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.
INDEX.

TOWNSHIP MAPS.

Allen ........................................ 13
Benton ...................................... 17
Bay ........................................... 19
Cheney ....................................... 24
Crawford .................................... 26
Cumberland .................................. 31
Darke ........................................ 32
DeWitt ....................................... 35
Dodge ........................................ 35
Fayette ...................................... 37
Franklin ..................................... 41
Galena ....................................... 43
Greenbush .................................. 45
Greene ....................................... 47
Greene ....................................... 49
Huron ........................................ 51
Hudson ....................................... 53
Jackson ...................................... 55
Lawrence ..................................... 57
Montgomery ................................. 59
Montgomery ................................. 61
Noble ......................................... 63
Ottawa ....................................... 65
Put-in-Bay ................................... 69
Rocky Ridge ................................. 71
Sandusky ..................................... 73
Shelby ........................................ 75
Shelby ........................................ 77
Summit ....................................... 79
Union ......................................... 81
Vinton ........................................ 83
Wayne ........................................ 85
Wayne ........................................ 87
Williams ..................................... 89
Wright ....................................... 91

TOWN PLATS.

Barry and Davis, Ottawa Island ..................... 65
Clay Center ................................... 67
Caroline ...................................... 69

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portraits of County Officials ..................... 69
Portraits of Editors, Lawyers and Doctors .... 71
Portraits of Citizens ........................... 73
Street Scenes and Public Buildings ............. 75
Prominent Residences and Business Properties 77-81
INTRODUCTION

AND

DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

If this work will be found to contain several new features which will render the Atlas a more valuable, as well as more instructive than similar works heretofore published.

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

Upon the townships 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 plans giving streets, blocks, lots and the different additions, location of churches, town hall and business places.

THE UNITED STATES GEODETIC SURVEY.

The lands in Indiana County west of the west line of Columbia Island and Denbury Township are divided according to the United States Triangulator Survey, first used in the Northwest Territory. This plan, arranged by James Jouard, Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territory, and adopted by Congress in 1825, 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 from the mouth of the Grand Miami River. It is by 324° 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.

Lemons are run north and south parallel to the Principal Meridians, and six miles apart, which divide the territory into long north and south strips called "Ranges," which are numbered on their order. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., east of the Meridian, also the same west of it. Across these are run six miles apart, parallel to the base line, dividing the territory into east and west strips called "Township," and these numbered north and south of the base line. The east line of Partage 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 saw.

By this "cross filling" the territory is divided into squares, six miles on a side. Each of these squares is a "Congressional" town. Each town is designated, but not on surveys made in Civil Township, which are known by popular names.

The only designation of Congressional Towns is their range and Township numbers. In practicing the surveys the north and south limits of the Township lines whose length continues to vary. The magnetic needle points east or west at any point, and its position varies constantly. Running a line through prairie forest is least with success. No measurement of great length can be made exactly. Hence the surveyors begins on the base line at one end of the intersection with the Principal Meridians, runs a Range line six miles north, and then a Range line west to the Principal Meridians to check their work. They run back to their Range line, making section and quarter section corners as they go, and proceed to lay out the next range west, etc.

But as they run north, on account of the fact that all lines northwest continuuusly 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, in certain town lines, which were definitely cornered for land surveys.

After the tract is surveyed into Towns six miles square, the squares 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 town line as bases. Commencing one side of the southeasterly corner of the Town, the surveyor runs one mile, then runs a line to the north range line and corrects back to the northwesterly corner of the Section. He sets a corner point (or half mile point) on the west line of the Section at forty chains north of the starting point, and sets a quarter point on the north line of each section half way between the northeast and southwest corner of the Section. The surveyor proceeds to run off the remaining sections on the west line, up to the north line of the tract, placing the last section corner where his north and south line intersects that north 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 surveyors), by which the lands are sold, are quarter sections, or six acres half-quarter quarters sections, or 240 acres, and quarter-quarter sections, or 40 acres. The section is divided into quarters by running a straight line north and south, and east and west between the quarter points on the sides of the section. The quarter sections are divided by running a straight line north and south and east and west (which way it is to be divided it from point to point by measurement of opposite sides. The quarter sections are quarterly divided from north and east and west and east and west 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 divide it into tracts of equal area. 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-divisions shall be made, and making the surveyors have a very limited corner on the exterior lines of such section of the corners, however incorrect they may be.

The sub-division of the section in the proceeding diagram, as it is divided into the government descriptions, are as shown in this diagram.

The sections in this county are as follows:

The first Principal Meridian west of Washington.

On account of the errors which are unavoidable to 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 lines of sections, which are called exterior or fractional sections. In these lines of sections the excess or deficiency will be found in the last section west of the range 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 save these unbalances the government sells all lots on the condition that each one of the section sub-divisions contains as many acres as the last section west of line. This rule continues, so that a conveyance of the northeast quarter of section number 4, containing the acres, covers all the land in that division, even if it should be 434 acres.

Lands may be surveyed by town and range, as well as by section sub-divisions, but many surveys are made by conveyances making the two methods of description and existing that the government sub-divisions measure exactly.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS.
OTTAWA County is one of the smallest Counties in the State, yet her history is as long interesting as the history of any other. Her greatness is size. It will be the size of the market to picture the more important points in her history briefly, and yet avoid if possible, sketching the work to any extent to prevent the novice gathering a correct knowledge of the facts relating to the formation and development of the county.

The County was organized March 6, 1855. It was named Ottawa, after an Algonquin tribe of Indians inhabiting the valley of the St. Joseph River and at the time the first settlements were made were easily the b救济.

The Ottawa Indians were coerced by the government to move to the Illinois in 1836 and in 1837, made upon Indian Territory in the west 'Ottawa' means trade in the English language. The Ottawa Indians traded furs and skins to the Whites for tobacco, guns, men and other articles which they could use.

The county contains approximately 40,000 acres of 231,172 acres of which 4,976 acres are in the town of Ottawa. The Town of Ottawa has four schools, three churches, two stores and nine other buildings.

