

ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS

—OF—

OTTAWA COUNTY, OHIO.

INCLUDING

HISTORY OF THE U. S., OF OHIO, AND OF OTTAWA COUNTY,
MAP OF THE WORLD, OF THE U. S., OF OHIO,
AND OF OTTAWA COUNTY.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE RECORDS
AND FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS.

PORT CLINTON, OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY H. J. GOODMAN, LL. D.

1900.

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INTRODUCTION

AND

DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

IN this work will be found several new features which will render the Atlas more valuable, as well as more attractive than similar works heretofore published.

An Atlas should indicate clearly, at a glance, the correct location of a piece of land in Section, Town and Range. In this work each Section is plainly numbered and its boundary shown by heavy black lines. On the margin of the map is given the number of the Town and Range, and each Town line dividing a Civil Township is given in heavy black lines. In a Civil Township where there are one or more Sections of the same number, the Town and Range number on the margin of the map shows in what Town and Range the Section belongs.

Upon the township maps the highways are represented by double black lines which shows them as they are, the prominent landmarks, the creeks and rivers, the farm residences, school houses and churches are represented by a small black square.

In the corporation and village plats giving streets, blocks, lots and the different additions, location of churches, town hall and business places.

THE UNITED STATES RECTANGULAR SURVEY.

The lands in Ottawa County west of the west line of Catawba Island and Danbury townships are divided according to the United States Rectangular Survey, first used in the Northwest Territory. This plan, arranged by James Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territory, and adopted by Congress in 1802, may be briefly described as follows.

First, a north and south line is run through the tract determined upon to be surveyed. This line begins at some prominent or easily distinguished point, and is designated as a "Principal Meridian." Then a line running east and west, at right angles with the first line, is run through the tract, called the "Base Line."

The first Principal Meridian west of Washington is the west boundary of Ohio, which was run north from the mouth of the Great Miami River. It is 84° 51' longitude west of Greenwich. This is the Meridian for the survey of North-west Ohio. The base line is the south line of Seneca County.

Lines are run north and south parallel to the Principal Meridian, and six miles apart, which divide the territory into long north and south strips called "Ranges," which are numbered in their order, 1, 2, 3, etc., east of the Meridian, also the same west of it. Across these are run lines six miles apart, parallel to the base line, cutting the territory into long east and west strips called "Towns," and these are numbered north and south of the base line. The east line of Portage Township is the west line of the Connecticut Western Reserve. This line was run before the sectional survey was made, and a difference in the bearings causes the fractional sections adjoining the line to take the form of a gore.

By this "cross lining" the territory is divided into squares, six miles on a side. Each of these squares is a Congressional Town. Such towns sometimes, but often do not correspond to Civil Townships, which are known by popular names. The only designation of Congressional Towns is their Range and Town numbers.

In practice the surveyors did not run the Range and Town lines their whole length continuously. The magnetic needle points east or west of north, and its variation from north constantly changes. Running a line through primeval forests is beset with difficulties. No measurements of great length can be made exactly. Hence the surveyors beginning on the base line six miles east of the intersection with the Principal Meridian, ran a Range line six miles north, and then a random line west to the Principal Meridian to check their work. Then they ran back to their Range line, making section and quarter section corners as they went, and so proceeded to lay out the next Town north, etc.

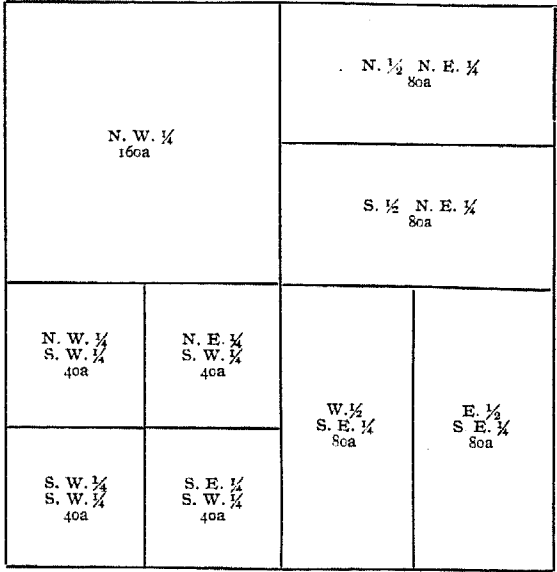
But as they ran north, on account of the fact that all lines northward continually approach, every township was slightly narrower at the north than the south side. To prevent this error growing, a fresh start was taken, with distances of full six miles east and west, at certain town lines, which were then called correction lines.

After the tract is surveyed into Towns six miles square, the towns are divided into thirty-six tracts, called Sections, each containing one square mile, or 640 acres, more or less.

The sections are run off very much as were the Towns, using each Town's east range line and south Town line as bases. Commencing one mile west of the southeast corner of the Town, the surveyor runs north a mile, then east a mile to the east range line and corrects back to the northwest corner of the section. He sets a quarter post (or half mile post) on the west line of the section at forty chains north of the starting point, and sets the quarter post on the north line of each section half way between the northwest and northeast section corners. The surveyor proceeds to run off the remaining sections on the east tier, up to the north line of the town, placing the last section corner where his north and south line intersects that north town line, whether this point is east or west of the section corner previously established in the town survey. The distances between the two corners, if any, is called the jog, and is recorded.

The government sub-divisions of the section (although they are not actually

surveyed by the government surveyor). by which the lands are sold, are quarter sections, or 160 acres; half-quarter sections, or 80 acres, and quarter-quarter sections, or 40 acres. The section is divided into quarters by running a straight line north and south, and one east and west between the quarter posts on the sides of the section. The quarter sections are halved by running a straight line north and south or east and west (which way it is wished to divide it) from points midway by measurement of opposite sides. The quarter sections are quartered by running lines north and south and east and west between points at the center of each side of the quarter section. Other smaller sub-divisions can be made on the same principle.



It will be seen from this that if a section is perfectly square and contains the exact number of acres, that this method would sub-divide it into tracts of equal areas. But it hardly ever occurs that a section is exactly square or contains the exact number of acres. Consequently it almost always occurs that the sub-divisions will differ more or less in quantity. Yet the government has established this as the only method by which the sub-division shall be made, and making the eight corners established on the exterior lines of each section of the corners, however incorrect they may be.

The sub-division of the section in the preceding diagram, as it is divided into the government descriptions, are each described in brief on the diagram.

The sections in this county are described as No. — Town — North, Range — east (of the first Principal Meridian).

On account of the errors which are unavoidable no township will divide into thirty-six exact sections. The apparent excess or deficiency of land in the township is all run by the surveyor into the extreme north and west tiers of sections, which are called exterior or fractional sections. In these tiers of sections the excess or deficiency will be found in the half section next to the town and range lines. The other or interior sections are intended to be full 640 acres, but they generally exceed or fall short of that to some extent. To cover these variations the government sells all its lands on the condition that each one of the section sub-divisions contains so many acres be the same more or less. This rule continues, so that a conveyance of the southeast quarter of section so-and-so, containing 160 acres, covers all the land in that division, even if it should be 170 acres.

Lands may be conveyed by metes and bounds, as well as by section sub-divisions, but many errors are made by conveyances mixing the two methods of description and assuming that the government sub-divisions measure out exactly.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS.

LINEAR.

16 1/2 feet.....	1 Rod	7.92 Inches	1 Link
80 Rods.....	1/2 Mile	100 Links.....	{ 1 Chain
160 Rods.....	1/4 Mile	66 Feet.....	
320 Rods.....	1/2 Mile	4 Rods.....	
5280 Feet	1 Mile	80 Chains	1 Mile

SQUARE.

272 1/4 Square Feet.....	1 Square Rod
360 Square Rods—43,560 Square Feet.....	1 Acre
640 Acres—1 Square Mile.....	1 Section
1 Square Acre is.....	{ 12.65 Rods Square
	{ 208 Feet, 8 1/2 Inches Square
	{ 3 Chains, 16 1/4 Links Square

HISTORY OF OTTAWA COUNTY.

OTTAWA County is one of the smallest Counties in the State, yet her history is no less interesting or important than the history of counties exceeding her greatly in size. It will be the aim of the author to present the more important points in her history briefly, and yet avoid if possible, abridging the work to such extent as to prevent its readers gaining a correct knowledge of the facts relating to the formation and development of the county.

The County was organized March 6, 1840. It was named Ottawa, after an Algonquin tribe of Indians inhabiting this section of the State previous to and at the time the first settlements were made by the whites.

In 1831 these Indians were removed by the government to Kansas, and in 1870, again removed to Indian Territory. The word "Ottawa" means trader in our language. The Ottawa Indians traded furs and skins to the Whites for tobacco, corn, meat and other articles they could use.

The county contained originally an area of 163,340 acres or 255.25 square miles. The marshes drained by the receding of the waters of the lake, have materially increased its landed surface.

When the pioneer settlers came here to subdue the wilderness and to make homes for themselves and their families, much of the surface of the western portion of the county was partially covered with water, and formed a part of what was then known as the "Black Swamp."

By ditching and tiling to furnish the necessary drainage for carrying off the water, this swamp has been transformed into a veritable garden.

The soil is a rich black loam, the decay of vegetable growths and leaves having added to the depth, as well as the fertility of the soil.

The eastern part of the county lies partially in what was known as the "Fire Lands." This land, containing about half a million acres, was donated by the State of Connecticut to persons who were made destitute by the burning of their property by the English during the Revolutionary war.

The soil of the western part is of excellent quality, producing heavy crops of wheat, corn and other cereals. It is also admirably adapted to the raising of the sugar beet, the analysis of samples from different grounds showing them to contain a high percentage of the properties necessary for the profitable manufacture of sugar.

Marsh land several miles in width, skirts the lake, furnishing excellent pasturage, especially during the dry, hot months when most needed. Large portions of this land is now being reclaimed, and is proving to be well adapted for raising corn, potatoes, onions and celery.

The soil of the eastern portion differs materially from that of the western, being better adapted to the growing of fruit, especially the peach and the grape, the peach orchards alone yielding from 600,000 to 700,000 bushels annually, and the vineyards from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds. The fruit of the county is of excellent quality, having several times taken the highest award at the state fair.

The fruit, however, is not limited to the east. In the west end many fine orchards are now in bearing. This is especially true of lands lying near the lake, and coming under the modifying influences of the water on the atmosphere.

Limestone is found in abundance in both the east and west ends of the county. At Marblehead are the largest plants for the manufacture of lime, in the State, and there is little doubt that they exceed in size all other similar plants in the United States.

The shipment of lime manufactured here, and of building stone of unsurpassed quality, quarried here, amount to 80 carloads daily. In the west end large plants are operated at Genoa, Rocky Ridge, Limestone, Williston and Clay Center.

Gypsum, from which land plaster is produced, is found in large quantities near the town of Gypsum. The daily shipments from this plant are large, averaging eighty tons. This plant is owned and operated by Marsh & Co., and gives employment to about 120 men.

A similar plant has been put in operation by the Granite Wall Plaster Co. on the James Fletcher farm two miles east from Port Clinton. The product of this quarry is of a high grade, and, in addition to the ordinary uses of plaster, it is well adapted for use in the manufacture of crayon. This plant, in full operation, will employ over 100 men.

Fishing is a prominent industry of this county, being among the foremost in the state. The shipments from Port Clinton alone amount to 500 cars annually. This industry furnishes employment to several hundred men. The United States Fish Hatchery at Put-in-Bay is aiding greatly in keeping up the supply.

It is claimed the first white fish were caught in this county by H. Ellithorp, near Mouse Island, off the shore of Catawba.

Ottawa County citizens may feel proud of their county's standing among other counties of the state in regard to her productions.

For, though small, she ranks first in the number of acres planted to fruit.

First in the production of peaches.

First in the production of lime.

First in the production of plaster.

First in the production of wine.

The trials, difficulties and hardships incident to the life of the pioneers, fell with equal severity upon the early settlers of this county. Some were killed, others driven from their homes by Indians occupying the county at that time. The country was low, wet, and in some places, swampy. Undrained as it was, fevers and ague were prevalent, exposure from living in huts or poorly constructed cabins, often lacking provisions, medicines and medical treatment, caused intense suffering among the settlers. It is said that the nearest physicians were fifteen to twenty, and, in some cases, fifty miles distant, often making medical aid out of the question. Attempts to secure such aid necessitated the following of an Indian trail through woods and swamps.

If the reader will but imagine himself starting in a canoe to a mill thirty to fifty miles, or going on horseback for days through woods and through swamps, exposed to the attack of wild beasts, and, at times, of Indians, while his wife and children remain in the lonely cabin awaiting his return, he can form some estimate of what our forefathers had to undergo in subduing and developing the country and bringing it to its present condition. But this was not all. There were no schools, no churches, no factories. Farming had to be done with rude implements, which, if preserved, would now make interesting additions to a museum. They raised their own material, spun it, wove it and made their own garments.

Amidst all these hardships, the hearts of the sturdy pioneers never failed them.

They never lost hope. They had seen the bow of promise. It told of a future—a future full of encouragement. Here was the embryo of a great country. It needed but the hands of such men as our first settlers were to conquer and develop it, and leave it a rich heritage to their children and generations following them. This was their mission, and well did they fulfill it.

The military history of Ottawa county deserves more than a mere mention. Her part in the wars of the country dates back of the time of the formation of the county. In fact it reaches almost to the time of the earliest settlements. One of the most beautiful and picturesque bluffs on Catawba Island was once a camping ground for warlike Indians.

One of the greatest victories of the war of 1812, was fought on Lake Erie, only a few miles from Port Clinton, and in the immediate vicinity of Put-in-Bay Island. In this battle Commodore Perry captured the entire English fleet. A victory so great as this and so intimately connected with the interests of the county merits at least a fair description.

The fleet under the command of Commodore Perry, consisted of nine vessels, with fifty-four guns, viz: The Lawrence and Niagara with 20 guns each, and seven smaller vessels. One of these carried four guns; one three; two, two guns each, and three carrying one gun each. A fleet that would appear like toy ships compared with the fleets of the present day, composed of such vessels as the Oregon, the Brooklyn and others. But, though small and seemingly insignificant, this fleet was destined to act a part having much to do in deciding the destiny of the Nation.

At this time the British fleet lay at Malden under the protection of the guns of the fort. Perry had sailed into Put-in-Bay where he had for several days watched the movements of the fleet of the enemy, determined to give him battle the first favorable opportunity.

The British fleet consisted of six vessels, a less number than that composing the American fleet, but it was manned with sixty-four guns, ten more than the number on the American fleet.

Perry had little time to wait. On the morning of the 10th of September he saw the British fleet under command of Commodore Barclay, off about ten miles from where his own lay. Perry lost no time getting ready for action. He hoisted the Union Jack, and with the dying words of the brave Captain Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship", for his motto, he sailed directly for the enemy. Both fleets approached with caution. At a few minutes past eleven o'clock, the bugle of the Detroit, the foremost of the enemy's ships, gave the signal for battle. For three quarters of an hour the Lawrence, because of the short range of her guns, had to stand the fire of the British guns. The remainder of Perry's fleet was unable to get near because of insufficient wind. The Lawrence kept shifting until twelve o'clock when she secured a position at such a distance as to bring the enemy's fleet within range of her guns. The fire of all the English guns were brought to bear on the Lawrence, Perry's flagship, disabling her guns, strewn her deck with the bodies of her men, and staining them with the blood of our patriots fighting for freedom from the English yoke.

Perry hastily left the Lawrence in command of Lieutenant Yarnell, and taking his flag made his way in a small boat, regardless of the fierce firing of the enemy's guns, to the Niagara. The command for close action being given, all the vessels moved up, and the entire fleet was at once in action. The movement of the vessels were rapid, and the British vessels were soon between the Niagara and the smaller vessels cutting off the flagship from the remainder of the fleet. But in this position they were receiving a galling fire from both directions, and after a three hours' engagement, every British vessel struck her colors. It was at the conclusion of this battle that Commodore Perry sent his report in the following brief words. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Brief was the message, but brief as it was, it meant everything to the Americans. It was the messenger of peace. Every American heart thrilled with joy on receiving the news, believing it to be the end of strife between the nations.

Commodore Barclay, who had lost one of his arms in the battle of Trafalgar, sacrificed the other in this engagement. The American loss was 27 killed and 96 wounded. According to custom, the slain of both fleets, with the exception of the officers, were consigned to the Lake. The slain officers of both fleets were buried next day on Put-in-Bay Island, the crews of both fleets participating in the sad rites.

During this war the residents of the peninsula had some thrilling experiences with the Indians. In September, 1812, General Hull sent a volunteer company to protect the property of the inhabitants. A large lot of grain stored here was in danger of destruction. The company sent had to make their way across the bay in boats. The Indians lay concealed, and attacked the volunteers while on their way back to the landing, where they hastened and found their only means of escape gone, the guards having taken the boats and fled for safety. They then took refuge in an old log house and defended themselves bravely until succor reached them three days later. The frightened guards had reported the matter to headquarters near Huron. S. Reed and Captain Quigley started at once to their relief, gathering forces as they went. At the mouth of the Huron river a boat was secured, and all possible haste made to reach the men hemmed in by the savage foe. They found 37 of their men alive, but almost famished. In this skirmish Valentine Ramsdell, Daniel Mingus, Alexander Mason and M. Simons were killed, and Judge Eldred, Mr. Manahan and Captain Ramsdell were wounded.

For nearly two years the bones of the slain lay bleaching in the sun, when they were carefully gathered together and buried. The survivors pledged each other that, if alive on the fiftieth anniversary of this battle, they would meet their comrades on the spot where the conflict took place. Among those taking part in this fight was Joshua R. Giddings, then a youth of nineteen.

Time passed. The years rolled by as each one of the little band went on to his life's work. Giddings was sent to Congress several successive terms by his constituents. Here he was one of the fearless champions of the cause of the negro, then in bondage. Fighting, too, at a time when it took more than ordinary courage to face the ridicule heaped upon any who dared say aught in favor of the four millions of human beings held in slavery. But, through all these exciting scenes in behalf of a down-trodden race, and the other duties and cares of life, he never forgot this sacred promise, but true to his pledge made fifty years before, this gray-haired veteran returned to the spot made sacred by the blood of his comrades who fell by his side while fighting in defence of life and property. But Giddings was the only one to revisit the place at the appointed time. His companions were gone. They had answered their last roll call. They had passed over to join their comrades. Imagine the feelings of Giddings as he stood alone with the dead. One duty remained to him, the only survivor taking part in the conflict. That duty was to preserve to future generations, as best he could, the memory of those of this faithful little band who sacrificed their lives to lay the foundation of future homes blessed with peace and plenty. This he did by erecting a stone, inscribing thereon the names of his fellow comrades and the date of the battle. This stone, with its records, may be seen near Foxes' dock, Danbury township.

In 1838 there were a few skirmishes in the Canadian movement. With this exception our county was not affected by any of the wars waged until the breaking out of the civil war in our own country. This war, known in history as the "War of the Rebellion", broke out in the spring of 1861, and ended in the spring of 1865. The incidents of this war enacted in this county, although so far from the base of civil strife, made too deep an impression on the minds of the older residents of the county, to be so soon forgotten. These facts are history to the younger residents, and may be worth relating. 2480 prisoners taken by our gallant soldiers in the south, were brought to Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, to be guarded. All of them were officers with the exception of about 100. At that time the *Michigan* was the only government vessel on Lake Erie. To liberate these prisoners would have been, as the saying goes, a "feather in the cap" of any confederate. John Yates Beall, a young confederate officer, of Virginia, undertook the task, and this was his plan. He conceived the idea of capturing our only war vessel, and with it liberate the

prisoners, and then destroy the cities and towns along the lake, an easy matter had he succeeded in getting possession of the vessel. The steamer *Philo Parsons* was on her route from Detroit to the Islands and Sandusky. Sandwich, on the Canadian side, was one of the ports touched on the route. When a landing was made at this place on the evening planned for the attempt to be made, four men came aboard. When Malden was reached twenty more came on, bringing with them a large trunk. As many Americans had taken refuge in Canada to escape the draft which it was necessary for the government to make to recruit the army, no suspicion was aroused among the officers of a plot. Nor was anything noticed on the voyage to cause any suspicion until near Kelley's Island. Here the Clerk in charge of the vessel, suddenly faced four loaded revolvers, and was compelled to surrender the vessel. As if by magic the large trunk opened and supplied the crowd with navy revolvers, hatchets and bowie knives. The plotters were soon in charge of the boat, and changed the course, and in time landed at Middle Bass Island. Here they captured the steamer *Island Queen*, then in this port. A few miles from shore they scuttled this vessel. The *Parsons* sailed about for some time, awaiting, no doubt, a signal from shore indicating the time to strike for the carrying out of their plot. No signal was given, and after waiting for some time, it is thought that the pirates became alarmed, thinking the plot had been discovered, and steamed for the Canadian shore, scuttling the vessel before leaving her. A man by the name of Coleman was the leader of the plot on shore. He had hoped to throw the officers of the *Michigan* off their guard and allow Beall to surprise and capture the vessel, but Coleman was suspected and placed under arrest. Beall was not to escape so easily. The news of the attempted plot spread like wildfire, and officers and citizens were on the alert to capture the leader and his band. Beall's capture was accomplished a few months later. He was charged with being a "pirate and a spy". The Military Court found him guilty as charged, and he paid the penalty for his crime by hanging on Governors Island in New York Harbor, February 24th, 1865.

Jefferson Davis, the president of the so-called confederacy, tried hard to save Beall's life, claiming that Beall had acted under his authority, and that his acts should be considered as the acts of belligerents. His arguments were of no avail. The American people were in no mood to treat such acts with leniency. The life of the nation was at stake, and the loyal people of the north stood shoulder to shoulder with the President in his endeavor to perpetuate the Union, and while the suppression of the rebellion was to be carried on in accordance with civilized warfare, the sentiment of the people was such that he who dared to lift his hand to destroy the government must expect to suffer the severest penalty.

It seems but yesterday since these exciting scenes were enacted, but thirty-five years have passed, and with them the passions engendered, and reason now rules in their stead, leaving the residents to pursue their avocations in peace.

Something in regard to the early navigation on the lakes may not prove uninteresting. It may seem a little surprising to know that over two hundred years have elapsed since the first vessel sailed the great lakes, yet such is the fact. In 1679 Robert de la Salle, the great French explorer, built a vessel, naming her the "Fort Frontinac." This vessel was built not far from Niagara, on the shore of Lake Erie, and made her first trip to Green Bay, but is said to have been lost on her return trip. In 1766 the *Boston*, *Lady Charlotte*, *Victory* and the *Gladwin* made their appearance. The success of these vessels encouraged the building of more, and in 1769 the *Enterprise* was built at Detroit by the firm of Sterling & Porteauss. The early navigators labored under difficulties unknown to the present generation of vesselmen. There were no large ship yards equipped with modern machinery, and with material on hand ready to turn out a vessel on a few months' notice.

To enable our readers to form at least a faint idea of the difficulties of these early navigators, we have only to state that the boat which carried the rigging and stores for the *Enterprise* to Detroit, was on the water for seventy days subject to hardship, and that during this time two of the crew actually died from starvation, while their companions were saved from the same fate by catching eagles and ravens on hooks to which they were enticed by bait taken from the bodies of their dead comrades, and subsisting for some time upon the flesh of birds so caught.

Residents of the county will no doubt be interested in the steps taken in the formation of the county and the location of the seat of justice, which were as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a new county, to be called Ottawa, be, and the same is hereby formed out of the north part of Sandusky and Erie, and the eastern part of Lucas county, commencing at a point two miles north of the southeast corner of the surveyed township number six, north of range sixteen, called Bay township, Sandusky county, running thence west, on section lines to the western boundary line of said county; thence north, to the Lucas county; thence east, six miles; thence north, till it intersects the Michigan line; thence with said line until it intersects the line between the British and American governments in Lake Erie; thence down the lake with said line, so that a line to the mouth of Sandusky Bay will include Cunningham's Island; thence up Sandusky Bay to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That on the first Monday in April next, the legal voters residing within the new county of Ottawa, shall assemble within their respective townships, at the usual place of holding election, and proceed to elect their different county officers, who shall hold their offices until their next annual election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. That the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of the County of Ottawa, shall be holden at some convenient house in the town of Port Clinton, until the permanent seat of justice for said county shall be established.

SEC. 4. There shall be commissioners appointed, agreeably to an act entitled "An Act for the Establishment of Seats of Justice," to fix upon a permanent seat of justice for said new county of Ottawa, agreeably to the above recited act.

Following the passage of the above bill, this resolution was adopted by the legislature of the State:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That William Rayne, of Trumbull county, John Johnson, of Coshocton county, and Joseph Aukenev, of Holmes county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to view and permanently locate the seat of justice for the county of Ottawa, at such point or place in said county of Ottawa as they shall deem most in accordance with the wishes, convenience and interest of the citizens thereof; and said commissioners shall be governed in all their doings by an act passed February 3, 1824, entitled "An Act Establishing Seats of Justice."

(Signed) THOS. J. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 12th, 1840.

The following notice of their meeting, pursuant to the above resolution, was published in the *Sandusky County Democrat*, published at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), in the months of April and May, 1840:

"Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Ottawa county, that we, the commissioners appointed by the last legislature, to locate the county seat of Ottawa county, will meet at Port Clinton on the 21st of May next, and proceed to the permanent location of the county seat.

(Signed) WILLIAM RAYNE,
JOHN JOHNSON,
JOSEPH AUKEVEY,
Commissioners."

The commissioners were sworn to the impartial performance of their duty, by William B. Sylvester, a Justice of the Peace for Portage township, on the 22d day of May, 1840.

After examining several points with a view to locating the county seat, Port Clinton was determined upon. Pending their decision, large numbers of the citizens came in to see the commissioners, and urge the claims of their respective localities; Hartford (now Oak Harbor), Marble Head, Ottawa City and Port Clinton, being the principal aspirants. The excitement among the citizens ran so high that the commissioners were reluctant to make their decision known to the assembled populace, and therefore deposited the following letter to the Court of Common Pleas:

"To the Honorable, the Court of Common Pleas, of Ottawa County, Ohio:

WHEREAS, by a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 12th, A. D. 1840, appointing the undersigned commissioners to permanently locate the county seat of Ottawa county, Ohio, and in accordance with the act passed February 3d, 1824, entitled 'An Act Establishing Seats of Justice'; we, therefore, on Thursday, the 21st, instant, proceeded to an examination of the various points offered by the different individuals, and after visiting the different extreme boundaries of the county, and viewing the points impartially, we hereby locate permanently the seat of Justice in the town of Port Clinton, in said county.

Given under our hands this 27th day of May, 1840.
(Signed) JOSEPH AUKENEY,
JOHN JOHNSON,
Commissioners."

Agreeably to the second section of the act creating a new county, the qualified voters residing within the limits of Ottawa county, held an election for county officers, on the first Monday of April, 1840, who were elected to serve until the next annual election.

The following gentlemen were elected:

Henry J. Miller, Sheriff.
Cyrus Moore, Treasurer.
James Kingham, Auditor.
W. B. Craighill, Appraiser.
Stanton H. Brown, Clerk.
Samuel D. Jones, Recorder.
Eli Foglesong, Assessor.

Judiciary—

W. B. Craighill, Probate Judge.
Samuel Hollingshead, Gilbreath Stewart, Roger Kirk, Associated Judges.

Commissioners—

Ezekiel Rice, William Gill, A. Bell.

Ottawa County, at the time of organization, had 2,248 inhabitants. In 1870 the population had increased to 13,364. In 1880, 19,762. In 1890, 21,974; and in 1900—

The following is a tabulated statement of live stock and crop products, giving the number or amounts, and description, as shown by the County Auditor's books for the year 1899.

Number of horses.....	5,143
“ cattle.....	8,792
“ mules.....	39
“ sheep.....	4,991
“ hogs.....	—
Bushels of wheat.....	326,944
“ buckwheat.....	257
“ rye.....	4,347
“ corn.....	683,287
“ barley.....	48,883
“ oats.....	278,361
“ clover seed.....	8,748
“ potatoes.....	36,360
Number of tons of timothy hay.....	16,387
“ “ clover hay.....	5,601
“ “ gallons of sorghum.....	375
“ “ pounds of honey.....	3,048
“ “ wool.....	28,259

Number of acres of grapes.....	2,587
“ “ pounds of grapes.....	7,058,005
“ “ gallons of wine.....	182,792
“ “ bushels of apples.....	6,454
“ “ acres of orchards.....	7,997
“ “ bushels of peaches.....	444,090
“ “ “ plums.....	4,409
“ “ “ pears.....	7,724
“ “ pounds of butter, home dairying.....	331,118
“ “ “ factory made.....	78,830
“ “ gallons milk sold for family use.....	7,095
Number of dozen of eggs.....	387,238
“ “ acres of land cultivated.....	80,978
“ “ “ pastured.....	16,106
“ “ “ woodland.....	10,945
“ “ of land lying waste.....	5,774
“ “ deeds recorded in 1899.....	592
“ “ acres sold.....	591,589
Average price per acre.....	\$56.20
Number of mortgages recorded in 1899.....	366
Amount secured.....	\$398,875
Number of miles of railroad.....	129.16
Valuation.....	\$1,560,636
Number of marriages in 1899.....	141
“ “ births.....	382
“ “ deaths.....	143
Amount of jury fees paid in 1899.....	\$2,065.30
Judgments rendered in 1899.....	\$81,425.26
Total valuation of lands in the county.....	\$4,670,010
“ “ “ personality.....	\$2,691,923
Number of school buildings in the county.....	86
“ “ teachers employed.....	130
“ “ children of school age.....	7,415
“ “ pupils enrolled in the schools of the county.....	5,575

ALLEN Township was formed July 9th, 1888, from a part of Clay township, and contains 15,685 acres. The total value of the lands of this township as listed for taxation is \$543,393. The chief agricultural products are wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes and hay. Oil is found in paying quantities. The lime industries at Williston and near Clay Center, are extensive and give employment to a large number of men. James Rich was the first Justice of the Peace. Schools were organized while this territory was a part of Clay township, and have kept pace with the schools of the remaining townships. There are now eight township and town schools employing the same number of teachers. Several of the different denominations have comfortable church buildings, furnishing ample church privileges to the residents of the township.

BAY Township was organized in 1830, ten years before the organization of the County, being then a part of Sandusky County. It contains 11,518 acres. The soil is rich and of great depth, producing immense crops of wheat, oats, corn and hay. The apple and peach crop of this township is large, and of excellent quality. Horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are raised in large numbers. Among the old settlers were Samuel Hollingshead, Lewis L. Mackey, ——— McRitchie and ——— Lattimore. Mr. Hollingshead was the first trustee, and Mr. Mackey, the first Justice of the Peace. Many of the old settlers have passed away, but not until after enduring hardships and privations incident to clearing up what seemed a wilderness. They were permitted to see their township cleared, drained and made productive, and best of all, to enjoy some of the fruits of their toil.

At that day, deer and the other small game were plentiful, but like the red men, these have long since given way to the march of civilization.

BENTON Township was organized in 1850, previous to that date being a part of Harris township. At the first election held in this township, 11 votes were cast. The vote is now 523, showing a large increase in population. Some of the first voters were William Trescott, George Berry, George Wright, Gideon Draper and Alvin White.

This township has an area of 27,066 acres. A large foreign element, especially of the German, are among the settlers. The influence of this element has been

greatly felt in the work of developing the country, their strong constitutions and steady habits formed in the "Fatherland" fitting them specially for this kind of work. Lumbering was at one time the chief industry, but the forests have been levelled, and the land prepared for general agricultural purposes. The soil is of good quality. The streams have been lately dredged by the county, furnishing excellent drainage facilities for the lands of the township through which they run.

The towns in the township are Rocky Ridge, Graytown, Elliston and Trowbridge.

At Limestone the Duncan Bros. and others are producing lime in large quantities. At Rocky Ridge, Dr. Kingham, the Hermans and the Baileys have been similarly engaged. At the latter place a good flour mill is in operation, also a feed mill, stores and a heading factory. At Graytown a planing mill has been in operation for many years, also an elevator, and several stores.

George Wright was the first Justice of the Peace. George Berry, Gideon Draper and William Trescott were the first trustees.

The first school building in the township was erected on the farm of Gideon Draper lying in the south half of the township. We may judge of the progress made in educational privileges from the fact that the township now has eleven district schools, besides separate graded schools at Rocky Ridge and Graytown. In 1863 a cheap log structure, to be used as a place of worship, was built by the Albright Methodists. At present comfortable places of worship are provided for all.

CATAWBA ISLAND Township embraces all the land lying between East Harbor, West Harbor and the lake. The West Harbor almost separates it from the remainder of the county. It is thought by some that it was entirely separated from the mainland. Be that as it may, a narrow strip of land at the head of the harbor forms a passage to this peninsular township. This township was originally called "Van Rensalaer", but was afterward changed to its present name, because, at that time, the principal industry was the cultivation of the vine, especially the Catawba grape so noted for its qualities for the production of wine. This grape was not, however, a native of this peninsula. It was first found growing upon the banks of the Catawba river in North Carolina, whence it spread to other sections of the country, until it is now more largely cultivated than any other grape grown. This township contains 3,610 acres. The original settlers were called half-breeds, a mixture of French and Indians, consisting of French-Canadians who located here in 1795. These half-breeds spent their time in hunting, trapping and fishing, and hence, little development of the township could be expected from their efforts.

This work fell to the lot of men of character. Among those who began this important work were Eli Moore, Wheeler Porter, Walter and Oscar Bardsley, Chancy Tillotson and Henry Ellithorp, who came from the eastern states in 1836. The farms of this township are small, usually consisting of 5, 10 and 20 acres. This land is too valuable for general farming purposes, and is used for peach and grape growing.

Educational interests received the attention of the residents in 1838, the first school building being erected in that year. At the present time, there are three school buildings in the township, the central building consisting of two rooms. An attempt is being made to grade the schools, and adopt a course of study.

The first church was built by the Methodists, but the building was to be free to all denominations when not occupied by the denomination owning it. Elder Beatty was one of the early ministers to this congregation.

CARROLL Township was organized in 1835, while yet a part of Sandusky County, and was named after one of her early settlers, the boundaries remaining the same as before the formation of the new county. The first settlement was made in 1814. The first settlers engaged almost wholly in trapping, hunting and trad-

ing with the Indians, little being done in the way of agriculture.

A gentleman by the name of Carroll, who settled here among the French, was the first to clear up a farm and put it under cultivation. In 1832 Henry Stults, John and Francis McNutt, and Gilbert Steward soon followed, and began to prepare farms for cultivation. They were not satisfied to live as the original settlers had been doing, who lived much as the Indians did, in huts, or small log cabins with puncheon floors. Window glass trusts did not trouble these early settlers. Oiled paper answered for glass. This is one of the large townships, having an area of 23,205 acres. The soil is among the best, and with the improved methods of farming now adopted by the people, this township will rank second to none in the county for agricultural purposes. The principal products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, and hay. A belt along the lake has been found to be among the best for fruit raising, especially peaches. The marshes now being reclaimed produces immense crops of onions and corn.

Gilbert Steward and Henry Stull were the first Justices of the Peace.

The Catholics were the first to erect a place of worship, a log structure having to answer this purpose. The United Brethern and Methodists worshiped for a time in school houses, as was frequently the custom in those days.

The first school building was erected in 1835. At the present time the township has nine district schools. At Locust Point a special school district has been formed. A neat two-story building with two rooms has been built, and two teachers are now employed in the district.

CLAY township lies in the southwestern part of the county, and was formerly a part of Woodville township. Sandusky county, and contains 16,908 acres. It formerly contained all of Allen township, which afterwards became a separate township. In 1835 John Packer, H. E. Warner, and Thomas Pitcher formed the first white settlement near the present site of Genoa.

There were some Indians living here when the first settlements were made. These Indians, however, gave the whites very little trouble. The base of the soil of this township is a hard clay, covered with a black muck very rich and productive. The cereals are all raised here, wheat and corn being the staple productions. Apple orchards have proven profitable. Other fruits are raised but suffer more from frosts than on lands lying near the lake.

The production of lime is one of the leading industries of this township.

The United Brethern built the first church in 1858. The first school house was built in 1841. The township is now well supplied with schools. Genoa, the leading town in the township, was really the pioneer in furnishing higher educational advantages to her children.

DANBURY township originally included Catawba Island, Kelly's Island, and Put-in-Bay Island. In 1861 these were separated from it, leaving the township with its present boundaries, containing 11,366 acres. It was given its name by its early settlers, among whom were E. Bull and Z. Wildman, who came from Danbury, Conn., and who decided to give their township the name of their native town.

In a portion of the eastern part the rocks reach the surface, hence the soil is thin, and not so well adapted to general agriculture. This portion has been utilized for growing fruit, which does well here. The soil nearer the shores produces crops of the cereals. There is little doubt that the lake at one time covered all this section. The thick sub-stratum of clay contains pebbles, a proof of the above statement. Geologists also give three distinct markings from which it is claimed the waters have receded at different times. One of these is about thirty miles inland. Some of the old landmarks of the early settlers, such as earth works, are yet to be seen. The most prominent of these being

Sugar Rock, then within the boundary of this township, but now in Catawba.

In this township are found the largest limestone industries in this state, and it is doubtful whether they are excelled in the United States. The Kelly Island Lime and Transportation Company are the operators. The daily output of lime and stone from their quarries and kilns amount to about eighty carloads.

The stone quarried here is of an excellent quality for building purposes. For government purposes, it is claimed, this stone is preferred to all others. These plants give employment to several hundred men.

The first church was built in 1860, the Rev. Thomas Gerard being the first pastor.

The first school building was erected in 1833. There are now seven school buildings in the township, some of them being two-story, with two departments. There is also a central high school near Lakeside with a course of study, the pupils from the outside districts can enter as they reach the required standing.

It can be truthfully said of the people of this township that they are not sparing of the means necessary for the education of their children. No township schools in the county are better equipped with apparatus and such supplies as are necessary for good work in the school room. The schools are graded, and have the supervision of the principal in the central high school.

The Lutheran, Methodist, and Catholic each have fine church buildings for the use of their respective congregations.

ERIE township was organized in 1844, and contains 8,107 acres. This township is almost triangular in shape, the Portage River and the western boundary line forming the base and the perpendicular of the triangle, and the shore of the lake, the hypotenuse.

