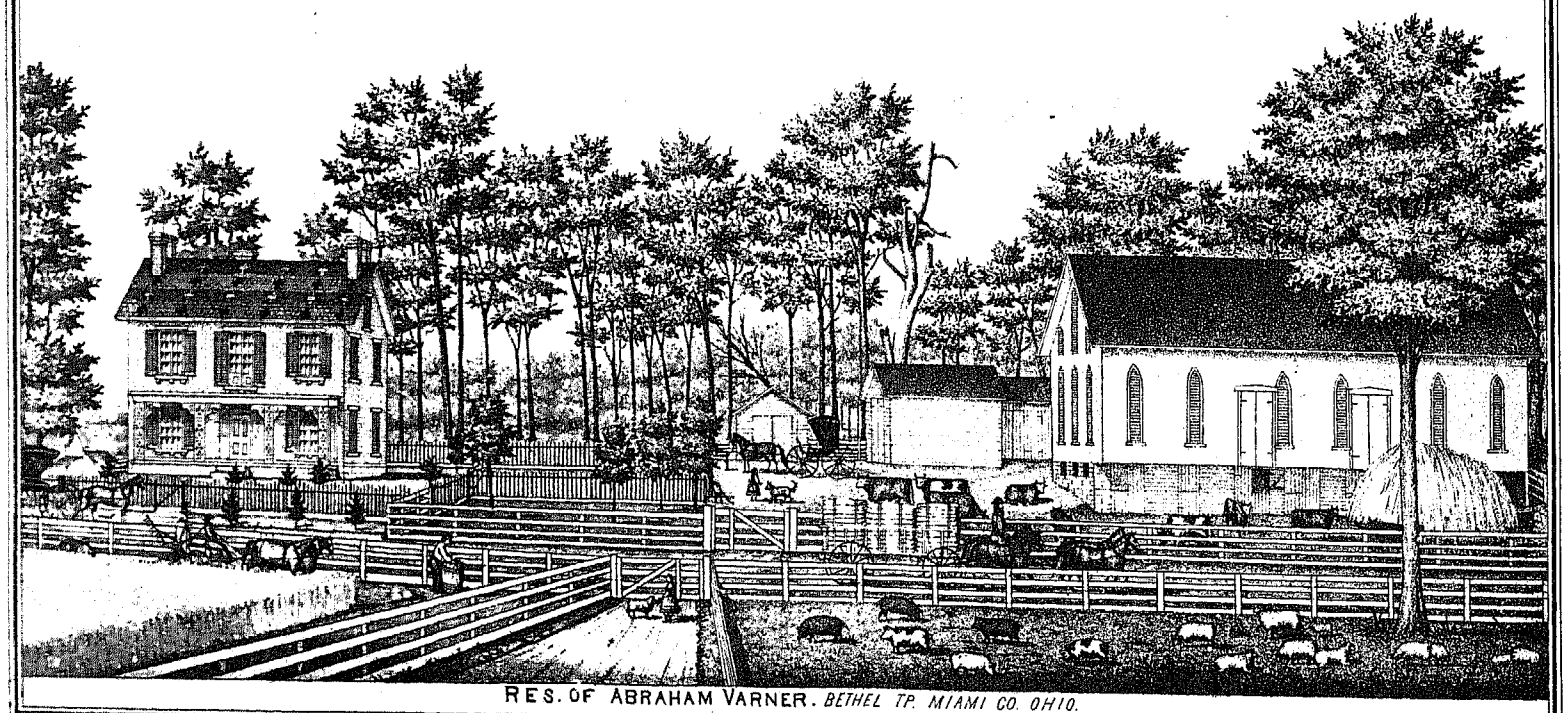
Jacob Shroyer



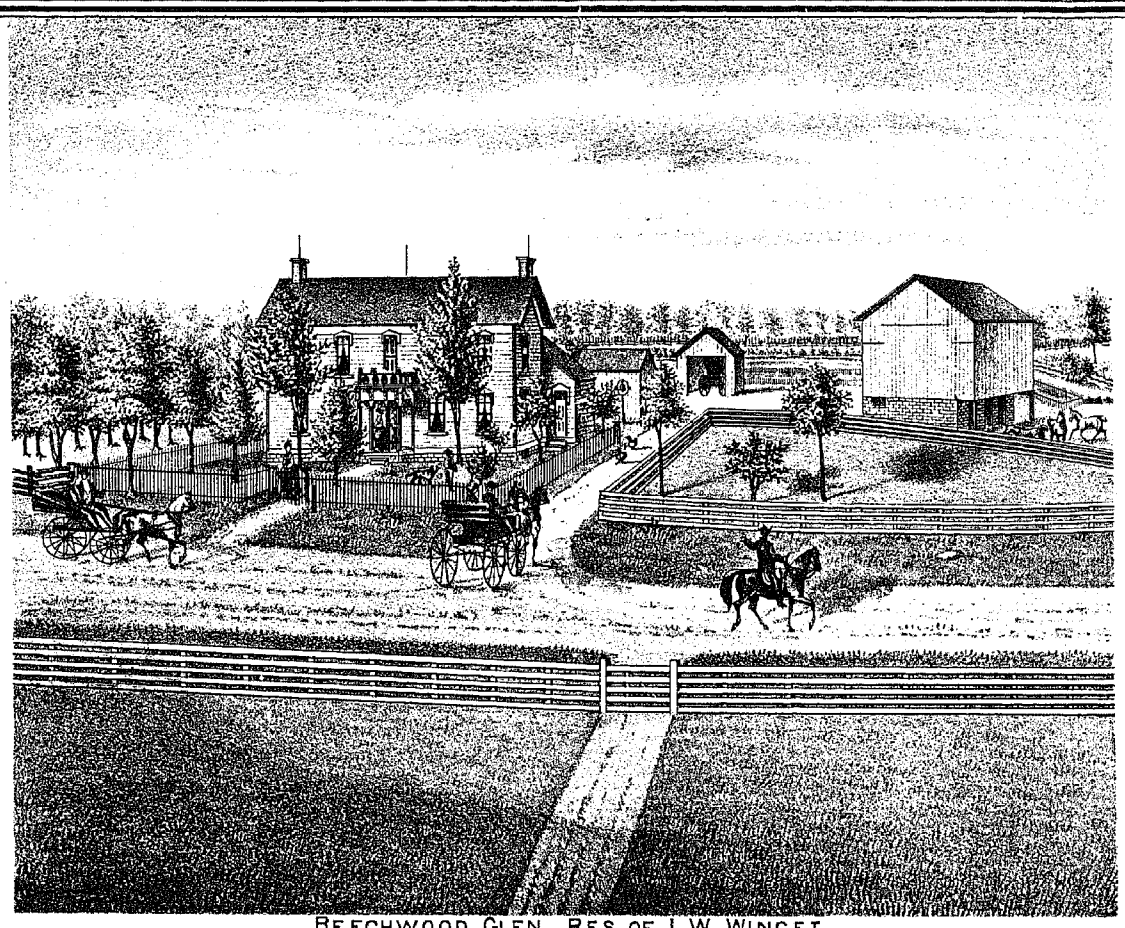
Priscilla Shroyer



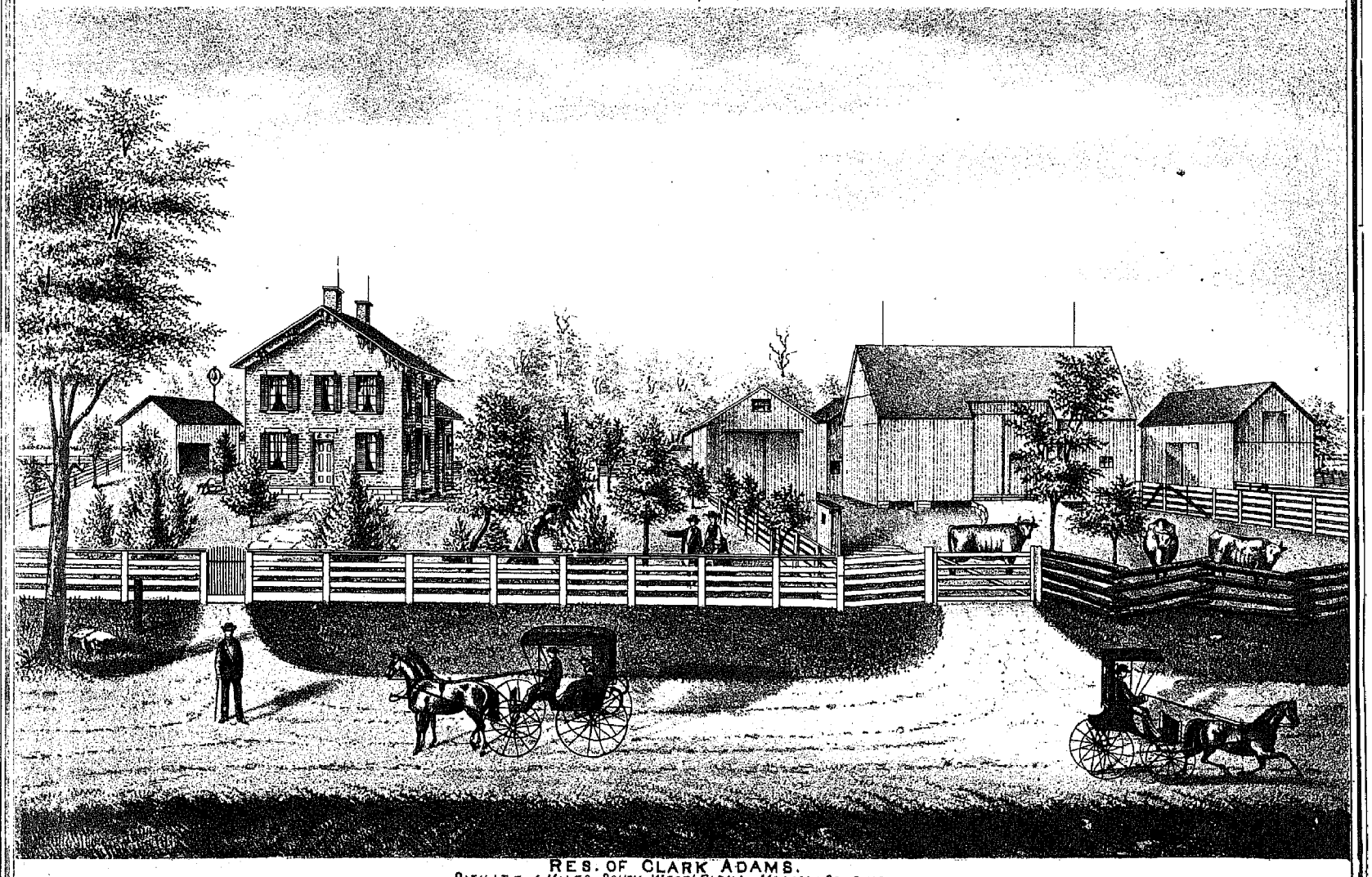
RES. OF JACOB SHROYER.
SEC 10. BETHEL TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.



RES. OF ABRAHAM VARNER. BETHEL TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.



BEECHWOOD GLEN, RES. OF J. W. WINGET.
SEC. 31, CONCORD TP MIAMI CO. OHIO.



RES. OF CLARK ADAMS.
SITUATE 4 MILES SOUTH-WEST PIQUA, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

MAP OF UNION TOWNSHIP

NEWTON TP.

DARKE CO.

MILTON TP.

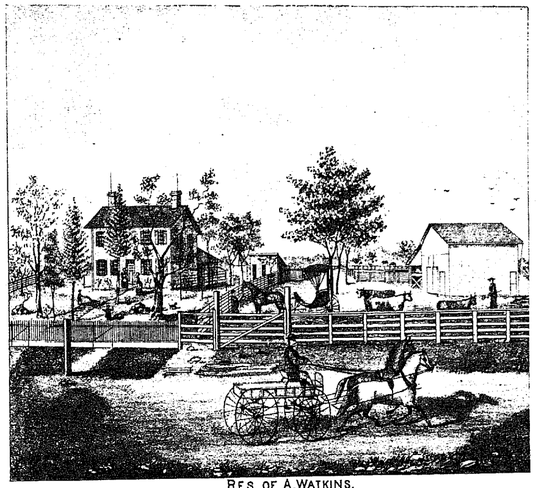
MONROE TP.

NASHVILLE

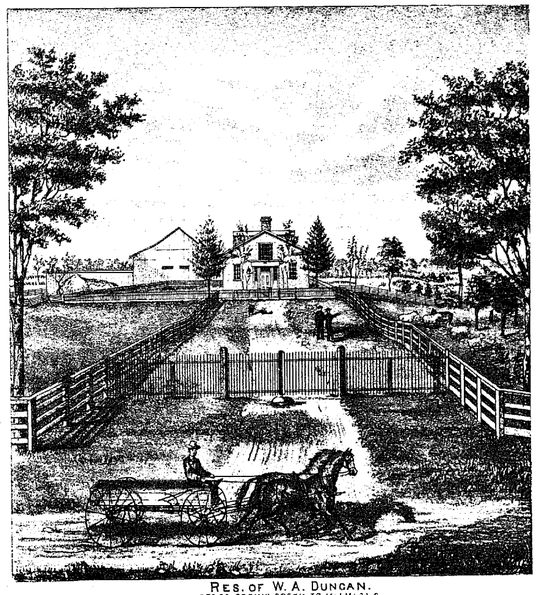
FREDERICKSTOWN

MONTGOMERY CO

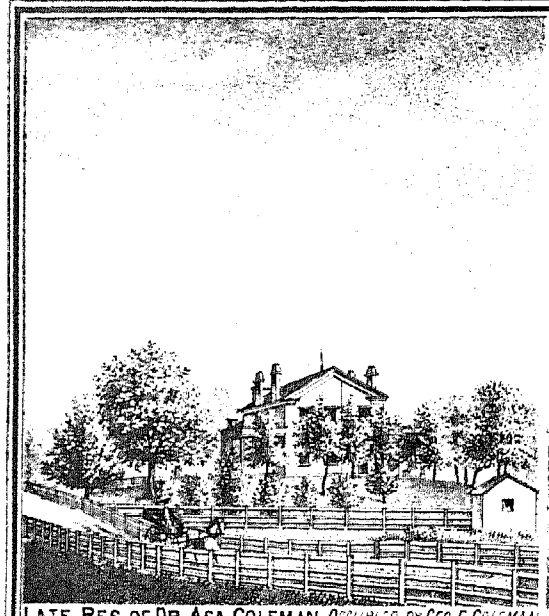
Mapped by R.H. Gamble



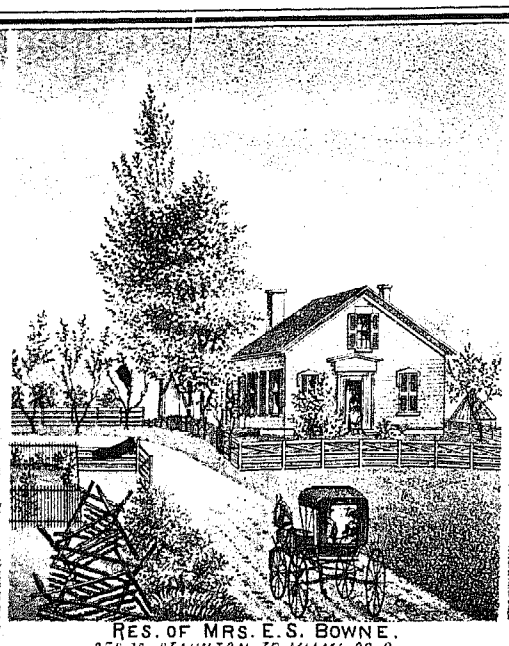
RES. OF A. WATKINS.
SPRING CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. O.



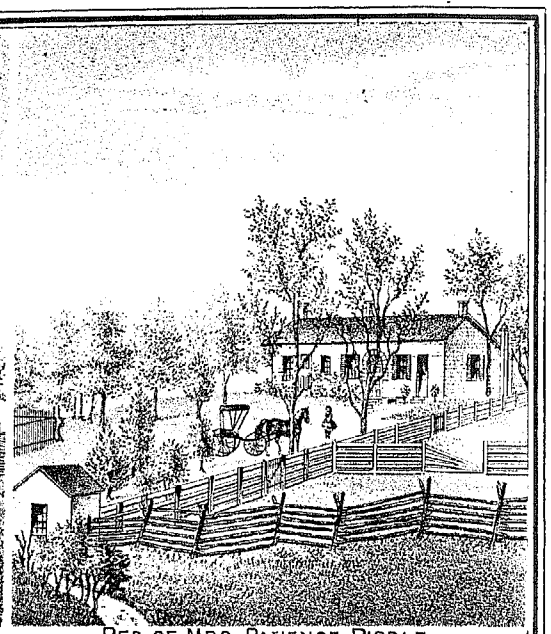
RES. OF W. A. DUNCAN.
SEC. 36. SPRING CREEK TP. MIAMI CO. O.



LATE RES. OF DR. ASA COLEMAN, OCCUPIED BY GEO. E COLEMAN
SEC. 13., STAUNTON TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.



RES. OF MRS. E. S. BOWNE.
SEC. 16. STAUNTON TP. MIAMI CO., O.



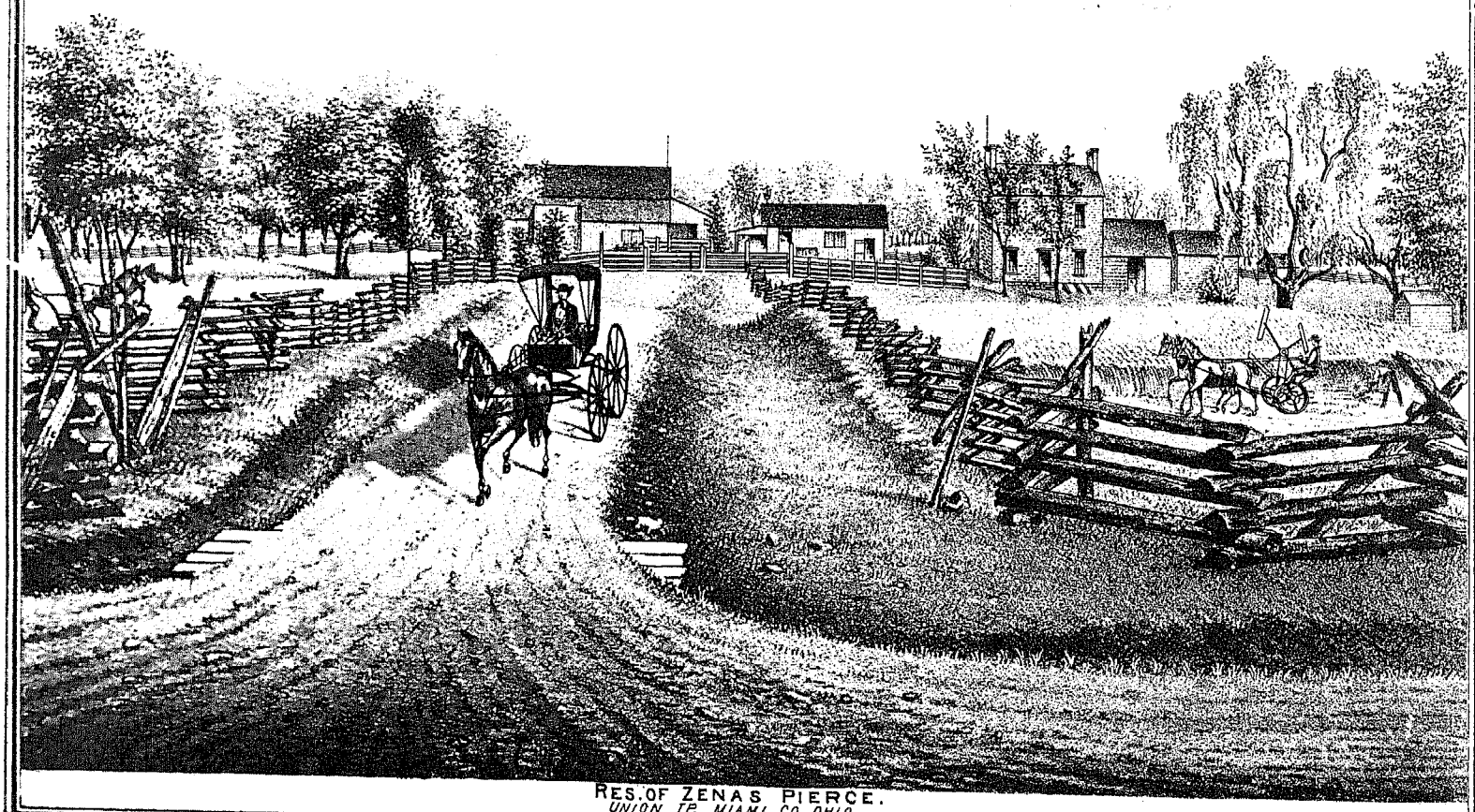
RES. OF MRS. PATIENCE RIDDLE.
SEC. 10. STAUNTON TP, MIAMI CO., O.



ZENAS PIERCE.



MRS. Z. PIERCE.



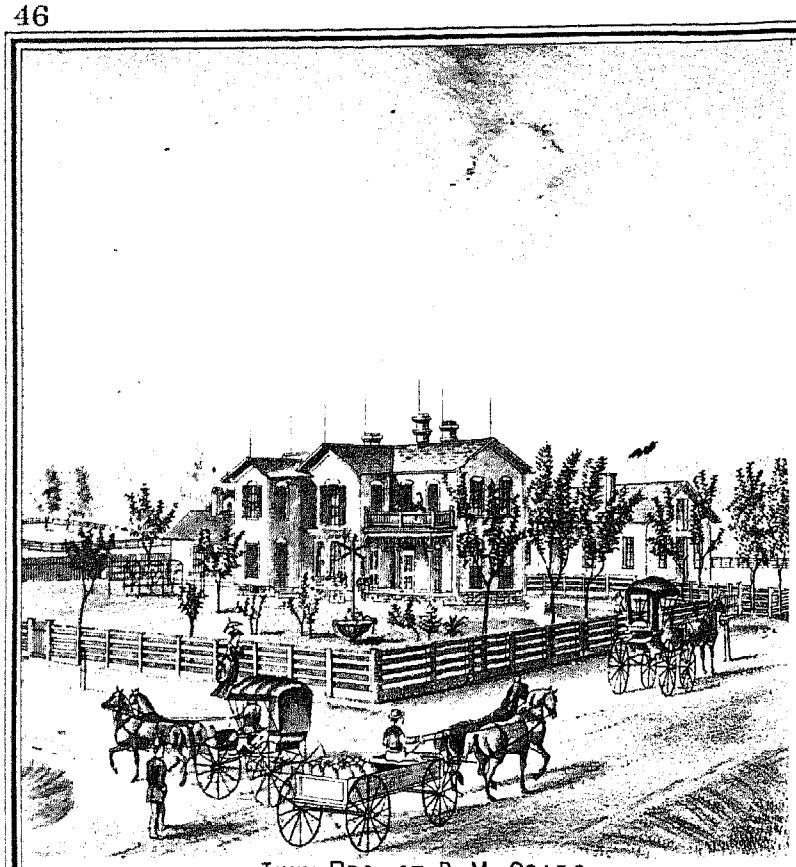
RES. OF ZENAS PIERCE.
UNION TP., MIAMI CO, OHIO.

MAP OF CONCORD TOWNSHIP

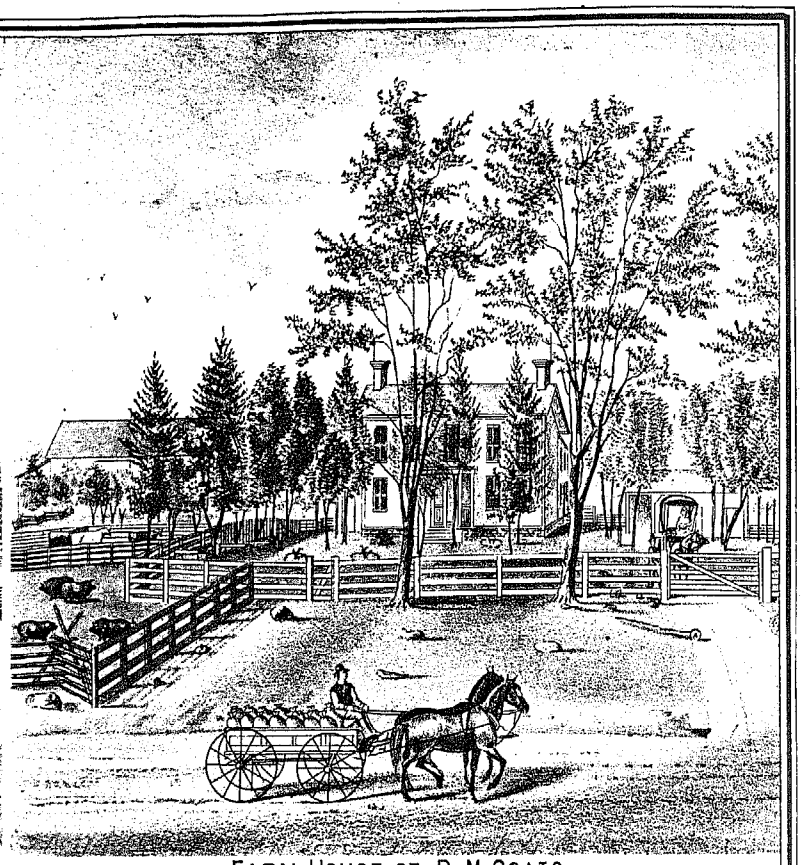
Compiled and Drawn by
Robert H. Gamble.

RANGE 6 TOWN 5


TROY
Troy
Covington
Pike
Newton
Stillwater
Concord
MIAMI RIVER
GREAT MIAMI
MICHIGAN & INDIANA
Harter
Fenner
Culbertson
Isaac Boone
Daniel Favorite
John Favorite
Robert Curry
Hart & Harter
Pearson
Swailes
Swailes & Williams
Dr. Green
Hrs. of William Kerr
Jno Peck
E.L. Crane
Seymour Yeazel
John Enyart
Hrs. of J.D. Harter
Ben. Simpson
Peter Fogle
Tobias Barnhart
M. Hart
Dani. Stahl
Solomon Kerns
G.B. Reed
W.B. Mc Clung
Murray Tilford
Leander Rollins
Robert Curry
Hart & Harter
Harter & Brother
John Dick
Hrs. of J. Biddle
J.D. Deweese
Samuel Stattler
H.B. Peck
Daniel Favorite
Joseph Layton Hrs.
David Hathaway
Elias Thomas
Jacob Strong
Robert M Pearson
A.P. Iddings
A.G. Evans
Mary C. Johnson
Hrs. of Susan Johnson
A. Spencer
Jos. H. Johnston
J. Shilling
James Patty
George Carr
Eli Robbins
Hrs. of Wm. Frill
H.G. Sellers
T. Elanan
J.C. Frill's Hrs.
T.L. Brooks
John Peirce
John Behner
Samuel Davis
John Jay
Samuel Robbins
Hart & Harter
Elisabeth Shoup
Peter Grey
William Wilson
William Jennings
K. Dunlap
Robert Pearson
John Frazier
J. Conrad
H. Houston
G. Williams
J. Crookshank
Wm Bailey
Daniel Wharton
John Wilson
Sarah Stahl
J.E. Pearson
J.C. Mc Kaig
Troy
Wm H. Gephagan
G. Rittig
Clara M. Harter
M. Dye
Jno. Rittig
W.H. Dye
John Clayton
J.C. Frill's Hrs.
T. Elanan
J. Wright
Jno. Barnhart
Hrs. of R. Pearson
G. Ryder
J.K. Wright
Mr. Peters
Hrs. of J.D. Harter
Seymour Yeazel
T. Pearson
C.R. Thomas & M.H. Dye
Geo. Kerr
Hrs. Culbertson
Culbertson
Isaac Boone
Hrs.
Miami & Hollingsworth
E.L. Crane
Wm Curtis
J. Westfall
Troy
Jno Peck
Wm Kerr
Hrs. of William Kerr
W.H. & L.S. Millen
Mary Davis
Pearson
Swailes & Williams
Dr. Brewer
M. Honeyman
Dr. Green
Peter Fogle
Jno. Wilson
William Swailes
Thos. Troy
S. Culbertson
Cornelius Miller
Tobias Barnhart
G.W. Mooney
Mrs. Robt. Pearson
Still Water
Dan. Stahl
Pike
Ben. Simpson
Peter Fogle
Aaron Thomas
James Lee
Hrs.
Isaac Boone
Wm Curtis
E.L. Crane
Miami & Hollingsworth
Isaac Boone
DAYTON
Wm
Culbertson
Geo. Kerr
Hrs. Culbertson
M. Dye
Jno. Rittig
G. Rittig
Clara M. Harter
Wm H. Gephagan
Troy
Pike
Harter
Fenner
Concord
Newton
Covington
Stillwater
Troy
Pike
Concord
Troy
Pike
Concord
Troy
Pike
Concord



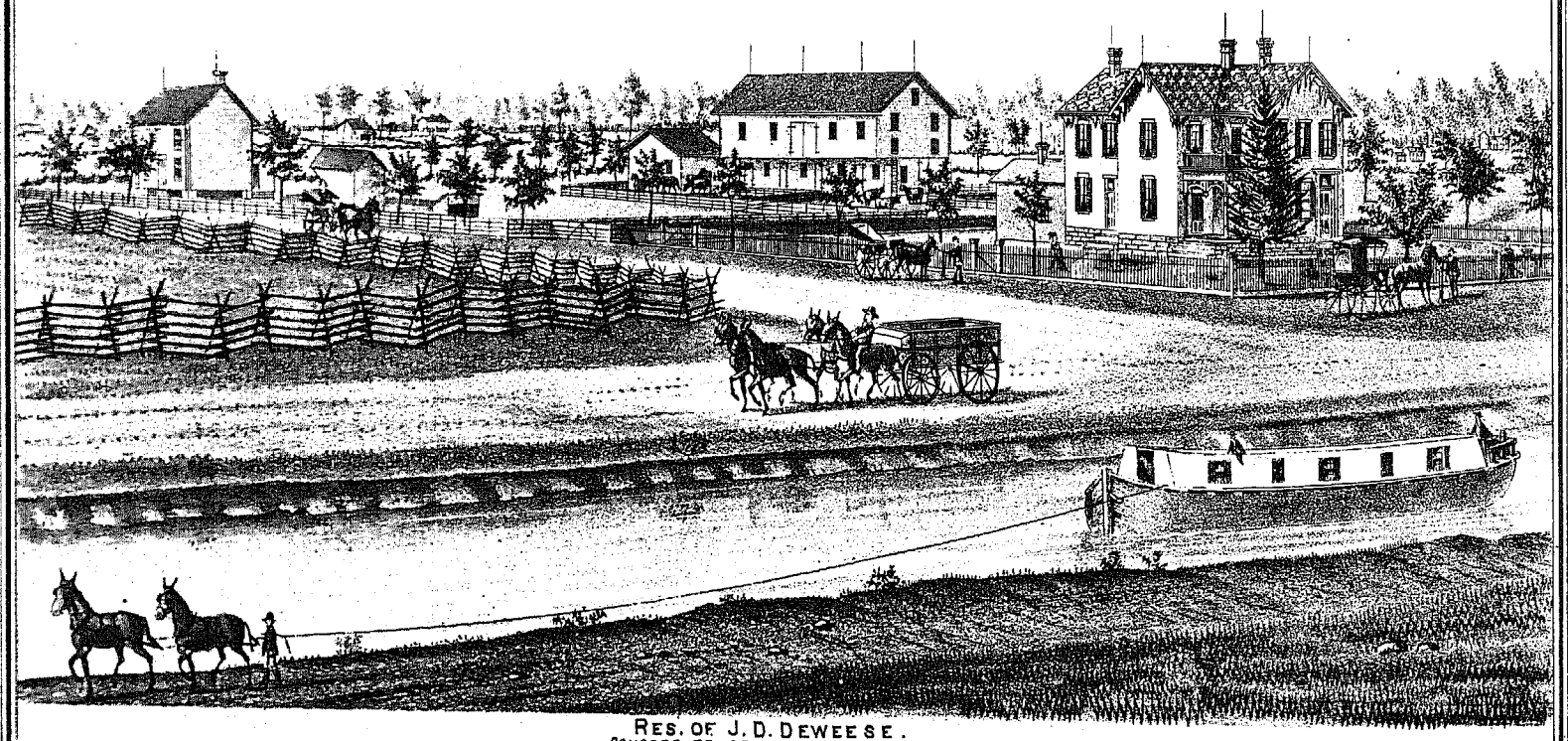
TOWN RES. OF D. M. COATS.
WEST MILTON, UNION TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.



FARM HOUSE OF D. M. COATS.
SEC. 18, UNION TP. MIAM CO. OHIO.



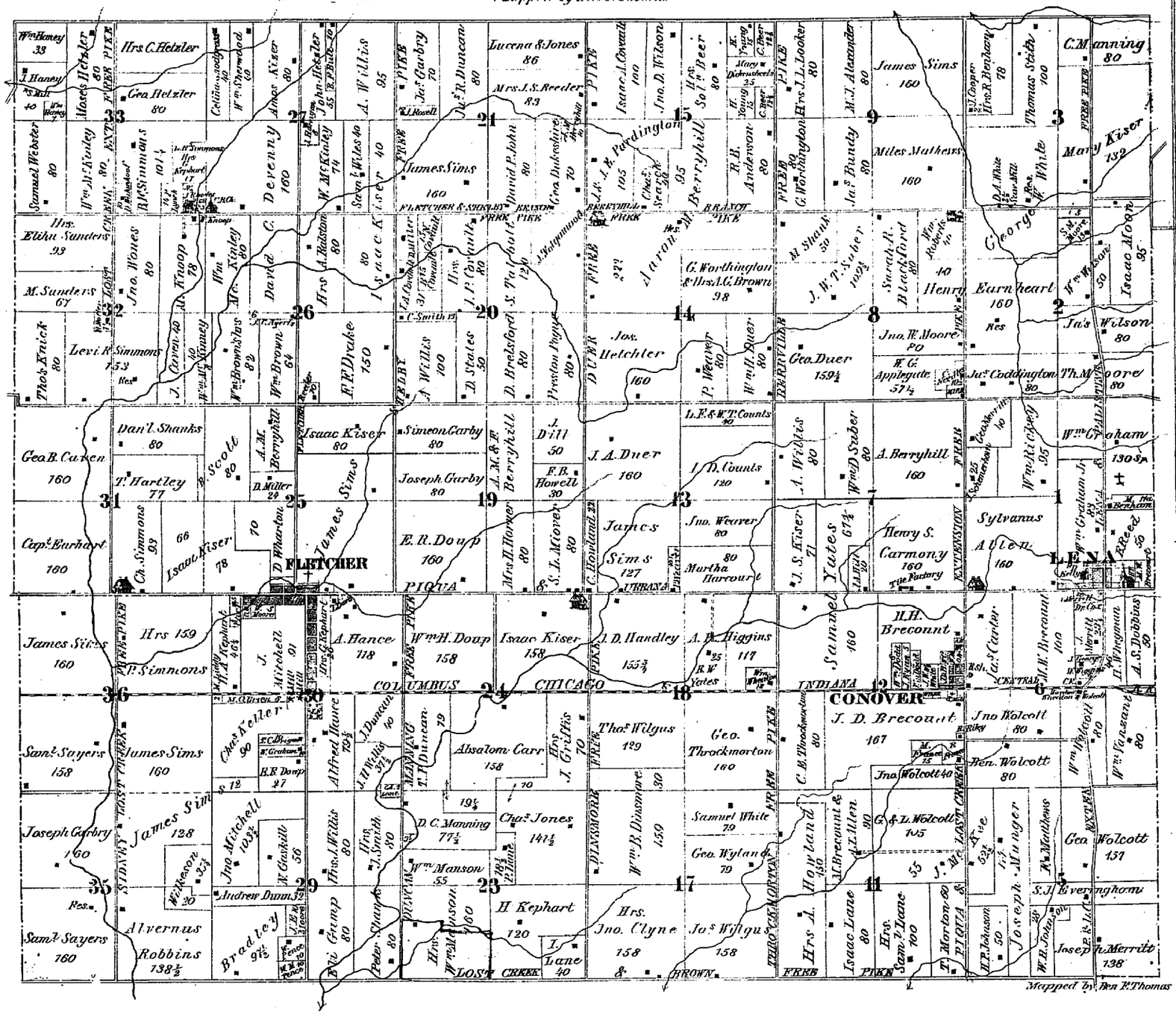
OLD HOMESTEAD.
OCCUPIED BY W. T. & A. G. DEWEESE, SEC. 17.



RES. OF J. D. DEWEESE.
CONCORD TP. SEC. 16. MIAMI CO. OHIO.

MAP OF BROWN TOWNSHIP

Mapped by Ben. F. Thomas


FLETCHER
PIQUA
COLUMBUS
CHICAGO
INDIANA
CONOVER
LENA
BROWN
SIDNEY
DIXMORE
DUNCAN
MANANG
Mrs C. Hetzler
Gea. Helzler 80
Moses Hetzler 80
Amos Kiser 80
A. Willis 85
Jno. Hetzler 65
Jas. Garbry 70
Jas R. Duncan 80
Lucena & Jones 86
Mrs. J. S. Reeder 83
Isaac A. Cowell 100
Jno. D. Wilson
Hrs Sol. Beer 80
J. K. Perdington 105
Aaron M. Berryhill
R. H. Anderson 80
Hrs J. L. Looker 80
M. J. Alexander 80
James Sims 160
Miles Mathews 160
C. Manning 80
Mary Kiser 132
Isaac Moon 95
Jas Wilson 80
Earnheart 160
Henry
Jno. W. Moore
Jas Coddington
Th. Moore 80
Geo. Duer 159½
Jos. Hetchler 160
Wm. Graham 130
Sylvanus Allen 160
Henry S. Carmony 160
Samuel Yates 160
H. H. Brecount 160
J. D. Brecount 167
Jno Wolcott 80
Hen. Wolcott 80
Geo Wolcott 151
Jno. Wolcott 40
G. & L. Wolcott 105
Hrs. Jno. Clyne 158
Jas Wilgus 158
Thos Wilgus 129
Geo. Throckmorton 160
Absalom Carr 158
Chas Jones 141½
Wm Manson 55
H Kephart 120
Hrs. A. Hance 118
Wm H. Doup 158
Isaac Kiser 158
J. D. Handley 155¾
A. D. Higgins 117
Jno Weaver 80
Martha Harcourt 80
Chas Sims 127
E. R. Doup 160
Jas Sims 160
Hrs 159
Alvernus Robbins 138½
Bradley 91½
Wm Kinley 80
Mc. Kinley 80
David C. Devenny 160
Hrs. Etihu Sanders 93
M. Sanders 67
Jno. Wones 80
A. D. Knapp 78
Levi R. Simmons 153
Thos Knick 80
Wm. Kinley 80
Wm Brown 64
Wm Brownlow 82
F. F. Drake 150
Hrs A. Ralston 80
Isaac Kiser 80
Wm. Kinley 74
Jno. Wiles 40
Hrs. A. Willis 100
D. Stales 50
D. Bretsford 80
Preston Pugh 80
Wm. Duer 80
P. Weaver 80
Hrs. J. Smith 80
Hrs. J. Griffis 70
Jno. Mitchell 103½
Jno. Gaskill 56
Andrew Dunn 32
Wm. Kinley 80
Jno. Scott 80
Isaac Kiser 80
Simeon Carby 80
Joseph Garby 80
Jno. Dill 50
F. B. Howell 30
Mrs. H. Horner 80
S. J. Moyer 80
Jno. Weaver 80
J. A. Duer 160
J. D. Counts 120
L. F. & W. T. Counts 80
Wm. D. Suber 80
A. Berryhill 160
A. Willis 80
J. S. Kiser 71
Yates 67½
Hrs. Sam. Z. Lane 100
Isaac Lane 80
Hrs A. Hoyland
Hrs. Jno. Wilgus 158
Geo. Wyland 79
Samuel White 79
Chas Jones 141½
Wm. B. Dinsmore 159
Hrs. Jno. Clyne 158
Jno. Weaver 80
Martha Harcourt 80
Chas Sims 127
Jas Wilgus 158
Hrs. A. Hance 118
Wm H. Doup 158
Isaac Kiser 158
J. D. Handley 155¾
A. D. Higgins 117

FLETCHER
Brown Township.

Cemetery 10½a.
Isaac Kiser
B.B. Barhart 2½
Wm Moore 5a.
Heirs of C. Kephart 36a.
Ed. Laha
M. Liddy
M. O'Brien
Reed & White 2a.
C. C. & I. C. R. R.

Scale: 600 feet to one inch.
G. Heffner 62½a.
Jacob Sighman 31a.
17a. M. Cantz
Henry Smith 63¼
MAIN ST.
SECOND ST.
THIRD ST.
FOURTH ST.
FIFTH ST.
WALNUT ST.
BRANDT
Bethel Township.
16a.
22½

CONOVER
Brown Township

Wm Carter
D. Wright
J. W. White 8.45a.
J. B. Brecount
FIRST ST.
FRANKLIN ST.
C. C. & I. C. R. R.
SOUTH ST.
EAST ST.
Wm. Dodd 2
E. Eyer
P. Quindel
Steam Saw Mill
J. D. Brecount
White & Brecamp

MIAMI CITY
Elizabeth Township

J. S. Ressler 4.37a.
J. Hostetler
HART ST.
CARVER ST.
MAIN ST.
VANDERWEIER ST.
Wm Scott 50a.

ROSSVILLE
C. Spring Creek Township.
Scale: 600 feet to one inch.

J. Saer 10a.
J. Cress
J. Luther
Rush Creek
M. Maker
M. Maroney
J. Maroney
M. Enright
O'Ferral
Heirs of S. O. Wiley
Joseph Clouse 4a.
W. W. McFarland 8a.
Tobias Yanna 3
Seneca 4a. Cornell
Cemetery
W. W. McFarland 4
Daniels & Co.
Slaker
George Hager

BENA
Brown Twp.

David Kelley 9a.
William Lathberry 2a.
Chas Hall
H. Toomyra 5a
Roberts
Wm Shelley
Hotel
M. W. Brecount
J. Merritt 5a.
Dr. W. S. Cox 5a.
J. Merritt
Harriet Whegman
A. S. Robbins
MAIN ST.
CROSS MAIN ST.

CASSTOWN.
Lost Creek Township.

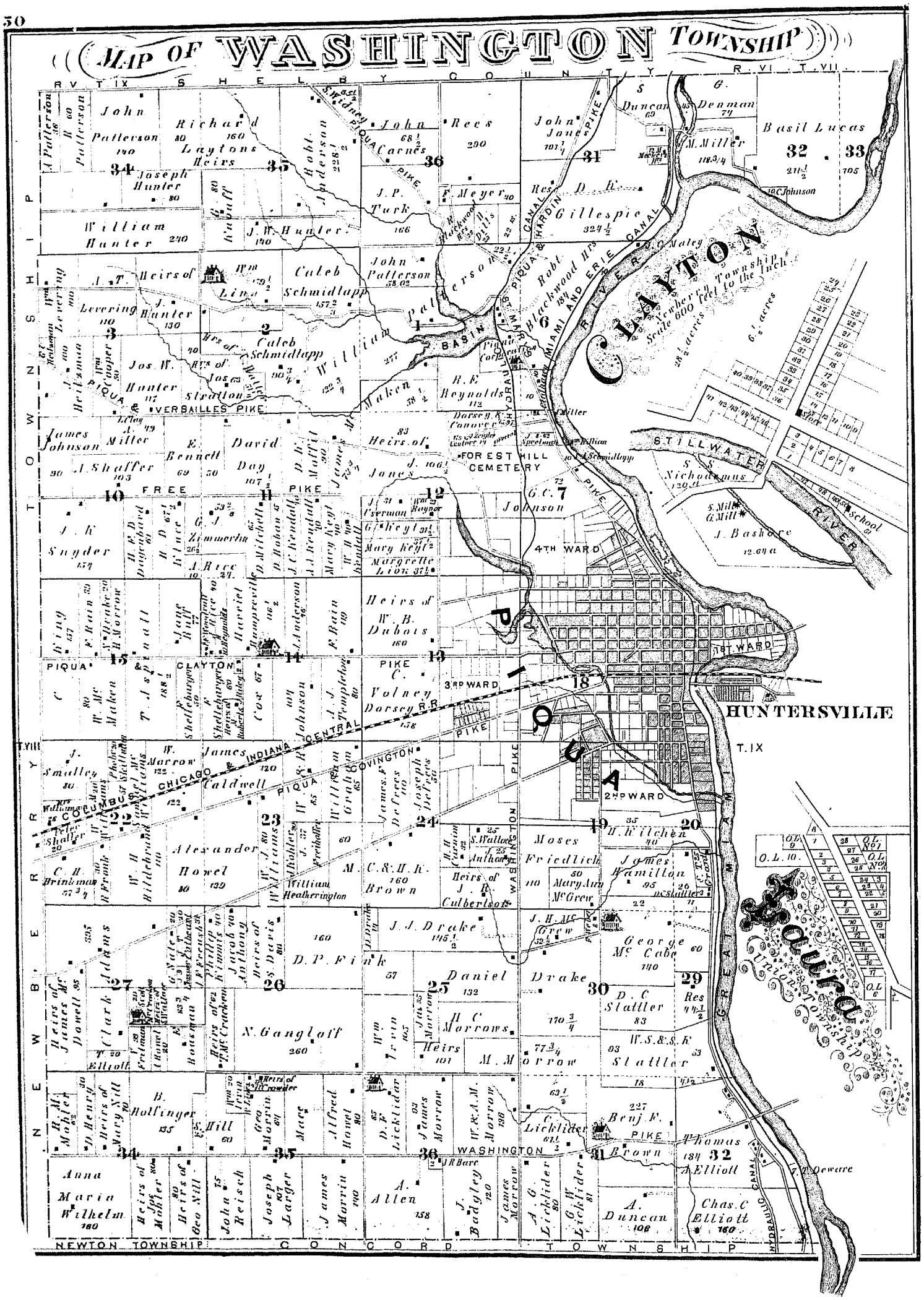
J. Burlan 4.98
L. L. Boak 2½a.
J. C. Thackara 2.16a.
H. McPherson 3.24a.
George Hammond 5.75a.
T. J. Sayers
Wm Knick
ADDISON
PIKE
CENTER ST.
MAIN ST.
D. H. Knoop 3.87a.
D. H. Knoop 14.54a.