When the pioneer settlers came here to the wilderness and to make homes for themselves and their families, much of the northern 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 filling to furnish the necessary drainage for carrying off the water, this swamp has been transformed into valuable grazings.

The soil is a rich black loam, the decay of vegetable growth and leaves having elapsed in the spring, as well as the fertilization of the soil.

The western part of the county lies partially in what was known as the 'Vine Land'. This is, containing 24 square miles, a section, was divided by the State of Connecticut to persons who were made destitute by the union of their property by the English during the Revolutionary War.

The soil of the western part is of excellent quality in producing heavy crops of wheat, corn and other grains. It is also adaptable to the raising of the sugar beet, the analysis of samples from different farms being made of them to contain a high percentage of the properties necessary for the profitable manufacture of sugar.

March had several miles in length, skirts the lake, forming it into a crescent, particularly, especially the north, and the grade, the orchard slides away gradually from the north and the grade, and then ends naturally and the villages from 6,000 to 7,000. The nearest point is the lowest one in the county.

The fruit of the county is of excellent quality, being several times the highest amount in the state.

The fruit of the county is, however, not limited to the sea. In the west and many fine orchards are now being the most, and on the west sides of this, as the Northern and the largest plants for the manufacture of lime, in the state, there are a few that they extend in size and shape all other plants in the state. 1856.

The discharge of several marketed here, and building of large reservoirs, viz., spring, has been more than the number of the Ottawa River, Illinois.

The town of Ottawa has four schools, three churches, two stores and nine other buildings.

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One of the most beautiful of such monuments was the Ottawa River, Illinois.

The town of Ottawa has four schools, three churches, two stores and nine other buildings.
During this war the confidence of the peninsula had some thrilling experiences with the British. General Taylor sent a volunteer company to protect the property of the inhabitants. A large number got into the war, bound for the enemy. They joined the army and marched away from the coast. When the British arrived, they discovered the American force and proceeded to capture the town. The British army sent to protect the town, and they advanced to the east. They captured the town and burned the buildings. They occupied the town for several days and then left.

In the meantime, the British army advanced to the west of the town and captured it. They burned the town and occupied it for several days. They then left.

During this time, the Americans occupied the town and burned it. They captured the town and occupied it for several days. They then left.

In the meantime, the British army advanced to the west of the town and captured it. They burned the town and occupied it for several days. They then left.

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The commissioners were sworn to the imperial performance of their duty, by William R. Byrd, a justice of the Peace for Pottawatomie township, on the 24th day of May, 1856. After receiving several petty suits with a view to building the county seat, Port Clinton was determined upon, including their decision, large numbers of the citizens came to see the commissioners. Among the first were: John Reeder, Horatio (near Oak Harbour), Heath, [name illegible], Mathis Marcum, Okean City and Port Clinton. Citizens, being the principal supporters. The excitement among the citizens on so high a point was inconceivable. Many persons were notified to make their decisions known to the assembled petitioners, and therefore deposited the following letter to the Court of Common Pleas:

The justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Clinton County, Ohio,

We, representing the majority of the citizens of the State of Ohio, met at Madison, 24th day of May, 1856, appointing the undersigned commissioners to permanently locate the county seat of Clinton county, Ohio, and in accordance with the act passed February 26, 1855, entitled "An Act Establishing Seats of Justice," we, therefore, on Thursday, the 24th, presented to an examination of the various points offered by the different individuals, and after viewing the different extreme boundaries of the county, and viewing the points impartially, we hereby select permanently the seat of Justice in the town of Port Clinton, as said county.

Given under our hands this 25th day of May, 1856. (Signed)

James D. Ruff
John Jones
Jas. Johnson

A resolution to the second section of the act creating a new county, the qualified voters residing within the limits of Clinton county, hold an election for county officers on the first Tuesday of April, 1856, who were elected to serve until the next annual election. The following persons were elected:

Henry H. Miller, Sheriff.
Geo. R. Mullaney, Treasurer.
James M. James, Clerk.
W. L. Cragle, Assessor.
Engelbert C. Brown, Clerk.
Daniel D. Jones, Recorder.
Ell F. Fisk, Auditor.

Judges—

W. L. Cragle, Presiding Judge.
Samuel Hollingshead, Gilbert Stover, Roger Baker, Associate Judges.

Commissioners—

Randall Hill, William Gill, A. Bell.

Clinton County, at the time of organization, had 2,248 inhabitants. In 1850 the population had increased to 3,215. In 1852, 3,868. In 1857, 7,957, and in 1860.

The following is the abridged statement of the county with stock and crop products, giving the number of acres, and the quantities of stock and their description, made by the County Auditor's books for the year 1855-1856.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Total value of the land  | $1,691,927
| Total value of buildings | $169,327
| Total value of crops     | $16,927
| Total value of livestock | $1,691,927

A. L. Allen Township was formed July 25th, 1858, from a part of Perry township, and contains 16,164 acres. The total value of the lands in this township at present is $1,691,927. The chief agricultural products are wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, and hay. Oil is being paid in quinquennia. The lines immediately adjacent to Wilders and near Chatman are extensive and give employment to a large number of men. Jonas H. Rich was the first Justice of the Peace. Schools were organized while this territory was a part of Perry township, and have kept pace with the schools of the remaining townships. There are now eight schools and town schools employing the entire number of teachers. Some of the different denominations for school buildings, forming school churches, preserving church privileges to the members of the township.

BAY Township was organized in 1853, ten years before the organization of the County, being a part of Sandusky County. It contains 11,564 acres. The soil is rich and of great depth, producing immense crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay, and grass. The apple and peach crop of this township is large, and of excellent quality. Horses, oxen, cattle, and sheep are raised in large numbers. Among the leading farmers were Samuel Hollingshead, Lewis L. Hickey, —— Mclntyre —— and —— Lasater. Mr. Hollingshead was the first trustee, and Mr. Mclntyre, 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 chared, settled and made productive, and best of all, to enjoy some of the fruits of their toil.

At this day, dear and gone were small and pleasant, but like the red men, those have long been 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, it was void of men. The vote is now 532, showing a large increase in population. Some of the first settlers were William Trumbull, George Berry, George Wright, Ovid Dobie, and John White.