Among the first settlers were David Merion, James Kirk, Luff Hull, John and Henry Snyder, and Geo. Kleinhaus.

Their number was increased a few years later by an influx of friends commonly called "Quakers," among whom were William Brown, James Bailey, William Archibald, and A. Bell.

Luff Hull was the first Justice of the Peace, David Merion the first Trustee, and James Kirk, Collector.

The soil of this township is especially adapted to the growing of the cereals. Fruit growing has become quite extensive.

The marsh lands along the lake and streams, at one time the home of the muskrat, have been partially reclaimed, and are producing immense crops of corn and potatoes.

The first school house was erected of logs in 1841. A school had been taught previous to this, however, in a vacant room in Mr. Hull's house. The only way of heating it was by using a large kettle set in the middle of the room and partially filled with live coals taken from a fire-place in an adjoining room. Think of the way the children of these pioneers had of getting an education. Contrast it with the opportunities of the children of the present.

This contrast would lead one to believe that, not only children of the present day, but also the parents do not appreciate fully the advantages they enjoy in this respect.

The remuneration of the teachers at that early day will, no doubt, interest our readers. Lady teachers then received seventy-five cents a week, as a just compensation for their toil. Male teachers received from one to two dollars a week. But, when the condition of the people of that day is taken into consideration, we can readily believe that to pay even this small sum was really a hardship.

But credit must be given to the early settlers of this township, as well as to the early settlers of the entire county, for their interest in the cause of education, and for the privations they were willing to suffer in order to fit their children for citizenship in the state of which they were to form a part.

There are now four churches in the township, sufficient for the accommodation of her people.

HARRIS Township was organized in 1825, being formerly a part of Sandusky county. The first election was held on the 18th of March of the same year. Ezekiel Rice was elected Justice of the Peace; Rueben Rice, B. V. Havens, and Israel Harrington, Trustees. Only ten votes were cast at that election.

This township contains 17,581 acres. The soil is of a black sandy loam, more easily worked than the soil of some of the other townships. All kinds of cereals do well. The apple orchards give good returns to the growers. Peaches are also grown to some extent.

Great interest is taken in the raising of blooded stock. W. S. Miller is, no doubt, the leading spirit in this movement. Mr. Miller pays high prices for blooded cattle and sheep for breeding purposes, and his returns from sales is proof of the wisdom of his investments, and shows plainly that good stock is the only kind that pays the farmer to raise.

John Boggs is credited with having built the first school house in the township, the contract price being twelve dollars.

The first church in this township was built by the United Brethern in 1840, twenty-two feet by thirty-two feet, one and one-half stories high, of hewed logs. At present the United Brethern, Methodist, Episcopal, Disciple, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Catholic are all in possession of good comfortable places of worship.

Elmore is the only town in this township. Some of the streets have been paved. Shade trees add much to the beauty of the town. The schools are graded, and in good condition. Six teachers, including the superintendent, are employed.

PORTAGE township contains an area of 6,486 acres. It was a part Sandusky county prior to the organization of this county. The soil of this township is very similar to the soil of adjacent townships, especially those on the West of it. All the cereals are grown, wheat, corn, and oats being the principal ones. The peach and plum, and, in fact, all kinds of fruit, do well in this township. Gypsum is found in this township. The manufacture of land plaster has become one of the leading industries. Marsh and Co's. plant near Gypsum is an extensive one, employing over one hundred men. Their output averages eighty tons daily.

The Granite Wall Plaster Co. opened quarries on the Jas. Fletcher farm, two miles southeast of Port Clinton, in the fall of 1899. This plant is also doing an extensive business, employing about eighty men, and when in full operation over one hundred men will be employed.

Among the old settlers were J. W. Sylvester, W. B. Sylvester, and David Mizener, deceased. George Bishop and George Wood, trappers here, were murdered by the Indians for their furs. Judge David Mizener farmed a rented farm in 1825, and claimed to have raised corn on the present court house grounds.

In 1842 the Methodists built Christy Chapel, the first church erected in the township. At the present time the Methodist, United Brethern, Episcopalian, Lutheran, and Catholics have fine places of worship. The Catholics are now preparing to erect a new brick structure at Port Clinton.

The first school house was built in 1838. Many of the older citizens will recollect the old log building formerly standing on the present site of the Bazaar building on the East side of Madison street, near the Town Hall. It is claimed that J. W. Sylvester, deceased, taught Portage township's first school. There are now three school houses in the township, two of them employ two teachers. These, with the graded schools of Port Clinton, now employing twelve teachers including the superintendent, furnishes opportunities to the children to obtain a fair education at home.

Port Clinton is the principal town, and is the county seat. It was laid out in 1828 by General Lytle, O. M. Spencer, and E. S. and E. Haines, of Circinnati. The streets are regularly laid out, and are nearly all one hundred feet wide. Two streets, East and West Market Spaces, are one hundred and fifty feet wide. The town has a fair harbor and admits good sized vessels. Port Clinton's merchants and dealers of all kind have a fine business in their respective lines.

PUT-IN-BAY township consists of several islands, containing an area of 2,842 acres, of which Put-in-Bay, Middle Bass, and North Bass Islands are the largest. Green, Rattlesnake, Sugar, Ballast, Starve, and Gibraltar are the smaller islands, belonging to and forming a part of the township.

Put-in-Bay Island was at one time called South Bass Island, and changed to its present name, some think, because it was considered a safe harbor for boats to put into. Some claim, however, that it received its name from the fact that, after the victory over the British, Perry gave the command to his fleet to "put into the bay."

The area of the different islands are: Put-in-Bay, 1,224, Middle Bass, 742; North Bass, 696; Green, 40; Rattlesnake, — ; Sugar, 28; Ballast, 8; Starve, 10; Gibraltar, —.

Put-in-Bay was settled in 1811, Judge Edwards, of New York, owning it. Seth Doane, his agent, and a few laborers were the first settlers. Later Shell Johnson, Captain Hill, W. Hyde, John Piermont, and still later J. D. Rivera and St. Jurgo, joined them. St. Jurgo purchased both Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass, and began selling off in pieces suitable for farms. Philip Vroman, Lewis Harms, W. Rehbarg, and John Lutz having the name of being the first purchasers.

Green Island belongs to the United States Government, and is used for light house purposes. Rattlesnake Island was at one time infested by rattlesnakes, and the island also resembles that reptile in form. Both of these facts are given as reasons for its being so called. Ballast Island is said to have been so named because of Perry's fleet having stopped here to take on ballast, and Starve Island to have been named because of shipwrecked mariners reaching that island and starving

because of not having found anything on which to subsist. Jay Cook, one of Philadelphia's greatest financiers, owns Gibraltar, and has a fine summer residence, in which he annually spends his vacations. The United States Fish Hatchery is located on Put-in-Bay Island, where spawn is placed and millions of tiny fish hatched and distributed in Lake Erie and the inland waters, thus aiding greatly in keeping up the supply of this—one of the most valuable of food products.

All these islands claim attention on account of their being among the best summer resorts. Few places can be found anywhere equaling them as a place for summer outing. The change from inland cities and towns to the loveliness and beauty of these resorts surrounded by water, furnishes the so much needed change to the over-worked from every part of the state, while the waters temper the breezes from whatever direction they blow.

On Put-in-Bay Island is located Hotel Victory, one of the largest summer hotels in the world.

The soil on these islands is well suited to the culture of the grape and peach, the principal productions. Fishing is also a large industry of the islands. The residents add largely to their income by entertaining summer visitors. Put-in-Bay, Middle Bass, and North Bass have separate schools, the former having sufficient pupils to make it possible to grade them fairly well.

The Episcopal and Catholic denominations each have comfortable places of worship.

SALEM township was organized in 1839, and is one of the large townships, containing 17,721 acres. The soil is a very heavy clay, which, like a few other parts of the county, needs careful handling; and when so done, gives good returns. The cereals are all raised here. Of late years farmers of this township have given atten-

tion to the cultivation of the tomato and cucumber, for which they find ready sale at Oak Harbor where a pickle and canning establishment is in operation.

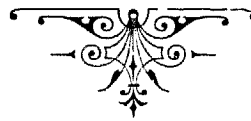
Some of the first settlers of the township were Adolphus Kraemer, Randolph and Otto Georgie, Ernest Frank, and Charles Maenlen. This was a heavily timbered section, and the same inconveniences in clearing and preparing it for habitation were experienced by these pioneers as were experienced by other pioneers of the county. The timber was largely used up by the mills cutting it into lumber, barrel staves, and heading. In so doing the timber has nearly all disappeared, leaving cultivated farms where once stood forests.

The German Lutherans built the first church in 1867. At present the Lutherans, Methodists, Catholics, and Disciples have comfortable church buildings.

The first school house was built in 1846. At the present time there are nine district schools. Oak Harbor has good graded schools with a course of study and graduating classes from the schools yearly.

Oak Harbor, originally called Hartford, is the only town in the township. The town is located on the Portage River and has two railroads—the L. S. & M. S. R. and the W. & L. E. R. It is also located in the midst of a good farming community, from which the merchants and all lines of business draw a good trade. The town is well laid out, with street improvements on a par with similar improvements in other towns of the size. A number of good business blocks have been erected. The residence portion shows some tasty and comfortable buildings with well kept lawns.

Small size boats and tugs navigate the Portage River to this point, though on account of the crookedness of the channel, bars, and driftwood, it requires careful piloting. Logs are frequently taken up the river in rafts to be manufactured into lumber, of which the town has a fair trade.



A LIST OF STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.

Edward Tiffin	Democrat	1803-05
Edward Tiffin	"	1806-07
Thomas Kirker	"	1807-08
Samuel Huntington	"	1808-10
Return Jonathan Meigs	"	1810-12
Return Jonathan Meigs	"	1813-14
Othneil Looker	"	1814
Thomas Worthington	"	1814-16
Thomas Worthington	"	1817-18
Ethan A. Brown	"	1818-20
Ethan A. Brown	"	1821-22
Allen Trimble, Federalist		1822-23
Jeremiah Morrow, Democrat		1823-24
Jeremiah Morrow	"	1825-26
Allen Trimble, Federalist		1826-28
Allen Trimble	"	1829-30
Duncan McArthur	"	1830-32
Robert Lucas, Democrat		1832-34
Robert Lucas	"	1835-36
Joseph Vance, Whig		1836-38
Wilson Shannon, Democrat		1838-40
Thomas Corwin, Whig		1840-42
Wilson Shannon, Democrat		1842-44
Thomas W. Bartley	"	1844
Mordecai Bartley, Whig		1845-46
William Beff	"	1846-48
Seabury Ford	"	1848-50
Reuben Wood, Democrat		1850
Reuben Wood	"	1852-53
William Medill	"	1853
William Medill	"	1855-56
Salmon P. Chase, Republican		1856-58
Salmon P. Chase	"	1858-60
William Dennison	"	1860-62
David Tod	"	1862-64
John Brough	"	1864-05
Chas. Anderson	"	1866
Jacob D. Cox	"	1866-68
Rutherford B. Hayes	"	1868-70
Rutherford B. Hayes	"	1870-72
Edward F. Noyes	"	1872-74
William Allen, Democrat		1874-76
Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican		1876-77
Thomas L. Young	"	1878
Richard M. Bishop, Democrat		1878-80
Chas. Foster, Republican		1880-84
George Hoadly, Democrat		1884-86
Joseph B. Foraker, Republican		1886-90
James E. Campbell, Democrat		1890-92
William McKinley, Republican		1892-96
Asa S. Bushnell	"	96-1900
Geo. K. Nash	"	1900-02

CONGRESSMEN.

George Siveaney	Crawford County	1840
Henry St. John	Seneca	1842
Rudolphus Dickinson, Sandusky	"	1846

Rudolphus Dickinson, Sandusky County		1848
Amos E. Wood	Sandusky	1849
Fred W. Green	Seneca	1850
Cooper K. Walton	Seneca	1854
L. B. Hall	Crawford	1856
John Carey	Wyandot	1858
Warren P. Noble	Seneca	1860
Ralph P. Buckland	Sandusky	1864
Edward Dickinson	Sandusky	1868
Charles Foster	Seneca	1870
Frank Hurd	Lucas	1878
John B. Rice	Seneca	1880
Frank Hurd	Lucas	1884
Jacob Romeis	Lucas	1888
William E. Haynes	Sandusky	1892
D. D. Hare	Sandusky	1894
Stephen Harris	Crawford	1896
James A. Norton	Seneca	1898
James Southard	Lucas	1900

STATE SENATORS.

John Goodin		1840
Moses McAuelly		1842
Amos Wood		1844
Henry Crouse		1846
James Myers		1848
Elisha P. Hill		1852
Albert G. Sutton		1954
Ralph P. Buckland		1856
F. D. Parish		1860
John Kelley		1862
Frederick Wickham		1864
E. B. Sadler		1866
Homer Everett		1868
Welcome O. Parker		1872
James H. Hudson		1874
James H. Hudson		1878
H. E. O'Hagen		1880
Godfrey Jaeger		1881
Joseph Zimmerman		1884
George F. Brady and John Soucrant		1888
Harlon L. Stewart		1892
J. S. Lanterman		1896
John Mitchell		1900

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

William Parks, Democrat		1871
L. Cole	"	1873
L. Ellis	"	1877
N. C. Leland	"	1881
Aug. Freese, Republican		1883
Wm. Habbler, Democrat		1887
W. E. Bense	"	1891
Wm. Kelley, Republican		1895
S. W. Reed, Democrat		1897
John H. Magee	"	1901

A LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS

WHO HAVE SERVED SINCE THE TIME OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY IN 1840, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	AUDITORS.	TREASURERS.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS OF COURTS.	PROSECUTING ATT'YS.	RECORDERS.	PROBATE JUDGES.	SURVEYORS.
1840	James Kingham	Cyrus Moore	Harry J. Miller	Stanton H. Brown	Jas. H. Magruder	S. D. Jones	W. B. Craghill	E. W. Huntington
41	"	Joseph W. Sylvester	"	"	"	Stanton Brown	"	Geo. W. Riley
42	"	"	Eli Fogleson	"	"	"	"	"
43	"	Louis L. Mackey	"	"	"	"	"	"
44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	"	"	Harry J. Miller	"	"	"	"	"
46	Brown Lockwood	"	"	"	"	"	"	A. Kraemer
47	"	Samuel Hollinshead	"	"	"	"	"	"
48	John Kirk	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
49	"	"	David Mizener	Sylvester A. Smith	"	W. L. Cole	"	"
50	David McRitchie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
51	"	Wm. L. Cole	"	"	"	"	"	"
52	"	"	"	"	"	E. Linsly	"	"
53	"	"	H. A. Davidson	"	Wm. Anuesley	"	"	Jas. A. Hamilton
54	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. L. Cole	"
55	"	Sylvester A. Smith	"	Stephen O. Correll	"	"	"	"
56	John Detlefs	James Wonnell	"	John Sloan	"	J. C. Hevener	A. Kraemer	Ernest Frank
57	"	James McNutt	John Jenny	"	"	"	William G. Green	"
58	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. W. Atkins	"
59	"	"	J. R. Johnson	"	"	"	"	"
60	E. P. Ryan	"	"	Wm. L. Cole	Jas. H. Magruder	J. A. Goodrich	"	"
61	"	John Klinhans	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	R. M. Hollinshead	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
63	"	"	Charles Cole	"	"	A. R. Schlosser	"	"
64	Elijah Lattimore	"	"	"	"	O. E. Nye	"	"
65	"	John Bredehoft	James P. Lattimore	"	"	"	Wm. B. Sloan	"
66	"	"	"	David R. McRitchie	"	"	"	"
67	R. M. Hollinshead	"	John Mitchell	"	"	"	David Mizener	"
68	"	"	"	"	"	J. W. Correll	"	"
69	"	David McRitchie	"	"	"	"	"	"
70	Geo. B. Heller	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
71	"	"	H. A. Bowland	"	"	A. R. Schlosser	"	"
72	"	"	"	Geo. R. Clark	A. Kraemer	"	"	"
73	"	Godfrey Jaeger	"	"	"	G. Wm. Bader	"	"
74	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
75	J. B. Luckey	"	John Mitchell	"	"	"	"	"
76	"	"	"	"	Geo. W. Keightley	"	J. H. H. Uthoff	"
77	J. W. Mizener	John H. Magee	"	"	"	"	"	"
78	"	"	"	W. E. Benise	"	"	"	"
79	"	"	Reuben Grant	"	"	C. C. True	"	"
80	"	"	"	"	T. L. Magers	"	"	"
81	"	E. Lay	"	"	"	"	"	"
82	Andrew Hopfinger	"	Conrad Gernhard	"	"	"	Wm. Caldwell	"
83	"	"	"	W. A. Eisenhour	A. Kraemer	N. A. Clemons	"	S. Motley
84	"	Philip Smith	"	"	Geo. W. Keightley	Fred Camper	"	"
85	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
86	"	Geo. Deal	James Bisnette	"	"	"	John Neudecker	Ernest Frank
87	John Berleman	"	"	"	"	"	D. R. McRitchie	"
88	"	W. Gordon	"	"	C. I. York	"	"	"
89	"	"	"	W. C. Wierman	"	"	"	"
90	"	"	Fred Bolte	"	"	N. A. Clemons	"	"
91	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
92	"	M. Green	"	"	"	"	"	"
93	E. A. Powers.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Chas. E. DeWilt
94	"	H. H. Mylander	S. T. Wood	"	Wm. Gordon	"	J. H. Kraemer	"
95	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
96	"	Frank Holt	Sigmund Leingruber	H. B. Bredbeck	"	"	"	"
97	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
98	"	"	Wm. Seufert	"	"	Ben Bordan	"	"
99	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1900	John Orth	"	"	"	"	"	H. L. Hammond	"

A LIST OF COMMISSIONERS

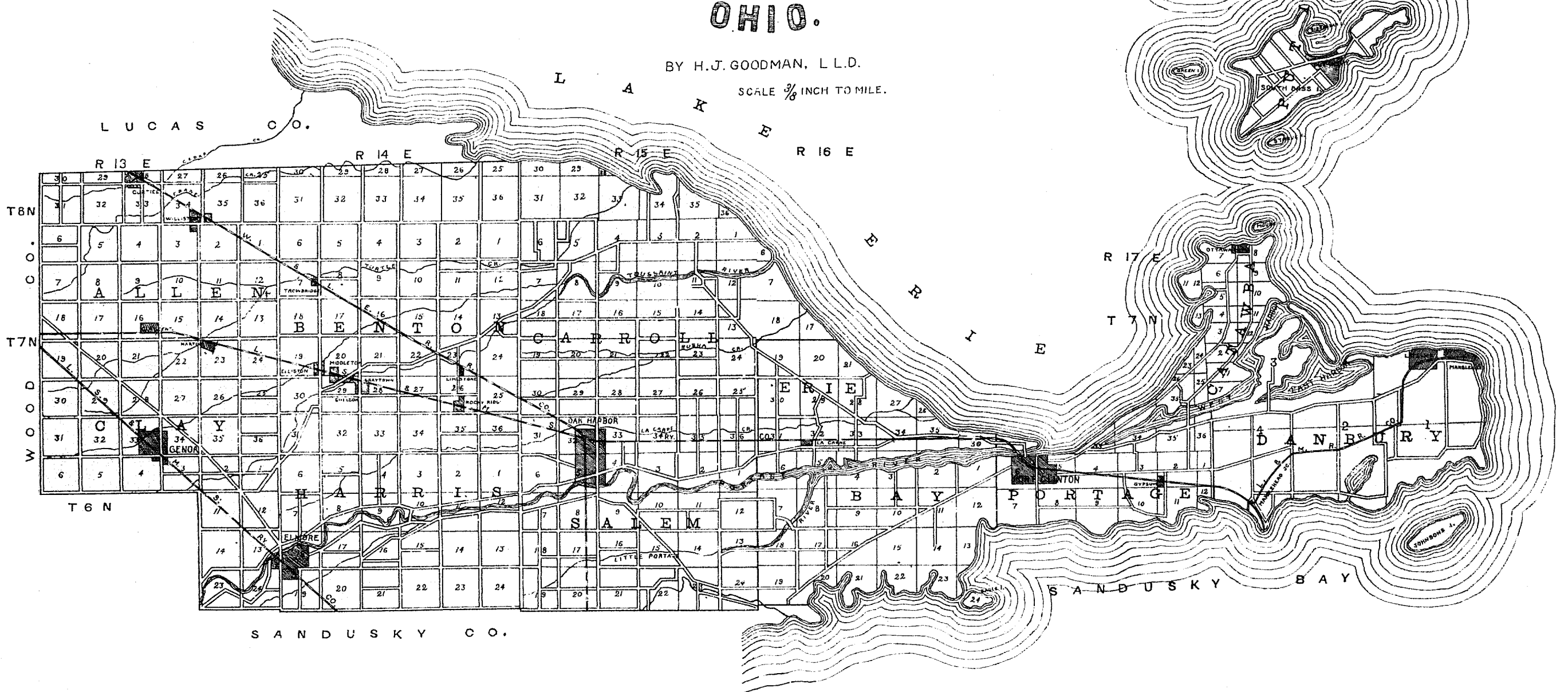
WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE BOARD SINCE THE TIME OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

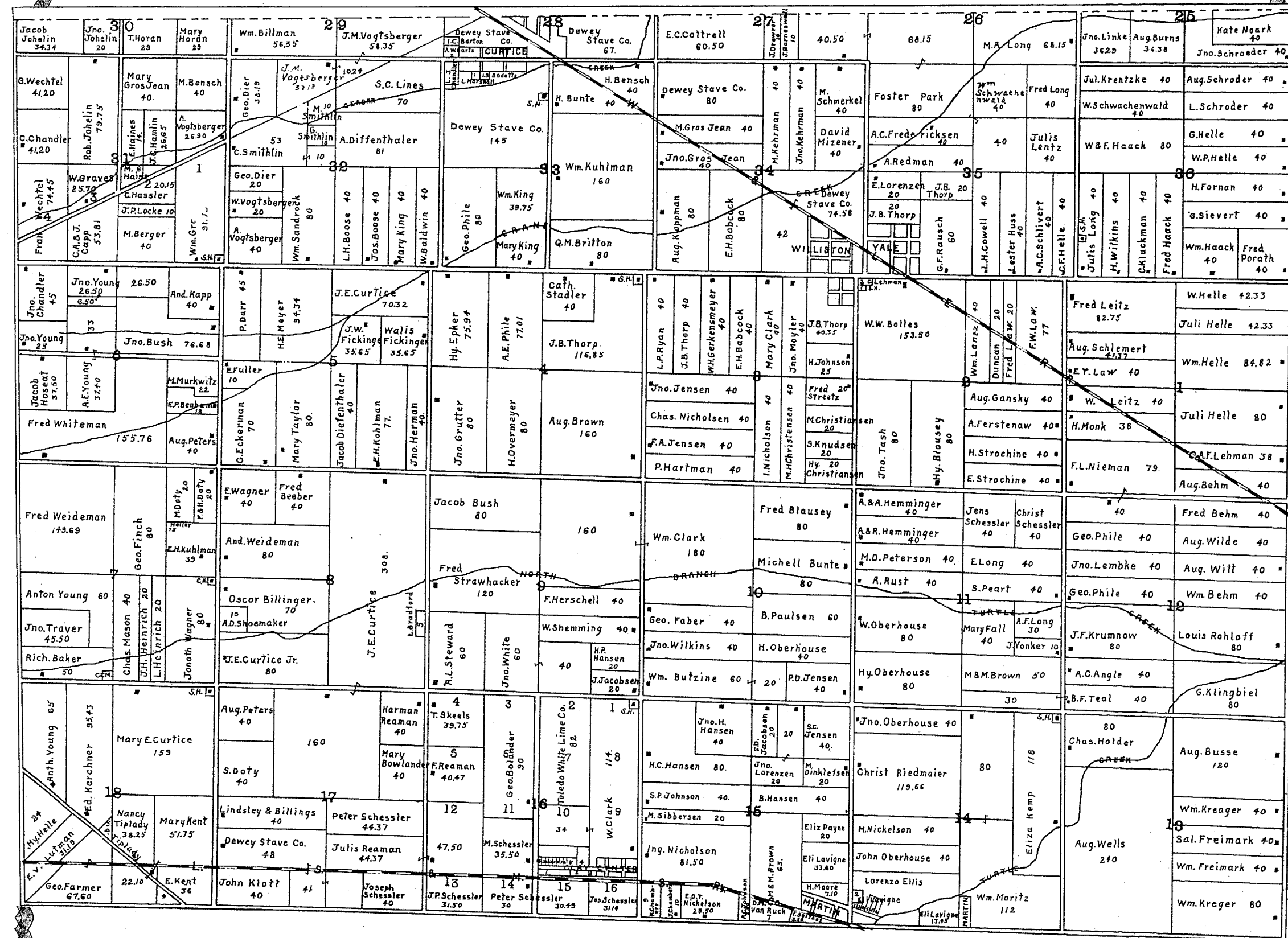
1840	Ezekiel Rice	Harvey Graves	Abraham Bell	1871	John Stone	C. Messerschmidt	Chas. Roose
1841	"	"	"	1872	"	"	"
1842	"	John Whiting	"	1873	"	"	"
1843	"	"	"	1874	"	"	Elijah Lattimore
1844	Timothy Sherman	"	"	1875	Jacob Bush	"	"
1845	"	William Gill	"	1876	"	F. T. Schabow	"
1846	B. V. Havens	"	"	1877	"	"	"
1847	"	"	Harry L. Warner	1878	"	"	"
1848	"	John Whiting	"	1879	"	"	"
1849	John Kelley	C. T. Smeed	"	1880	"	"	John Andrews
1850	Alfred Pierson	Henry Lewis	"	1881	Lee Whitmore	"	"
1851	"	"	"	1882	"	H. Ransom	"
1852	"	"	"	1883	"	"	"
1853	"	"	"	1884	"	"	"
1854	E. P. Ryan	"	"	1885	"	"	"
1855	"	John D. Bredbeck	"	1886	"	"	Hy. Rofker
1856	P. R. Suyder	"	David Mizener	1887	Alexander Scrymger	"	"
1857	"	"	"	1888	"	Fred Hillman	"
1858	"	"	"	1889	"	"	"
1859	"	"	Samuel Manaham	1890	"	"	"
1860	"	"	"	1891	"	"	"
1861	"	James Park	"	1892	"	"	D. W. Smith
1862	John Brower	"	J. W. Long	1893	"	"	"
1863	"	B. D. Payue	"	1894	Emil Dressler	Jas. E. Snyder	"
1864	"	"	"	1895	"	"	John McKenzie
1865	"	N. W. Payne	"	1896	"	"	"
1866	"	John Stone	"	1897	"	"	"
1867	"	J. B. Vantine	"	1898	"	"	M. O. Neal
1868	"	"	Chas. Roose	1899	John McKenzie	"	"
1869	John Stone	"	"	1900	"	Adam Gamroth	"
1870	"	C. Messerschmidt	"				

OUTLINE MAP
OF
OTTAWA CO.,
OHIO.

BY H.J. GOODMAN, L.L.D.

SCALE $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO MILE.

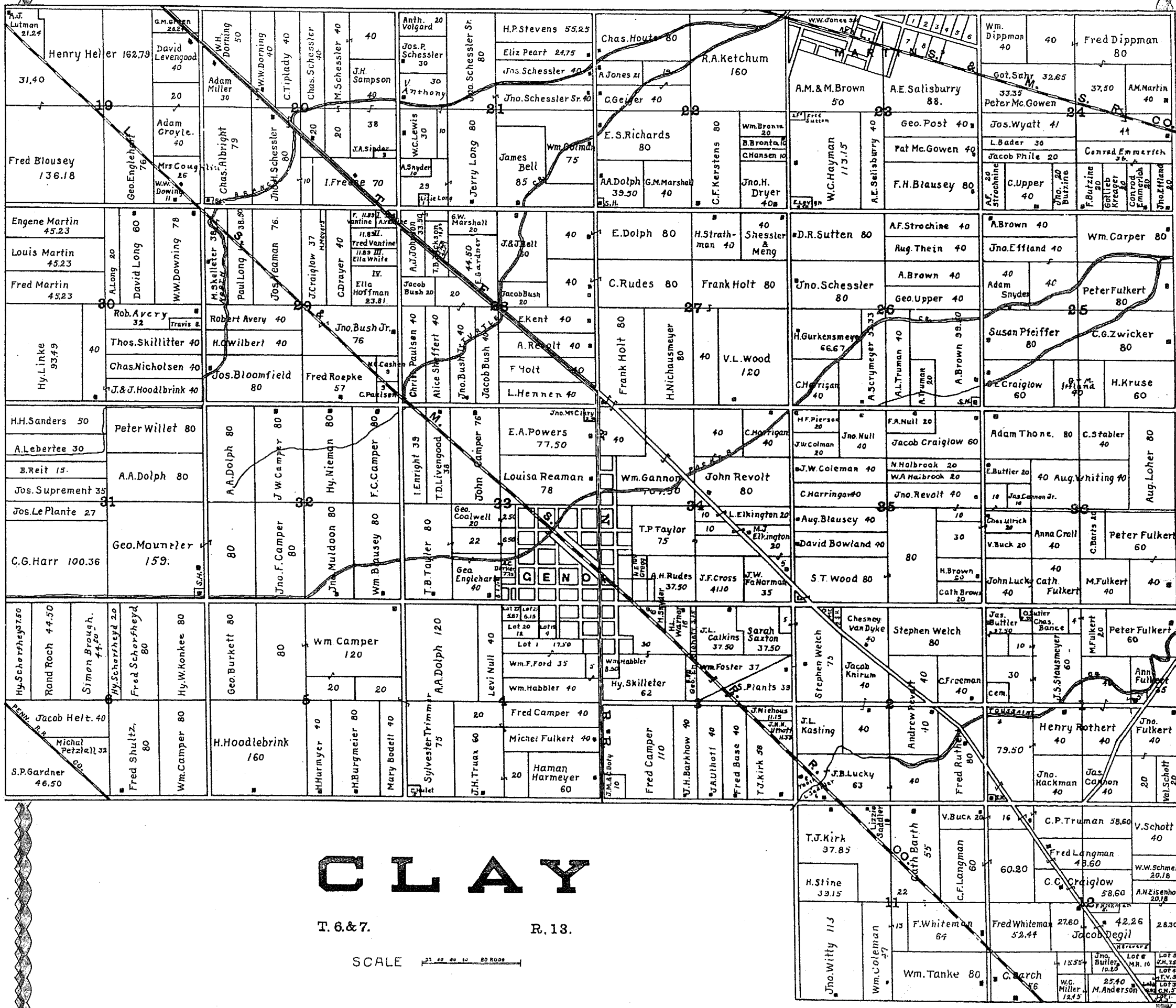




T 7 & 8										R 14									
G.G. 4336 Turner		F.Fisher 4210		W.A. Collier 89.60		Jno. Stang 187.68		Fred Seifke 47		Chas. Epling 48		E.H. Potter 201.25		208		203.40			
F.A. Fisher 4118		Jno. Stang 82.36		H.H. Lullman 40		G. Wilhelm 40		Jno. Schroder 80		Ap Platt 37		Ferd Keich 320		Jno. H. Magee 320		Crane Creek Shooting Club 320			
Aug. Zunk 4118		E.E. Musgrave 80		Jno. Stang Jr. 80		Jas. E. Tate 80		Geo. Brown 40		Aug. Herr 52		P.R. Krause 68		Jno. Stang 40		Chas. Blausey 80			
Peter Nuyson 4236		A. Humbrecht 40		Wm. Budd 40		W. Shunke 20		A. Shunke 20		Jno. Stang 40		Jno. Buntz 40		P.E. Andrews 80		A.H. & R. Millar 120		Hy. Greate 320	
Jno. Momony 4223		Aug. Witt Jr. 40		Fred Rief 40		Fred Seifke 50		Aug. Kreager 43.75		Alb. Pfeiffer 80		20		60		Chas. Beier Jr. 80		Hc. Knopp 40	
Fred Porath 4225		H. Wohlfel 40		H. Meyers 39		L. Kunkle 40		Fred Rief 40		Jno. Stang 40		Jno. Buntz 40		P.E. Andrews 80		A.H. & R. Millar 120		Hy. Greate 320	
E. Kearn 50		Carl Frederick 50		Aug. Butt 40		A. Beier 40		Hy. Graefe 40		Ferd Keich 322.98		Wm. Kozanke 60		Jno. Ropers 40		Paul Rader 40		Fred Frederick 40	
M. Rohloff 56		G. Boose 13		Wm. Schimming 40		H. Beier 40		Hy. Langman 80		Bank of Elmore 40.50		W. Bensch 40.50		H. Knopp 40		Jno. Moss 38.84		Hc. Knopp 40	
C.A. Haack 79.30		Gof. Klingbeil 60		Chas. Appling 80		Mary Lepstrow 40		Ferd Keich 160		W. Bensch 40.50		G. Bittner 40.50		H. Knopp 40		Jno. Moss 38.84		Hc. Knopp 40	
F.N. Welle 38.30		L. Boose 40		Gof. Kraus 40		Conrad Bittner 40		Adam Belch 40		Jno. Fisher Jr. 100		Jacob Fisher 61		M.F. Holcomb 280		H. Knopp 40		Jno. Moss 38.84	
Chas. Haack 50.57		H. Boose 40		Gof. Kraus 40		Conrad Bittner 40		Adam Belch 40		Jno. Fisher Jr. 100		Jacob Fisher 61		M.F. Holcomb 280		H. Knopp 40		Jno. Moss 38.84	
Aug. Zunk 25.53		Fred Arndt 40		Gof. Kraus 40		Conrad Bittner 40		Adam Belch 40		Jno. Fisher Jr. 100		Jacob Fisher 61		M.F. Holcomb 280		H. Knopp 40		Jno. Moss 38.84	
Wm. Tanke 76.90		Chas. Babow 39.25		Aug. Liebke 40		Pet. Stick 40		Louis Schultze 40		Cath. Beck 40		Adam Schultze 40		Chas. Barnes 40		F. Hausencamp 80		Minnie Butzine 80	
Fred Behm 57.15		Jos. Van Sisk 78		Chas. Lipstrow 40		Wm. Polox 80		Aug. Freese 40		Joseph Foss 80		Wm. Seifke 40		H. Tabbert 80		T. & H. Gumb 160		M.F. Holcomb 160	
S.H. Behm 56.37		Fred Mink 36.72		Chas. Dehn 40		J.M. Langman 39.50		Fred Hausencamp 120		Louis Lepstrow 80		Jno. Hausencamp 80		Wm. Seifke 40		H. Tabbert 80		T. & H. Gumb 160	
Aug. Wilde 79.03		Fred Reman 40		C. Barshell 40		J.M. Langman 39.50		Fred Hausencamp 120		Louis Lepstrow 80		Jno. Hausencamp 80		Wm. Seifke 40		H. Tabbert 80		T. & H. Gumb 160	
G. Klingbeil 40		C. Barshell 40		J.M. Langman 39.50		Fred Hausencamp 120		Louis Lepstrow 80		Jno. Hausencamp 80		Wm. Seifke 40		H. Tabbert 80		T. & H. Gumb 160		M.F. Holcomb 160	
Fred Krumnow 80		Fred Reaman 50		Peter Almroth 30		H. Kastens 40		Chas. Steer 38		Jno. Engle 40		Jno. Myerholtz 80		Wm. Lehman 40		Gus. Steffert 80		Peter Lickert 80	
Aug. Lick 80		F. Lick 60		J.F. Lick 40		Louis Tabbert 40		H. Boose 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40	
F.G. Feinmark 80		Chas. Tabbert 80		J.F. Lick 40		Louis Tabbert 40		H. Boose 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40		Fred Buhr 40	
Fred Dymman 80		John Drager 80		Gof. Rupp 80		Casper Kohlman 80		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40		Louis Tabbert 40		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40		Louis Tabbert 40	
Justice Helwig 160		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40		Louis Tabbert 40		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40		Louis Tabbert 40		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40		Louis Tabbert 40	
Hy. Croll 80		L. Tarrault 80		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40		Louis Tabbert 40		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40		Louis Tabbert 40		Jno. Magsig 60		C. Salzmann 40	
C. Peters 43		P. Magsig 43		T. Magsig 85.33		Peter Fulkert 111		Jno. Yost 80		E. Fleck 40		F.W. Bast 40		Fred Boile 40		W. Sams 20		L. Doty 20	
Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40		Fred Klingbeil 80	
Hy. Croll 216.45		Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40	
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Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40		Fred Klingbeil 80	
Hy. Croll 216.45		Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40	
Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40		Fred Klingbeil 80	
Hy. Croll 216.45		Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40	
Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40		Fred Klingbeil 80	
Hy. Croll 216.45		Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40		S. Almroth 40		D. Whitmore 40		Forset Marguardt 40		G.H. Marguardt 40	
Jno. Gockester 52.75		Matilda Helle 40		Ther. Steintord 40		Fred Klingbeil 80		Jno. Lewis 40											

SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 4 80 Rcds

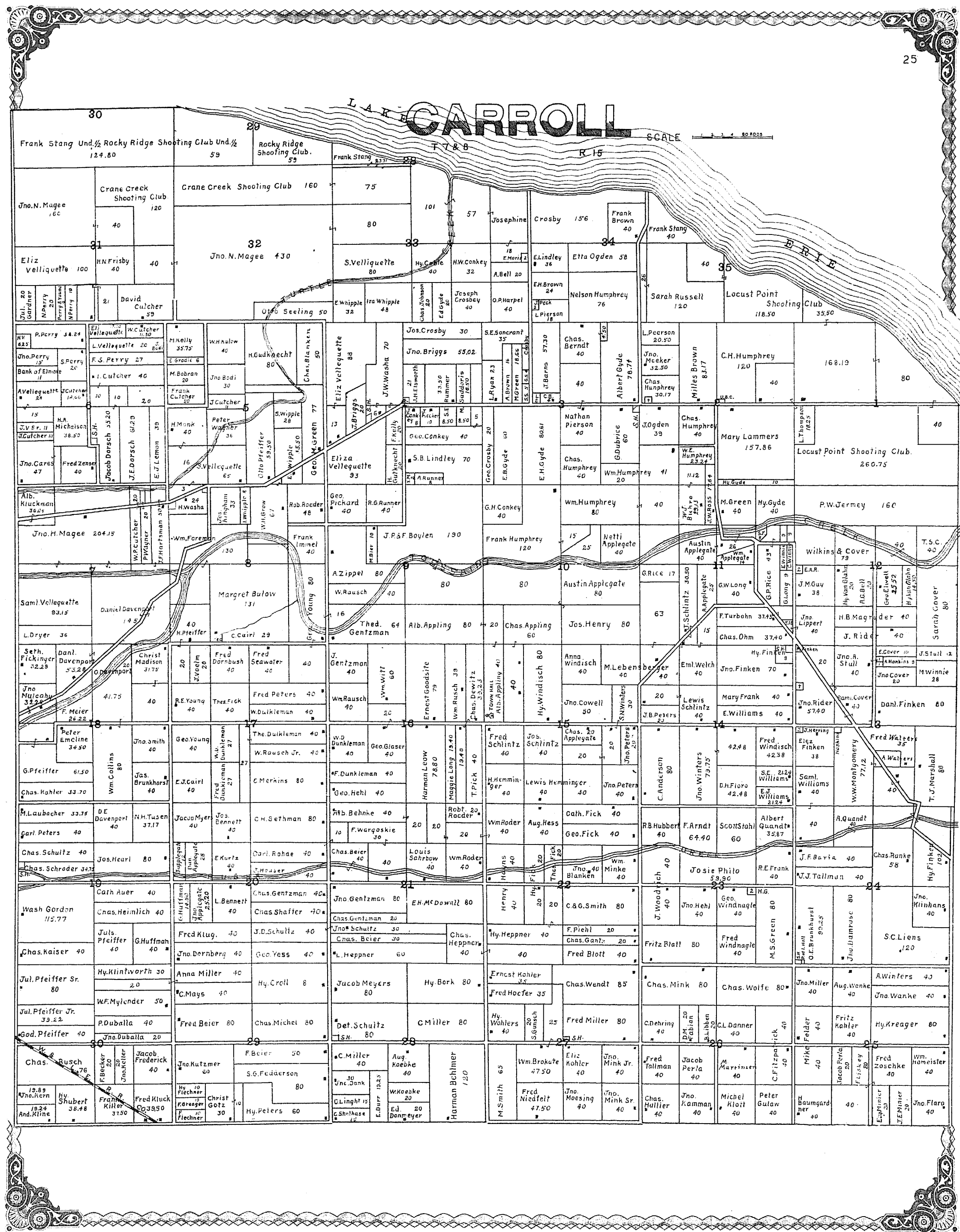




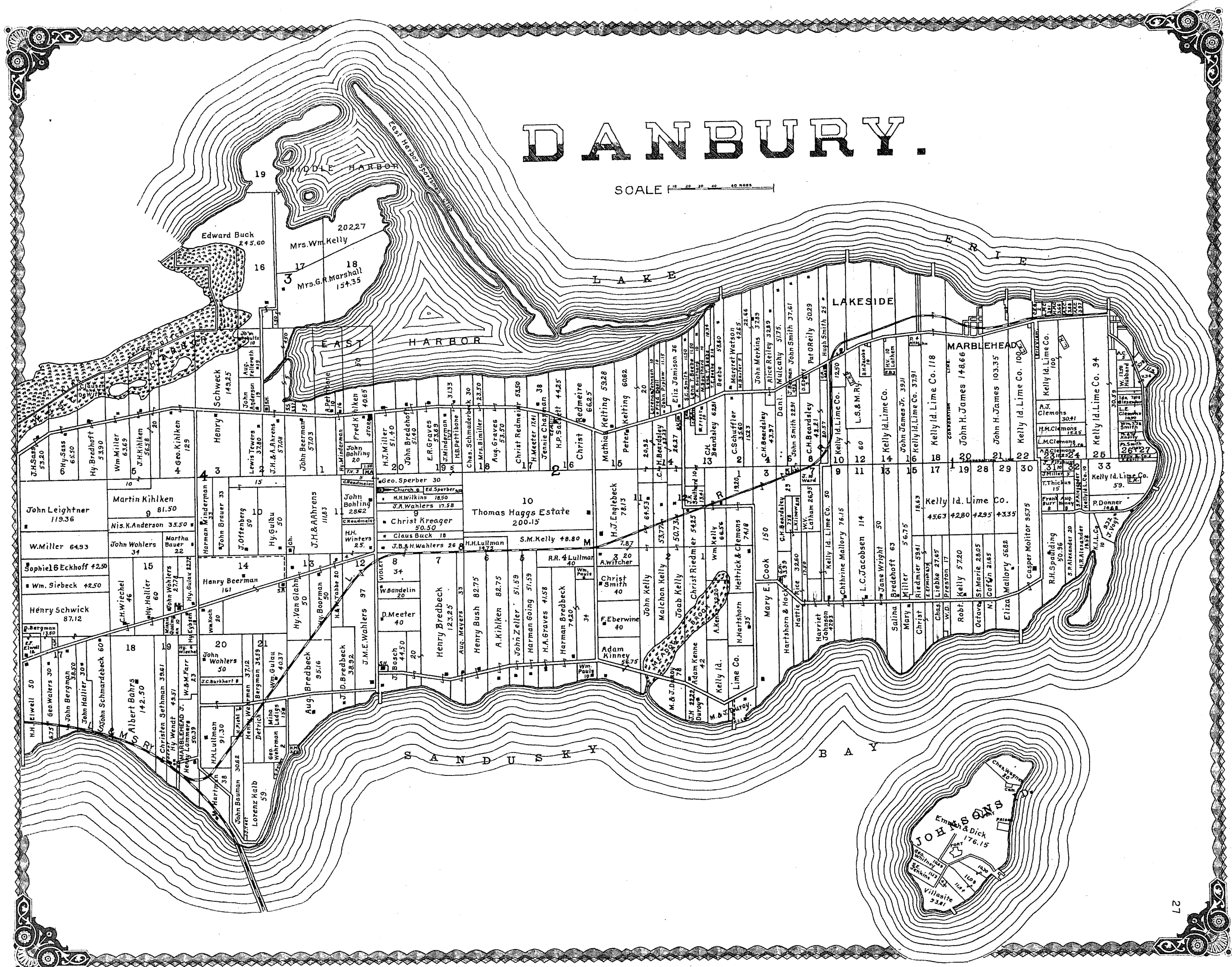
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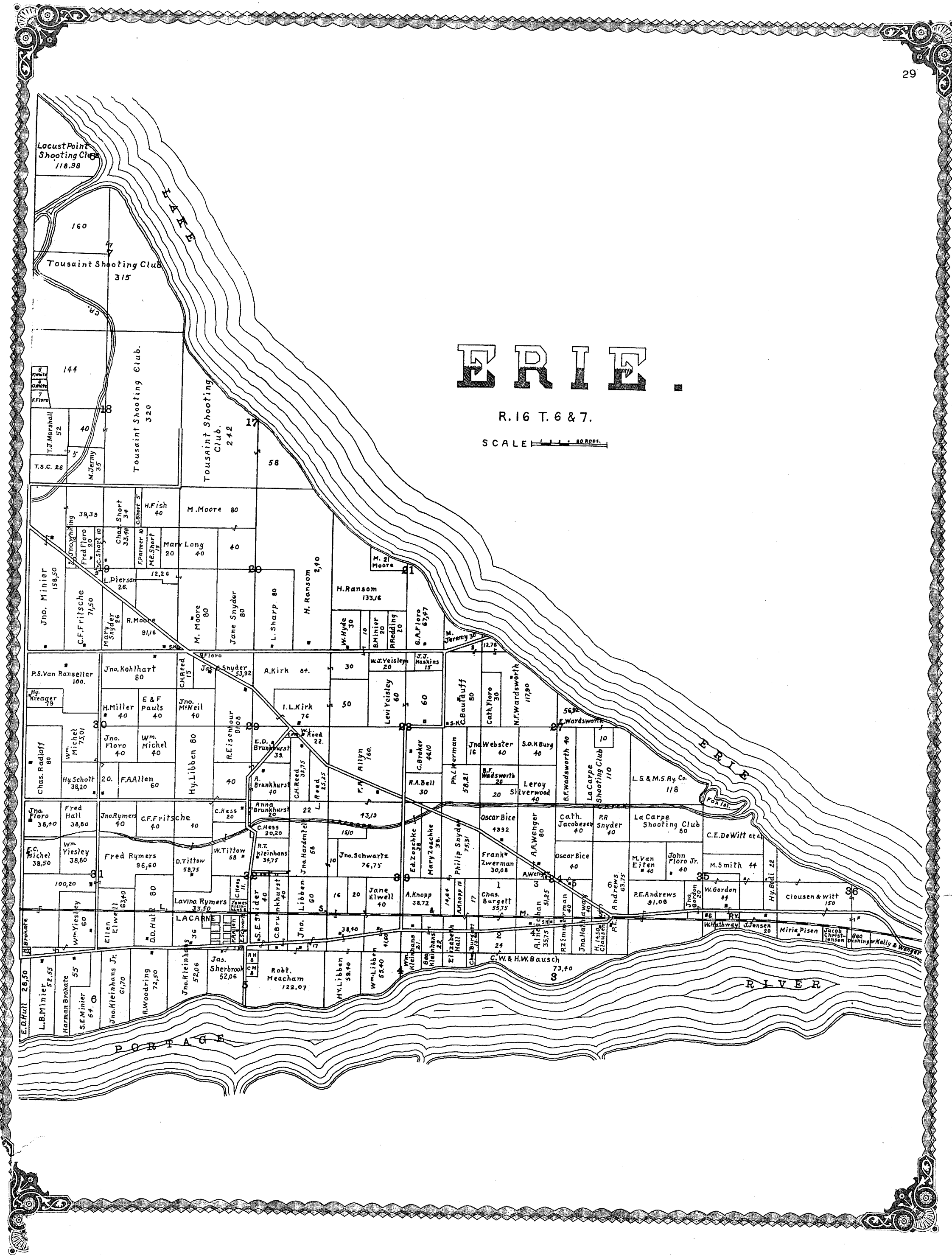
T.7 R.17 E.

SCALE



SCALE 10 20 30 40 40 mm

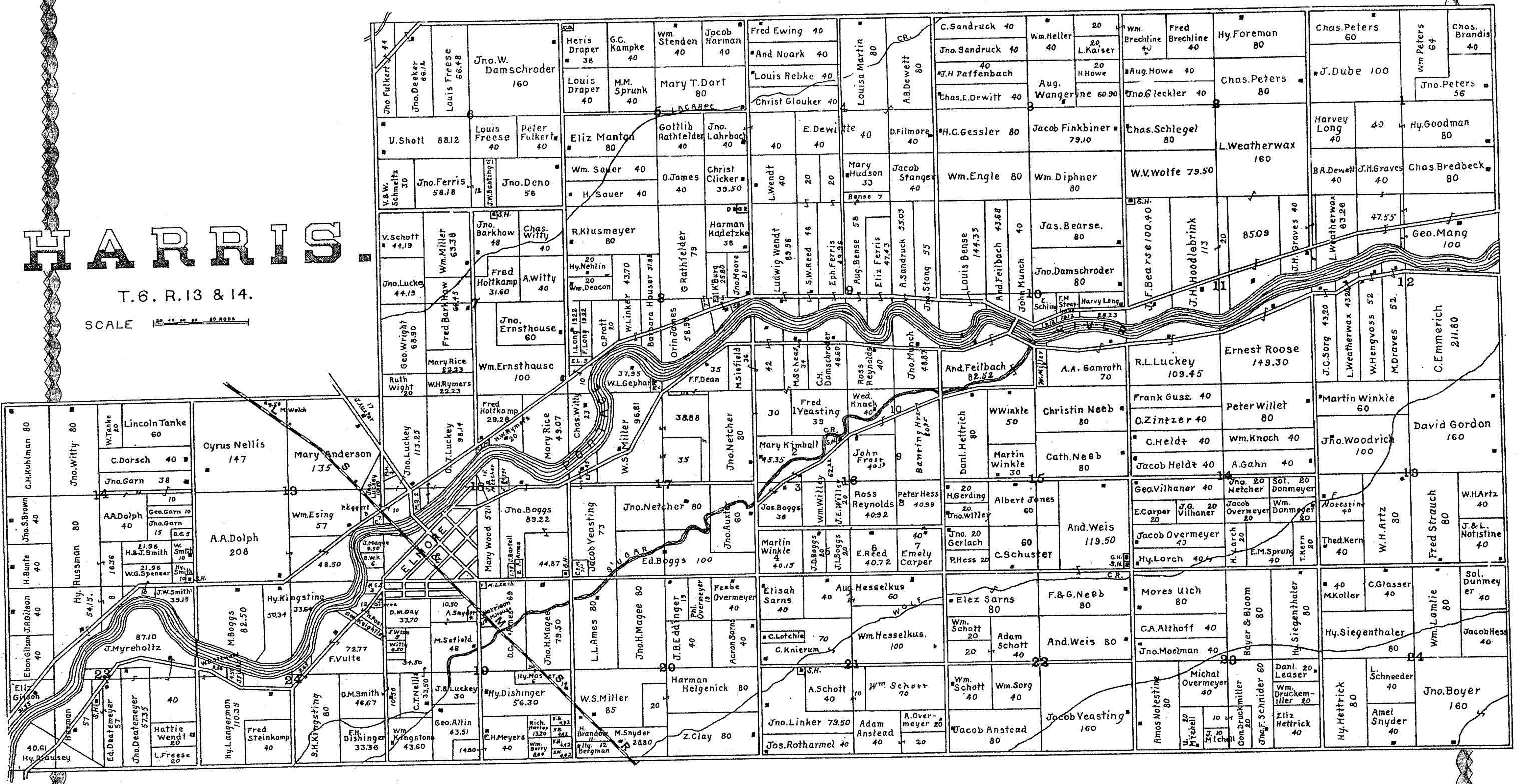


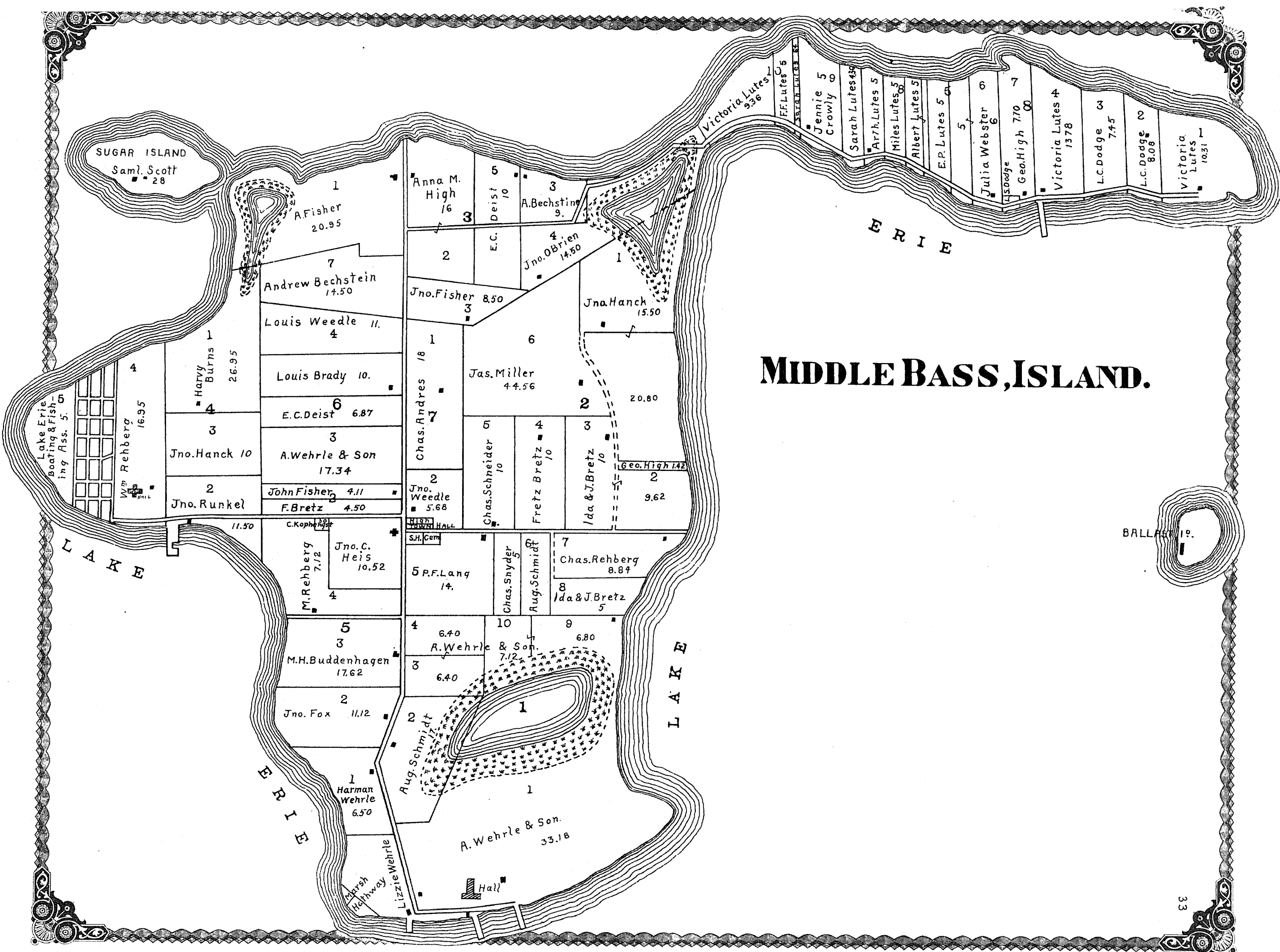


HARRIS

T. 6. R. 13 & 14.

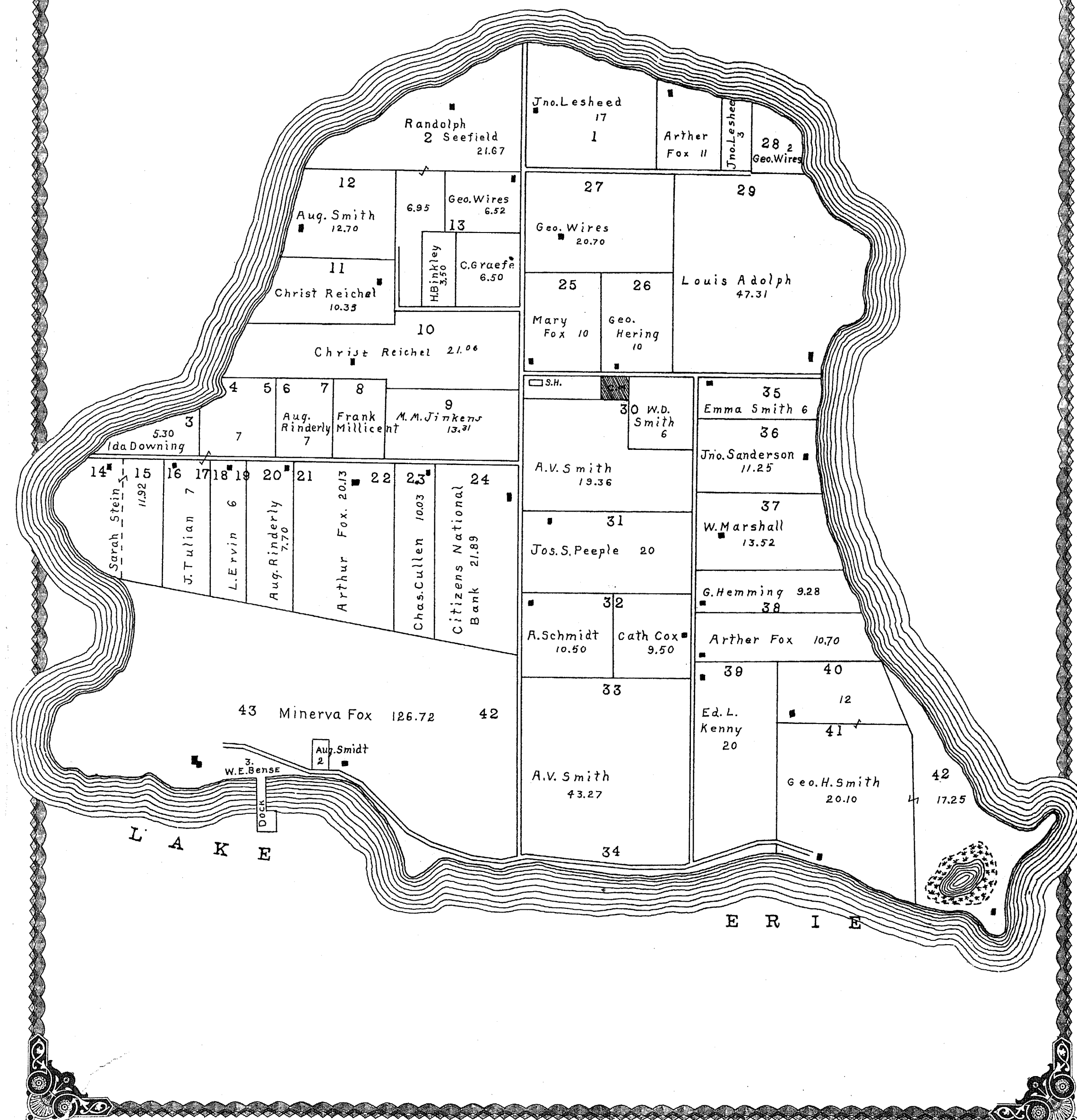
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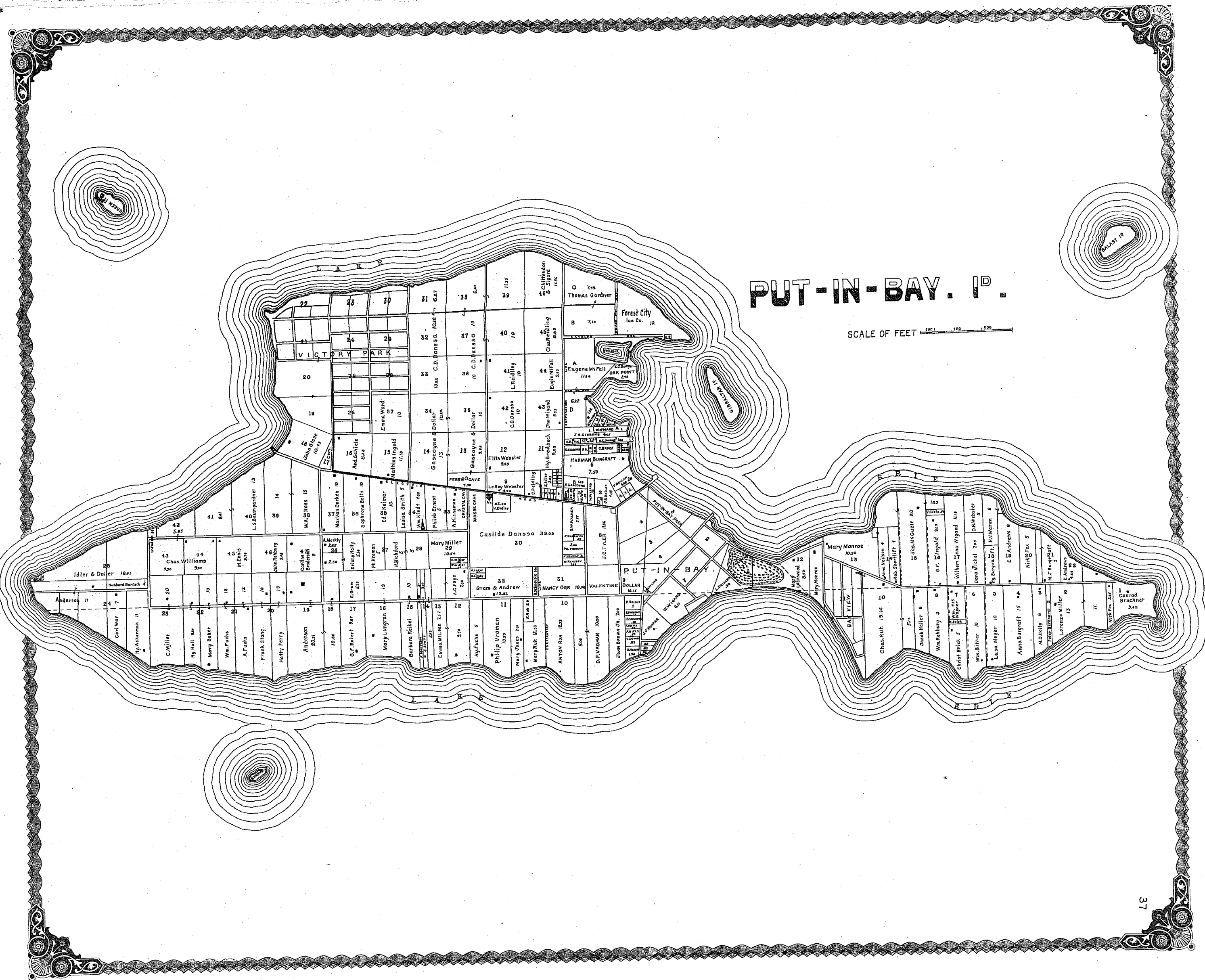




MIDDLE BASS ISLAND.

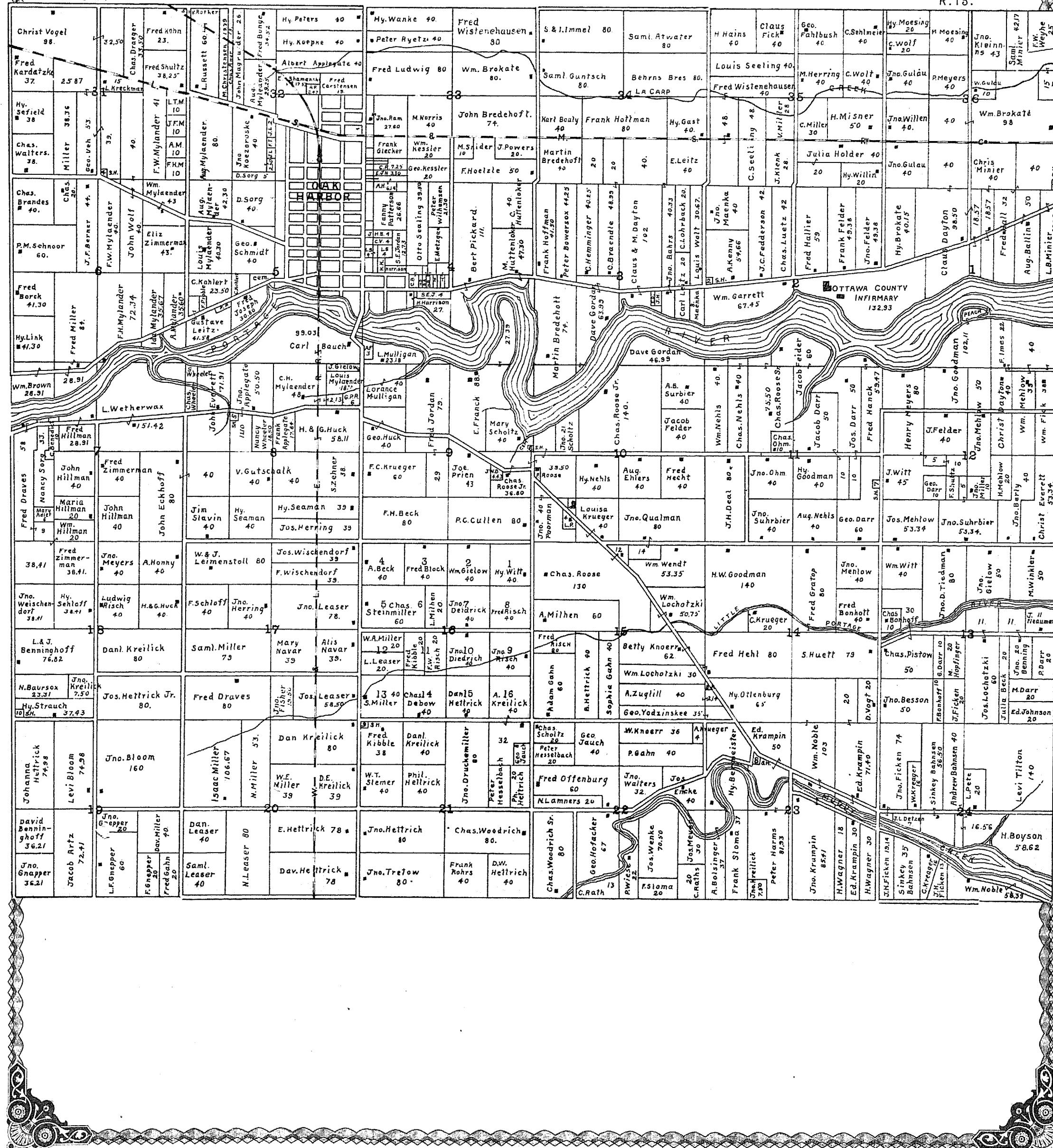
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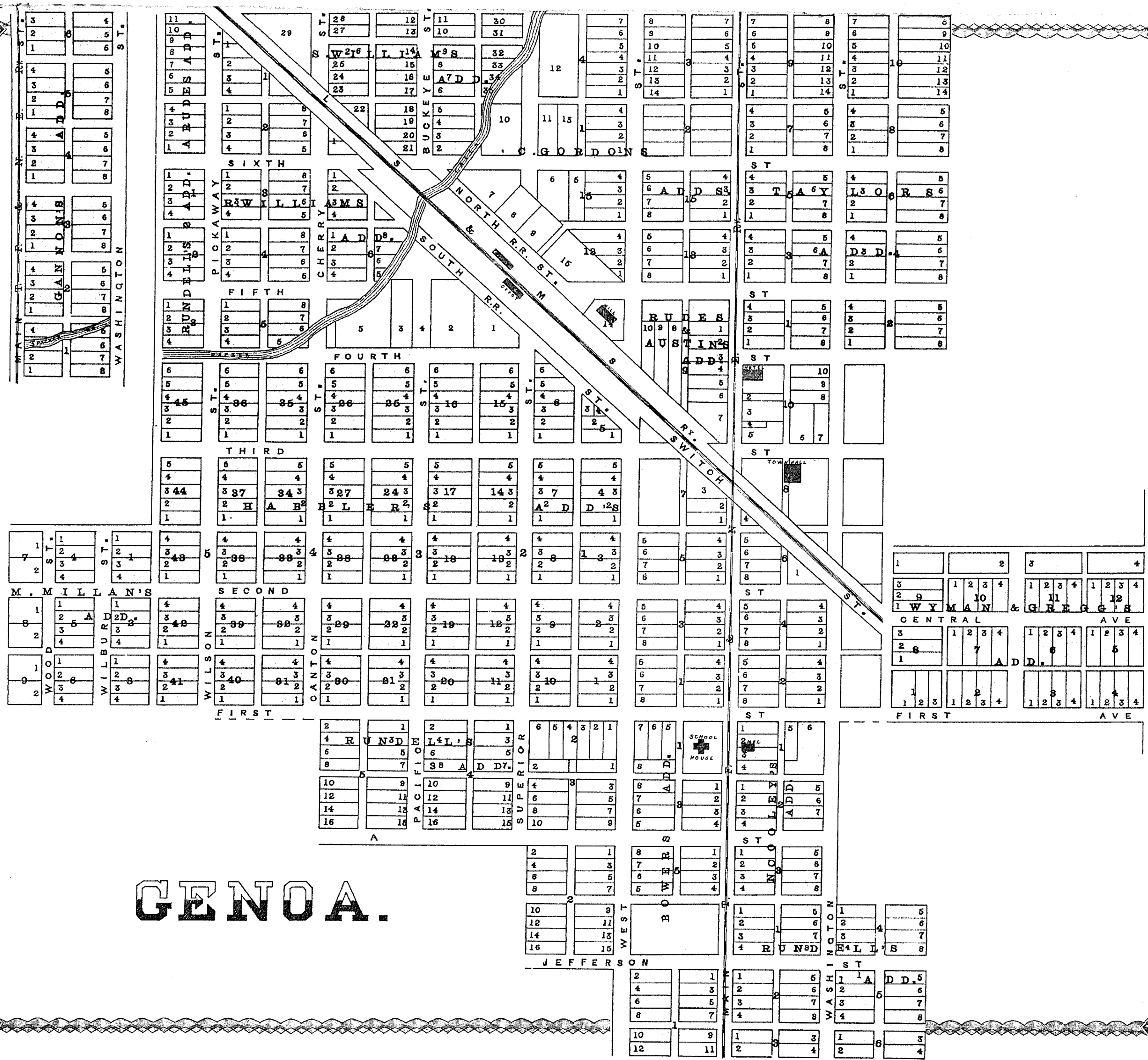




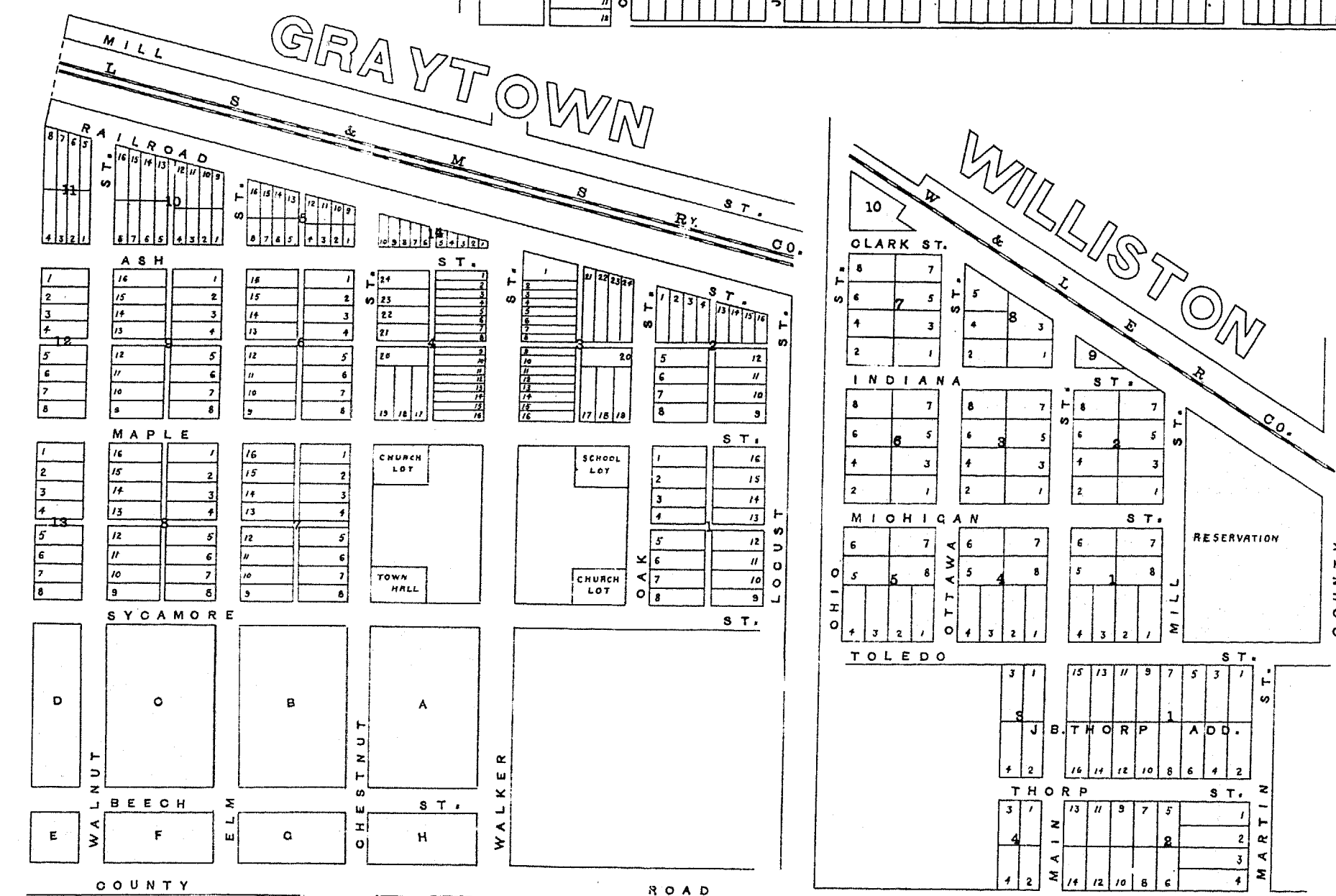
T. 6 & 7 N., R. 17 E.

