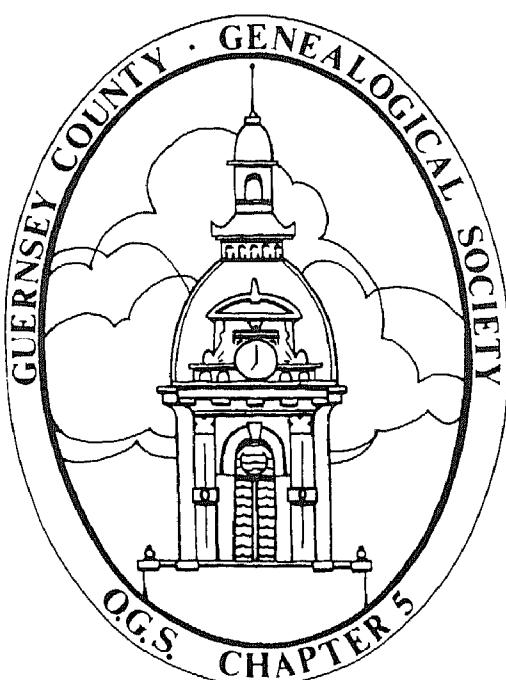


HISTORICAL VIEWS AND MAPS OF GUERNSEY COUNTY, OHIO

A new book, compiled in
1982 by The Guernsey County
Genealogical Society, to
depict the early
development of the county.
Completely indexed by the society.



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**GUERNSEY COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY
CHAPTER No. 5 O.G.S.
Cambridge, Ohio**

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DEDICATION

The members of the Guernsey County Genealogy Society, in the publication of "Historical Views of Guernsey County, Ohio", have shown the growth of Guernsey County from 1766 to 1970, and dedicate this book to the Pioneer Men and Women of Guernsey County, Ohio.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Society acknowledge's the contribution of the following people who helped make the publication of this book possible.

Richard W. Cornish, of Winterset, Ohio, for the loan of his copy of the *1870 Atlas of Guernsey County*.

Russell Booth, of Cambridge, Ohio for the loan of his copy of *The Guernsey County Plat Map of 1855*, and for contributions of historical Data.

Kurt Tostenson of Cambridge, Ohio for the loan of historical photographs of Guernsey County.

Robert Amos and Marlys Victor of *The Daily Jeffersonian*, Cambridge, Ohio.

Marge Harvey, Director of the Guernsey County Public Library, Cambridge, Ohio.

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Published in 1982 by
Guernsey County Chapter
Ohio Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 472
Cambridge, Ohio 43725

Printed for the Society by
The Hubbard Company
Defiance, Ohio 43512
Steve White, Publications Consultant

Library of Congress Number 82-081913

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Wills Creeks - Hutchins Map.....	4
Crevecoeur Map	6
Fitch Map	8
Rufus Putnam.....	10
Land Grant Map.....	12
Range Line Map.....	13
1855 Atlas	14
Bridge Pictures.....	24
General Scenes	26
Town Statistics.....	28
Township Statistics.....	30
Schools Map.....	31
School Pictures.....	32
Church Pictures.....	34
Mill - Mine Pictures.....	36
1870 Atlas.....	37
Special article on Cambridge	52
1882 View of Cambridge.....	76
Guernsey County Map of 1899	78
General Pictures	80
1930 Map of Guernsey County	82
1970 Map of Guernsey County	83
Index to 1855 Atlas	84
General Index	89

Inserts: 1870 Map of Ohio and
1899 View of Cambridge

Wills Creek - Three Early Maps

Guernsey County's major waterway, Wills Creek, was not large enough to attract the attention of early map-makers. Consequently, on many maps published in the 1700's it either does not appear at all or, if it is on the map, it is not named and nothing of significance is noted in connection with it.

Three maps, however, are exceptions to the above rule and for that reason they are included in this publication. Each of them has something to tell us about the stream that we know as Wills Creek or about the Indians who lived on its banks.

The first of these, the Thomas Hutchins map of 1766, shows an Indian town along Wills Creek designated simple "New T". The creek is not named but from its location it has to be Wills Creek. This map and his description of the town give us some idea of the size and location of the village.

The second map, a French document published by Crevecoeur in 1782, is the only map known that gives an Indian name for Wills Creek.

The third map, published by John Fitch in 1785, is the earliest one showing Wills Creek as "Wills Creek". The importance of this map to our history is that it refutes the story that Wills Creek was named by Ebenezer Zane when he laid out the Trace through Guernsey County. The Trace was established in 1796-7 and this map pre-dates that by 11 years.