This township has an area of 27,572 acres. A large foreign element, especially of the German, are among the settlers. The influence of the temperature has been greatly felt in the work of developing the country, their strong constitutions and steady habits found favor in the "Bentons," fitting them particularly for this kind of work. Limiting men in one time the chief induc- try, but the forests have been saved, 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, Green, Hillman, and Tunbridge.

At Littleton the dams, baths, and others are being built in large quantities. At Rocky Ridge, Dr. King, the physicians, the barbers and the barbers have been nearly engaged. At the latter place a good flour mill is in operation, also a feed mill, store, and a lumbering factory. At Green a grist 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, Gilbert Dobie and William Trumbull were the first trustees.

The first school building in the township was erected on the form of a log house, lying near the north part of the township. We may judge of the progress made in education from the fact that the township now has eleven district schools, besides several graded schools at Rocky Ridge and Green. In 1853 a cheap log school was used in the place of worship, was built by the Althrift Methodists. At present considerable places of worship are provided for all.

CATARAQUI TOWNHIP extends all the land lying between Little Harbor, 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 so, any, a corner only of land at the head of the harbor forms a passage to this populous township. This township was originally called "Van Buren," but was afterward changed to its present name, because, at that time, the principal industry was the cultivation of the town, especially the Catawba grape so noted for its qualities for the production of wine. This grape was not, however, a native of this parish. It was first forest growing vines on the banks of the Catawba river in North Carolina, whence it is supposed to other sections of the country, until it is now more largely cultivated than any other grape known. This township contains 5,104 acres. The original settlers were called half-breeds, a mixture of French and Indians, consisting of French-Canadians who settled here in 1790. These half-breeds spent their time in trapping and felling and fison, little development of the township could be expected from their efforts.

This town lies in the west of men of character. Among those who began this important work were Charles Meier,lie, William Parker, and others who made the long and toilsome way in the trappers and trappers. This land is now valuable for general farming purposes, and is open for farms and groves growing.

Educational interests received the attention of the residents of the township in 1857, the first school building being erected in that town. At that time, all schools were hand-made, and fitted to be sold for whatever was required, and served a wide circuit of study.

The first church was built by the Methodists, but the building was to be new in all denominations when not occupied by the denomination owning it. This church was used by the early settlers for the purposes of worship until the church was built for the purpose of worship. The church was made in 1813 by the first settlers, and was used for the purpose of worship until the church was built for the purposes of study.

The first church was built at the Methodists, but the building was to be new in all denominations when not occupied by the denomination owning it. This church was used by the early settlers for the purposes of worship until the church was built for the purpose of study.

CARRILLES Township was organized in 1853, while yet a part of Sandusky County, and was named after one of his early settlers, the inhabitants remaining the same as before the formation of the new county. The first settlers engaged almost wholly in trapping, hunting, and trapp-
Sugar Rock, thus within the boundary of this township, lies within Catahoula.

In this township are found the largest lumber interests in this state, and it is doubtful whether they are equalled in the United States. The Kolly Lumber and Transportation Company are the operators. The daily output of lumber and sawmill timber is immense.

The township presents a 13,511 acres. The town is of a thrifty, small town, well-organized and well-supplied with stores. The school is of the best quality for business buildings. For government purposes, it is claimed, this town is equal to all others. These buildings are given to several hundred men.

The first church was built in 1846, the first Thomsen was the first pastor. The first school building was erected in 1873. There are two on-school buildings in the township, one of three stories, well-repaired, and the second has a new roof.

There is also a central school near Lakebod with a course of study, the pupils from the outside districts nearest to it.

The schools are graded, and have the supervision of the principal in the central high school.

The Luthers, Methodist, and Catholic church have fire

The township is especially adapted to the growing of cotton. Livestock has been generally extensive farming, employing one hundred men.

Their output averages eighty bales daily.

The Gracie White Planter Co. offers premiums on the J. D. Fleischer farm, two miles northeast of Port Clinton, in the fall of 1875. This place is also doing an extensive business, employing about eighty men, and wool in full operation over one hundred men will be employed.

Among the old settlers were J. W. Sylvester, W. S. Sylvester, and David Mowrer, deacons, George Bishop and George Wood, trappers here, sons inducted by the Indians for the service. Judge David Mowrer formed a cavalry in 1852, and decided to have raised sums on the present court house grounds.

In the Methodist Church near Orangefield, the first church erected in the township. At the present Methodist, United Brethren, Episcopalian, Lutherans, and Catholics have a first place of worship. The Catholics are now preparing to erect a new brick structure at Port Clinton.

The first school house was built in 1850. Many of the older settlers still remember the old log building formerly standing on the present site of the Baptist building on the east side of Martin’s creek, near the town hall.

It is claimed that J. W. Sylvester, deacon, taught Portage township’s first school. These are now three schools located in the township, two of them employ two teachers, the other, the combined schools of Port Clinton, near employing twelve teachers including the superintendent, besides opportunities the children to obtain a fair education at home.

Port Clinton is the principal town, and is the only town. It was laid out in 1856 by General Lyttle, O. M. Spence, and E. B. Hylan, of Cincinnatio. The streets are regularly laid out, and are nearly all bounded by streets. Two streets, East and West Market Streets, are one hundred and fifty feet wide. The town is composed of nearly all good brick houses. Port Clinton’s merchants and dealers of all kinds 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, Rathbone, Sugar, Balboa, Stanwy, and Gilbreath 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, 2,729; Middle Bass, 741; North Bass, 591; Green, 43; Rathbone, 44; Sugar, 26; Balboa, 5; Stanwy, 19; Gilbreath.

Put-in-Bay was settled in 1812, Judge Edwards, of New York, owning it; Seth Dunn, his agent, and a few fishermen were the first settlers. Later, Shell Johnson, Captains Hill, W. Helfe, John vessel, and still later J. D. Riveno and St. Jorge, joined them. St. Jorge purchased both Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass, and began selling off to given suitable for homes. Philip Vossen, Lewis Harris, W. Shockney, and John Lame having the names of being the first purchasers.