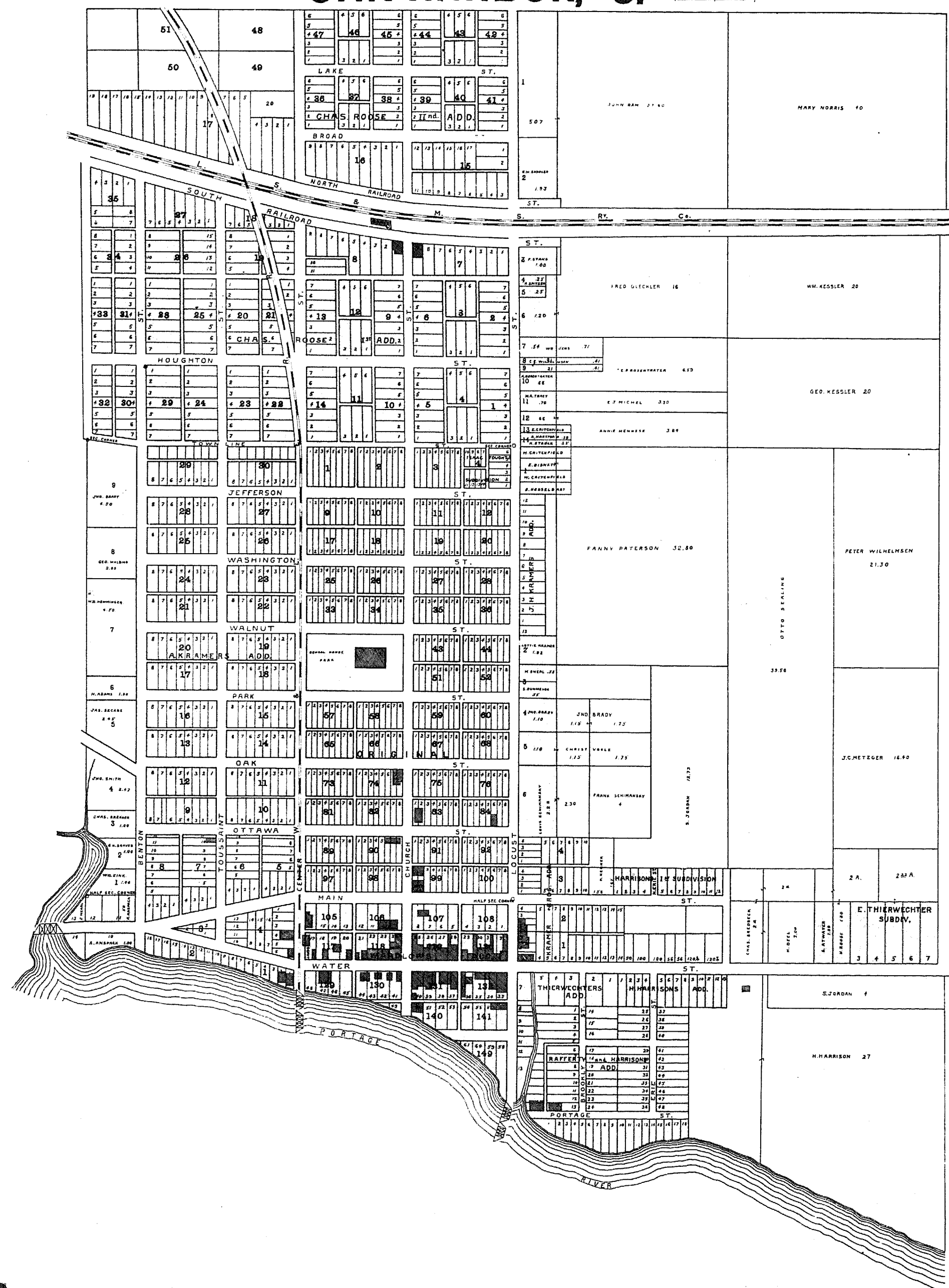
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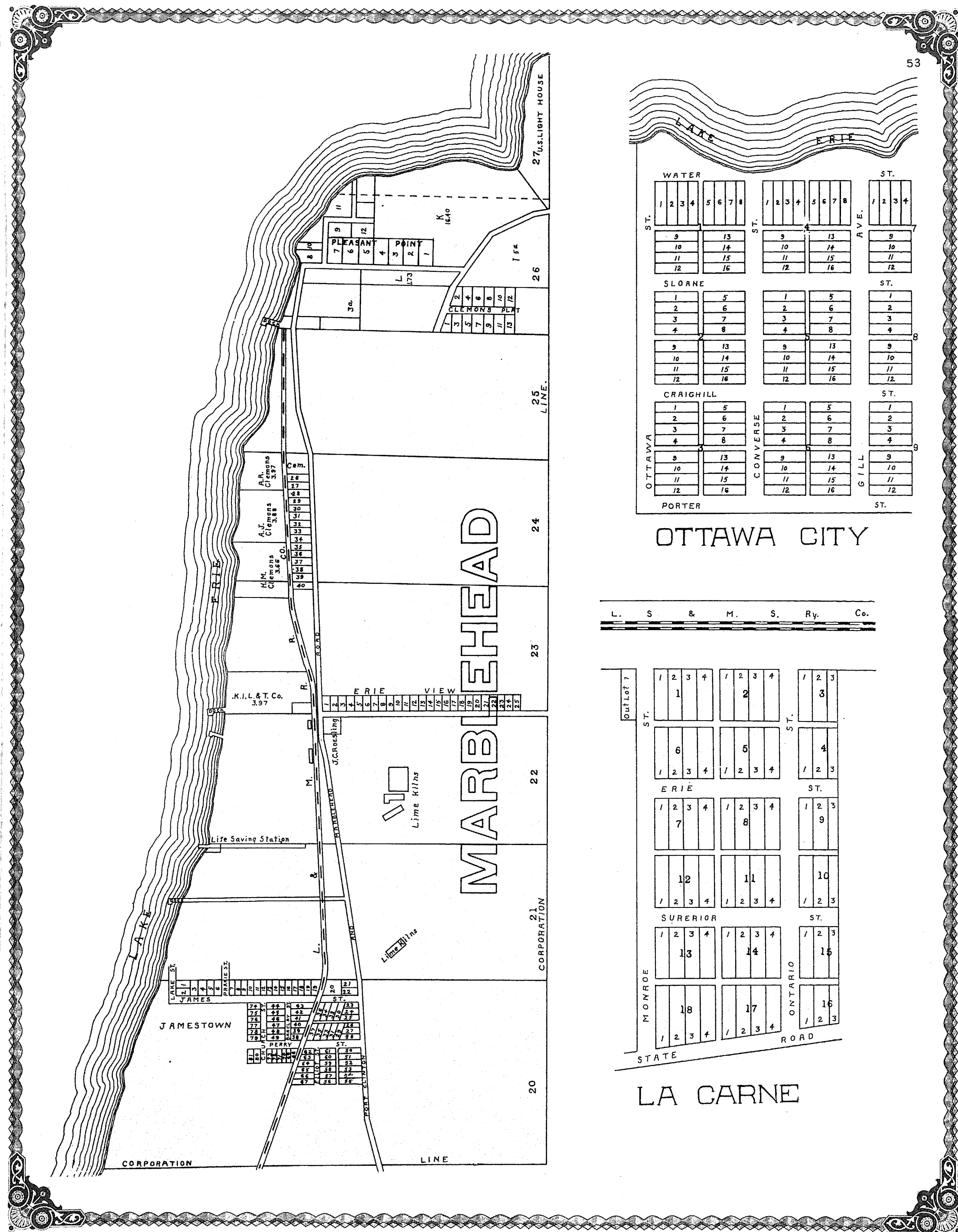


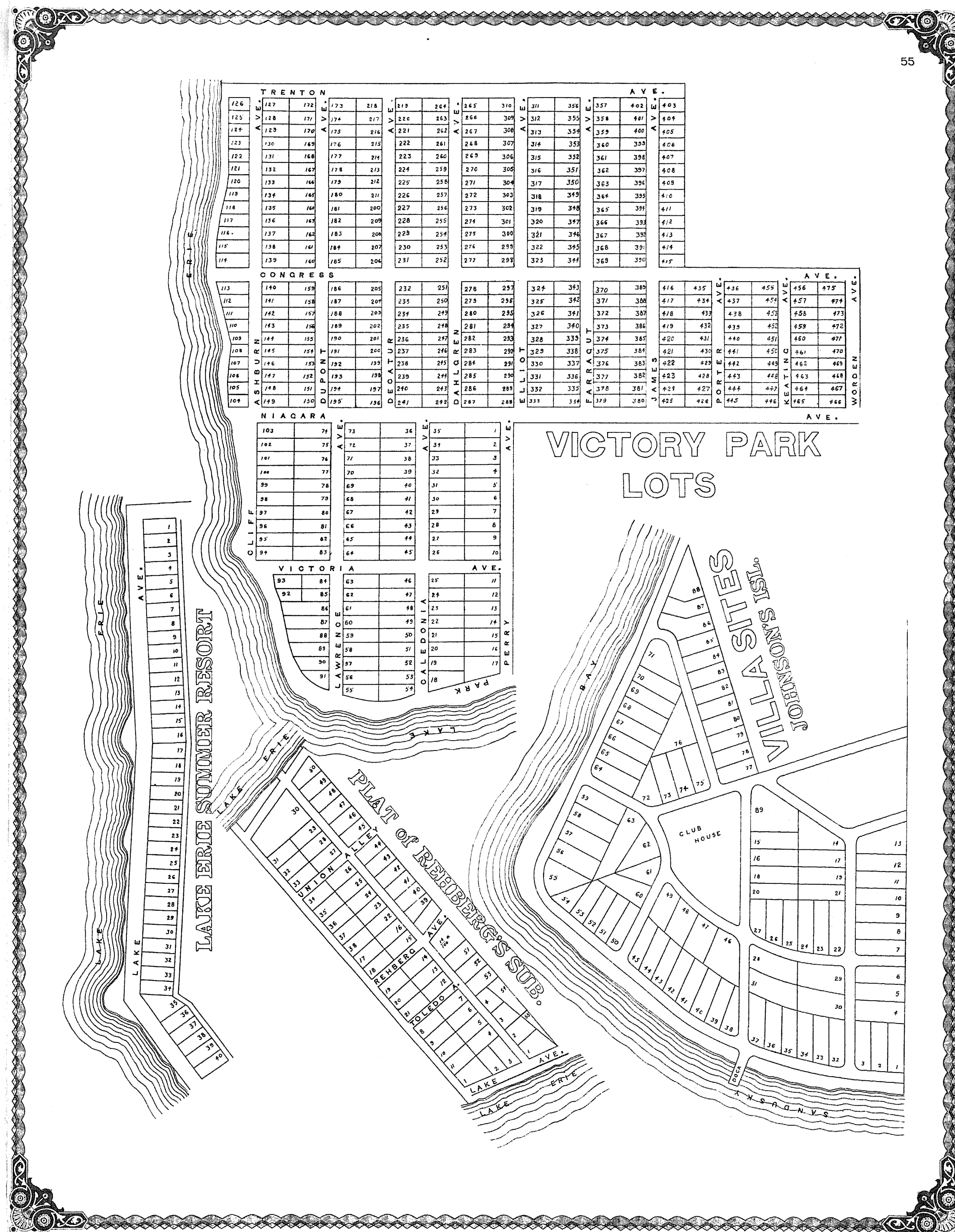


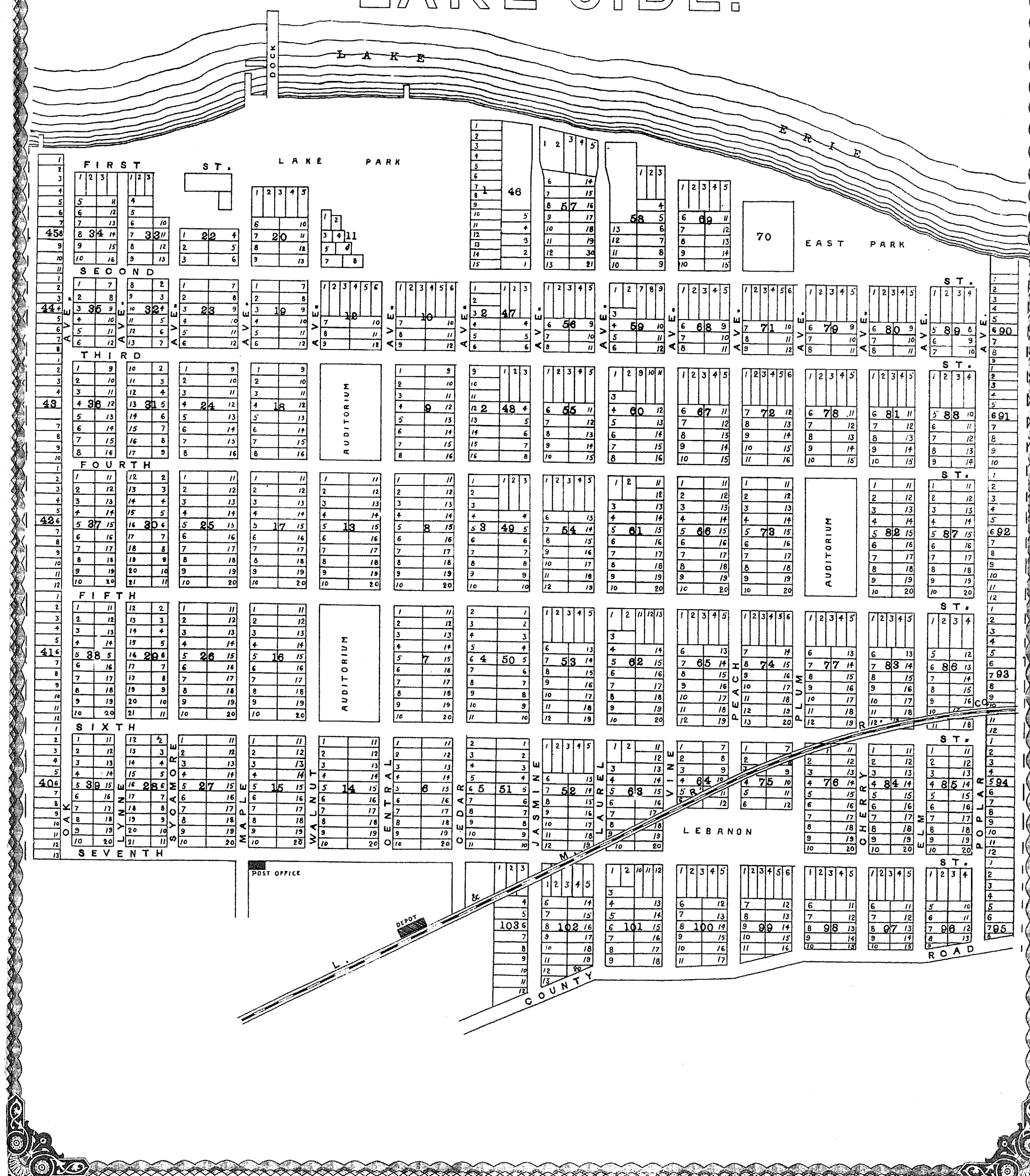
CENOA.



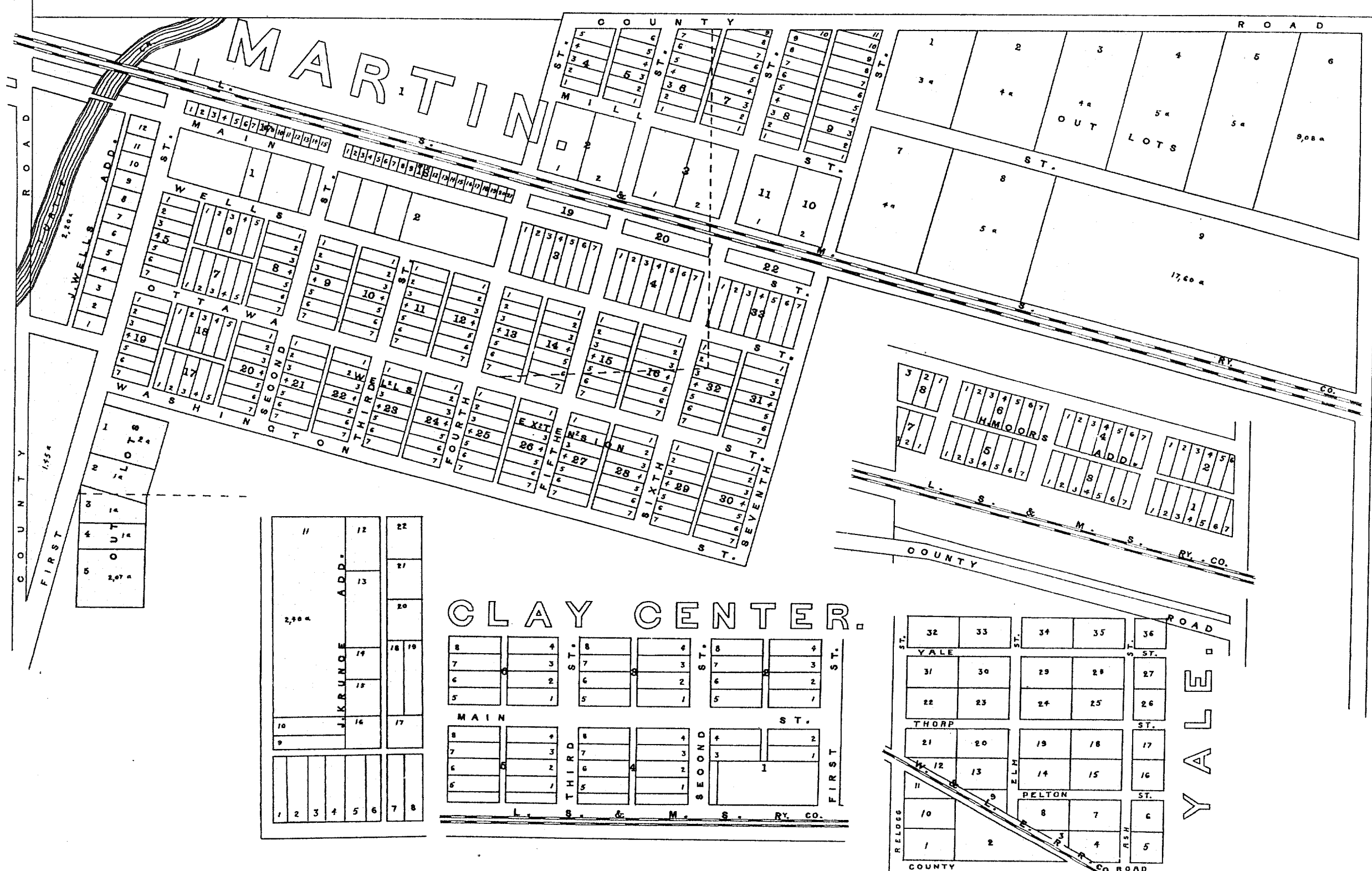


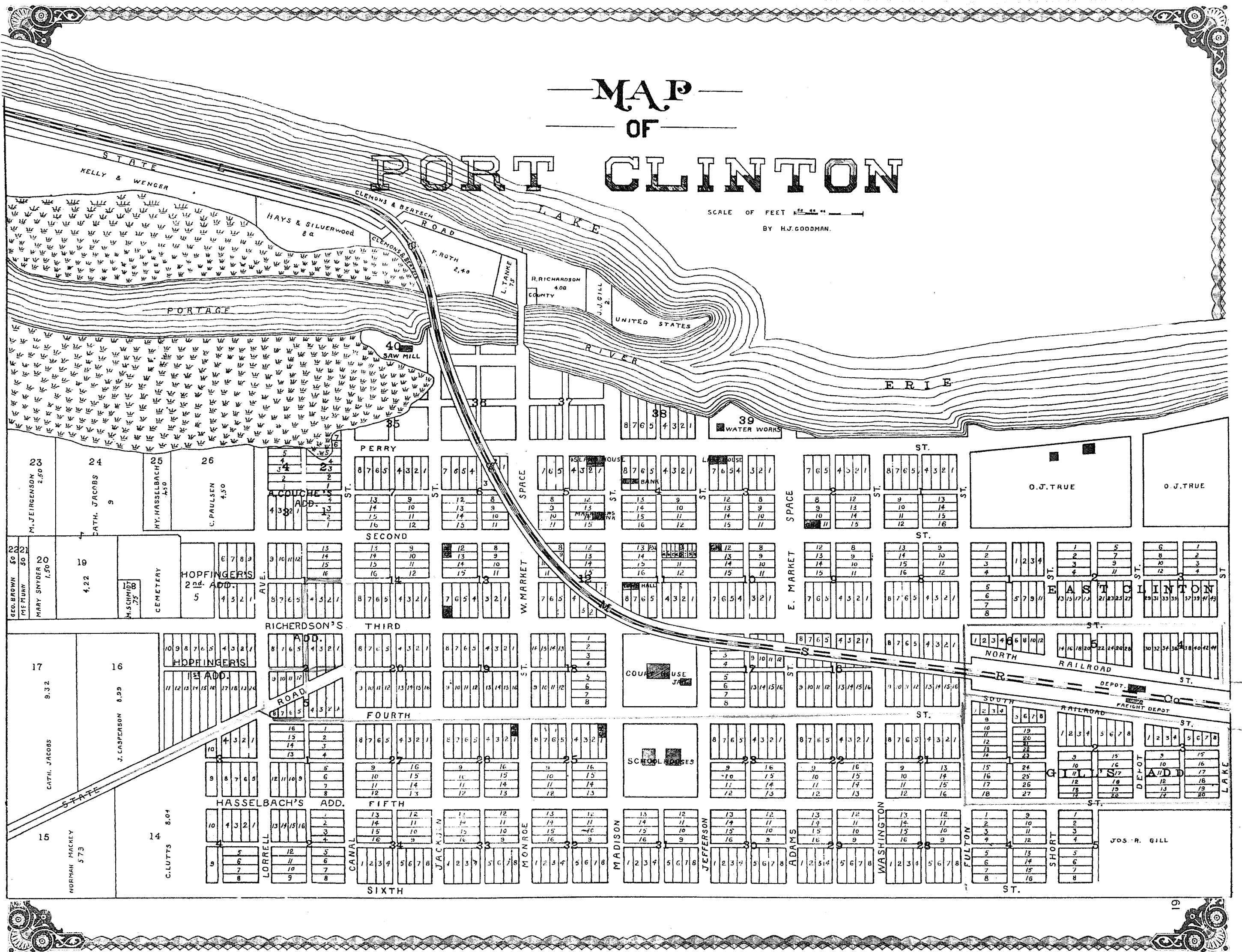


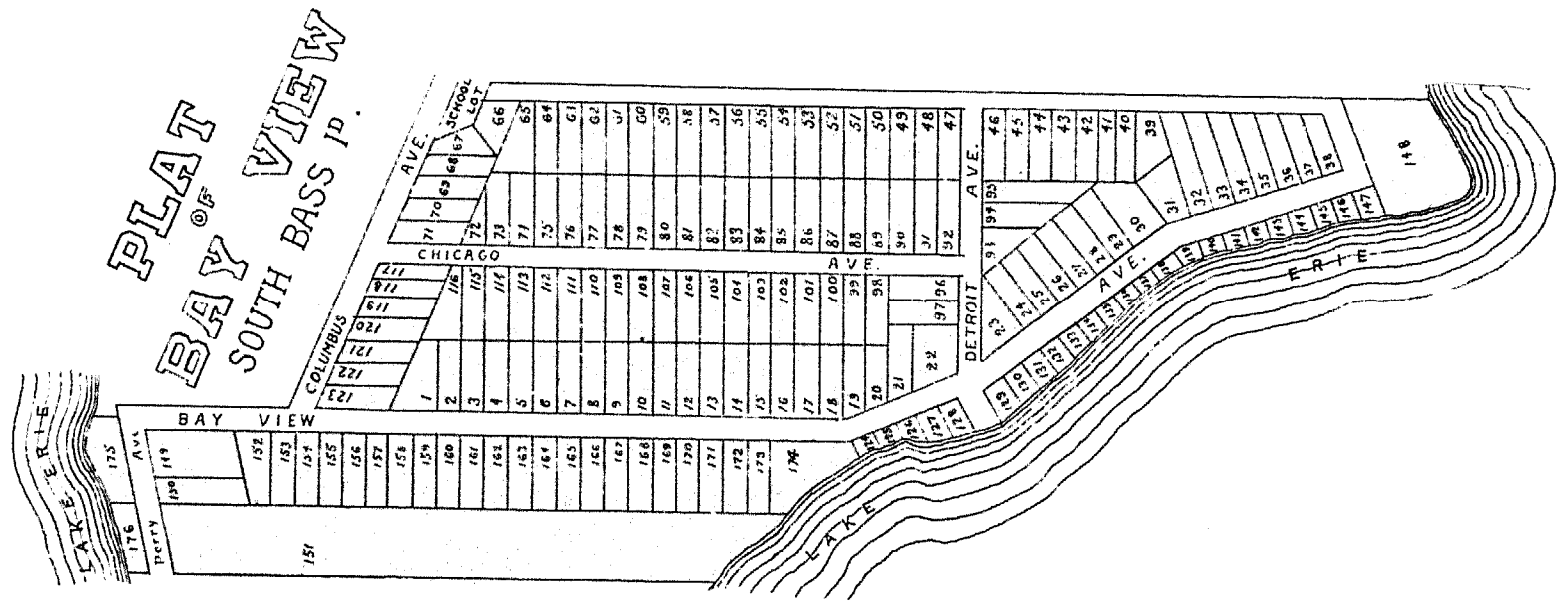
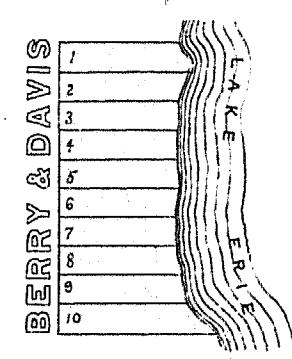
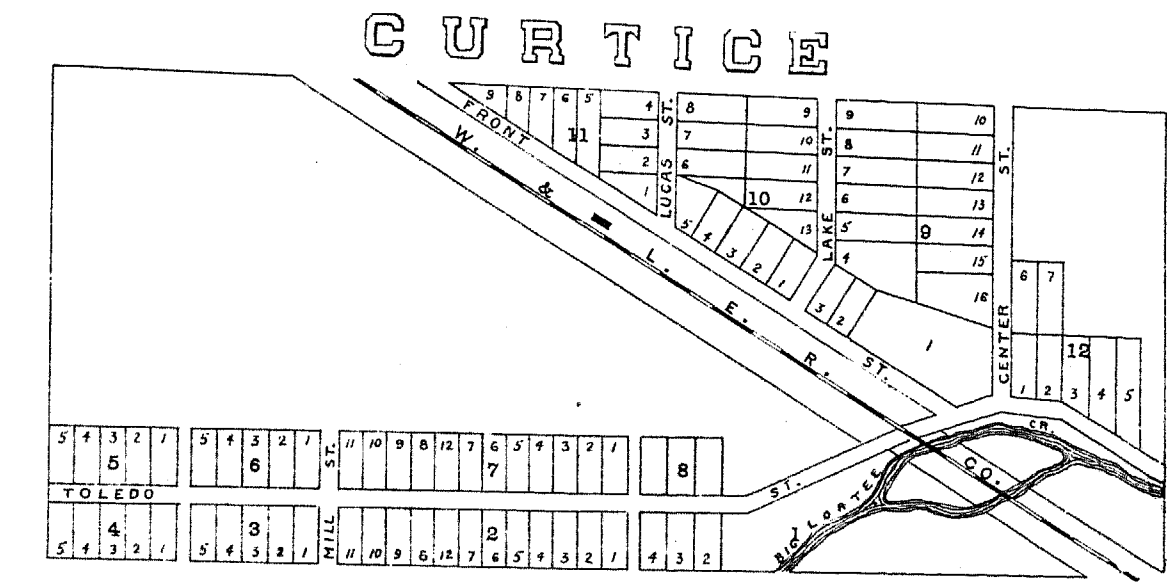
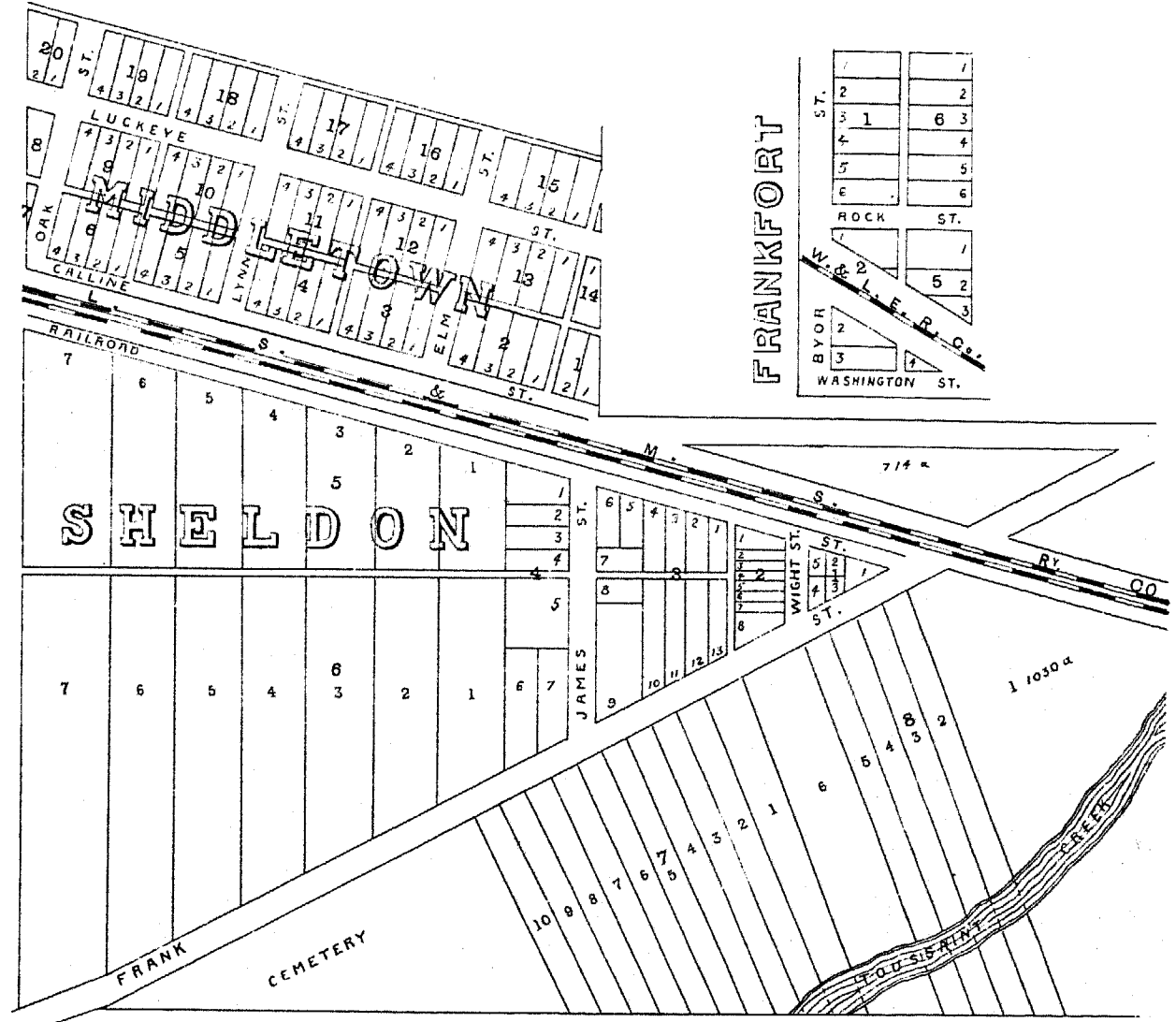
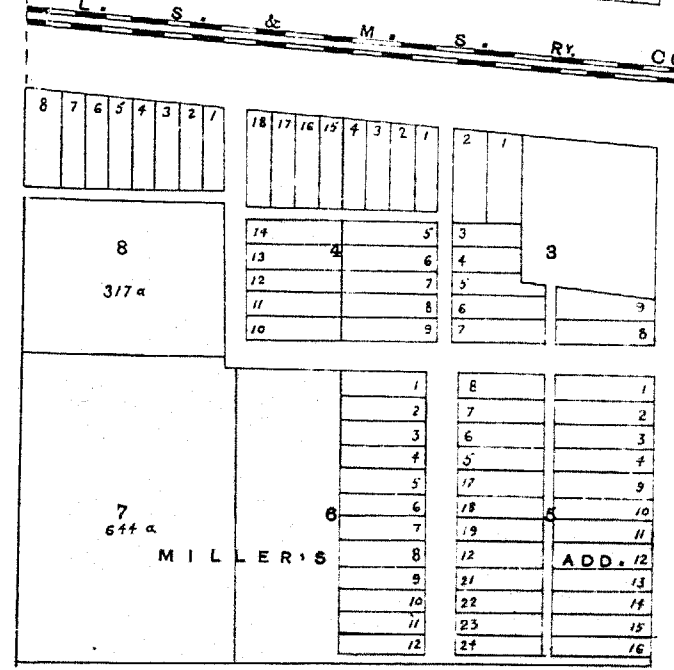
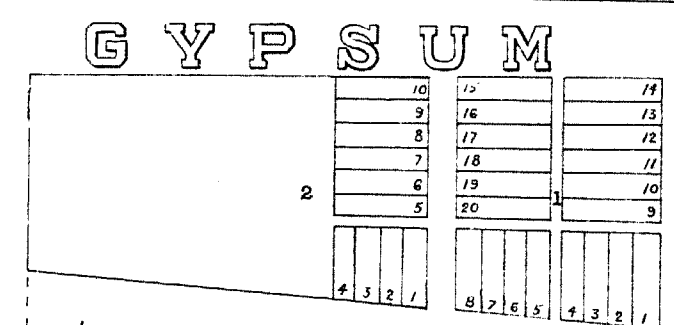
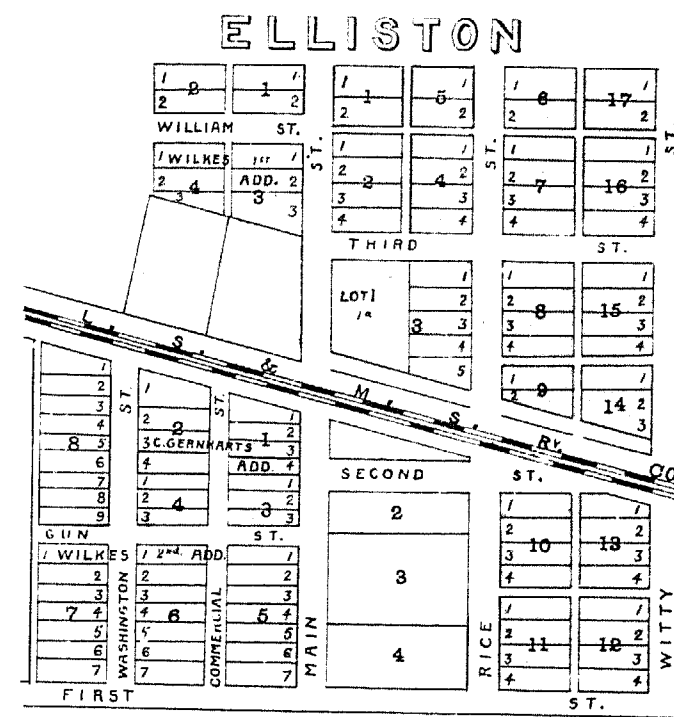




1/2000S / 1/2000S

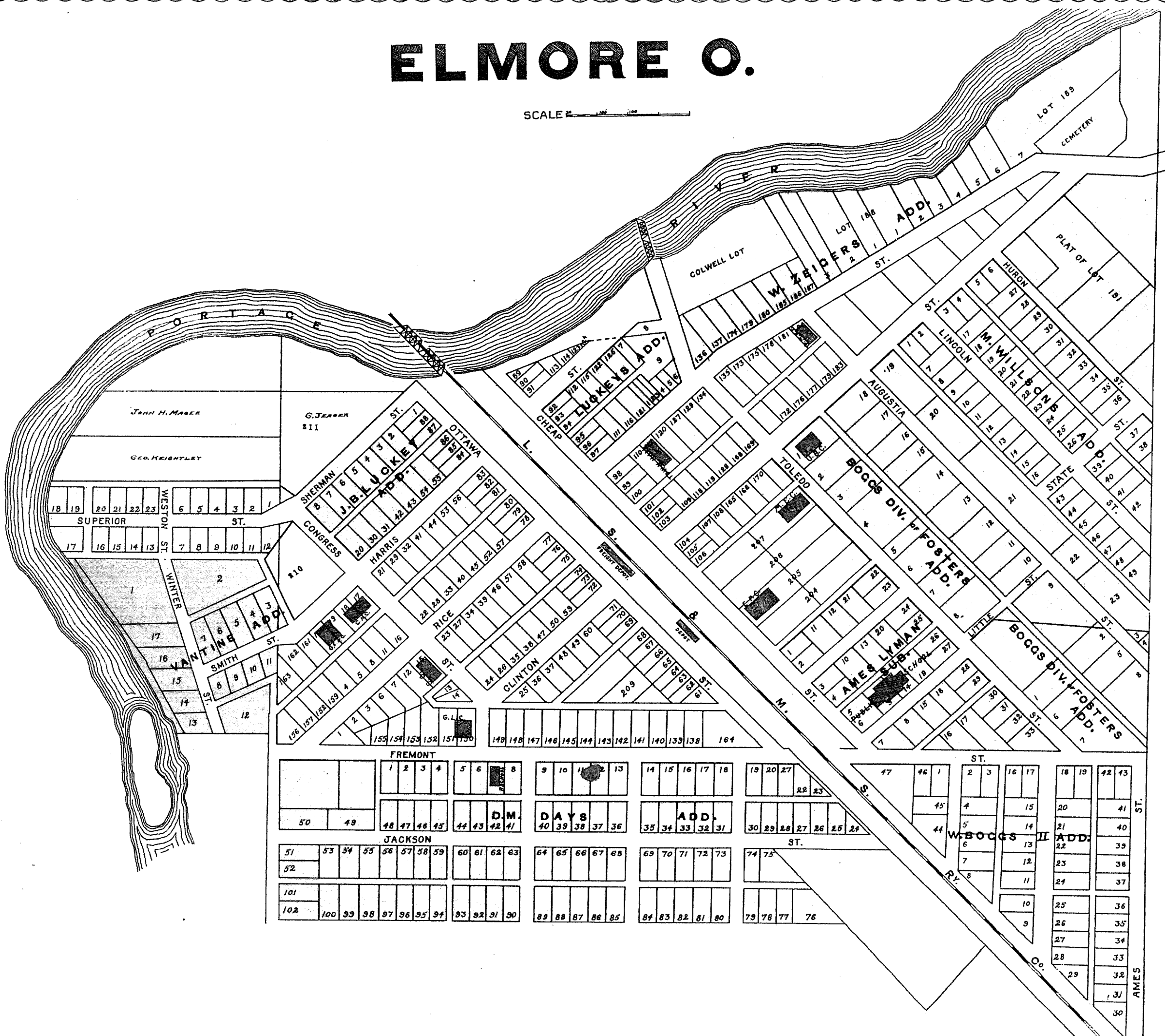






ELMORE O.

SCALE 



PUT IN BAY

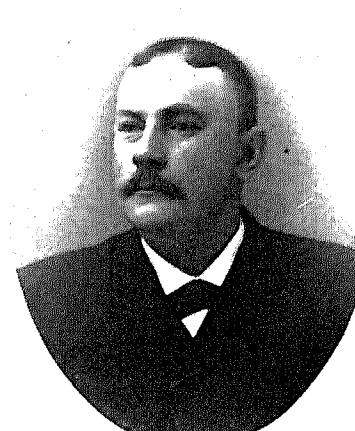
COUNTY OFFICIALS.