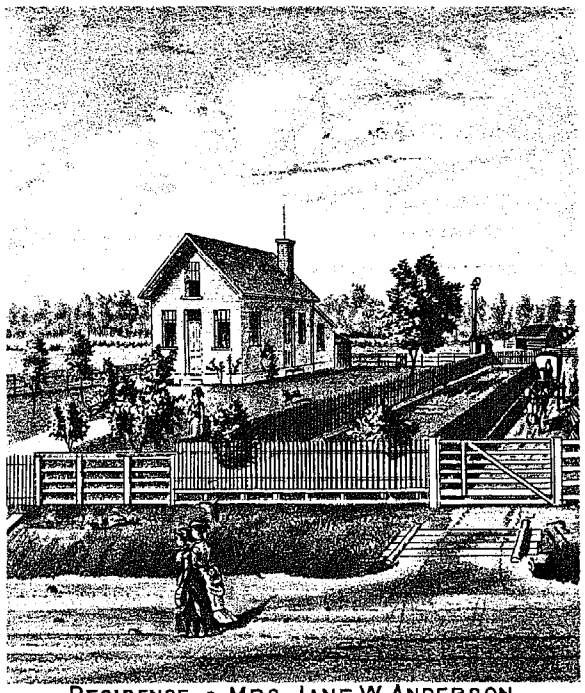
BRANDT
Bethel Township.

Scale: 600 feet to one inch.
M. Cantz
Henry Smith
MAIN ST.
SECOND ST.
THIRD ST.
FOURTH ST.
FIFTH ST.
WALNUT ST.
16a.

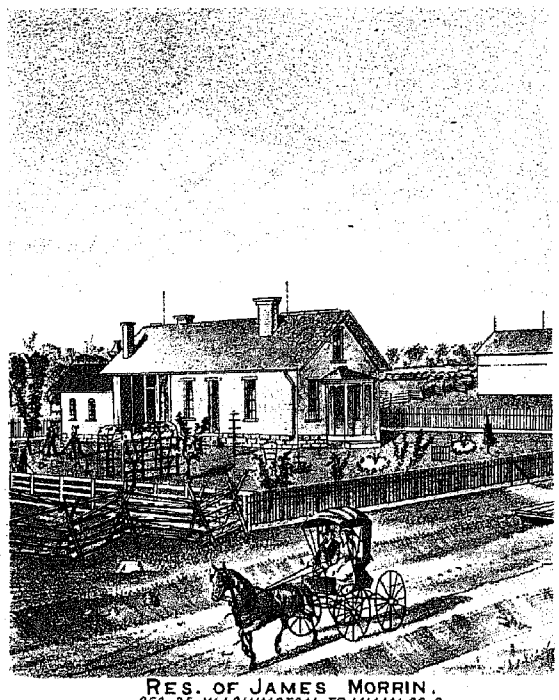
STAUNTON
Mapped by Ben F. Thomas

Staunton & Spring Creek Free Pike
Lost Creek Free Pike
Rush Creek
Big Lost Creek
Dry Fork
William Hamilton
Heirs of Nancy Buckles
Sarah Mc. Campbell
Philip Free
Martin Houser
F. C. Thompson
Geo. W. Riddle 320.
Acintha Ball 160
Rufus Moore 105
Est. Saml Inskip
Jno Vasta
M. Robins 60
E. Robins 30
Charles Elliott
H. C. Devereese
Ralph Peterson
Heirs of C. B. Cox
J. C. Hardenbrook
T. R. Bowie Est
Isaac Harlan
Simon Estes
F. Willard
Thos. Stewart
Jno Small
Wm. Shelley
M. Williamson
William Shell
C. W. Devereese
J. A. McMaster
Est. Wm Shell
Geo. Shell
Heirs John Lloyd
D. J. F. Jones 130
Adam Youart 56
Andrew Youart 63
Isabel Youart 51
Phoebe Youart
Hagerman
Howard Armstrong
W. B. Russell
Jacob Dehaven 164
William E. Rusk 80
Michael Miller 159
Jas. Tenney 154½
Jacob Dehaven 160¾
A. & D. Devereese
Abram Davis 87
James Nowland 150
Dan'l Nowland 101
Alex. M. Devereese
Wich Nowland
J. Shoffner 40
M. Nowland 87
L. S.
D. S.
Jno. C. Winans 151
D. B. Gardner 63
Heirs T. P. Fox 40
Abram Knoop 80
Andrew & David Devereese 173¾
Jno. Hart 40
Heirs T. P. Fox
Geo. E. Coleman 130
Joseph Garber 132
G. & E. C. Stauffer 162
Mrs. J. Devereese 120
Hannah Devereese 513
Riverside Cemetery
Pottery 80
Jno. Knoop 100
Wm C. Knoop 53½
Casstown Pike
Cecil
Heirs Jas. Hyre
J. W. Dye
Gabriel Harbaugh 100
John M. Mast 30
Hart & Co.
Benj. Stinson 69
Fanlis 100
Springfield
Abner Enyeart 102
Joseph Enyeart 104
Alex. M. Heyraond 159
Benj. J. Enyeart 102
Elizabeth Hipple
W. H. & F. Ramert 101
G. Margerum 181½
C. H. Lefever 260
Sarah J. Benn 183
Jud Devol 53
Thos. Hinton 150
Mrs. Jos. M. Dye
G. W. Glass 34½
W. Kepner
B. H. French 160¼
E. H. Lefever 130¾
W. B. Heyraond 160
Geo. Smith
Jas. Hinckley 160
Jas. Knoop 160
J. & J. H. Knoop 160
Peter Brown 85
Geo. Scott 85
Lottie Dye
Staunton
Pike
Res.
Cem.
Out Lot No 1
Out Lot No 2
Out Lot No 3
Out Lot No 4
Out Lot No 5
Out Lot No 6
Out Lot No 7
Out Lot No 8
Out Lot No 9
Out Lot No 10
Out Lot No

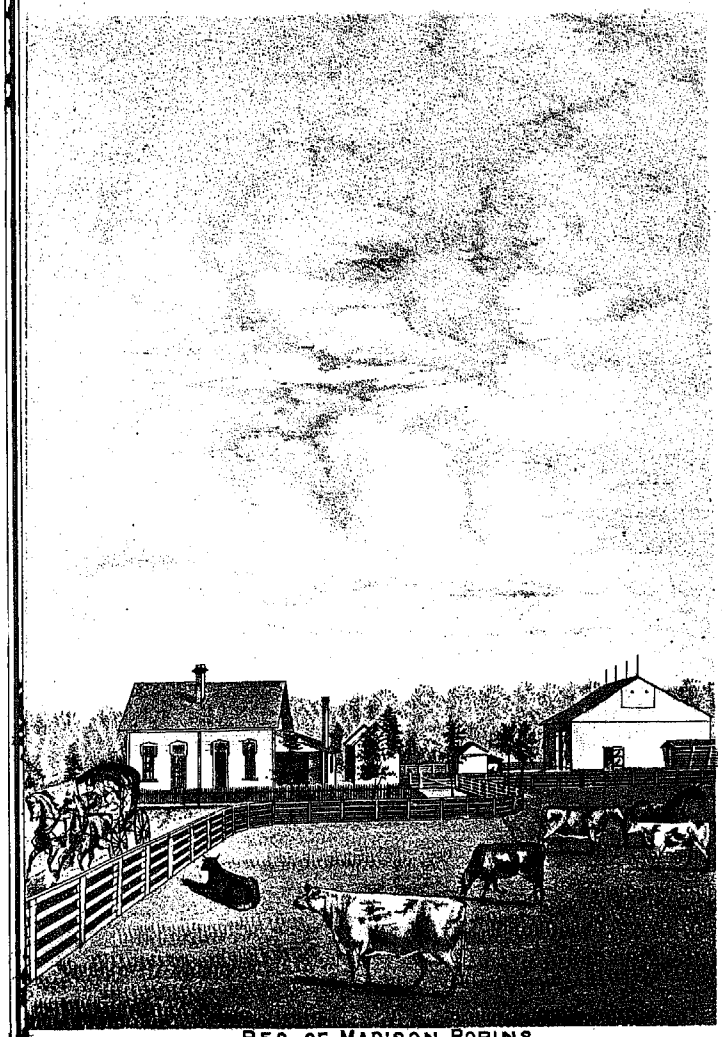

MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
R.V. T.IX
SHELBY COUNTY
R.VI. T.VII
TOWNSHIP
NEWBERRY
CLAYTON
Newberry Township
Scale 600 feet to the Inch
28½ acres
6½ acres
STILLWATER RIVER
PIQUA
HUNTERSVILLE
Union Township
GREAT MIAMI RIVER
PIQUA & VERSAILLES PIKE
FREE PIKE
PIQUA & CLAYTON PIKE
COLUMBUS CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL R.R.
PIQUA COVINGTON PIKE
WASHINGTON PIKE
WASHINGTON
FOREST HILL CEMETERY
4TH WARD
3RD WARD
2ND WARD
1ST WARD
HYDRAULIC CANAL
MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL
PIQUA & HARDIN CANAL
ST. MARY'S
BASIN
T.VIII
T.IX
NEWTON TOWNSHIP
CONCORD TOWNSHIP
John Patterson
Richard Laytons Heirs
Joseph Hunter
William Hunter
Caleb Schmidlapp
John Patterson
Rees
John Jones
Basil Lucas
Gillespie
Robt. Blackwood Hrs
Jos. W. Hunter
Jos. Stratton
R. E. Reynolds
James Johnson
A. Shaffer
David Day
Heirs of Jones
G. C. Johnson
S. S. Nichodemus
J. Bashore
J. K. Snyder
Heirs of W. B. Dubois
C. Volney Dorsey
James Caldwell
Alexander Howel
M. C. & H. K. Brown
Moses Friedlich
James Hamilton
J. J. Drake
George McCabe
D. P. Fink
Daniel Drake
D. C. Stattler
N. Gangloff
H. C. Morrows
M. Morrow
W. S. & S. K. Stattler
B. Holfinger
Benj. F. Brown
Thomas A. Elliott
Anna Maria Wilhelm
A. Allen
A. Duncan
Chas. C. Elliott
Heirs of James McDowell
Clark Adams
Heirs of Mary Nill
Heirs of Geo Nill
John Reisch
Joseph Larger
James Morrin
A. G. Licklider
G. W. Licklider
J. R. Bare
O. L. 10.
O. L. 6
O. L. 9
O. L. No. 1
O. L. No. 2
O. L. No. 3
O. L. No. 4
O. L. No. 5
O. L. No. 6
T. T. Deware



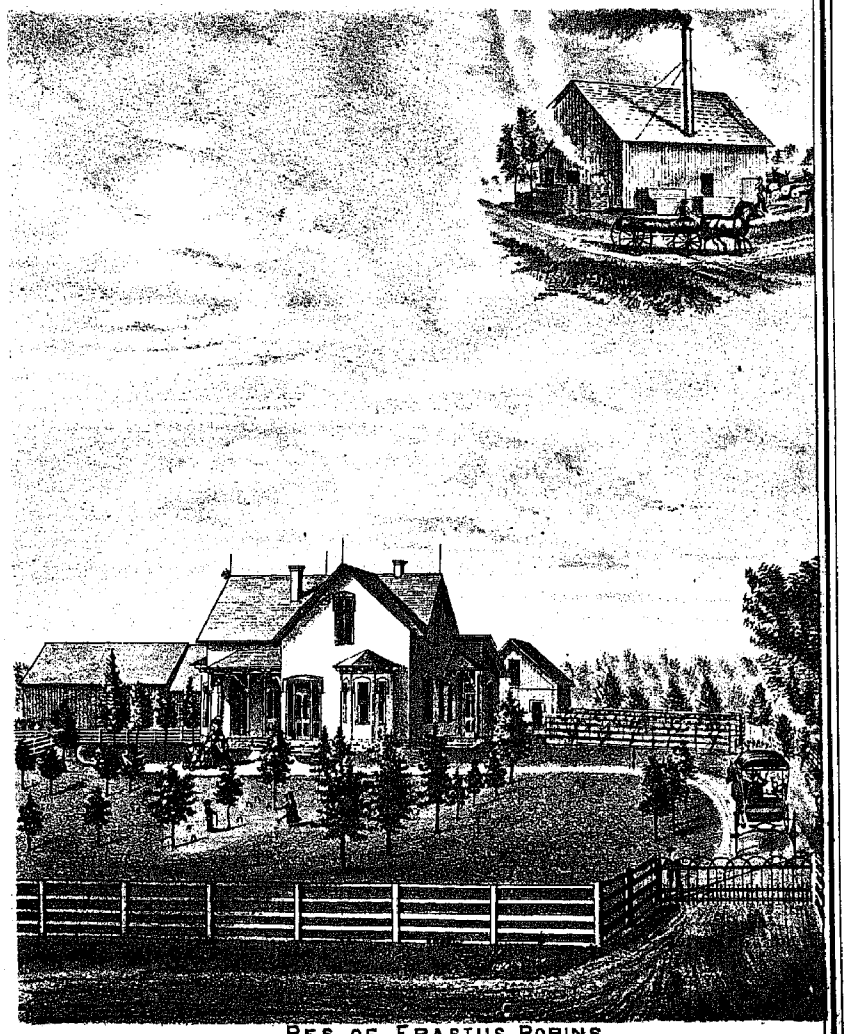
RESIDENCE OF MRS. JANE W. ANDERSON.
SEC. 14 WASHINGTON TP. MIAMI CO. O.



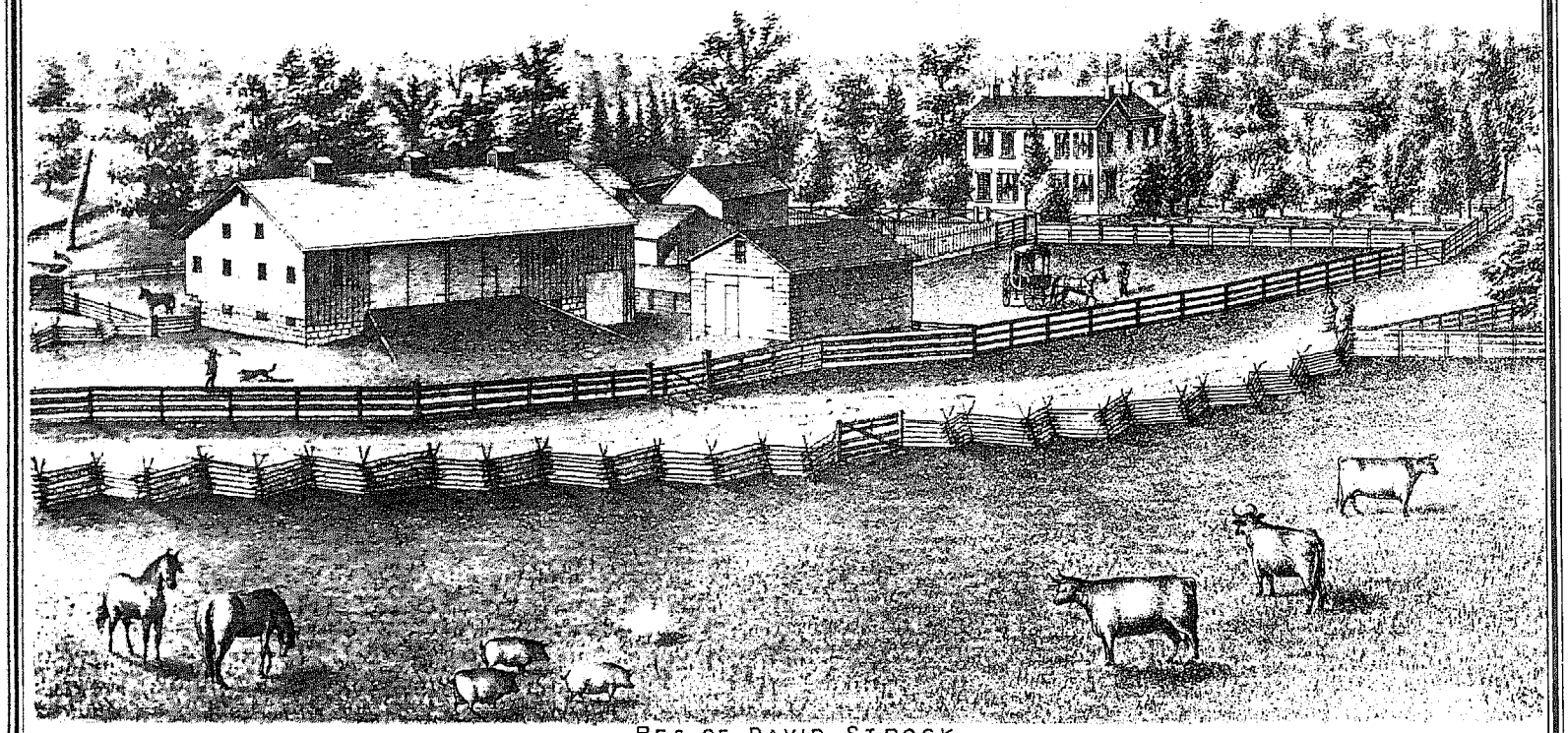
RES. OF JAMES MORRIN.
SEC. 35, WASHINGTON TP. MIAMI CO. O.



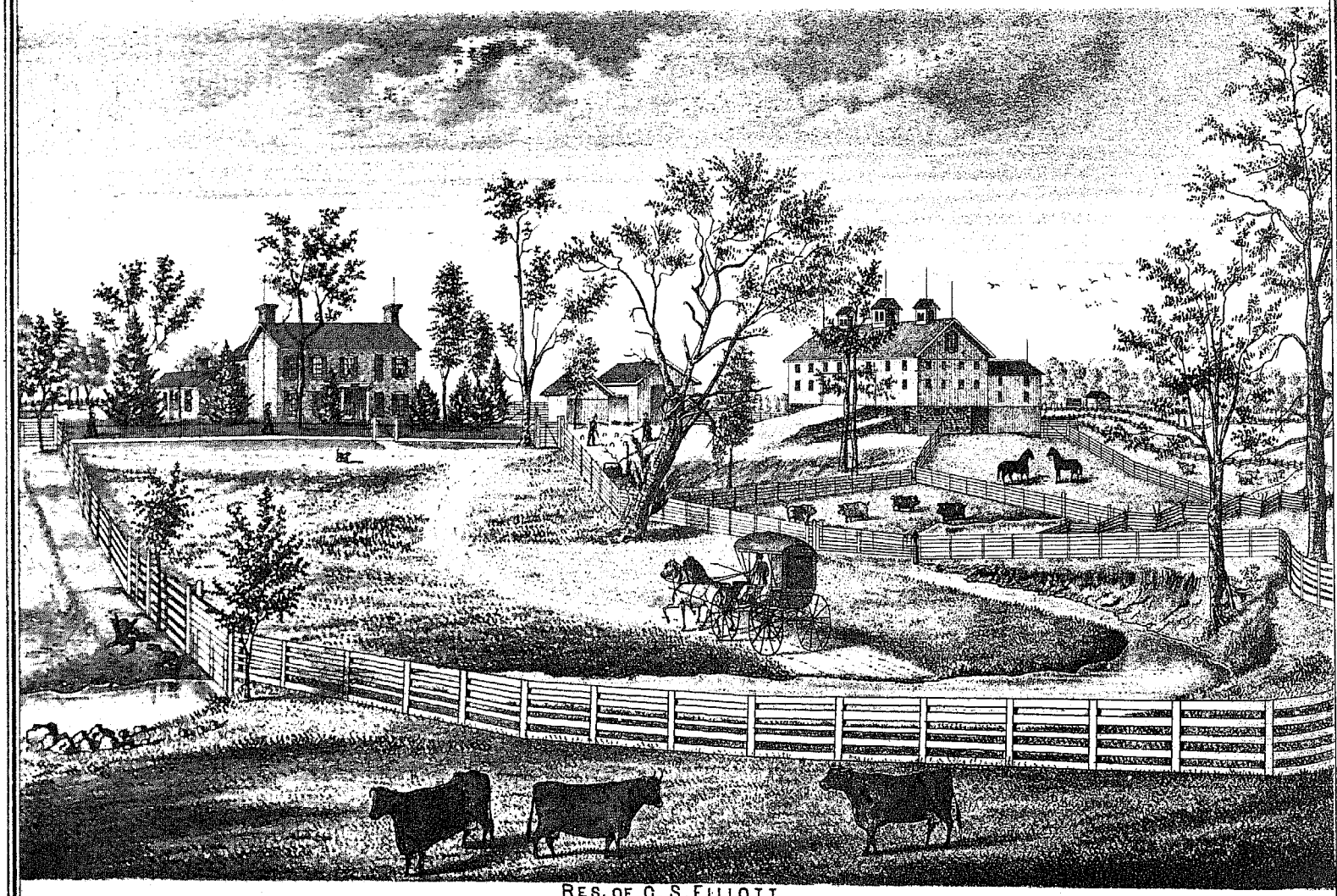
RES. OF MADISON ROBINS.
SEC. 4, STAUNTON TP. MIAMI CO. O.



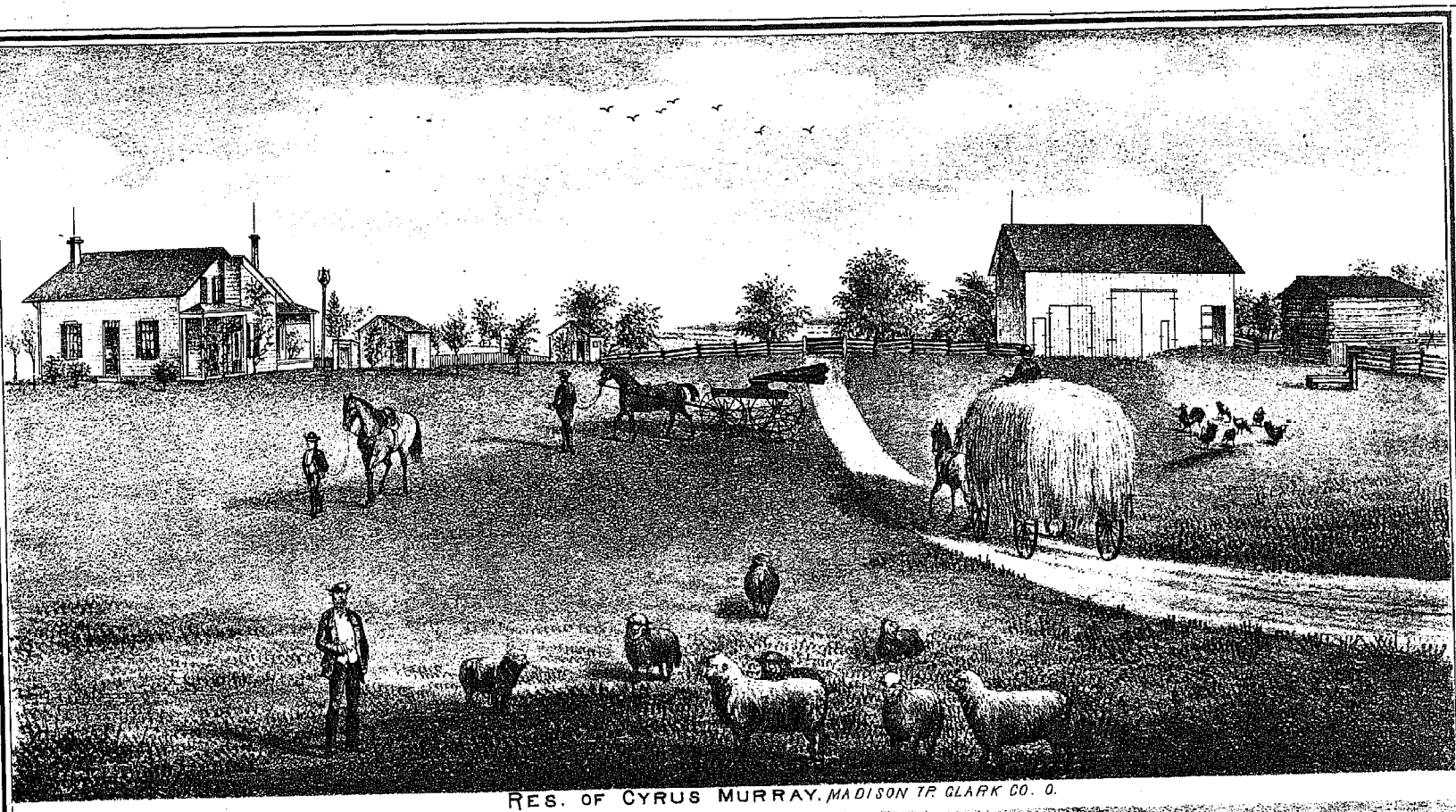
RES. OF ERASTUS ROBINS.
SEC. 4, STAUNTON TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO.



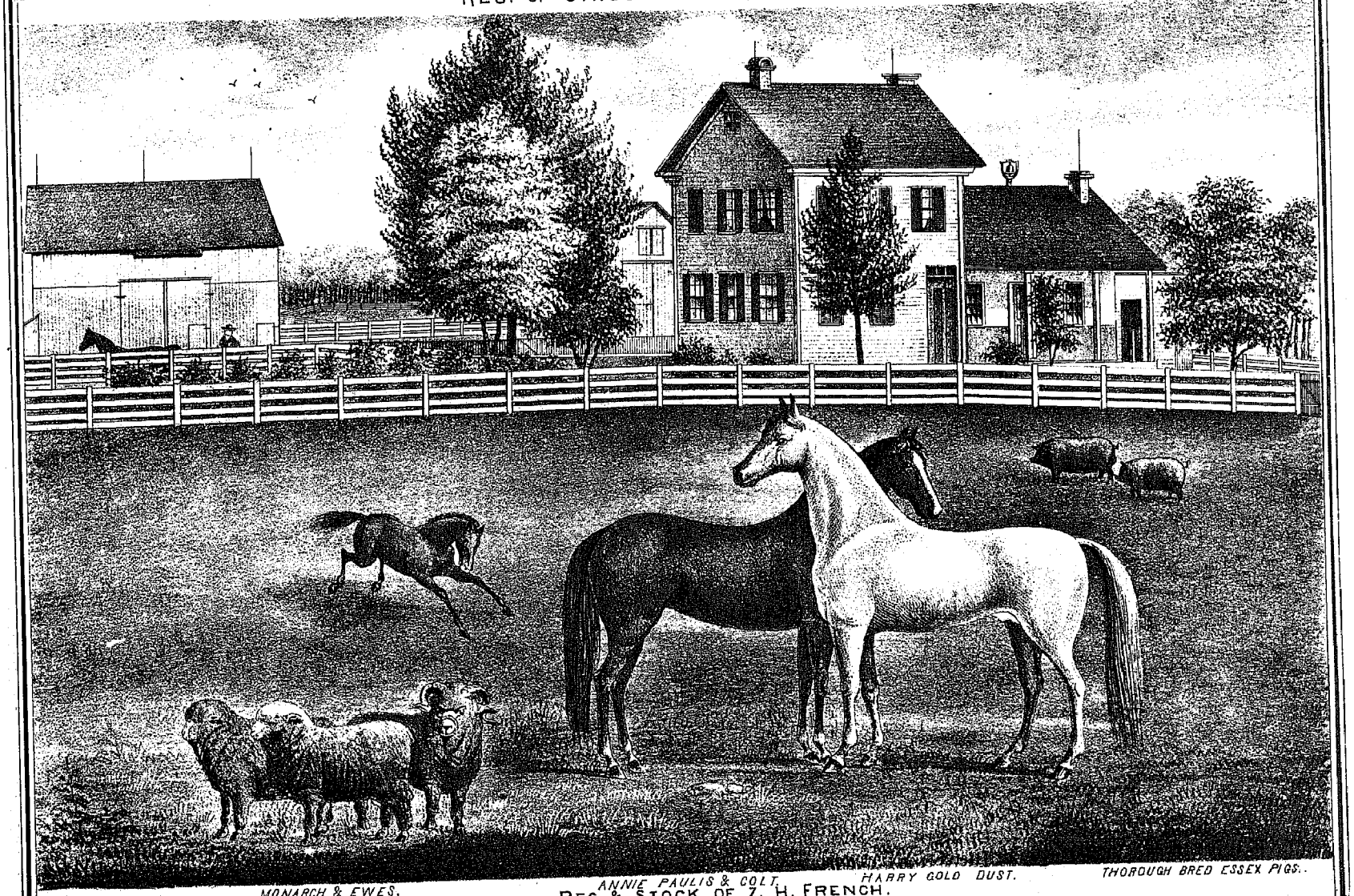
RES. OF DAVID STROCK.
PIKE TP. MIAMI CO. OHIO



RES. OF C. S. ELLIOTT.
WASHINGTON TP MIAMI CO. OIHO.



RES. OF CYRUS MURRAY, *MADISON TP. CLARK CO. O.*



MONARCH & EWES. *ANNIE PAULIS & COLT.* *HARRY GOLD DUST.* *THOROUGH BRED ESSEX PIGS.*

RES. & STOCK OF Z. H. FRENCH.
STANTON TP. MIAMI CO., OHIO.

MAP OF MONROE TOWNSHIP

Mapped by Ben F. Thomas.

FREDERICKTOWN

MONTGOMERY & UNION TPS

Troy & Nashville Branch Free Pike

Troy & Nashville Free Pike

Dayton & Mt. Vernon Free Pike

Dayton & Hyattsville Free Pike

Frederick & Ginghan Pike

Brush Creek

Great Miami & Erie Canal

Old Tiger Trail

Miami River

Miami R.R.

Corporation Line

Hyattsville

Cinghamsburg P.O.

Fredericktown

Nashville

H.H. Miller 160

I. Miller 160

Perry Kerr 124½

Jas. Kerr Jr. 130

B. Williams 95

B. Simpson 55

Josias Westlake

J. Engart 30

S. Russell 30

J.B. Conrey 161

Jno. B. Westlake 314

Kerr 50

I. Boone 30

Hrs. of Jesse Henkins 140

H.H. Darst 103

J.W. Miller 160

H.S. Miller 160

Furnas Terr. 374

Enoch Pulliam 70

Henry Neal 80

J.M. Pearson Tile Works 150

H. Youtsey 161

Stone Quarry 120

Emma (Rafter) 162½

F. Kerr 12

D. Power 20½

John M. Kerr 160 Res.

Nathan Malcolm 156

Nellie Chaffee 125½

Jno. Honeyman Jr. 146¼

Albert Miller 80

Enoch Pathy 293

Conrad Doll 60

Fred Doll

George Kerr 215 Res.

R.P. Hutchins 238

Mrs. B.P. Pearson 90½

Montgomery

Jno. Honeyman 79 Sr.

Hrs. M. Kessler 72

Isaiah Koontz 59½

Anna Kessler 85

Newell 161

Kerr 162 Res.

Hrs. T. Pearson 162 Res.

J.T. Kerr 159 Res.

S.H. Bennett 29½

S. Pearson 90

Jacob Rohrer 70

Jennie Chaffee 120

Uriah Johns 230

Henry L. Lehman 115

Jno. Duncan 117

Hiram Pearson 155

Furnas Kerr 163

Eli Pearson Sr. 160

Mrs. J. Bowman 158

A. Byrket 80

Geo. Youart 80

Mrs. E. Pearson 60

B. Pearson 63

Harriet Long 111

Eli Honeyman 104¼

Perry Pearson 42½

Mrs. J. North 42½

David Curtis 118

Jon. Knife 159

Andrew Honeyman 103

56

T.J. Pearson 60

E. & B. Honeyman 623.4

Jno. W. Coppock 89

Jacob Rohrer

John K. Herr 160

187

Wm. Heikes 86½

Robert Pearson 152½

Benj. Pearson Jr. 138

Jno. H. Miller 70

James Pearson 162½

Michael Honeyman 79

Andrew Honeyman 79

Jesse Evans 85

E. Evans 40

R.M. Evans 80

Mary Honeyman 40¼

Michael Honeyman 40¼

F. Polk 37¾

H. Michael 34½

Samuel Coppock 160

Manning

H. Krise 100

S. Reyman 100

D. Heikes 80

Isaac Heikes 145

Maple Rk.

Eliza J. Neal 162½

Robt. Furnas 67

Elizabeth Wright 48

Ebenezer Bowman 99

Phebe Matilda (& Jr.) Neal 172½

Elihu Pearson

Solomon Smith 127

Wm. Frank Neal 67½

32½

John Smith 120

69

32

25

Moses Pearson 160

T. Hollingworth 80

Lewis Keller 80

Abraham Burns 160

Burns & Slaven 45

115

Jno. Eidemiller 100

Hrs. of B. Kendig 100

Sam'l Heikes 67

Dayton & Hyattsville Free Pike

W.L. Pence 34

M. 35 Pearson

S.S. Wells 20

Jno. Pierce 40 Res.

Jno. Eidemiller 100

W.W. Crane 03¾

Wm. Borchens 78

Hrs. J.M. Koogler 90

85

S. Black 40

Mrs. N. Buttolf

Hrs. of A.P. Fenner 60

Hrs. Augustus Fenner 179½

Martin Eidemiller 83½

Wm. Jester 80

Thomas Macy 140

Robt. Martindale 30

John Martindale 169½

S.S. Wells 79

H. Most 24

W.L. Pence 58

Jno. Deilker 70

P. Eidemiller 50

C. Saul 50

John Mills 80½

Dan'l Oaks 154

Jno. Oaks 11

E.L. Crane 237

Tank

Mordecai Clark 923¼

Jno. Clark 66¼

Mordecai Clark 183½

Geo. L. Favorite 150¼

John Clark 20¼

H.H. Darst 104¾

Harriet Clark 142¾

W.B. Fleming 54

Wm. Fleming 95

Jno. Fleming 32

Hrs. Wm. John 60

E.B. Smith 62

W.W. Crane

Jno. Fleming

Jno. Clark 59½

T & C Trk

Jno. Pearson 42½

Jno. H. Miller 83½

Jno. Pearson 80

Wm. Jester 50

Jay 47

Frederick Young 154

Friends

Fredericktown

Macey

Wm. Fleming 143¾

Jno. Honeyman Sr.

Isaiah Koontz

Henry L. Lehman

Eli Honeyman

David Curtis

Robert Pearson

Eliza J. Neal

Robt. Furnas

T.W. Furnas

William Fleming

Jno. Honeyman Jr.

Jno. Duncan

Jno. Knife

Jno. H. Miller

Benj. Pearson Jr.

Jno. Pierce

Jno. Eidemiller

Jno. Clark

Mordecai Clark

Geo. L. Favorite

John Clark

H.H. Darst

Harriet Clark

Mordecai Clark

E.L. Crane

Jno. Mills

Dan'l Oaks

Jno. Oaks

Jno. Fleming

W.B. Fleming

Wm. Fleming

Jno. Clark

Jno. Pearson

Jno. H. Miller

Wm. Jester

Jay

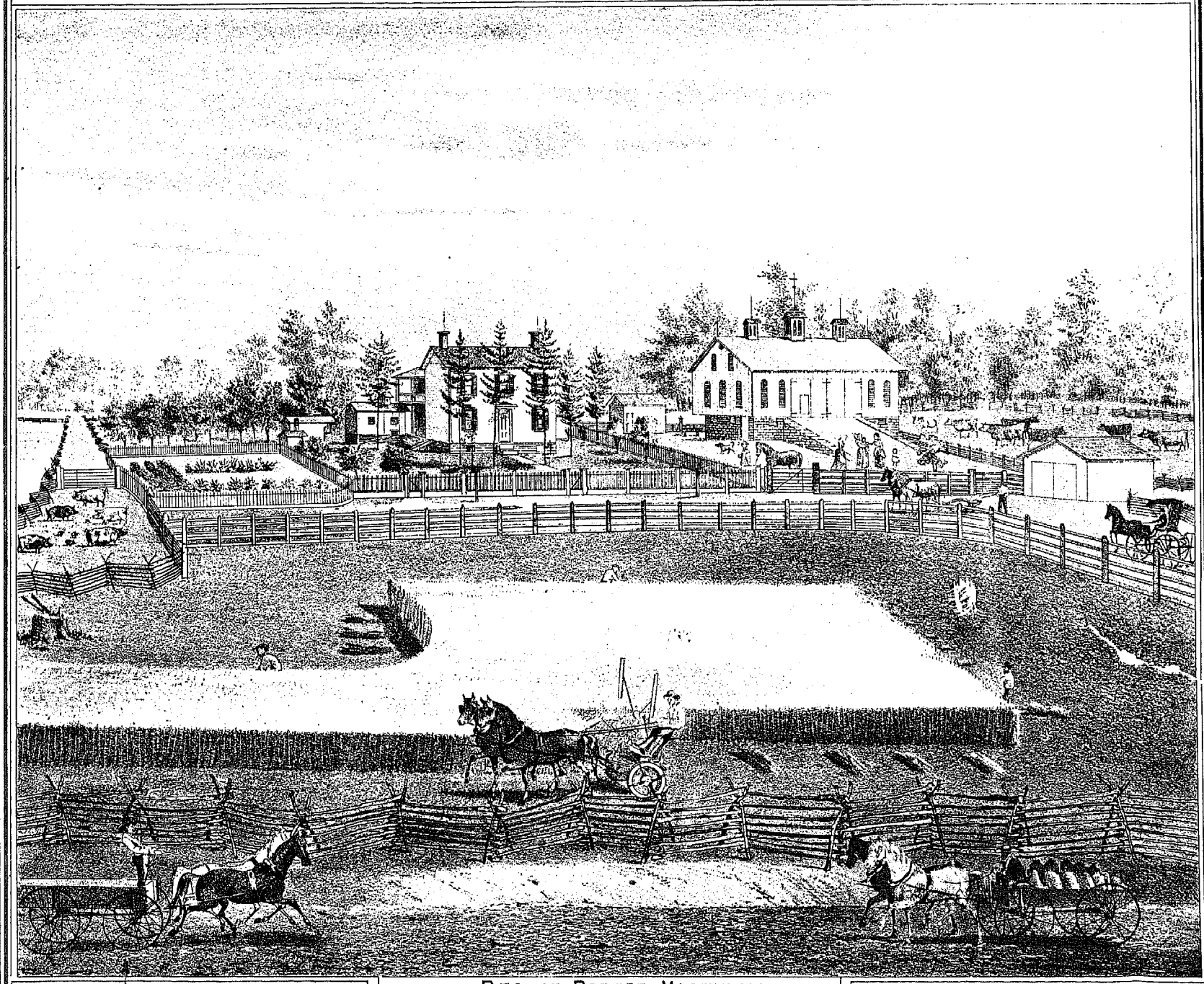
Frederick Young

Friends

Fredericktown

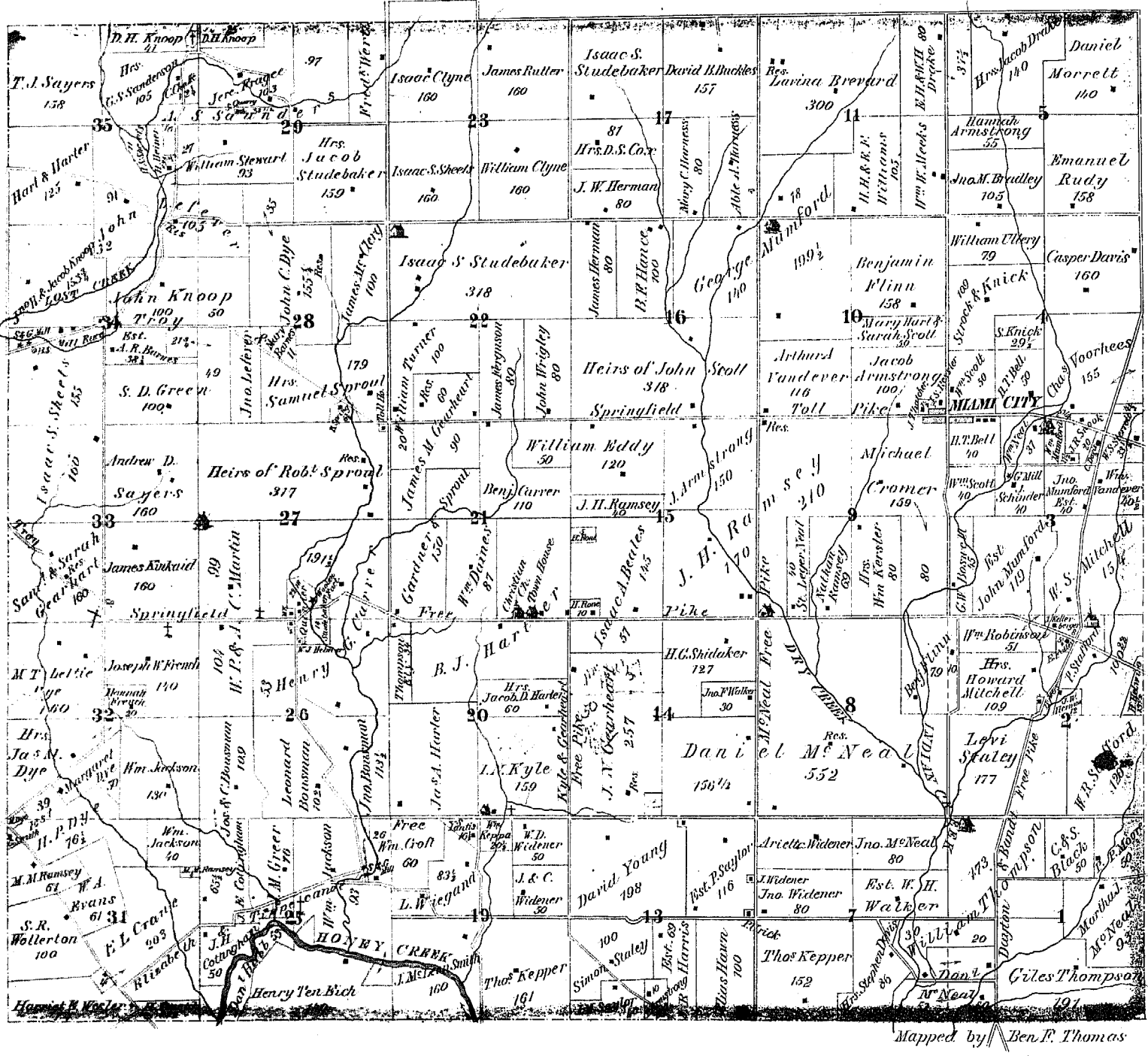
Macey

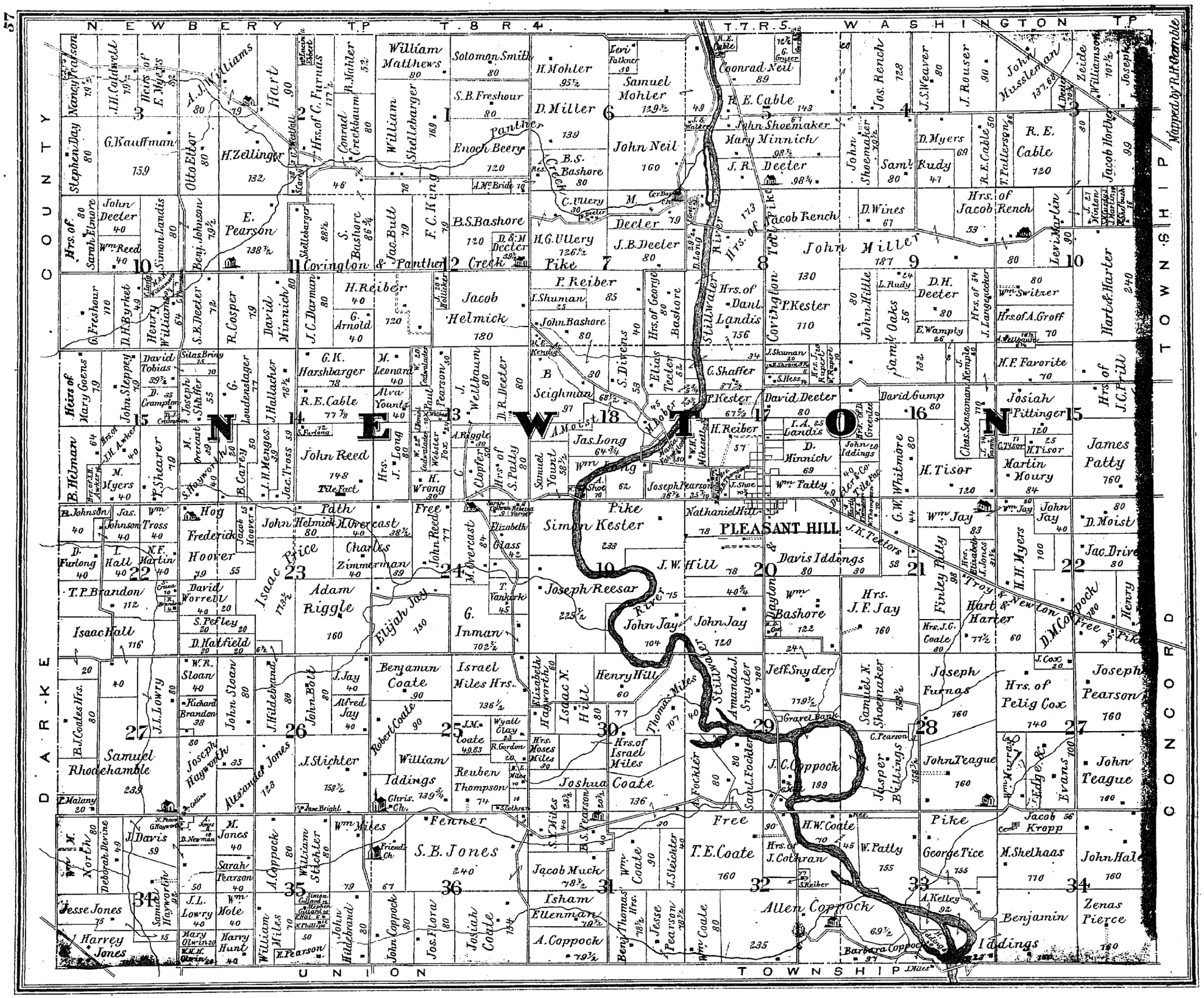
Wm. Fleming



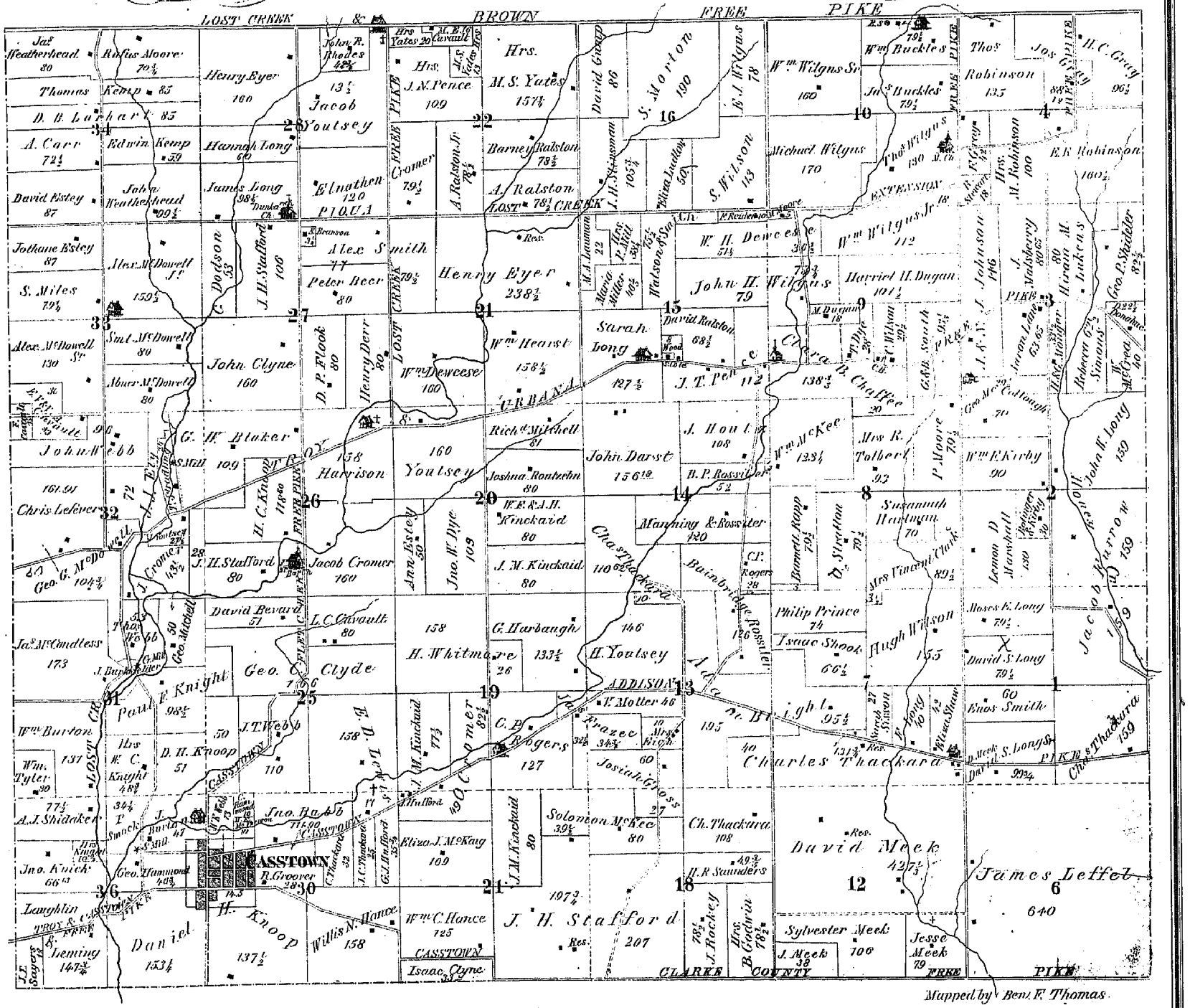
RES. OF ROBERT MARTINDALE.
SEC. 32. MONROE TP MIAMI CO. OHIO.