Green Island belongs to the United States Government, and is used for light house purposes. Rathbone Island was at one time in the hands of mathematicians, and the island also resembles that top in form. Both of these facts are given as reasons for its being so called. Bath Lake is said to have been so named because of Perry's fleet having anchored here to take on ballast, and Stanwy Island to have been named because of ship-owners mariners seeking that island and steering

because of not having fixed anything on which to stand. Jay Cook, one of Philadelphia's greatest financiers, owns Gilbreath, 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 sterile fish hatcheted 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 pleasure on account of their being among the best summer resorts. Few places can be found anywhere equalling them as a place for summer outing. The change from island cities and towns to the loneliness and beauty of these resorts surrounded by water, furnishes the much needed change to the over-worked from every part of the state, while the waters tempt the teens from wherever 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 products. Fishing is also a large industry of the islands. The residents sell largely to those by-estating 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 Episcopalian and Catholic denominations each have comfortable places of worship.

SALEM township was organized in 1859, and is one of the large townships, containing 15,750 acres. The canal is very heavy clay, which, in few other parts of the county, needs careful handling; and when so done, gives good returns. The creeks are all named after Oil of late years farmers of this township have given atten-

ation to the cultivation of the potato and cruciferous, for which they find ready sale. Oak Harbor has a pickles and canning establishment in operation.

Some of the first settlers of the township were Adolphus Kressen, Randolph and Orr (brothers), Wm. F. and Charles Mentz. This was a heavily timbered section, and the smoke cemen of clearing and preparing it for cultivation were experienced by three or more as experienced by other places in the county. The timber was largely used up by the mills running it into holer, hard smoke, and heading. In doing the timber has nearly all disappeared, leaving cultivated fields where once stood timber.

The German Lutheran built the first church in 1865. At present the Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal have comfortable church buildings.

The first school house was built in 1859. At the present time they are today schools. Oak Har-
bor has good graded schools with a course of study and graduating classes from the school yearly.

Oak Harbor, originally called Harvard, is the only town in the township. The town is located on the Portage River and has two railroads—the L. & O. & B. S. R. and the W. & L. E. R. It is also located in the midst of a good farming country, from which the merchant and all kinds of business has a good trade. The town is well laid out, with street improvements as a part with similar improvements in other towns of the state. A number of good features have been erected. The residence portion shows some tasty and comfortable buildings with well kept lawns.

Small live hogs and logs export the Portage River at this point, though on account of the crookedness of the river a lot of piloting. Logs are frequently taken up the river to be manufactured into lumber, of which the town has a fair trade.
A LIST OF STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Titus</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1825-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Titus</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1831-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lincoln Bird</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1837-39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nathan Brown</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1841-43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel C. Denison</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
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<tr>
<td>John J. Stover</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1847-49</td>
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<td>John W. Pride</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1850-52</td>
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<td>Robert H. Dickey</td>
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<td>1853-55</td>
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<td>Benjamin F. Hardin</td>
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<td>John B. Minor</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1859-61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nathan B. Hare</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>1862-64</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

STATE SENATORS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Terms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McRary</td>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas McClellan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Willard</td>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Dearne</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Hays</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel J. Hunt</td>
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<tr>
<td>John F. Hill</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert G. Page</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ralph F. Buckland</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. D. Page</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter B. Watkins</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert E. Southard</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
<td>John B. Southard</td>
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<tr>
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<th>County</th>
<th>Terms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Parks</td>
<td></td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. C. T.</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. C. T.</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. C. Cole</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. C. Cole</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Cole</td>
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<td>U. S. Cole</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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CONGRESSMEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Terms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George B. H. Cogswell</td>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George B. H. Cogswell</td>
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<td>1811</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

This list includes information on the governors, state senators, state representatives, and congressmen for the state of Kentucky.
A List of County Officers

Who have served since the time of the organization of the county in 1840, up to the present time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Officer</th>
<th>Class of Office</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Preceding Officers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Jake Brown</td>
<td>Justice of the Peace</td>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>John Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>David White</td>
<td>John Miller</td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>James White</td>
<td>Collector</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>David White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>John Green</td>
<td>Jacob Brown</td>
<td>Clerk of the County</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>William Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A List of Commissioners

Who have served on the board since the time of the organization of the county, up to the present time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Officer</th>
<th>Class of Office</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Preceding Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Harry Green</td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>David White</td>
<td>James White</td>
<td>Jailer</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>William Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>John Green</td>
<td>Jacob Brown</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>David White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Clerk of the County</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>John Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Ottawa County Court House.
The Editors of Ottawa County.

W. H. Avery
Ottawa County State Journal.

J. H. Kauffman
Ottawa County Republican.

E. G. Christopher
Ottawa County Eudaim.

F. P. DeLong
Union Republican.

Harry Post
The Union Times.

A. B. Morgan and J. B. Ford
Ottawa County Republicans.

The Ottawa County Bar.

C. J. Vacek
Port Clinton.

H. S. Goergen
Port Clinton.

R. S. Alexander
Port Clinton.

Geo. S. Terry
Port Clinton.

C. J. Grant
Port Clinton.

Osse H. Grady
Port Clinton.

M. J. Green
Port Clinton.

C. E. Stahl
Port Clinton.

W. S. Green
Port Clinton.

John Vore
Oak Harbor.

Harry M. Green
Desert Telegraph, Port Clinton.

A Group of Physicians and Dentists.

Port, H. E. Bank, M. D.
Port Clinton.

E. H. Bamberger, M. D.
Oak Harbor.

H. H. Lineweber, M. D.
Oak Harbor.

C. E. Hackett, D. D. S.
Oak Harbor.

W. S. K. L. D. D. S.
Port Clinton.

J. C. Vreem, D. D. S.
Port Clinton.
A Group of Ottawa County Citizens.
The territory now comprised within the limits of Ohio was claimed by England from the grant of 767, 1686. France claimed it from discovery of La Salle in 1682. The French erected posts on Tiana, Ohio, and Ohio River. Plates of Indian jewelry were buried in the valley and about three hundred Canadas families settled in the valley.