CAP J. MITCHELL,
Senator.



JOHN H. MAGEE,
Representative.



WM. SEUFERT,
Sheriff.



E. A. POWERS,
Auditor.



FRANK HOLT,
Treasurer.



B. H. BORDEN,
Recorder.



H. L. HAMMOND,
Probate Judge.



OTTAWA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



H. B. BREDBECK,
Clerk of Courts.



WM GORDON,
Prosecuting Attorney.



JAS. SNYDER,
Commissioner.



MIKE O'NEAL,
Commissioner.



JOHN MCKENZIE,
Commissioner.



CHAS. E. DEWITT,
Surveyor.



H. S. WOODWARD, M. D.
Coroner.

THE EDITORS OF OTTAWA COUNTY.



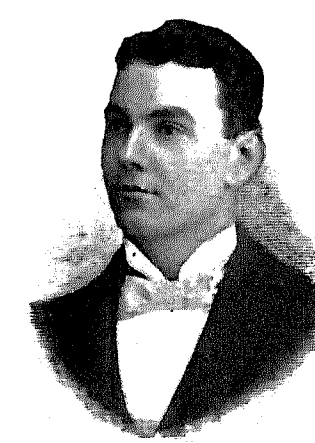
W. H. ALTHOFF,
Ottawa County News Democrat.



J. H. KRAEMER,
The Ottawa County Exponent.



SAMUEL KUESTHARDT,
Ottawa County Zeitung.



F. E. HOLT CAMP,
Elmore Independent.



HARRY FOUKE,
The Genoa Times.

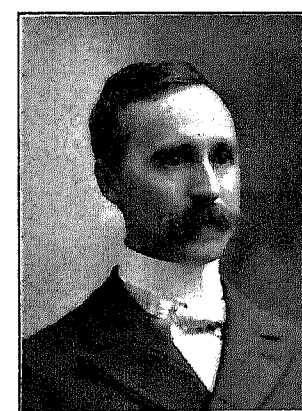


A. G. WINNIE AND J. H. FAUS,
Ottawa County Republican.

THE OTTAWA COUNTY BAR.



C. I. YORK,
Port Clinton, O.



H. B. MAGRUDER,
Port Clinton, O.



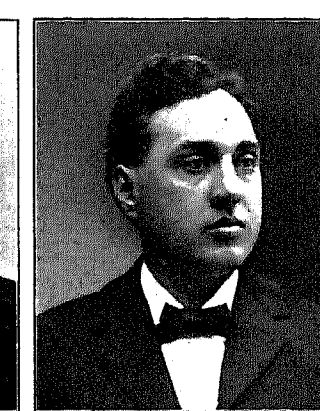
S. P. ALEXANDER,
Port Clinton, O.



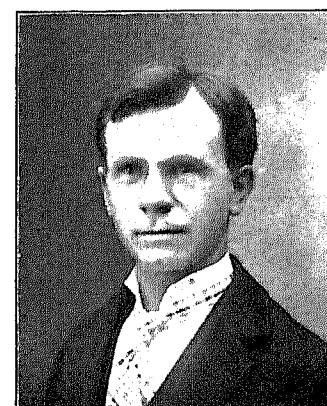
GEO. A. TRUE,
Port Clinton, O.



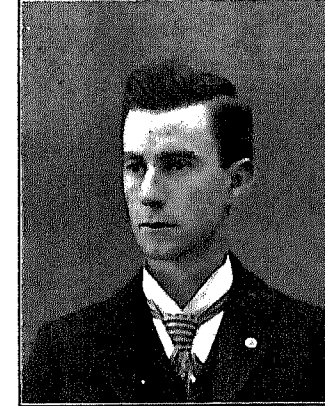
G. J. GUMP,
Port Clinton, O.



CHAS. H. GRAYES,
Oak Harbor, O.



H. J. GOODMAN,
Port Clinton, O.



SCOTT STAHL,
Port Clinton, O.



WM. GORDON,
Port Clinton, O.



JOHN DUFF,
Oak Harbor, O.



EDNA M. GREEN,
Court Stenographer, Port Clinton, O.

A GROUP OF PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.



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Port Clinton, O.



H. W. MONTGOMERY, M. D.,
La Carne, O.



H. LANGHOLZ, M. D.,
Oak Harbor, O.



CHAS. JORDAN, D. D. S.,
Oak Harbor, O.



W. S. KERN, D. D. S.,
Port Clinton, O.

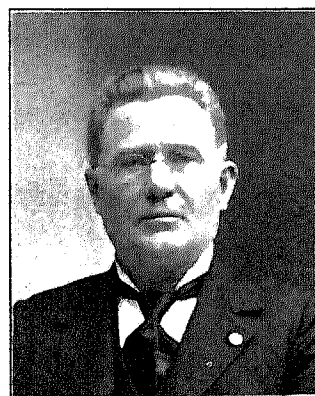


J. G. YINGLING, D. D. S.,
Port Clinton, O.

A GROUP OF OTTAWA COUNTY CITIZENS.



P. K. TADSEN,
Fire and Life Insurance,
Port Clinton, O.



JOHN C. METZGER,
Fire and Life Insurance,
Oak Harbor, O.



C. R. TSCHUMY,
Jeweler, Watchmaker & Scientific Optician,
Oak Harbor, O.



J. A. WONNELL,
Life & Investment Insurance,
Port Clinton, O.



G. W. BOHLING,
General Merchandise,
Pecolo, O.



HENRY SCHWECK,
Fruit Grower,
Danbury Township, O.



DAVID SCOTT,
Fruit Grower,
Catawba Island, O.



N. A. CREMONS
Real Estate, Loans & Insurance,
Port Clinton, O.



E. LATTIMORE,
Farmer,
Bay Township.



D. R. MCRTCHIE,
Farmer,
Bay Township.



FRITZ VOSS,
Fruit Grower,
Gypsum, O.



E. H. FALL,
Dealer in Lumber, Coal and Wood,
Port Clinton, O.



GEO. HALLER,
Painter and Decorator,
Port Clinton, O.



C. GERNHARD,
Proprietor Island House,
Port Clinton, O.



RICHARD GERNER,
Furniture and Undertaking,
Port Clinton, O.



CHAS. E. ANDREWS,
Photographer,
Port Clinton, O.



JOHN GOODMAN,
Farmer,
Salem Township, O.



L. H. NISSEN,
Fruit Grower,
Bay Township, O.



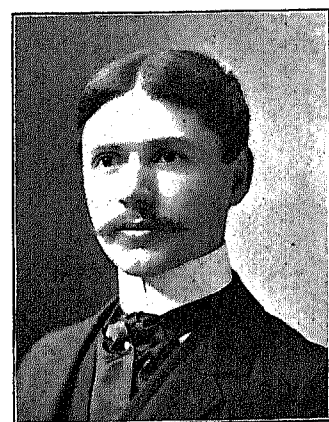
A. A. WENGER,
Farmer,
Erie Township, O.



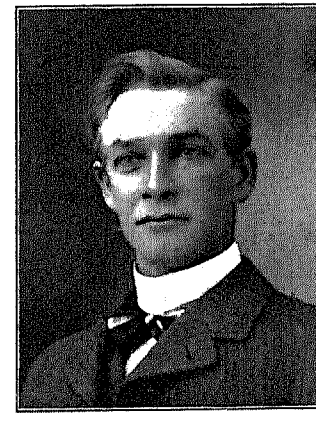
H. HEINEMANN,
Proprietor The Point,
Catawba Island, O.



MR. AND MRS. CHAS. FOREMAN,
Fruit Grower,
Gypsum, O.



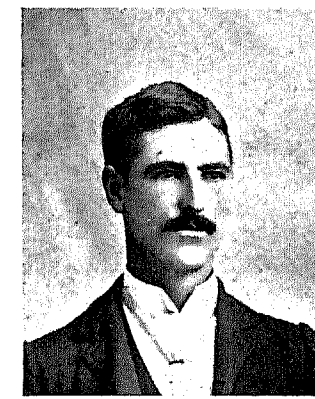
L. D. AUXTER, D. D. S.,
Oak Harbor, O.



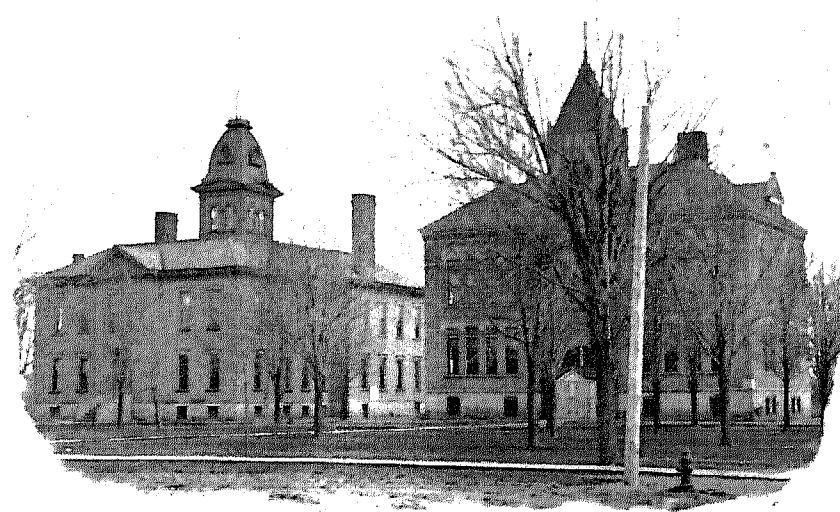
A. C. NIEMAN,
Dealer in Farm Implements,
Port Clinton, O.



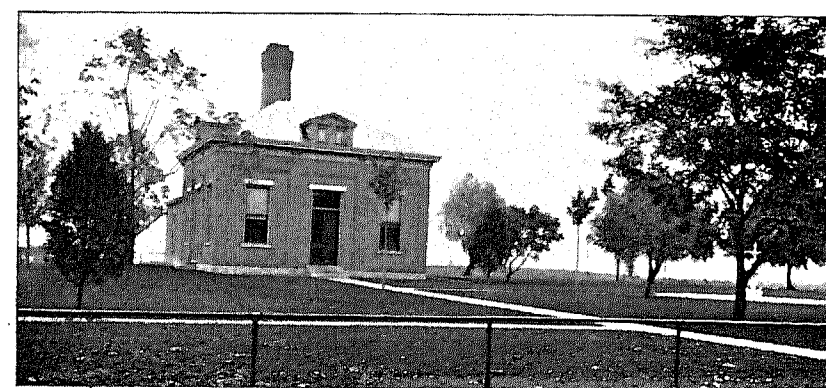
GEO. A. FISHER,
Manufacturer of Cigars and Tobacco,
Port Clinton, O.



JOHN ANDERSON,
Fruit Grower,
Danbury Township, O.



PORT CLINTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.



PORT CLINTON WATERWORKS.



MADISON STREET, LOOKING NORTH.
Port Clinton, Ohio.



E. H. FALL,
DEALER IN LUMBER, COAL, AND WOOD,
Port Clinton, Ohio.



TOWN HALL,
Oak Harbor, Ohio.



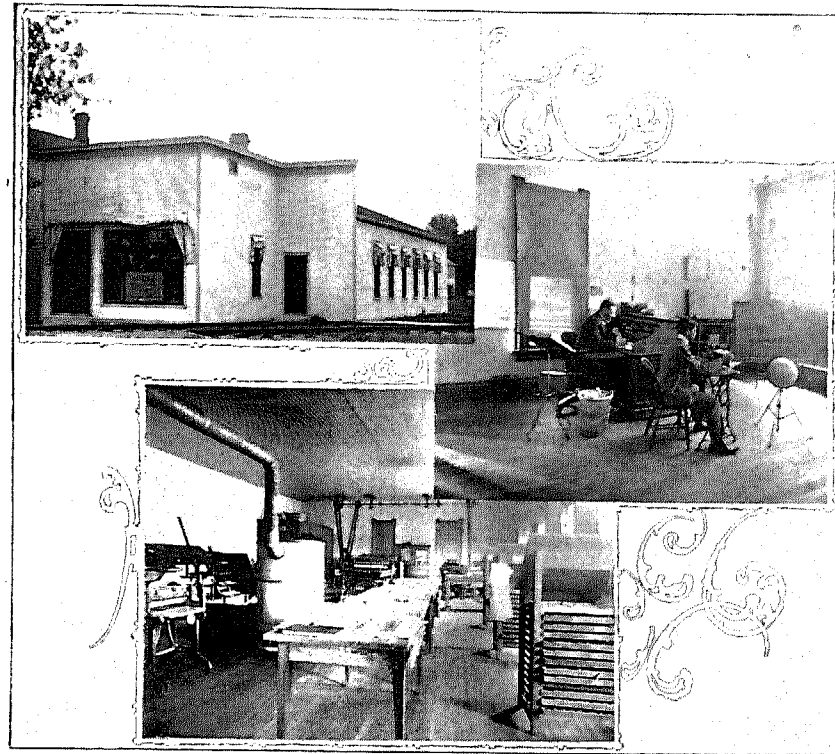
TOWN HALL,
Genoa, Ohio.



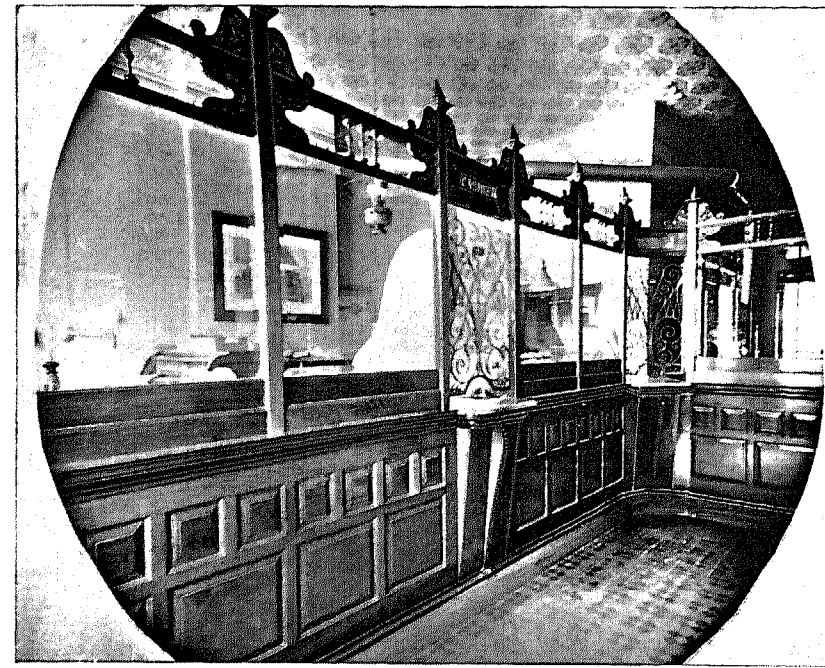
WATER STREET, LOOKING EAST.
Oak Harbor, Ohio.



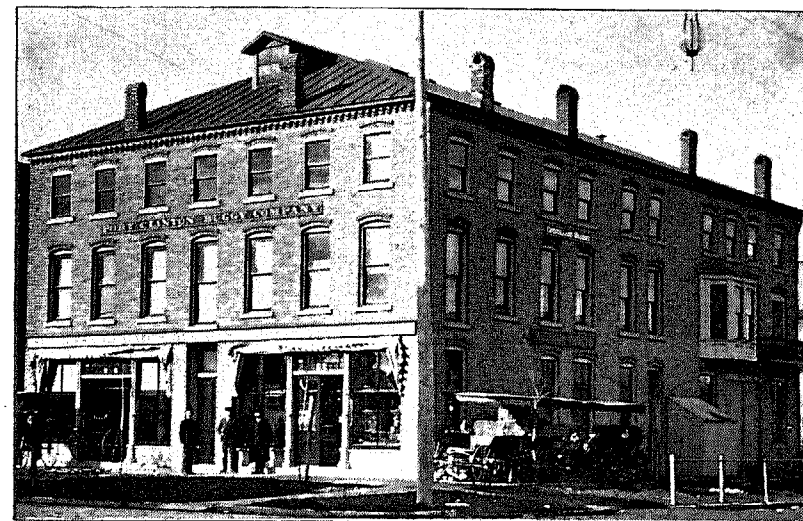
RICE STREET, LOOKING EAST.
Elmore, Ohio.



OTTAWA COUNTY ZEITUNG.
SAMUEL KUESTHARD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Port Clinton, Ohio.



THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
O. J. TRUE, President. B. W. WILSON, Cashier.
HENRY BREDBECK, Vice-President. F. HOFFINGER, Ass't Cashier.
Port Clinton, Ohio.



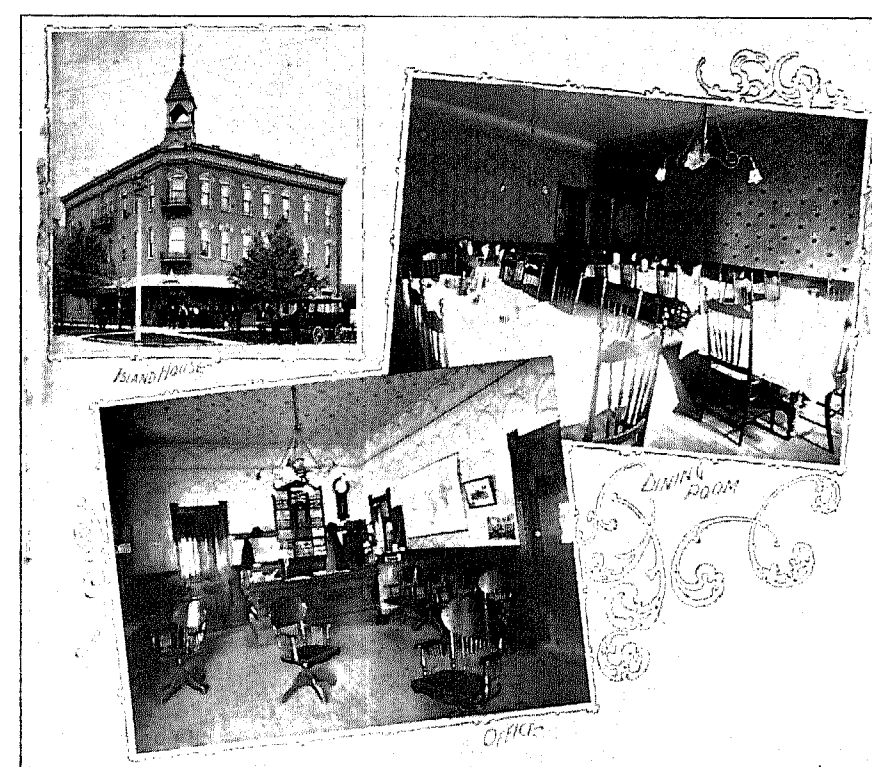
PORT CLINTON BUGGY COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS.
C. W. SEUFERT AND C. J. SEUFERT, Prop's.
Port Clinton, Ohio.



THE COTTAGE,
CHAS. TRAUB, Prop.
Catawba Island, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF H. L. KONKER,
Catawba Island, Ohio.



THE ISLAND HOUSE,
C. GERNHART, Prop.
Port Clinton, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF CAL BROWN,
Catawba Island, Ohio.



THE EBERWINE COTTAGE,
GEO. EBERWINE, Prop.
Marblehead, O.



THE POINT,
H. HEINEMANN, Proprietor,
Catawba Island, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF DR. PAUL DE LA BARRE,
Port Clinton, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. FOREMAN,
Portage Township, Ohio.



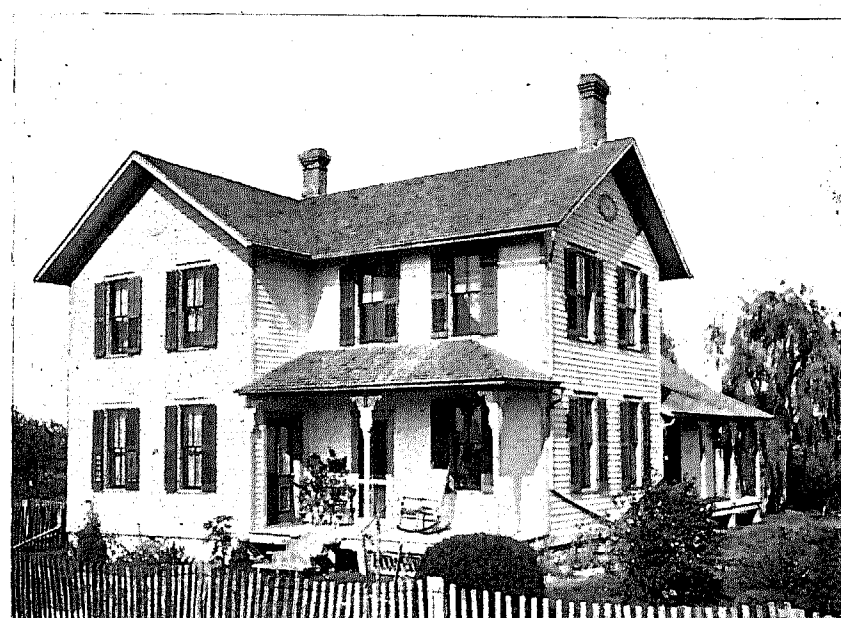
RESIDENCE OF JOHN WAHLERS,
Danbury Township, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF JAS. ELLITHORPE,
Catawba Island, Ohio.



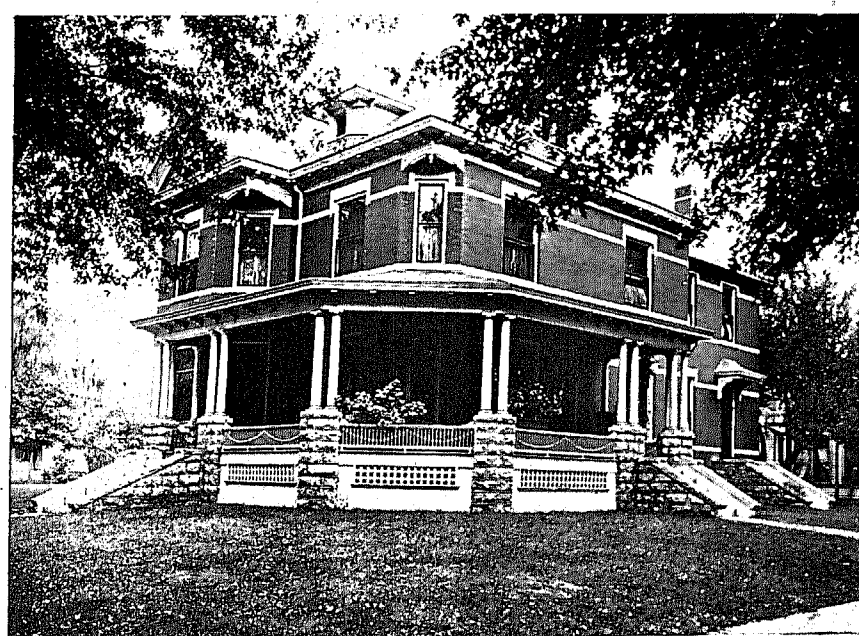
RESIDENCE OF A. KIHLEN,
Danbury Township, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN GOODMAN,
Salem Township, Ohio



RESIDENCE OF HENRY WENDT,
Marblehead Junction, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF HON. WM. KELLY,
Port Clinton, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF S. AND H. ECKHOFF,
Danbury Township, Ohio.



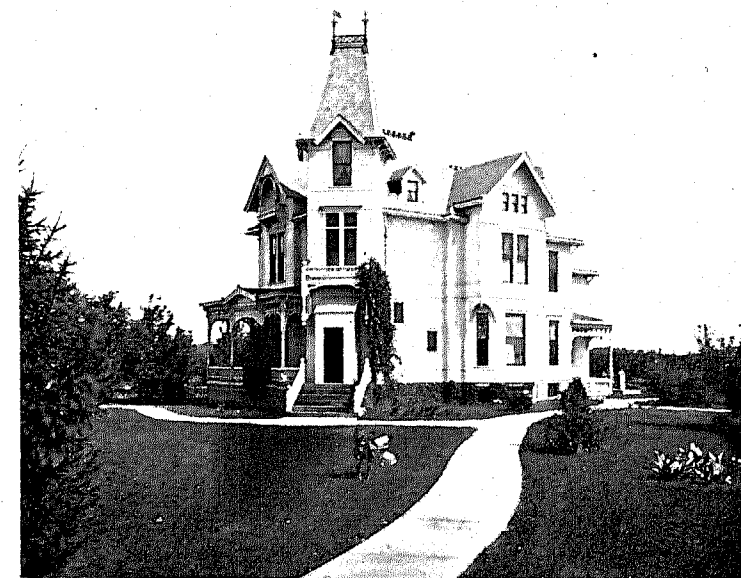
RESIDENCE OF H. CLAUSEN,
Portage Township, Ohio.



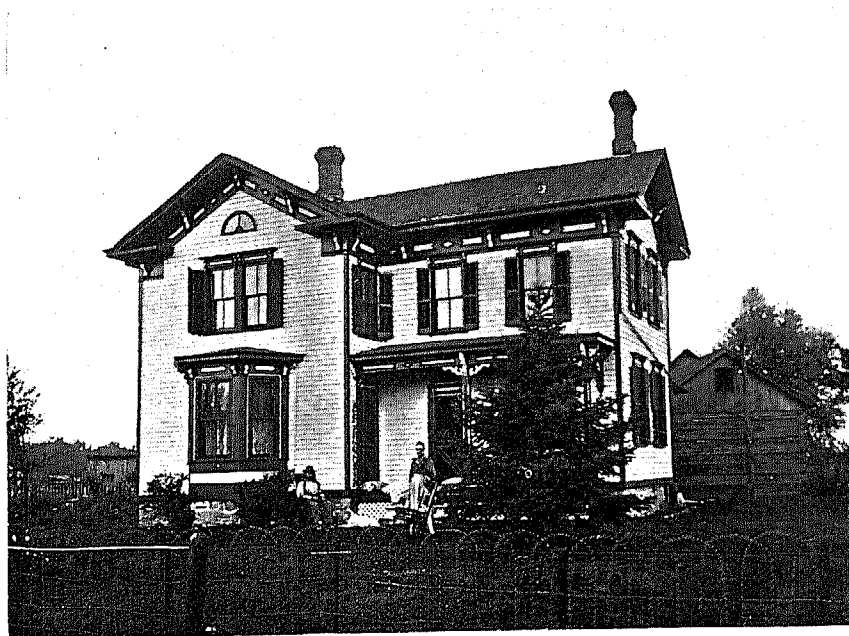
RESIDENCE OF HENRY SCHWECK,
Danbury Township, Ohio.



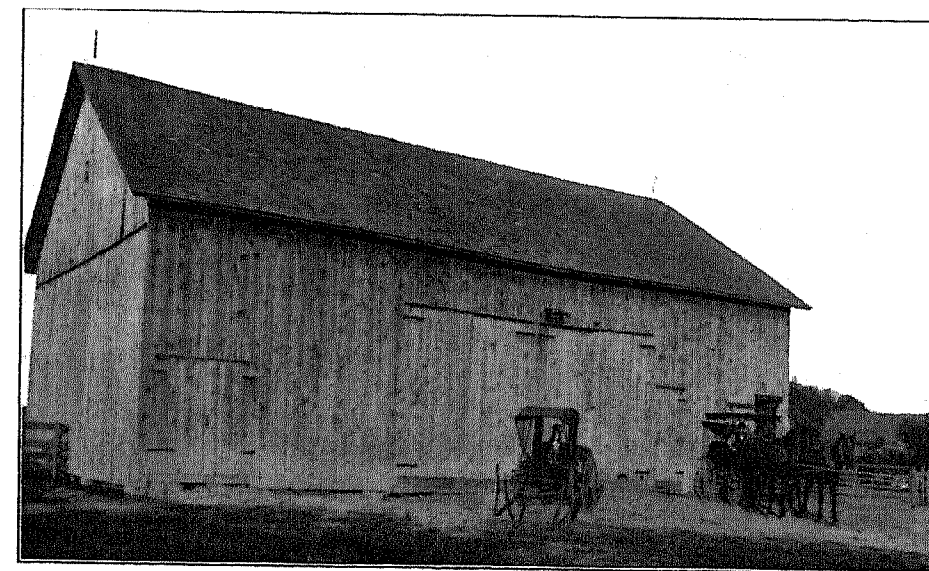
RESIDENCE OF WM. KESSLER,
Oak Harbor, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF H. H. LULLMAN,
Danbury Township, Ohio.



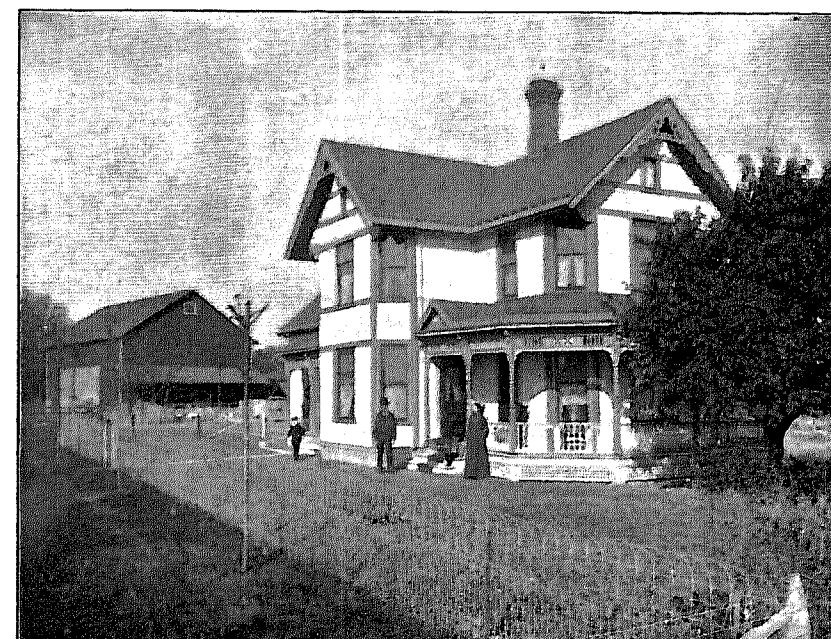
RESIDENCE OF A. A. WENGER,
Erie Township, Ohio.



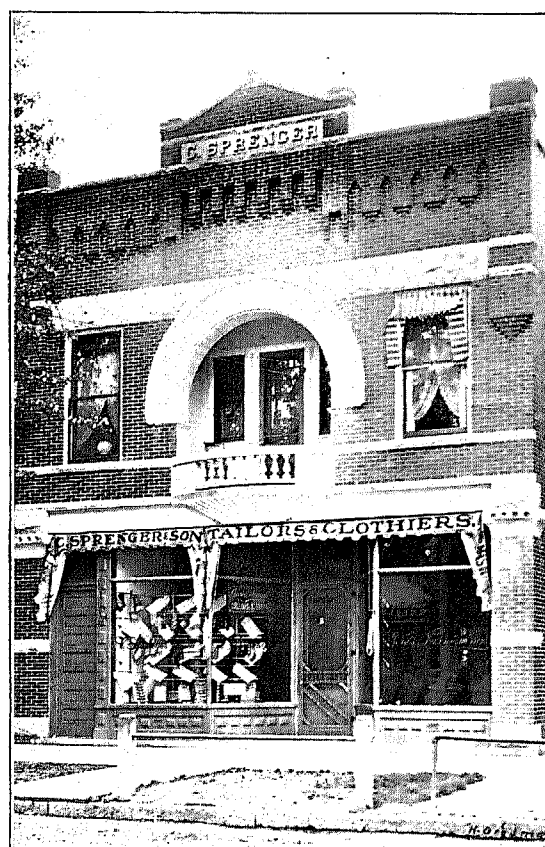
BARN OF A. A. WENGER,
Erie Township, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF WM. BLECKNER,
Oak Harbor Ohio.



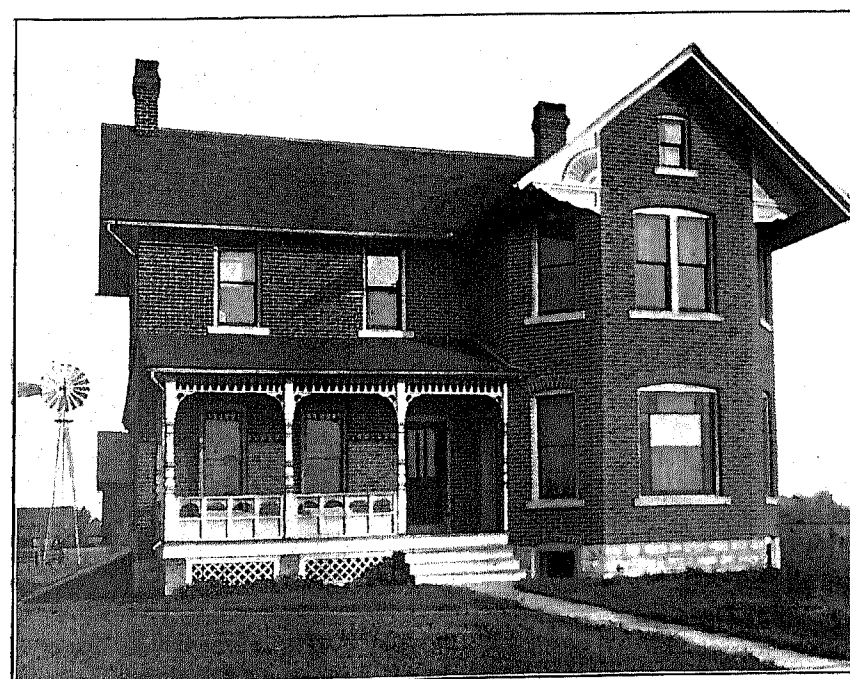
RESIDENCE OF WM TETTAU,
Erie Township, Ohio.



CHAS. SPRENGER & SON,
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Port Clinton, Ohio.



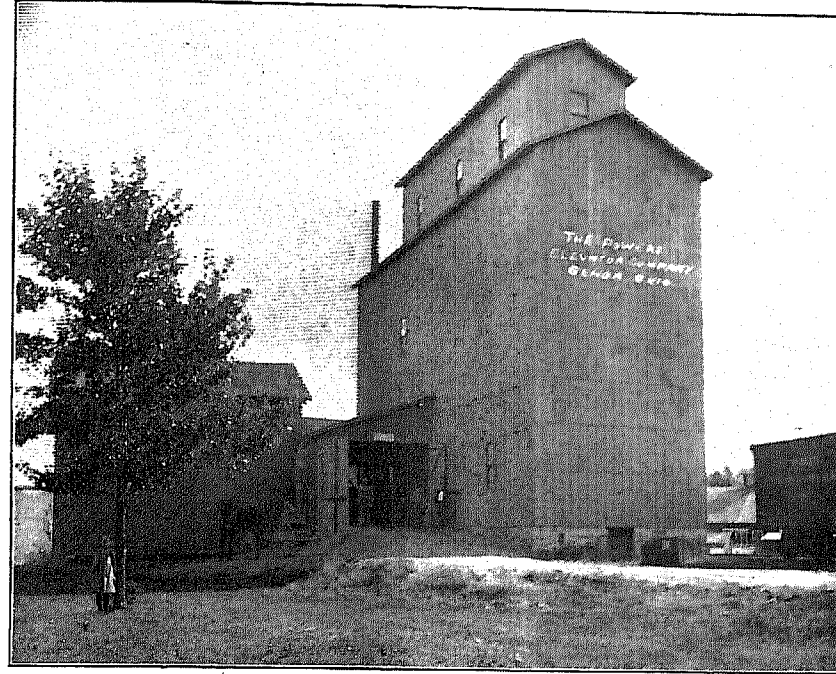
RESIDENCE OF J. H. KRAEMER,
Oak Harbor, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN SCHULTZ,
Carrol Township, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF A. H. GRAVES,
Danbury Township, Ohio.



THE POWERS ELEVATOR COMPANY.
S. T. WOOD, President. E. A. POWERS, Secretary and Treasurer.
Genoa, Ohio.



RESIDENCE OF E. A. POWERS.
Genoa, Ohio.



OTTAWA COUNTY INFIRMARY.



ED. BERGMAN.
Gypsum, O.



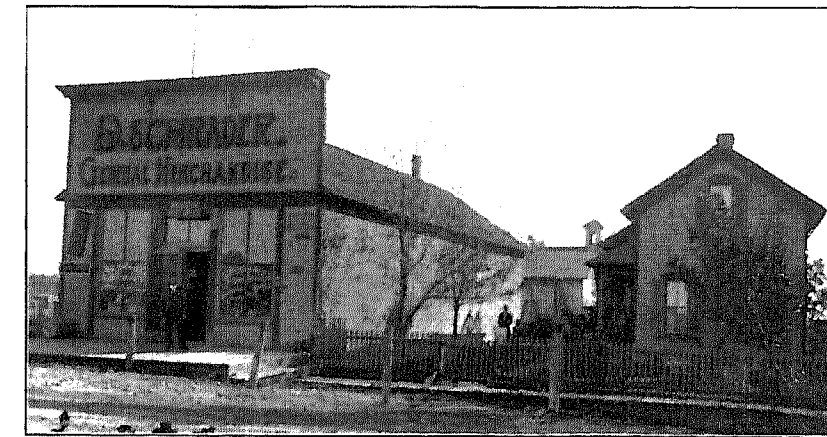
WM. TANK.
Trowbridge, O.