MAP OF ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP




N. EWBERY TP
T. 8 R. 4.
T. 7 R. 5
WASHINGTON TP
COUNTY
TOWNSHIP
Mapped by R.H. Gamble
DARKE
CONCORD
UNION TOWNSHIP
NEWTON
PLEASANT HILL
Pike
Panther Creek
Stillwater River
Miami
Troy & New Lon. Free Pike
Troy & Hart & Harter
Gravel Bank
Tile Fact.
Chris. Ch.
Friends Ch.
Jas. Long 64 3/4
Jas. Johnson 40
Wm. Tross 40
I. Hall 40
N.F. Martin 40
T.P. Brandon 112
Isaac Hall 116
Hog Frederick Hoover 79 55
Isaac Price 153 1/2
Adam Riggle 160
Elijah Jay 150
David Worrell 40 20
S. Pefley 20 20
D. Hatfield 20 20
W.R. Sloan 40
Richard Brandon 38
John Sloan 80
J. Hildebrand 80
John Bolt 80
J. Jay 40
Alfred Jay 40
Benjamin Coate 90
Robert Coate 90
Israel Miles Hrs. 136 1/2
J.M. Coate 49.83
Wyatt Clay 23
R. Gordon 20
Reuben Thompson 74
William Iddings 139 3/4
Joseph Haworth 35
Alexander Jones 123
J. Slichter 158 1/2
Samuel Rhodehamble 239
B.J. Coates Hrs. 80
J.L. Lowry 80
Hrs. of Sarah Elmore 80
John Deeter 40
Wm. Reed 40
Simon Landis 80
Benj. Johnson 79 1/2
E. Pearson 138 3/4
Shelleberger 88 1/2
S. Bashore 86 3/4
Jac. Butt 79
F.C. King 79
B.S. Bashore 120
D. & M. Deeter 39 1/2
Covington & Panther Creek
H.G. Ullery 126 1/2
Pike 7
P. Reiber 85
I. Shuman 25
John Bashore 80
B. Seighman 97
Hrs. of George 80
S. Bashore
S. Divens 40 59
Elias Teeter 82
Hrs. of Dan'l Landis 156
G. Shaffer 37 1/2
P. Kester 67 1/2
H. Reiber 57
Jas. Long 64 3/4
Wm. Long
A. Shoe 62
Joseph Pearson 36 7/8 25 7/8
J. Shoe 70
Wm. Patty 49
I.A. Landis 25
D. Minnich 69
John Iddings 40
Wm. Patty
Coppock Tile Fact.
Leri Falkner 30
G. Gruzer
R.E. Cable 143
Conrad Neil 89
John Sheemaker
Mary Minnich 98 1/2
J.R. Deeter 98 3/4
Samuel Mohler 139 1/2
John Neil 160
Jacob Rench
D. Wines 67
Hrs. of Jacob Rench 53
John Miller 187
Corrington Tile Fact.
P. Kester 110
John Hittle 80
L. Rudy 24
Sam'l Oaks 56
D.H. Deeter 80
E. Wampler 26
Hrs. of J. Langenacker 34
Wm. Switzer 80
Hrs. of A. Groff 70
H.F. Favorite 70
Josiah Pittinger 120
Martin Moury 84
James Patty 760
Hrs. of J.C. Frill
Levi Martin 80
Hart & Harter 240
Jas. Ranch 128
J.S. Weaver 80
J. Rouser 90
John Musselman 137.65
Leide Williamson 101 1/2
Joseph
Jacob Horther 99
R.E. Cable 120
D. Myers 69
Rudy 47
R.E. Cable 50
T. Patterson 96
Sam'l 80
John Sheemaker 79 1/2
Wm. Jay 83
John Jay 40
D. Moist
H.H. Myers 100
Jac. Drive 80
Finley Patty 98
Hrs. Elizabeth J. Jones 31 1/2
Hrs. J.G. Coate 80
77 1/2
Hart & Harter 60
D.M. Coppock 80
Free
B.S. Pike
Henry
J. Cox 20
Joseph Pearson 760
Hrs. of Peleg Cox 740
Joseph Furnas 160
John Teague 760
Jacob Krapp 56
Cem.
M. Shelhaas 110
John Hale 160
Zenas Pierce 160
Benjamin Iddings 160
Jacob Hoover 38 1/2
Charles Zimmerman 39
John Reed 77
Free
Simon Kester 233
Nathaniel Hitt 78
J.W. Hill 78
Joseph Reesar 225 1/2
John Jay 104
John Jay 120
Henry Hill 60
Isaac N. Hill 80 77
Elizabeth Haworth 60
Hrs. Moses Miles 30
Hrs. of Israel Miles
Joshua Coate 136
Thomas Miles 107
Amanda J. Snyder 80
Jeff. Snyder 119 1/2
Saml. Fockler 80
J.C. Coppock 199
Fockler 80
Stillwater
Samuel N. Shoemaker 138 3/4
C. Pearson
Jasper Billings 138 3/4
John Teague 160
Hrs. of J. Cathran 77
S. Heiber
H.W. Coate 70 45
W. Patty 155
Pike
George Tice 155
A. Kelley 92
Allen Coppock 235
Barbara Coppock 69 1/2
Iddings
Jacob Muck 78 1/2
Isham Ellenman 79 1/2
A. Coppock 79 1/2
T.E. Coate 160
Wm. Coate 90
J. Steichter 40
Hrs. of Jos. Flora 80
Josiah Coate 154
John Coppock 80
William Miles 70
E. Pearson 50
William Stichter 80
A. Coppock 80
S.B. Jones 240
Fencer
Wm. Miles
Sarah Pearson 40
M. Jones 40
J.L. Lowry 40
Wm. Mole 40
Harvey Hunt 40
Mary Olwin 20
W.H.H. Olwin 20
Harvey Jones
Jesse Jones 75
Samuel Haworth 82
Deborah Devine 49
J. Davis 59
Wm. North 80
Jacob Helmick 80
H. Overcast 38 1/2
Elizabeth Glass 42
M. Overcast 84
T. Vankirk 45
G. Inman 702 1/2
Hrs. of S. Patty 80
Cloptor 50
A. Riggle 50
H. Wrang 30
Webster Fox 50
Paul Gabrielader
Wm. Gabrielader
Alva Yount 40
M. Leonard 40
J. Wellbaum 80
D.R. Deeter 80
Wm. Pearson 50
Silas Briny 15 10
David Tobias 39 1/2
D. Crampton 35
Joseph Shafter 55
G. Loudenslager 77
J. Hallacher 18 1/2
G.K. Harshbarger 78
R.E. Cable 77 3/8
John Reed 148
Tile Fact.
Hrs. J. Long 80
Samuel Yount 58 1/2
Hrs. of Dan'l Landis 156
Hrs. of George 80
Bashore
Stillwater
Corrington
Tile Fact.
Hrs. of Dan'l Landis 156
Hrs. of Israel Miles
Hrs. of J. Cathran 77
Hrs. of J. Langenacker 34
Hrs. of Peleg Cox 740
Hrs. of J.C. Frill
Hrs. of Sarah Elmore 80
Hrs. of Jos. Flora 80
Hrs. of S. Patty 80
Hrs. of Dan'l Landis 156
Hrs. of George 80
Hrs. of Israel Miles
Hrs. of J. Cathran 77
Hrs. of Peleg Cox 740
Hrs. of J.C. Frill
Hrs. of Sarah Elmore 80
Hrs. of Jos. Flora 80
Hrs. of S. Patty 80

MAP OF LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP



MAP OF NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP

Mapped by Robt. H. Gamble

BRADFORD

NEWBERRY TP. Scale 600 ft to 1"

NEW LEBANON

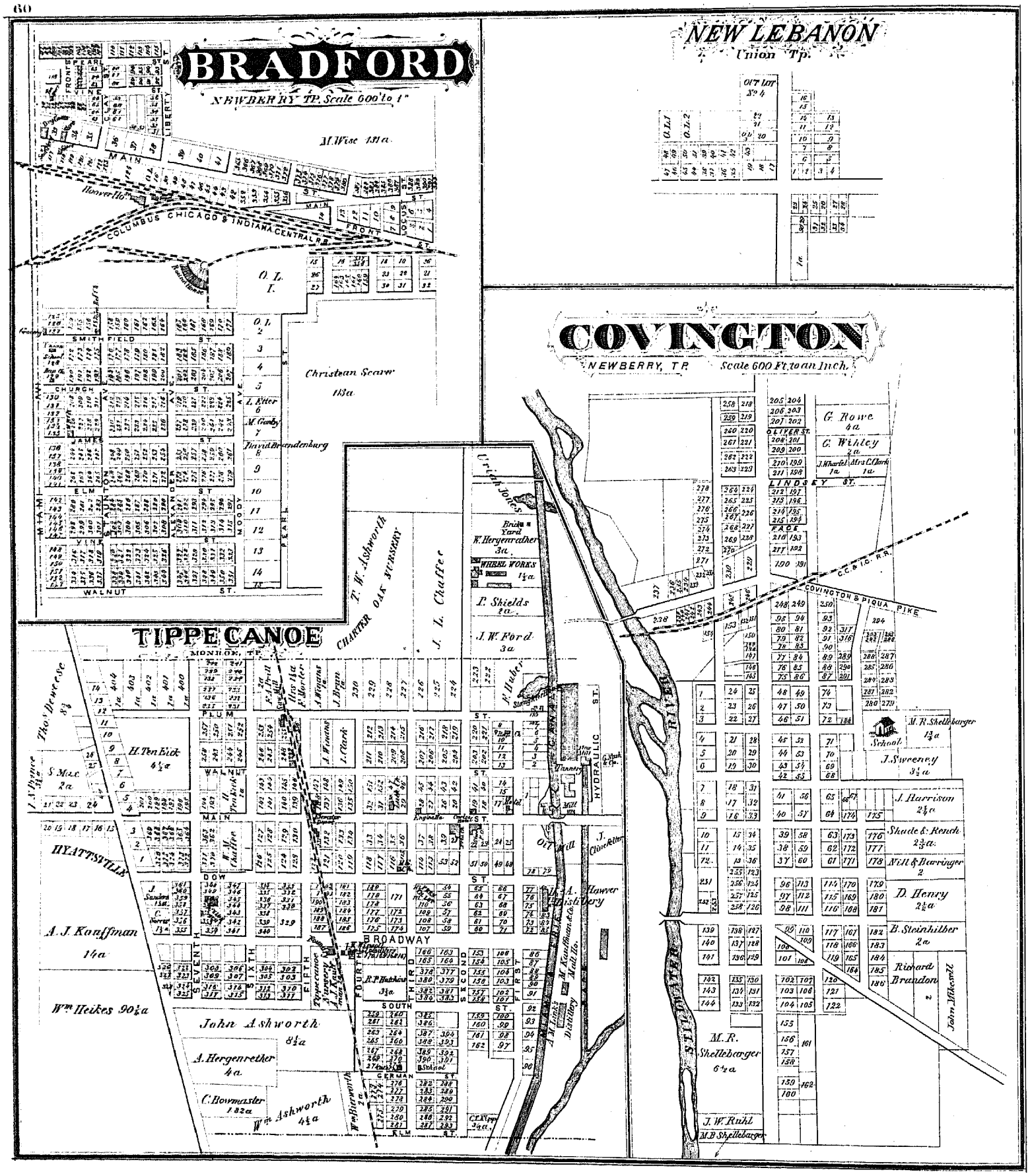
Union Tp.

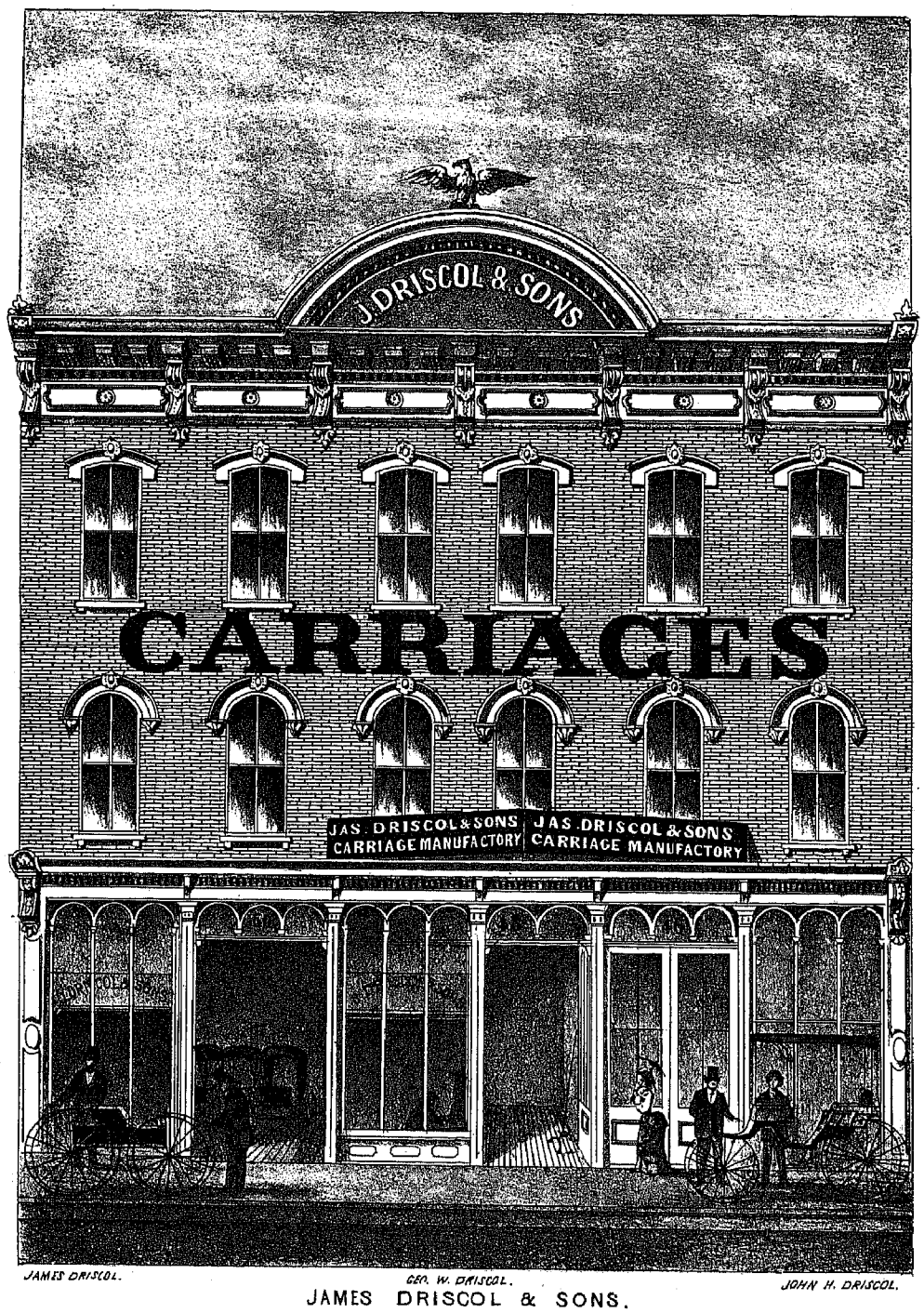
COVINGTON

NEWBERRY, T.P. Scale 600 Ft. to an Inch.

TIPPECANOE

MONROE, TP.





JAMES DRISCOL. GEO. W. DRISCOL. JOHN H. DRISCOL.

JAMES DRISCOL & SONS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

CITIES AND VILLAGES OF MIAMI COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

PIQUA CITY.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Betts, O. C.	Wholesale and retail druggist	123 Main Street	1875	Ohio.
Cole, S. C.	Editor *Democrat*	High Street	1812	"
Cron, William L.	Wholesale furniture dealer	North Wayne St.	1827	"
Carson, James	Canal collector	Main & Ash Streets	1815	Delaware.
Cheever, J. M.	Retired	Main Street	1818	Massachusetts.
Crapsey & Upton	Dealers in coal and wood	Water Street	1872	Ohio.
Conover, A. G.	Civil engineer	South Wayne St.	1840	"
Detmer & Hatch	Dealers in dry goods and notions	158 Main Street	1856	Vermont.
Dorsey, M. D., G. V	President Citizens' National Bank	Main & North Sts.	1833	Ohio.
Farrington & Slauson	Commission merchants	Main Street	1848	"
Friedlick, A.	Merchant tailor and clothier	Wayne Street	1846	Germany.
Flesh, Henry	Tailor	Harrison Street	1858	"
Ferrell & Co., J. O.	Car and agricultural works	College & Pearl Sts	1824	Ohio.
Fisher, J. P.	Groceries and provisions	Spring & North Sts	1844	"
Flemming, D. M.	Editor *Journal*	Green Street	1849	"
Garvey, S. B.	Magistrate and Mayor of city	Downing Street	1821	"
Gearhart & Pfister	Foundry and machine shops	Main Street	1869	"
George, J. R.	Dealer in hats, caps, and furs	Downing Street	1871	"
Holtzerman & Son, J. D.	Sole manufacturers of Holtzerman's stomach bitters and wholesale liquor dealers	Main Street	1836	"
Hummel & Cardoni	Importers and manufacturers of granite and marble monuments and tombstones	Spring & Ash Sts.	1874	"
Johnston, W. C.	Attorney-at-law	Wayne Street	1842	"
Johnston, Stephen	" "	High Street	1812	"
Jarvis, Francis	Tallow chandler	Green Street	1845	Ireland.
Jacobs & McLean	Dealers in lumber	Water Street	1873	Ohio.
Johnston, G. C.	Retired	69 Main Street	1817	Ireland.
Kiefer, L.	Wholesale and retail dealer in tobacco & cigars	High Street	1869	Germany.
Knox, W. M.	Groceries, fruits, and vegetables	Wayne Street	1859	Ohio.
Landis, H. C.	Cashier Citizens' National Bank	Ash & Broadway	1824	"
McKinney, J. F.	Attorney-at-law		1827	"
McKinney, S. S.	" "	Spring Street	1818	"
Morris, I. S.	Editor *Helmet*	Water & Chestnut	1874	"
Merring, J.	Bookseller and stationer	Wayne Street	1863	Pennsylvania.
Orr, Kendall & Co.	Manufacturers of linseed oil and dealers in seeds and grain	Main Street	1869	Ohio.
Reedy, John	Plow maker	Broadway	1865	"
Spiker, R. P.	Manufacturer of carriages and buggies	Wayne Street	1861	Maryland.
Schueyer, I. L.	Brewing and malting	Spring Street	1869	Germany.
Spiker, J. H. H.	Livery and sale stables	Ash Street	1858	Virginia.
Schlosser, Joseph	Wholesale and retail dealer in tobacco & cigars	High Street	1868	Germany.
Scott, William	Pres. Piqua National Bank and dlr. in dry goods	Ash & Caldwell Sts.	1868	Kentucky.
Shannon, J. D.	Hardware merchant	117 Main Street	1839	Ohio.
Shepard, C.	Silver-plater	3 Market Square	1861	New York.
Turk, W. H.	Groceries and provisions	Spring Street	1866	"
Wendel, Abram	Watches, jewelry, and silverware	Sycamore Street	1851	Germany.
Young, J. G.	Cashier Piqua National Bank	Main Street	1822	Ohio.
Zollinger & Co., J.	Groceries and provisions	"	1848	"

TROY CITY.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Allen, H. W.	President First National Bank	Market Street	1848	Massachusetts.
Byrkeet, A. R.	Attorney-at-law	Main Street	1844	Ohio.
Burgess, George D.	" "	Oxford Street	1838	Vermont.
Burns, C. N.	" "	Franklin & Oxford	1853	Ohio.
Bains, Joseph	Land owner	Cherry Street	1842	England.
Bond, T. C.	Furniture dealer and undertaker	Water Street	1854	Ohio.
Cruikshank, J. W.	Clerk of Court	Front & Mulberry	1848	Maryland.
Coleman, H.	Physician and surgeon	Main Street	1824	Ohio.
Clayton, H. W.	Groceries	Franklin Street	1868	Kentucky.
Crozier, Silvester	Mnfr. of carriages, buggies, and spring wagons.	Main Street	1844	Ohio.
Counts, D. T.	Builder	Franklin Street	1825	"
Dye, W. H. H.	Banker and manufacturer	Market & Franklin	1812	"
Frank, S. D.	Livery, sale, and feed stable	Race & Short Sts.	1842	"
Green, J. H.	Physician and surgeon	Franklin Street	1833	"
Hughes, W. D.	Attorney-at-law and Mayor of city	Water Street	1837	"
Hart & Harter	Hardware dealers	Market Street	1845	"
Hayner, Lewis	Manufacturer and dealer in strictly pure copper distilled rye and Bourbon whisky	Franklin Street	1856	"
Hays, M. W.	Physician and surgeon	Main Street	1867	"
Henne & Mayer	Brewers	Water Street	1874	"
Hubert, F.	Butcher	Main Street	1863	Germany.
Harker, C. C.	Dealer in fruit and ornamental trees	" "	1841	Pennsylvania.
Kelley, E.	Bookseller and stationer	Cherry Street	1839	Ohio.
Kauffman & Skinner	Merchant tailors and clothiers	Main Street	1871	Ohio.
Kyle & Gearheart	Dealers in agricultural implements	West corner Square	1857	"
Lee, D. D.	Sheriff Miami County		1843	"
McKinney, A. L.	Probate Judge	Main Street	1856	"
Meredith, John L.	Cashier First National Bank	Staunton		
McCain, J. M.	Teamster	Franklin Street	1831	"
Price, J. N.		Frank. & Mulberry	1855	"
Robbins, William	Proprietor of American Livery	Franklin & Oxford	1857	"
Ross & Co., J. W.	Nurserymen	Franklin Street	1844	"
Ross, W. F.	Attorney-at-law	Main Street	1838	Pennsylvania.
Singer, L. F.	Livery and feed stable	Plum Street	1860	Maryland.
Sabin, C. R.	Dentist	Mulberry Street	1847	Ohio.
Sharp, R. Y.	Carriage maker	Oxford Street	1841	Virginia.
Thomas, E. B.	U. S. navy officer	Franklin Street	1846	Ohio.
Thomas, Walter S.	Attorney-at-law	Water Street	1838	"
Thompson & Baxter	Dry goods, carpets, and notions	Cor. Public Square	1869	"
Thomas, G. T.	Liveryman	Walnut Street	1851	"
Wesserman, John	Groceries and liquors	Main Street	1840	Germany.
Walkey, Nelson	Physician and surgeon	Mulberry & Main	1868	Connecticut.
Zeigenfelder, G.	Miller	Cherry Street	1837	Germany.
Zeigenfelder, J. P.	Dealer in groceries and provisions	"	1844	Ohio.

TOWNSHIP PERSONALS AND DIRECTORIES

OF

MIAMI COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS, ETC., IN THE YEAR 1875, WHO PATRONIZE THIS WORK.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Coote, James	Section 4	1839	Ohio	Pleasant Hill	Merchant.
Coppock, D. M.	" 29	1841	"	"	Farmer.
Deeter, Frederick	V. L. 8	1834	"	"	Dealer in furniture & undertaker.
Deeter, David	Section 17	1814	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Divens, Samuel	Sections 7 and 18	1835	"	"	"
Fair, William	Section 15	1857	Maryland	Bradford	"
Farnas, Joseph	" 28	1809	Ohio	Pleasant Hill	"
Hess, John	" 8	1826	Maryland	"	" and miller.
Jones, Henry	" 34	1823	Ohio	Laura	"
Lauver, M. W.	" 18	1857	Pennsylvania	Pleasant Hill	Farming.
Minnich, David	" 17	1834	"	"	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Miller, John	Section 8	1826	Maryland	Pleasant Hill	Farmer.
Oaks, Samuel M.	" 16	1833	Ohio	"	"
Reuch, Sarah	" 8	1848	"	"	"
Rhotehamel, Henry	" 31	1828	"	"	"
Rhodehamel, S.	" 27	1821	Pennsylvania	Laura	"
Senseman, Wm. H.	" 16	1847	Ohio	Pleasant Hill	"
Schramm, Geo. C.	" 17	1873	Germany	"	and carpenter.
Thomas, Elwood C.	" 31	1853	Ohio	West Milton	"
Teague, John	Sections 27 and 28	1821	"	Pleasant Hill	and stock dealer.
Whitmer, John	V. L. 12	1842	Pennsylvania	"	Merchant and Justice of Peace.
Weddle, Isaac	" 10	1827	Maryland	"	Retired miller.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Anderson, J.	Section 12	1814	Ohio	Piqua	Farmer.
Byers, A.	" 14	1818	"	"	"
Brown, E. C.	" 25	1821	"	"	" and gardener.
Brown, Elizabeth	" 25	1840	"	"	Farming.
Bigger, John	" 3	1851	Ireland	"	Farmer.
Carns, S. W.	" 14	1832	Ohio	"	"
Cerns, Joseph	" 19	1835	"	"	" and stock raiser.
Cerns, Joseph	" 20	1814	Pennsylvania	"	" " "
Denman, Abraham	" 6	1804	Ohio	Fletcher	" " dealer.
Devenny, Luther	" 8	1861	"	Piqua	"
Denman, J. G.	" 14	1817	"	"	" " raiser.
Duncan, W. A.	" 26	1845	"	"	"
Duncan, Samuel	" 26	1815	"	"	" " "
Furran, A. J.	" 17	1842	"	"	" " dealer.
Frost, E.	" 20	1808	"	"	" and tile manufacturing.
Giffin, Robert	" 7	1832	"	"	"
Gilberson, W. C.	" 9	1870	"	"	Retired farmer and stock dealer.
Graham, Edward	" 29	1839	"	"	Farmer and gardener.
Hull, Joseph	" 13	1853	"	"	" and stock raiser.
Houser, Aaron N.	" 6	1826	"	"	" stock raiser, and Township Assessor.
Howser, Levi	" 23	1828	"	"	"
Hilliard, J. G.	" 30	1823	"	"	" and stock dealer.
Hilliard, Charles	" 30	1818	"	"	" " "
Heitmann, Louis		1848	Germany	"	"
Horner, George	" 11	1872	Virginia	"	"
Horner, P. D.		1870	"	"	" and blacksmith.
Johnston, John P.	" 27	1864	Ireland	"	Farming.
Johnston, C.	" 33	1865	Ohio	"	Farmer and stock dealer.
Lindsay, J.	" 7	1850	"	"	"
Lührs, Henry	" 14	1866	Germany	"	"
Lyon, M. C.	" 14	1832	Ohio	"	" " "
Line, Joseph	" 9	1790 in Pa. / 1811 in Ohio.	Pa	"	" carpenter and joiner.
Looney, Geo. W.	Section 19	1852	Ohio	Piqua	Farmer and stock dealer.
McKnight, Wm. J.	" 7	1871	"	"	"
Meyer, A.	" 21	1874	Germany	Kirkwood	"
McKnight, John	" 15	1801	Ireland	Piqua	" and stock raising.
Miller, Matthias	" 26	1816	Ohio	"	" " dealer.
McKee, John	" 26	1821	"	"	"
Milbourn, J.	" 32	1845	"	"	" and gardener.
Miller, Elias	" 11	1839	New Jersey	"	"
Russell, George	" 7	1827	Ohio	"	" and stock dealer.
Stein, Christian	" 36	1847	Germany	"	"
Scott, James	" 19	1808	Kentucky	"	" " "
Search, G. W.	" 7	1850	Pennsylvania	Fletcher	" " raiser.
Snodgrass, Elias		1832	Ohio	Piqua	"
Snodgrass, William	" 9	1826	"	"	" " "
Snodgrass, Amos	" 8	1834	"	"	" Justice of the Peace & Township
Stein, John	" 8	1846	Germany	"	" Farmer and stock raiser. [Trustee.
Snyder, Levi R.	" 13	1848	Ohio	"	" " dealer.
Snyder, Libbie	" 13	1852	"	"	" and housekeeper.
Small, John	" 28	1838	"	"	" and stock raiser.
Stetler, T. J.	" 23	1815	"	"	" " "
Shermer, Chas. S.	" 20	1857	Pennsylvania	"	" and gardener.
Shermer, H.	" 29	1857	Ohio	"	" "
Shermer, Mary	" 29	1828	"	"	" "
Schneyer, John	" 25	1840	Germany	"	Cabinet maker.
Shapard, C.		1861	New York	"	Silver-plater.
Thomas, M. H.	" 30	1821	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Wikoff, Isaac	" 15	1829	New Jersey	"	"
Wiley, Samuel J.	" 25	1833	Pennsylvania	"	"
Wiley, Joseph S.	" 25	1838	Ohio	"	"
Willguss, William	" 18	1838	New Jersey	Conover	" and stock dealer.
Wilson, Samuel	" 16	1856	"	"	" " "
Wiley, Wm. J.	" 25	1829	Ohio	Piqua	"
Watkins, A.	" 24	1855	"	"	" and preacher.

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Browne, W. A.	High Street		Pennsylvania	Covington	Publisher.
Brandon, R.	Section 6	1852	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Baumgardner, J. M	James & Washing'n	1857	"	Bradford	Livery and sale stable, Main St.
Butt, Peter	Section 7	1860	"	Covington	Farmer.
Baer, H. H.		1868	Pennsylvania	"	Merchant Mill.
Croft, David		1832	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Dunning, J. B.		1838	Virginia	"	Confectionery and groceries.
Dunkel, C.	" 37	1835	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Etter, Henry		1850	Ohio	"	"
Fisher, Harrison	Main Street	1841	"	"	Merchant.
Fink, J. M.	" "	1850	"	Bradford	"
Furnas, N. W.	High Street	1829	"	Covington	Dealer in building stone, also lime
Falkner, Levi	Section 6	1840	"	"	Farmer. [and stone coal.
Griffith, G. L.	Vine Street	1870	New York	"	Minister.
Hunt, E. A.	Main Street	1872	Ohio	Bradford	Druggist.
Horton, J. W.				Tippecanoe	Editor.
Krigbaum, George		1868	Pennsylvania	Covington	Blacksmith and wagon maker.
Kaufman, Geo.		1868	Ohio	Bradford	Farmer. [insurance agent.
Marlin, Joseph	Pearl Street	1838	Pennsylvania	Covington	Justice of the Peace & real estate &
Minnick, Adam	Main Street	1832	Ohio	"	Mayor of city of Covington.
Marlin, O. P.	Section 52	1838	New York	Bradford	Farmer.
Myers, D. S.	" 36	1845	Ohio	"	Fruit grower and dealer in nursery
Moore, Hiram	High Street	1828	"	Covington	Plasterer. [stock.
Mott, James	Section 35	1833	"	"	Farmer.
Price, Samuel	Lot 125	1833	"	"	"
Perry, Silas	Section 17	1827	"	"	"
Reynolds, R.	High Street	1853	New York	"	Postmaster and grocer.
Ruhl, J. W.	" "	1861		"	Stone and lime dealer.
Shade, Jackson	Section 13	1830	Ohio	"	Farmer and brickmaker.
Swank, H.	" 34	1860	Pennsylvania	Bradford	"
Wiley, Samuel		1857	"	Covington	"
Will, Henry	" 30	1838	Ohio	"	" and trader.
White, S. P.	" 28	1850	"	"	"
Williams, A. J.	" 4	1864	"	"	"

STAUNTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bidlack, W. H. & C.	Main Street	1848	Ohio	Troy	Editors *Troy Weekly Bulletin.*
Coleman, Geo. E.	Section 13		"	"	Farmer.
Dye, Abram		1838	"	"	" [Treasurer.
Foster, James	" 18	1864	Pennsylvania	"	Supt. Co. Infirmary & Township
French, Z. H.	Sections 7, 1 and 2	1844	Ohio	"	Farmer, & dealer in fine sheep, &
Grosvenor, Moses G	Section 21	1865	Massachusetts	"	" [Town. Trustee.
Heywood, Alex. M.	" 9	1840	Ohio	"	"
Harbaugh, G.	" 4	1873	Pennsylvania	"	"
Hipple, Elizabeth	" 9	1816	"	"	"
Haywood, W. H.	" 1	1837	Ohio	"	"
Hustler, M.D., G. W	" 18	1825	"	"	Doctor and farmer.
Infirmary	" 18	1858			Miami County Infirmary, erected
Knoop, Jacob	" 4	1795	"	"	Farmer. [1853.
Knoop, J. M.	" 3	1836	"	"	"
Knoop, J. T.	" 3	1841	"	"	"
Meredith, J. L.	Section 17	1822	Ohio	Troy	Cashier First Nat. Bank of Troy.
Nowland, Daniel	" 13	1821	"	"	Farmer.
Riddle, P.	" 10	1854	Virginia	"	"
Robbins, Erastus	" 4	1838	Ohio	"	" and owner of saw-mill.
Robbins, M.	" 4	1834	"	"	" and stock dealer.
Rusk, Wm. T.	" 21	1858	"	"	"
Simpson, D. W.		1857	"	"	" and fruit-tree dealer.
Saunders, W. R.	" 4	1841	"	"	" and Township Clerk.
Stewart, J. R.	" 10	1827	"	"	" and mechanic.
Shell, George W.	" 3	1842	"	"	"
Shell, William	" 10	1812	Virginia	"	"
Truex, John	" 5	1874	Ohio	"	"
Willard, Enos	" 21	1822	Virginia	Piqua	"
Wilson, James	" 20	1848	Pennsylvania	Troy	"

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Anderson, Mrs. J. W	Section 14	1851	Virginia	Piqua	Farming.
Adams, Clark	" 27	1831	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Brown, B. F.	" 31	1811	"	"	"
Brown, H. C.	Sections 23 and 24	1844	"	"	"
Defrees, James F.	Section 24	1851	"	"	"
Elliott, T. A.	" 32	1842	"	"	"
Elliott, C. S.	" 32	1825	"	"	"
Gangloff, N.	" 26	1852	Germany	"	"
Knouff, George	Sections 34 and 35	1855	Pennsylvania	"	" and stock raiser.
Larger, Joseph	Section 35	1848	France	"	"
Lucas, B.	Sections 32 and 33	1860	Virginia	"	" " "
Morrin, James	Section 35	1821	Pennsylvania	Piqua	Farmer.
McClay, Wilson	" 3	1836	"	"	Carpenter.
Miller, John H.	" 32	1848	Ohio	"	Farmer and stock raiser.
Meyer, Frederick	" 36	1844	Germany	"	"
Rain, F.	" 14	1838	Pennsylvania	"	"
Roberts, Benjamin	" 5	1857	Virginia	"	"
Statler, W. S.	" 30	1834	Ohio	"	"
Small, James	" 22	1870	"	Covington	"
Snyder, Abraham	" 10	1850	"	Piqua	"
Williams, W. J.	" 28	1851	Pennsylvania	"	"

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Beamer, J. B.	Main Street	1847	Ohio	Fletcher	Physician and surgeon.
Berryhill, A. M.	Section 14	1852	"	"	Farmer and stock dealer.
Carmony, H. S.	" 7	1842	"	Conover	" and tile manufacturer.
Duncan & Co., M.	Main Street	1874		Fletcher	Merchants.
Duncan, M.	"	1822	New Brunswick	"	Grain dealer.
Simmons, L. R.	Section 32	1824	Ohio	Fletcher	Farmer.
Sayers, Samuel	" 36	1810	"	"	"
Sayers, S. F.	" 36	1836	"	"	"
Wolcott, Geo. L.	" 5	1828	"	Allen's	"
Wolcott, Wm. J.	" 6	1810		"	Grain dealer.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Albaugh, N. H.	Section 25	1854	Ohio	Tadmor	General nursery.
Anderson, J. J.	" 11	1826	"	New Carlisle.	Plasterer. [and nurseryman.
Brown, Hiram	Main Street	1846	"	Brandt	Justice of Peace, Township Clerk,
Bond, B. P.	Section 25	1850	"	"	Farmer. [proved churn.
Beck, William	" 30	1852	Pennsylvania	West Chester	" and proprietor of Lee's im-
Brier, Elizabeth	" 29	1831	Ohio	Tippecanoe	Farming. [and hominy mills
Brier, J. A.	Sections 11 and 17	1863	"	New Carlisle.	Farmer, and prop'r of Brier's saw
Cushwa, Franklin		1844	Maryland	West Chester	" and stock dealer.
Filbrun, John	Section 9	1848	Virginia	Brandt	"
Fisher, P. B.	" 25	1858	Ohio	Tadmor	Blacksmith.
Humphreys, C. H.	Main Street	1871	"	Brandt	Physician and surgeon.
Heffner, Edward	"	1827	"	"	Farmer.
Henricks, Peter	Section 16	1829	"	Tippecanoe	"
Heffner, Henry	Section 10	1857	Maryland	Brandt	Farmer.
Johnson, David A.	" 5	1833	Virginia	New Carlisle.	" and builder.
Layton, Melyn	" 5	1864	Ohio	"	"
Mitchell, J. C.	Sections 10 and 11	1826	"	Tippecanoe	"
Shroyer, Jacob	Section 10	1826	"	Brandt	"
Stewart, R. L. & J. R.		1874	"	New Carlisle.	Farmers and stock dealers.
Staley, A.	" 12	1825	"	"	Miller.
Shellabarger, A.	" 11	1854	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Tyson, I. M.	" 11	1858	Maryland	"	Proprietor of steam thrasher.
Weaver, John	" 20	1819	Ohio	Brandt	Farmer.
Warner, Amos	" 26	1864	Pennsylvania	Tadmor	"
Woodward, J. R.	" 29	1836	Ohio	Tippecanoe	" stock breeder, and oil pro- [ducer.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Cochran, A.	First Street	1873	New York	Tippecanoe	Distiller.
Chaffee, S. L.	Main & Seventh Sts	1849	"	"	Prop. Chaffee's Opera House, and dealer in liquors, best in market.
Chaffee, C. B.	" "	1852	Ohio	"	Prop. Chaffee's Opera House, and dealer in liquors, best in market
Curtis, David	Section 22	1846	"	"	Farmer.
Eidenmiller, John	" 34	1839	Germany	"	" and Trustee.
Ford & Co.	Second Street	1869		"	Mnfrs. carriage and buggy wheels.
Horton, J. H.	Main Street	1872		"	Pub. of *Herald* & gen'l job printer.
Horn & Kauffman	Broadway & Third	1867		"	Ohio alcohol works.
Keer, John M.	Sections 10 and 15	1830	Ohio	Troy	Owner of stone quarry & farmer.
Little, J. E.	Main & First Sts.	1874	Michigan	Tippecanoe	Dealer in stoves and tinware.
Martindale, Robert	Sections 32 and 33	1849	Ohio	Ginghamsb'g	Farmer.
Miller, J. W.	Section 12	1838	"	Troy	"
Poock, Frederick	Lot 3	1855	Germany	Ginghamsb'g	Saw and grist mill.
Rohrer, Jacob	Section 22	1837	Pennsylvania	Tippecanoe	Farmer.
Sullivan & Son	Main Street	1863		"	Mnfrs. of flour and linseed oil.
Sheets, T. J.	Second & Dow Sts.	1858	Maryland	"	Dealer in leaf tobacco.
Side, Henry	Main Street	1843	Pennsylvania	"	Dealer in general dry goods.
Shields, E. T.	Walnut Street	1840	Ohio	"	Japanned & galvanized iron work, also a full line of table cutlery constantly on hand.
Trupp, C. & Co.		1865		"	Contractors and builders.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Coate, D. M.	Section 18	1823	Ohio	West Milton	Farmer & County Commissioner.
Capran, W. M.	" 3	1817	Pennsylvania	Laura	"
Elleman, Thomas	" 6	1841	Ohio	West Milton	"
Fox, John H.	" 10	1866	"	"	"
Hale, Isaac	" 19	1834	Maryland	"	" and miller.
Jennings, M. D., S.	" 16	1862	Ohio	"	Physician.
Kessler, D. A.	" 15	1837	"	"	Farmer and Township Treasurer.
Kessler, John W.	" 10	1838	"	"	"
Manning, John S.	" 21	1825	Pennsylvania	"	"
Macy, Aaron	" 28	1809	Ohio	"	"
Mast, W. J.	Section 19	1848	Ohio	West Milton	Dealer in lightning rods.
Pierce, M. F.	" 21	1862	"	"	School teacher & Township Clerk.
Pierce, Zenas	Sections 3 and 34	1834	"	Troy	Farmer and contractor.
Stonebraker, W. T.	Section 33	1867	Maryland	West Milton	" and school teacher.
Shearer, Eli	" 16	1813	North Carolina	"	"
Spitler, John	" 21	1841	Ohio	Potsdam	"
Tucker, E.	" 18	1837	"	West Milton	School teacher.
Vore, Thomas	" 21	1826	Pennsylvania	"	Milling and farming.
Wenger, Samuel	" 29	1864	Ohio	"	Farmer and stock raiser.

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bausman, L.	Section 29	1815	Ohio	Tippecanoe	Farmer and stock raiser.
Bausman, J.	" 26	1839	"	"	" " "
Cottingham, J. E.	" 25	1822	Maryland	"	" " "
Dye, M.	" 32	1811	Ohio	"	" " "
Dye, Mrs. Jas. M.	" 32	1811	"	Troy	Farming.
Finn, B.	" 10	1847	Ireland	Tippecanoe	Farmer and stock raiser.
Furgee, J.	" 29	1848	Ohio	Troy	"
Goodwin, P.	" 16	1872	Pennsylvania	Tippecanoe	"
Gearhart, S.	Section 32	1810	Ohio	Troy	Farmer and stock raiser.
Greer, J.	" 25	1869	"	Tippecanoe	" " "
Horn, S. S.	" 34	1853	"	Troy	"
Kepper, Thomas	" 7	1840	"	Tippecanoe	"
Long, J.	" 27	1847	"	"	"
Mumford, R.	" 10	1837	"	"	" " "
Mitchell, W. S.		1846	"	"	"
See, Jac.	" 25	1845	Pennsylvania	"	"

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Dewease, A. G.	Section 7	1830	Ohio	Troy	Farmer and stock dealer.
Dewease, John D.	" 17	1823	"	"	"
Dewease, W. T.	" 7	1845	"	"	" " "
Frazier, Nathan	Sections 25 and 23	1831	"	"	" " "
Kern, T. W.	Section 30	1823	Ohio	Troy	Farmer.
Northcutt, W. H.	" 5	1828	"	"	Carpenter & joiner, and owner of
Winget, J. W.		1864	"	"	Farmer. [saw mill.

LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Koop, D. B.		1847	Ohio	Casstown	Mnfr. and dealer in carriages.
Lefever, C.	Section 32	1855	"	Troy	Farmer.
Morton, David		1834	Ohio	Fletcher	Farmer.
Medavel, Alex.		1817	Pennsylvania	Casstown	Retired farmer.

PART SECOND.

ATLAS OF OHIO.

PART SECOND—CONTENTS.

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Agricultural Map of Ohio, showing distribution of soils, localities of principal productions, limits of Valleys, etc.	13
Large Map of Ohio by Counties, occupying inclusive	16 to 30

And of which (for ready reference) we give the following

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Coshocton	22
Crawford	21
Cuyahoga	16
Darke	27
Defiance	19
Delaware	21
Erie	17
Fairfield	25
Fayette	26
Franklin	26
Fulton	19
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Geauga	15
Greene	27
Guernsey	24
Hamilton	28
Hancock	18
Hardin	20
Harrison	23
Henry	19
Highland	29
Hocking	25
Holmes	22
Huron	17
Jackson	30
Jefferson	23
Knox	22
Lake	15
Lawrence	30
Licking	22
Logan	20
Lorain	17
Lucas	18
Madison	26
Mahoning	15
Marion	21
Medina	16
Meigs	30
Mercer	20
Miami	27
Monroe	24
Montgomery	27
Morgan	25
Morrow	21
Muskingum	22
Noble	24
Ottawa	18
Paulding	19
Perry	25
Pickaway	26
Pike	29
Portage	15
Preble	27
Putnam	19
Richland	17
Ross	26
Sandusky	18
Scioto	29
Seneca	18
Shelby	20
Stark	16
Summit	16
Trumbull	15
Tuscarawas	23
Union	21
Van Wert	19
Vinton	30
Warren	28
Washington	24
Wayne	16
Williams	19
Wood	18
Wyandott	21

Population of OHIO, BY COUNTIES, 1870.

Adams	20,730
Allen	24,978
Ashland	21,933
Ashtabula	32,517
Athens	23,766
Auglaize	19,141
Belmont	29,744
Brown	24,903
Butler	29,912
Carroll	14,491
Champaign	24,196
Clark	32,070
Clermont	24,266
Clinton	18,911
Columbiana	38,239
Coshocton	21,660
Crawford	21,756
Cuyahoga	127,369
Darke	32,278
Defiance	19,719
Delaware	21,425
Erie	24,196
Fairfield	24,128
Fayette	16,151
Franklin	50,989
Fulton	17,792
Gallia	20,545
Geauga	19,199
Greene	24,638
Guernsey	21,859
Hamilton	296,908
Hancock	24,917
Hardin	16,511
Harrison	19,564
Henry	13,976
Highland	23,514
Hocking	12,951
Holmes	18,127
Huron	28,552
Jackson	17,729
Jefferson	31,208
Knox	24,311
Lake	15,719
Lawrence	21,799
Licking	31,556
Logan	23,078
Lorain	24,398
Lucas	66,213
Madison	15,993
Mahoning	31,191
Marion	16,181
Medina	20,092
Meigs	21,665
Miami	27,210
Monroe	17,778
Montgomery	47,905
Morgan	20,562
Morrow	16,503
Muskingum	44,886
Noble	16,918
Ottawa	12,366
Paulding	9,551
Perry	18,451
Pickaway	21,975
Pike	15,437
Portage	24,883
Preble	23,949
Putnam	12,481
Richland	32,450
Ross	32,667
Sandusky	25,561
Scioto	29,932
Seneca	29,677
Shelby	20,706
Stark	51,798
Summit	35,624
Trumbull	38,879
Tuscarawas	30,078
Union	18,723
Van Wert	19,923
Vinton	15,167
Warren	23,089
Washington	40,702
Wayne	35,116
Williams	20,291
Wood	24,508
Wyandot	19,353
Total	2,665,260

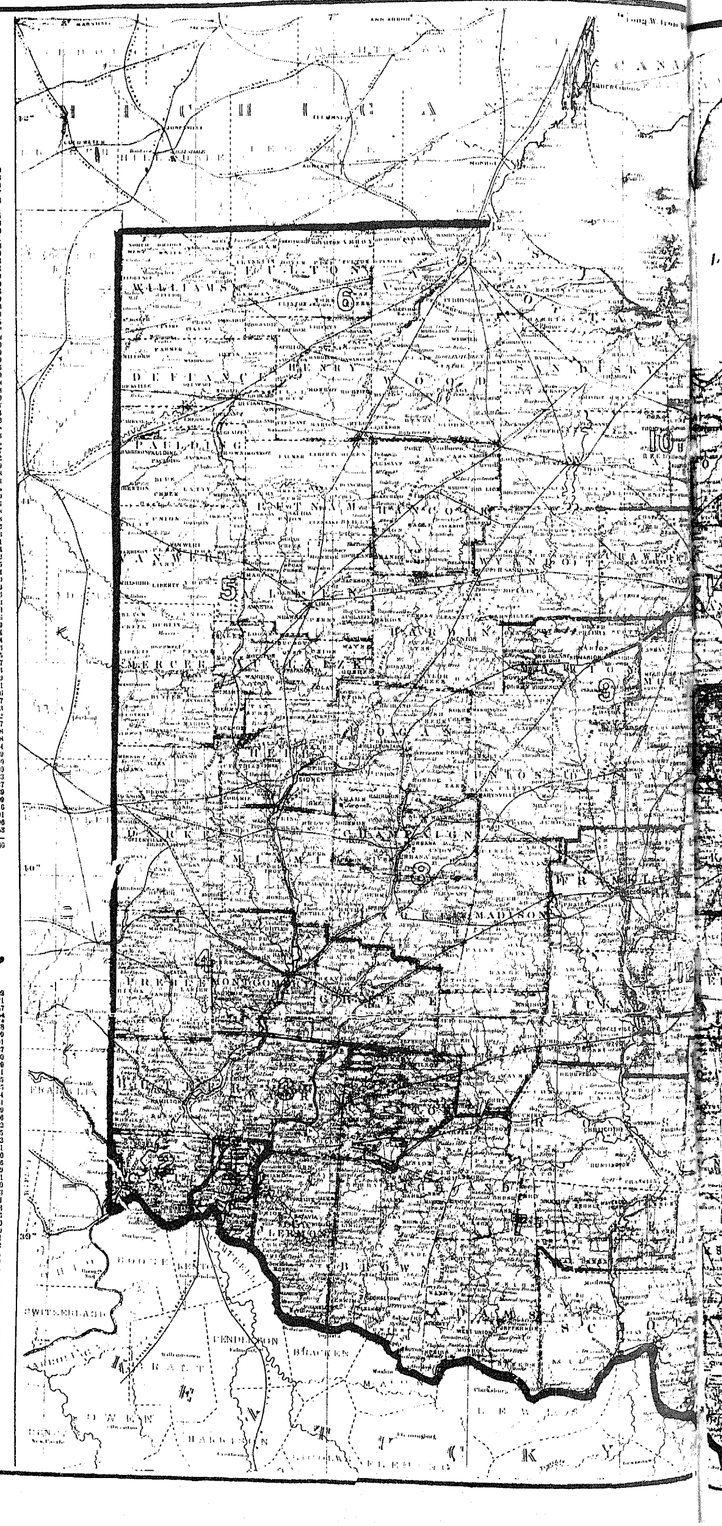
POPULATION OF THE United States, 1870.

16. Alabama	996,992
29. Arkansas	484,471
34 California	560,247
54 Delaware	125,015
Florida	187,748
1. Georgia	1,184,109
4. Illinois	2,539,891
6. Indiana	1,680,637
11. Iowa	1,194,020
30. Kansas	364,399
3. Kentucky	1,321,011
21. Louisiana	726,915
23. Maine	626,915
20. Maryland	780,894
7. Massachusetts	1,457,351
13. Michigan	1,184,059
28. Minnesota	439,706
15. Mississippi	827,922
Missouri	1,721,295
32. Nebraska	122,993
37. Nevada	42,491
31. N. Hampshire	318,300
17. New Jersey	906,096
1. New York	4,382,759
14. N. Carolina	1,071,361
2. Ohio	2,665,260
26. Oregon	90,923
5. Pennsylvania	3,521,951
22. Rhode Island	217,353
25. S. Carolina	705,606
9. Tennessee	1,258,520
19. Texas	818,579
20. Vermont	330,551
10. Virginia	1,225,161
27. West Virginia	442,014
18. Wisconsin	1,054,670
Total of States	38,113,241
Total of Territories	442,720
otal of United States	38,559,371

TERRITORIES.

Arizona	9,658
4. Colorado	39,864
8. Dakota	14,181
7. District of Columbia	131,700
7. Idaho	14,999
6. Montana	20,595
9. New Mexico	91,874
8. Utah	86,786
5. Washington	23,955
10. Wyoming	9,118
Total of Territories	442,720

Note.—The number at the left denotes the standing in regard to population.


LAKE ERIE
PENNSYLVANIA
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
WEST VIRGINIA
FULTON
WILLIAMS
DEFIANCE
HENRY
WOOD
PAULDING
VAN WERT
PUTNAM
ALLEN
HANCOCK
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
SENECA
HARDIN
MARION
LOGAN
SHELBY
AUGLAIZE
MERCER
MIAMI
DARKE
CHAMPAIGN
CLARK
GREENE
MONTGOMERY
PREBLE
BUTLER
WARREN
CLINTON
FAYETTE
MADISON
PICKAWAY
FRANKLIN
UNION
DELAWARE
MORROW
KNOX
LICKING
MUSKINGUM
PERRY
HOCKING
FAIRFIELD
PICKAWAY
ROSS
PIKE
SCIOTO
JACKSON
VINTON
HOCKING
ATHENS
MEIGS
GALLIA
LAWRENCE
SCIOTO
ERIE
HURON
RICHLAND
ASHLAND
WAYNE
MEDINA
LORAIN
CUYAHOGA
LAKE
GEAUGA
ASHTABULA
TRUMBULL
PORTAGE
SUMMIT
STARK
TUSCARAWAS
HARRISON
BELMONT
JEFFERSON
COLUMBIANA
CARROLL
GUERNSEY
NOBLE
MONROE
WASHINGTON
MORGAN
PERRY
MUSKINGUM
COSHOCTON
HOLMES

SECTION THROUGH NORTHERN OHIO.

WEST

EAST

Geauga Co.

Trumbull Co.

Wood County

Level of Lake Erie 565 ft. A.

Level of Atlantic Ocean.

LAKE ERIE

CLEVELAND

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF OHIO

BY

J. S. NEWBERRY

Chief Geologist.

EXPLANATION OF COLORS.

13	Coal Measures	CARBONIFEROUS.
12	Carboniferous Conglomerate	
11	Lower Carb. Limestone	
10	Waverly Group	
9	Erie Shales Portage & Chemung	DEVONIAN
8	Huron Shale Genesee & Portage	
7	Hamilton Group	
6	Corniferous Limestone	
5	Oriskany Sandstone	
4	Water Lime and Salina	SILURIAN.
3	Niagara Group	
2	Clinton Group	
1	Cincinnati Group Trenton & Hudson	

SECTION FROM CINCINNATI TO MARIETTA.

Vertical Scale 800 feet to 1 inch.

Horizontal do 18 miles

Clermont County

Ohio river Cincinnati

Hillsboro

Sunfish Hills

Waverly Scioto River

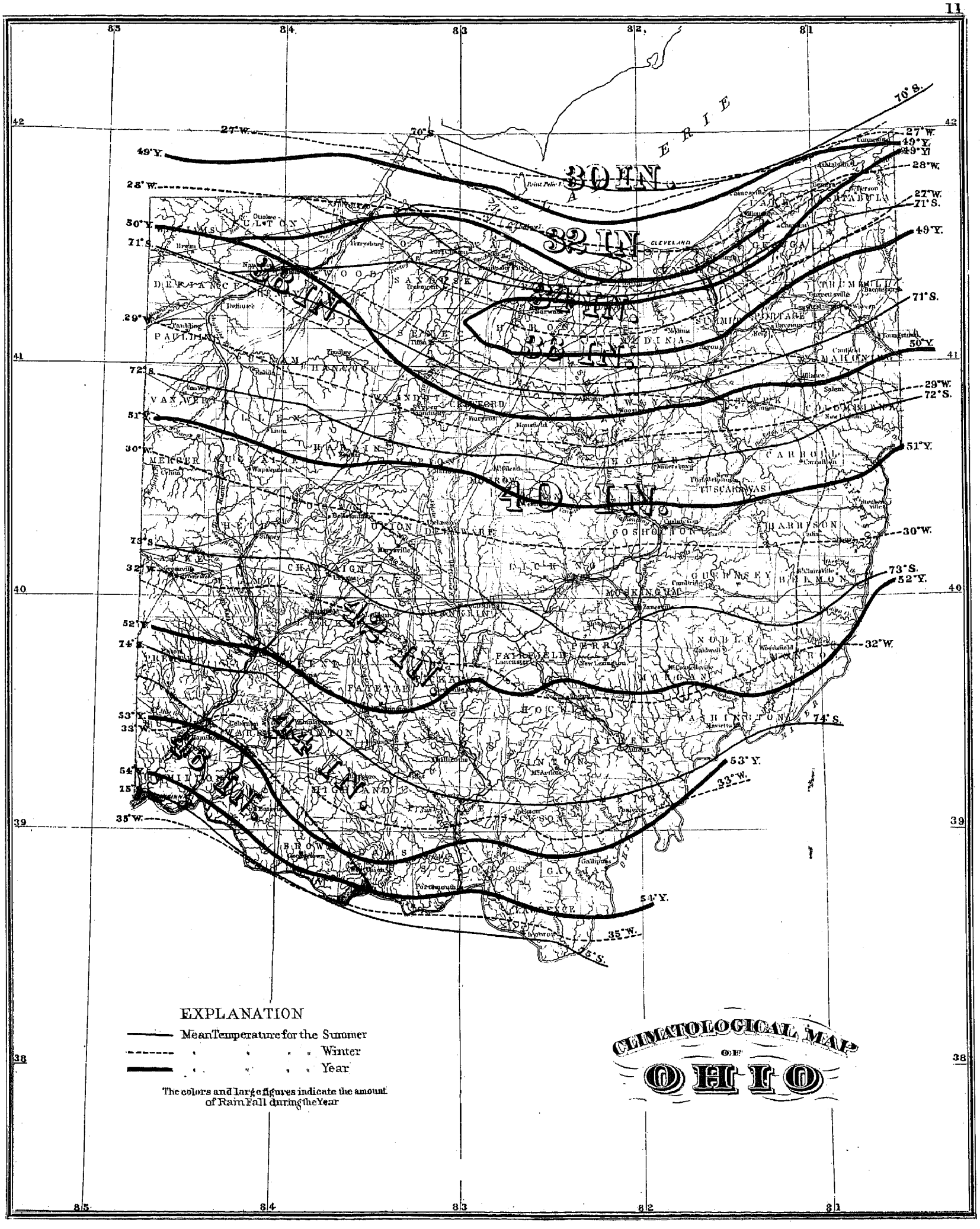
Hamden

Raccoon Cr.

Athens

Marietta

Base Line.— Low-water level in the Ohio at Cincinnati, O 432 ft. above tide... 133 ft. below level of Lake Erie


EXPLANATION
Mean Temperature for the Summer
" " " " Winter
" " " " Year
The colors and large figures indicate the amount of Rain Fall during the Year
CLIMATOLOGICAL MAP OF OHIO
30 IN.
32 IN.
34 IN.
36 IN.
38 IN.
40 IN.
42 IN.
44 IN.
46 IN.
LAKE ERIE
CLEVELAND
70°S.
27°W.
49°Y.
28°W.
50°Y.
71°S.
29°W.
72°S.
51°Y.
30°W.
73°S.
32°W.
52°Y.
74°S.
53°Y.
33°W.
54°Y.
35°W.
75°S.

Valley Limits

LAKE ERIE

Point Pelee I.

Kelleys I.

WHEAT

DAIRY REGION

WESTERN RESERVE

CORN & CATTLE

WOOL

TOBACCO

SWINE & HORSES

STEEP & WHEAT

EXPLANATION OF COLORS.

1 Native Soil	2 Mixture of Native Soil, Drift and Alluvium.
3 Drift in which Stratified beds of Sand and Gravel abound.	4 Drift destitute of Sand or Gravel but abounding in isolated deposits of Blue Clay.

AGRICULTURAL MAP OF OHIO

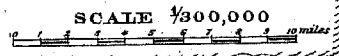
Showing the distribution of SOILS, the localities of the principal PRODUCTIONS, and the names and limits of the VALLEYS, and other natural divisions.

STATE OF OHIO.

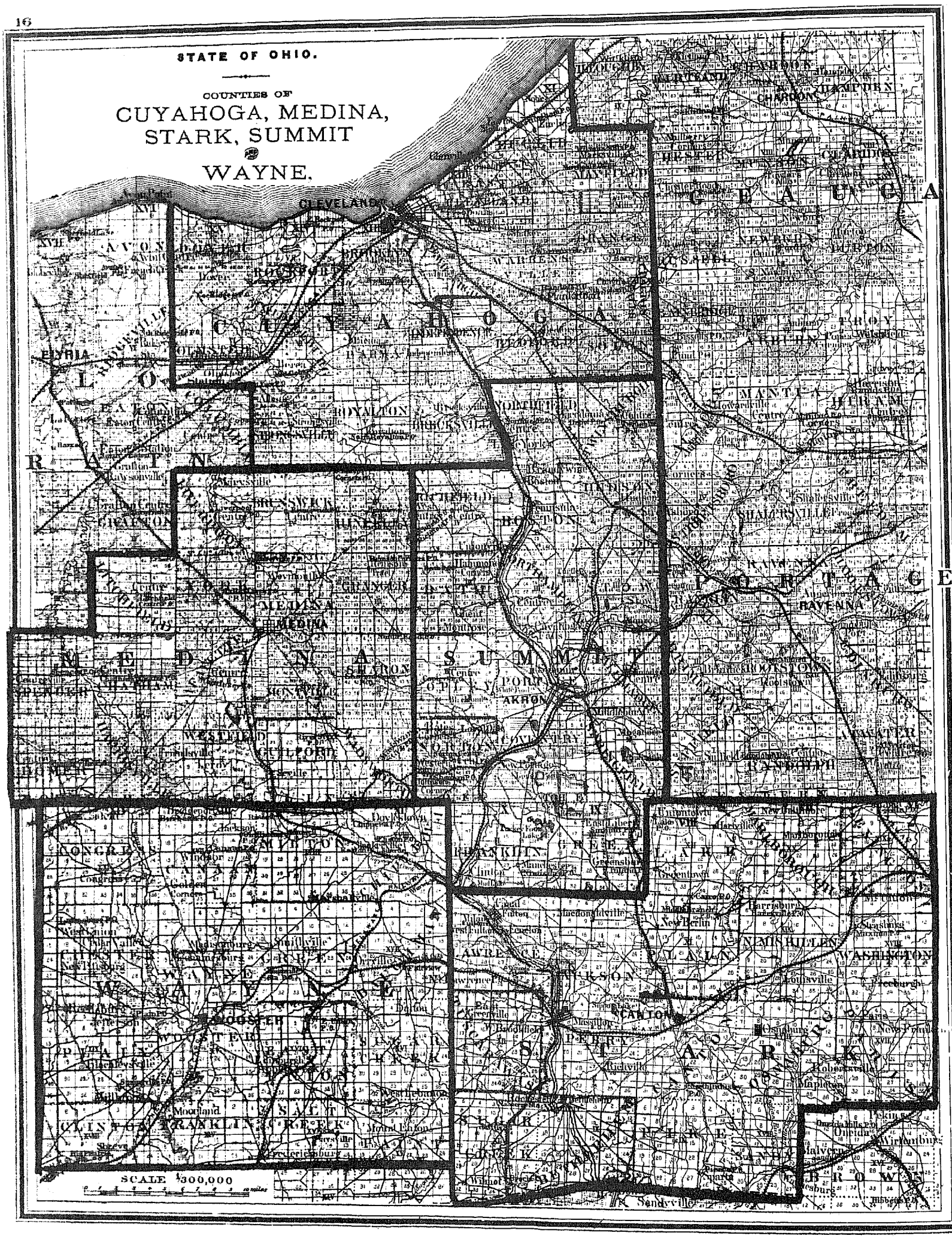
COUNTIES OF

ASHTABULA, GEAUGA, LAKE, MAHONING, PORTAGE AND TRUMBULL.

SCALE 1/300,000



ASHTABULA
GEAUGA
LAKE
MAHONING
PORTAGE
TRUMBULL

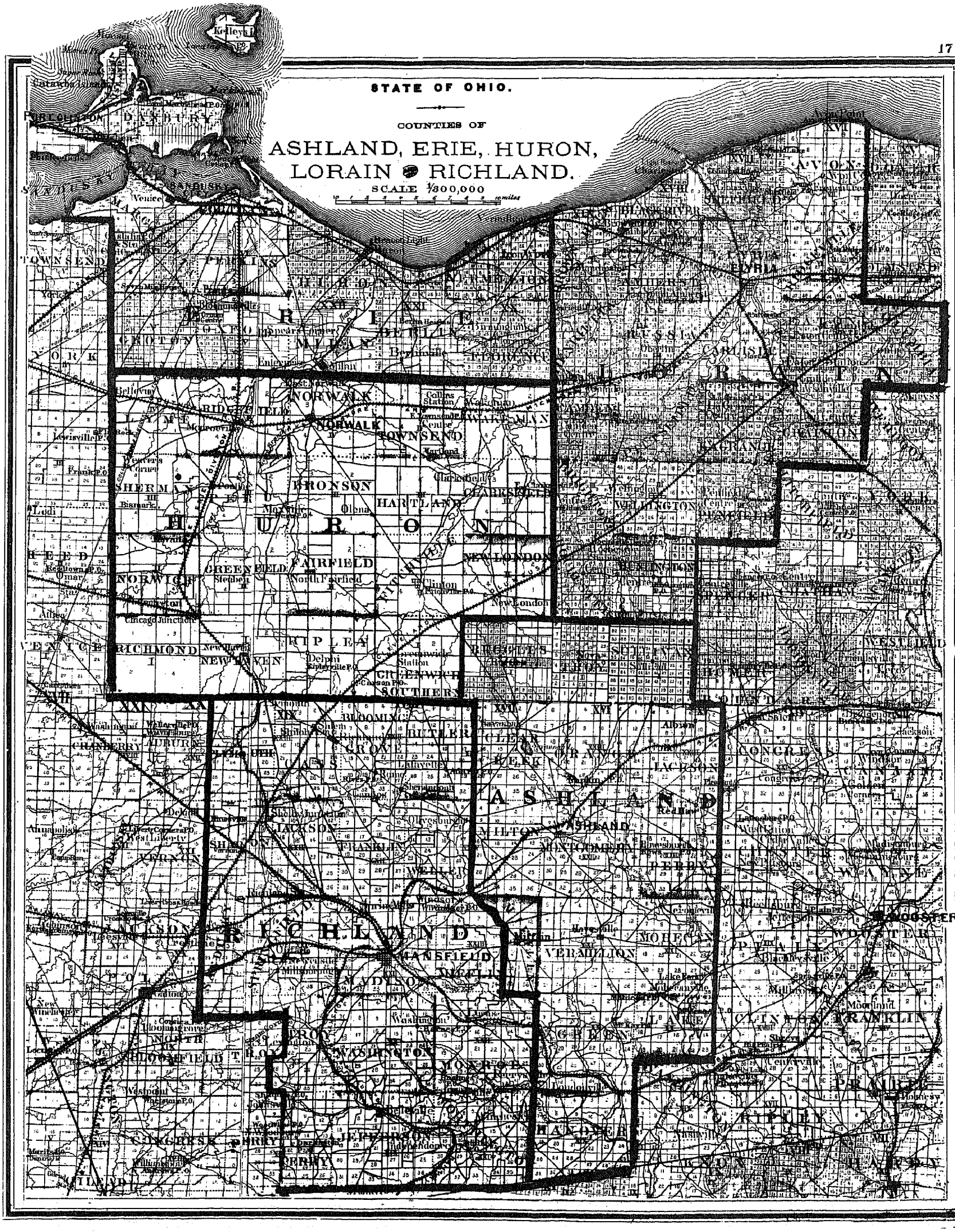

STATE OF OHIO.
COUNTIES OF
CUYAHOGA, MEDINA,
STARK, SUMMIT
AND
WAYNE.
CLEVELAND
AKRON
MEDINA
WOOSTER
CANTON
SCALE 1/300,000

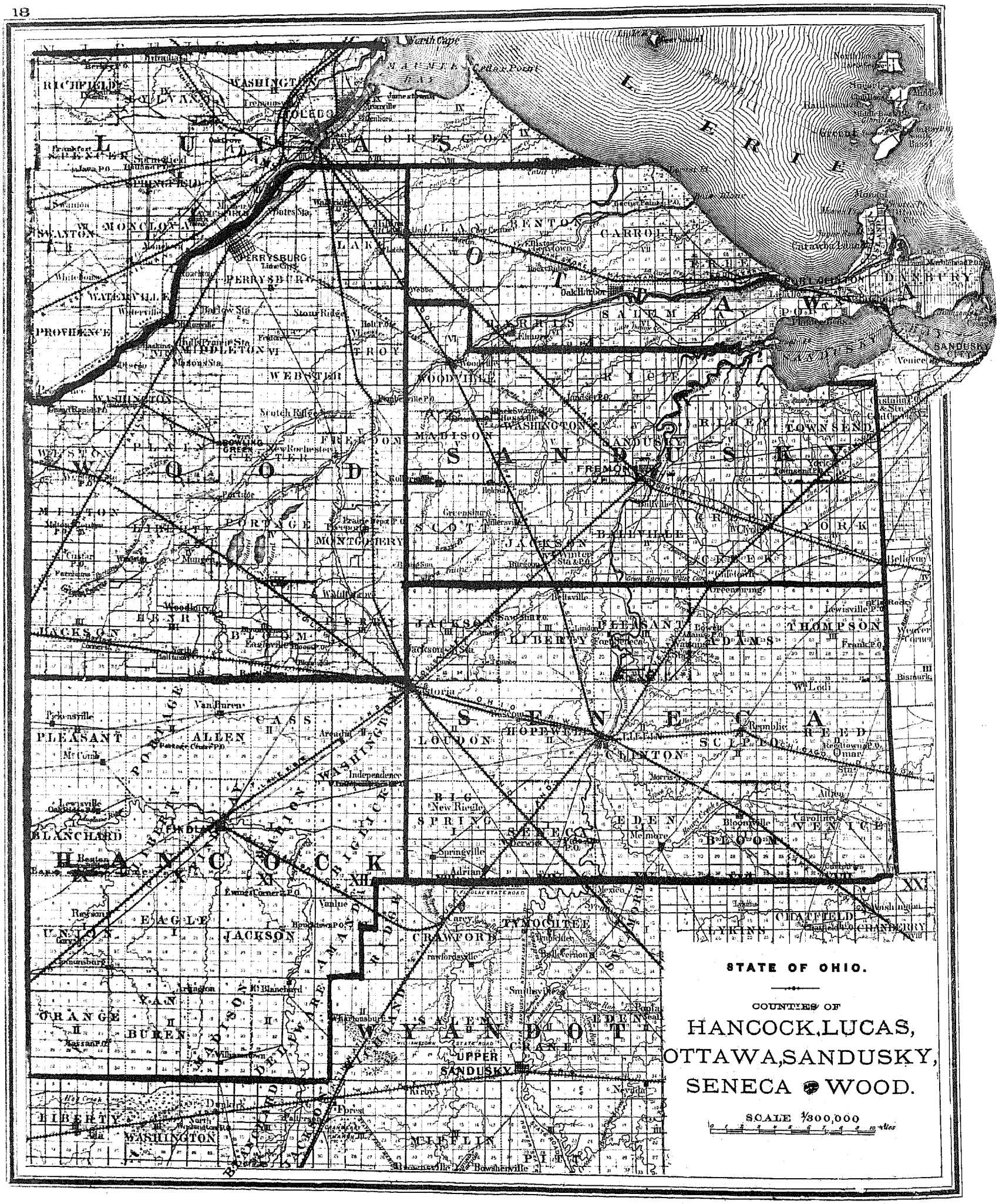
STATE OF OHIO.

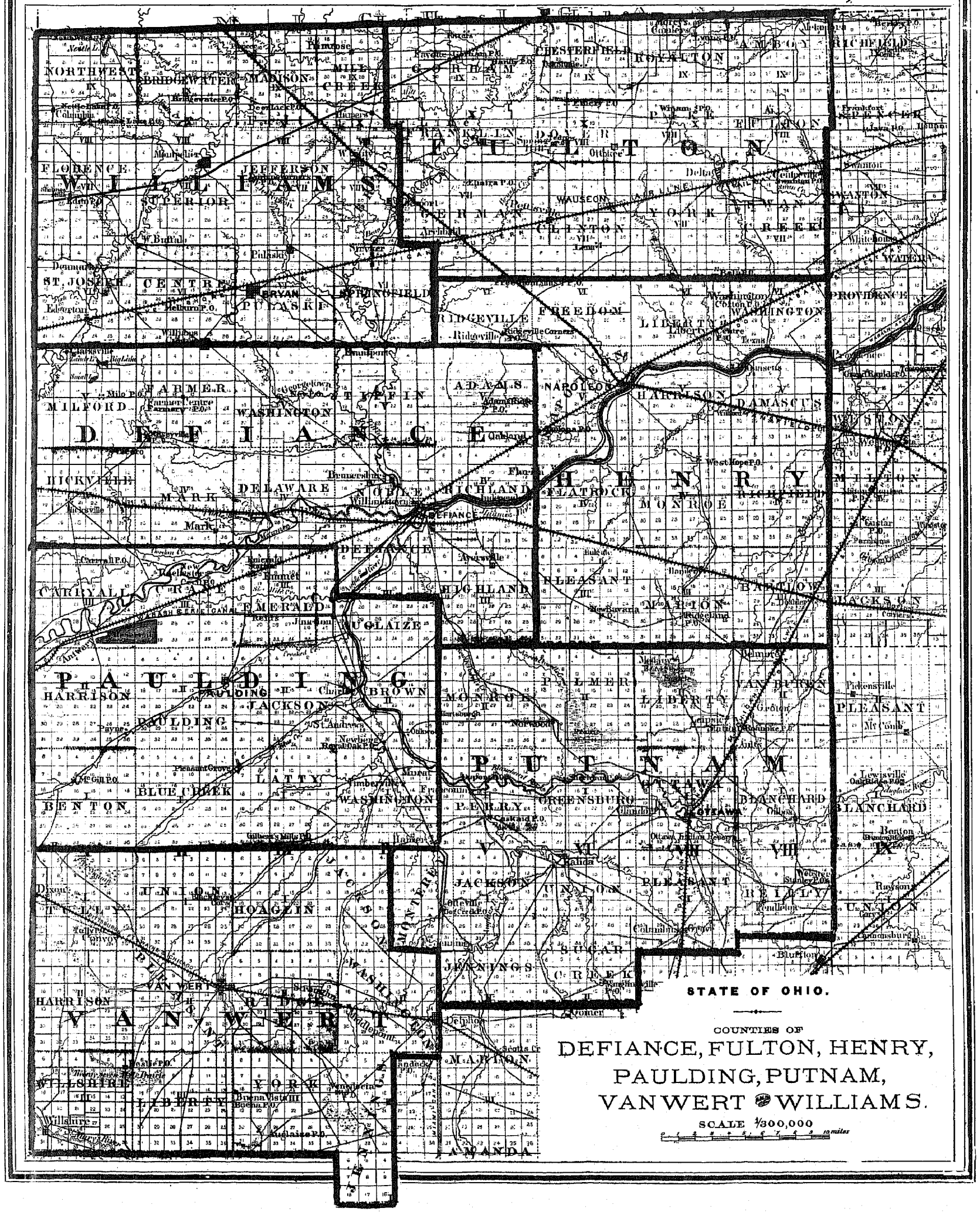
COUNTIES OF

ASHLAND, ERIE, HURON, LORAIN & RICHLAND.

SCALE 1/300,000




STATE OF OHIO.
COUNTIES OF
HANCOCK, LUCAS,
OTTAWA, SANDUSKY,
SENECA WOOD.
SCALE 1/300,000
LUCAS
OTTAWA
SANDUSKY
WOOD
SENECA
HANCOCK
WYANDOT
LAKE ERIE
TOLEDO
FINDLAY
FREMONT
TIFFIN
UPPER SANDUSKY
SALEM BAY
MAUMEE BAY
Cedar Point
Catawba Island
Put-in-Bay
Kelleys Island
Green Island
Sandusky City
Venice
Port Clinton
Danbury
Oak Harbor
Perrysburg
Bowling Green
Fremont
Tiffin
Upper Sandusky
Carey
Mexico
Melmore
Bloomville
Republic
Tiffin River
Portage River
Sandusky River
Blanchard River
Auglaize River
Maumee River
Lake Erie
Toledo
Sylvania
Waterville
Swanton
Monclova
Springfield
Spencer
Richfield
Washington
Providence
Middleton
Troy
Webster
Freedom
Milton
Liberty
Portage
Montgomery
Perry
Jackson
Henry
Bloom
Pleasant
Allen
Cass
Washington
Liberty
Eagle
Jackson
Union
Orange
Van Buren
Madison
Delaware
Washington
Liberty
Benton
Carroll
Erie
Salem
Rice
Washington
Madison
Sandusky
Riley
Townsend
Scott
Jackson
Ballville
Green
York
Pleasant
Liberty
Adams
Thompson
Loudon
Hopewell
Clinton
Sciopio
Reed
Big Spring
Seneca
Eden
Bloom
Venice
Crawford
Tymochtee
Lykins
Chatfield
Cranberry
Salem
Crane
Eden
Liberty
Washington
Mifflin
Pitt


STATE OF OHIO.
COUNTIES OF
DEFIANCE, FULTON, HENRY,
PAULDING, PUTNAM,
VAN WERT & WILLIAMS.
SCALE 1/300,000
10 miles
WILLIAMS
FULTON
DEFIANCE
HENRY
PAULDING
PUTNAM
VAN WERT
NORTHWEST
BRIDGEWATER
MADISON
MILL CREEK
GORHAM
CHESTERFIELD
ROYALTON
AMBOY
RICHFIELD
FLORENCE
JEFFERSON
SUPERIOR
FRANKLIN
DOVER
PIKE
FULTON
SPENCER
GERMAN
CLINTON
YORK
SWAN CREEK
SWANTON
WATERVILLE
ST. JOSEPH
CENTRE
PULASKI
BRYAN
SPRINGFIELD
RIDGEVILLE
FREEDOM
LIBERTY
WASHINGTON
PROVIDENCE
FARMER
MILFORD
WASHINGTON
TIFFIN
ADAMS
NAPOLEON
HARRISON
DAMASCUS
WESTON
HICKVILLE
MARK
DELAWARE
NOBLE
RICHLAND
FLATROCK
MONROE
RICHFIELD
MILTON
CARRYALL
CRANE
EMERALD
AUGLAIZE
HIGHLAND
PLEASANT
MARION
BARTLOW
JACKSON
HARRISON
PAULDING
JACKSON
BROWN
MONROE
PALMER
LIBERTY
VAN BUREN
PLEASANT
BENTON
BLUE CREEK
LATTY
WASHINGTON
PERRY
GREENSBURG
OTTAWA
BLANCHARD
UNION
HOAGLIN
JACKSON
MONTEREY
JENNINGS
SUGAR CREEK
REILLY
HARRISON
RIDGE
WILLSHIRE
LIBERTY
YORK
MARION
AMANDA

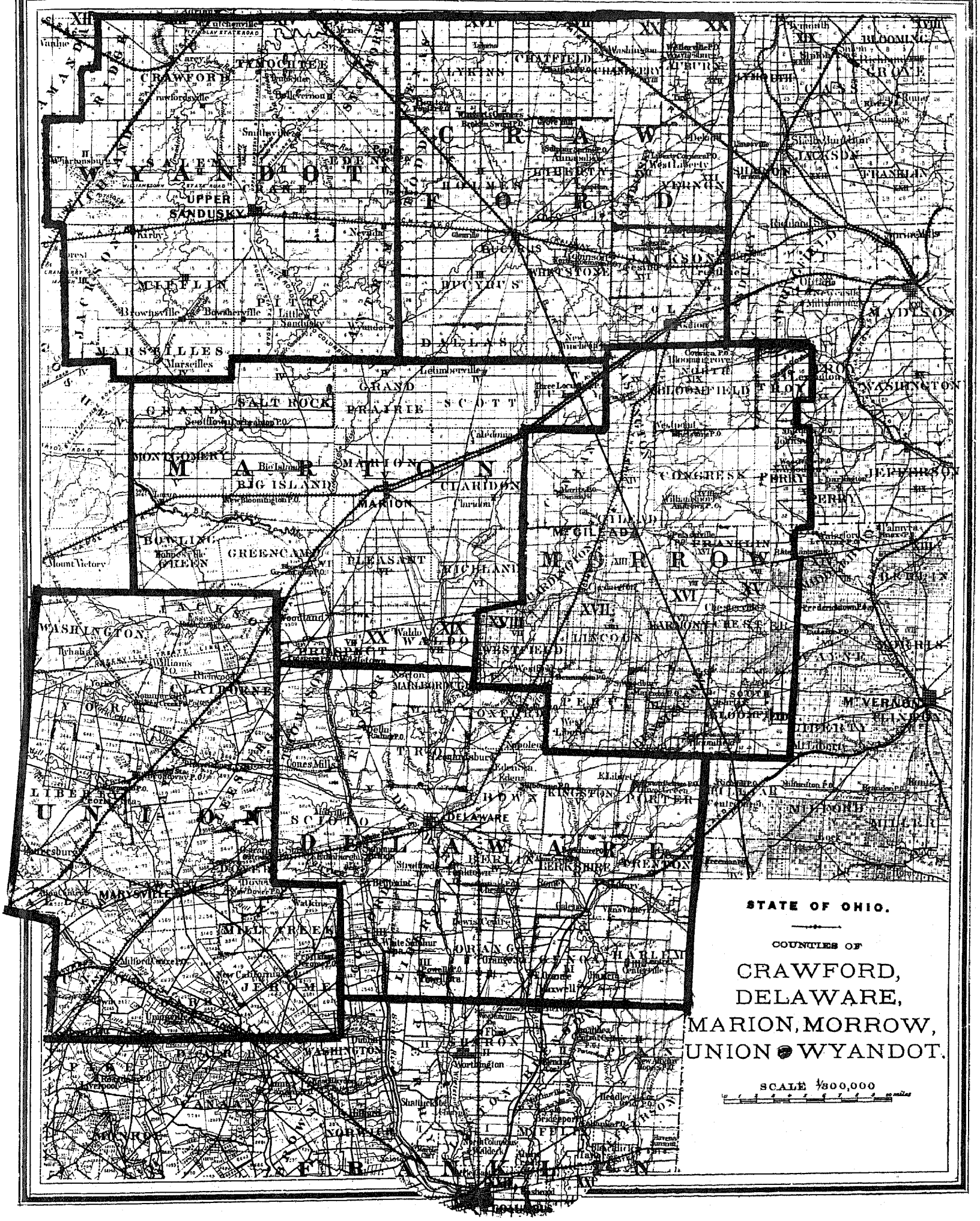
STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

ALLEN, AUGLAIZE,
HARDIN, LOGAN,
MERCER & SHELBY

SCALE 1/300,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 miles

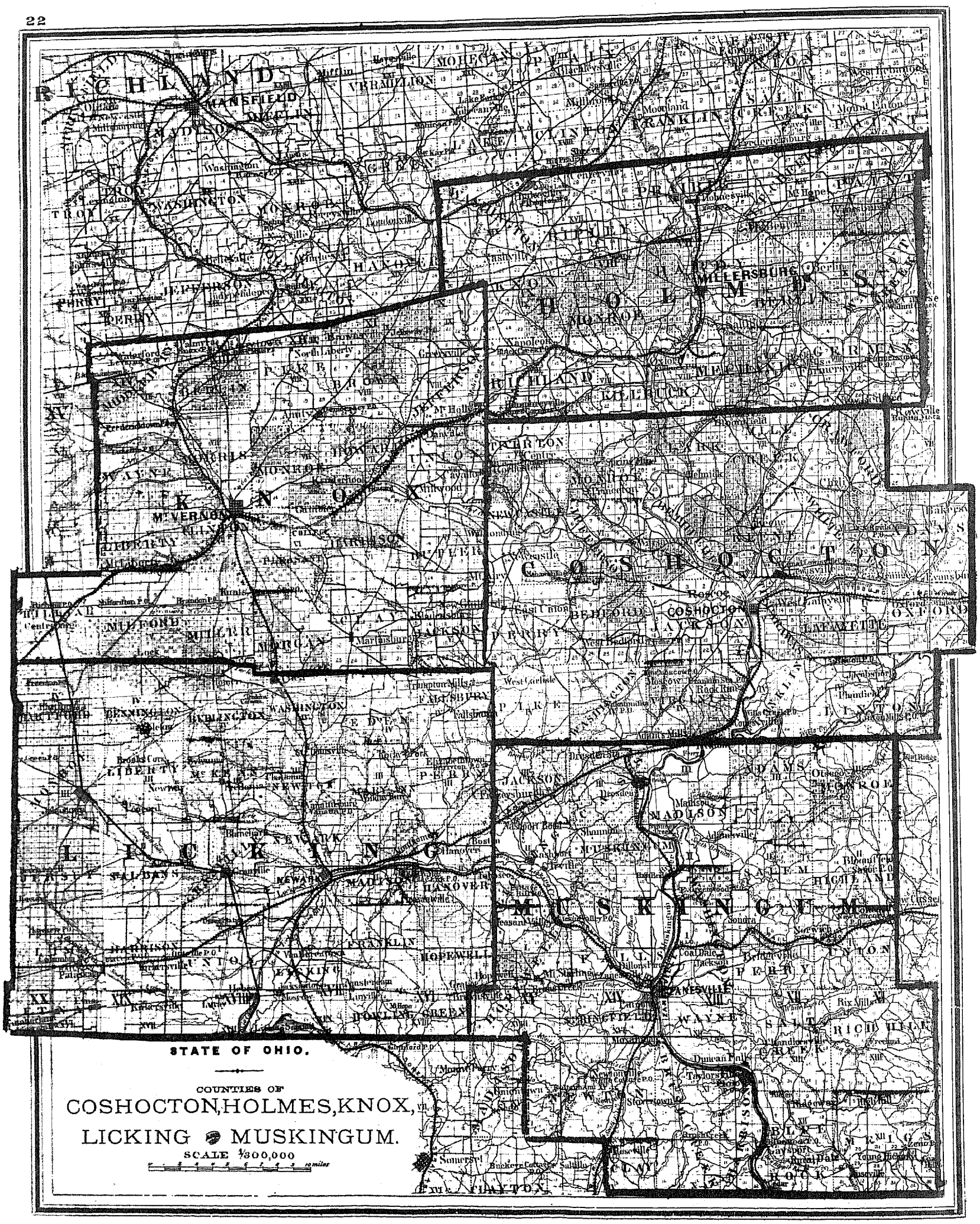


STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

CRAWFORD,
DELAWARE,
MARION, MORROW,
UNION & WYANDOT.

SCALE 1/800,000



STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

COSHOCTON, HOLMES, KNOX,

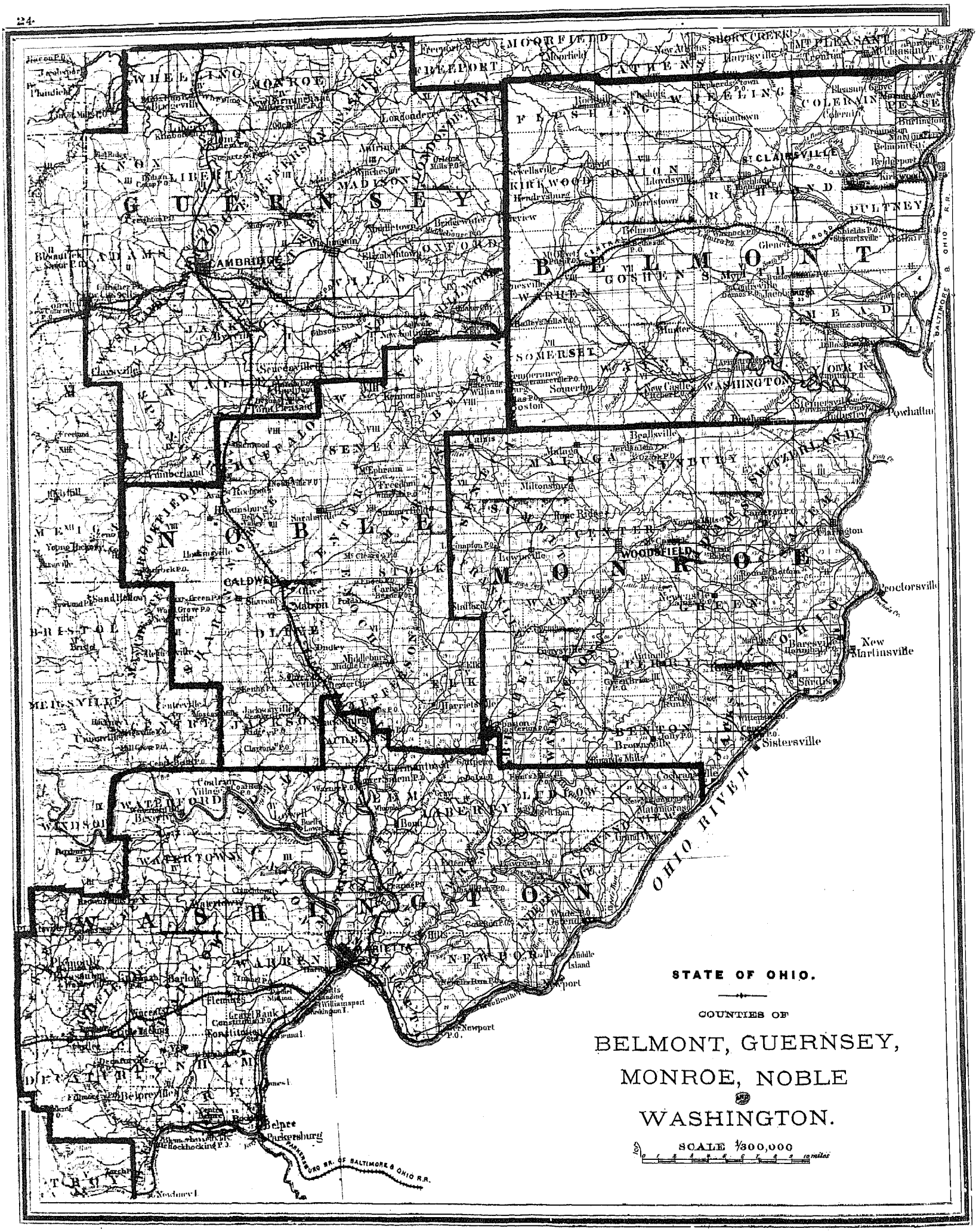
LICKING & MUSKINGUM.