Upon the same terms 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 post of fortifications near the English settlement and in 1721 a post at the source of the Scioto River.

When the King of France declared it in favor of England and the French declared war in 1755, the British took possession of the English.

The British English encampment was called the Skin Factory and that post on the Ohio River was called the Skin Factory.

In 1755 the Spanish company, for the purpose of ensuring the security of the Ohio trade, was formed. In 1763 it appears that the Indian was a trade house upon the Great Miami River at the spot now called the Skin Factory.

In 1770, Christopher Gares, an agent of the Ohio company who was appointed to superintend the Western lands, made a treaty with the Shawnee and had within the Miami River, in about a hundred miles from its mouth, in 1773, the Spanish boring house of the trade house with the Miami Indians, and had within a year a trading post to be erected, and a barrier to the shawnee and to the Miami River, in 1776, so that it had to move to the west of the Miami River, and then to the Miami River, in 1778.

In 1778, Col. G. Logue ordered a second expedition against the Shawnee, and the Miami Indians, and had within a year a trading post to be erected, and a barrier to the shawnee and to the Miami River, in 1778.

In 1779, the Miami Indians, and had within a year a trading post to be erected, and a barrier to the shawnee and to the Miami River, in 1779.
Alexandria, B. C., to the 3rd of May following. On that day they met on the field of battle and were defeated, leaving to the present generation a monument of their valiant deeds, a symbol of the courage and sacrifice of those who fought for the Union. The remains of the soldiers were interred in the national cemetery near the battlefield, where they rest in peace.

The Battle of Front Royal was fought on the 21st of September, 1862, near Front Royal, Virginia, and was a decisive victory for the Union Army. The Union forces under General McClellan attacked the Confederate Army under General Lee, and after a fierce battle, the Confederates were driven back. The Union forces pursued and overpowered the Confederates, leading to the capture of considerable Confederate supplies and equipment.

The victory at Front Royal was a critical turning point in the war, and it marked the beginning of the end for the Confederacy. The victory inspired the Union forces and boosted morale, leading to further successes in the following months.

The Battle of Front Royal stands as a testament to the bravery and sacrifice of those who fought in the war, and it serves as a reminder of the importance of remembering and honoring the contributions of all who fought in the struggle for freedom.
the motion of States. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the arrest of persons engaged in an unlawful enterprise, and the seizure of their goods. Under this law, ten boats, with a combined capacity of two acres, were captured by federal troops, belonging to Stew's engi-
dines were set. This was a final blow to the project.

The Illinois, who does the treaty at Greenbriar had been at peace, about the year 1810 began to come against the inhabitants of the west. The celebrated Tecumseh was continuously active in his efforts to unite the wild tribes against the Americans, and to arrest the further 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 calamity of another Indian war, and it was

resolved to irritate their movements. In 1811, General

Harrison, was sent against the town of the Prophet, upon the Wabash. The battle of Tippecanoe ensued, in which the Prophet were totally defeated. This year was also distinguished by a number of instances of extreme violence to the whole west. This was from the forays from Stew's against New Orleans, on the first steamer ever launched upon the western rivers.

In June 1813, the United States declared war against Great Britain. Of this war the west was a principal theatre. Detroit, Chillicothe and Leveille reached to opening

screen, but later the event of the contest was a scene of splendid achievements. The great battle of Fort Stephenson; Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the naval defeat of Harvillion, of the chief British and avenger, under Proctor and Tecumseh, on the Thames, with the great glorious triumph of Jackson at New Orleans, created the greatest interest upon the American mind. In every situation of this conflict the result of Ohio was constantly patriotic and illustrious. When the necessities of the national government became pressing Congress to raise a direct

tax, Ohio, for fourteen years, cheerfully supplied and provided, for the quota out of her State treasury. Her sons volunteered with alacrity their services to the field, and her troops were publicly admitted hardships or performed beyond their usual self-sacrifice. Lastly a battle was fought near Urbana in which most of these brave citizens died and lost their freedom to their country with their blood.

In 1816, the rest of the State government was removed to Columbus, the capital of the Contemplative of the west, leading character of the State in its affairs. In January 1817, the first resolution relating to a fair navigation the Ohio River with Lake Erie was introduced by Representative in Congress and avenger, under Proctor and Tecumseh, on the Thames, with the great glorious triumph of Jackson at New Orleans, created the greatest interest upon the American mind. In every situation of this conflict the result of Ohio was constantly patriotic and illustrious. When the necessities of the national government became pressing Congress to raise a direct

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lered disasters of the East, electrified the nation. Then was West Virginia the gift of Ohio, through her State militia, to the Nation at the outset of the war. Gov. Dunmore had been writing Ohio must lead through the war, and she did. Gen. R. McCollum, who had general command in West Virginia, through the prestige obtained by the victory at Antietam and pronges of his administration, notably Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, who was soon called to the head of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Dunmore to the Cabinet of the Nation. In 1862 David Tod, the second War Governor, was elected by 45,000 majority over Hugh J. Hewett, the nephew of the ex-war or regular Democratic party of the State. The legislature was overwhelmingly Union Republican.

In September 1862, issued an oven order on the siege of Cincinnati. Gen. Kirby Smith and John Morgan, with their troops, entered Kentucky, with the Ohio border as the objective point. Cincinnati was besieged as they approached toward it. When Gov. Tod called for volunteers from citizens, who tender the ground name of "Spartan Banner," for many brought their shotguns, fixed to the number of thousands from all parts of the State to the defense of their great border city. Major-General Lewis Wallace was put in command. He prolonged railroad line 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 more slight skirmishing of pickets, when the enemy using the strength of force around him, withdrew.

The next year, 1863, Gen. Vallandingham continued to influence public sentiment in Ohio by the eloquent and fearless presentations of his views, tending to the old and infirm of the Confederacy. The war, aided by a state military and federal garrison of thousands of military officers, and maintained to impress the Border States, Mr. Lincoln changed this attitude to the proposition to his friends within the States of the Northern Confederacy.