The information contained on these little known and very rare documents adds, in some measure at least, to what might be called the pre-history of Guernsey County.

The Thomas Hutchins Map - 1766

One of the truly great cartographers of the Ohio country, Thomas Hutchins lived a full and adventurous life. Born in 1730 in Monmouth County, New Jersey, orphaned before he was 16 years of age, he grew up in the "Western Country", served as an officer of Pennsylvania colonial troops in the French & Indian War, was commended for bravery and later joined the regular British Army in which he served until 1780. While an officer in the Engineers, he participated in Bouquet's Expedition into the Ohio country in 1764, surveyed the courses of the Ohio River from Fort Pitt to the Mississippi in 1766, laid plans for and inspected many British posts from Michillimacina to Pensacola and traveled widely over the Indian trails throughout the Ohio country. In London at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and not wanting to serve against his countrymen, he attempted to sell his Captaincy but was refused. Charged with treason in 1779 but released in 1780, he resigned his commission in the British Army, made his way to France and then to Charleston, South Carolina where he joined the army of General Greene. On July 11, 1780, Congress appointed him "Geographer to the United States". After the war, he surveyed several state boundaries and was in charge of the surveying of the Seven Ranges in Ohio at the time of his death in Pittsburgh on April 28, 1789.

The map reproduced here was printed in a book entitled "An Historical Account of the Expedition Against the Ohio Indians", London, 1766. Incorporating much more information than necessary for describing Bouquet's Expedition, this map is the only one that shows an Indian Town in Guernsey County territory. On the map, it is marked simply "New T" and is located where the Indian trail from Wills Town to the Ohio River crosses a creek. Although the creek is not named, it has to be Wills Creek. Wills Town is now called Duncan Falls.

Hutchins' description of Wills Town and New Town is as follows:

"Will's Town has 35 Houses in it and About 45 Warriors, & 80 Women & Children. The Houses are close together, and their Cornfields in sight of the Town. The Muskingum is not Forable opposite the Town.

The Path, then Leading to the Crow's Town, takes over several little Ridges for 6 miles to A Creek 8 years wide.

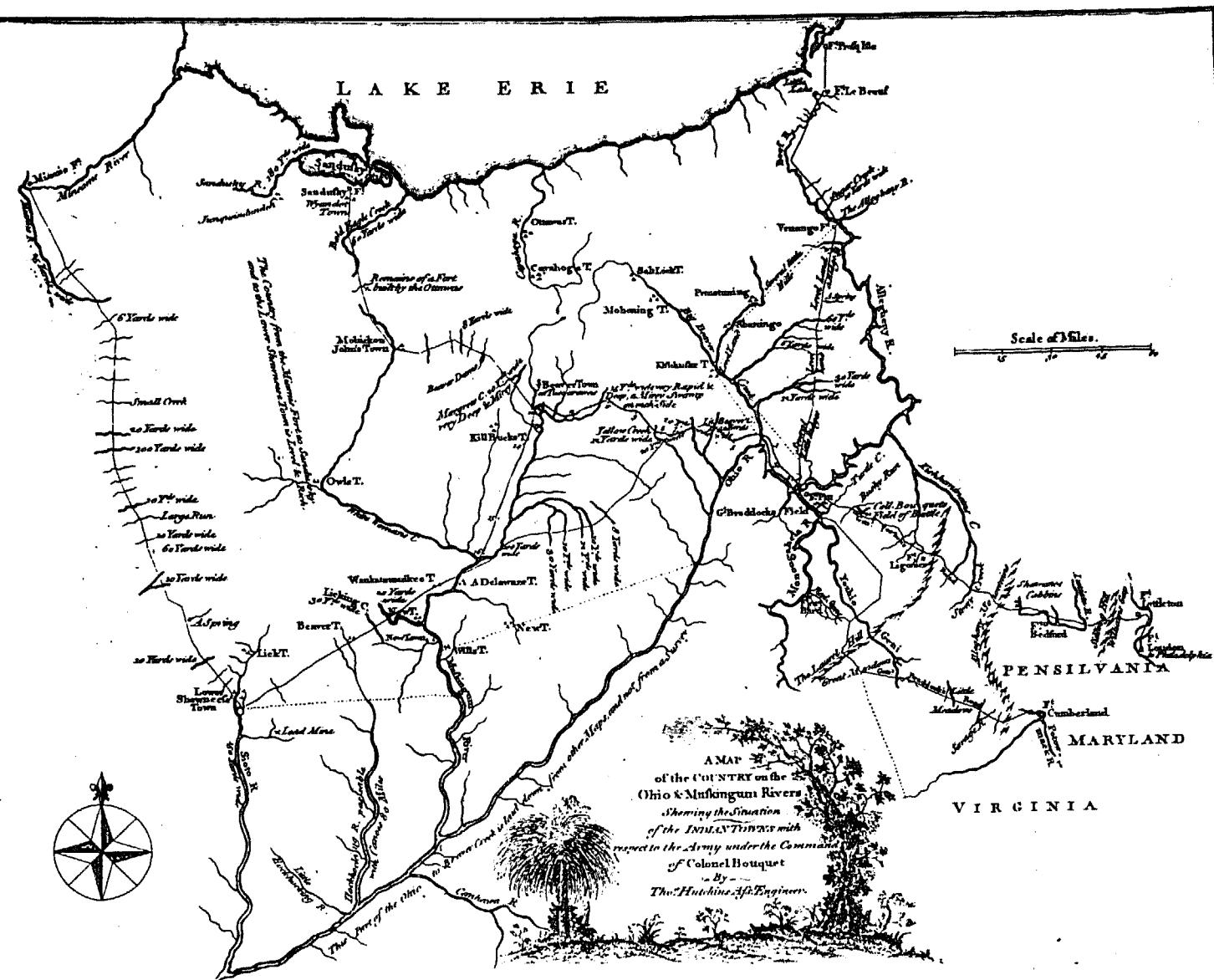
21 miles further, through a very Shubby Country, is A small Delaware Town, at a Creek, 30 yards wide. There is about a Dozen Houses, 20 Warriors, and 30 women & Children.