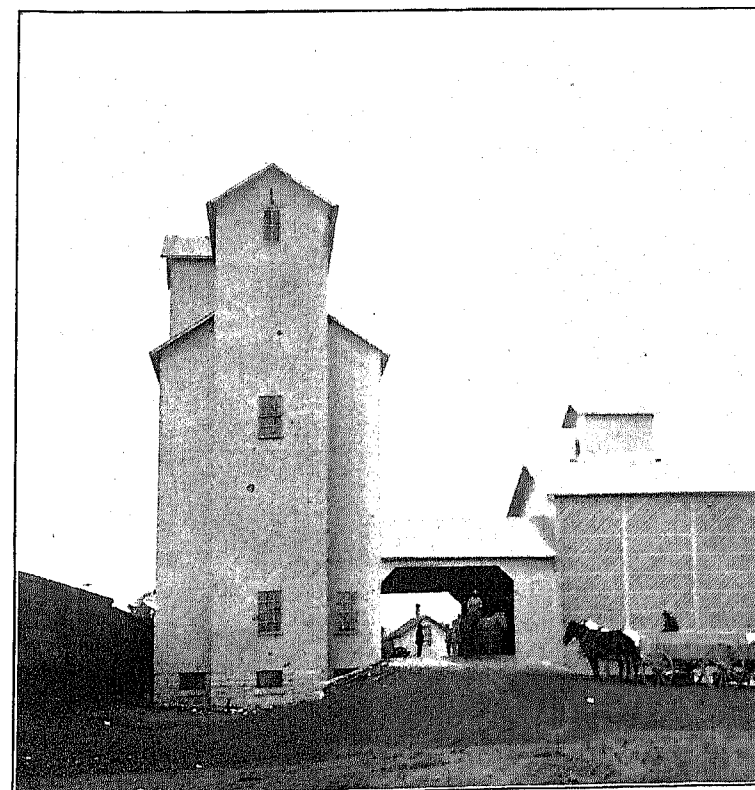
H. H. WASHA.
Oak Harbor, O.



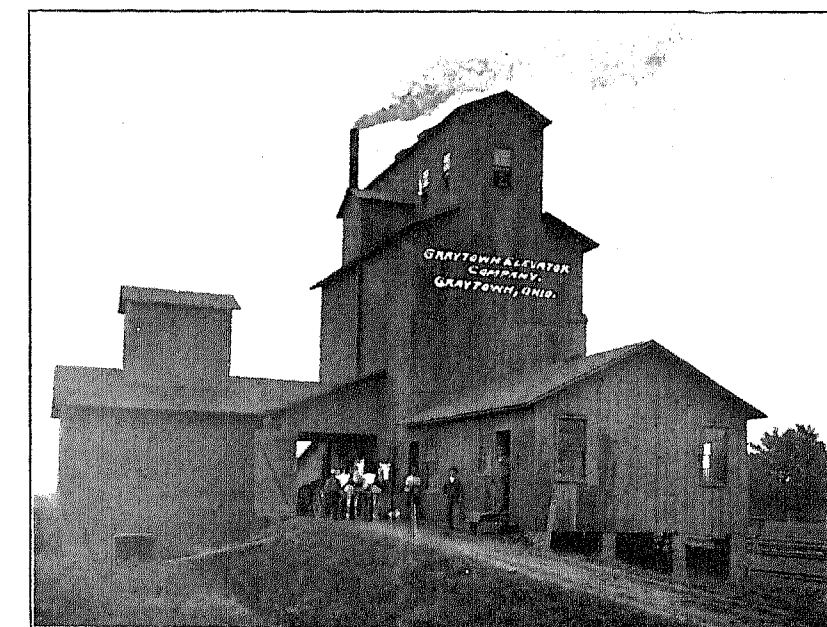
HENRY PETERSEN.
Oak Harbor, O.



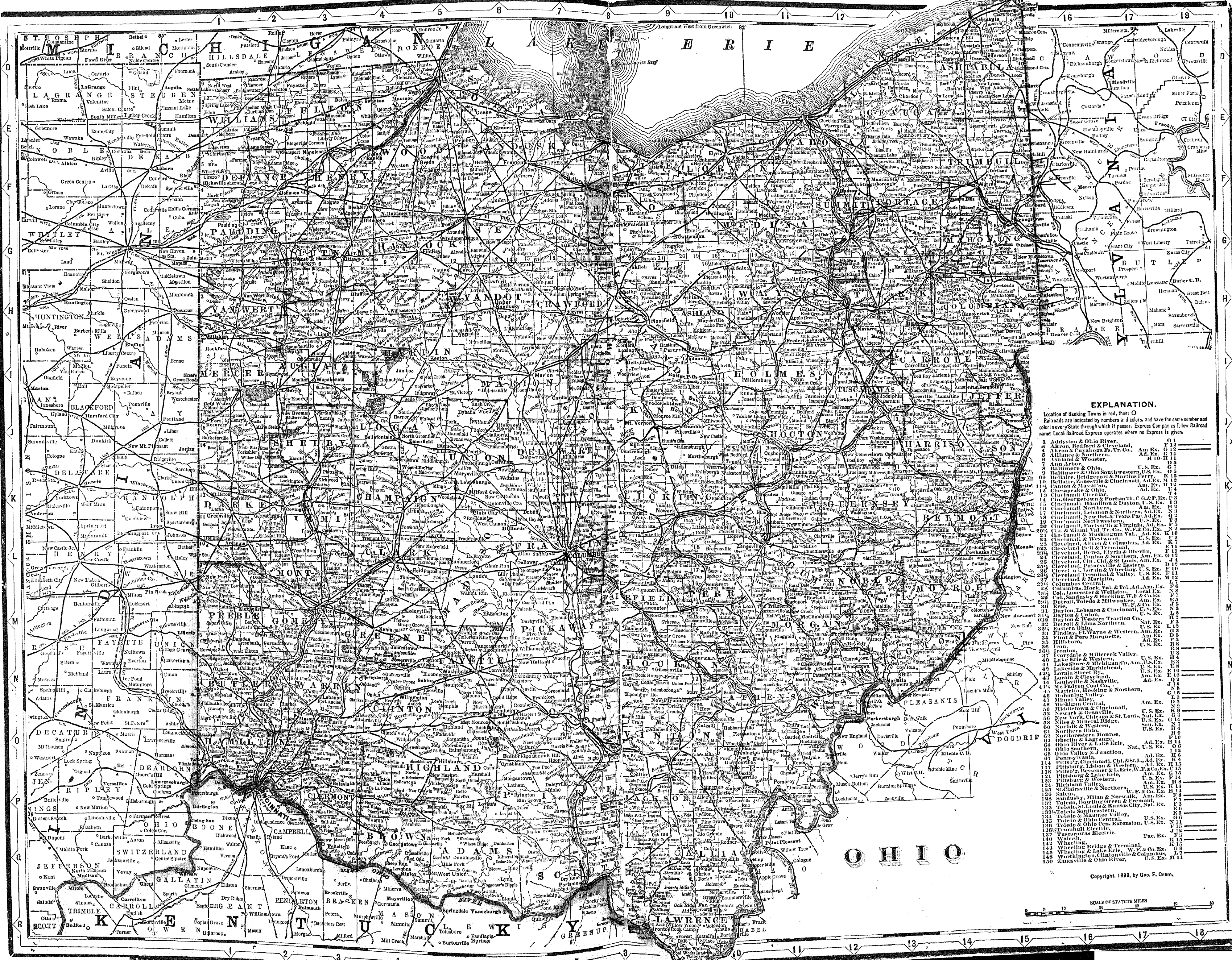
STORE AND RESIDENCE OF MRS. D. SCHRADER.
POST OFFICE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Williston, Ohio.



ELEVATOR OF EMERY THIERWECHTER & CO.
Oak Harbor, Ohio.



GRAYTOWN ELEVATOR COMPANY.
FRED HOLTE, C. F. FRESE AND A. F. FRESE, Proprietors.
Graytown, Ohio.

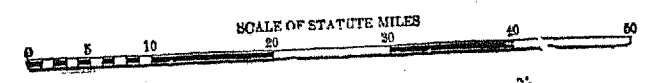


EXPLANATION.

Location of Banking Towns in red, thus: O
Railroads are indicated by numbers and colors, and have the same number and color in every State through which it passes. Express Companies follow Railroad name. Local Railroad Express operates where no Express is given.

1	Addison & Ohio River	F 12
2	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
3	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
4	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
5	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
6	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
7	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
8	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
9	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
10	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
11	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
12	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
13	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
14	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
15	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
16	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
17	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
18	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
19	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
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21	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
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23	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
24	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
25	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
26	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
27	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
28	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
29	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
30	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
31	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
32	Albion & Cleveland	F 12
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HISTORY OF OHIO.

DEVELOPMENT OF OHIO.

THE territory now comprised within the limits of Ohio was claimed by England from grant of James 1st., 1606.

France claimed it from discovery of La Salle in 1669. The French erected Forts on Lake Erie and Ohio River. Plates of ledén inscription were buried in the valley and about three hundred Canadian families settled in the valley.

About the same time and for the purpose of checking the progress of the French the Ohio company was formed and made some attempts to establish trading houses among the Indians.

The French established a chain of fortifications back of the English settlements and thus in a manner had control of the great Mississippi Valley.

The English attempted to settle the boundaries by negotiations. These availed nothing, both parties were determined to settle their differences by the force of arms.

When the king of France had dominions in North America the whole of the late territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, was included in the province of Louisiana, the Northern boundary of which, by the treaty of Utrecht, concluded between France and England in 1713, was fixed at the 49th parallel of Latitude north of the Equator, after the conquest of the French possessions in North America by Great Britain, by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

The principal ground whereon the English claimed dominion beyond the Alleghanies was, that the Six Nations owned the Ohio Valley and had placed it with their other lands under the protection of England. Some of the western lands were also claimed by the British as having been actually purchased, at Lancaster, Penn. in 1744, at a treaty between the colonists and the Six Nations at that place.

In 1748 the Ohio Company, for the purpose of securing the Indian trade, was formed. In 1749 it appears that the English built a trading house upon the Great Miami, at a spot since called Loramie's Store.

In 1751, Christopher Gist, an agent of the Ohio Company who was appointed to examine the Western lands, made a visit to the Twigtwees who lived upon the Miami River, about one hundred miles from its mouth.

Early in 1752, the French having heard of the trading house on the Miami, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees and demanded the traders, as intruders upon French lands. The Twigtwees refused to deliver up their friends. The French assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading house, and after a severe battle in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, took and destroyed it, carrying away the traders to Canada. Such was the first British settlement in the Ohio Valley, of which we have any record.

After Baddock's defeat in 1755, the Indians pushed their excursions as far east as the Blue Ridge. In order to repel them, Major Lewis in January 1756, was sent with a party of troops on an expedition against the Indian towns on the Ohio. The attempt proved a failure, in consequence, it is said, of the swollen state of the streams, and the treachery of the guides. In 1764, General Bradstreet, having dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, passed into the Wyandot County by way of Sandusky Bay. He ascended the Bay and River as far as it was navigable for boats, and there made a camp. A treaty of peace was signed by the Chiefs and head men. The Shawnees of the Scioto River, and the Delawares of the Muskingum, still continued hostile. Colonel Boquet in 1764, with a body of troops, marched from Fort Pitt, into the heart of the Ohio country on the Muskingum River. This expedition was conducted with great prudence and skill, and without scarcely any loss of life, a treaty of peace was effected with the Indians, who restored the

the prisoners they had captured from the white settlements. The next war with the Indians was in 1774, generally known as Lord Dunmore's. Col. M'Donald in the fall of that year defeated the Indians at Point Pleasant after a hard fought battle. Shortly after this event, Lord Dunmore made peace with the Indians at Camp Charlotte, in what is now Pickaway County.

During the revolutionary war, most of the western Indians were more or less united against the Americans. In the fall of 1778, an expedition against Detroit was projected. As a preliminary step it was resolved that the force in the west, under General M'Intosh, should move up and attack the Sandusky Indians. Preliminary to this, Fort Laurens was built upon the Tuscarawas. The expedition to Detroit was abandoned and the garrison of Fort Laurens, after suffering much from the Indians and from famine, were recalled in August, 1779. A month or two previous to the evacuation of this fort, Col. Bowman headed an expedition against the Shawnees. Their little village Chillicothe was burnt. The warriors showed an undaunted front, and the whites were forced to retreat. In the summer of 1780, an expedition directed against the Indian towns, in the forks of the Muskingum, under General Broadhead. This expedition was unimportant in its result. In the same summer General Clark led a body of Kentuckians against the Shawnees. Chillicothe on the Little Miami was burnt, on their approach, but at Piqua, their town on the Mad River, they gave battle to the whites and were defeated. In September 1782, this officer led a second expedition against the Shawnees. Their towns Upper and Lower Piqua were destroyed together with the store of a trader. In 1786, Col. Logan conducted a successful expedition against the Mackachack towns, on the head waters of Mad River, in what is now Logan County. Edwards in 1787, led an expedition to the head waters of the Big Miami and in 1788, Todd led one into the Scioto Valley. There were miner expeditions at various times into the present limits of Ohio.

The Moravian Missionaries, prior to the war of the revolution had a number of missionary stations within the limits of Ohio. In March 1782, a party of Americans, under Col. Williamson, murdered in cold blood ninety-four of the defenceless Moravian Indians within the present limits of Tuscarawas County. In the June following, Col. Crawford, at the head of about 500 men, was defeated by the Indians, three miles north of the site of Upper Sandusky. He was taken prisoner and burnt at the stake with horrible tortures.

By an act of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in 1774, the whole of the late north-west Territory was annexed to, and made a part of the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the royal proclamation on the 7th of October 1763. But nothing therein contained relative to the boundary of the said Province of Quebec, was in any wise to affect the boundaries of any other Colony.

The Colonies in 1776, renounced their allegiance to the British king, and assumed rank as free sovereign and independant States. The charters of several of the States embraced large portions of western unappropriated lands. The States having no such charter insisted that those lands ought to be appropriated for the benefit of all the States, and Congress repeatedly urged upon them to make liberal cessions for the common benefit of all.

The claim of the English Monarch to the late north-west territory was ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace signed at Paris, September 3rd, 1783. The provisional articles which formed the basis of that treaty, more especially as related to the boundary, were signed at Paris, November 30th, 1782. During the pendency of the negotiation relative to these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British Commissioner, proposed the river Ohio, as the western boundary of the United States. John Adams one of the American Commissioners, who opposed the proposition, and

insisted upon the Mississippi as the boundary, the probability is that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been acceded to by the United States Commissioners.

The States who owned western unappropriated lands, ceded their right of soil and jurisdiction to the territory embraced in their charters to the United States Government. Cessions within Ohio territory, Ohio Company 7,500,000 acres on the Muskingum. Symmes purchase 250,000 acres between Miami Rivers. Virginia military lands 6,570 square miles between Scioto and Little Miami Rivers. Military district 4,000 square miles in central Ohio. Congress, Refugee, Moravian and Turnpike Lands, Western Reserve (Fire Lands) Conn. Reserve, 3,840,000 acres. School Lands section sixteen in each township.

There were other claims which had to be extinguished prior to the commencement of settlement within the limits of Ohio.

Numerous Indian tribes by virtue of prior possession asserted their respective claims which also had to be extinguished. A treaty for this purpose was accordingly made with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1784, and at Fort McIntosh in 1785, by these treaties the Indians ceded to the United States Government all their claims to the territory, and the United States Government paid them \$20,000 and an annual pension of \$9,000.

The Indian title to a large part of the territory within the limits of Ohio having been extinguished, by legislative action on the part of Congress became necessary before settlements were commenced; as in the treaties made with the Indians, and in acts of Congress, all citizens of the United States were prohibited settling on the lands of the Indians, as well as on those of the United States. Ordinances were accordingly made by Congress for the Government of the north-west territory and for the survey and sale of portions of lands to which the Indians title had been extinguished.

In 1785 Congress passed an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of these lands. Under that ordinance the first seven ranges bounded on the east by Penn. and on the south by the river Ohio, were surveyed. Sales of parts of these were made at New York, in 1787, the avails of which amounted to \$72,974, and sales of other parts of said range were made at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, in 1796. The avails of sales made at the former place amounted to \$43,446, and at the latter \$5,120. No further sales were made in that district until the Land Office was opened at Steubenville July 1st, 1801.

Settlement commenced at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, in the spring of 1788, and was the first settlement formed within the limits of Ohio.

In October 1787, Congress appointed General Arthur St. Clair, (Governor) Winthrop Sargeant, (Secretary) and the Hon. Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum, (Judges,) in and over the territory. The territorial government was organized, and sundry laws were made by the Governor and Judges. Cleves Symmes was also appointed Judge.

On the 15th of October 1788, John Cleves Symmes, in behalf of himself and his associates contracted with the Board of Treasury for the purchase of a large tract of land situated between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, and the first settlement within the limits of that purchase, and second in Ohio, was commenced in November of that year, at Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami, five miles above the site of Cincinnati.

A short time after the settlement at Marietta had commenced, an association was formed under the name of the Scioto Land Company. A contract was made for the purchase of a part of the lands included in the Ohio Company's purchases and, John Barlow was sent as agent to Europe to make sales of the lands for the benefit of the Company; and sales were made of parts thereof to individuals in France. On Feb. 19th. 1791, 218 of the purchasers left France and arrived in

Alexandria, D. C. on the 3rd of May following. On their arrival they were told that the Scioto Company owned no land. The agents insisted that they did and promised to secure them good titles to their lands. Every effort to secure titles to the lands they had purchased having failed, an application was made to Congress, and in June 1798, a grant was made to them of a tract of land on the Ohio, above the mouth of the Scioto River, which is called the French Grant.

The Legislature of Connecticut, in May 1795, appointed a committee to receive proposals and make sale of the lands she had received in Ohio. This committee sold the land to sundry citizens and executed deeds of conveyance therefore. The purchasers proceeded to survey into townships of five miles square, the whole of said tract of land lying east of the Cuyahoga. They made divisions thereof according to their respective proportions, and commenced settlement in many of the townships, and there were actually settled therein, by the 21st of March, 1800, about one thousand inhabitants. A number of mills had been built and roads cut in various directions to the extent of about 700 miles.

The State of Virginia at an early period of the Revolutionary war raised two descriptions of troops. State and Continental, to each of which bounties in land were promised. The lands within the limits of her charter. Upon recommendation of Congress Virginia ceded her lands north of the Ohio, upon a condition, that in case the lands south of the Ohio should be insufficient for their legal bounties to their troops, the deficiency should be made up from lands north of the Ohio.

In 1783 the Legislature of Virginia authorized surveys to be made of the lands and Richard C. Anderson was appointed principal surveyor of the lands of the troops.

In the year 1789, January 9th, a treaty was made at Fort Harmar, between Governor St. Clair and the Indians, in which the treaty at Fort McIntosh was renewed and confirmed. The Indians in the same year, assuming a hostile appearance and killed nine persons within the bounds of Symmes' purchase. The new settlers became alarmed and erected block houses in each one of the new settlements. In January 1789, Major Doughty, with 140 men, from Fort Harmar, commenced the building of Fort Washington, on a spot now within the limits of Cincinnati. A few months afterwards General Harrison arrived with 300 men and took command of the Fort.

Negotiations with the Indians proving unavailing, General Harmar was directed to attack their towns. In pursuance of this instruction he marched from Cincinnati, in September 1790, with 1,300 men. When near the Indian villages, on the Miami in the vicinity of what is now Fort Wayne, an advanced detachment of 310 fell into an ambush and was defeated with severe loss. General Harmar, however succeeded in burning the Indian villages, and having effected this service the army commenced its march homeward. They had not proceeded far when Harmar received intelligence that the Indians had returned to their ruined towns. He immediately detached about one-third of the remaining force, under the command of Col. Hardin, with orders to bring them to an engagement. He succeeded in this early the next morning. The Indians fought with great fury; more than one hundred of the militia and all the regulars except nine were killed, and the rest were driven back to the main body. Harmar immediately marched to Cincinnati, and the object of the expedition in intimidating the Indians was entirely unsuccessful.

As the Indians continued hostile, a new army, superior to the former, was assembled at Cincinnati, under the command of Governor St. Clair. The regular force amounted to 2,300 men; the militia numbered about 600. With this army St. Clair commenced his march towards the Indian towns on the Maumee. Two Forts Hamilton and Jefferson were established and garrisoned on the route, about four miles from each other. Misfortune attended the expedition almost from its commencement. Soon after leaving Fort Jefferson a considerable part of the militia deserted in a body. Thus weakened by the desertion and division, St. Clair approached the Indian villages. On the 3rd of November

1791, when at what is now the line of Darke and Mercer Counties, he halted, intending to throw up some slight fortification for the protection of baggage, and to wait the return of the absent regiment. On the following morning about an hour before sunrise the American army was attacked with great fury, by the whole disposeable force of the north-west tribes. The Americans were totally defeated. General Butler and upwards of 600 men were killed.

President Washington now urged forward the vigorous prosecution of the war for the protection of the north-west territory. In the spring of 1794, the American army assembled at Greenville, in Darke County, under the command of General Anthony Wayne, an experienced officer of the Revolution. His force consisted of about 2,000 regular troops and 1,500 mounted volunteers from Kentucky. The Indians had collected their whole force, amounting to about 2,000 men, near the British Fort erected since the treaty of 1783, in violation of its obligations, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee. On the 20th of August, 1794, General Wayne encountered the enemy, and after a short conflict, the Indians fled in the greatest confusion, and were pursued under the guns of the British Fort. After destroying all the houses and cornfields the victorious army returned to the mouth of the Au-Graze where Wayne erected Fort Defiance.

The victory of Wayne did not at first reduce the savages to submission. The country was laid waste, and Forts were erected in the heart of their territory before they could be entirely subdued. At length they became convinced of their inability to resist the American arms and sued for peace. A treaty of peace was effected in which the Indians agreed to acknowledge the United States as their sole protector and never to sell their lands to any other power. Upon these and other conditions the United States received the Indian nations into their protection. While the war with the Indians continued, of course but little progress was made in the settlement of the west.

At this period there was no fixed set of government. The laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the territorial Legislators happened to be assembled. In 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the federal constitution. At this period, the judges appointed by the national executive, constituted the supreme court of the territory. Inferior to this court were the county court, courts of common pleas, and the general-quarter sessions of the peace.

In 1795, the governor and judges undertook to revise the territorial laws, and to establish a system of statutory jurisprudence by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in conformity to the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled in Cincinnati in June and continued in session until the latter part of August. The general court was fixed at Cincinnati, and Marietta; other courts were established, and laws and regulations were adopted for various purposes.

The population of the territory now continued to increase and extend. From Marietta, settlers spread into the adjoining country. In 1796, Wayne County was established. In July, 1797, Adams County was established. Other Counties were afterwards formed out of those already established. Before the end of the year 1798 the northwest territory contained a population of 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age, and eight organized Counties.

The people were now entitled, under the ordinance of 1787, to a change in their form of government. That instrument provided that whenever there were 5,000 free males, of full age, in the territory, the people should be authorized to elect representatives to a territorial Legislature. These, when chosen, were to nominate ten freeholders of 500 acres, of whom the President was to appoint five who were to constitute the Legislative council. The first meeting of the territorial Legislature was appointed on the 16 day of September, 1799, but it was not till the 24th of the same month that the two houses were organized for business, at

which time they were addressed by Governor St. Clair. An act was passed to confirm and give force to those laws enacted by the governor and judges, whose validity had been doubted. The whole number of acts passed and approved by the governor was thirty-seven. William H. Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory was elected as delegate to Congress.

Within a few months after the close of this session, Connecticut ceded to the United States, her claim of jurisdiction over the north-western part of the territory. This tract in the summer of the same year, was erected into a new County by the name of Trumbull. This same Congress which made a final arrangement with Connecticut, passed an act dividing the north-western territory into two governments, by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky to Fort Recovery, and thence northward to the territorial line. East of this line, the government already established, was continued, while west of it another, substantially similar, was established. This act fixed the seat of the eastern government at Chillicothe, subject however to be removed at the pleasure of the Legislature.

On the 30th day of April, 1802, Congress passed an act authorizing the call of a convention to form a State constitution. The convention assembled at Chillicothe, November 1st, and on the 29th of the same month a constitution for state government was ratified and signed by the members of the convention. It was never referred to the people for their approbation, but became the fundamental law of the State by the act of the convention alone; and by this act Ohio became one of the States of the Federal Union.

Besides framing the constitution the convention had another duty to perform. The act of Congress providing for the admission of the new State into the Union, offered certain propositions to the people. These were: First, that section sixteen in each township should be granted to the inhabitants for the use of schools. Second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt water springs had been found, should be granted to the State, never to be sold or leased for a longer term than ten years. And, third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds of public lands sold within the State, should be applied to the construction of roads from the Atlantic to and through the same. These propositions were offered on the condition that the convention should provide, by ordinance, that all lands sold by the United States after the 30th day of June 1802, should be exempt from taxation by the State, for five years after sale.

The first general assembly under the State constitution met at Chillicothe, March 1st, 1803. The Legislature enacted such laws as were deemed necessary for the new order of things, and created eight new counties. The first State officers elected by the assembly were as follows: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Nathaniel Massie, Speaker of the Senate; William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meiggs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Wyllis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Courts.

The Second General Assembly convened in December 1803. At this session, the militia law was thoroughly revised and a law was passed to enable aliens to enjoy the same proprietary rights in Ohio as native citizens. The revenue system of the State was simplified and improved. Acts were passed providing for the incorporation of township and for the establishment of boards of commissioners of Counties.

In 1805, by a treaty with the Indians at Fort Industry (site of Toledo) the U. S. acquired for the use of the grantees of Connecticut all that part of the western reserve which lies west of Cuyahoga. By subsequent treaties, all the country watered by the Maumee and the Sandusky have been acquired, and the Indian title to lands in Ohio extinguished.

In the year of 1805, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr began to agitate the western country. The object probably was to seize New Orleans and invade Mexico. Agents were employed by the Government to watch

the motion of Burr. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the arrest of persons engaged in an unlawful enterprise, and the seizure of their goods. Under this act, ten boats, with a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions, belonging to Burr's expedition were seized. This was a fatal blow to the project.

The Indians, who since the treaty at Greenville had been at peace, about the year 1810 began to commit aggressions upon the inhabitants of the west. The celebrated Tecumseh was conspicuously active in his efforts to unite the native tribes against the Americans, and to arrest the farther extension of the settlements. His proceedings and those of his brother the Prophet, soon made it evident that the west was about to suffer the calamities of another Indian war, and it was resolved to anticipate their movements. In 1811, General Harrison, marched against the town of the Prophet, upon the Wabash. The battle of Tippecanoe ensued, in which the Indians were totally defeated. This year was also distinguished by and occurrence of immense importance to the whole west. This was the voyage from Pittsburg to New Orleans, on the first steamboat ever launched upon the western waters.

In June 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain. Of this war the west was a principal theatre. Defeat, disaster and disgrace marked its opening scenes; but the latter event of the contest were a series of splendid achievements. Croghan's gallant defence of Fort Stephenson; Perry's victory upon Lake Erie; the total defeat by Harrison, of the allied British and savages, under Procter and Tecumseh, on the Thames; and the great closing triumph of Jackson at New Orleans, reflected the most brilliant luster upon the American Army. In every vicissitude of this contest, the conduct of Ohio was eminently patriotic and honorable. When the necessities of the national government compelled Congress to resort to a direct tax, Ohio, for successive years, cheerfully assumed and promptly paid her quota out of her State treasury. Her sons volunteered with alacrity their services in the field, and no troops more patiently endured hardships or performed better service. Hardly a battle was fought in the northwest in which some of these brave citizen soldiers did not seal their devotion to their country with their blood.

In 1816, the seat of the State government was removed to Columbus, the proprietors of the town having, pursuant to an agreement entered into, in good faith, erected a State House and other public buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and the officers of the State.

In January 1817, the first resolution relating to a canal connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie was introduced into the Legislature. In 1819, the subject was again agitated. In 1820, on recommendation of Governor Brown, an act was passed providing for the appointment of three canal commissioners, who were to employ a competent engineer, for the purpose of surveying the route of the canal. Nothing was done for two years. In 1822 the subject was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee recommended the employment of an engineer, and submitted various estimates and observations to illustrate the importance and feasibility of the work. Under this act James Geddes was employed to make the necessary examinations and surveys. Finally after all the routes had been surveyed and estimates made of the expense had been laid before the Legislature at several sessions, an act was passed in February 1825, to provide for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals, and thereupon the State embarked in good earnest in the prosecution of the great work of internal improvement.

The total canal mileage in the State is now 788 miles, and the reservoirs cover an area of 32,100 acres, or over fifty square miles. The total cost was about sixteen millions of dollars.

Railroads soon followed. The first railroad west of New York State was the Erie and Kalamazoo, which led from Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, Mich. It was

opened with horse power in the fall of 1836. A locomotive was put on in the following July, 1837, the first use in the West. The next railroad in Ohio, was the Mad River and Lake Erie, which was incorporated in 1832, with a prospective route from Dayton via Springfield to Sandusky. Construction was begun in 1835 and in 1836 a portion opened sixteen miles from Sandusky to Bellvue, and the second locomotive in Ohio was used there. Ten years later, 1848, this road, in connection with the Little Miami Railway, which was built from Cincinnati to Springfield, formed the first through line across the State. The second through line from the Lake to the Ohio was opened in 1851 under the name of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Little Miami Railroad. The railroads in Ohio had in 1887 developed to 9,849 miles of track, on which, with equipment, had been expended nearly 500 millions of dollars.

In 1835 the long dispute between Ohio and Michigan in relation to the boundary line between them, culminated in what is termed the Toledo War. Both States assembled their troops, but before any opening of hostilities occurred, peace commissioners from the President arrived on the ground, and the next year Congress decided in favor of Ohio, Michigan receiving as compensation for the relinquishment of her claims, the large peninsula bounded by the three great lakes and so rich in mineral wealth.

Between 1830 and 1840, Ohio made surprising progress, owing largely to the development of her canal system. Her increase of population was 68 per cent., and she had become the third State of the Union with 1,519,467 inhabitants. Cincinnati, her chief city had a population 46,338; Columbus, 6,048; Cleveland, 6,071, and Dayton, 6,061.

In 1840 occurred the famous Hard Cider and Log Cabin Campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. William H. Harrison to the Presidency by the Whig party and of Thomas Crowin as Governor by a majority of 16,000 over Wilson Shannon. Two years later Crowin was defeated by Shannon, who thus became the first Governor born on the soil.

For the war with Mexico, declared in 1846, Ohio supplied four regiments of volunteers and a company over, in all 5,536 men, more than any other northern State, of whom 57 were killed and wounded.

In the same year, 1846, bituminous coal was introduced into Ohio as a furnace fuel at Lowellville, in Mahoning county, an event of prime importance to the development of the iron industry of the State and country. Its first success was in the year before in an adjoining county in Pennsylvania.

At this period the slavery question assumed such importance as to soon revolutionize the politics of the State. In the session of 1848-9 the legislature was nearly equally divided between the Whigs and Democrats, with two Free Soilers, holding the balance of power. The repeal of the Black Laws, which had long marred the statute books of Ohio, and their choice for U. S. Senator, were the primary objects with the Free Soilers. Beside the election of a Senator, two Judges were to be elected to the Supreme Bench. Mr. Mose made overtures to the Whigs, but there were some few from the southern counties who opposed the repeal of the laws and to Joshua Giddings, his choice for Senator, and hence he failed. Mr. Townshend was successful with the Democrats. They united with the Free Soilers, the Black Laws were repealed, Salmon P. Chase, the personal choice of Mr. Townshend, was elected to the Senate, and two Democratic Judges to the Supreme Bench.

This legislation provided schools for colored children. They were, however, in a certain sense, Black Laws, inasmuch as a distinction was thereby shown between the races. This distinction was not entirely obliterated until the session of 1886-7, when they were repealed through the eloquent efforts of Benjamin W. Arnett, member elect from Greene county. He was the first colored man in the United States to represent a constituency where the majority were white and the first to be foreman of a jury where all the other members were white.

On May 6th, 1850, the second constitutional convention, consisting of 108 members, met at Columbus to revise and change the old constitution and adopt it to the changed condition of the commonwealth. It was in actual session in all about four and a half months. The adjournment was March 10th, 1852. The constitution was ratified by a majority of 16,288, William Medill its president, was elected the first Governor under it.

On July 13th, 1855, Free Soilers, Whigs, Democrats and Americans opposed to the extension of slavery, met at the Town Street Methodist Church in Columbus, and held the first Republican State Convention.

They elected John Sherman chairman and announced in their platform that they would resist the spread of slavery under whatever shape or color it may be attempted. They nominated Salmon P. Chase as their Governor. The Whig party was from thenceforth no more. Mr. Chase was elected by a majority of 15,651. His opposing Democratic candidate was Gov. Medill. Ex. Governor Trimble, the candidate of the Know Nothing party received 24,276 votes. In 1857 Mr. Chase was again re-elected Governor by 1,503 majority over Henry B. Paynethe, Democratic candidate.

In October, 1859, John Brown made his famous invasion of Virginia, and immediately after Gov. Henry A. Wise wrote to Gov. Chase, notifying him that Virginia would pursue abolition bands even into sister States to punish them. Mr. Chase replied that Ohio would obey the constitution and laws of the United States and discountenance unlawful acts, but under no circumstances could the military of other States invade Ohio territory. This was his last official declaration as Governor. In January, 1860, his term closed, and he was a month later elected to the U. S. Senate.

William Dennison, the first of the War Governors, succeeded Mr. Chase, being elected over Judge Rufus P. Ranney, his Democratic competitor, by a majority of 13,331 votes. The legislature was in session when the news was received of the fall of Fort Sumter and sent a thrill through that body.

Ohio's response to the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for 75,000 of the militia of the several States was immediate. From all parts of the State came proffers of services from tens of thousands, and on the 19th of April, only four days after the issuance of the call, the first and second Regiments of Ohio Volunteers had been organized at Columbus and were on their way to Washington. The legislature simultaneously voted an appropriation of a million dollars for war purposes.

Sen. Garfield also offered a bill, which was passed to define and punish treason against the State. In his report Mr. Garfield said, "It is high time for Ohio to enact a law to meet treachery when it shall take the form of an overt act to provide when her soldiers shall go forth to maintain the Union, there shall be no treacherous fire in the rear." His bill was passed in consequence of the efforts of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who was in Columbus, and, believing that the Union could not be sustained by force of arms, was vainly trying to stem the patriotic fervor which led the Democratic members of the Assembly equally with the Republicans to maintain the Government.

Governor Dennison was soon enveloped in a whirlpool of events; but he proved himself equal to the emergency. Having contributed to the safety of Washington by the dispatching thither of two regiments, his next attention was given to the southern border, along which for 436 miles Ohio was bounded by the slave States and liable to invasion. The attitude of Virginia was most alarming. Her western mountains were a natural fortification admitting of perfect defence and behind which Richmond and the whole south was secure and from whence they could make incursions into the free States. Less than eighty miles of free territory bordered Ohio on the East. The West Virginians who were loyal called for aid. The Ohio militia in pay of the State, were pushed into West Virginia, gained the first victories of the war, and drove out the rebel troops. This being after the con-

tinued disasters of the East, electrified the nation. Thus was West Virginia the gift of Ohio, through her State militia, to the Nation at the outset of the war.

Gov. Dennison had here written, Ohio must lead through the war, and she did. Geo. B. McClellan, who had general command in West Virginia, through the prestige obtained by the celerity of action and promptness of his subordinates, mainly Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, was soon called to the head of the army of the Potomac and Gov. Dennison to the Cabinet of the Nation.

In 1861 David Tod, the second War Governor, was elected by 55,000 majority over Hugh J. Jewett, the nominee of the anti-war or regular Democratic party of the State. The legislature was overwhelmingly Union Republican.

In September 1862, occurred an event spoken of as the Siege of Cincinnati. Gens. Kirby Smith and John Morgan, with united forces, entered Kentucky, with the Ohio border as the objective point. Cincinnati was defenseless as they approached toward it, when Gov. Tod called for volunteers from citizens, who under the general name of "Squirrel Hunters", for many brought their shotguns, flocked to the number of thousands from all parts of the State to the defense of their great and patriotic city. Major-General Lewis Wallace was put in command. He proclaimed martial law over the three cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, and fortifications were thrown up on the Kentucky hills, and full preparations made to meet the foe. There was some slight skirmishing of pickets, when the enemy seeing the strength of force arrayed against them, withdrew.

The next year, 1863, Mr. Vallandigham continuing to influence public sentiment in Ohio by the eloquent and fearless presentation of his peace views, tending to the aid and comfort of those in arms against the Union, was seized, tried by court-martial and found guilty of disobedience of military orders, and sentenced to imprisonment during the war. Mr. Lincoln changed this sentence to transportation to his friends within the limits of the Southern Confederacy.

The summer was made further notable by the raid of Gen. John Morgan through Ohio. With only about 2,000 horsemen, he entered in on the Indiana border, passed within 14 miles of Cincinnati, went through the entire southern part of Ohio, and, although over 50,000 men, mostly citizens, were in pursuit, he escaped capture until within a few miles of a crossing place on the

Ohio, in the southeasternmost county, on the Pennsylvania line. The object of this raid was to distract attention from the movement of the Confederates in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it accomplished it.

On the 17th of June this year the Union Republican convention met at Columbus and nominated John Brough an old-time Democrat, for Governor, he being of great popularity, and of such extraordinary executive ability as well as oratorical powers as to be thought more likely to carry the State than Mr. Tod, its then executive.

The Peace party nominated Mr. Vallandigham. His banishment had aroused so much sympathy for him—the exiled hero—that they were constrained to nominate him. And there on the border he counselled his adherents, watched and directed the canvass. As it drew towards its close, when the speeches had all been made, and the issues fairly laid before the people, a few hours remained ere the depositing of the ballots, when a feeling of deep solemnity pervaded the entire commonwealth. The eyes of the whole Nation were upon Ohio, on her hung the death or salvation of the Union. If Ohio should prove recreant all was lost.

Ohio was true, she always is. John C. Brough was elected Governor by the unprecedented majority of 101,099 votes.

Of the citizens who remained at home 180,000 signified their preference for Vallandigham. Many sincerely regarded him as the subject of oppression; they were patriotic, but despairing of success, and tired, sick at heart of what seemed an idle effusion of blood and prolongation of suffering and misery.

Mr. Brough, the last of the Ohio War Governors, was the man for the most trying crisis. From the opposition to the war, Mr. Lincoln was fearful that another draft upon the people would result in failure, and more troops were imperative. Seeing this, Gov. Brough called a convention of the governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, with himself representing Ohio, met in convention and on April 21st, 1864, notified Mr. Lincoln that they could furnish him with 85,000 men for 100 days without a dollar of bounty or a single draft.