SCALE 1/300,000

STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

CARROLL, COLUMBIANA, HARRISON, JEFFERSON & TUSCARAWAS.


STATE OF OHIO.
COUNTIES OF
BELMONT, GUERNSEY,
MONROE, NOBLE
AND
WASHINGTON.
SCALE 1/300,000
10 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 miles
OHIO RIVER
BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.
WHEELING
MOORFIELD
SHORT CREEK
MT PLEASANT
FREEDPORT
ATHENS
KNOX
LIBERTY
MADISON
GUERNSEY
FLUSHING
COLERAIN
PEASE
UNION
KIRKWOOD
RICHLAND
PULTNEY
ADAMS
CAMBRIDGE
OXFORD
JACKSON
WILLS
BELMONT
GOSHEN
SOMERSET
WARREN
MEAD
WASHINGTON
SENECA
BUFFALO
NOBLE
MILLWOOD
MALAGA
SALEM
SALTZBURG
SWITZERLAND
CALDWELL
OLIVE
WOODSFIELD
MONROE
WAYNE
GREEN
BROOKFIELD
BRISTOL
MEIGSVILLE
JACKSON
BENTON
LEWIS
WATERFORD
LIBERTY
WARREN
WATERTOWN
WASHINGTON
MARIETTA
NEWPORT
DECATUR
BELPRE
Barkersburg
Cambridge
Zanesville
Marietta
Belpre
Parkersburg
Woodsfield
Sistersville
New Martinsville
Proctorsville
Middle Island
Newport
Fleming
Caldwell
Olive
Malden
Millwood
Waterford
Watertown
Warren
Decatur
Salem
Liberty
Lewis
Benton
Wayne
Green
Monroe
Noble
Washington
Guernsey
Belmont

STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

ATHENS, FAIRFIELD, HOCKING,

MORGAN & PERRY.

SCALE 1/300,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 miles

STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

FAYETTE, FRANKLIN, MADISON, PICKAWAY

&

ROSS.

SCALE 1/300,000

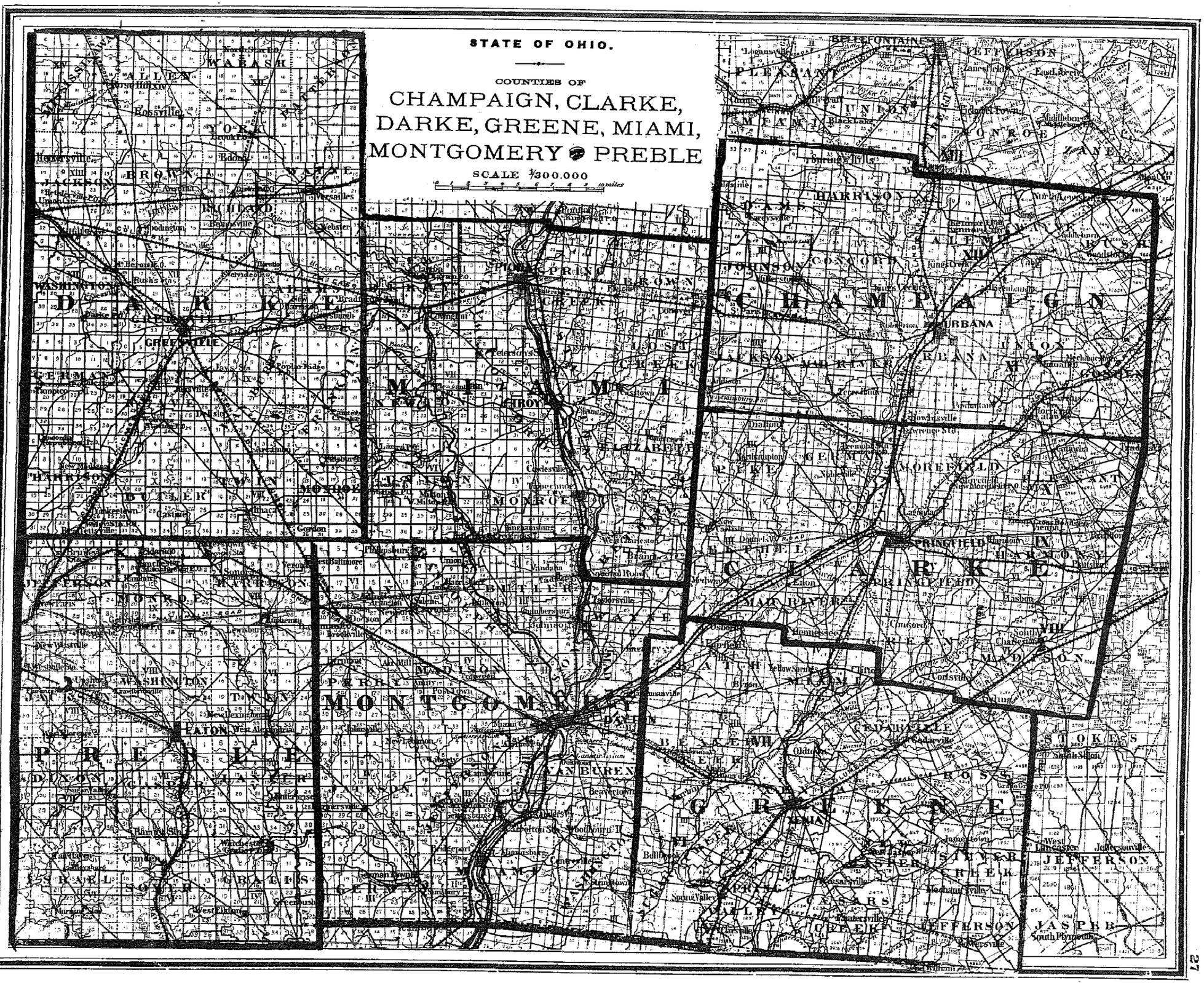


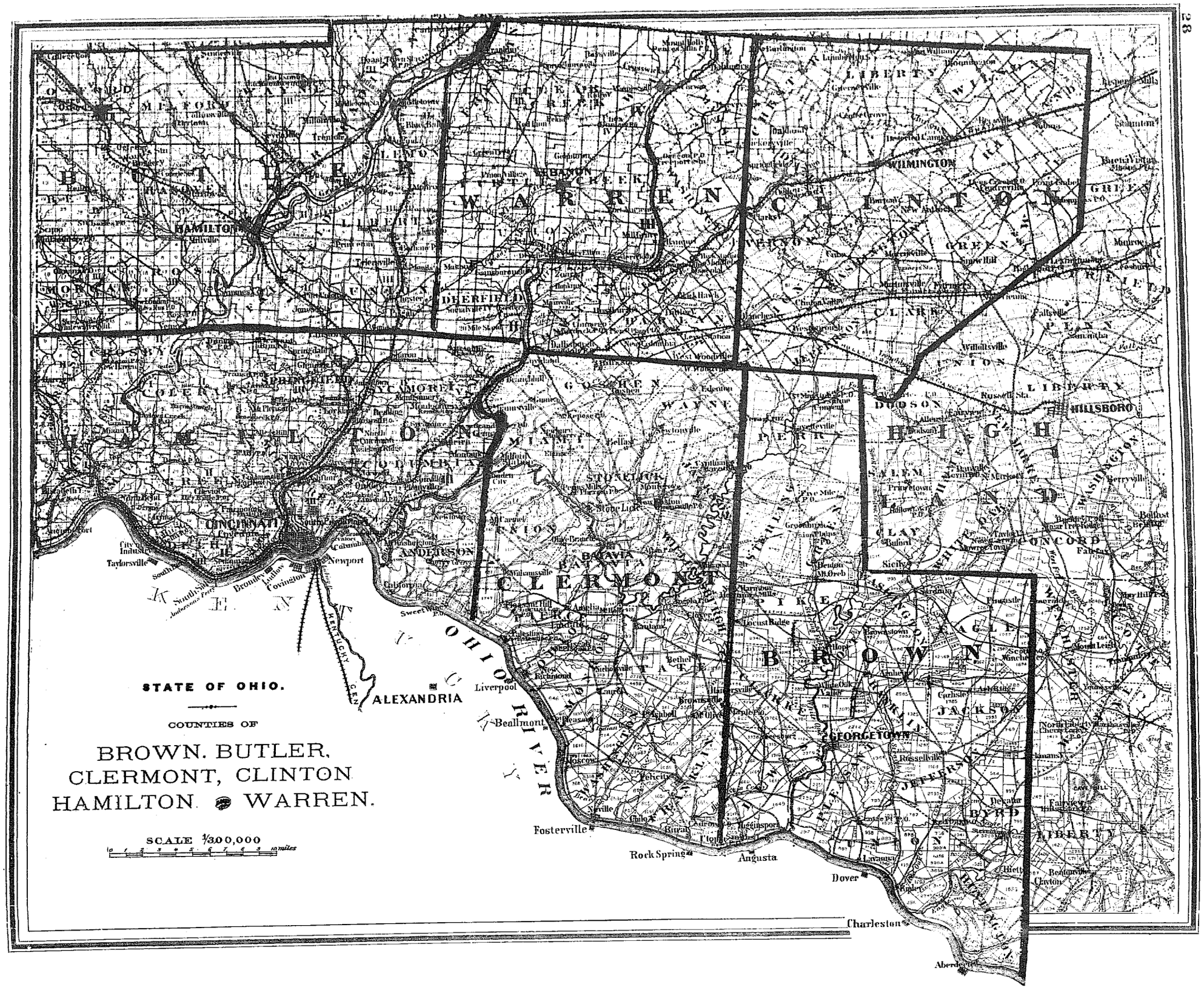
STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

CHAMPAIGN, CLARKE, DARKE, GREENE, MIAMI, MONTGOMERY & PREBLE

SCALE 1/300.000



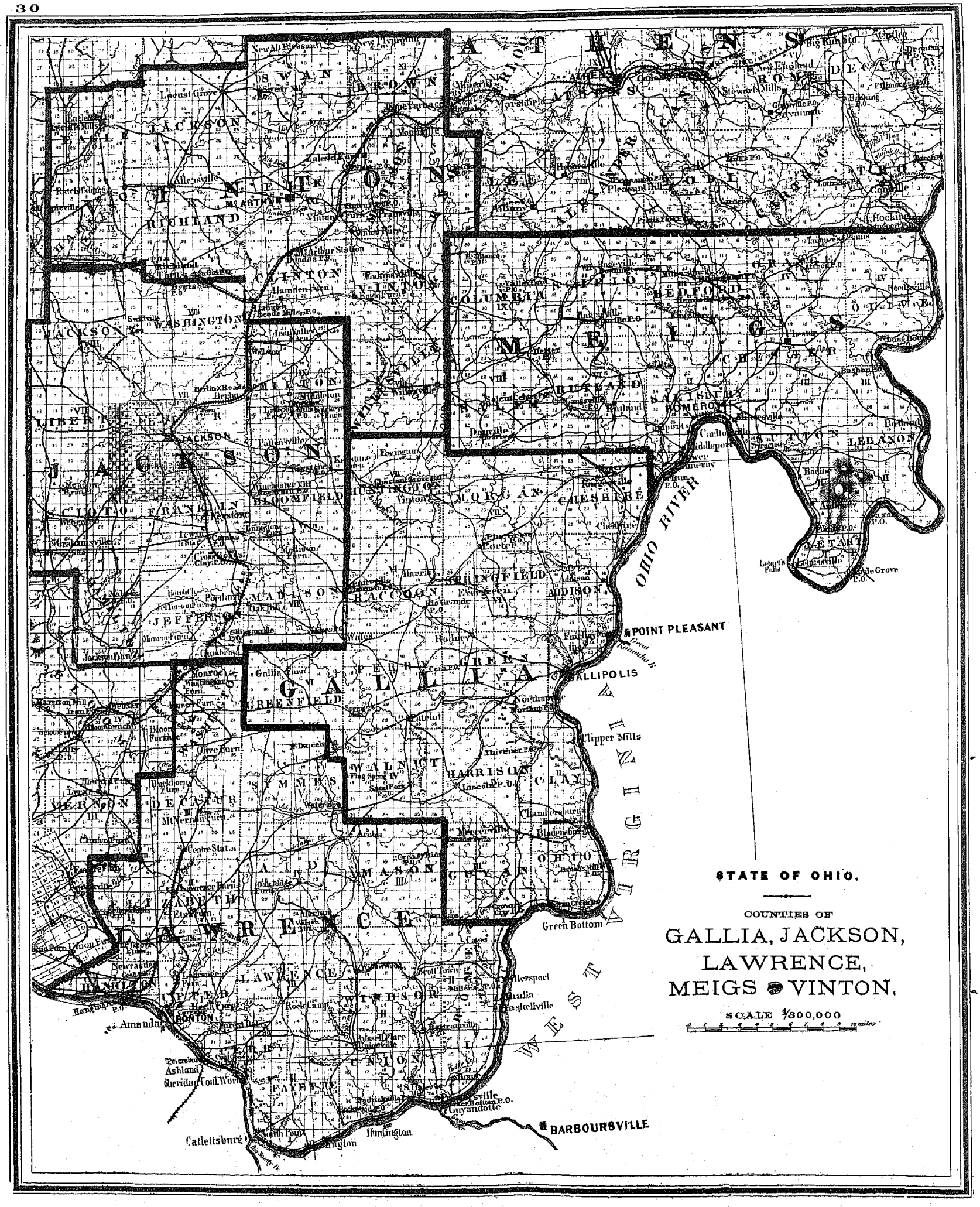

STATE OF OHIO.
COUNTIES OF
BROWN. BUTLER,
CLERMONT, CLINTON
HAMILTON. WARREN.
SCALE 1/300,000
HAMILTON
CINCINNATI
WARREN
CLINTON
CLERMONT
BROWN
BUTLER
HIGH
WILMINGTON
HILLSBORO
GEORGETOWN
BATAVIA
ALEXANDRIA
OHIO RIVER
Newport
Covington
Taylorsville
Liverpool
Beallmont
Fosterville
Rock Spring
Augusta
Dover
Charleston
Aberdeen

STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES OF

ADAMS,
HIGHLAND,
PIKE
&
SCIOTO.

SCALE 1/300,000


ROSS
PIKE
SCIOTO
JACKSON
VINTON
MEIGS
GALLIA
LAWRENCE
OHIO RIVER
WEST VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
POINT PLEASANT
GALLIPOLIS
BARBOURSVILLE
Catlettsburg
Huntington
Ashland
Sheridan Coal Works
Amanda
Green Bottom
Flipper Mills
STATE OF OHIO.
COUNTIES OF
GALLIA, JACKSON,
LAWRENCE,
MEIGS & VINTON.
SCALE 1/300,000

PART THIRD.

MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

AND

GRAND DIVISIONS.

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Official Census of the United States.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES, 1870—1860.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Autauga..	11,622	10,729
Baker....	6,194	.....
Baldwin..	6,004	7,539
Barbour..	29,300	30,812
Bibb.....	7,469	11,804
Blount...	9,945	10,865
Bullock..	24,474	.....
Butler...	14,981	18,122
Calhoun..	13,989	21,530
Chamb'rs	17,562	21,214
Cherokee	11,132	13,360
Choctaw.	12,678	13,877
Clarke...	14,663	16,049
Clay.....	9,560	.....
Cleburne.	8,017	.....
Coffee ..	6,171	9,633
Colbert ..	12,537	.....
Conecuh..	9,574	11,311
Coosa....	11,945	10,273
Covington	4,886	5,409
Crenshaw	11,156	.....
Dale.....	11,535	12,107
Dallas...	40,705	33,625
De Kalb..	7,128	10,705
Elmore...	14,477	.....
Escambia	4,041	.....
Etowah..	10,199	.....
Fayette..	7,136	12,850
Franklin.	8,666	18,027
Genova...	9,929	.....
Greene..	18,599	20,859
Hale.....	21,792	.....
Henry ...	14,101	14,918
Jackson .	19,410	18,283
Jefferson	12,345	11,740
Lauderd'a	15,091	17,420
Laurence	16,558	13,075
Lee.....	21,760	.....
Limestone	15,017	15,206
Lowndes..	22,710	27,710
Macon ...	17,727	28,502
Madison .	31,207	29,451
Marengo .	26,151	31,171
Marion ..	6,069	11,182
Marshall.	9,871	11,472
Mobile ..	40,311	41,131
Monroe ..	14,214	15,997
Montg'ry	43,704	35,994
Morgan ..	12,187	11,936
Perry	24,975	27,734
Pickens ..	17,690	22,216
Pike.....	17,423	24,455
Randolph	12,006	20,959
Russell...	21,636	26,692
Sanford..	8,858	.....
Shelby...	12,218	12,018
St. Clair..	9,309	11,013
Sumter ..	24,109	24,035
Talladega	18,064	23,293
Talla'sa.	16,963	23,827
Tusca'sa.	20,081	23,290
Walker...	6,548	7,980
Wash'gton	3,912	4,669
Wilcox...	28,377	24,618
Winston .	4,155	3,576
TOTAL.	996,992	964,201

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.	8,268	8,844
Ashley...	8,042	8,690
Benton...	13,511	9,306
Boone....	7,032	.....
Bradley..	8,648	8,888
Calhoun .	3,253	4,109
Carroll...	8,788	9,383
Chicot...	7,214	9,234
Clarke...	11,953	9,735
Columbia.	11,897	12,440
Conway..	8,119	6,697
Craighead	4,677	3,066
Crawford.	8,057	7,850
Critten'n.	3,531	4,920
Cross....	3,915	.....
Dallas...	5,707	8,265
Desha....	6,125	6,459
Drew.....	9,960	9,078
Franklin.	9,627	7,298
Fulton...	4,343	4,094
Grant....	3,943	.....
Greene...	7,573	5,543
Hempst'd	13,768	13,989
Hot Sp'gs	5,677	5,635
Indep'd'ce	14,566	14,807
Izard	6,956	7,215
Jackson..	7,268	10,493
Jefferson.	15,733	14,971
Johnson .	9,153	7,612
Lafayette	6,139	8,484
Lawrence	5,861	9,272
Lit. River	3,296	.....
Madison .	8,231	7,740
Marion...	3,979	6,192
Miss'sippi	8,653	8,895
Monroe ..	6,336	5,577
Montg'ry	2,984	3,638
Newton ..	4,374	3,203
Ouachita.	12,975	12,986
Perry	2,885	2,455
Phillips...	13,272	14,577
Pike.....	3,783	4,026
Poinsett..	1,726	3,621
Polk.....	3,576	4,262
Pope.....	8,886	7,983
Prairie...	5,604	8,854
Pulaski ..	29,026	11,699
Randolph	7,466	6,261
Saline...	8,911	6,640
Scott....	7,483	5,145
Searcy...	5,614	5,371
Sebastian	12,940	9,238
Sevier...	4,493	10,516

Sharpe...	5,400	.....
St. Fran's	6,714	8,572
Union ...	10,571	12,288
Van Bu'n	5,107	5,357
Wash'ton	17,366	14,678
White...	10,347	8,315
Woodruff	6,891	.....
Yell	8,048	6,333
TOTAL.	484,471	435,450

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda.	24,237	8,927
Alpine...	485	.....
Amador .	9,589	10,630
Butte....	11,403	12,106
Calaveras	8,895	16,309
Colusa...	3,150	2,274
Co'a Co'ta	8,461	5,328
Del Norte	2,022	1,993
El Dorado	10,309	20,562
Fresno...	6,336	4,005
Humb'dt	6,140	2,691
Inyo.....	1,950	.....
Kern	2,925	.....
Klamath.	1,616	1,503
Lake.....	2,969	.....
Lassen...	1,327	.....
Los An'les	15,309	11,333
Marin....	6,903	3,994
Mariposa.	4,572	6,242
Mendo'no	7,745	3,907
Merced ..	2,807	1,141
Mono	430	.....
Monterey	9,576	4,739
Napa	7,193	5,221
Nevada..	19,124	16,446
Placer...	11,357	12,270
Pluma...	4,459	4,363
Sacramento	26,930	24,142
S. Berna'd'o	3,988	6,351
San Diego	4,951	4,324
S. Fran'co.	149,473	56,802
San Joaq'n	21,050	9,435
S. L. Obispo	4,722	1,782
San Mateo	6,635	3,214
S. Barbara	7,764	3,543
Santa Clara	26,246	11,912
Santa Cruz	8,743	4,944
Shasta...	4,172	4,800
Sierra ...	5,010	11,337
Siskiyou.	6,843	7,629
Solano...	16,871	7,169
Sonoma..	19,819	11,807
Stanislaus	6,489	2,945
Sutter. ..	5,939	3,290
Tehama..	8,587	4,044
Trinity ..	3,213	5,125
Tulare...	4,523	4,638
Tuolumne	8,150	16,220
Yolo.....	9,899	.....
Yuba	10,551	18,608
TOTAL.	560,247	379,994

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield..	95,276	77,479
Hartford..	109,007	99,962
Litchfield	48,727	47,318
Middlesex	28,099	30,868
New Hav'n	121,357	97,345
N. Lond'n	66,570	61,731
Tolland ..	22,000	21,177
Windham	38,018	34,229
TOTAL.	537,454	460,147

DELAWARE.

Kent....	29,804	27,804
New Castle	63,515	54,797
Sussex...	31,696	29,615
TOTAL.	125,015	112,216

FLORIDA.

Alachua..	17,526	8,832
Baker....	1,325	.....
Bradford.	3,671	.....
Brevard .	1,216	246
Calhoun .	998	1,446
Clay.....	2,098	1,914
Columbia	7,336	4,646
Dade.....	55	85
Duval ...	11,921	5,074
Escambia	7,517	5,768
Franklin.	1,256	1,904
Gadsden.	9,502	9,996
Hamilton	3,749	4,154
Hernando	2,938	1,900
Hillsboro.	3,216	2,961
Holmes..	1,572	1,886
Jackson..	9,528	10,209
Jefferson.	13,698	9,978
La Fayette	1,733	2,069
Leon	15,236	12,343
Levy	2,018	1,781
Liberty..	1,050	1,487
Madison .	11,121	7,779
Manatee..	1,981	864
Marion ..	10,604	8,609
Monroe...	5,657	2,915
Nassau ..	4,947	3,644

Counties.	1870.	1860.
New River	.....	3,820
Orange ..	2,195	937
Polk	3,189	.....
Putnam..	3,821	2,712
Santa Rosa	3,812	5,490
St. John's	2,618	3,033
Sumter..	2,952	1,549
Suwannee	3,556	2,303
Taylor...	1,453	1,384
Volusia..	1,723	1,158
Wakulla.	2,506	2,830
Walton ..	3,041	5,037
Washington	2,302	2,154
TOTAL.	187,748	140,424

GEORGIA.

Appling..	5,086	4,190
Baker ...	3,843	4,983
Baldwin.	10,018	9,078
Banks ...	4,073	4,707
Bartow ..	10,566	.....
Berrien..	4,518	3,476
Bibb.....	21,255	10,291
Brooks...	8,349	6,256
Bryan ...	5,252	4,015
Bulloch..	5,616	5,068
Burke ...	17,079	17,165
Butts....	6,941	6,455
Calhoun .	6,663	4,913
Camden..	4,015	5,420
Campbell	9,176	8,601
Carroll ..	11,782	11,901
Cass.....	.....	15,721
Catoosa..	4,499	5,088
Charlton .	1,897	1,780
Chatham.	41,279	31,943
Chattah'che	6,969	5,797
Chattooga	6,902	7,106
Cherokee.	10,589	11,291
Clarke...	12,941	11,318
Clay.....	5,493	4,683
Clayton..	5,477	4,466
Clinch...	3,945	3,068
Cobb	13,814	14,242
Coffee...	3,102	2,870
Colquitt..	1,054	1,316
Columbia	13,529	11,869
Coweta..	15,975	14,703
Crawford	7,567	7,093
Dade	3,033	3,090
Dawson..	4,389	3,556
Decatur..	15,183	11,022
De Kalb .	10,014	7,909
Dooly...	9,706	8,917
Dougherty	11,517	8,299
Early....	6,908	6,140
Echols...	1,978	1,401
Effingham	4,214	4,755
Elbert ..	9,249	10,453
Emanuel.	6,194	5,061
Fannin ..	5,429	5,189
Fayette..	8,221	7,047
Floyd....	17,230	15,196
Forsyth..	7,983	7,749
Franklin.	7,693	7,893
Fulton...	34,446	14,427
Gilmer..	6,644	6,724
Glascock.	2,736	2,437
Glynn ...	5,878	3,889
Gordon ..	9,268	10,148
Greene...	12,454	12,952
Gwinnett	12,431	12,940
Habersham	6,322	5,966
Hall.....	9,907	9,286
Hancock.	11,317	12,044
Haralson.	4,094	3,699
Harris...	13,234	12,736
Hart....	6,783	6,137
Heard ...	7,856	7,606
Henry ...	10,103	10,702
Houston .	20,406	15,611
Irwin....	1,337	1,099
Jackson ..	11,181	10,005
Jasper...	10,489	10,743
Jefferson.	12,190	10,319
Johnson	2,964	2,919
Jones....	9,496	9,107
Laurens..	7,834	6,998
Lee.....	9,567	7,196
Liberty..	7,688	8,867
Lincoln..	5,418	5,456
Lowndes..	8,291	5,249
Lumpkin.	5,161	4,826
Macon...	11,458	8,449
Madison .	5,227	5,033
Marion ..	3,000	7,890
Marshall.	4,491	5,540
Meriwether	13,756	15,330
Miller...	3,091	1,791
Milton...	4,284	4,005
Mitchell .	8,938	4,988
Monroe ..	17,213	15,958
Montgomery	3,586	2,997
Morgan..	10,696	9,997
Murray..	6,509	7,069
Muscogee	10,683	10,884
Newton..	14,616	14,230
Oglethorpe	11,782	11,549
Paulding.	7,699	7,068
Pickens..	5,317	4,961
Pierce ...	2,778	1,973
Pike.....	10,905	10,978
Polk.....	7,292	6,295
Pulaski ..	11,940	8,744
Putnam ..	10,461	10,126
Quitman.	4,160	3,499
Rabun...	3,395	3,271
Randolph	10,561	9,571
Richmond	25,734	21,284
Schley...	6,129	4,683
Scriven..	9,175	8,274
Spalding.	10,905	8,999

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Stewart..	14,204	13,422
Sumter ..	16,589	9,428
Talbot ..	11,913	13,016
Taliaferro	4,796	4,583
Tattnall ..	4,860	4,252
Taylor...	7,143	5,993
Telfair ..	5,245	2,713
Terrell ..	9,063	6,232
Thomas..	14,523	10,766
Towns...	2,780	2,459
Troup ...	17,683	16,958
Twiggs...	8,545	8,320
Union ...	5,967	4,413
Upson ...	9,436	9,910
Walker ..	9,026	10,082
Walton ..	11,038	11,074
Ware	2,958	2,200
Warren ..	10,645	9,820
Wash'gton	15,842	12,698
Wayne...	2,177	2,268
Webster..	4,677	5,038
White....	4,909	3,318
Whitfield	10,117	10,047
Wilcox...	2,439	2,110
Wilkes ..	11,795	11,429
Wilkinson	9,589	9,376
Worth ...	3,778	2,763
TOTAL.	1,184,109	1,057,286

ILLINOIS.

Adams...	58,362	41,838
Alexander	10,584	4,707
Bond	13,159	9,816
Boone ...	12,142	11,678
Brown...	12,205	9,938
Bureau ..	32,415	26,426
Calhoun .	6,662	5,144
Carroll...	10,705	11,738
Cass....	11,850	11,325
Champaign	32,737	14,624
Christian	20,803	10,419
Clark....	18,719	14,982
Clay.....	15,575	9,389
Clinton ..	19,355	10,941
Coles	25,225	14,203
Cook	349,966	144,954
Crawford	13,889	11,551
Cumberl'nd	13,223	8,311
De Kalb ..	23,265	19,084
De Witt..	14,763	10,824
Douglas..	13,484	7,140
Du Page..	16,665	14,701
Edgar ...	21,450	16,695
Edwards..	7,665	5,454
Effingham	15,653	7,816
Fayette ..	19,038	11,169
Ford.....	9,103	1,920
Franklin.	13,082	9,736
Fulton ..	38,291	33,338
Gallatin..	11,134	8,055
Greene...	20,277	16,093
Grundy..	14,093	10,879
Hamilton	15,014	9,915
Hancock.	35,035	29,001
Hardin ..	5,113	3,750
Henderson	12,638	9,501
Henry....	35,506	20,660
Iroquois .	29,782	21,605
Jackson..	19,634	8,364
Jasper...	11,324	12,965
Jefferson	17,864	12,051
Jersey....	16,054	12,051
Jo Daviess	27,839	27,825
Johnson .	11,948	9,942
Kane	39,091	30,062
Kankakee	24,852	15,412
Kendall..	12,990	13,074
Knox	30,622	28,066
Lake	21,014	15,257
La Salle ..	32,702	43,838
Lawrence	12,533	9,214
Lee.....	27,171	17,051
Livingston	31,471	11,691
Logan....	23,053	14,273
Macon....	26,481	18,738
Macoupin	32,726	24,609
Madison	41,131	31,251
Marion ..	20,022	12,739
Marshall.	16,958	13,427
Mason ...	10,184	10,931
Massac..	9,681	6,213
McDonough	23,509	20,061
McHenry	22,702	22,089
McLean..	53,068	28,772
Menard ..	11,725	9,554
Mercer...	18,763	15,042
Monroe...	12,993	12,832
Montg'm'ry	25,514	13,979
Morgan..	28,403	22,119
Moultrie .	10,335	6,365
Ogle.....	27,492	22,883
Peoria ...	47,540	30,001
Perry....	13,723	9,532
Piatt	10,963	6,197
Pike.....	30,793	27,349
Pope.....	11,437	6,742
Pulaski..	8,762	3,943
Putnam..	6,260	5,537
Randolph	29,589	17,505
Richland.	13,993	9,711
Rock Is'nd	29,788	21,605
Saline ...	12,714	9,831
Sangamon	48,352	32,274
Schuyler.	17,419	14,634
Scott....	10,830	9,060
Shelby...	25,476	14,618
St. Clair.	51,063	37,694
Stephenson	30,608	26,113
Tazewell.	27,902	21,470
Union ...	16,518	11,161
Vermilion	30,388	19,800

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Wabash..	6,841	7,313
Warren ..	23,174	18,335
Washington	17,609	13,731
Wayne...	19,758	12,223
White ...	16,849	12,409
Whiteside	27,603	18,757
Will....	43,013	29,321
Williamson	17,229	12,205
Winnebago	29,301	24,491
Woodford	18,950	13,982
TOTAL.	2,539,891	1,711,951

INDIANA.

Adams...	31,482	9,252
Allen	53,494	29,328
Barth'l'm'w	21,183	17,805
Benton ..	5,815	2,609
Blackford	6,272	4,123
Boone ...	22,539	16,753
Brown ...	8,681	6,607
Carroll..	16,152	13,489
Cass.....	24,193	16,843
Clarke...	24,770	20,602
Clay.....	19,334	12,161
Clinton ..	17,230	14,505
Crawford	9,851	8,220
Daviess..	16,747	13,322
Dearborn	24,116	24,400
Decatur..	19,053	17,294
De Kalb ..	17,167	13,589
Delaware	19,020	15,754
Dubois...	13,597	10,394
Elkhart..	26,026	20,986
Fayette..	19,479	10,226
Floyd....	23,200	20,183
Fountain	16,389	15,566
Franklin.	20,223	19,649
Fulton...	12,798	9,424
Gibson...	17,871	14,525
Grant....	19,457	15,797
Greene...	19,514	16,041
Hamilton	20,882	17,319
Hancock.	15,123	12,808
Harrison.	19,018	18,601
Hendricks	20,277	16,053
Henry...	22,956	20,110
Howard..	15,547	12,624
Huntington	19,035	14,877
Jackson..	18,574	16,226
Jasper...	6,954	4,291
Jay.....	15,900	11,399
Jefferson	20,741	25,936
Jennings.	19,218	14,749
Johnson..	19,365	14,564
Knox....	21,562	19,058
Kosciusko	23,531	17,418
La Grange	14,148	11,366
Lake	12,339	9,145
La Porte.	27,023	22,019
Lawrence	14,628	13,692
Madison..	22,770	16,618
Marion ..	71,929	39,353
Marshall.	20,211	12,722
Martin....	11,163	8,076
Miami	21,052	16,651
Monroe ..	14,168	12,847
Montg'm'ry	23,765	20,838
Morgan..	17,538	16,110
Newton..	6,829	2,960
Noble....	20,230	14,915
Ohio.....	5,837	5,402
Orange...	13,497	12,078
Owen....	10,137	14,376
Parke....	18,166	15,838
Perry....	14,801	11,817
Pike.....	11,779	10,079
Porter...	19,942	10,313
Posey....	19,155	16,167
Pulaski..	7,801	5,711
Putnam..	21,514	20,981
Randolph	23,562	18,997
Ripley...	20,977	19,054
Rush....	17,626	16,190
Scott....	7,573	7,393
Shelby..	21,592	20,559
Spencer..	17,993	14,656
Starke...	3,888	2,196
Steuben..	12,854	10,374
St. Joseph	25,322	18,455
Sullivan	18,453	15,604
Switzerland	12,134	13,498
Tippecanoe	33,515	25,726
Tipton...	11,963	4,179
Union...	6,341	7,103
Vanderb'g	23,145	20,652
Vermillion	10,940	9,493
Vigo.....	33,649	22,617
Wabash..	21,805	17,547
Warren ..	10,204	10,067
Warrick..	17,693	12,591
Washingt'n	18,495	17,966
Wayne...	34,049	29,558
Wells....	13,685	10,844
White....	10,554	8,258
Whitley..	14,890	10,790
TOTAL.	1,680,637	1,350,428

IOWA.

Adair....	8,092	93
Adams...	4,014	1,538
Allamakee	17,666	12,237
Appanoose	16,450	11,031
Audubon.	1,212	454
Benton ..	22,454	8,496
Black Hawk	21,706	8,244
Boone	14,584	4,229
Bremer ..	12,628	4,915
Buchanan	17,034	7,906

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Buena Vista	1,585	57
Butler ...	9,951	3,724
Calhoun .	1,603	147
Carroll...	2,461	221
Cass.....	5,464	1,612
Cedar....	19,781	12,949
Cerro Gordo	4,722	940
Cherokee.	1,967	68
Chickasaw	10,780	4,326
Clarke...	8,725	5,422
Clay.....	1,523	52
Clayton..	27,771	20,728
Clinton ..	35,857	18,933
Crawford.	2,530	363
Dallas ..	12,010	5,244
Davis ...	15,565	13,794
Decatur..	12,018	8,677
Delaware	17,492	11,024
Des Moines	27,256	19,611
Dickinson	1,880	180
Dubuque.	38,909	31,184
Emmett..	1,392	105
Fayette..	16,973	12,673
Floyd....	10,768	8,744
Franklin .	4,788	1,809
Fremont.	11,174	5,074
Greene...	4,627	1,874
Grundy..	4,599	793
Guthrie..	7,051	156
Hamilton	9,055	1,699
Hancock.	999	170
Hardin ..	13,684	5,440
Harrison.	8,031	3,621
Henry....	21,493	18,701
Howard..	6,982	3,166
Humboldt	2,596	332
Ida.....	220	43
Iowa.....	16,644	8,095
Jackson..	22,619	18,493
Jasper...	22,116	9,853
Jefferson.	17,559	15,035
Johnson .	24,698	17,573
Jones....	19,781	13,896
Keokuk..	18,434	13,271
Kossuth..	3,351	416
Lee.....	37,210	29,232
Linn.....	28,852	18,647
Louisa ..	12,677	10,570
Lucas....	10,988	5,709
Lyon	221	.....
Madison .	13,884	7,959
Mahaska.	22,508	14,818
Marion ..	24,436	16,813
Marshall.	17,576	6,015
Mills....	8,718	4,481
Mitchell .	9,552	3,400
Monona..	3,654	832
Monroe ..	12,734	8,512
Montgomery	5,934	1,256
Muscatine	21,683	16,444
O'Brien ..	715	8
Page.....	9,975	4,419
Palo Alto	1,836	183
Plymouth	2,199	149
Pocahontas	1,446	103
Polk.....	27,857	11,025
Potta'amie	16,893	4,998
Poweshiek	16,581	5,698
Ringgold.	6,091	2,923
Sac.....	1,471	246
Scott....	38,509	25,959
Shelby...	2,540	816
Sioux....	570	10
Story....	11,051	4,051
Tama....	18,191	5,850
Taylor...	9,980	3,690
Union	7,090	2,012
Van Buren	17,672	17,051
Wapello..	22,346	14,018
Warren...	17,980	10,231
Washington	18,652	14,335
Wayne...	11,287	6,409
Webster..	10,484	2,504
Winnebago	1,865	128
Winneshiek	23,570	13,942
Woolbury	6,172	1,119
Worth ...	2,892	750
Wright ..	2,892	653
TOTAL.	1,191,792	674,018

KANSAS.

Allen	7,022	3,082
Anderson .	5,220	2,400
Atchison.	15,597	7,729
Barton...	2	.....
Bourbon .	15,077	6,101
Brack'rge	.....	2,197
Brown ...	5,833	2,927
Butler ...	3,035	437
Chase....	1,978	808
Cherokee.	11,033	.....
Clay.....	2,043	168
Cloud....	2,823	.....
Coffey...	6,201	2,842
Cowley...	1,175	.....
Crawford.	8,160	.....
Davis....	5,023	1,168
Dickinson	3,048	378
Doniphan	13,949	8,083
Dorn....	.....	88
Douglass.	20,582	8,637
Ellis....	1,398	.....
Ellsworth	1,186	.....
Ford.....	427	.....
Franklin.	10,385	3,030
Godfrey ..	.....	.....
Greenwood	3,484	780
Howard...	1,794	.....
Hunter....	.....	158
Jackson..	6,053	1,936
Jefferson.	12,624	4,425
Jewell...	927	.....

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Johnson..	13,684	4,364
Labettee..	9,973	.....
Leavenworth	33,444	12,656
Lincoln...	616	.....
Linn.....	12,174	6,326
Lykins....	.....	4,980
Lyons....	8,014	.....
Madison..	.....	636
Marion	768	74
Marshall..	6,901	2,260
McGhee....	.....	1,501
Mc'Pherson	738	.....
Miami....	11,726	.....
Mitchell..	486	.....
Montgomery	7,564	.....
Morris....	2,226	770
Nemaha..	7,230	2,436
Neosho...	10,206	.....
Ness....	2	.....
Osage....	7,048	1,113
Osborne..	83	.....
Otoe	.....	936
Ottawa...	2,127	.....
Pawnee...	170	.....
Pottaw'amie	7,848	1,629
Republic.	1,281	.....
Rice.....	5	.....
Riley	5,705	1,224
Russell...	156	.....
Saline....	4,246	.....
Smith....	66	.....
Sumner...	22	.....
Trego....	150	.....
Wabaunsee	2,292	1,028
Wallace..	558	.....
Washington	4,951	883
Wilson...	6,694	27
Woodson.	3,827	1,458
Wyandotte	10,015	2,905
TOTAL.	364,399	107,206

KENTUCKY.

Adair....	11,065	9,509
Allen....	10,290	9,187
Anderson	6,449	7,404
Ballard...	6,016	8,092
Barren...	17,780	16,065
Bath.....	10,146	12,113
Boone....	10,696	11,196
Bourbon..	14,593	14,899
Boyd	9,515	9,804
Boyle....	9,515	11,021
Bracken .	11,409	11,961
Breathitt	5,672	4,958
Breckridge	13,440	12,296
Bullitt...	7,781	7,289
Butler ...	9,404	9,918
Caldwell .	10,826	9,916
Callaway.	9,410	9,916
Campbell	27,490	20,900
Carlisle..	6,189	6,678
Carroll...	7,509	8,516
Carter...	7,614	6,400
Casey....	8,684	8,646
Christian	23,227	21,027
Clark....	10,668	11,454
Clay.....	8,267	6,663
Clinton ..	6,497	5,781
Crittenden	9,581	8,795
Cumberland	7,090	7,340
Daviess..	20,714	16,649
Edmondson	4,469	4,615
Elliott....	4,493	.....
Estill....	9,198	8,888
Fayette ..	20,456	22,599
Fleming..	13,898	12,498
Floyd....	7,877	6,888
Franklin.	12,634	12,981
Gallatin..	6,161	5,317
Garrard..	10,376	10,631
Grant....	9,528	8,259
Graves...	19,398	16,293
Grayson..	11,580	7,982
Green....	9,879	8,806
Greenup..	11,493	8,760
Hancock.	5,691	6,913
Hardin...	15,705	15,168
Harlan...	4,415

MARYLAND.

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Allegany..	28,536	28,845
A. Arundel	24,457	22,000
Baltimore	330,741	206,555
Calvert..	9,895	10,447
Caroline..	12,101	11,129
Carroll..	28,619	24,553
Cecil....	25,874	22,962
Charles ..	15,738	16,517
Dorchester	19,453	20,461
Frederick	47,673	46,591
Harford..	22,605	23,415
Howard..	14,150	12,338
Kent.....	17,103	13,287
Montgom'ry	26,563	18,220
P. George's	21,133	23,227
Queen Anne	16,171	15,961
St. Mary's	14,944	15,218
Somerset.	18,190	24,922
Talbot..	16,187	14,726
Washington	34,712	31,417
Wicomico	15,802	.....
Worcester	16,419	20,661
TOTAL.	780,894	687,049

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable	33,774	35,990
Berkshire	61,827	65,129
Bristol..	102,836	93,794
Dukes....	3,787	4,020
Essex	200,843	165,511
Franklin..	32,655	31,434
Hampden	78,466	67,326
Hampshire	44,958	37,932
Middlesex	274,963	210,554
Nantucket	4,123	6,094
Norfolk..	89,443	109,950
Plymouth	66,265	64,708
Suffolk..	270,809	192,700
Worcester	192,710	169,055
TOTAL.	1,457,351	1,231,066

MICHIGAN.

Alcona...	696	188
Allegan...	32,105	16,087
Alpena...	2,756	290
Antrim...	1,885	179
Barry....	22,199	13,858
Bay.....	15,000	3,164
Benzie ..	2,184	.....
Berrien ..	35,104	22,578
Branch...	30,226	20,981
Calhoun..	38,589	29,564
Cass	21,094	17,721
Charlevoix	1,724	.....
Cheboygan	2,196	517
Chippewa	1,089	1,603
Clare	996	.....
Clinton ..	22,545	13,916
Delta	2,542	1,172
Eaton....	25,171	16,476
Emmet..	1,811	1,149
Genesee ..	33,960	22,498
Gladwin..	.....	14
G. Traverse	4,443	1,286
Gratiot...	11,810	4,042
Hillsdale..	31,084	25,076
Houghton	12,579	9,251
Huron ..	9,049	3,105
Ingham..	25,268	17,485
Ionia	27,681	16,689
Iosco.....	3,163	178
Isabella ..	4,113	1,443
Jackson..	36,047	26,071
Kalamazoo	32,054	24,846
Kalkaska.	424	.....
Kent.....	50,403	30,710
Keweenaw	4,206	.....
Lake.....	848	.....
Lapeer...	21,945	14,754
Leelanaw	4,576	2,158
Lenawee.	45,593	33,112
Livingston	19,336	16,851
Mackinac	1,716	.....
Macomb ..	27,016	22,843
Manistee.	6,074	975
Manitou..	891	1,042
Marquette	15,033	2,831
Mason ...	8,262	821
Mecosta..	5,643	970
Menominee	1,761	.....
Michilima's	.....	1,958
Midland..	3,295	787
Missaukee	130	.....
Monroe ..	27,482	21,693
Montcalm	13,629	3,968
Muskegon	14,894	3,947
Newaygo.	7,294	2,760
Oakland..	40,867	32,201
Oceana...	7,222	1,616
Ogemaw ..	12	.....
Ontonagon	2,845	4,568
Osceola ..	2,093	27
Oscoda...	70	.....
Ottawa ..	26,651	13,275
Presque Isle	855	26
Saginaw	39,097	12,893
Sanilac ..	14,582	7,590
Schoolcraft.	.....	78
Shiawassee	20,668	12,849
St. Clair..	33,661	26,604
St. Joseph	28,275	21,268
Tuscola..	19,714	4,886
Van Buren	28,229	18,224
Washtenaw	41,454	35,686
Wayne....	119,038	75,547
Wexford .	650	.....
TOTAL.	1,184,060	749,113

MINNESOTA.