About 75 Miles further is the Crow's Town on the Ohio River, which is now Evacuated.

The Indians have not any Forts at the aforementioned Towns."

The use of the words "New T(own)" on the map does not mean that the Indians themselves called it by that name, but was simply a way of designating that there were Indians still living there and there was no other appropriate name for the town. Abandoned Indian towns often appear on maps as "Old Town" meaning that the town was on the decline and few persons, if any, still lived there.

Since the Mingo Trail from Wills Town to Crows Town crossed Wills Creek in the vicinity of Buffalo or Pleasant City, the Indian town shown on that map was probably located near those towns.



The Crevecoeur Map - (1772-1782)

Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur (1735-1813) was born in France, served with Montcalm in Canada during the French & Indian Wars, explored vast tracts of land near the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, later became an American citizen and wrote extremely informative essays on American life, published as "Letters from an American Farmer" in 1782.

It is from this book that the map is taken. It would appear, from internal evidence, to have been prepared between 1772 and its publication date, 1782, for it shows Moravian Missions along the

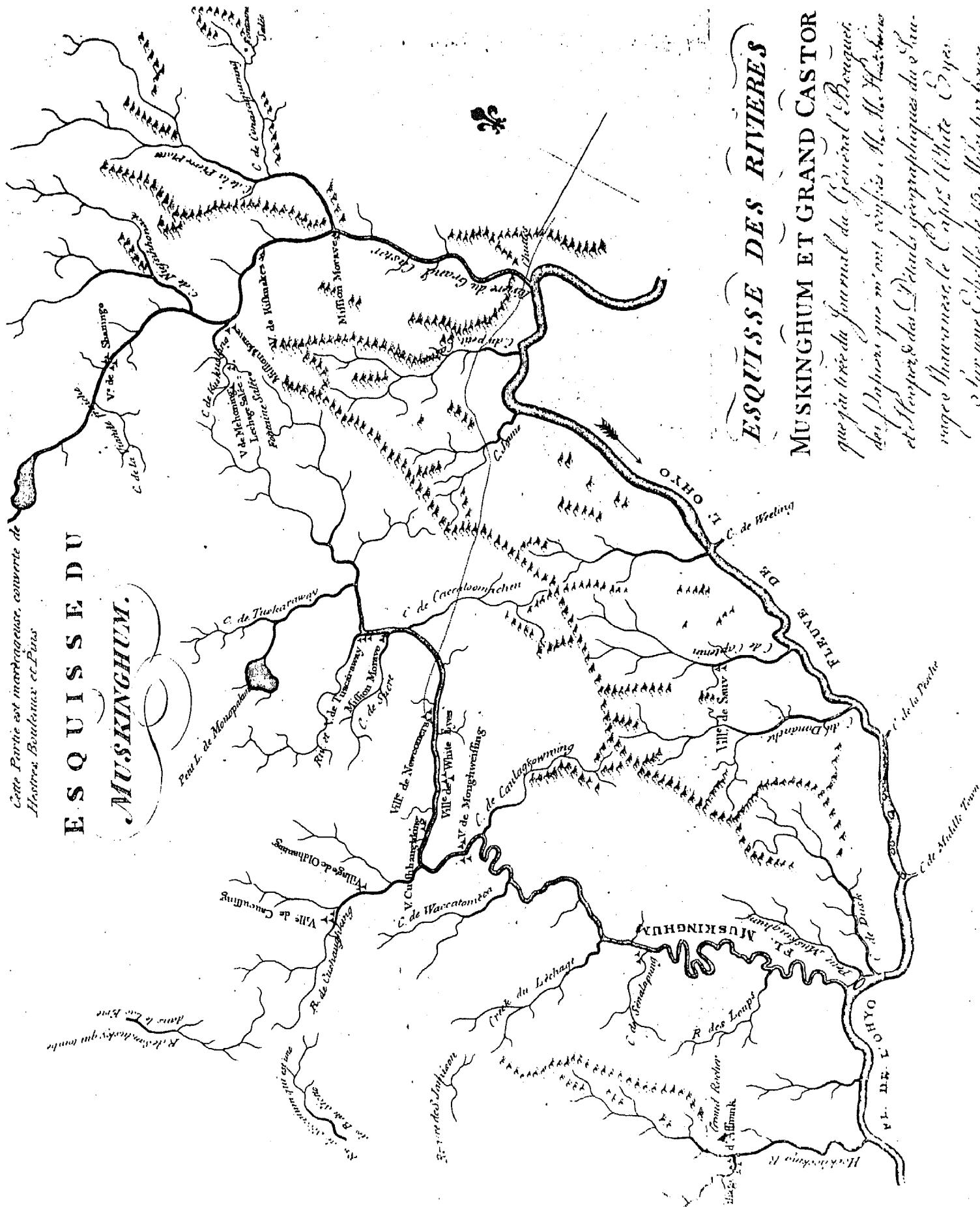
Tuscarawas River. The first of these, Schoenbrunn, was founded in 1772. The map, therefore, must have been prepared after 1772.

This map shows Wills Creek but calls it by an Indian name, CAULAGCOWMING. The author of the map states that the Shawnee Captain White Eyes furnished geographical details but White Eyes was a Delaware Indian, not a Shawnee. There were Shawnee towns along the lower Muskingum, however, and so this may be a Shawnee word rather than a Delaware one.

Cette Partie est indépendante, convertie de
l'hostile Boulanger au Pans

E S Q U I S S E D U

MUSKINGUM.



ESQUISSE DES RIVIÈRES

MUSKINGUM ET GRAND CASTOR

que j'ai écrit du journal du Général de Brugues
des Indiens que j'ont vus à l'Académie
et au Muséum des Sciences géographiques de l'In-