The winter was made further notable by the raid of Gen. John Morgan through Ohio. With only about 5000 men, he entered in on the Ohio border, passed within 14 miles of Cincinnati, went through the entire northern part of Ohio, and, although over 50,000 men, nearly 5 citizens, were in pursuit, he escaped capture within a few miles of a crossing place on the Ohio, in the southeastern county, on the Pennsylvania line. The object of this raid was to divert attention from the movements of the Confederates in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it accomplished it. On the 17th of June this year the Union Republican convention at Columbus nominated Gen. John Brough on old-time Democrat, for Governor, his band of great popularity, and of such extraordinary executive ability as well as essential powers as to be thought more likely to carry the State than Mr. Tod, its then executive. The Peace party nominated Mr. Vallandingham. His address had aroused so much sympathy for him—the radical—than they were not prepared to nominate him. And there on the border he connected his adversaries, watched and directed the move. As it flew towards its close, when the speeches had all been made, and the biases fairly laid before the people, a few hours remained for the depositing of the ballots, when a feeling of deep universality pervaded the entire commonwealth. The voice of the whole Nation was upon Ohio, or as being the death or salvation of the Union. If Ohio should prove neutral all was lost.

Ohio was true, she always to John C. Brough was elected Governor by the unprecedented majority of 100,000 votes.

Of the citizens who remained at home, 60,000 signified their preference for Vallandingham. Many staunchly supported him as the subject of apprehension; they were patriots, but desiring of success, and, with at least of what seemed an ideal elevation of blood and prejudices of afflicting and misery.

Mr. Brough, the best 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 important. During this, Gen. Brough called a convention of the governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, with himself representing Ohio, met in convention and on April 20th, 1865, notified Mr. Lincoln that they could furnish him with 50,000 men for ten days without a dollar for bounty or a single draft.

These were citizens volunteers, largely men of advanced years and with families, and holding responsible positions, the object of their local service being unity in getting the form, and thus relieve the veteran soldiers to enforce Grant in Virginia, and enable him by weight of numbers to discoun the rebellion. Of these Ohio supplied nearly half of the required number—over 50,000 men. National Councils 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 was in the field were maintained by the work of Ohio's daughters at home. Ohio's widows were the first to give victories, as the women of Ohio were the first to register old soldiers. In five days after the fall of Sherman the ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society of Northern Ohio, organized at Cleveland, which eventually distributed food and clothing to the amount of a million dollars. A similar organization was organized in Cincinnati, and every church and Sunday-school in the State became missionary churches through which fowled gifts to supplies the widows in the front. When the war closed more than half of the able-bodied men had taken arms for the Union, supplying some of the most successful generals and the largest number of men to the Cabinet of the President and council 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 Alittle Ach, from Virginia to New England, a hundred years ago first began to originate in its soil, declaimed with a willingness to freedom. Unlike the enfranchise to the further West, starting earlier, they had greater difficulties to overcome from the savages and the wilderness, they grew strong by fighting its vast forests and opening them to cultivation, and setting the program year by year as they overcame obstacles the new em, until an entire race of men were born upon the soil, who, educated by continued wars, were filled with the sentiment of loyalty that will put a people that possesses it everywhere to the front, made them leaders.

Ohio to-day is in the very heart of the nation, and on its great highway, where its commerce and travel flow, and where its people must mingle for an interchange and broadening of ideas, the most likely to be national and broad in her policy and character. She will be the richest, and there is no preponderant industry to give to her citizens a one-sided development. Agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce, the four great branches of man, will have in remarkable equilibria.
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMINGS TO A.D. 484.

HISTORICAL EVENTS—Viking—White tradition. Primarily Viking explorations. Vikings raided the British Isles, including Iceland and Greenland. They also ventured to Russia and the Baltic Sea. The Vikings also explored North America, reaching what is now Newfoundland. In 994, the Battle of Brunanburh was fought between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

655—Death of King Alfred the Great. His death marked the end of the Anglo-Saxon period in England.

871—Death of Charlemagne. His death marked the end of the Frankish Empire.

681—Death of Theodosius II. He was the last Roman Emperor to rule the Eastern Roman Empire.

1066—Death of William the Conqueror. He was the founder of the Norman dynasty in England.

1348—Death of King Edward II. He was the last king of England to be deposed through a legal process.

1755—Death of Voltaire. He was a French philosopher and writer.

1815—Death of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was the first emperor of France.

1918—Death of Woodrow Wilson. He was the 28th President of the United States.

1994—Death of John F. Kennedy Jr. He was the son of President John F. Kennedy.

2001—Death of Princess Diana. She was the former Princess of Wales.


dating from the earliest times to the present day.
to 1659. University of Pennsylvania established in 1749. 1758, death of Price. In 1759 Pennsylvania and Delaware acquired. Ohio company was formed in 1754, by authority of Virginia. Its purpose was to establish trading stations. Second company formed in 1761.

Indian Migrations—Jamestown, 1607, and again in 1639. In 1739, Moravian, Beadmore, Backhouse, and Bowland. In 1770, Seward. 1796, Blackhawk, Illinois. 1801, 1813, Robins River, 1813, Major Davis and Thompson. 1818, Cooper and sons.


Rebellion—1790, Claymore, Maryland, Kent Baltimore. 1750, Bern, Virginia, Rodney's death. 1730, South Carolina; several villages and small towns in Georgia. 1740, North Carolina, western counties. 1789, 1819, Georgia, Rear-Admiral Jones. 1811, Kentucky, Haitian revolt. 1812, General Winfield Scott, Captain. 1814, General Winfield Scott, Captain. 1815, General Winfield Scott, Captain.


Campaigns—1822, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1822, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1822, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1822, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1824, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1826, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1828, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1830, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1832, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1834, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1836, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1838, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1840, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1842, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1844, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1846, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia. 1848, Election of Clay, Governor of Virginia.


Adams—Clay, Roger, Wirt, and McLane. 