Aitkin ...	173	2
Anoka ...	3,940	2,106
Becker...	308	386
Beltrami..	80	.....
Benton...	1,558	637
Big Stone	24	.....
Blue Earth	17,302	4,803
Brock'ridge	.....	79
Brown....	6,396	2,339
Buchanan	.....	26
Carlton ..	256	51
Carver...	11,886	5,106
Cass	280	150
Chippewa	1,467	.....
Chisago..	4,359	1,743
Clay	99	.....
Cottonwood	534	19
Crow Wing	200	200
Dakota...	16,212	9,093
Dodge ...	8,593	3,797
Douglas..	4,229	196
Faribault.	9,940	1,336
Fillmore .	24,887	13,542
Freeborn.	10,678	3,367
Goodhue.	22,618	8,977
Grant....	340	.....
Hennepin	31,566	12,549
Houston .	14,636	6,045
Isanti....	2,035	284
Itasca....	96	51
Jackson..	1,835	181
Kanabec ..	93	36
Kandiyohi	1,700	70
Lac qui P'le	145	.....
Lake.....	135	248
Le Sueur..	11,677	5,318
Manomin..	.....	136
Martin...	3,567	151
McLeod .	5,643	1,260
Meeker...	6,060	928
Mills Lac	1,109	73
Monongalia	3,161	350
Morrison.	1,681	618
Mower...	10,447	3,217
Murray ..	900	29
Nicollet..	3,362	3,772
Nobles....	117	35
Olmsted..	19,793	9,521
Otter Tail	1,068	240
Pembina..	64	1,612
Pierce....	11	.....
Pine.....	648	92
Pipestone	.....	23
Polk	.....	240
Pope.....	2,091	.....
Ramsey...	22,085	12,150
Redwood..	1,829	.....
Renville..	3,210	245
Rice.....	16,083	7,543
Rock.....	139	.....
Scott....	11,042	4,695
Sherburne	2,050	723
Sibley....	6,725	3,609
Stearns ..	14,206	4,505
Steele....	8,271	2,864
Stevens ..	174	.....
St. Louis.	4,561	400
Todd	2,036	490
Traverse..	13	.....
Wabashaw	15,869	7,228
Wadena..	.....	6
Wasoca ..	7,854	2,601
Washington	11,809	6,123
Watonwan	2,498	.....
Wilkin....	295	46
Winona...	22,310	9,926
Wright..	9,457	3,729
TOTAL.	439,706	172,023

MISSISSIPPI.

Adams....	19,084	20,105
Alcorn...	10,481	.....
Amite....	10,973	12,796
Attala ...	14,776	14,169
Bolivar...	9,782	10,471
Calhoun..	10,561	9,518
Carroll...	21,047	22,035
Chickasaw	10,529	10,420
Choctaw ..	10,988	15,729
Claiborne	13,396	16,079
Clark	7,505	10,771
Coahoma.	7,144	6,666
Copiah...	20,698	15,393
Covington	4,753	4,469
De Soto..	32,031	23,376
Franklin .	7,493	8,265
Greene...	2,058	2,233
Grenada..	10,571	.....
Hancock .	4,239	3,187
Harrison.	5,795	4,819
Hinds....	30,488	31,339
Holmes ..	19,870	17,791
Issaquena	6,857	7,631
Itawamba	7,512	17,697
Jackson..	4,362	4,122
Jasper....	10,884	11,097
Jefferson.	12,848	15,740
Jones....	3,813	3,323
Kemper..	12,920	11,682
Lafayette	18,802	16,125
Lauderdale	18,462	13,318
Lawrence	6,720	9,218
Leake....	8,436	9,334
Lee.....	15,055	.....
Lincoln ..	10,184	.....
Lowndes.	20,502	22,625
Madison .	20,948	22,382
Marion...	4,211	4,636
Marshall.	20,415	23,233
Monroe ..	22,631	21,283
Neshoba..	7,439	8,548
Newton ..	10,067	8,661
Noxubee..	20,905	20,667
Oktibbeha	14,891	12,977
Panola..	20,754	13,704
Perry....	2,694	2,506
Pike.....	11,393	11,135
Pontotoc.	12,625	22,118
Prentiss..	9,848	.....
Rankin ..	12,977	12,635
Scott....	7,847	8,139
Simpson..	5,718	6,080
Smith....	7,196	7,636
Sunflower	5,015	5,019
Tallahatchie	7,252	7,590
Tippah ..	20,727	22,550
Tishemingo	7,350	24,149
Tunica...	5,358	4,566
Warren...	26,762	20,696
Washington	14,569	15,679
Wayne...	4,206	3,691
Wilkinson	12,705	15,983
Winston..	8,964	9,811
Yalabusha	13,254	16,952
Yazoo....	17,479	22,278
TOTAL.	827,922	791,305

MISSOURI.

Adair....	11,443	8,531
Andrew ..	16,137	11,650
Atchison.	8,440	4,649
Audrain..	12,907	8,078
Barry	10,373	7,095
Barton...	5,087	1,817
Bates	15,900	7,215
Benton...	11,322	9,072
Bollinger.	8,182	7,371
Boone....	20,763	19,458
Buchanan	35,109	23,551
Butler...	4,298	2,891
Caldwell.	11,399	5,054
Callaway.	19,262	17,446
Camden..	6,183	4,975
C. Gir'deau	17,558	15,547
Carroll...	17,446	9,763
Carter ...	1,495	1,335
Cass	19,290	9,704
Cedar....	6,474	6,037
Charitan..	19,126	12,562
Christian.	6,707	5,491
Clarke ...	13,667	11,884
Clay.....	15,564	12,093
Clinton ..	14,061	7,843
Cole....	10,292	9,697
Cooper...	20,292	17,356
Crawford.	7,982	5,823
Dade....	8,883	7,672
Dallas..	8,333	5,592
Daviess..	14,410	9,606
De Kalb..	9,653	5,324
Dent.....	6,257	5,054
Douglass.	8,015	4,214
Dunklin..	5,983	5,320
Franklin.	20,098	18,985
Gasconade	10,093	8,727
Gentry...	11,697	11,480
Greene...	21,519	13,189
Grundy...	10,567	7,887
Harrison.	14,635	10,636
Henry ...	17,491	9,656
Hickory..	6,453	4,705
Holt....	11,753	6,566
Howard..	17,233	15,846
Howell ..	4,218	3,109
Iron.....	6,278	5,842
Jackson..	65,041	22,913
Jasper...	14,824	8,883
Jefferson	15,980	10,344
Johnson..	24,648	14,644
Knox	10,474	8,727
Laclede ..	6,886	5,189
Lafayette	22,622	20,008
Lawrence	13,027	8,840
Lewis....	15,114	12,286
Lincoln ..	15,960	14,910
Linn.....	15,906	9,112
Livingston	13,730	7,417
Macon....	23,220	14,340
Madison..	5,849	5,564
Maries ..	5,916	4,901
Marion...	23,780	18,838
McDonald	5,298	4,028
Mercer...	11,557	6,200
Miller...	6,616	5,812
Mississippi	4,962	4,859
Moniteau.	11,375	10,124
Monroe ..	17,149	14,758
Montgomery	10,405	9,718
Morgan ..	8,434	8,208
New Madrid	6,357	5,654
Newton ..	12,821	9,319
Nodaway.	14,751	5,269
Oregon...	3,237	3,009
Osage....	10,793	7,579
Ozark....	3,303	2,447
Pemiscot.	2,359	2,962
Perry....	9,877	9,128
Pettis....	18,706	9,392
Phelps...	10,598	5,714
Pike.....	23,076	18,417
Platte....	17,352	18,350
Polk.....	12,445	9,905
Pulaski...	4,714	3,852
Putnam...	11,217	9,207
Ralls....	10,510	8,502
Randolph	15,908	11,407
Ray.....	18,709	14,092
Reynolds.	3,788	3,173
Ripley....	5,176	3,747
Saline....	21,078	14,699
Schuyler.	8,830	6,697
Scotland .	10,670	8,573
Scott	7,817	5,247
Shannon..	2,239	2,234
Shelby...	10,110	7,201
St. Charles	21,804	18,523
St. Clair .	6,742	6,812
S. Genevieve	8,884	8,026
St. François	9,743	7,249
St. Louis.	351,189	190,524
Stoddard.	8,535	7,677
Stone....	3,253	2,400
Sullivan..	11,907	9,198
Taney	4,407	3,576
Texas....	9,018	6,067
Vernon ..	11,247	4,560
Warren ..	9,078	8,639
Washington	11,719	9,723
Wayne....	6,068	5,629
Webster..	10,454	7,099
Worth	5,004	.....
Wright...	5,684	4,568
TOTAL.	1,721,295	1,182,012

NEBRASKA.

Adams....	19	.....
Blackbird.	81	.....
Buffalo...	198	114
Burt.....	2,847	388
Butler....	1,290	27
Calhoun..	41	.....
Cass.....	8,151	3,869
Cedar....	1,039	240
Cheyenne.	100	.....
Clay.....	54	105
Colfax ...	1,494	.....
Cuming ..	2,964	67
Dakota...	2,040	810
Dawson ..	103	16
Dixon....	1,345	247
Dodge ...	4,719	396
Douglas..	19,982	4,926
Fillmore.	238	.....
Fort Randall	.....	353
Franklin .	26	.....
Gage.....	3,360	421
Green....	484	.....
Green....	.....	16
Hall.....	1,057	110
Hamilton.	130	.....
Harrison.	631	.....
Jackson ..	9	.....
Jefferson.	3,440	.....
Johnson..	3,429	525
Jones	.....	122
Kearney ..	68	474
Lancaster	7,074	153
L'Eau qui C.	261	152
Lincoln ..	17	.....
Lyon.....	78	.....
Madison..	1,123	.....
Merrick..	357	100
Monroe ..	235	.....
Nemaha ..	7,693	3,139
Nuckolls..	8	22
Otoe.....	12,845	4,211
Pawnee...	4,171	862
Pierce....	152	.....
Platte....	1,899	782
Polk.....	136	19
Richardson	9,730	2,836
Saline....	3,106	39
Sarpy....	2,913	1,201
Saunders.	4,547	.....
Seward ..	2,953	.....
Shorter ..	.....	117
Stanton...	636	.....
Taylor...	97	.....
Washington	4,452	1,240
Wayne....	183	.....
Webster..	10	.....
York.....	604	.....
Unorganized N. W. Territory.....	52	1,705
Unorganized Ter. W. of Madison..	183	.....
Winnebago Ind. reservation	81	.....
Pawnee Ind. reservation	44	.....
TOTAL.	122,993	28,841

NEVADA.

Carson.....	.....	6,712
Churchill.	196	.....
Esmeralda	1,215	.....
Elko	3,447	.....
Esmeralda	1,553	.....
Humboldt..	1,916	40
Lander...	2,815	.....
Lincoln...	2,093	.....
Lyon.....	1,897	.....
Nye.....	1,097	.....
Ormsby...	3,668	.....
Roop.....	133	.....
St. Mary's.	.....	105
Storey ...	11,380	.....
Washoe ..	3,091	.....
White Pine	7,189	.....
TOTAL.	42,491	6,857

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap..	17,621	13,549
Carroll...	17,322	20,466
Cheshire.	27,205	27,434
Coos.....	14,022	15,161
Grafton ..	39,103	42,209
Hillsboro.	51,023	62,149
Merrimack	42,151	41,408
Rockingham	47,227	50,129
Strafford.	30,243	31,403
Sullivan..	13,068	13,041
TOTAL.	318,300	326,073

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic..	14,093	11,786
Bergen ..	30,122	21,616
Burlington	53,639	49,730
Camden...	46,123	34,457
Cape May	8,349	7,130
Cumberland	34,665	22,605
Essex	143,839	98,877
Gloucester	21,563	18,444
Hudson..	129,067	62,717
Hunterdon	36,963	33,654
Mercer....	46,356	37,419
Middlesex	45,029	34,812
Monmouth	46,195	39,846
Morris....	48,127	34,077
Ocean....	15,628	11,176
Passaic...	46,416	29,018
Salem....	22,040	22,458
Somerset..	23,510	20,057
Sussex....	29,166	25,846
Union....	41,569	27,762
Warren...	34,335	28,482
TOTAL...	906,096	672,036

NEW YORK.

Albany...	133,032	113,917
Alleghany	40,874	41,881
Broome ..	44,163	35,906
Cattaraugus	48,900	43,886
Cayuga...	59,660	55,707
Chautauqua	59,227	58,499
Chemung	35,351	26,017
Chenango	40,564	40,034
Clinton...	47,947	45,735
Columbia..	47,044	47,172
Cortland..	25,173	23,264
Delaware.	42,972	42,405
Dutchess..	74,041	64,041
Erie.....	178,699	141,971
Essex	20,042	28,214
Franklin..	30,271	30,537
Fulton ..	27,664	24,169
Genesee ..	31,660	32,189
Greene...	31,582	31,030
Hamilton.	2,960	3,024
Herkimer.	39,929	40,561
Jefferson.	65,415	69,825
Kings	419,921	279,122
Lewis	28,699	28,580
Livingston	38,509	39,646
Madison..	43,822	43,545
Monroe...	117,868	100,048
Montgomery	34,457	30,866
New York	942,292	813,669
Niagara..	50,437	50,529
Oneida....	110,008	105,209
Onondaga	104,189	90,696
Ontario...	45,108	44,551
Orange...	60,962	63,812
Orleans...	27,689	28,747
Oswego...	77,011	70,958
Otsego...	49,967	50,157
Putnam...	15,420	14,062
Queens...	72,803	57,591
Rensselaer	99,549	96,828
Richmond	58,029	25,492
Rockland.	26,313	22,405
Saratoga..	51,529	51,726
Schenectady	21,347	20,902
Schoharie	32,340	34,491
Schuyler.	18,959	18,849
Seneca....	27,823	28,198
Steuben...	67,717	60,699
St. Lawrence	84,826	83,669
Suffolk...	46,924	43,975
Sullivan..	24,650	22,886
Tioga	30,572	28,749
Tompkins	38,178	31,408
Ulster....	84,075	76,881
Warren...	22,592	21,434
Washington	49,568	48,907
Wayne....	47,710	47,762
Westchester	131,848	90,497
Wyoming.	29,164	31,908
Yates	19,606	20,200
TOTAL.	4,382,759	3,880,735

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance	11,874	11,852
Alexander	6,668	6,022
Alleghany	3,601	3,590
Anson....	12,428	13,664
Ashe.....	9,578	7,960
Beaufort..	13,611	14,760
Bertie....	12,950	14,810
Bladen....	12,831	11,995
Brunswick	7,754	8,400
Buncombe	15,419	12,654
Burke....	9,777	9,237
Cabarrus.	11,954	10,540
Caldwell.	8,476	7,497
Camden..	5,261	5,949
Carteret..	9,610	8,160
Caswell ..	10,081	10,215
Catawba ..	10,954	10,725
Chatham..	19,723	19,101
Cherokee.	8,089	9,100
Chowan...	5,450	6,849
Clay.....	2,461	.....
Cleaveland	12,696	12,949
Columbus	8,474	8,527
Craven...	20,516	19,965
Cumberland	17,035	16,989
Currituck	5,131	7,415
Dare.....	2,778	.....
Davidson.	17,414	16,661
Davie....	9,620	8,494
Duplin...	15,542	15,734
Edgecombe	22,970	17,076
Forsyth..	13,050	12,992
Franklin..	14,184	14,107
Gaston...	13,602	9,607
Gates....	7,724	8,443
Granville.	24,831	23,896
Greene...	8,697	7,239
Guilford .	21,736	20,056
Halifax...	20,408	19,442
Harnett...	8,596	8,099
Haywood.	7,021	5,801
Henderson	7,706	10,448
Hertford .	9,273	9,504
Hyde.....	6,445	7,733
Iredell....	18,931	15,947
Jackson..	6,668	5,615
Johnson .	16,597	15,656
Jones....	5,002	5,730
Lenoir....	10,484	10,220
Lincoln..	9,573	8,106
Macon....	6,615	6,004
Madison..	8,102	8,998
Martin...	9,647	10,106
McDowell	7,692	7,120
Meckl'nburg	24,296	17,374
Mitchell..	4,705	.....
Montgomery	7,497	7,449
Moore....	12,040	11,427
Nash.....	11,077	11,087
N. Hanover	27,978	21,716
Northamt'n	14,749	13,272
Onslow...	7,569	8,850
Orange...	17,507	15,917
Pasquotank	8,181	8,940
Perquimans	7,945	7,238
Person...	11,170	11,221
Pitt.....	17,276	18,080
Polk.....	4,219	4,043
Randolph	17,551	16,798
Richmond	12,982	11,009
Robeson..	13,239	15,489
Rockingham	16,708	16,749
Rowan...	16,810	14,585
Rutherford	13,121	11,573
Sampson.	16,436	15,624
Stanley ..	6,815	7,801
Stokes...	11,268	10,492
Surry...	11,252	10,866
Transylv'nia	3,536	.....
Tyrrell...	4,173	4,944
Union....	12,217	11,269
Wake....	25,617	24,627
Warren ..	17,753	15,726
Washington	6,516	6,857
Watauga.	6,387	4,957
Wayne ...	18,144	14,905
Wilkes...	13,579	14,746
Wilson...	12,258	9,729
Yadkin ..	10,697	10,714
Yancy ...	5,909	5,655
TOTAL.	1,071,361	992,622

OHIO.

Adams....	20,750	20,209
Allen....	23,623	19,183
Ashland ..	21,993	20,451
Ashtab'la	32,517	31,514
Athens...	23,708	21,264
Auglaize.	20,011	17,167
Belmont .	30,714	30,598
Brown ...	20,892	20,958
Butler ...	39,913	35,840
Carroll...	14,491	15,738
Champ'n	24,189	22,936
Clark....	32,073	29,300
Clermont	24,583	23,035
Clinton ..	21,014	21,461
Columb'na	38,209	32,336
Coshocton	23,690	25,032
Crawford	25,556	23,851
Cuyahoga	182,040	93,063
Darke ..	32,278	29,009
Defiance .	15,719	11,886
Delaware	25,175	23,902
Erie.....	28,188	24,474
Fairfield .	31,193	30,628
Fayette ..	17,170	15,935
Franklin.	63,019	50,361
Fulton...	17,789	14,043
Gallia....	25,545	22,043
Geauga...	14,190	15,617
Greene...	28,038	26,197
Guernsey	23,638	24,474
Hamilton.	260,370	216,410
Hancock..	20,847	22,826
Hardin...	13,774	13,576
Harrison.	18,082	19,110
Henry ...	14,028	8,901
Highland	29,233	27,772
Hocking .	17,028	17,057
Holmes ..	19,177	11,266
Huron...	28,532	20,616
Jackson..	21,759	17,941
Jefferson.	29,188	26,115
Knox	30,953	27,736
Lake.....	15,676	13,802
Lawrence	31,870	29,216
Licking..	35,750	37,011
Logan....	22,023	20,996
Lorain...	30,093	23,741
Lucas....	48,627	31,584
Madison .	15,033	13,615
Mahoning	31,091	25,804
Marion ..	19,184	15,490
Medina ..	20,092	23,617
Meigs....	20,634	21,466
Mercer...	17,254	14,104
Miami ...	32,740	30,950
Monroe ..	25,779	25,741
Mont'gery	64,066	62,230
Morgan ..	20,353	22,119
Morrow ..	13,688	10,415
Muskingum	44,886	44,416
Noble	19,049	20,751
Ottawa ..	13,264	7,016
Paulding.	8,544	4,045
Perry....	18,483	19,675
Pickaway	24,875	24,469
Pike.....	15,447	13,643
Portage..	24,584	24,206
Preble...	21,809	21,820
Putnam...	17,081	12,808
Richland.	32,516	31,158
Ross.....	37,097	35,071
Sandusky	25,593	21,429
Scioto....	29,393	24,397
Seneca...	30,827	30,855
Shelby...	20,748	17,493
Stark....	52,509	42,073
Summit..	34,674	27,341
Trumbull	38,659	30,056
Tuscarawas	32,540	32,462
Union....	15,730	12,597
Van Wert	19,823	10,238
Vinton...	15,027	13,631
Warren..	26,089	26,002
Washington	40,609	39,268
Wayne...	35,116	33,453
Williams.	20,921	16,033
Wood....	24,596	17,986
Wyandot.	18,503	16,590
TOTAL.	2,665,260	2,339,511

OREGON.

Baker....	2,804	.....
Benton...	4,584	3,074
Clackamas	6,993	3,466
Clatsop ..	1,255	493
Columbia.	863	538
Coos....	1,844	443
Curry ...	504	393
Douglas..	6,066	3,203
Grant....	2,251	.....
Jackson..	4,778	3,796
Josephine	1,204	1,622
Lane.....	6,426	4,780
Linn.....	8,717	6,772
Marion...	9,065	7,088
Multnomah	11,519	4,150
Polk.....	4,701	3,628
Tillamook	408	96
Umatilla..	2,916	.....
Umpqua ..	.....	1,250
Union....	2,552	.....
Wasco ..	2,609	1,589
Washington	4,271	2,801
Yam Hill.	5,012	3,218
TOTAL.	90,923	52,465

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams...	30,315	28,006
Allegheny	262,204	178,931
Armstrong	43,382	35,797
Beaver...	28,148	20,140
Bedford ..	29,035	26,736
Berks....	100,701	93,818
Blair....	28,031	27,329
Bradford.	53,204	49,734
Bucks....	64,336	63,678
Butler....	36,510	35,694
Cambria..	30,569	29,155
Cameron.	4,273	.....
Carbon ..	28,444	21,653
Centre...	24,418	27,000
Chester...	77,805	74,878
Clarion...	28,537	24,088
Clearfield	28,741	18,769
Clinton ..	20,211	17,723
Columbia.	28,736	25,065
Crawford.	63,892	48,755
Cumberland	43,913	40,098
Dauphin..	62,740	49,705
Delaware.	30,493	29,677
Elk.....	8,488	5,015
Erie.....	62,073	49,432
Fayette...	43,284	39,909
Forest...	2,019	878
Franklin..	41,451	43,126
Fulton...	9,250	9,131
Greene...	25,887	24,548
Huntingdon	31,251	28,100
Indiana..	30,138	33,037
Jeff'son..	21,956	18,276
Juniata...	17,390	13,068
Lancaster	121,340	116,914
Lawrence	27,298	22,999
Lebanon..	24,096

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Frio	309	42
Galveston	15,290	8,229
Gillespie..	3,566	2,736
Goliad....	3,628	3,384
Gonzales.	8,951	8,059
Grayson..	14,387	8,184
Grimes ..	13,218	10,307
Guadalupe	7,282	5,444
Hamilton.	733	489
Hardin...	1,460	1,353
Harris....	17,375	9,070
Harrison..	13,241	15,001
Hays.....	4,088	2,126
Henderson	6,786	4,595
Hidalgo..	2,387	1,182
Hill......	7,453	3,653
Hood.....	2,585	....
Hopkins..	12,651	7,745
Houston..	8,147	8,058
Hunt	10,291	6,630
Jack.....	694	1,000
Jackson..	2,278	2,612
Jasper ...	4,218	4,037
Jefferson.	1,906	1,995
Johnson..	4,923	4,305
Karnes...	1,705	2,171
Kaufman.	6,895	3,936
Kendall...	1,536	....
Kerr......	1,042	634
Kimble...	72	....
Kinney...	1,204	61
Lamar....	15,790	10,136
Lampasas	1,344	1,028
La Salle..	69	....
Lavaca...	9,168	5,945
Leon.....	6,523	6,781
Liberty...	4,414	3,189
Limestone	8,591	4,537
Live Oak.	852	593
Llano....	1,379	1,101
Madison..	4,061	2,238
Marion...	8,562	3,977
Mason....	678	630
Matagorda	3,377	3,454
Maverick.	1,951	726
McCulloch	173	....

Counties.	1870.	1860.
McLennan	13,500	6,206
McMullen	230	....
Medina ..	2,078	1,838
Menard..	667	....
Milam....	8,984	5,175
Montague	890	849
Montgomery	6,483	5,479
Nacogdoches	9,614	8,292
Navarro..	8,879	5,996
Newton...	2,187	3,119
Nueces...	3,975	2,906
Orange...	1,255	1,916
Palo Pinto	....	1,524
Panola...	10,119	8,475
Parker...	4,186	4,213
Polk.....	8,707	8,300
Presidio..	1,636	580
Red River	10,653	8,535
Refugio ..	2,324	1,600
Robertson	9,990	4,997
Rusk.....	16,916	15,803
Sabine...	3,256	2,750
S. Augustine	4,196	4,094
San Patricio	602	820
San Saba.	1,425	913
Shackleford	455	44
Shelby....	5,732	5,362
Smith....	16,532	13,392
Starr.....	4,154	2,406
Stephens.	330	....
Tarrant..	5,788	6,020
Throckmort'n	......	124
Titus.....	11,339	9,648
Travis....	13,153	8,080
Trinity....	4,141	4,392
Tyler.....	5,010	4,525
Upshur...	12,039	10,645
Uvalde...	851	506
Van Zandt	6,494	3,777
Victoria..	4,860	4,171
Walker...	9,776	8,191
Washington	23,104	15,215
Webb.....	2,615	1,397
Wharton..	3,426	3,380
Williamson	6,368	4,529
Wilson...	2,556	....

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Wise.....	1,450	3,160
Wood.....	6,894	4,968
Young....	135	592
Zapata...	1,488	1,248
Zavala....	133	26
TOTAL.	818,579	604,215
VERMONT.		
Addison..	23,484	24,010
Bennington	21,325	19,436
Caledonia	22,247	21,708
Chittenden	36,480	28,171
Essex....	6,811	5,786
Franklin.	30,291	27,231
Grand Isle	4,082	4,276
Lamoille..	12,448	12,311
Orange...	23,090	25,455
Orleans...	21,035	18,981
Rutland..	40,651	35,946
Washington	26,508	27,612
Windham	26,036	26,982
Windsor..	36,063	37,193
TOTAL.	330,551	315,096
VIRGINIA.		
Accomack	20,409	18,586
Albemarle	27,544	26,625
Alexandria	16,755	12,652
Alleghany	3,674	6,765
Amelia...	9,878	10,741
Amherst..	14,900	13,742
Appomattox	8,950	8,889
Augusta..	28,763	27,749
Bath.....	3,795	3,676

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Bedford..	25,327	25,068
Bland....	4,000	....
Botetourt	11,329	11,516
Brunswick	13,427	14,809
Buchanan	3,777	2,793
Buckingham	13,371	15,212
Campbell.	28,384	26,197
Caroline..	15,128	18,464
Carroll...	9,147	8,012
Charles City	4,975	5,609
Charlotte.	14,513	14,471
Chesterfield	18,470	19,016
Clarke....	6,670	7,146
Craig.....	2,942	3,553
Culpepper	12,227	12,063
Cumberland	8,142	9,961
Dinwiddie	30,702	30,198
Elizabeth C	8,303	5,798
Essex....	9,927	10,469
Fairfax...	12,952	11,834
Fauquier.	16,690	21,706
Floyd....	9,824	8,236
Fluvanna.	9,875	10,353
Franklin..	18,264	20,098
Frederick	16,596	16,546
Giles.....	5,875	6,883
Gloucester	10,211	10,956
Goochland	10,313	10,656
Grayson..	9,587	8,252
Greene...	4,634	5,022
Greenville	6,362	6,374
Halifax...	27,828	26,520
Hanover..	16,455	17,222
Henrico..	66,179	61,616
Henry....	12,303	12,105
Highland.	4,151	4,319
Isle of Wight	8,320	9,977
James City	4,425	5,798
King Queen	9,709	10,328
King George	5,742	6,571
King William	7,515	8,530
Lancaster	6,355	5,151
Lee.....	13,268	11,032
London..	20,929	21,774
Louisa....	16,332	16,701
Lunenburg	10,403	11,983

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Madison..	8,670	8,854
Matthews	6,200	7,091
Meckl'nburg	21,318	20,096
Middlesex	4,981	4,364
Montgomery	12,556	10,617
Nansemond	11,576	13,693
Nelson....	13,898	13,015
New Kent	4,381	5,884
Norfolk..	46,702	36,227
North'mpt'n	8,046	7,832
Northumb'd	6,863	7,531
Nottoway.	9,291	8,836
Orange...	10,396	10,851
Page	8,462	8,109
Patrick...	10,161	9,359
Pittsylvania	31,343	32,104
Powhatan	7,667	8,394
Prince Edw'	12,004	11,842
Prince Geo.	7,820	8,411
Prin. Anne	8,273	7,714
Prince Wm.	7,504	8,565
Pulaski...	6,538	5,416
Rappahan'k	8,261	8,850
Richmond	6,503	6,856
Roanoke..	9,350	8,048
Rockbridge	16,058	17,248
Rockingham	23,668	23,408
Russell...	11,103	10,280
Scott.....	13,036	12,072
Shenandoah	14,936	13,896
Smyth...	8,898	8,952
Southampt'n	12,285	12,915
Spottsylv'nia	11,728	16,076
Stafford..	6,420	8,555
Surry....	5,585	6,133
Sussex...	7,885	10,175
Tazewell..	10,791	9,920
Warren ..	5,716	6,442
Warwick.	1,672	1,740
Washington	16,816	16,892
Westmorel'd	7,682	8,282
Wise.....	4,785	4,508
Wythe....	11,611	12,305
York....	7,198	4,949
TOTAL.	1,225,163	1,219,630

Counties.	1870.	1860.
WEST VIRGINIA.		
Barbour..	10,312	8,958
Berkeley.	14,900	12,525
Boone....	4,553	4,840
Braxton..	6,480	4,992
Brooke...	5,464	5,494
Cabell....	6,429	8,020
Calhoun.	2,939	2,502
Clay.....	2,196	1,787
Doddridge	7,076	5,203
Fayette...	6,647	5,997
Gilmer...	4,338	3,759
Grant....	4,467	....
Greenbrier	11,417	12,211
Hampshire	7,643	13,913
Hancock.	4,363	4,445
Hardy....	5,518	9,864
Harrison.	16,714	13,790
Jackson..	10,300	8,306
Jefferson.	13,219	14,535
Kanawha.	22,349	16,150
Lewis. ..	10,175	7,999
Lincoln..	5,053	....
Logan...	5,124	4,938
Marion...	12,107	12,722
Marshall.	14,941	12,997
Mason...	15,978	9,173
McDowell	1,952	1,535
Mercer...	7,064	6,819
Mineral..	6,332	....
Monongalia	13,547	13,048
Monroe...	11,124	10,757
Morgan..	4,315	3,732
Nicholas.	4,458	4,627
Ohio.....	28,831	22,422
Pendleton	6,455	6,164
Pleasants.	3,012	2,945
Pocahontas	4,069	3,958
Preston..	14,555	13,312
Putnam..	7,794	6,301
Raleigh..	3,673	3,367
Randolph	5,563	4,990
Ritchie...	9,055	6,847
Roane....	7,232	5,381
Taylor...	9,367	7,463

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Tucker...	1,907	1,428
Tyler....	7,832	6,517
Upshur..	8,023	7,292
Wayne...	7,852	6,747
Webster..	1,730	1,555
Wetzel...	8,595	6,703
Wirt.....	4,804	3,751
Wood....	19,000	11,046
Wyoming	3,171	2,861
TOTAL.	442,014	376,688
WISCONSIN.		
Adams...	6,601	6,492
Ashland.	221	515
Bad Ax......	....	11,007
Barron...	538	....
Bayfield..	344	....
Brown...	25,168	11,795
Buffalo...	11,123	3,864
Burnett..	706	12
Calumet	12,335	7,895
Chippewa	8,311	1,895
Clark....	3,450	789
Columbia.	28,802	24,441
Crawford.	13,075	8,068
Dallas.........		13
Dane.....	53,096	43,922
Dodge...	47,035	42,818
Door.....	4,919	2,948
Douglas..	1,122	812
Dunn....	9,488	2,704
Eau Claire	10,769	3,162
Fond du Lac	46,273	34,154
Grant....	37,979	31,189
Green....	23,611	19,808
Green Lake	13,195	12,663
Iowa.....	24,544	18,967
Jackson..	7,687	4,170
Jefferson.	34,040	30,438
Juneau ..	12,372	8,770
Kenosha .	13,147	13,900
Kewaunee	10,128	5,530

Counties.	1870.	1860.
La Crosse	20,297	12,186
La Fayette	22,659	18,134
La Pointe.........		353
Manitowoc	33,364	22,416
Marathon.	5,885	2,892
Marquette	8,056	8,233
Milwaukee	89,930	62,518
Monroe ..	16,550	8,410
Oconto...	8,321	3,592
Outagamie	18,430	9,587
Ozaukee..	15,564	15,682
Pepin....	4,659	2,392
Pierce...	9,958	4,672
Polk....	3,422	1,400
Portage..	10,634	7,507
Racine...	26,740	21,360
Richland.	15,731	9,732
Rock....	39,030	36,690
Sauk....	23,860	18,963
Shawanaw	3,166	829
Sheboygan	31,749	26,875
St. Croix.	11,035	5,392
Trempeleau	10,732	2,560
Vernon ..	18,645	....
Walworth	25,972	26,496
Washington	23,919	23,622
Waukesha	28,274	26,831
Waupacca	15,539	8,851
Waushara	11,279	8,770
Winnebago	37,279	23,770
Wood....	3,912	2,425
TOTAL.	1,054,670	775,881
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.		
Geo'town C	11,384	8,788
Washingt'n	109,199	61,122
Remainder of the District	11,117	5,225
TOTAL.	131,700	75,080

TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Counties.	1870.	1860.
ARIZONA.		
Mohave..	179	....
Pima	5,716	....
Yavapai..	2,142	....
Yuma....	1,621	....
TOTAL.	9,658	....
COLORADO.		
Arapahoe	6,829	....
Bent.....	592	....
Boulder..	1,939	....
Clear Creek	1,596	....
Conejos...	2,504	....
Costilla ..	1,779	....
Douglas..	1,388	....
El Paso...	987	....
Fremont..	1,064	....
Gilpin ...	5,490	....

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Greenwood	510	....
Huerfano	2,250	....
Jefferson.	2,390	....
Lake.....	522	....
Larimer..	838	....
Las Animas	4,276	....
Park.....	447	....
Pueblo..	2,265	....
Saguache	304	....
Summit..	258	....
Weld.....	1,636	....
TOTAL.	39,864	34,277
DAKOTA.		
Bonhomme	608	....
Brookings	163	....
Buffalo ..	246	....
Charles Mix	152	....
Clay.....	2,621	....
Deuel....	37	....

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Hutchinson	37	....
Jayne....	5	....
Lincoln ..	712	....
Minnehaha	355	....
Pembina.	1,213	....
Todd.....	337	....
Union....	3,507	....
Yankton..	2,097	....
Unorganized portion of Territory	2,091	....
TOTAL.	14,181	4,837
IDAHO.		
Ada.....	2,675	....
Alturas ..	689	....
Boise	3,834	....
Idaho	849	....
Lemhi ...	988	....
Nez Perces	1,607	....

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Oneida...	1,922	....
Owyhee..	1,713	....
Shoshone.	722	....
TOTAL.	14,999	....
MONTANA.		
Beaver Head	722	....
Big Horn.	38	....
Chotean..	517	....
Dawson ..	177	....
Deer Lodge	4,367	....
Gallatin..	1,578	....
Jefferson	1,531	....
Lewis Clarke	5,040	....
Madison..	2,684	....
Meagher.	1,387	....
Missoula.	2,554	....
TOTAL.	20,595	....

Counties.	1870.	1860.
NEW MEXICO.		
Arizona..........		6,482
Bernalillo	7,591	8,769
Colfax ...	1,992	....
Dona-Ana	5,864	6,239
Grant....	1,143	....
Lincoln ..	1,803	....
Mora.....	8,056	5,566
Rio Arriba	9,294	9,849
San Miguel	16,058	13,714
Santa Ana	2,599	3,572
Santa Fé.	9,699	8,114
Socorro ..	6,603	5,787
Taos.....	12,079	14,103
Valencia..	9,093	11,321
TOTAL.	91,874	93,516
UTAH.		
Beaver..	2,007	785

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Box Elder	4,855	1,608
Cache....	8,229	2,605
Cedar		741
Davis....	4,459	2,904
Green River......		141
Iron	2,277	1,010
Juab.....	2,034	672
Kane	1,513	....
Millard ..	2,753	715
Morgan..	1,972	....
Piute	82	....
Rich.....	1,955	....
Rio Virgin	450	....
Salt Lake	18,337	11,295
San Pete.	6,786	8,815
Sevier ...	19	....
Shambip..........		163
Summit..	2,512	198
Tooele....	2,177	1,008
Utah.....	12,203	8,248
Wasatch..	1,244	....
Washington	3,064	691
Weber....	7,858	3,675
TOTAL.	86,786	40,273

Counties.	1870.	1860.
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis .	401	285
Clallam ..	408	149
Clarke...	3,081	2,384
Cowlitz ..	730	406
Island ...	626	294
Jefferson.	1,268	531
King.....	2,120	302
Kitsap ...	866	544
Klikitat..	329	230
Lewis....	888	384
Mason ...	289	....
Pacific...	738	420
Pierce....	1,409	1,115
Sawamish..........		162
Skamania.	133	173
Snohomish	599	....
Spokane		996
Stevens ..	734	....
Thurston.	2,246	1,507
Wahkiakum	270	42
Walla-Walla	5,300	1,318
Whatcom	534	352

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Yakima..	432	....
The Disputed Islands.	554	....
TOTAL.	23,955	11,594
WYOMING.		
Albany...	2,021	....
Carbon...	1,368	....
Laramie .	2,957	....
Sweetwater	1,916	....
Uintah. .	856	....
TOTAL	9,118	....

RECAPITULATION FOR 1870.

15. Alabama.....	996,992
26. Arkansas.....	484,471
24. California....	560,247
25. Connecticut..	537,454
34. Delaware.....	125,015
33. Florida......	187,748
12. Georgia......	1,184,109
4. Illinois.......	2,539,891
6. Indiana.......	1,680,637
11. Iowa.........	1,194,020
29. Kansas.......	364,399
8. Kentucky.....	1,321,011
21. Louisiana....	726,915
23. Maine.......	626,915
20. Maryland.....	780,894
7. Massachusetts	1,457,351
13. Michigan.....	1,184,059
28. Minnesota....	439,706
18. Mississippi...	827,922
5. Missouri......	1,721,295
35. Nebraska.....	122,993
37. Nevada......	42,491
31. N. Hampshire	318,300
17. New Jersey...	906,096
1. New York....	4,382,759
14. N. Carolina...	1,071,361
3. Ohio......	2,665,260
36. Oregon.....	90,923
2. Pennsylvania.	3,521,951
32. Rhode Island.	217,353
22. S. Carolina...	705,606
9. Tennessee....	1,258,520
19. Texas.......	818,579
30. Vermont......	330,551
10. Virginia......	1,225,163
27. West Virginia.	442,014
15. Wisconsin....	1,054,670
Total of States...	38,115,641
Tot. of Territories	442,730
Total of U. S....	38,558,371

TERRITORIES.	
9. Arizona.......	9,658
4. Colorado......	39,864
8. Dakota.......	14,181
1. District Col...	131,700
7. Idaho........	14,999
6. Montana......	20,595
2. New Mexico..	91,874
3. Utah.........	86,786
5. Washington ..	23,955
10. Wyoming	9,118
Total of Ters .	442,730

NOTE.—The number at the left denotes the standing in regard to population.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	1870.	1860.
Adrian, Mich...	8,438	6,213
Akron, Ohio....	10,006	3,477
Albany, N. Y...	69,422	62,367
Alexandria, Va..	13,570	12,652
Allegheny, Pa..	53,180	28,702
Allentown, Pa..	13,884	8,025
Alton, Ill.......	8,665	3,585
Altoona, Pa	10,610	3,591
Atlanta, Ga	21,789	9,554
Auburn, N. Y...	17,225	10,986
Augusta, Ga....	15,389	14,657
Aurora, Ill......	11,162	6,011
Baltimore, Md..	267,354	212,418
Bangor, Me	18,289	16,407
Belleville, Ill ...	8,146	7,520
Biddeford, Me..	10,282	9,349
Bingh'ton, N. Y.	12,692	8,325
Bloomington, Ill.	14,590	7,075
Boston, Mass...	250,526	202,977
Bridgeport, Ct..	18,969	13,299
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099	266,661
Buffalo, N. Y...	117,714	81,129
Burlington, Ia..	14,930	6,706
Burlington, Vt..	14,387	*7,687
Camb'dge, Mass.	39,634	2,606

Cities.	1870.	1860.
Camden, N. J..	20,045	14,358
Canton, Ohio...	8,660	4,041
Charleston, S. C.	48,956	40,467
Charlest'n, Mass.	28,323	25,065
Chester, Pa.....	9,485	4,631
Chicago, Ill	298,977	112,172
Chillicothe, Ohio	8,920	4,581
Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239	161,044
Cleveland, Ohio	92,829	43,417
Cohoes, N. Y...	15,357	8,799
Columbia, S. C.	9,298	8,052
Columbus, Ohio.	31,274	18,554
Concord, N. H..	12,241	8,696
Council Bluffs, Ia.	10,020	2,011
Covington, Ky..	24,505	16,471
Davenport, Iowa	20,038	11,267
Dayton, Ohio. .	30,473	20,081
Des Moines, Iowa	12,035	3,965
Detroit, Mich...	79,577	45,619
Dover, N. H....	9,294	8,502
Dubuque, Iowa.	18,434	13,000
E. Saginaw, Mich	11,350	3,001
Elizabeth, N. J.	20,832	11,567
Elmira, N. Y...	15,863	†8,682
Erie, Pa.......	19,646	9,419

Cities.	1870.	1860.
Evansville, Ind.	21,830	11,484
Fall River, Mass.	26,766	14,026
Fond du Lac, Wis.	12,764	5,450
Fort Wayne, Ind.	17,718	†10,388
Frederick, Md..	8,526	8,143
Galesburg, Ill..	10,158	4,953
Galveston, Tex.	13,818	7,307
Georgetown, D. C.	11,384	8,733
G'd Rapids, Mich.	16,507	8,084
Hamilton, Ohio.	11,081	7,223
Hannibal, Mo...	10,125	6,505
Harrisburg, Pa..	23,104	13,405
Hartford, Ct....	37,180	17,966
Haverhill, Mass.	13,092	9,995
Hoboken, N. J..	20,297	9,659
Houston, Tex...	9,382	4,845
Hudson, N. Y...	8,615	7,187
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244	18,611
Jackson, Mich..	11,447	4,799
Jacksonville, Ill.	9,203	5,528
Janesville, Wis.	8,789	7,702
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546	29,226
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260	4,418
Keokuk	12,766	8,136
Knoxville, Tenn.	8,682	6,000

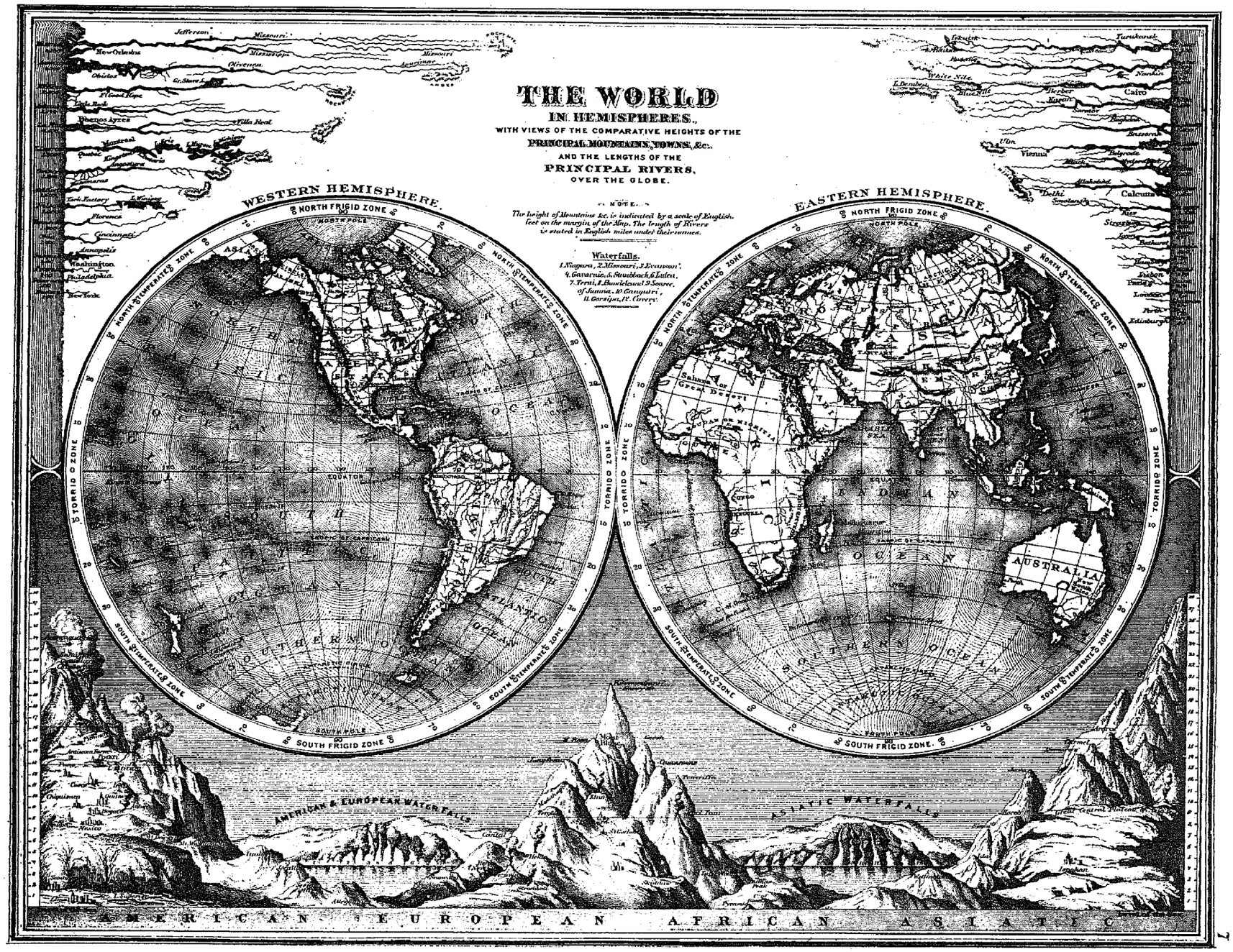
Cities.	1870.	1860.
Lafayette, Ind..	13,506	9,387
Lancaster, Pa..	20,233	17,603
Lawrence, Kan.	8,320	1,645
Lawrence, Mass.	28,921	17,639
Leavenworth, Kan	17,873	7,429
Lewiston, Me...	13,600	7,424
Lexington, Ky..	14,801	9,321
Little Rock, Ark.	12,380	3,727
Lockport, N. Y.	12,426	†13,523
Logansport, Ind.	8,950	2,979
Louisville, Ky..	100,753	68,033
Lowell, Mass...	40,928	36,827
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233	19,063
Macon, Ga.....	10,810	8,247
Madison, Ind...	10,709	8,130
Madison, Wis..	9,176	6,611
Manchester, N. H.	23,536	20,107
Mansfield, Ohio.	8,029	4,581
Memphis, Tenn.	40,226	22,621
Milwaukie, Wis.	71,440	45,246
Min'apolis, Minn.	13,066	2,563
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034	29,258
Nashua, N. H..	10,543	1,065
Nashville, Tenn.	25,865	16,988
Natchez, Miss..	9,057	6,612