These were citizen volunteers, largely men of advanced years and with families, and holding responsible positions, the object of their brief services being mainly to garrison the forts, and thus relieve the veteran soldiers to reinforce Grant in Virginia, and enable him by weight of numbers of disciplined men to crush

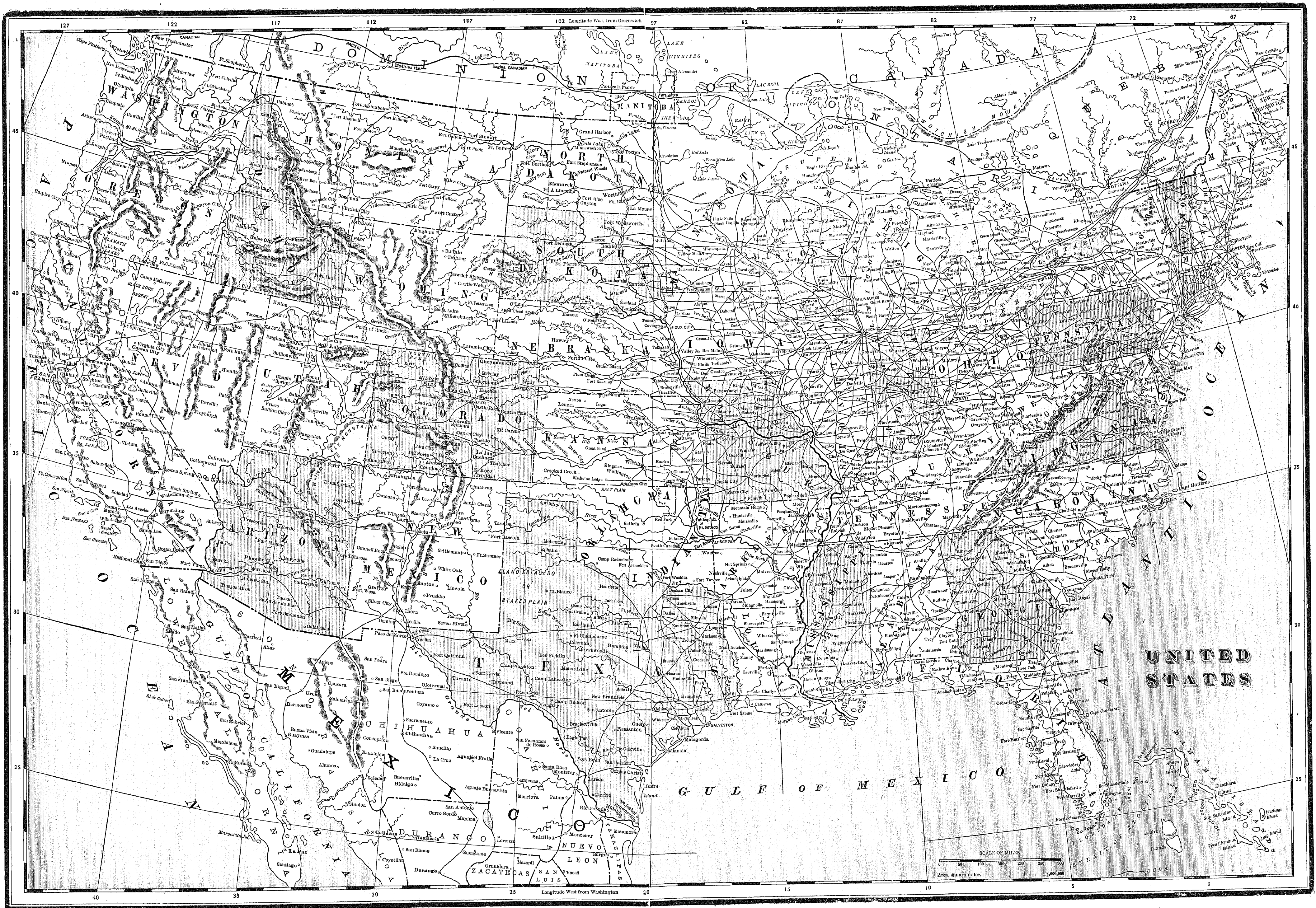
the rebellion. Of these Ohio supplied nearly half of the required number—over 30,000 men, National Guards as they were called. It was a splendid contribution of the loyal West to the cause of the Union. Mr. Brough declined a renomination, and died in office.

The arms of Ohio's sons in the field were sustained by the work of Ohio's daughters at home. As Ohio's soldier were the first to gain victories, so the women of Ohio were the first to organize aid societies. In five days after the fall of Sumter the ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society of Northern Ohio, organized at Cleveland, which eventually distributed food and clothing to the amount of a million of dollars. A similar organization was organized in Cincinnati, and every church and Sunday-school in the State became tributary channels through which flowed gifts to sustain the soldiers in the front. When the war closed more than half of the able bodied men had taken up arms for the Union, supplying some of the most successful generals and the largest number of men to the Cabinet of the President and councils of the Nation.

This was but a natural outcome of the early history, and the quality of the varied people of the Anglo-Saxon blood, who from the fringe of the Atlantic slope, from Virginia to New England, a hundred years ago first began to emigrate to its soil, dedicated while yet a wilderness to freedom. Unlike the emigrant to the farther West, starting earlier, they had greater difficulties to encounter from the savages and the wilderness, they grew strong by felling its vast forests and opening them to cultivation, and seeing the progress year by year as they overcame obstacle after obstacle, until an entire race of men were born upon the soil, who, educated by continued success, were filled with the sentiment of invincibility that will put a people that possess it everywhere to the front, make them born leaders.

Ohio to-day is in the very heart of the nation, and being on its great highway, over which its commerce and travel flow, and where its people must mingle for an interchange and broadening of ideas, she must infallibly be national and broad in her policy and character. Her soil is of the richest, and there is no preponderating industry to give to her citizens a one-sided development. Agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce, the four great pursuits of man, she has in remarkable equipoise.





HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO A. D. 986.

INHABITANTS: Vikings—wholly traditional. Primitive Mound Builders, Aborigines—Indians, red men. Name given by Columbus, supposed to be of India. Origin of race, traditional. May have crossed Bering Strait from Asia. May have been the lost tribes of Israel. Divided into eight nations: 1—Algonquins. 2—Iroquois. 3—Catawbas. 4—Cherokees. 5—Uchees. 6—Mobilian. 7—Natchez. 8—Sioux. Character: Warlike, revengeful, treacherous, sluggish and roving. Religion—Very superstitious, vague ideas of the future.

Government—Very crude and despotic.

General Statement—Can be educated. Schools have been established, two colleges and a number of Christian associations.

Norsemen—Northmen nationality; Norway and Sweden.

Expeditions—In 986 Herjulfson accidentally reached Labrador. In 1001-2 Errickson explored New England.

VOYAGES AND DISCOVERY. 986 to 1607.

Circumstances conducive to European discovery.

Use of gunpowder. Invention and general use of printing.

Invention of the compass and general improvements in navigation.

NATIONS ENGAGED.

Spain, under Isabella and Ferdinand. Columbus, qualifications: Early education and training for the sea.

Application for aid. Genoa, Venice, John II, of Portugal, with no success. Isabella and Ferdinand, of Spain, with success.

Equipment—Three vessels, Maria, Pinta and Nina. 120 sailors, provisions for one year.

VOYAGES.

1—August 3 to October 4, 1492, Salvador, Cuba, Hayti.

2—1493, 17 ships and 1500 men. Windward, Jamaica and Porto Rico, and planted a colony on Hayti.

3—1498, reached South America, sent home in chains.

4—1502-4, searched for route from Atlantic to Pacific.

Death and burial—Died 1506; buried in convent of St. Domingo, and 1796, in Havana.

Amerigo Vespucci discovered South America 1497, hence the name. De Balboa, Pacific Ocean, 1513, first proof of the New World. De Leon, Florida, 1512. Magellan, 1519-22, circumnavigated the globe. Second proof of the New World.

De Soto discovered the Mississippi River in 1541-2. Cabrillo explored the Pacific coast in 1542. Melendez, in 1565 St. Augustine was founded. First permanent settlement. Espejo, Santa Fe, 1582. Second Spanish settlement.

ENGLISH DISCOVERIES.

John Cabot, 1497, Labrador; Sebastian Cabot, 1498, fishery region; Drake, 1579, explored the Pacific, circumnavigated the globe. Gilbert, 1578, first attempt to colonize North America, failure. Second attempt, five vessels, failure. Virginia Dare first white child born in the New World. Gosnold, 1602. Direct route from Europe to North America. Made a settlement in Massachusetts, but it was soon abandoned.

London and Plymouth Companies, 1606. Settlements begun.

FRENCH DISCOVERIES.

Deyns discovered the St. Lawrence River on a fishing tour in 1506. In 1524 Verazzani explored the North Atlantic coast.

Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence River in 1534 and led France into Canada. In 1540 planted a settle-

ment at Quebec; failure. De Monts, in 1605, plants Port Royal, first permanent French settlement in America. Champlain founded Quebec in 1608. In 1609, he discovered Lake Champlain. La Salle in 1682 explored the Mississippi valley and planted trading posts. 1668, St. Mary, first permanent settlement by the French in the United States.

DUTCH DISCOVERIES.

H. Hudson in 1609 discovered Hudson River and Bay. Dutch corporation opened trade with the Nations in 1614. Dutch first settlement on Manhattan Island, N. Y. Adrian Block explored region about Long Island Sound in 1614.

COLONIZATION 1607 TO 1775.

Condition in Europe: Continuous conflict between the court party and the people. Religious persecution and growth of desire for freedom of conscience. Struggle for maritime supremacy.

NATIONS ENGAGED.

Spanish—Settled South and Central America, Mexico and Gulf region. In 1565, St. Augustine, Florida.

Dutch—Settled within the limits of New York and Delaware.

Government—1629, Charter of Privileges created Patroons of fifty families each.

Dutch Governors—Minuit, Van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant.

New Sweden passed under the Dutch in 1655. New Amsterdam became New York in 1664. Execution of Captain Kidd, the pirate.

First Colonial or Stamp Act; Congress, 1765.

Swedes—In 1638 Oxenstiern sent two ship-loads to New Sweden—Delaware. 1655—After 17 years New Sweden conquered by the Dutch.

English Failures—Frobisher in 1576, 1578 and again in 1583. 1583 and 1587—Raleigh near North Carolina. 1602—Gosnold, New England. 1607—Plymouth Company near the Kennebec.

Virginia—Jamestown, 1607, first permanent settlement, 105 males. Government—Charter. First charter in 1606, second charter in 1609, third charter in 1612. House of Burgesses granted to Yearley; first legislative assembly in the New World. Starving times, 60 persons out of 600 left. 1621, first written Constitution granted by the Crown. 1619, slavery introduced into the colonies by the Dutch.

Indian Disturbances—1609, first attempt. 1622, 350 persons massacred. 1644, 300 persons massacred. Bacon's Rebellion and Jamestown burned.

Maryland—Granted to the Calverts by Charles I, in 1632. First settlement, St. Marys, 1634. Government—Proprietary, 1635. Representative Democracy, 1639. 1691 to 1716, Proprietary. 1716 to 1771, Calverts were proprietors. 1771 to 1776, people governed. Clayborne's Rebellion, dispute over Kent Island. Religious difficulties. 1767 Mason and Dixon's Line established. Indian troubles very few. Population, 1700, 30,000; 1750, 150,000.

Carolinas—Named after Carolus IX, of France. In 1663 granted by Charles to eight proprietors. In 1729 the grant was divided into North and South Carolina.

North Carolina—Settlements were made on Chowan River, 1651, and Albemarle Sound, 1663. Events—1677, Navigation act enforced. 1711, Tuscaroras driven out. 1771, battle between the Regulators and Governor Tryon. 1754, printing press used.

South Carolina—Charleston was settled in 1670. Division of Upland and Lowland. Events—Negro Insurrection. Colony disturbed by Queen Anne's War and the Indians.

Georgia—Granted to Oglethorpe in 1732 by George the Third, of England, and named after him. Settlements—Savannah in 1733. Government proprietary to 1752. Size of farms limited to small area. Events—

In 1736, arrival of 300 colonists. John and Charles Wesley. 1739, Spanish War disturbed the colony.

Massachusetts—Indian name of hills. 102 Pilgrims, men and women, settled at Plymouth. In 1628, Salem Colony settled by Endicott with sixty souls. Government—Charter 1629 to 1684. Royal, 1684 to 1691. Semi-Royal, 1691 to Revolution. Events—Religious intolerance. In 1635 Baptists exiled, and plant Rhode Island. 1656, Quakers exiled on penalty of death if they returned. In 1634 ballot box introduced in elections. Common and high schools introduced. 1636, Harvard College founded. 1639, printing press set up in Boston by Daye. Union of the New England colonies in 1643. Freedom of speech of the press and suffrage by ballot forbidden. King William's war disturbed the colony, 1689-1697. In 1697 first issue of paper money in America.

New Hampshire—Named from Hampshire County, England. Granted by Council to Georges and Mason. Settlements were made in 1623 at Portsmouth by one Company and Dover by the other. Events—United with Massachusetts for protection against the Indians in 1641.

Connecticut—Indian name. Disputed title. Settlements—1633-35, Windsor and Weathersfield. 1636, Hartford. 1638, New Haven. Events—1637, Pequot war. 1639, first written constitution by the people. Peace and union of the people. Guaranteed self-government. Civil, religious and political rights secured to all. Model of all States and National Constitutions. In 1675 conflict with England; Andros; charter hid in the oak—Charter Oak. Yale College established in 1702. Government—1639 to 1660, self-government. 1662, charter granted by Charles II continued to 1818.

Rhode Island—Name: Red Island. Settlers exiles from Massachusetts. Settlements were made at Providence in 1636, and 1638 at Portsmouth and Newport. The Island was purchased from the natives for about \$100.00. Government—Purely Democratic. American principle, separation of Church and State. Governor and other public officers chosen by the vote of the people.

Delaware—Named after Lord Delaware. Settled by Swedes in 1638. In 1655 conquered by Dutch after 17 years; ruled by New York. In 1664 conquered by the English. In 1682 granted to Penn by Duke of York.

New York—Named after Duke of York. Settlements were made in 1614 at New Amsterdam (New York), and in 1622, Fort Orange (Albany). Events—Manhattan Island purchased for \$24. Land must be purchased from the Indians. Origin of Anti-Rent trouble. Suppression of piracy in 1720. England secured New York in 1664. In 1673, Dutch reclaimed it and held it 15 months. Negro plot in 1740, 4 whites, 18 negroes hanged; 14 negroes burned at the stake and 71 banished. Government always bad.

New Jersey—Territory held by the Dutch until 1664. Settlements were made in 1664 at Elizabeth, and 1666, at Newark. Government—Proprietary in name, representative in operation. Governors chosen by the people. 1685 to 1702, under New York. 1702 up to Revolution a royal province. Events—1770, difficulty over Quit-Rents. In 1676 divided into East and West Jersey. Equality of men in civil, religious and political rights. Prohibition of imprisonment for debt; no tax without representation. In 1682 East Jersey purchased by Penn.

Pennsylvania—Name: Penn's Woods. In 1681 Charles II granted this tract of land in payment of a debt due Penn's father. In 1683 Philadelphia was settled. Government—Proprietary. Great Code. Protection in religious belief, no compulsory form of worship. Murder and treason only punishable by death. In 1692 placed under government of New York. In 1699 restored to Penn and his heirs. Events—Provision for education. Printing press introduced in 1686. Public and high schools established

in 1689. University of Pennsylvania established in 1749. 1718, death of Penn. In 1703 Pennsylvania and Delaware separated. Ohio company was formed in 1744, by authority of Virginia. Its purpose was to establish trading stations. Second company formed in 1787.

Indian Massacres—Jamestown, 1622, and again in 1644. In 1675, Swanzey, Deerfield, Hadley and Hartford. 1689, Dover. 1690, Schenectady. 1697, Haverhill. 1779, Cherry Valley. 1813, Raisin River. 1835, Major Dade and Thompson. 1876, Custer and men.

Wars—1673, Pequod War, Connecticut. 1675, Philip's War, New England. 1711, Tuscaroras, North Carolina. 1629, Natchez, Mississippi. 1763, Pontiac's War. 1832, Black Hawk, Illinois.

Rebellions—1635-42, Clayborne, Maryland, Kent Island. 1676, Bacon's, Virginia. Berkely's duplicity. 1787, Shay's, Massachusetts; taxation and weakness of confederation. 1794, whiskey, Pennsylvania; tax on whiskey. 1861-65, Great Rebellion or Civil War.

Inter-Colonial Wars—1689-97, King William's, succession, Ryswick. 1702-13, Queen Anne's, succession, Utrecht. 1744-48, King George's, succession, Aix-la-Chapelle. 1754-63, French and Indian, disputed territory, Paris.

National Wars—1775-83, Revolution, arbitrary government, Paris. 1801-5, Tripolitan, demands for tribute. 1812-14, second war for independence, right of search, Ghent. 1846-48, Mexican, disputed boundary, Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Spanish-American, 1898-99, Paris.

Quasi Wars—1797 to 1800, with France. 1835, Toledo War. French and Indian War, struggle for dominion. Parties engaged: English and colonies against France and Indians. Causes, remote, disputed territory.

Engagements—French successes, July 4th, 1754. Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity. 1775, Fort Duquesne, Braddock's defeat. English successes, 1755, Nova Scotia captured by Lawrence. 1755, Lake George secured. 1758, Louisburg, Pittsburg, Ticonderoga and Niagara captured. 1759, Quebec, death of Wolfe and Montcalm. Events—1754, Franklin's plan for union. 1755, France and England sent troops to America. 1756, declaration of war between England and France. 1758, Pitt called to the head of the English government. 1762, Spain allied with France. 1763, Peace of Paris. France and Spain surrendered to England all North America, east of the Mississippi. Spain gave Florida in exchange for Havana. France gave her eastern possessions to England and western to Spain.

Generals—French: Montcalm, Dieskau, St. Pierre, Vaudreuil. English: Braddock, Shirley, Lawrence, Washington, Stark, Gates, Arnold, Montgomery and Putnam. Results: Exchange of possessions of England, France and Spain. Cemented union of colonies, prepared for independence.

REVOLUTION AND CONFEDERATION. 1775 TO 1789.

Steps were taken toward the union of colonies. Protection against the Indians. 1765, Stamp Act Congress, first Colonial Congress held in New York. All the colonies represented except New Hampshire, North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. First Continental Congress held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. All the colonies represented except Georgia. Measures—Addressed King, people of England, Canada and the Colonies, setting forth the rights of Englishmen.

Second Continental Congress held in Philadelphia, May 10th, 1775. Assumed supreme power of government. Organized an army and voted means to support it. Appointed Washington Commander-in-Chief. Declaration of Independence, proposed by R. H. Lee, June 7th, 1775. Drafting committee: Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, Livingston. Written by Jefferson, and adoption secured by Adams.

Revolutionary war, 1775 to 1783—Causes: Remote or long standing. Arbitrary government by England. Taxation without Representation. Navigation Act

and Transportation Act. Courts of Admiralty established to enforce the Mercantile System. Influence of France and Holland. Colonies growing toward self-government. Boston Massacre in 1770. Boston Tea Party, 1773. Arrival of British troops under Gage and fortifying Boston Neck.

Condition of the Colonies for War—Population, 2,600,000, of which 50,000 were slaves. Army of about 14,000 men in the beginning. Continental money no coin.

Generals—British: Gage, Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, Cornwallis, Carleton and Tarleton.

Colonial: Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, Lee, Arnold and Putnam.

Foreign Aid: La Fayette, Steuben, Pulaski, D'Estaing, De Kalb.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Lexington—Parker against Pitcairn, Colonial victory. Fort Moultrie—Moultrie against Clinton, c. v. Trenton—Washington against Rall, c. v. Princeton—Washington against Mawhood, c. v. Bennington—Stark against Baum, c. v. Saratoga—Gates against Burgoyne, c. v. Stony Point—Wayne against Johnson, c. v. Eutaw Springs—Green against Cornwallis, c. v. Yorktown—Washington against Cornwallis, c. v. Bunker Hill—Prescott against Howe, British victory. Long Island—Putnam against Clinton, b. v. White Plains—Washington against Howe, b. v. Brandywine—Washington against Howe, b. v. Germantown—Washington against Howe, b. v. Charleston—Lincoln against Clinton, b. v. Guilford, C. H.—Greene against Cornwallis, b. v.

Events—Postal system improved. 1776, Declaration of Independence. 1777, Stars and Stripes adopted. 1777, Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress. 1777, surrender of Burgoyne one of the fifteen decisive battles of the World. 1777, Philadelphia, then the Capital, taken by the British. 1777, Conway Cabal, Conway, Gates, Sam Adams, etc. 1779, Paul Jones raised the first Naval Flag. 1780, Arnold's treason and Andre's execution. 1781, Articles of Confederation ratified by Maryland, the last State.

Results—1783, Treaty of Paris. Commissioners—British: Richard Oswald. American: Franklin, Jay, John Adams and Laurens. Independence of the thirteen States recognized by England, and the boundary fixed. North, St. Lawrence and Great Lakes; South, Florida, and West, the Mississippi River.

Cost—England, 50,000 men, and \$610,000,000; Colonies, 40,000 men, and \$135,000,000.

Defects of the Articles of Confederation—No supreme authority, no power of taxation. No executive or judiciary. Nine States necessary to carry any important measure. All states necessary to alter the Articles. No power over treaties, commerce or war. Could recommend everything, but enforce nothing. September 3rd, 1783, Treaty of Paris and army disbanded. Constitutional Convention—Washington, President. All the states were represented except Rhode Island. Creation of two distinct political parties. Federalist-broad, or loose construction of the Constitution. Anti-Federalist, strict construction of the Constitution.

NATIONAL—1789 TO THE PRESENT.

Condition of the country. Thirteen small States along the Atlantic border. Population, nearly 4,000,000. The people were principally engaged in agriculture and commerce. Exports, \$20,000,000. Imports, \$23,000,000. Revenue, \$4,000,000. Expenditure, \$1,000,000. There were only four cities of more than 10,000.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND JOHN ADAMS, 1789 TO 1797.

Events—Development of Democracy in the States and Nation. Inauguration of Protective Tariff. Hamilton's financial scheme. National credit sustained. State debts to be paid in full. Mint to coin bullion. Duties on imports.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Federal—National idea. Hamilton, leader.

Anti-Federal—Federal idea, Jefferson, leader.

Re-election of Washington and Adams. Jay's treaty with England. Composition of Cabinet—Secretaries of State, Treasury and War and Attorney General. First census 1790, nearly 4,000,000. Settlement of the West, and admission of States. Vermont 1791, Kentucky 1792. Tennessee 1796. Location of Capital in New York, first two sessions of Congress were held in New York. In 1790 the Capital was moved to Philadelphia, to remain there ten years. In 1800, was to be permanently placed at Washington. Invention of the cotton gin. Treaty with Spain concerning the Mississippi River. Treaty with Algiers concerning piracy.

CAMPAIGN OF 1797. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Federalist—John Adams and Pinckney.

Anti-Federalist—Jefferson and Burr.

Issue—Hamilton's financial scheme. Washington's foreign policy. Jay's treaty.

Result—Electoral, Adams, 71; Jefferson, 68; Pickney, 54, and Burr, 30.

JOHN ADAMS AND THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1797 TO 1801.

Advisers—Marshall, Wolcott, Pickering and Charles Lee. Special session of Congress to consider French affairs. Quasi War 1797 to 1800. Alien and Sedition Laws. 1798, Department of Navy established, Stoddard, secretary. Death of Washington in 1799. Seat of Government was placed at Washington, D. C., in 1800. John Marshall appointed Chief Justice in 1800.

CAMPAIGN OF 1800. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Federalist—Adams and Pinckney.

Anti-Federalist—Jefferson and Burr.

Issue—Alien and Sedition Laws.

Result—Electoral, Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65, and Pinckney, 64. House decided after six days, by vote of ten to four, for Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. A. BURR, \\ 2. GEO. CLINTON. \end{array} \right\}$ 1801-9.

Advisers—Madison, Gallatin, Lincoln, Dearborn and Stoddard. Curtailing national government. Opposed to money except gold and silver. Rotation in office; 39 officers removed. Re-election of Jefferson. Introduction of gunboat system. Purchase of Louisiana. Construction of the Cumberland Road. In 1802, naturalization changed to five years. Military Academy established at West Point, in 1803. Internal improvement. 1801-5, Tripolitan war. 1803, Ohio, the first of the northwestern States admitted. Infringement on our commerce by England and France. First steamboat in 1807.

CAMPAIGN OF 1808. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Federal—C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, and Rufus King, of New York.

Republicans—James Madison, of Virginia, and Clinton, of New York.

Issue—Embargo Act and war.

Result—Electoral, Madison, 122; Pinckney, 47; Clinton, 113; King, 47.

JAMES MADISON AND $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. CLINTON, \\ 2. GERRY. \end{array} \right\}$ 1809-17.

Advisers—Smith, Monroe, Gallatin, Dallas, Eustis and Pinckney. Adherence to the policy of his predecessor. Attempt to re-charter the National Bank failed. The only declaration of war in our history was declared June 18th, 1812. Hartford Convention in 1814, in secret session three weeks at Hartford, passed certain resolutions and recommendations. First National Bank chartered for 20 years, in 1816. Northwest Indians under Tecumseh defeated by Harrison in 1811. Admission of Louisiana, 1812, and Indiana, 1816.

Causes of the war of 1812—Britain claims allegiance over naturalized citizens; claims a right of search of neutral vessels. Claims a right to impress her subjects wherever found. Frequent depredations on our commerce.

Generals—British: Brock, Prevost, Proctor. American: Dearborn, Wilkinson, Harrison.

ENGAGEMENTS. (Naval)

Aug. 13, 1812—*Essex* and *Albert*. Porter against Langhorne, victory.

Oct. 18, 1812—*Wasp* and *Frolic*, Jones against Whinyates, v.

Oct. 25, 1812—*United States* and *Macedonia*, Decatur against Carden, v.

Aug. 19, 1812—*Constitution* and *Guerriere*. Hull against Dacres, v.

Jan. 23, 1813—*Hornet* and *Peacock*. Lawrence against Peake, v.

Aug. 14, 1813—*Argus* and *Pelican*, Allen against Naples, defeat.

Sept. 10, 1813—Fleet of nine vessels and fleet of six vessels, Perry against Barclay, v.

March 28, 1814—*Essex* and British fleet, Porter and Hillyar, d.

Sept. 11, 1814—Fleet against fleet, McDonough against Downie, v.

ENGAGEMENTS. (Land)

1812, Aug. 15, Hull's surrender to Proctor, defeat.

1813, Jan. 22, Frenchtown, Winchester and Proctor, d.

1813, April 27, York. Pike against Sheaffe, victory.

1813, May 1, Fort Meigs. Harrison against Proctor, v.

1813, May 29, Sackett's Harbor. Brown and Yeo.

1813, Aug. 2, Fort Stephenson. Croghan and Proctor, v.

1813, Oct. 5, Thames. Harrison against Proctor, v.

1814, July 25, Lundy's Lane. Scott and Brown against Riall.

1814, Aug. 14, Washington, D. C., burned by Ross.

1814, Sept. 13, Baltimore. Stricker against Ross.

1815, Jan. 8, New Orleans. Jackson and Packenham.

Result—Superiority of our Navy recognized. Universal respect from all nations. America to be ruled by Americans, no foreign dictation. The treaty was signed at Ghent. Commissioners; U. S., J. Q. Adams, Bayard, Russell and Gallatin; British, Lord Gambier.

1815. War with Algiers. 1816. Colonization Society formed.

CAMPAIGN OF 1816. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Federalist, Rufus King of N. Y. No vice-president. Republicans, James Monroe of Va. and D. D. Tompkins of N. Y.

Issue. None distinct, old animosities.

Result. Electoral, Monroe 183; King, 34; Tompkins, 183.

JAMES MONROE AND D. D. TOMPKINS. 1817-25.

Advisers—J. Q. Adams, Crawford, Rush, Calhoun and Meigs.

Internal revenue abolished. Protective Tariff recommended. Internal improvement at National expense. Increase of Army and Navy. Distinct position in recognizing South American Republics. Missouri Compromise, 1818-21. Thomas of Ill. introduced it. Clay sustained it. It provided for the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Slavery question set at rest for a time. Re-election of Monroe, unanimously except one vote—N. H. Tariff for protection. Improvement and canal system. Seminole War, 1817-18. In 1815, Stars and Stripes changed to thirteen stripes and a star for each State. Admissions of States—Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821. 1819, purchase of Florida for \$5,000,000. Financial crisis in 1819. LaFayette visited this country. \$200,000 and a Township of land in Alabama voted him. Census of 1820, 9,634,000.

CAMPAIGN OF 1824. SCRUB RACE.

Political Parties—All Republicans. Candidates, choice of section. North, J. Q. Adams; South, W. H. Crawford; West, Clay and Jackson.

Issue—Local and personal.

Result. Electoral vote, Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. House of Representatives chose Adams from three highest. John C. Calhoun, vice-president. 182 votes.

JOHN Q. ADAMS AND JOHN C. CALHOUN, 1825-29.

Advisers—Clay, Rush, Wirt and McLean.

Tenure of Office Bill. Election of President by popular vote. Investigating committee on the conduct of Jackson. 1824, duel between Clay and Randolph. Causes of Adams unpopularity; Opponents claimed him not the choice of the people; charge of bargain between him and Clay. Death of Adams and Jefferson July 4th, 1826. Internal improvement. 1825, Erie Canal (Clinton's Big Ditch) eight years in construction. First railroad laid in 1827, and first locomotive run in 1832. National road completed from Wheeling to Maryland. It took fourteen years to complete it. Cost \$1,700,000.

CAMPAIGN OF 1828. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Adams men—Adams and Rush. Jackson men—Jackson and Calhoun.

Issue—Tariff and Internal improvement.

Electoral vote—Jackson, 178; Adams, 83; Calhoun, 171; Rush, 83.

ANDREW JACKSON AND { CALHOUN } 1829-37
VAN BUREN

Advisers—Van Buren, Cass, Livingston, Taney, Daune and Barry. Boundary between Maine and Canada. Opposition to administration. Rotation in office. To the victors belong the spoils. Up to 1829, seventy-four removals were made. Jackson made six hundred and ninety removals. Great debate in Senate, 1830, By Webster of Mass. and Hayne of S. C. Pocket veto introduced by Jackson. Calhoun resigned Vice-presidency to become senator. Hayne resigned from Congress to accept governorship of South Carolina. Removal of public funds to 89 State Banks. Anti-slavery Society organized. Organization of political parties—distinct names. Democratic party. Leaders—Jackson Calhoun, Benton, Van Buren, Taney, etc. Whigs, National Republicans. Leaders—Clay, Webster, Adams, etc. 1832, appropriations were made for the improvement of Roads, Harbors, Canals, Rivers, Light-house system. Disruption of Jackson's Cabinet. National Convention System of selecting candidates. Post Office established in 1829, improved in 1834. Taney appointed Chief Justice in 1835. 1829, independence of Mexico recognized. 1833, Penitentiary System used. First appearance of cholera in the U. S. since 1800. 1832, Black Hawk War. Mormonism appeared about 1830. 1833, meteoric showers and great fire in New York. Invention of the McCormick reaper. Independence of Texas recognized in 1836. Admission of Arkansas and Michigan. Death of Monroe, Madison and Justice Marshall. In 1833, Herald, 1835, Sun, and in 1841, Tribune started.

CAMPAIGN OF 1836. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Democrat—Van Buren of N. Y., and Johnson.

Whig—Harrison and Granger.

Issue—Bank question, and policy of Jackson.

Electoral vote—Van Buren, 170; Harrison, 73.

Vice-presidents—Johnson, 147; Granger 77.

MARTIN VAN BUREN AND R. M. JOHNSON. 1837-41.

Advisers—Forsythe, Woodbury, Benj. Butler, Dickerson and Kendall. Endorsed Jackson's administration and retained the same Cabinet. Financial crisis, causes, Destruction of the National Bank, Specie Circular, suspension of specie payment by State Banks. The President vindicated Jackson stating that overproduction caused it. Annexation of Texas agitation begun. Repeal of Specie Circular and Sub-Treasury Bill passed. Seminole disturbance and removal of Creeks to Indian Territory. Morse's Telegraph patented in 1837. First Normal School established in 1839. Population in 1840, 17,069,403.

CAMPAIGN OF 1830. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Democrat—Van Buren. Vice president left to states. Whig—Harrison and John Tyler.

Issue—Van Buren's policy, Financial, Sub-Treasury, suspension of internal improvement.

Popular vote—Harrison, 1,275,017; 19 States; Van Buren, 1,128,702; 7 States.

Electoral—Harrison, 234, Van Buren, 60.

27th Congress. Senate; W., 28; D., 22. House; W., 133; D., 108.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON AND JOHN TYLER, 1841-5.

Advisers—Webster, Ewing, Crittenden and Granger. Policy: Opposed rotation, veto power, pandering with currency.

Special session of Congress called to consider financial condition. Death of Harrison and inauguration of Tyler. On the 5th day of April the United States had no President. Tyler's Message—Intention to carry out the will of the people, and to acquiesce in their recommendations. Attention to the financial condition. The second session of the 27th Congress met in December, 1841, and continued until August, 1842, the longest session ever held up to that time. Settlement of the northern boundary of the United States. Rupture between Tyler and his party. All the members of his Cabinet resigned except Webster.

28th Congress, Senate, W. 28; D. 24. House, W. 81; D. 142.

The President favored the improvement of the West and not the East. Bankrupt Laws were passed in 1841. 1844, the first telegraph message in the world was sent from Washington to Baltimore. Anti-Rent trouble, uncertainty of land titles. Heirs of Patroons claim title; their claims were annulled by law. 1844, Commercial treaty with China. 1844, the President and his Cabinet went on board the new steamer, *Peace-Maker*, one of her guns exploded causing the death of Upsher and Gilmer.

CAMPAIGN OF 1844. POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Liberty—Jas. G. Birney, Buffalo, Aug. 30, 1843.

Whigs—Henry Clay, Baltimore, May, 1844.

Democrat—James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas.

Issue—Annexation of Texas, currency, tariff for protection.

Popular vote—Whig 1,299,069; Democrat 1,337,245; Liberty 62,300.

Electoral vote—Whig 105; Democrat 170.

29th Congress, Senate, W. 25; D. 30. House, W. 75; D. 140.

JAMES K. POLK AND GEORGE M. DALLAS, 1845-49.

Advisers—Buchanan, Walker, Marcy and Bancroft.

Policy of Jackson continued. Favored annexation of Texas. Opposed agitation of slavery. National Bank and internal improvement. Annexation of Texas. Provision—State to adopt a constitution by January 1st, 1864.

Erection into not more than four additional States. \$100,000 appropriated to defray expenses of annexation. Whigs opposed it. Democrats favored it. Treaty of 1846. Oregon question settled. Boundary fixed.

Thirtieth Congress, Senate, D., 35; W., 21; House, D., 108; W., 117.

Establishment of permanent system of Sub-Treasury. Development and Improvement—1845, Naval Academy. 1846, sewing machine, invented by Howe. 1846, discovery of ether by Jackson. 1847, Hoe Printing Press. Iowa and Wisconsin admitted. 1848, discovery of gold in California by James Marshall. From 1849 to 1856 over \$400,000,000 realized. 1849, department of Interior created.

WAR WITH MEXICO. 1846 TO 1848.

Causes—Annexation of Texas. Disputed boundary; occupation of disputed territory by the United States.

Commanders—American: Scott, Taylor, Kearney, Fremont, Smith, Worth and Pillow.

Mexican: Santa Anna, Ampudia, Arista, Le Vega and Valencia.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Fremont takes California.
Kearney captures New Mexico.
At Palo Alto, Arista against Taylor.
At Monterey, Ampudia against Taylor.
At Buena Vista, Santa Anna against Taylor.
At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna against Scott.
At Contreras, Smith against Valencia.
At Cherubusco, Scott against Santa Anna.
At Del Rey, Worth against Santa Anna.
At Mexico City, Scott against Santa Anna.

Treaty of Peace was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, 1848. Boundary fixed at the Rio Grande. The territory ceded to the United States embraced an area of about 450,000 square miles, and containing about 15,000 inhabitants. The United States to pay Mexico \$15,000. Texas debt of \$3,000,000 assumed by the United States.

CAMPAIGN OF 1848. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

Democrat—Baltimore, May 22, 1848. Lewis Cass and Butler.
Whig—Philadelphia, June 7; Taylor and Fillmore.
Free Soil—Buffalo, Aug. 9, Van Buren.
Popular—Whig, 1,360,101; Democrat, 1,220,544; Free Soil, 291,263.
Electoral (Basis, 70,680)—Taylor, 163; Cass, 127.
31st Congress—Senate: Democrat, 35; Whig, 25. House: Democrat, 40; Whig, 105; Free Soil, 9.

ZACHARY TAYLOR AND FILLMORE. 1849-53.

Advisers—Clayton, Meredith, Ewing, Johnson and Collamer. Marked change of the political parties in their views. 1850, Compromise (Omnibus Bill) by Henry Clay. Provided for the annexation of California as a free State; the organization of Utah and New Mexico without reference to slavery; the adjustment of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, by paying \$10,000,000 to Texas. Abolition of Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. Destruction of the Whig party. Death of Taylor on the ninth of July, 1850, and his Cabinet resigned immediately after his death. Inauguration of Fillmore, appoints a new Cabinet. Appearance of the American party, Know Nothing. Death of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Polk and Taylor. Growing sectionalism between the North and South. Postage reduced to three cents, made uniform for less than 3000 miles. 1849, Cholera, and again in 1878. In 1853, survey for the Pacific Railroad.

CAMPAIGN OF 1852. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Democrat—Baltimore, June 1; F. Pierce, of New Hampshire, and King, of Alabama.
Platform—Tariff for revenue only. No National Bank. Congress has no power to interfere with the domestic affairs of the States. Mexican War and its results approved.
Whig—Baltimore, June 16; W. Scott, of Virginia, and Graham, of North Carolina.
Platform—Loose construction, power enough to sustain the Government. Protective tariff. Internal improvement.
Free Soil—Pittsburg, Aug. 11; Hale of New Hampshire, and Julian, of Indiana.
Platform—Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the object of Government. No slavery.
Popular—Democrat, 1,601,474; Whig, 1,386,578; Free Soil, 156,140.
Electoral (Basis, 93,423)—D, 254; W, 42.
33rd Congress—Senate: D. 35; W. 20; F. S. 2. House: D. 159; W. 71; F. S. 4.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND RUFUS KING. 1853-57.