Terms of Office III. Election of President by popular vote. Investigating committee on the conduct of Jackson. 1832, fired between Clay and Randolph. Causes of Adams' unpopularity: Opponents claimed him not the choice of the people; change of bargain between him and Clay. Death of Adams and Jackson July 19, 1830. Internal Improvement. 1823, Erie Canal (Clinton's Big Dick) eight years in construction. First mailed mail in 1832, and first locomotive in 1825. National road completed from Wheeling to Maryland. It took forty years to complete it. Cost $7,000,000.

Campaign of 1836. Political parties and candidates.

Adams—men. Adams and Jackson. 

Jackson and Calhoun.

Issue—Tariff and Internal Improvement. 

Electoral vote—Jackson, 176; Adams, 85; Calhoun, 171; Clay, 85.

Andrew Jackson and Calhoun (1828-32).

Adams—Van Buren, Cass, Livingston, Tyler, Davis and Barry. Boundary between States and Canals. Opposite to administration. Resemblance to office. To the victor belong the spoils. Up to 1824, seventy-five men were made. Jackson made 416 hundred and ninety-nine men. Great division in Senate, 1820. By Webster of Mass. and Hayne of S.C. Pocket veto introduced by Jackson. Calhoun resigned Vice-presidency to become senator. Hayes resigned from Congress. The House of Representatives was not made.

Campaign of 1821. Political parties and candidates.

Packets: Jacob King of N.Y. No. Vice-president. 

Republican James Madison of Va. and D. Hemp. Bobbitt in N. Y. 

Kansas. Miss distinct, old alliance. 


James. Miss distinct, old alliance. 

Andrew—J. Q. Adams, Crawford, Nash, Calhoun and Clay. 

Internal revenue auditor. Protective Tariff recommended. Internal improvement at national expense. Increase of Army and Navy. District position in recognizing South American Republics. 

Missouri Compromise 1820-23. Thomas of Illinois, Jr. Clay mentioned it. It provided for the admission of Missouri as a slave state. 

Slavery question set at rest for time. Disunion of Missourians, manifested by secessionary vote of N.Y. 

1825. Texas and Oregon changed to separate states and a vote for each State. N.T. 

1826. Clay's Oregon. 

Texas 1825; Illinois 1818; Adams, 1818; Maine, 1820; Connecticut, 1820; 

Missouri, 1821; 1821, purchase of Florida 50,000. Florida territory was 131. Lafayette visited this country. $500,000 and a Townshend act in Adams voted him. Counted in 1820, 543,000.

Campaign of 1824. South Race.

Political parties—All Republican candidates. 


Issue—Land and personal.
Mexico: Santa Anna, Ampuero, Arias, La Vega and Velasco.

Engagements.

Preston takes California.

Kearny captures New Mexico.

At Palo Alto, Arista against Taylor.

At Monterey, Ampuero against Taylor.

At Buena Vista, Santa Anna against Taylor.

At Cerritos, Santa Anna against Scott.

At Contreras, Scott against Velasco.

At Chihuahua, Scott against Santa Anna.

At Del Rio, Worth against Santa Anna.

At Mexico City, Scott against Santa Anna.

Many of Preston's men were killed in Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, 1848. Boundary fixed at the Rio Grande. The territory ceded to the United States extended as far as about 450,000 square miles, and containing about 15,000 inhabitants. The United States to pay Mexico $15,000,000 as assessed by the United States.

Campaign of 1846: CONVENTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Democrat—Baltimore, May 21, 1848. Lewis Cass and Butler.

Whig—Philadelphia, June 7; Taylor and Fillmore.

Free Soil—Rutland, Aug. 4; Van Buren.

Populists—Whig, 1,360,161; Democrats, 1,371,241; Free Soil, 92,287.

Universal (State, 70,830); Taylor, 163,431; Coons, 137,316; Congress—Swan: Democrat, 33; Whig, 51; Home: Democrat, 40; Whig, 63; Free Soil, 9.

SACRED TAYLOR AND WILLMORE.

Advances—Cayden, Marsfield, Swing, Johnson and Collector. Marked changes of the political parties in their views. 1848, Convention (Cincinnati) by Henry Clay. Passed for the renunciation of Cali-

fornia as a free State; the organization of Ohio and New Mexico without reference to slavery; the adjust-

ment 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 in the stock of July, 1849, and his Cabinet resigned immediately after his death. Inauguration of P annexes new Civil War. Appearance of the American party. Know Nothing. Death of Cayden, Willmore, Politics, and Taylor. Growing antipathies between the North and South. Portage reduced to these states, made uniform for less than 200 miles. 1849, Chiles, and again in 1850. In 1852, survey for the Pacific Railroad.

Campaigns of 1846: CONVENTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Democrat—Baltimore, June 1; P. F. Paine, of New Hampshire, and King, of Alabama.

Whig—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—Butler; June 6, W. Scott, of Virginia, and Graham, of South Carolina.

Populists—Low construction; power enough to estab-

lish the Government. Protective tariff. Internal improvement.

Free Soil—Pittsburgh, Aug. 11; Hale of New Hamp-

shire, and Jollif, of Indiana.

Platform—Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the object of Government. No slavery.

Populists—Democrats, 1,600,431; Whigs, 1,378,253.


Electoral (State, 52,421—D. 132: W. 49.

Whig—Congress—Scott D. 35; P. S. 30; F. R. 4.

PREFACE TO THE WINTER'S EDITION.

Mexico: 1830-1850.

Advances—Henry, Gershom, Davis, Cushing and Campbell. Slavery again revived under the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. Struggle for possession of Kansas. Emigrants from Missouri and New England came in. Civil war in Kansas. Rupture in the political parties. Anti-Mexicans took the name of secession. American party

advanced the Whig. Democratic party divided on the question of slavery.

Death of Vice-President. 1845. Closing House;

in New York. 1852, Godwin's Practical Views by Marcus Greek. of South Carolina.

Improvement of public roads at National expense.

Whig, Power with James B. Purs.

CAMPAIGN OF 1852: CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

American—Philadelphia, Feb. 22; Fillmore, of New York.


Campaign with Congress.


Platform—Tax for revenue only. Kansas and Nebraska Bill approved. Opposition to negro im-

provement, and in National Bank.

Republican—Philadelphia, June 17; Fillmore, of Pennsylvania.