Cities.	1870.	1860.
New Albany, Ind.	15,396	12,647
Newark, N. J...	105,059	71,941
N. Bedford, Mass.	21,320	22,300
N. Brunsw'k, N. J.	15,058	11,256
Newburgh, N. Y.	17,014	†15,196
Newburyp't, Mass.	21,595	13,401
New Haven, Ct.	50,840	39,267
New Orleans, La.	191,418	118,670
Newport, Ky...	15,087	10,046
Newport, R. I..	12,521	10,508
New York, N. Y.	942,292	805,651
Norfolk, Va....	19,229	14,620
Norwich, Ct....	16,653	14,048
Ogdensb'h, N. Y.	10,076	7,409
Omaha, Neb....	16,083	1,881
Orange, N. J....	9,348	8,877
Oshkosh, Wis...	12,643	6,086
Oswego, N. Y...	20,910	16,816
Paterson, N. J..	33,579	19,586
Peoria, Ill......	22,849	14,045
Petersburg, Va .	18,950	18,266
Philadelphia, Pa	674,022	565,529
Pittsburg, Pa...	86,076	49,217
Portland, Me...	31,413	26,341
Portland, Oregon	8,293	2,868

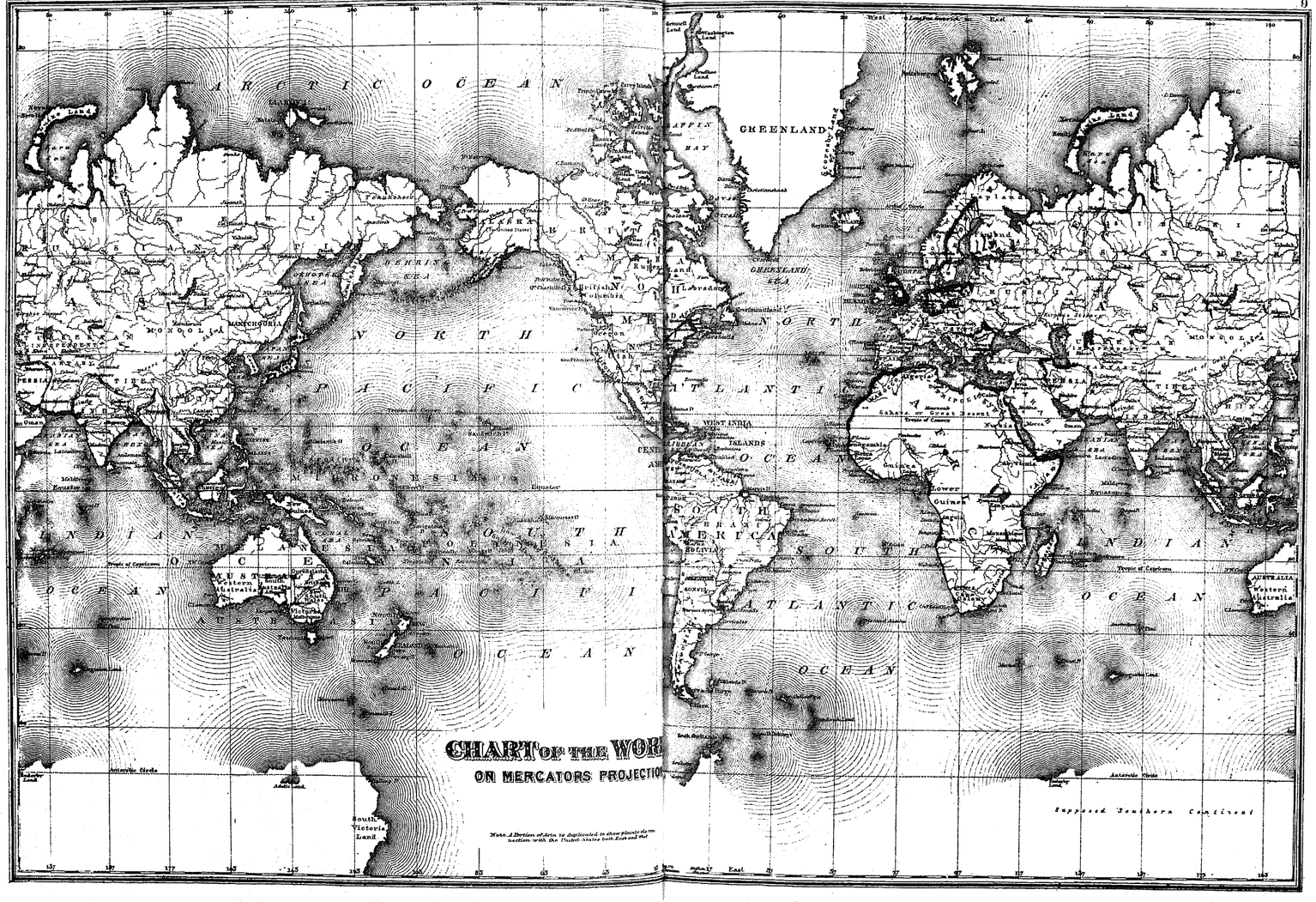
Cities.	1870.	1860.
Portsmouth, N. H.	9,211	9,335
Portsmouth, Ohio	10,592	6,268
Portsmouth, Va.	10,492	9,488
Po'keepsie, N. Y.	20,080	14,726
Providence, R. I.	68,904	50,666
Quincy, Ill.....	24,052	13,718
Racine, Wis....	9,880	7,822
Raleigh, N. C...	7,790	4,780
Reading, Pa....	33,930	23,162
Richmond, Ind.	9,445	6,603
Richmond, Va..	51,038	37,907
Rochester, N. Y.	62,386	48,204
Rome, N. Y.....	11,000	8,584
Sacramento, Cal.	16,283	12,797
St. Joseph, Mo..	19,565	8,932
St. Louis, Mo...	310,864	160,773
St. Paul, Min...	20,030	10,400
Salem, Mass....	24,117	22,252
Salt Lake City, Ut.	12,854	8,207
San Antonio, Tex.	12,256	8,235
Sandusky, Ohio.	13,000	8,408
San Fran'co, Cal.	149,473	56,802
Savannah, Ga..	28,235	22,292
Schenectady, N. Y	10,026	9,576
Scranton, Pa...	35,092	9,223

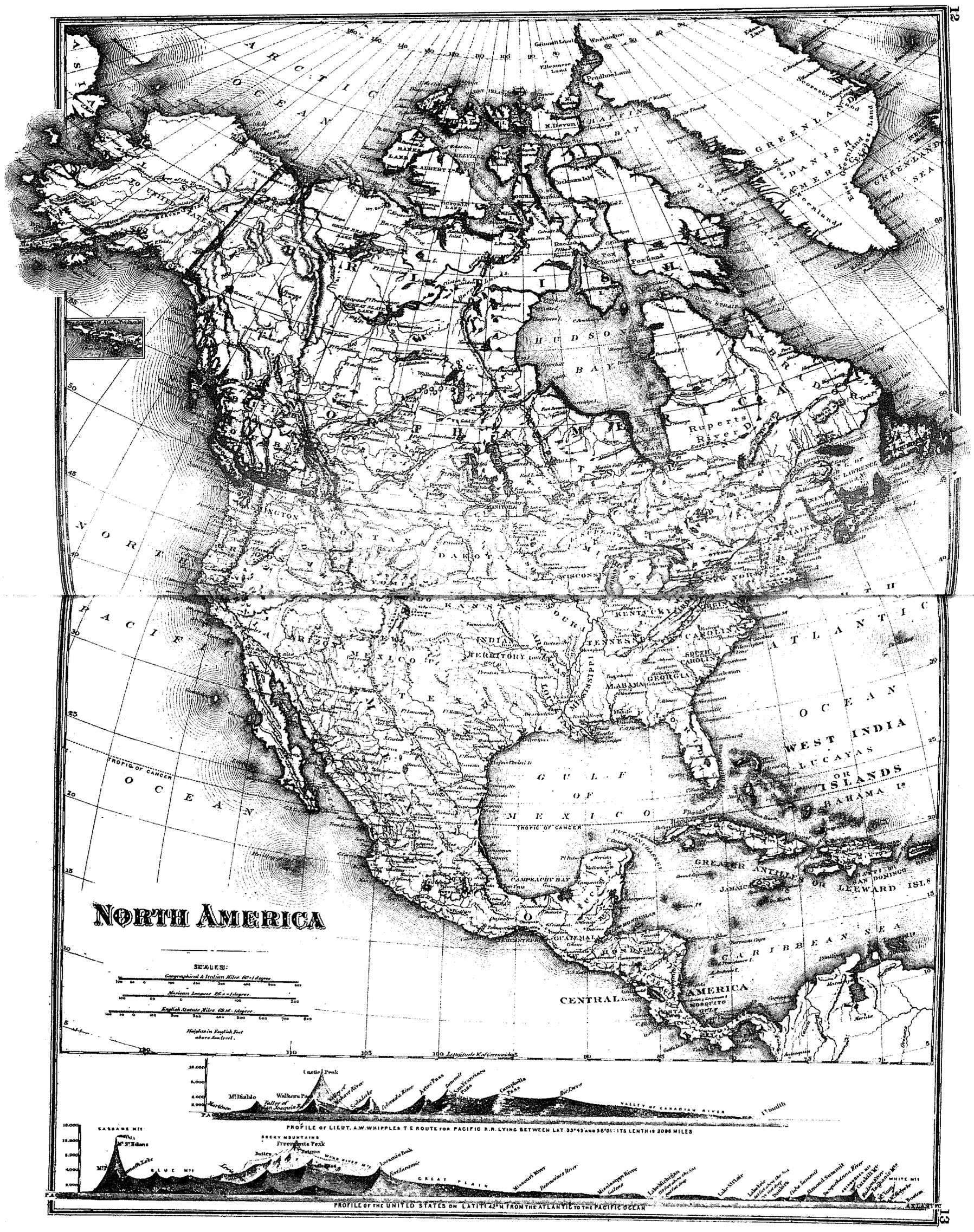
Cities.	1870.	1860.
Springfield, Ill..	17,364	9,320
Springfield, Mass.	26,703	15,199
Springfield, Ohio.	12,652	7,002
Steubenville, Ohio	8,107	6,154
Stockton, Cal...	10,066	3,679
Syracuse, N. Y..	43,051	28,119
Taunton, Mass..	18,629	15,376
Terre Haute, Ind.	16,103	8,594
Titusville, Pa...	8,639	488
Toledo, Ohio ...	31,584	13,768
Trenton, N. J...	22,874	17,228
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465	39,232
Utica, N. Y	28,804	22,529
Vicksburg, Miss.	12,443	4,591
Wash'ton, D. C.	109,199	61,122
Waterbury, Miss.	10,826	10,004
Watertown, N. Y.	9,336	....
Wheeling, W. V.	19,280	14,083
Williamsport, Pa.	16,030	5,664
Wilmington, Del.	30,841	21,258
Wilmington, N. C.	13,446	9,552
Worcester, Mass.	41,105	24,960
York, Pa.......	11,003	8,605
Zanesville, Ohio	10,011	9,229

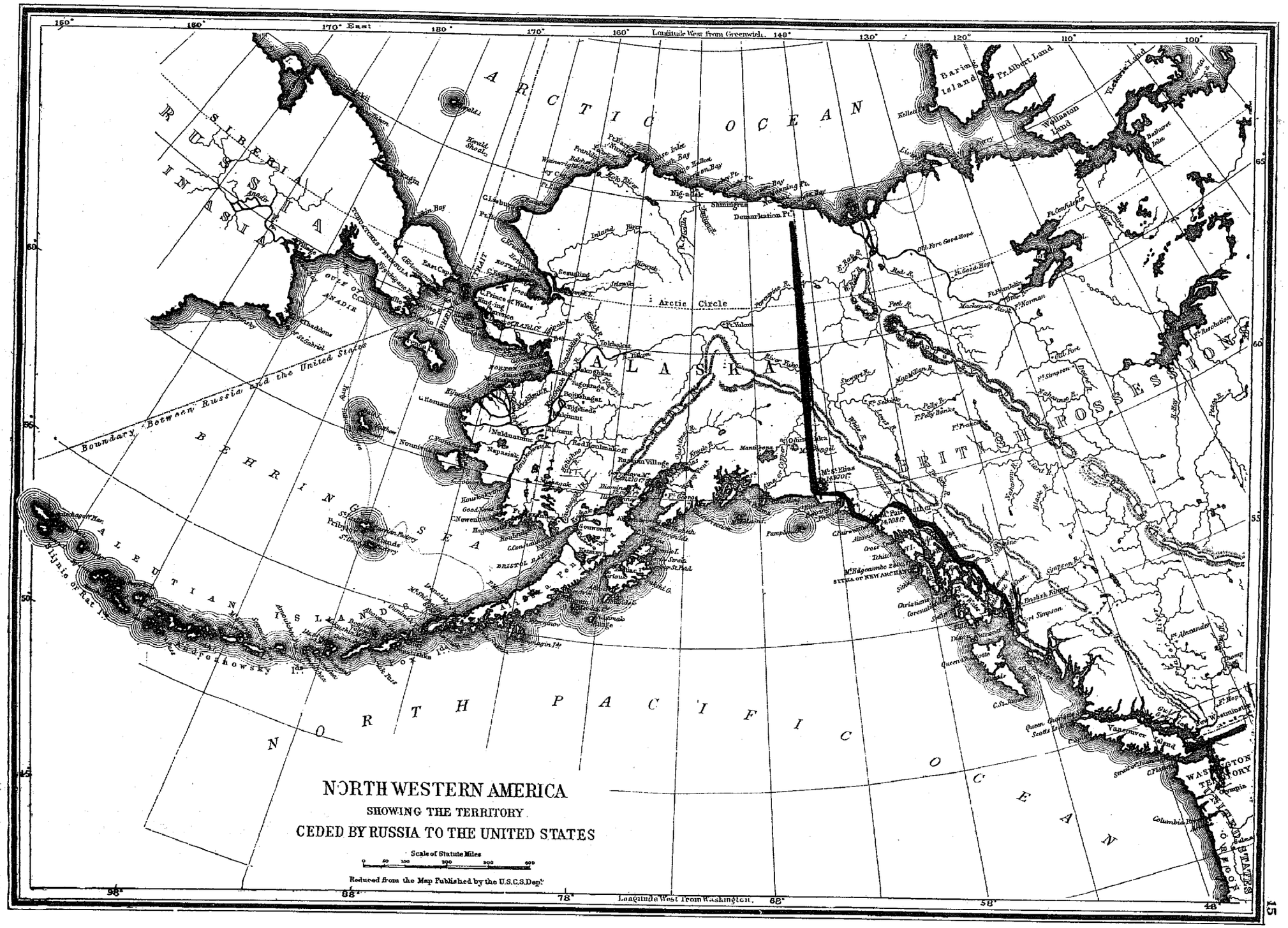
* Inclusive of South Burlington. † Township and city.


THE WORLD
IN HEMISPHERES,
WITH VIEWS OF THE COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE
PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, TOWNS, &c.
AND THE LENGTHS OF THE
PRINCIPAL RIVERS,
OVER THE GLOBE.
NOTE.
The height of Mountains &c. is indicated by a scale of English feet on the margin of the Map. The length of Rivers is stated in English miles under their names.
Waterfalls.
1. Niagara, 2. Missouri, 3. Evanson, 4. Gavarnie, 5. Staubbach, 6. Lulea, 7. Terni, 8. Bandelaud, 9. Source of Jumna, 10. Ganguiri, 11. Garsipa, 12. Cavery.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
EASTERN HEMISPHERE.
NORTH FRIGID ZONE
SOUTH FRIGID ZONE
TORRID ZONE
NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE
SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE
EQUATOR
AUSTRALIA
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN WATERFALLS
ASIATIC WATERFALLS
AMERICAN EUROPEAN AFRICAN ASIATIC

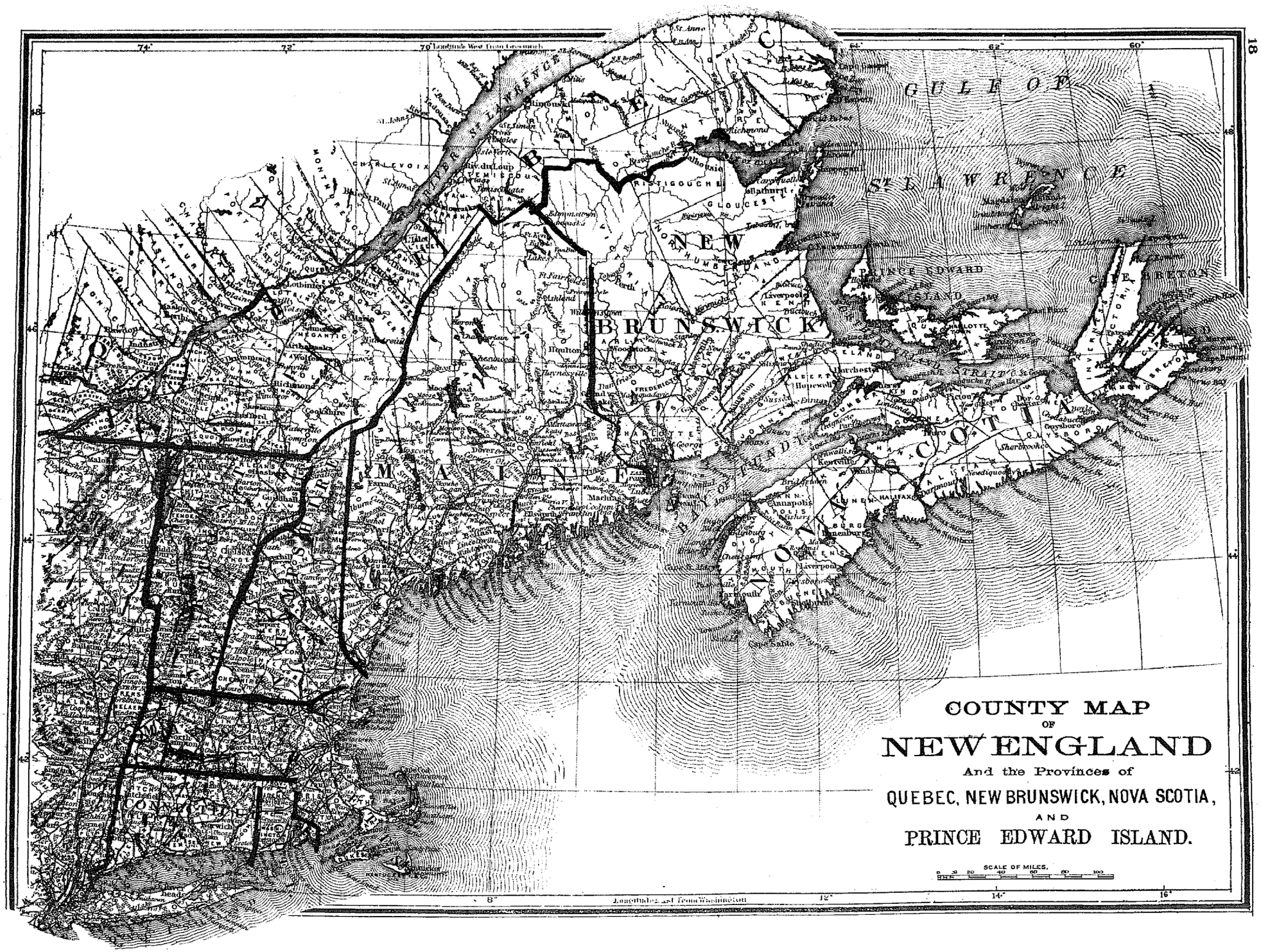
7


ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALASIA
AUSTRALIA
Western Australia
South Victoria Land
Supposed Southern Continent
Antarctic Circle
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
CHART OF THE WOR
ON MERCATORS PROJECTIO


NORTH AMERICA
PROFILE OF LIEUT. A.W. WHIPPLE'S T E ROUTE for PACIFIC R.R. LYING BETWEEN LAT 33°45 AND 38°01: ITS LENTH IS 2096 MILES
PROFILE OF THE UNITED STATES ON LATITY 42° N. FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN


ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
BEHRING SEA
RUSSIA IN ASIA
ALASKA
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
Boundary Between Russia and the United States
Arctic Circle
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
Baring Island
Pr. Albert Land
Wollaston Land
Victoria Land
Nunivak I.
Kodiak I.
Sitka or New Archangel
Fort Simpson
Fort Yukon
Fort Resolution
Fort Hope
New Westminster
Vancouver
Victoria
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
OREGON
UNITED STATES
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
NORTH WESTERN AMERICA
SHOWING THE TERRITORY
CEDED BY RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES
Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
Reduced from the Map Published by the U.S.C.S. Dep.t


RAIL ROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC O.
CANADA
MEXICO
OREGON
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
NEBRASKA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
WYOMING
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MOOSE
RAINY LAKE
SWANNER
Blackfeet Indians
16
17


GULF OF
ST. LAWRENCE
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
NEW
BRUNSWICK
MAINE
NOVA SCOTIA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CAPE BRETON
COUNTY MAP
OF
NEW ENGLAND
And the Provinces of
QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
AND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
SCALE OF MILES.
70° Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington

COUNTY MAP OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE OF MILES.

Longitude West from Greenwich.

Longitude West from Washington.

East

COUNTY MAP OF MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN.

SCALE OF MILES.

LAKE SUPERIOR

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE HURON

LAKE ERIE

WISCONSIN

MICHIGAN

Cape Gargantua

Manitoulin I.

Saint St.Marys R.

Lac du Port

Grand Traverse Bay

Saginaw Bay

Detroit R.

Maumee R.

Sandusky

Toledo

Monroe

Detroit

Windsor

Amherstburg

Chatham

London

Port Huron

Sarnia

Kalamazoo

Grand Rapids

Saginaw

Bay City

Flint

Pontiac

Ann Arbor

Jackson

Lansing

Ithaca

Owosso

Adrian

Hillsdale

Coldwater

Niles

Michigan City

Milwaukee

Racine

Kenosha

Green Bay

Appleton

Oshkosh

Fond du Lac

Madison

Janesville

Beloit

Rockford

Chicago

Galena

Dubuque

Prairie du Chien

La Crosse

Eau Claire

Chippewa Falls

St Croix Falls

Superior

Duluth

Fond du Lac

Mackinac

Sault Ste Marie

Marquette

Escanaba

Menominee

Houghton

Hancock

Ontonagon

Copper Harbor

Keweenaw Bay

Grand Island

Munising

Manistique

Thunder Bay

Alpena

Presque Isle

Cheboygan

Mackinaw City

Petoskey

Traverse City

Manistee

Muskegon

Grand Haven

Holland

South Haven

St Joseph

Benton Harbor

Dowagiac

Three Rivers

Constantine

Centreville

Sturgis

White Pigeon

Coldwater

Tecumseh

Adrian

Ypsilanti

Ann Arbor

Dexter

Chelsea

Howell

Brighton

Milford

Holly

Fenton

Flushing

Owosso

Corunna

Durand

Ionia

Greenville

Stanton

Carson City

Big Rapids

Reed City

Cadillac

Manistee

Ludington

Scottville

Hart

Shelby

Whitehall

Montague

Muskegon

Grand Haven

Holland

Zeeland

Allegan

Kalamazoo

Battle Creek

Marshall

Albion

Jackson

Lansing

Mason

Williamston

Howell

Brighton

Milford

Holly

Fenton

Flint

Saginaw

Bay City

Midland

Alma

Mount Pleasant

Clare

Harrison

Gladwin

Tawas City

East Tawas

Oscoda

Alcona

Alpena

Presque Isle

Cheboygan

Mackinaw City

Petoskey

Harbor Springs

Charlevoix

Boyne City

Gaylord

Grayling

Roscommon

West Branch

Standish

Bay City

Saginaw

Frankenmuth

Vassar

Caro

Cass City

Bad Axe

Port Huron

Marine City

St Clair

Algonac

Mount Clemens

Romeo

Utica

Pontiac

Birmingham

Royal Oak

Dearborn

Wyandotte

Ecorse

Monroe

Dundee

Tecumseh

Saline

Manchester

Chelsea

Dexter

Ann Arbor

Ypsilanti

Plymouth

Northville

Farmington

Novi

Wixom

Walled Lake

Milford

Holly

Fenton

Linden

COUNTY MAP OF INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE.

SCALE OF MILES.

Longitude West from Greenwich

Longitude West from Washington

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

OHIO

KENTUCKY

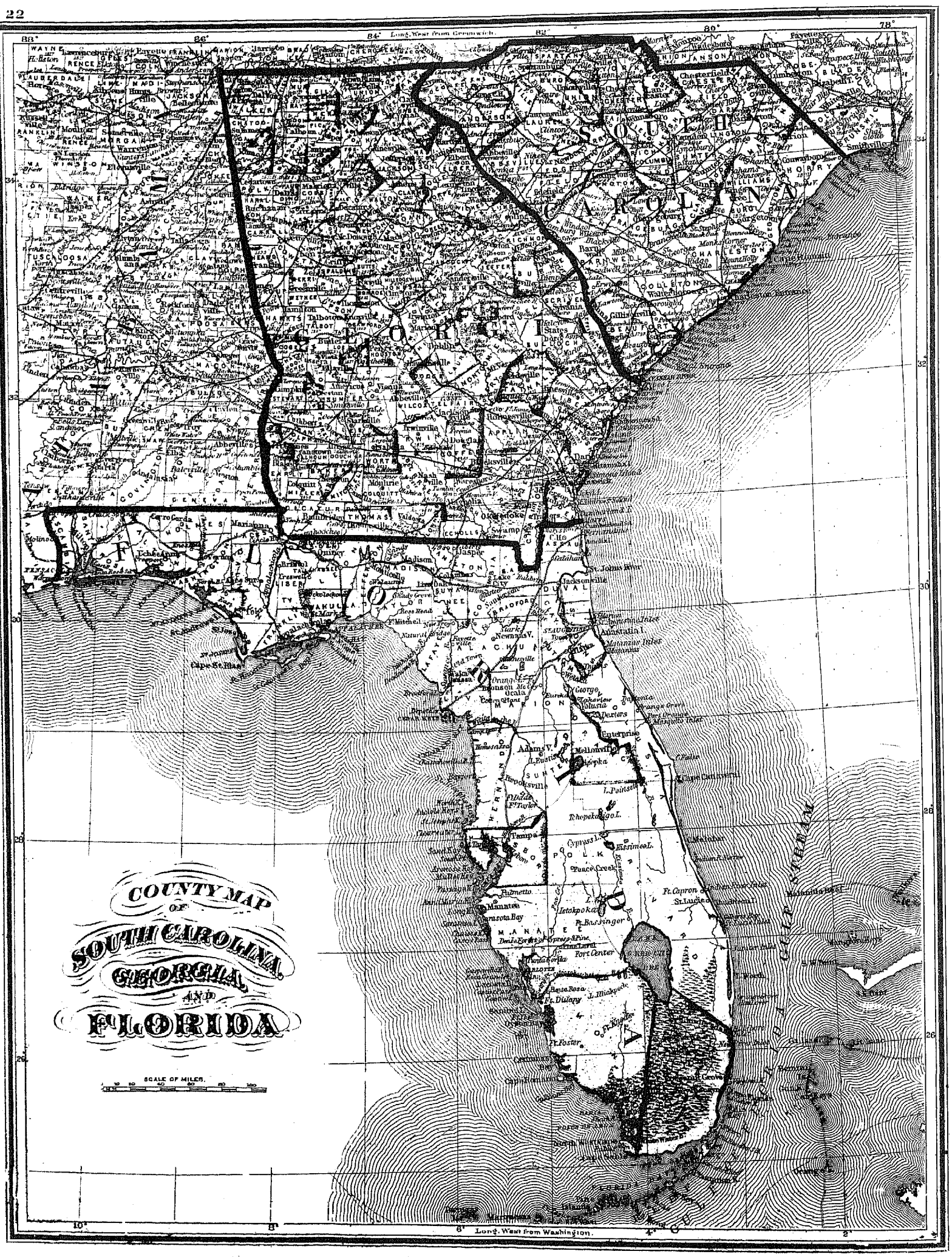
TENNESSEE

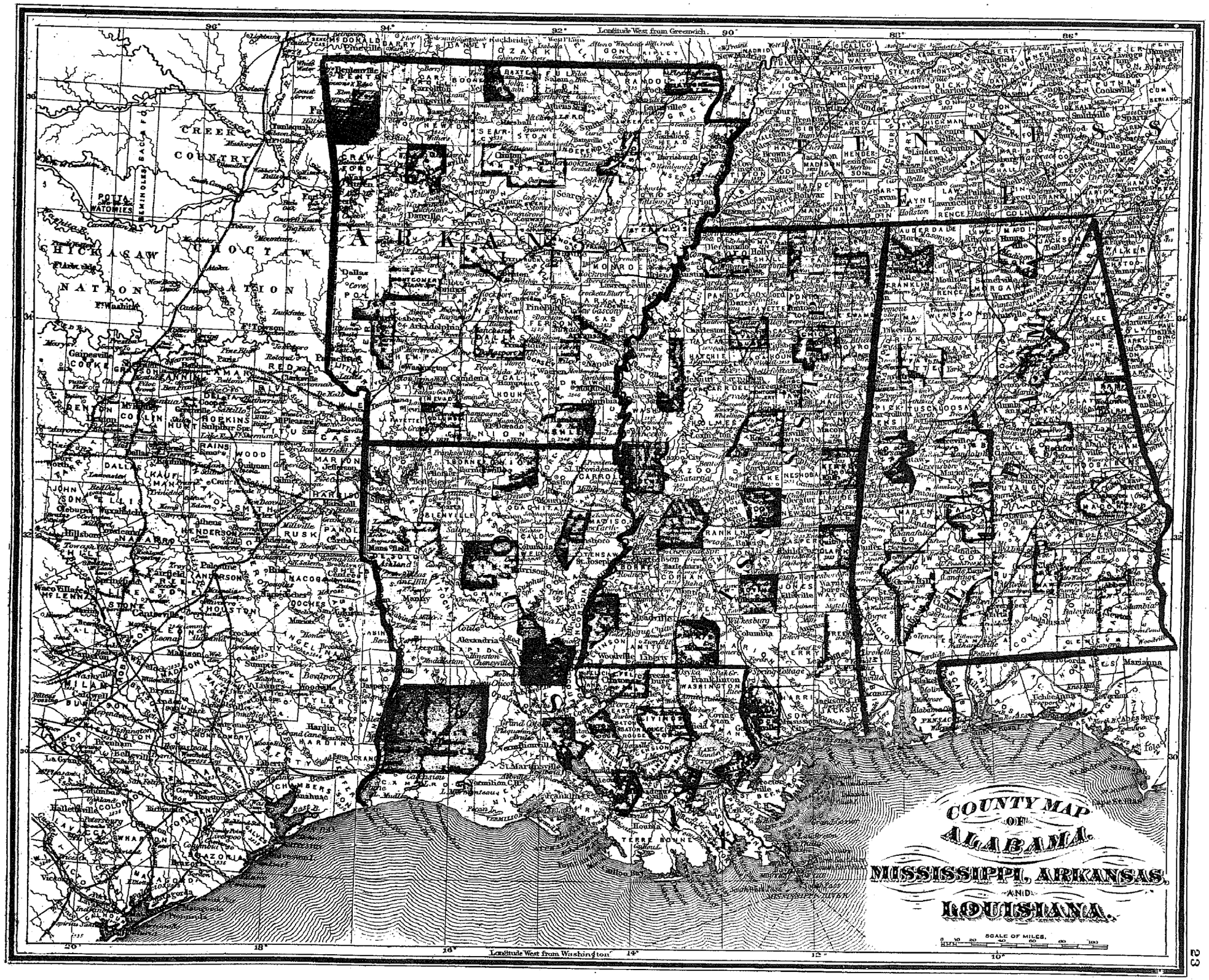
MISSOURI

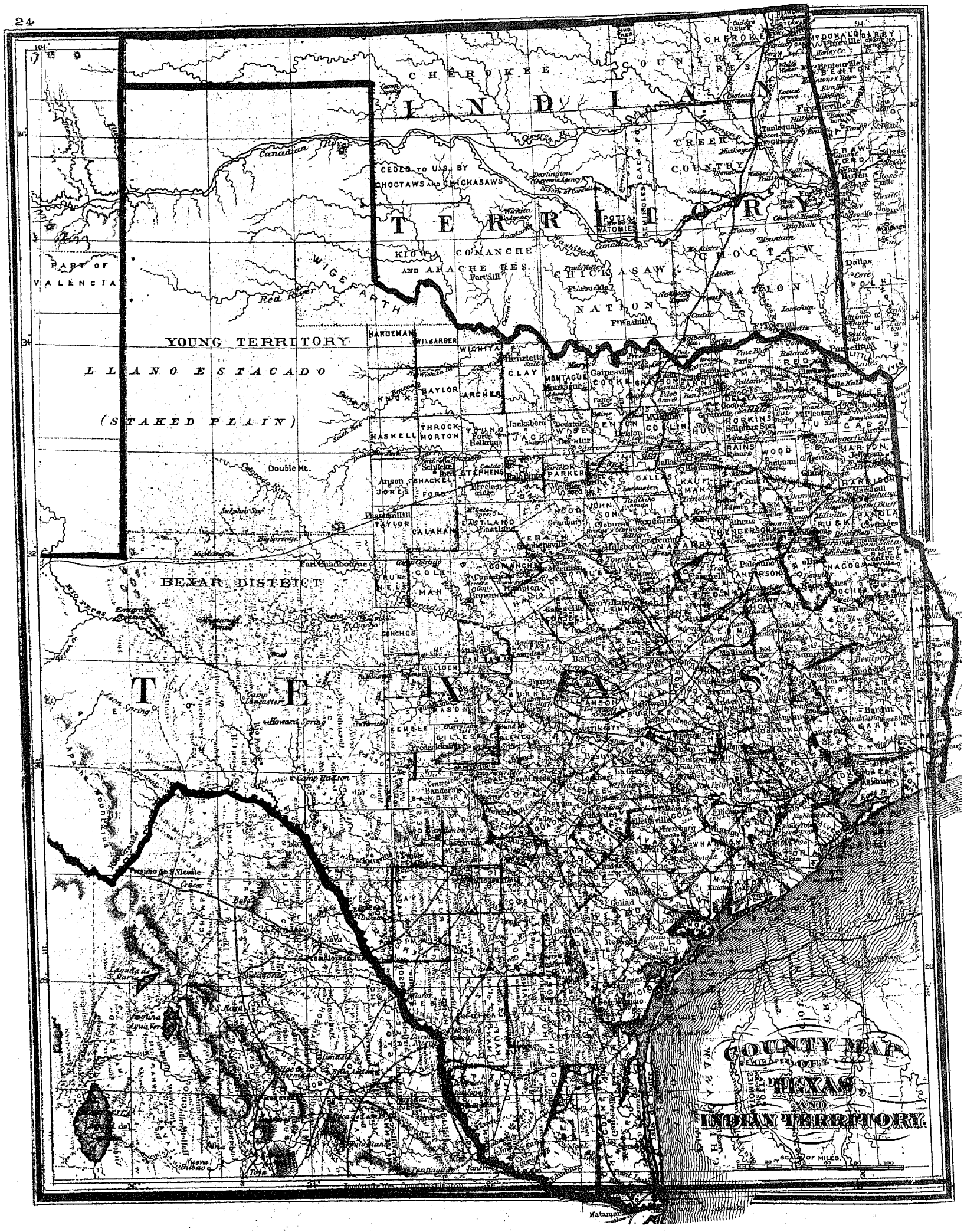
ARKANSAS

MISSISSIPPI

LAKE MICHIGAN


COUNTY MAP
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA,
AND
FLORIDA.
SCALE OF MILES.
Long. West from Greenwich.
Long. West from Washington.
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
GULF STREAM


Longitude West from Greenwich.
96°
94°
92°
90°
88°
86°
Longitude West from Washington
20°
18°
16°
14°
12°
10°
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
CREEK COUNTRY
CHICKASAW NATION
CHOCTAW NATION
POTTAWATOMIES
SEMINOLES
COUNTY MAP OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, AND LOUISIANA.
SCALE OF MILES.


COUNTY MAP
OF
TEXAS,
AND
INDIAN TERRITORY.
SCALE OF MILES.
INDIAN TERRITORY
CHEROKEE COUNTRY
CREEK COUNTRY
CHOCTAW NATION
CHICKASAW NATION
KIOWA COMANCHE AND APACHE RES.
CEDED TO U.S. BY CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS
PART OF VALENCIA
WIGE FARTH
YOUNG TERRITORY
LLANO ESTACADO
(STAKED PLAIN)
BEXAR DISTRICT
Canadian River
Red River
Double Mt.
Fort Chadbourne
Fort Sill
Ft Arbuckle
Ft Washita
Ft Towson
Dallas
Fayetteville
Tanlequah
Paris
Henrietta
Jacksboro
Fort Belknap
Anson
Eastland
Brownwood
Hillsboro
Palestine
Bandera
Goliad
Matamoros

COUNTY MAP OF KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO,

Longitude West from Greenwich

108° 106° 104° 102° 100° 98° 96°

Longitude West from Washington 30° 28° 26° 24° 22° 20°

NEBRASKA

COLORADO

INDIAN TERRITORY

CHEROKEE COUNTRY

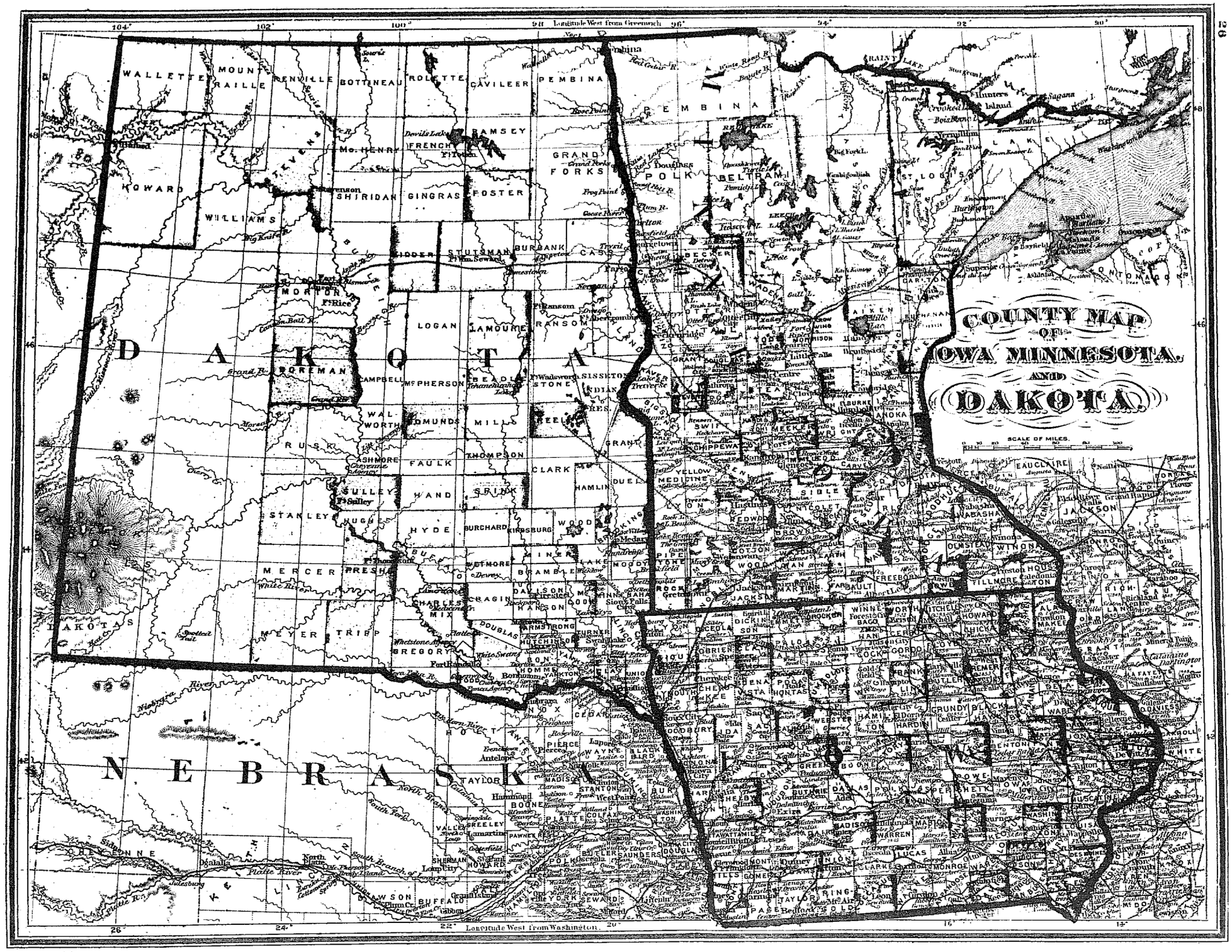
CREEK COUNTRY

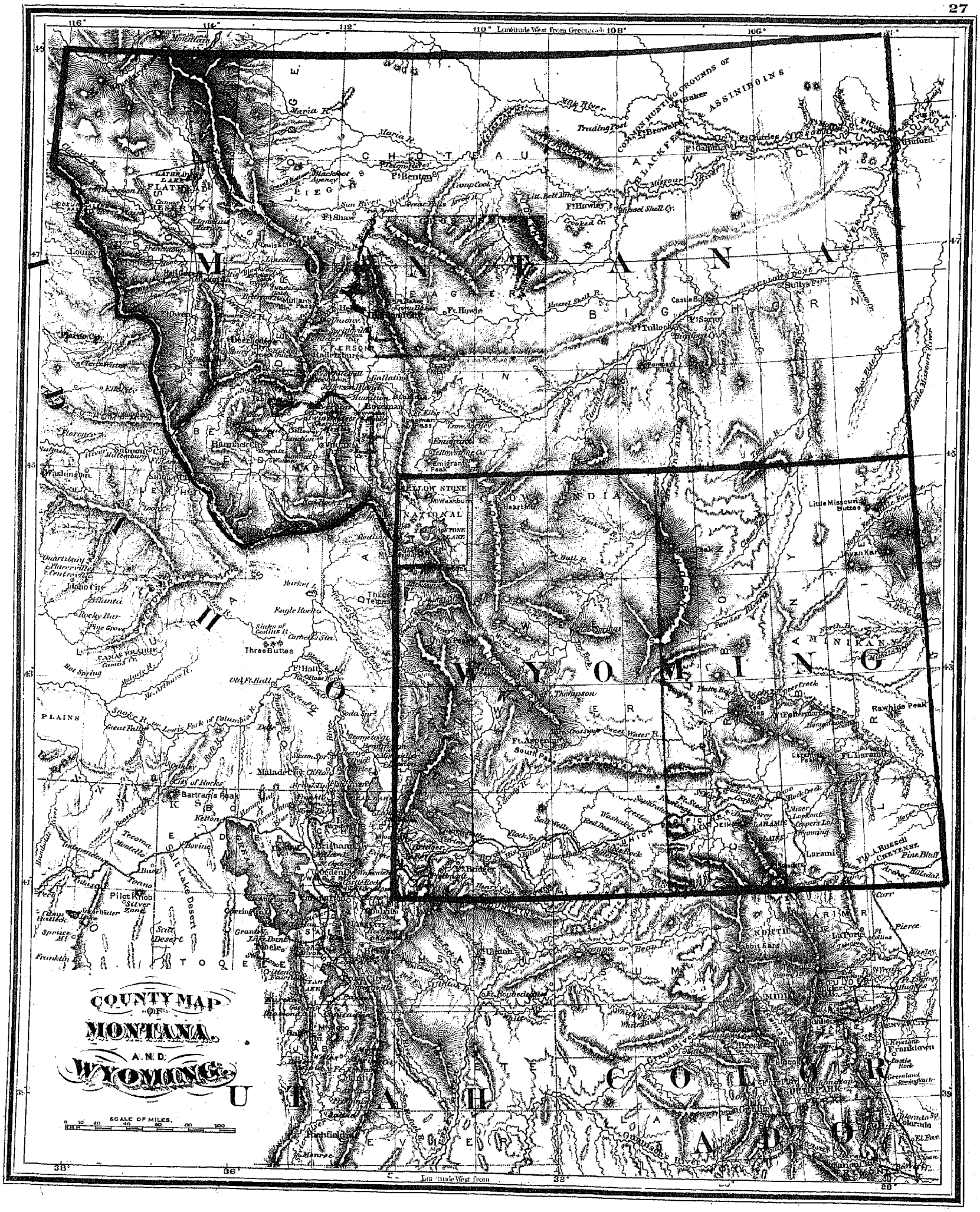
KIOWA COMANCHE AND APACHE RES.