Advisers—Marcy, Guthrie, Davis, Cushing and Campbell. Slavery again revived by the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. Struggle for possession of Kansas. Emigrants from Missouri and New England came in. Civil war in Kansas.

Ruption in the political parties. Anti-Nebraska men took the name of Republicans. American party

superseded the Whig. Democratic party divided on the extension of slavery.

Death of Vice-President. 1853, Clearing House opened in New York. 1853, Gadsden's Purchase made by Senator Gadsden, of South Carolina.
Improvement of public roads at National expense. 1854, Treaty with Japan by Perry.

CAMPAIGN OF 1856. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

American—Philadelphia, Feb. 22; Fillmore, of New York.
Platform—Native citizens in office. No officer obliged to any Foreign Power. Non-Interference by Congress with State.
Democrat—Cincinnati, June 2; Buchanan, Penn.
Platform—Tariff for revenue only. Kansas and Nebraska Bill approved. Opposition to internal improvement, and to National Bank.
Republican—Philadelphia, June 17; Fremont, of California.
Platform—Maintenance of rights of Nation and State; preservation of Union; slavery; System of Internal Improvement.
Popular—Democrat, 1,838,169; Republicans, 1,341,764; American, 374,534.
Electoral—Dem. 174; Rep. 114; A. 8.
34th Congress—Senate: D. 40; R. 15; A. 5. House: D. 83; R. 108; A. 43.

JAMES BUCHANAN AND J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. 1857-61.

Advisers—Cass, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and Black.
March 7, 1857, Dred Scott Decision. Scott not a citizen but a thing. Growing disruption between the North and the South. Admission of Minnesota and Oregon. John Brown's Raid. Lincoln-Douglas Debate. Disruption of the Democratic party. Election of Lincoln.

Secession of South Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States. Confederacy organized. Peace Convention, Tyler President. 1858, Atlantic cable laid. Discovery of silver in Nevada and Colorado. Development of oil and gas in Pennsylvania. 4,000 newspapers. In 1850, 110,000 schools, 5,000,000 pupils and 400 colleges.

Census of 1860—31,443,321; nearly 4,000,000 slaves. 28,000 Post-Offices, 30,600 miles of railroad.

CAMPAIGN OF 1860. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Democrat—Charleston, April 23, no choice.
Democrat—Baltimore, June 18; Douglas and Johnson.
Platform—Pledged aid to the Pacific railroad. Re-affirmed Cincinnati platform of 1856. Denounced Personal Liberty Laws. Approved Dred Scott decision.
Republican—Chicago, May 16; Lincoln and Hamlin.
Platform—Re-affirmed platform of 1856. Maintenance of rights of States. Cannot legislate slavery into the Union. Admission of Kansas as a free State. Protection. Internal improvement and Pacific Railroad.
American—Baltimore, May 9; Bell of Tennessee.
Platform—Constitution, Union and enforcement of Laws.
Popular—Lincoln, 1,866,352; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckinridge, 845,763; Bell, 589,581.
Electoral—Lincoln, 180; Douglas, 12; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39.
36th Congress—Senate: D. 36; R. 25; A. 2. House: D. 86; R. 109; A. 22.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. H. HAMLIN. \\ 2. A. JOHNSON. \end{array} \right\}$ 1861-69.

Advisers—Seward, Chase, Stanton, Blair. Sumner and Evarts. Supporters in Congress—Thad. Stevens, Wade, Fessenden, Washburn, Trumbull, Schenck, Kelley, Lovejoy, Morrill, Fenton, Boutwell, Hale, Anthony, Chandler, Windom, Sherman, Wilson, Henderson, Ingalls, Blaine, Conkling, etc.

War Governors—Brough, Ohio; Morton, Indiana; Curtin, Pennsylvania; Morgain, New York; Andrew, Massachusetts; Yates, Illinois; Blair, Michigan; Cooney, Maine.

The Confederacy organized by electing J. Davis President and A. H. Stevens, Vice-President.

Advisers—Toombs, Benjamin, Mason, Walker, Cobb, Mallory, Memminger, Floyd, Breckinridge, Reagan and Thompson.

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

Construction of the Constitution: North, liberal, implied and expressed powers. South: Strict Constitution; expressed powers only. Secession. System of Labor. 1775, of the original States, six were slave and seven free. Compromise in the Constitution. Annexation of Texas. Dred Scott Decision. John Brown Raid. Election of Lincoln. Want of intercourse between the North and South. Intense public opinion. Seizure of forts and arsenals in the South. Firing on the Star of the West. Secession of seven States, formation of the Confederacy, Capital located, power assumed. Election of President and Vice-President, adoption of a Constitution and a flag. Steps taken for creating an Army and Navy. Bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861. Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops. Condition for war of the North and South.

Advantages of the North—Double the men to draw from, greater resources, iron mills, foundries, ship yards, etc.

Advantages of the South—Better prepared, Arsenals, armies. Better drilled men; on the defensive, not offensive; more determined, North inactive.

Strength of armies in 1861: Union, 180,000 men, under Scott. Confederate, 150,000 men, under Beauregard.

Campaign of 1861—East: Big Bethel, in western Virginia and Shenandoah Valley. Bull Run, July 21st; death of Col. Baker. West: Camp Jackson taken. Wilson Creek, death of Lyon. Grant's expedition against Belmont.

EVENTS OF 1861.

Blockade of the coast declared. Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee joined the Confederacy. Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware refused to secede. Bloodshed in Baltimore April 19.

Generals at the end of 1861—Federal: McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Fremont and Burnside. Confederate: Beauregard, J. E. and A. S. Johnston and Jackson.

Plans of the Union in 1862: Capture of the Coast and enforcement of the blockade. Burnside against Roanoke, February.

Worden in Hampton Roads, Monitor and Merrimac. Opening of the Mississippi. Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Mill Springs, death of Zollicoffer.

Grant's Campaign of 1862: Forts Henry and Donelson; February 6th and 16th, against Buckner. Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), April 6th and 7th, against Beauregard.

Upper Mississippi: Island No. 10, April 7, Poe and Foote. Fort Pillow, Memphis and Chickasaw Bluffs.

Lower Mississippi: Farragut and Butler capture of New Orleans.

Central Campaign against Bragg: Grant sends Buell into Kentucky. Perryville, Oct. 8, Buell is superseded by Rosecrans. Murfreesboro (Stone River), Dec. 31 and Jan. 2, 1863, Rosecrans against Bragg.

Campaign against Richmond—Peninsular Campaign. McClellan. April 4 to May 4, McClellan with 100,000 besieges Yorktown. Williamsburg—McClellan against Johnston, May 5. Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1; Johnston wounded Lee in command.

Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley—McDowell, Banks and Fremont. Seven Days battle, June 26 to July 1. Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savages Station, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill. Halleck made Commander-in-chief.

Pope's Campaign—Cedar Mountain. Second battle of Bull Run. Pope defeated by Lee and Jackson. McClellan re-instated and attacks Lee at South Mountain. Antietam, September 17, McClellan superseded by Burnside. Fredericksburg, December 13, Burnside defeated.

EVENTS UP TO 1863.

Union Victories—Mill Springs, Forts Henry and Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Corinth, Hampton

Roads, Roanoke, Pulaski and New Orleans. East and Central partially successful. Pacific railroad and telegraph recommended. Iron Clad Oath became a law. National Bank established. Confiscation of Confederate property. 1,300,000 volunteers called; 600 naval vessels. Daily expense \$3,000,000.

PLANS AND ENGAGEMENTS OF 1863.

Army of the Potomac, under Hooker. Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, under Hooker, against Lee. Federal force, 90,000; loss, 17,000. Confederate, 45,000; loss, 12,000, with death of Jackson. Lee's second attempt to invade the North. Hooker superseded by Meade. Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3. Federal force, 80,000; loss, 23,000. Confederate, 70,000; loss, 30,000.

Western Campaign—Federal: Grant (Holly Springs), Banks (Louisiana), Rosecrans (Murfreesboro) and Sherman (Arkansas). Confederate: Pemberton (Vicksburg), Johnston (in West) succeeded by Bragg.

Grant's Vicksburg Campaign—Attempt to change the course of the Mississippi River. Recrossed the Mississippi at Gibson and fought five battles. Struck Johnson at Jackson and Pemberton at Champion Hills. Shut Pemberton up in Vicksburg. Surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Morgan attempts to get into the North. Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20. Federal force, 55,000; loss, 17,000. Confederate, 60,000; loss, 17,000, Bragg and Longstreet. Union defeat.

Siege of Chattanooga, November. Arrival of Grant, Sherman and Hooker. Grant placed in command. Battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, Nov. 23 and 24. Federal force, 60,000; loss, 6,000. Confederate, 35,000; loss, 10,000. Bragg and Longstreet. Union victory.

CAMPAIGN ON THE COAST.

Siege of Charleston by Gilmore with gunboats and ironclads. Capture of the ironclad *Atlanta* by the monitor *Weehawken*.

At the end of 1763 the Union had control of Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas. The war confined to the South. New set of Generals took control—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

EVENTS OF 1863.

Emancipation took effect Jan. 1, 1863. Over 3,000,000 Negroes declared free. Construction act of the Confederacy. Resources of the South rapidly decreasing. Depreciation of paper money of both North and South. West Virginia admitted to the Union. Writ of habeas corpus suspended.

Continuance of campaigns through 1864, and positions of the armies. Union: Grant made Lieutenant-General, and attacks Lee at Richmond, with 116,000 men. Sherman, with armies of Ohio and Tennessee, to invade the South.

Confederate: Lee with an army of 62,000 men to defend Richmond. Johnston with an army of 75,000 to protect Georgia.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Red River expedition by Banks and Porter. The object was to capture Shreveport and possession of Texas. Sherman's campaign, advance on Atlanta, Dalton, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw and Lost Mountains. Atlanta captured and occupied September 2. Hood superceded Johnston before the battle of Atlanta. Death of McPherson. Sherman's march to the sea with 60,000 picked men and supplies. On the 14th of November he set out on his march to the sea. In four columns sixty miles in width and three hundred in length. Destroyed railroads and bridges, living on the country, and in about four weeks he reached the coast. On the 13th of December, Ft. McAlister was taken, and Savannah in December, Christmas.

Grant's campaign against Lee: Butler with 30,000 men sent up the James River; futile to the Union cause. Hunter and Sigel sent up the Shenandoah valley; futile to the Union cause.

Battle in the Wilderness May 5 and 6. Grant against Lee. Loss to Grant nearly 20,000 men, and Gen. Wadsworth. Spottsylvania C. H., loss 14,000.

Cold Harbor, Grant loss 10,000 in 20 minutes. Seige of Petersburg. Early defeated at Winchester.

ON THE COAST.

Defeat of Union expedition in Florida at Olustee, and Bank's Red River expedition defeated at Sabine. Destruction of the Albemarle with torpedo. Failure of Butler and Porter to capture Fortress Monroe. The year of 1864 ended with but little hope for the Confederacy.

Events—Great distress in the South, their money became worthless. Great suffering of Union prisoners in Libby and Andersonville prisons. 1864, Nevada admitted.

CAMPAIGN OF 1864. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Republicans—Baltimore, June 7; Lincoln and Johnson.

Platform—Pledged aid to suppress the Rebellion, and to redeem public debt. Peace on unconditional surrender only. Abolition of Slavery.

Democratic—Chicago, Aug. 29; McClellan and Pendleton.

Platform—Union under the Constitution. War a failure, peace should be made. Preservation of the Union, and rights of the States.

Radical men—Cleveland, May 31; Fremont and Cockrane.

Platform—Same as Republican, with plank for one term.

Popular vote—Rep. 2,216,067; Dem. 1,808,175.

Electoral—Rep. 212; Dem. 21. Basis, 127,380.

39th Congress—Senate: R. 40; D. 11. House: R. 145; D. 40.

CONCLUSION OF THE WAR, 1865.

Sherman's march from Savannah north, Columbia, Fayetteville, Charleston and Wilmington. Attack at Goldsboro by Johnston with an army of 41,000. Surrender of Johnston at Raleigh to Sherman, April 26th. Lee captured Steadman and was struck at Five Forks. Grant entered Petersburg and Richmond April 2, with 100,000 men. Lee with 50,000 retreated west into North Carolina. Surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox C. H., April 9. Terms of surrender: To take up arms no more against the Government.

Assassination of President Lincoln, April 14th, 1865, and the inauguration of Johnson. Jefferson Davis was captured May 11, and imprisoned at Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Union called out 2,942,728, and 2,690,000 responded. Largest number at any one time was in May, 1865, 1,000,516.

Navy, 700 vessels, 60 ironclads and 50,000 sailors.

Confederate—Largest number, 1,300,000, and the largest number at any one time was in 1863, 690,000.

Cost of the War—War debt, \$2,750,000,000. Lives lost nearly 600,000 on each side.

ANDREW JACKSON, APRIL 15TH, 1865-69.

Advisers—Seward, Stanton, McCullough and Everts. 13th amendment to the Constitution ratified by the States. Abolition of Slavery. 14th amendment granting citizenship to the colored man. Repudiation of the Confederate debt.

Reconstruction Committee—Senate: Fessenden, Harris, Grimes, Howland and Williams.

House: Thad, Stevens, Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Washburn, Boutwell, Rogers and Blow. Disruption between Congress and Johnson. President's power restricted. Tenure of Office Bill. Impeachment of Johnson; nine charges brought against him by the House. Vote: 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal.

In 1866 the Atlantic Cable was laid by Cyrus W. Field, a distance of 1,864 miles. Army formally disbanded; 1,000,000 soldiers became citizens. In 1867, Russian America (Alaska) was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. 1867, Nebraska admitted. Death of Winfield Scott and James Buchanan.

CAMPAIGN OF 1868. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Republicans—Chicago, May; Grant and Colfax.

Platform—Approved the method of reconstruction.

Pledged equal suffrage to all loyal men of the South. Honor to soldiers and sympathy for the oppressed.

Democrat—New York, July; Seymour and Blair.

Platform—Secession and Slavery settled by war. Amnesty for all past offenses. Debt paid in lawful currency; one currency. Equal taxation, revenue, tariff, incidental protection. Rights of naturalized citizens maintained.

Popular vote—Grant, 3,015,071; Seymour, 2,709,613.

Electoral—Grant, 214; Seymour, 80.

41st Congress—Senate: R. 58; D. 10; 8 vacancies. House: R. 149; D. 64. 25 vacancies.

U. S. GRANT AND { 1. COLFAX. } 1869-77.
2. WILSON.

Advisers—Washburn, Boutwell, Cox, Hoar, Fish, Delano and Belknap.

Reconstruction completed and sustained by the Supreme Court. 1870, the 15th amendment to the Constitution gave suffrage to the colored man. Force Bill was passed to enforce the observation of the 14th amendment to the Constitution. England paid to the United States \$15,500,000 indemnity (Alabama Claims).

Attempt to reform the Civil Service; Board of Examiners appointed. Disruption of the Republican party. Radical and Liberal.

Liberal Party—Greely and Brown. Platform—Pure and honest Government. Platform and conditions endorsed by the Democratic party.

Straight Outs nominated O'Connor and Adams.

Temperance Party—At Columbus; Black and Colquit.

Labor Reform—David Davis.

Election of Grant and death of Greeley.

Demonetization of Silver in 1873. Preliminary resumption of Specie Payment in 1875. Appropriations—For Pensions: \$29,553,500; Centennial, \$1,500,000. Completion of the Pacific Railroad in 1869. Division—Union Pacific: Omaha to Ogden, 1,029 miles, and Central Pacific, from Ogden to San Francisco, 878 miles. Effect—Development of the Great West. Congress had voted 130,000,000 acres of land and \$60,000,000 for railroads. Alabama Claims settled by arbitration. Representatives of Great Britain, Italy, Brazil and Switzerland. Yellowstone National Park established.

Great Fires—1871, Chicago. 18,000 buildings, \$200,000,000 loss, 100,000 people homeless. Northwestern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. 1872, Boston fire, \$80,000,000 of property. 1873, financial panic (Black Friday). Suspension of specie payment by the largest banks of the country. Indian disturbances. Death of Custer and about 300 of his men. Development of electricity. 1876, Admission of Colorado (Centennial State). Exhibition of American Independence; opened by Grant and Don Pedro, nearly 10,000 visitors. Receipts, \$4,000,000; cost, \$4,500,000.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Greenback Party—Indianapolis; P. Cooper.

Platform—Financial policies of other parties denounced. Specie Resumption Act of 1875 denounced. Further issue of gold bonds denied.

American National—Pittsburg; J. B. Walker.

Platform—Ours is a Christian Nation. God requires and man needs a Sabbath. Prohibition of Importation. Disputes to be settled by Arbitration. Electoral System abolished. Election by direct vote of the people.

Prohibition—Cleveland; Smith of Kentucky.

Platform—Prohibition of Intoxication by the Government. Reduction of Postage. No Lotteries. Election by the people. Redemption of paper in gold.

Republican—Cincinnati; Hayes and Wheeler.

Platform—United States a Nation, not a league. Principal of Independence in every State. Specie Resumption. Civil Service Reform. No land grants to Corporations. Protection of Immigrants.

Democrat—St. Louis; Tilden and Hendricks.

Platform—Reform Union; 13th, 14th and 15th Amendment to the Constitution. Denounced recon-

struction policy of Congress. The failure to make good the legal tender notes, high taxes and extravagance, and tariff legislation.

Popular vote—R. 4,033,950; D. 4,284,885; G. 81,740; P. 9,522; A. 539.

Electoral—Disputed. Double Returning Boards. Oregon, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina.

Electoral Commission—Senate: Bayard, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton and Thurman.

House: Abbott, Garfield, Hoar, Hunton and Payne. Supreme Court—Bradley, Clifford, Field, Miller and Strong.

Object—To investigate the count. Decision to be final unless overruled by both Houses. Result—185 votes for Hayes and 184 votes for Tilden.

45th Congress—Senate: D. 37; R. 38; Ind. 1. House: D. 156; R. 136.

46th Congress—Senate: D. 42; R. 33; Ind. 1. House: D. 148; R. 130.

R. B. HAYES AND WM. WHEELER, 1877-81.

Advisers—Everts, Sherman, Schurtz, McCreary, Devens and Key.

Visited the South and studied the political aspect; withdrew the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. Left the States to settle the rivalries between parties. President lost the confidence of a portion of his own party. Civil Service Reform renewed. Bland Silver Bill, 1878. Remonetization. Silver Dollar of 412½ grains, 92 cents a legal tender for debts. Coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 per month. President vetoed it, passed over his veto. Grant's tour around the world. Great railroad strike on the B. & O. on account of low wages, long hours, uncertain pay; \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. Deepening of the Mississippi for navigation, by J. B. Eads. Life-saving services established. Electric lighting, telephone and railway in general use. 1878, yellow fever in the South, about 15,000 deaths. Deaths—Morton, Bryant, Taylor, Chandler, Carpenter and J. T. Fields. Elevated railroad in New York, and cable cars in cities. Treaty with China suspending immigration for a time. Census—1880, 50,182,525. Cincinnati the center of population.

CAMPAIGN OF 1880. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Republican—Chicago, June; Garfield and Arthur.

Platform—Pensions, reduction of debt, increase of commerce, Constitution supreme over the States, popular education, protection, improvements.

Democrat—Cincinnati, June; Hancock and English.

Platform—Pledged to Democratic tradition and doctrine. Home rule, honest money, public credit. Tariff for revenue only; free ballot.

Greenback—Chicago, June; Weaver and Chambers.

Platform—Opposed to refunding debt, and National Banks. Favored unlimited coinage of silver. Income Tax no bond holders.

Prohibition—Cleveland, June; Dow and Thompson.

Platform—Series of Resolutions against the liquor traffic.

Popular vote—R. 4,449,053; D. 4,442,035; G. 308,578; P. 10,305.

Electoral vote—Rep. 214; Dem. 155.

47th Congress—Senate: D. 37; R. 37; Readj. 1. House: D. 131; R. 150; Readj. 2; N. 10.

JAMES A. GARFIELD AND C. A. ARTHUR, 1881-85.

Advisers—Blaine, Windham, Lincoln, Hunt, Kirkwood, McVeagh and James.

Civil Service regulated by law. Reduction of the National Debt. Abolition of Polygamy. Equal protection to all citizens. Star Route investigated and punished. Assassination of Garfield by Guiteau, July 2, 1881, and September 19th, 1881, he died, after an illness of 80 days. Inauguration of Arthur and selection of a new Cabinet. Extension of National Banking System. 1882, Restriction of Chinese immigration for ten years. Brooklyn Bridge and Northern Pacific railroad completed. Reduction of Postage to two cents and introduction of Postal Notes. Standard time adopted. Alaska granted a territorial government.

Floods on the Ohio and Mississippi, 1882 and 1884. Cincinnati Riots, 1884. 1884, Cotton Exposition at New Orleans, the largest in the world; buildings covered over 75 acres. Showed at New Orleans the largest cotton market in the world. The South, in 1860, produced less than 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and in 1890, produced more than 8,000,000 bales of cotton.

Schools—1882, Tulane gave over \$1,000,000 to Louisiana for education. Vanderbilt founded and endowed University at Nashville. Peabody gave \$3,500,000 for education in the South. Slater gave \$10,000,000 for education of Freedmen.

Deaths—Weed, Simpson, Phillips, Colifax, Emerson, Longfellow and Stephen.

CAMPAIGN OF 1884. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Republican—June, Chicago; Blaine and Logan.

Democrat—July, Chicago; Cleveland and Hendricks.

Prohibition—July, Pittsburg; St. John and Daniels.

Anti-Monopolists—Benjamin F. Butler.

Greenback—Chicago; Benjamin F. Butler.

Platforms—similar to those of 1880.

Popular—D. 4,911,017; R. 4,848,334; G. 133,825; P. 151,809.

Electoral—D. 219; R. 182.

49th Congress—Senate: R. 42; D. 34. House: R. 141; D. 184.

GROVER CLEVELAND AND T. A. HENDRICKS, 1885-89.

Advisers—Bayard, Lamar, Gerland, Manning and Whitney.

Conflict between the President and Senate over removals. Morrison Tariff Bill. Drift toward Free Trade. Disfranchisement of Mormons. Mexican soldiers pensioned. 1887, Electoral Act contested, count left to the States. Tenure of Office Law repealed. Mills Bill passed the House, defeated in the Senate. Conflict between Senate and House. 50th Congress in session 321 days, longest on record. Statue of Liberty presented by France. Labor troubles. Strikes and Chicago Anarchists.

Deaths—1885, Grant, McClellan, Hendricks, Vanderbilt and Toombs. 1886, Hancock, Seymour, Gough, Tilden, Arthur and Logan. 1887, Beecher, Moody and Finch. 1888, Wait and Sheridan.

CAMPAIGN OF 1888. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Democratic—St. Louis; Cleveland and Thurman.

Platform—Re-affirmed that of 1884. Endorsed Cleveland's Administration. Pronounced against Trusts and in favor of Civil Service Reform.

Republican—Chicago; Harrison and Morton.

Platform—Indissoluble Union of States. Freedom to all Citizens. Free Ballot the basis of Republican Government. Protection. Postage to one cent per ounce. Free Schools and improvement of Navy, Harbors and Coasts.

Prohibition—Indianapolis; Fisk and Brooks.

Platform—Manufacture of alcoholic beverages a crime and punishable. Repeal of Internal Revenue System.

Union Labor—Cordwry and Wakerfield.

Greenback—Streeter and Cummings.

Popular vote—R. 5,438,157; D. 5,533,625; P. 250,157; L. 150,624.

Electoral—Rep. 233; Dem. 168.

51st Congress—Senate: R. 45; D. 39. House: R. 169; Dem. 161.

BENJAMIN HARRISON AND LEVI P. MORTON, 1889-93.

Advisers—Blaine, Windom, Proctor, Tracy, Noble, Miller, Wanamaker and Rusk.

Windom's Silver Bill, Free Coinage, defeated. Federal Election Bill defeated. McKinley Bill became a law. Six new ships added to the Navy. Six States admitted. 1889, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington; 1890, Wyoming and Idaho. International Maritime Congress at Washington. Code of Signals adopted, and paths of ocean steamers. Pan-American Congress; 18 countries represented, 66 representatives. Congress visited all commercial sections of the United States, went into session at Washington and recommended certain things.

52nd Congress—Senate: D. 39; R. 47; Ind. 2. House: D. 236; R. 88; Ind. 8.

Extradition Treaty with England. Opening of the Oklahoma Territory, April 22, 1890, purchased by the United States from the Indians. 1887, Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. Conemaugh disaster; seven towns swept away and about 5,000 lives lost. Deaths—Fremont, W. T. Sherman, Windom, Porter, Bancroft, Hamlin and Lowell.

Census of 1890. 62,480,540.

Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893, largest of its kind ever held in the world, nearly every nation of the earth represented. 1891, Sioux Indian trouble.

CAMPAIGN OF 1892. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Republican—Chicago; Harrison and Reed.

Democrat—St. Louis; Cleveland and Stevenson.

Populist—Weaver. Prohibition—Bidwell.

Issue—Tariff and Currency.

Popular vote—R. 5,175,577; D. 5,556,533; Pop. 1,122,045; Pro. 279,191.

Electoral—R. 145; D. 277; Pop. 22.

53rd Congress—Senate: D. 43; R. 39; Pop. 1; F. A. 1; Ind. 1; 3 vacancies. House: D. 217; R. 128; Pop. 8; 2 vacancies.

GROVER CLEVELAND AND ADLAI STEVENSON, 1892-96.

Advisers—Gresham, Carlisle, Olney, Lamont, Bissell, Smith, Herbert and Morton.

Extra session of Congress. Repeal of the Sherman Law. Financial panic of 1893-97. Agitation of Free Silver.

54th Congress—Senate: D. 39; R. 45; Pop. 6. House: D. 104; R. 246; Pop. 7.

General outcry against bad political methods in our great cities. Utah was admitted in 1894. Coxey's Army. Issuance of \$260,000,000 U. S. bonds. Cuban struggle for freedom. Great fire in Boston. Pullman's great strike, necessitated the President to call out the Military. Deaths—1893, Butler, Hays, Lamar; 1894, Banks, Childs, Curtis, Curtin, Holmes, McCosh and Winthrop. 1895, Gen. W. Gibson, Eugene Field and Bishop Taylor; 1896, H. B. Stowe, W. E. Russell, Chas. Crisp, Thos. Ewing and Bill Nye. Discovery of X-Rays, by Roentgen.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Republicans—St. Louis; Wm. McKinley and Hobart.

Democrat—Chicago; W. J. Bryan and Sewell.

Populist—Pittsburg; W. J. Bryan and Watson.

National Democrat—Indianapolis; John M. Palmer.

Issue—Tariff question. Remonetization of Silver. Government by Injunction. Re-organization of the Supreme Court.

Popular vote—McKinley, 7,102,447; Bryan, 6,335,292; Palmer, 135,000.

Electoral vote—McKinley, 271; Bryan, 176.

55th Congress—Senate: R. 47; D. 34; Pop. 9. House: R. 204; D. 135; Pop. 17.

WM. MCKINLEY AND GARRET HOBART, 1897-1901.

Advisers—Sherman, Gage, Alger, Long, Wilson, Gary, McKenna and Bliss.

Policy of the Administration—Maintenance of parity of all our money. Endorses International Monetary Conference. Protection and sufficient revenue. Special session of the 55th Congress was called March 15th. Revision of the Revenue Laws.

Greater New York began its official existence Jan. 1st, 1898. The area of the city is 217.77 square miles, and its population is 3,400,000, the daily increase being 400. Dedication of Washington's Monument, Philadelphia, May 15th, 1897. 1897, gold was discovered on the Yukon River, Alaska. Within the following year 400 claims were located, and the camp grew to 5,000 population. James Ladue, founder of Dawson City.

Dangers that threaten America—Indiscriminate immigration; array of capital against labor, to incite the hatred of the poor against the rich; the growth of wealth to enormous proportions among a few. Destruction of the Maine, February 15, 1898; 266 officers

and men were killed. 1898, bill was passed for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for national defenses.

CAUSES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898-99.

Recognizing the independence of the people of Cuba; demanding of the Spanish Government to relinquish its authority, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba. The abhorrent conditions which had existed in Cuba for more than three years. The destruction of the battleship Maine.

The war opened April 22nd, 1898, by the bombardment of Matanzas, by the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati.

SPAIN DECLARED WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 24, 1898.

The President called for 125,000 two-year volunteers. Destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, May 1st, 1898. Dewey against Montjoi. Spanish loss, 11 ships and 1,000 men. American, none. Bombardment of San Juan, May 13th, 1898.

Sinking of the Merrimac at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, June 3rd, 1898, by Hobson, O'Doyle, Mill, Anderson and Wade.

The journey of the Oregon (Captain Clark) was 14,133 miles, and was made in 68 days.

Strength of our Navy, July 1, 1898—11 ships, first class; 18 second class, 43 third class, 6 fourth class, 35

torpedo boats, 37 tugs, 36 cruisers, 32 steamers, 15 revenue-cutters and 61 other boats. Manned with 2,630 commissioned officers. The most powerful fleet ever assembled under the Stars and Stripes.

Destruction of Cerveres' fleet by Sampson, July 3rd, 1898.

Surrender of Gen. Toral and Santiago to Gen. Shafter, July 17th, 1898. Surrender of Gen. Judesses and 7,000 Spanish soldiers to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, Aug. 13th, 1898. Hawaii admitted to the Union, 1898. Spain resigns sovereignty over Cuba, Jan. 1st, 1899. Battle between Filipinos and Americans at Manila, Feb. 4, 1898. Last detachment of Spanish army leaves Cuba, Feb. 6th, 1899. Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, December 10th, 1898. Spain renounced all right to sovereignty over Cuba; ceded Porto Rico to the United States; the islands under her control in the West Indies; the isle of Guam, and the Philippine Islands. The United States paid \$20,000,000 to Spain.

Insurgents stronghold at San Isidro, P. I., taken by Americans, May 17th, 1899. Resignation of Alger, Secretary of War, July 19th, 1899. Elihu Root, of New York, sworn in as Secretary of War, August 1st, 1899.

Great Fires—Johnstown, Pa., Mansfield, O., Cleveland, O., Dawson City, Toledo, O., Philadelphia, Pa.

Deaths—A. H. Garland, James A. Sexton, S. J. Field, R. J. Oglesby, R. P. Flower, Robert G. Ingersoll, Major John A. Logan, Garrett A. Hobart, Gen. Henry W. Lawton and John Sherman.

September 10th, 1900, a cyclone arose in the West India Islands, crossing Florida Keys, following the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, reaching the Pacific; thence pursuing a northeasterly direction through southern Canada and the northern portion of the States lying on the lakes. Galveston, Texas, lay in its wake. The winds caused a swelling of the tide, almost submerging the island, causing a loss of about 6,000 lives and \$17,000,000 worth of property.

In 1897, Rural Mail Delivery established, and in 1899, \$1,750,000 appropriated for its further extension.

CAMPAIGN OF 1900. CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Democrats—Kansas City; Bryan and Stevenson.

Republicans—Philadelphia, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Independent—Woolley, Debs, etc.

Philippine question, Trusts, Currency and Liquor question.

Result—Electoral vote: McKinley, 292; Bryan, 155.

56th Congress—Senate: R. 51; D. 28; Ind. 11. House: R. 197; D. 152; Ind. 8.



OF THE
Principal Countries

United States	365,037,000,000
Great Britain	100,000,000,000
France	80,000,000,000
Germany	67,000,000,000
Russia	37,715,000,000
Austria-Hungary	15,000,000,000
Italy	11,700,000,000
Spain	7,900,000,000
Holland	4,900,000,000
Norway and Sweden	4,800,000,000
Belgium	4,300,000,000
Canada	3,200,000,000
Mexico	3,100,000,000
Australia	2,600,000,000
Portugal	1,875,000,000
Danmark	1,500,000,000
Argentine Republic	1,400,000,000
Switzerland	1,000,000,000
Greece	1,000,000,000

France	6,198,707,211
Russia	3,907,551,000
Great Britain and Ireland	2,173,293,200
Austria-Hungary	2,161,356,642
Italy	2,091,356,642
Spain	1,232,922,500
Indian and Fijian Islands	1,193,387,542
United States	91,707,370
Germany	74,476,641
Portugal	67,893,770
Brazil	57,387,927
Germany	57,387,927
Romania	44,084,288
India	43,824,122
Peru	38,242,122
Japan	33,924,256
Argentina Republic	24,476,769
Rumania	24,476,769
Greenland	18,500,800
Sweden	16,139,375
Mexico	15,996,675
Chile	15,162,339
Colombia	15,162,339
Holland	15,162,339
Denmark	15,162,339
Venezuela	15,162,339
Belgium	15,162,339
Switzerland	15,162,339
Bolivia	15,162,339
Haiti	15,162,339
South African Republic	15,162,339
Paraguay	15,162,339
Santo Domingo	15,162,339
Salvador	15,162,339
Hawaii	15,162,339
Poland	15,162,339
Liberia	15,162,339
Montenegro	15,162,339
Orange Free State	15,162,339

Ghana	761,340
Germany	751,715
France	561,518
China	541,940
Democratic Republic of	520,150
Turkey	510,250
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	510,217
Italy	510,067
Switzerland	113,656
Netherlands	110,000
Spain	96,372
Japan	93,012
Soviet Union	91,000
United States	55,008
Belgium	51,313
Portugal	11,821
Denmark	42,266
West Germany	41,752
Sweden and Norway	41,752
Bulgaria	31,900
Greece	33,429
Sri Lanka	23,060
India	21,576
Israel	21,473
Sweden	21,360
Mexico	21,114
Poland	21,000
Yugoslavia	21,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	12,000
China	10,000
France	8,000
Kenya	7,000
Philippines	7,000
India	6,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	6,000
France	4,000
Germany	3,000
Sweden	2,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,000
France	1,000
Germany	1,000
Sweden	1,000

Great Britain	10,463
France	11,381
Switzerland	21,812
Italy	27,297
Germany	33,581
Austria	28,540
Spain	14,572
United States	17,682
Czechoslovakia	12,471
Belgium	11,289
Portugal	5,100
Sweden	4,952
Norway	4,750
Denmark	3,165
Holland	1,650
Greece	1,390
Poland	184

This panoramic map displays six major European cities, each presented as a separate map segment. From left to right:

- LONDON:** Located at Lat. 51° 30' N, Long. 0° 7' W. It shows the city's extensive network of streets, rivers like the Thames, and surrounding areas including Surrey and Kent.
- PARIS:** Located at Lat. 48° 50' N, Long. 2° 10' E. It features a dense urban grid, the Seine river, and nearby regions such as Normandy and Flanders.
- BERLIN:** Located at Lat. 52° 30' N, Long. 13° 10' E. The map highlights the city's central location, major thoroughfares, and the Havel river.
- ST. PETERSBURG:** Located at Lat. 60° 00' N, Long. 30° 00' E. It depicts the city built on islands in the Neva Bay, with numerous canals and bridges.
- VIENNA:** Located at Lat. 48° 10' N, Long. 16° 30' E. The map shows the Danube river flowing through the city, along with its intricate street pattern.
- CAIRO:** Located at Lat. 30° 00' N, Long. 31° 20' E. It illustrates the city's position on the Nile River, with the Mediterranean Sea visible to the north.

The entire panorama includes latitude and longitude markings along the bottom edge, ranging from 120° to 140° longitude and 30° to 60° latitude. Each city's name is prominently displayed above its respective map section.

United States	181,463
Germany	39,122
Russia	25,214
France	20,019
Great Britain and Ireland	21,277
India	6,639
Austria-Hungary	13,997
Dominion of Canada	16,287
Australia	13,902
Italy	9,059
Argentine Republic	6,022
Brazil	6,022
Cape Colony	8,400
Spain	7,652
Mexico	7,388
Victoria	6,947
Sweden	6,119
South Australia	4,866
Belgium	3,590
New South Wales	3,122
Turkey	2,708
Chile	2,512
Queensland	2,095
Switzerland	2,104
Japan	2,220
New Zealand	2,183
Algeria	2,175
Netherlands	1,884
Liberia	1,583
Romania	1,831

United States.....	210,000
Germany.....	84,870
Russia.....	78,500
France.....	68,267
India.....	66,000
Austria-Hungary.....	46,673
Great Britain and Ireland.....	44,383
Mexico.....	43,000
Dominion of Canada.....	31,738
Argentine Republic.....	26,312
Italy.....	25,776
Turkey.....	24,656
New South Wales.....	24,000
Chile.....	17,418
Brazil.....	17,163
Queensland.....	10,113
Sweden.....	9,463
Colombia.....	8,552
Cape Colony.....	7,405
Norway.....	7,405
New Zealand.....	7,318
South Australia.....	6,866
Netherlands.....	6,463
Dutch East Indies.....	5,155
Greece.....	5,065
Algeria.....	4,600
Switzerland.....	4,488
Prussia.....	4,400
Tunisia.....	4,350
Perth.....	4,150
Portugal.....	3,850
Belgium.....	3,850
Netherlands.....	3,850
Netherlands.....	3,850
Denmark.....	3,340
Hungary.....	3,340
China.....	3,000
Guatemala.....	2,800
Honduras.....	2,667
Cuba.....	2,667
Egypt.....	2,667
Serbia.....	2,667
South African Republic.....	1,990
Cochin China.....	1,952
Spain.....	1,952
Tasmania.....	1,813
Ceylon.....	1,813
Salvador.....	1,724
Orange Free State.....	1,724
Peru.....	1,491
Switzerland.....	1,491
Mexico.....	1,314
Guatemala.....	1,242
Jamaica.....	827
San Pedro de Macoris.....	827
Philippine Islands.....	780
Trinidad.....	697
Barbados.....	617
British Guiana.....	646
Gold Coast.....	475
Porto Rico.....	475
Luxemburg.....	442
San Domingo.....	442
Montenegro.....	401
Cyprus.....	380
Paraguay.....	380
Auclon.....	261
Sierra Leone.....	261
Cyprus.....	261
Madagascar.....	261
Uganda.....	261
Malta.....	65
Bermuda.....	65
Barbados.....	65
Guernsey.....	24