Platform—Maintenance of rights of Native and State; preservation of Union; slavery; States of Internal Improvement.

Populists—Democrat, 1,302,159; Republic, 1,352,164—165; Americans, 274,274.


4th Congress—Senate: D. 40; R. 13; A. 5; House: D. 92; R. 12; A. 42.


Advances—Cass, Cobbt, Floyd, Thompson and Black.

March 3, 1832. Died Scott Denison; Scott not a citizen but a thing. Growing disunion between the North and South. Advances of Missouri and Oregon. John Brown's Raid. Lincoln-Douglas De-

bate. Disruption of the Democratic party. Election of Lincoln.


Cor. of 1845—1852: CONVENTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Democrat—Charleston, April 19, 1850. choices.

Democratic—June 12; Douglas Johnson.

Whig—Placed seed to the Pacific railroad, re-


Platform—Complete and free exchange of 1858.

Kansas—Lincoln, 180; Douglas, 17; Breckinridge, 31; Bell, 10.

56th Congress—Senate: D. 31; R. 13; A. 9; House: D. 98; R. 19; A. 22.


Advances—Secor, New York, Hail 

Secor, President.

Secor, President.

Hill. 1854-56.

Advances—James, Oregon. 1854-56.

Adams—Secor, New York, Hail 

Secor, President.

Hill. 1854-56.

Campaigns against Lincoln—Vice-President Campaigns.

McClellan, April 14 to May 9, McClellan with 100,000 

troopers. Washington. Lincoln--March 14 against 

Johnston. May 5, Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1; 

Johnson, who went to the civil war.

Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley—McCormick, 

Beards and Farmers. Seven days battle, June 30 to 

July 1, Leftwich, Ginnell, Mill, Sewage Institute, 

President's Palace and Malvern Hill. Lincoln made 

Campaigner-in-chief.

Lincoln's Campaign—Coeur d'Alene, Second battle of 

Bell Run. Pope defeated by Lee and Jackson.

Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley—McCormick, 

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COURTS TO 1875.

Union Victorian—Mississippi, Pope Harry and 

Log, Pope Hills, Guttens, Conta, Mississippi, 

Yuma, Arizona, September 12. McClellan succeeded 

Presbyterian, December 13, Buchanan defeated.

NAMES TO 1875.

Union Victorian—Mississippi. Pope Harry and 

Log, Pope Hills, Guttens, Conta, Mississippi. 

Yuma, Arizona, September 12. McClellan succeeded 

Presbyterian, December 13, Buchanan defeated.
COLD Harbor, Grant loses 10,000 in 20 minutes. Siege of Petersburg. Finally defeated at Weldon. Cabinet Consideration.

Defeat of Union expedition in Florida at Olustee, and 200 Red River expedition attacked by sabers. Manifestation of the Alcabin with terrors. Terrors of fortune and danger threaten. 200 Red River expedition of 1864 ended with but little hope for the Confederate States.

Great distress in the South, their money become worthless. Grant suffering of Union prisoners in Libby and Andersonville prisons, 1864, France solicited.

Connecticut River, New York, July 20. Form Bill was passed to enforce the observation of the 12th amendment to the Constitution. Steadfast to the United States, 33,000,000 dollars (Alabama Claims).

Amendment to the Civil Service Board of Examiners appointed. Departments of the army, navy, and artillery.

Democratic Party—Oregon and Brown. Platforms and conditions enforced by the Democratic party.

Grant nominated by the Democrats. Lincoln reelected by a series of victories.

Grant, 1864—Confederate.—


Reconstruction complicated and extended by the Supreme Court. 1870, 12th amendment to the Constitution was made to the colored men. Form of Bill passed to enforce the observation of the 12th amendment to the Constitution. Steadfast to the United States, 33,000,000 dollars (Alabama Claims).

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and men were killed. 1898, bill was passed for the appropriation of $5,000,000 for national defense.


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 subsequent conditions which had existed in Cuba for more than three years. The destruction of the battleship Maine.

The war opened April 22, 1898, by the bombardment of Manila by the New York, Portsmouth and Connecticut.

SPAIN DECLARED WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 25, 1898.

The President called for 150,000 100-year volunteers. Destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, May 1st, 1898. Entry against Manila. Spanish loss: 11 ships and 1,000 men. American loss: 25,000 men. Bombardment of San Juan, May 13th, 1898.

Shaking of the Morro at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, June 6th, 1898, by Holmes. O'Byrne, Mills, Andrews and Wadl.

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

Navy: Strength of our Navy, July 3, 1899—12 ships, first class; 18 second class, 43 third class, 6 fourth class, 32 torpedo boats, 37 tugs, 37 steamers, 96 steamers, 15 revenue cutters and 12 other vessels. Maned with 1,850 commissioned officers. The most powerful fleet ever assembled under the stars and stripes.

Instruction of Crewmen's fleet by Brooks, July 3rd, 1898.


Interchange of notes at San Isidro, P. I., taken by Americans, May 17th, 1899. Occupation of Algiers, Secretary of War, July 16th, 1899. Kilburn Race, of New York, sworn in as Secretary of War, August 1st, 1899.

Great Prize—International, Pa.; Manfield, O.; Cleveland, O.; Dawson City, Toledo, O., Philadelphia, Pa.


September 10th, 1930, a select crew in the West Indies Islands, poisoning Florida Keys, following the case of the Gulf of Mexico, reaching the Pacific; thence proving a northerly direction through northern Canada and the northern portion of the United States, as the idea. Colombo, Naples, by 80 miles. This resulted revealing the truth, almost submerging the island, causing a loss of about 5,000 lives and $1,000,000 worth of property. In 1887, Rural Hall Death—V游戏角色, Byrnes and Stevens.

Republicans—Philadelphia, McKee, and Roosevelt.

Independent—Wade, Delco, etc.

Philippine question, Trimble, Currency and Liquor questions.

Republican vote, McKee, 242; Byrnes, 153; 57th Congress—Senate: R. 21; D. 20; Ind. 11.

House: R. 137; D. 137; Ind. 8.