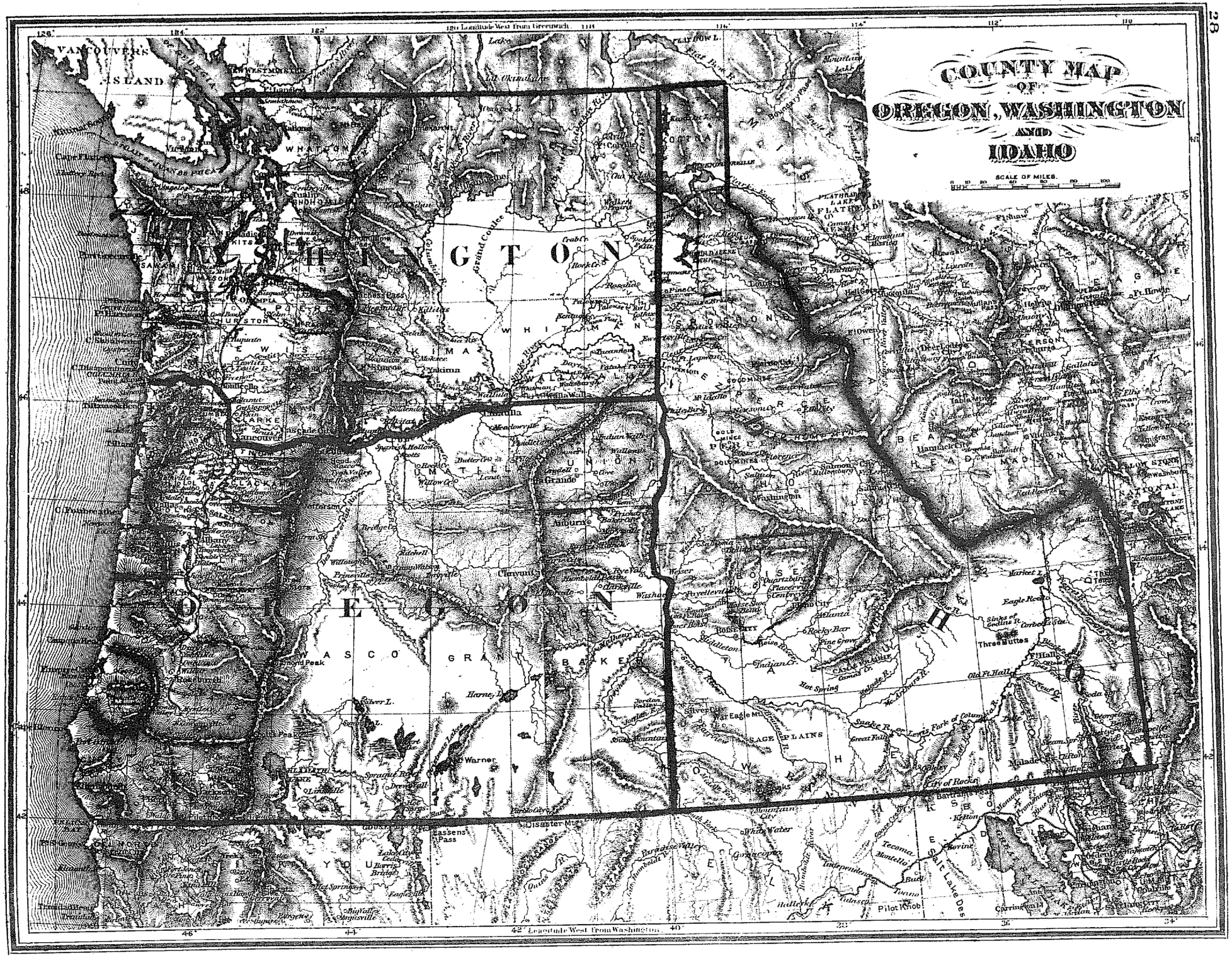
CHICKASAW

CEDED TO U.S. BY CHOCTAWS & CHICKASAWS

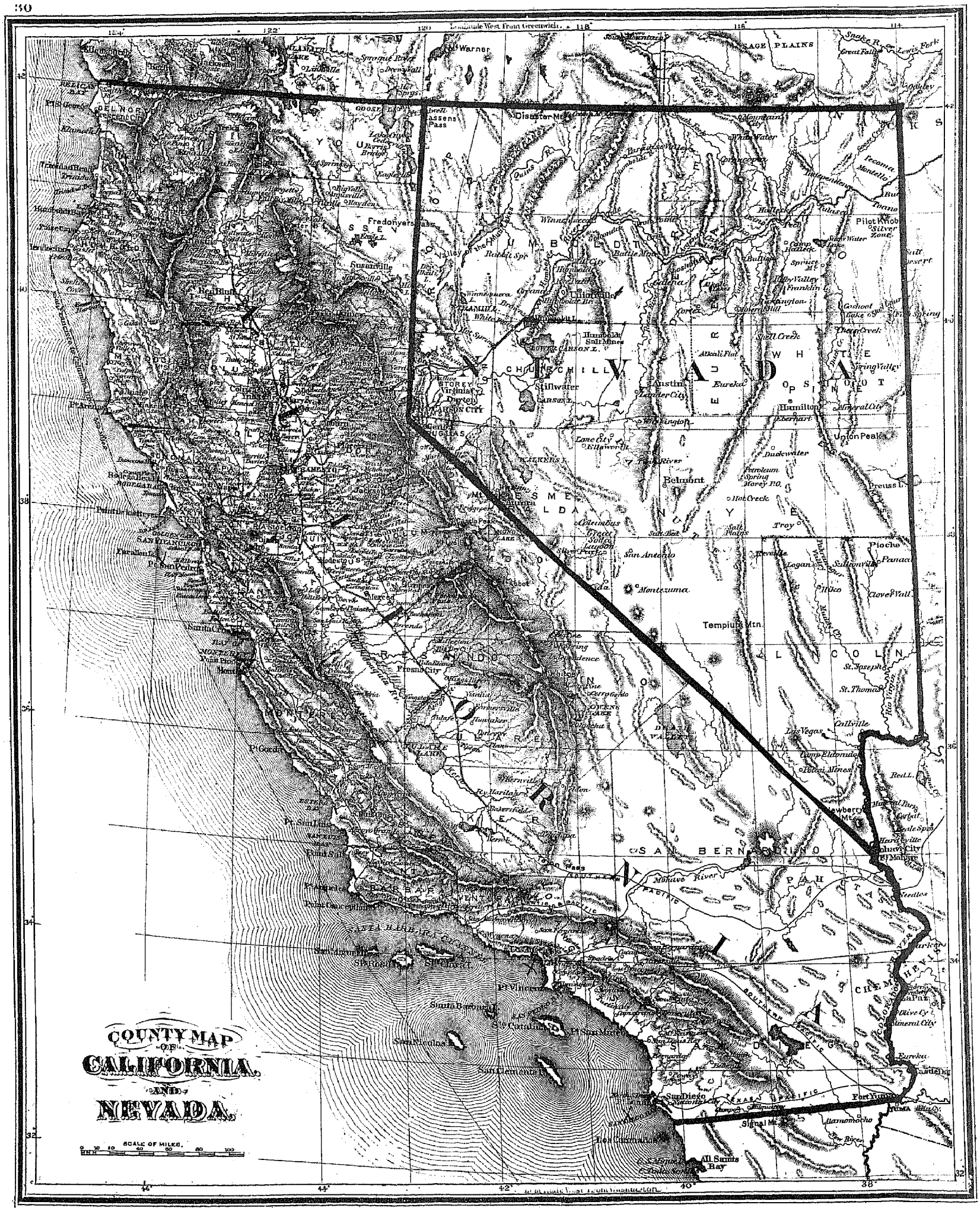
SCALE OF MILES.

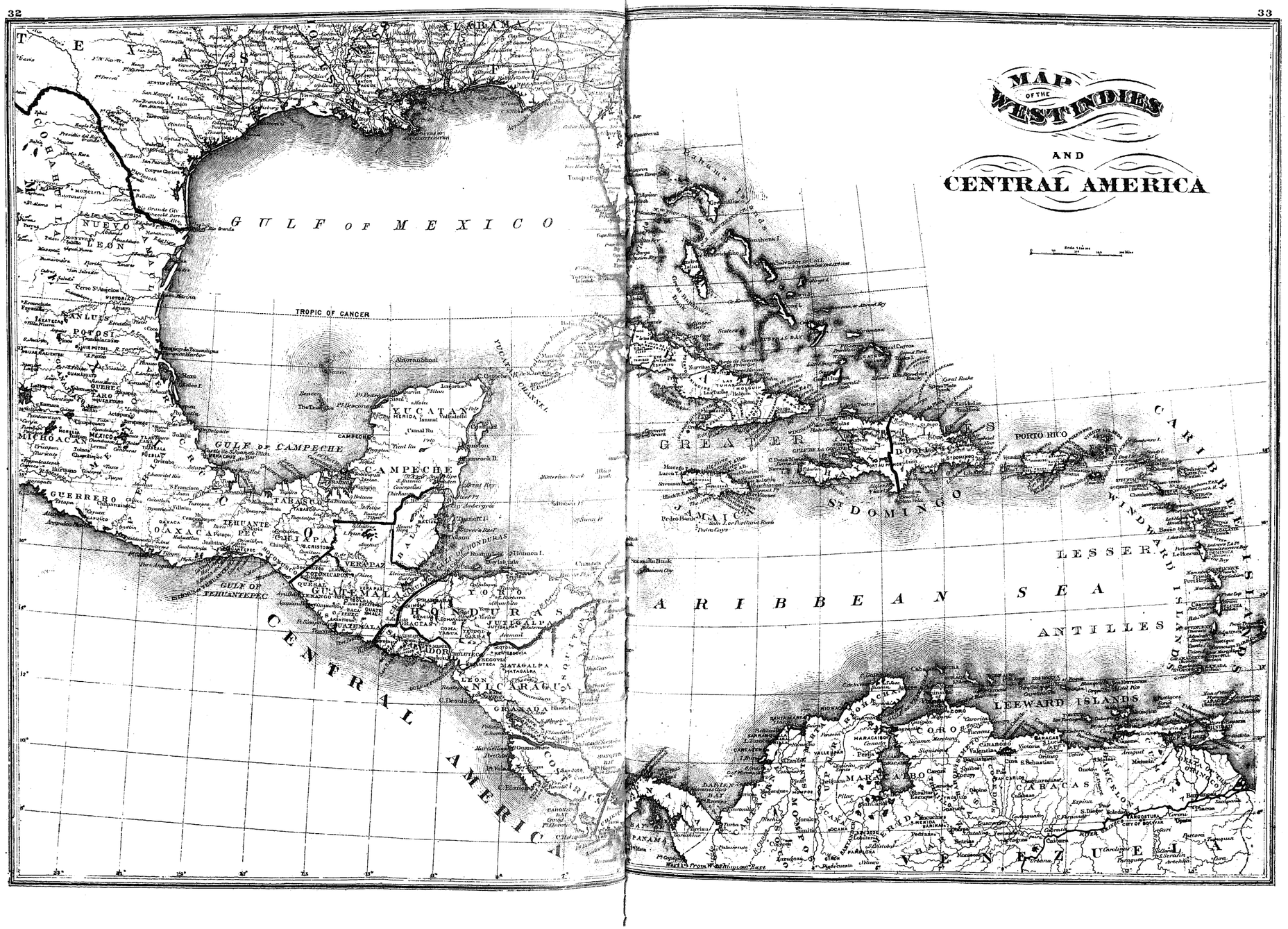

COUNTY MAP
OF
IOWA MINNESOTA
AND
DAKOTA.
SCALE OF MILES.
D A K O T A
N E B R A S K A
WALLETTE
BOTTINEAU
ROLETTE
CAVILEER
PEMBINA
RAMSEY
GRAND FORKS
POLK
BELTRAM
HOWARD
WILLIAMS
SHERIDAN
GINGRAS
FOSTER
STUTSMAN
BURBANK
LOGAN
LAMOURE
RANSOM
FOREMAN
CAMPBELL
MCPHERSON
BEADLE
STONE
SISSETON
INDIAN RES.
WALWORTH
EDMUNDS
MILLS
FAULK
THOMPSON
CLARK
HAMLIN
DUEL
SULLEY
HAND
SPINK
STANLEY
HUGHES
HYDE
BUFFALO
KINGSBURG
WOOD
MINER
MERCER
PRESHO
LAKE
MOODY
CHARLES MIX
DOUGLAS
ARMSTRONG
TURNER
HUTCHINSON
MEYER
TRIPP
GREGORY
BON HOMME
YANKTON
CEDAR
KNOX
PIERCE
WAYNE
BIRD
MADISON
STANTON
BOONE
COLFAX
PLATTE
PAWNEE
HOWARD
SHERMAN
POLK
BUTLER
SAUNDERS
DOUGLAS
SARPY
DAKOTAS
NEBRASKA
IOWA
MINNESOTA
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington


COUNTY MAP
OF
MONTANA
AND
WYOMING
SCALE OF MILES
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from

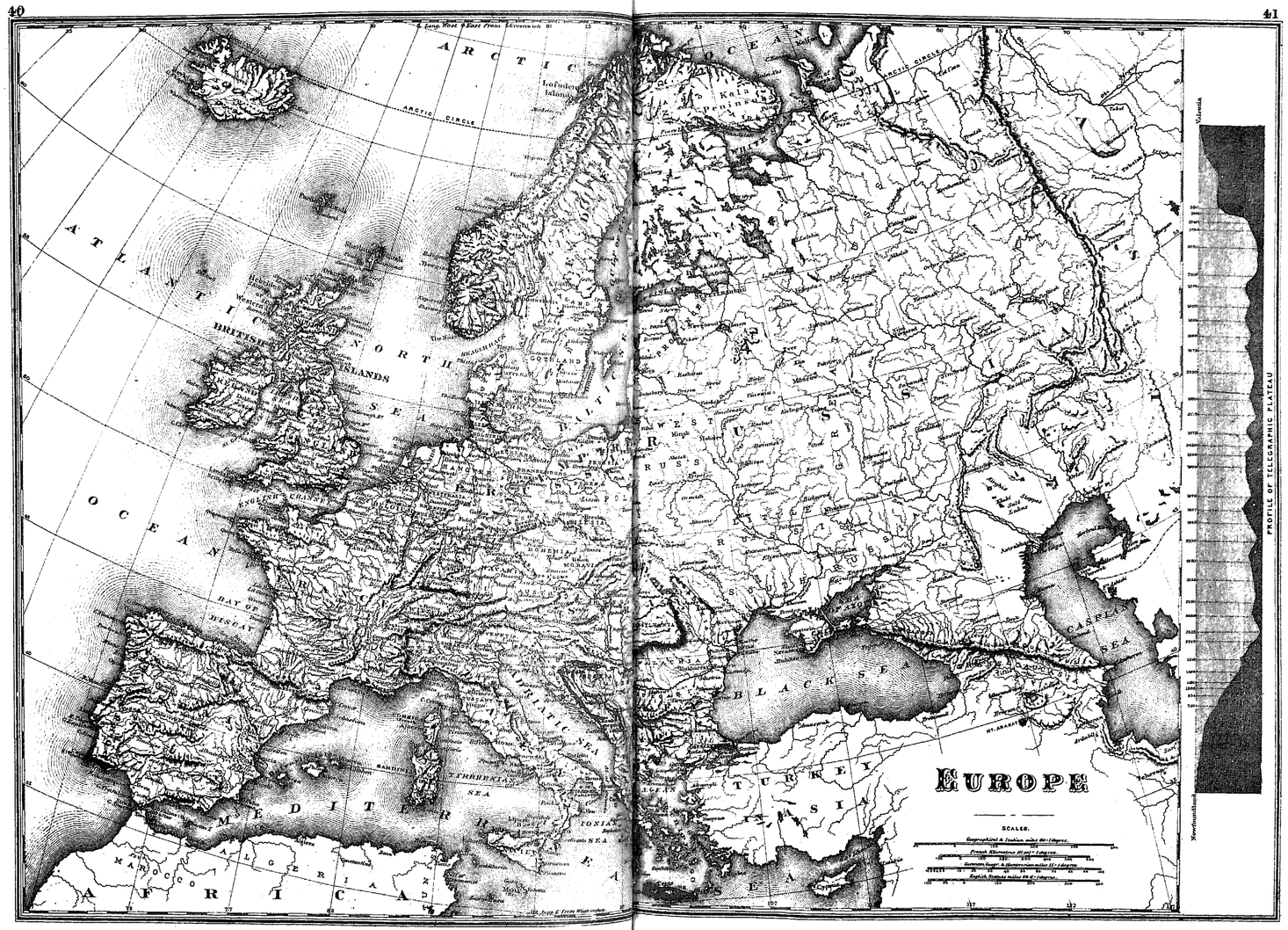

COUNTY MAP
OF
OREGON, WASHINGTON
AND
IDAHO
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
VANCOUVER'S ISLAND
WHATCOM
SKAGIT
SNOHOMISH
KING
PIERCE
THURSTON
LEWIS
CLARKE
SKAMANIA
KLICKITAS
YAKIMA
KITTITAS
DOUGLAS
OKANOGAN
FERRY
STEVENS
PEND OREILLE
LINCOLN
ADAMS
WHITMAN
GARFIELD
COLUMBIA
WALLA WALLA
FRANKLIN
BENTON
GRANT
ASOTIN
UMATILLA
MORROW
GILLIAM
WASCO
SHERMAN
GREEN
CLATSOP
TILLAMOOK
WASHINGTON
COLUMBIA
MULTNOMAH
CLACKAMAS
YAMHILL
POLK
MARION
LINN
BENTON
LINCOLN
LANE
DOUGLAS
COOS
CURRY
JOSEPHINE
JACKSON
KLAMATH
LAKE
HARNEY
MALHEUR
BAKER
UNION
WALLOWA
GRANT
CROOK
DESCHUTES
JEFFERSON
WHEELER
GILLIAM
MORROW
UMATILLA
BOISE
OWYHEE
ELMORE
ADA
CANYON
PAYETTE
WASHINGTON
GEM
CANYON
BOUNDARY
BONNER
KOOTENAI
SHOSHONE
BENEWAH
LATAH
NEZ PERCE
IDAHO
LEWIS
CLEARWATER
BEAR HEAD
MADISON
FREMONT
JEFFERSON
BINGHAM
BONNEVILLE
CUSTER
LEMHI
BUTTE
CLARK
CASSIA
ONEIDA
POWER
BANNOCK
TETON
BINGHAM
BLAINE
LINCOLN
GOODING
JEROME
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
MINIDOKA
ONEIDA
POWER
BANNOCK
BEAR LAKE
CARIBOU
FRANKLIN
BINGHAM
BONNEVILLE
JEFFERSON
MADISON
FREMONT
TETON
CLARK
BUTTE
LEMHI
CUSTER
BLAINE
LINCOLN
GOODING
JEROME
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
MINIDOKA
ONEIDA
POWER
BANNOCK
BEAR LAKE
CARIBOU
FRANKLIN
Grand Coulee
Columbia R.
Snake R.
Yakima R.
Okanogan R.
Kootenai R.
Pend Oreille R.
Spokane R.
Clearwater R.
Salmon R.
Boise R.
Payette R.
Owyhee R.
Malheur R.
Willamette R.
Deschutes R.
John Day R.
Grande Ronde R.
Powder R.
Burnt R.
Weiser R.
Portneuf R.
Bear R.
Blackfoot R.
Big Lost R.
Little Lost R.
Lemhi R.
Big Hole R.
Beaverhead R.
Jefferson Fork of Columbia R.
Madison Fork of Columbia R.
Gallatin Fork of Columbia R.
Yellowstone R.
Missouri R.
Snake River Plains
Blue Mountains
Cascade Range
Rocky Mountains
Bitter Root Mts.
Coeur d'Alene Mts.
Salmon River Mts.
Seven Devils Mts.
Wallowa Mts.
Ochoco Mts.
Blue Mts.
Steens Mts.
Warner Mts.
Siskiyou Mts.
Klamath Mts.
Coast Range
Olympic Mts.
Mt. Rainier
Mt. Adams
Mt. Hood
Mt. Jefferson
Three Sisters
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Pitt
Mt. Mazama
Crater Lake
Mt. Baker
Mt. Stuart
Mt. Ellinor
Mt. Constitution
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Angeles
Mt. Tolmie
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Coeur d'Alene
Mt. Spokane
Mt. Kalispell
Mt. Ashland
Mt. Hebgen
Mt. Haystack
Mt. Borah
Mt. Idaho
Mt. Hoodoo
Mt. Powell
Mt. Jefferson
Mt. Hayden
Mt. Moran
Mt. Leidy
Mt. Wister
Mt. Sheridan
Mt. Doane
Mt. Stevenson
Mt. Langford
Mt. Holmes
Mt. Washburn
Mt. Everts
Mt. Haynes
Mt. Dunraven
Mt. Norris
Mt. Evarts
Mt. Schurz
Mt. Gardner
Mt. Wallace
Mt. Emmons
Mt. Hyndman
Mt. Regan
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Borah
Mt. Idaho
Mt. Hoodoo
Mt. Powell
Mt. Jefferson
Mt. Hayden
Mt. Moran
Mt. Leidy
Mt. Wister
Mt. Sheridan
Mt. Doane
Mt. Stevenson
Mt. Langford
Mt. Holmes
Mt. Washburn
Mt. Everts
Mt. Haynes
Mt. Dunraven
Mt. Norris
Mt. Evarts
Mt. Schurz
Mt. Gardner
Mt. Wallace
Mt. Emmons
Mt. Hyndman
Mt. Regan
Mt. Wilson
Olympia
Vancouver
Walla Walla
Yakima
Ellensburg
Wenatchee
Okanogan
Colville
Spokane
Pullman
Lewiston
Moscow
Coeur d'Alene
Kellogg
Wallace
Grangeville
Salmon
Challis
Mackay
Arco
Idaho Falls
Blackfoot
Pocatello
Soda Springs
Preston
Malad City
Montpelier
Paris
Bear Lake
Evanston
Kemmerer
Cokeville
Afton
Star Valley
Jackson
Dubois
Meeteetse
Cody
Powell
Lovell
Basin
Fort Benton
Great Falls
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
Deer Lodge
Missoula
Kalispell
Whitefish
Libby
Troy
Eureka
Rexford
Bonners Ferry
Sandpoint
Priest River
Newport
Metaline Falls
Republic
Curlew
Tonasket
Brewster
Chelan
Entiat
Leavenworth
Cashmere
Wenatchee
Ellensburg
Yakima
Toppenish
Sunnyside
Prosser
Kennewick
Pasco
Dayton
Waitsburg
Touchet
Prescott
Pomeroy
Asotin
Clarkston
Lewiston
Orofino
Pierce
Weippe
Kamiah
Grangeville
Nezperce
Cottonwood
Winchester
Craigmont
Lapwai
Culdesac
Genesee
Moscow
Pullman
Colfax
Palouse
Endicott
Rosalia
Oakesdale
Tekoa
Colton
Uniontown
Garfield
Farmington
Steptoe
Rosalia
Spokane
Cheney
Medical Lake
Fairfield
Latah
Tyler
Davenport
Wilbur
Creston
Odessa
Harrington
Sprague
Reardan
Wilbur
Ritzville
Lind
Washtucna
Connell
Othello
Moses Lake
Ephrata
Soap Lake
Quincy
George
Vantage
Ellensburg
Cle Elum
Roslyn
Kittitas
Thorp
Easton
Snoqualmie
North Bend
Issaquah
Renton
Kent
Auburn
Enumclaw
Buckley
Sumner
Puyallup
Tacoma
Steilacoom
Olympia
Shelton
Hoodsport
Brinnon
Quilcene
Port Townsend
Port Ludlow
Port Gamble
Kingston
Edmonds
Everett
Snohomish
Monroe
Sultan
Gold Bar
Index
Darrington
Arlington
Stanwood
Conway
La Conner
Mount Vernon
Sedro Woolley
Bellingham
Blaine
Lynden
Ferndale
Point Roberts
Friday Harbor
Eastsound
Orcas
Lopez
Waldron
Roche Harbor
Port Angeles
Sequim
Dungeness
Port Townsend
Coupeville
Oak Harbor
Langley
Clinton
Freeland
Coupeville
Port Orchard
Bremerton
Gig Harbor
Vaughn
Key Peninsula
Longbranch
Fox Island
Anderson Island
Ketron Island
McNeil Island
Steilacoom
Dupont
Lakewood
Tacoma
Puyallup
Sumner
Buckley
Enumclaw
Black Diamond
Ravensdale
Maple Valley
Renton
Kent
Auburn
Algona
Pacific
Federal Way
Des Moines
Burien
Seattle
Bellevue
Kirkland
Redmond
Woodinville
Bothell
Lake Forest Park
Shoreline
Mountlake Terrace
Lynnwood
Edmonds
Mukilteo
Everett
Marysville
Tulalip
Arlington
Darrington
Granite Falls
Snohomish
Monroe
Sultan
Gold Bar
Index

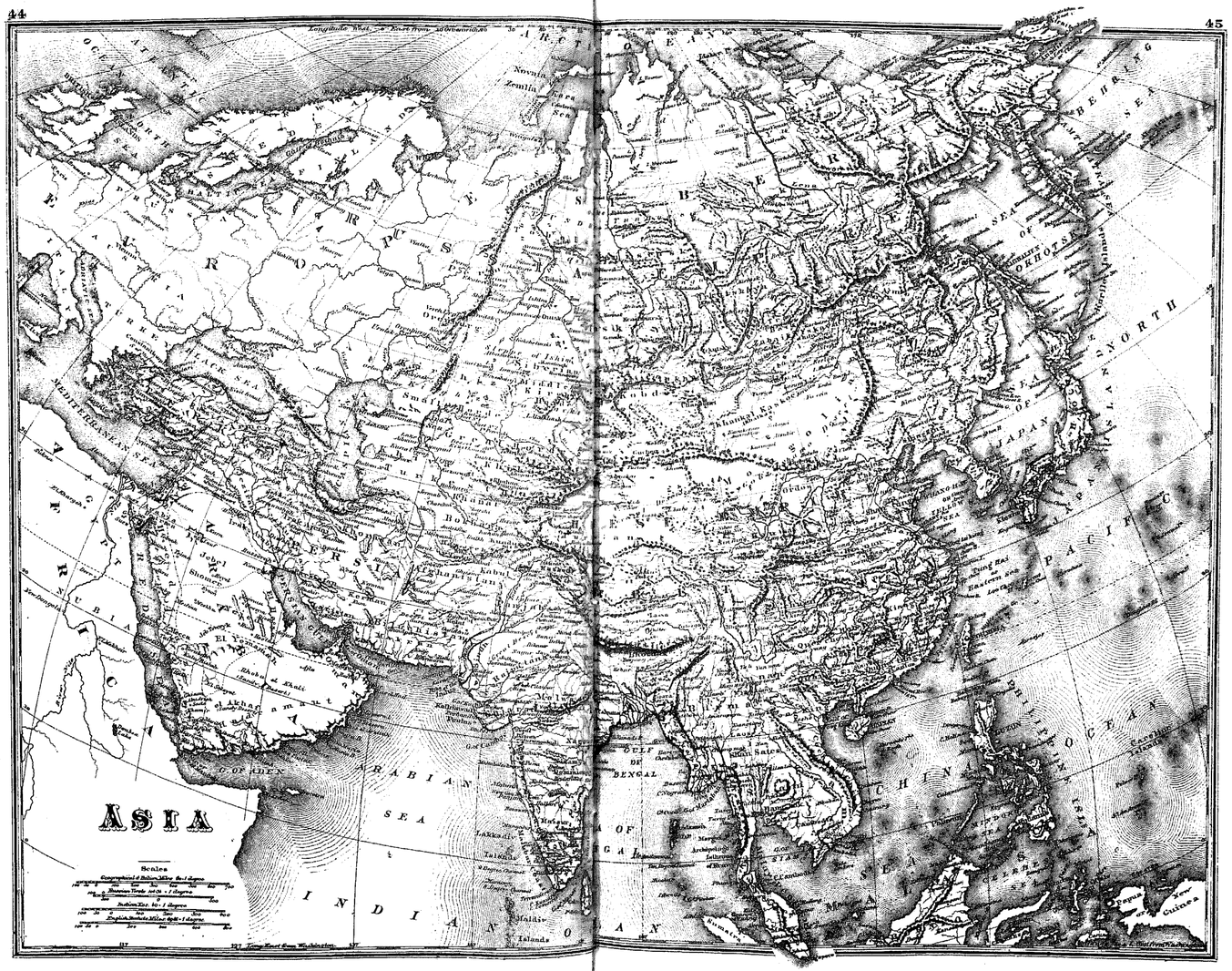

COUNTY MAP
OF
UTAH,
NEW MEXICO,
AND
ARIZONA
SCALE OF MILES.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
Salt Lake Desert
Fillmore
Richfield
Beaver
Pueblo of Oraibe
Moquis
Mt Kendrick
Red Butte
Cactus Pass
Mt Hope
Prescott
Fort Mc Dowell
Pinal Mt
Mt Graham
Tucson
Castle Rock
Fort Stanton
Las Vegas
Mora
Fort Sumner
Socorro
Fort Craig
Silver City
Mesilla
Fort Thorn
Franklin
El Paso del Norte
Guadalupe
Guadalupe Pass
Pueblo
Trinidad
Conejos
Lowell
Fernandez de Taos
Dos Lucernos
Cambell's Pass
Albuquerque
Valencia
Las Lunas
Fort Craig
Silver City
Florida Pass
Mesilla Valley
Don Ann
Fort Fillmore
Isleta
Socorro
S. Elizario
Guadalupe Pass
Longitude West from Greenwich.

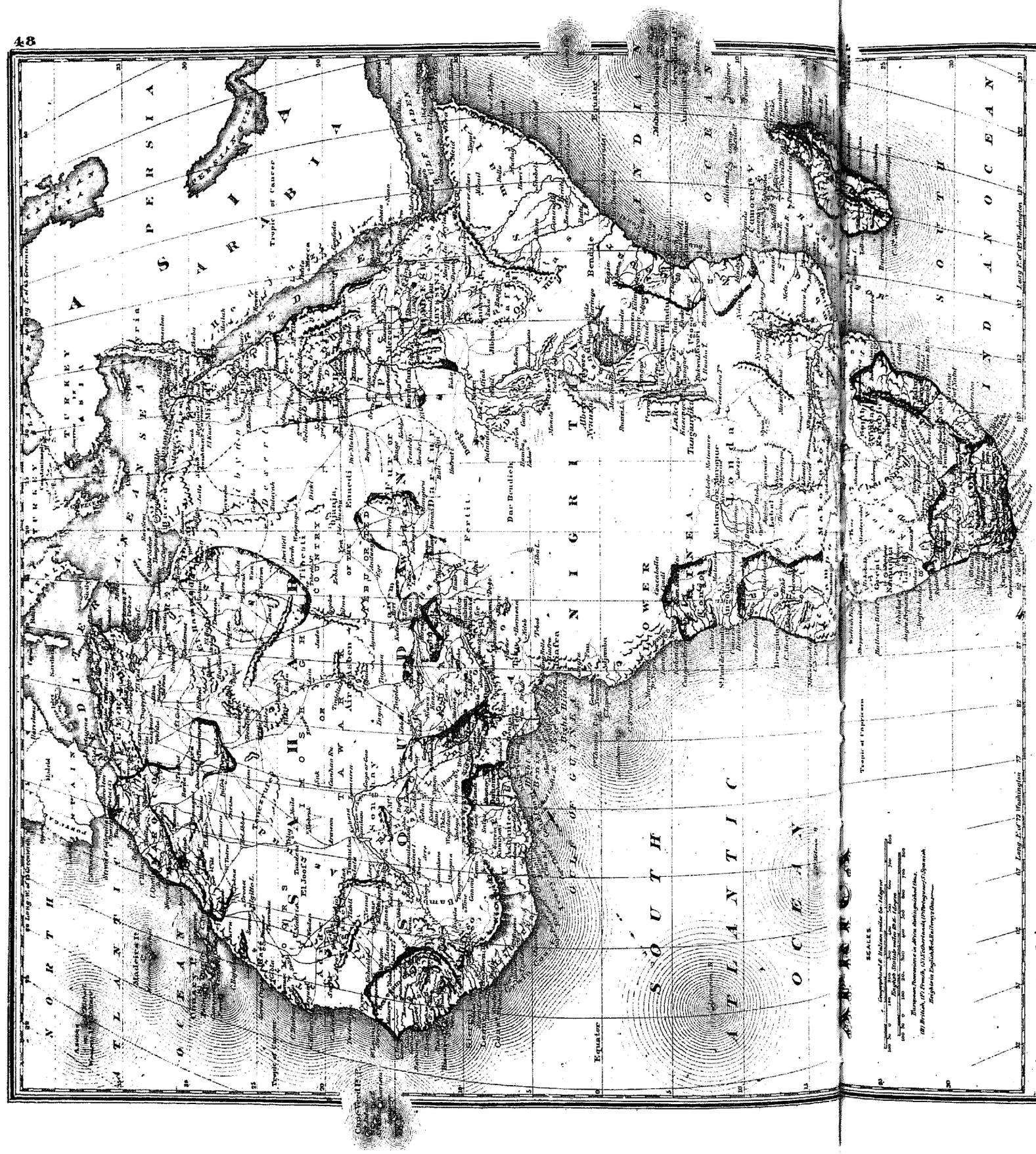

COUNTY MAP
OF
CALIFORNIA
AND
NEVADA.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 100
Longitude West From Greenwich
124°
122°
120°
118°
116°
114°
42°
40°
38°
36°
34°
32°
Warner
Fredonyer Pass
Susanville
Red Bluff
Colusa
Yuba
Marysville
Oroville
Shasta
Trinity
Humboldt
Del Norte
Klamath
Siskiyou
Modoc
Lassen
Plumas
Sierra
Nevada
Placer
Sacramento
Yolo
Solano
Napa
Sonoma
Mendocino
Lake
Glenn
Butte
Sutter
Yuba
Amador
El Dorado
Alpine
Calaveras
Tuolumne
Mariposa
Madera
Fresno
Tulare
Kings
Monterey
San Benito
Merced
Stanislaus
San Joaquin
Contra Costa
Alameda
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Santa Clara
Inyo
Mono
Kern
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Orange
San Diego
Imperial
Riverside
Lincoln
Clark
Nye
Esmeralda
Lyon
Douglas
Ormsby
Washoe
Storey
Churchill
Humboldt
Lander
Eureka
White Pine
Pah Ute
Mohave
Colorado
Yuma
Gila
Pinal
Graham
Cochise
Pima
Santa Cruz
Maricopa
Yavapai
Coconino
Navajo
Apache
Mohave

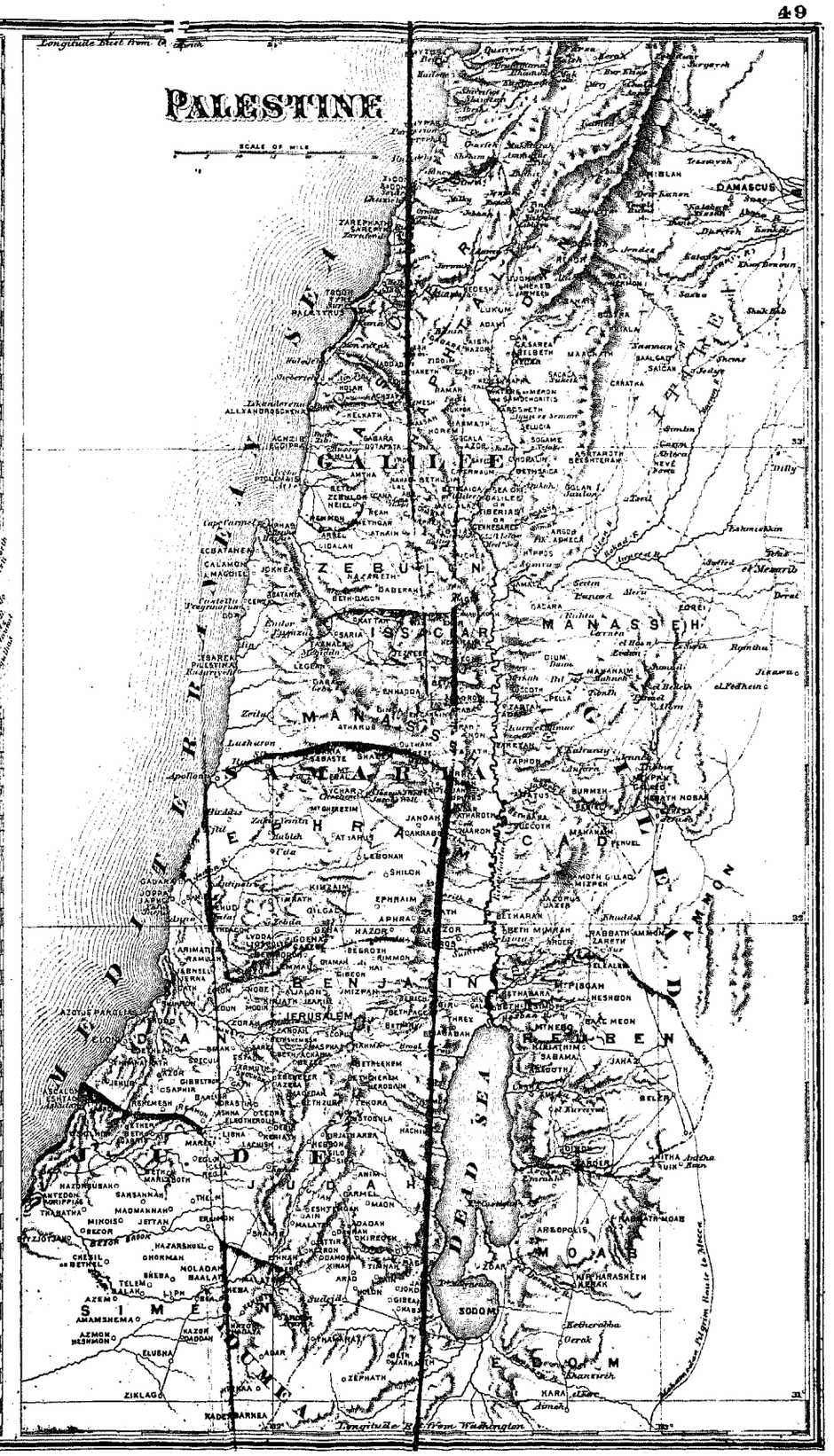

MAP OF THE WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA
GULF OF MEXICO
TROPIC OF CANCER
YUCATAN CHANNEL
GULF OF CAMPECHE
GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC
CENTRAL AMERICA
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
WINDWARD ISLANDS
LEEWARD ISLANDS
ARIBBEAN SEA
PORTO RICO
ST DOMINGO
JAMAICA
YUCATAN
CAMPECHE
TABASCO
CHIAPA
VERAPAZ
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
MARACAIBO
CARACAS
VENEZUELA
NUEVO LEON
SAN LUIS POTOSI
MICHOACAN
GUERRERO
OAXACA
TEHUANTEPEC
MEXICO
TEXAS
ALABAMA
COHAHUILA
TAMAULIPAS
JUTIGALPA
MATAGALPA
LEON
GRANADA
YORO
CORO
BARCELONA
CITY OF BOLIVAR

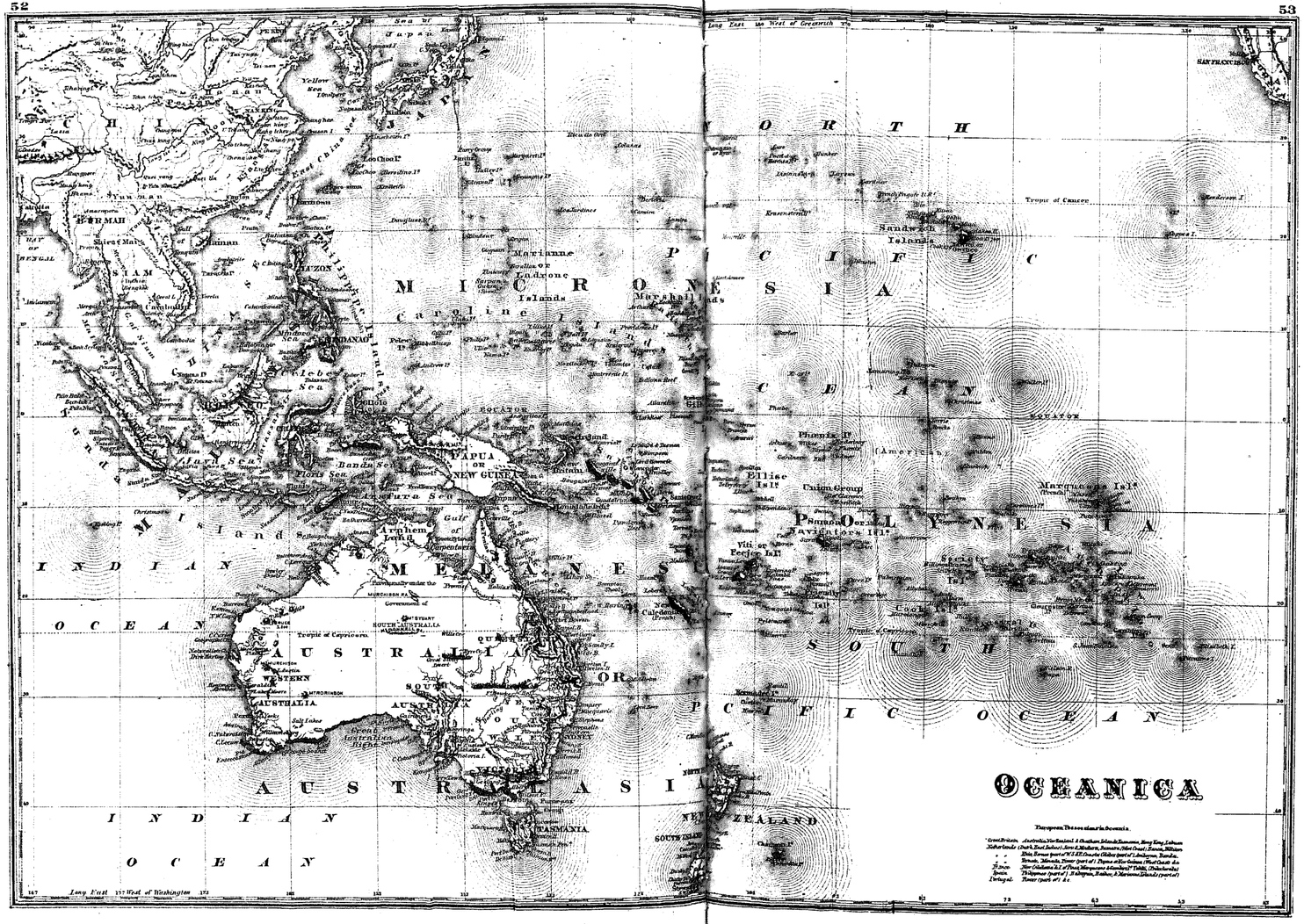

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
WEST INDIA ISLANDS
CARIBBEAN SEA
VENEZUELA
GUIANA
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
FRENCH GUIANA
COLOMBIA
CONFEDERATION
EQUATOR
BRAZIL
Pará
Maranhão
Piauhy
Ceará
Rio Grande do Norte
Alagoas
Pernambuco
Bahia
Minas Geraes
Goyaz
Mato Grosso
Rio Janeiro
S. Paulo
Matto Grosso
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
Assumption
CHILI
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION
Tucuman
Santiago
Cordova
Entre Rios
Corrientes
Buenos Ayres
Rio Negro
Patagonia
Chilian Territory of Magellan
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
FALKLAND ISLANDS
PORT EGMONT
SOUTH AMERICA
SCALES
Longitude from Washington
West
East
Longitude from Greenwich


EUROPE
SCALES.
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BRITISH ISLANDS
BAY OF BISCAY
ENGLISH CHANNEL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
TURKEY
ASIA
AFRICA
MAROCCO
ALGERIA
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Kola Peninsula
Lofoden Islands
Gotland
Sardinia
Cyprus
Mt. Ararat
Valencia
Newfoundland
PROFILE OF TELEGRAPHIC PLATEAU


ASIA
Scales
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
GULF OF BENGAL
CHINA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SEA OF JAPAN
SEA OF ORHOTSK
BEHRING SEA
NORTH
Novaia Zemlia
Kara Sea
Jebel Shomer
Khanka Lake
Khanka Sea
Sumatra
Maldive Islands
Papua
New Guinea


ASIA
PERSIA
ARABIA
NIGRITIA
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Equator


PALESTINE
SCALE OF MILES
DAMASCUS
GALILEE
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
MANASSEH
MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
REUBEN
JUDAH
SIMEON
MOAB
EDOM
DEAD SEA
SODOM
JERUSALEM
Longitude East from Washington


OCEANICA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
MICRONESIA
POLYNESIA
MELANESIA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRASIA
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA
PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA
Sandwich Islands
Marquesas Isl.
Society Isl.
Ellice Isl.
Union Group
Navigators Isl.
Caroline Islands
Marshall Islands
Marianne or Ladrone Islands
Philippine Islands
LUZON
MINDANAO
BORNEO
SUMATRA
JAVA
Celebes Sea
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Arnhem Land
Great Australian Bight
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
EQUATOR
Long East 157 West of Washington
Long East 180 West of Greenwich

MAP OF MIAMI COUNTY

—HIGHWAYS ▪ SCHOOL HOUSES.