spection Générale de l'Industrie à Paris.
J'avais une échelle de 15. Miles sur papier

The John Fitch Map - 1785

John Fitch (1743-1798) is best known in history as one of the inventors of the steamboat. Prior to that, however, he had spent considerable time in the Ohio country in the 1780's as a surveyor. In 1782, on the Ohio River near the mouth of the Muskingum, he was captured by Indians and taken to the British post at Detroit. Eventually he was exchanged and made his way back to the East Coast. There, in 1785, he prepared and published his famous map of the Ohio country.

This map is important to Guernsey County history because it shows Wills Creek and calls it by that name as of 1785. This conclusively disproves the long-held belief that Ebenezer Zane named Wills Creek when he was laying out the Trace in 1796-7.

The story as told in both the Sarchet and Wolfe histories is that Ebenezer Zane named it for a creek near his original home in Virginia along the south branch of the Potomac River. That Wills Creek (near Cumberland, Maryland) was very famous in frontier days for it was the "jumping-off" place for travelers from Virginia as they headed into the mountains toward the Ohio country.

The story as to Zane's naming Wills Creek has been questioned, however, for several reasons.

First, why would he have named it at all? He crossed the Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking and Scioto rivers and he didn't name them. Why Wills Creek? It meant nothing to him. He did not stay here.

There was simply no reason for him to have named it at all.

Second, even if he did name it, who else would care, who else would feel bound to continue to call it that? Who would have heard him?

Third, there was a Wills Town on the Muskingum in 1766 and there are references in early journals to an Indian named Captain Will and an Indian called Old Will. (They may be the same Indian). Since there was at least one Indian in the Ohio country named Will and since there was an Indian town called Wills Town, it seems much more logical that perhaps at one time Will had his town on the creek that then came to be called Wills Creek.

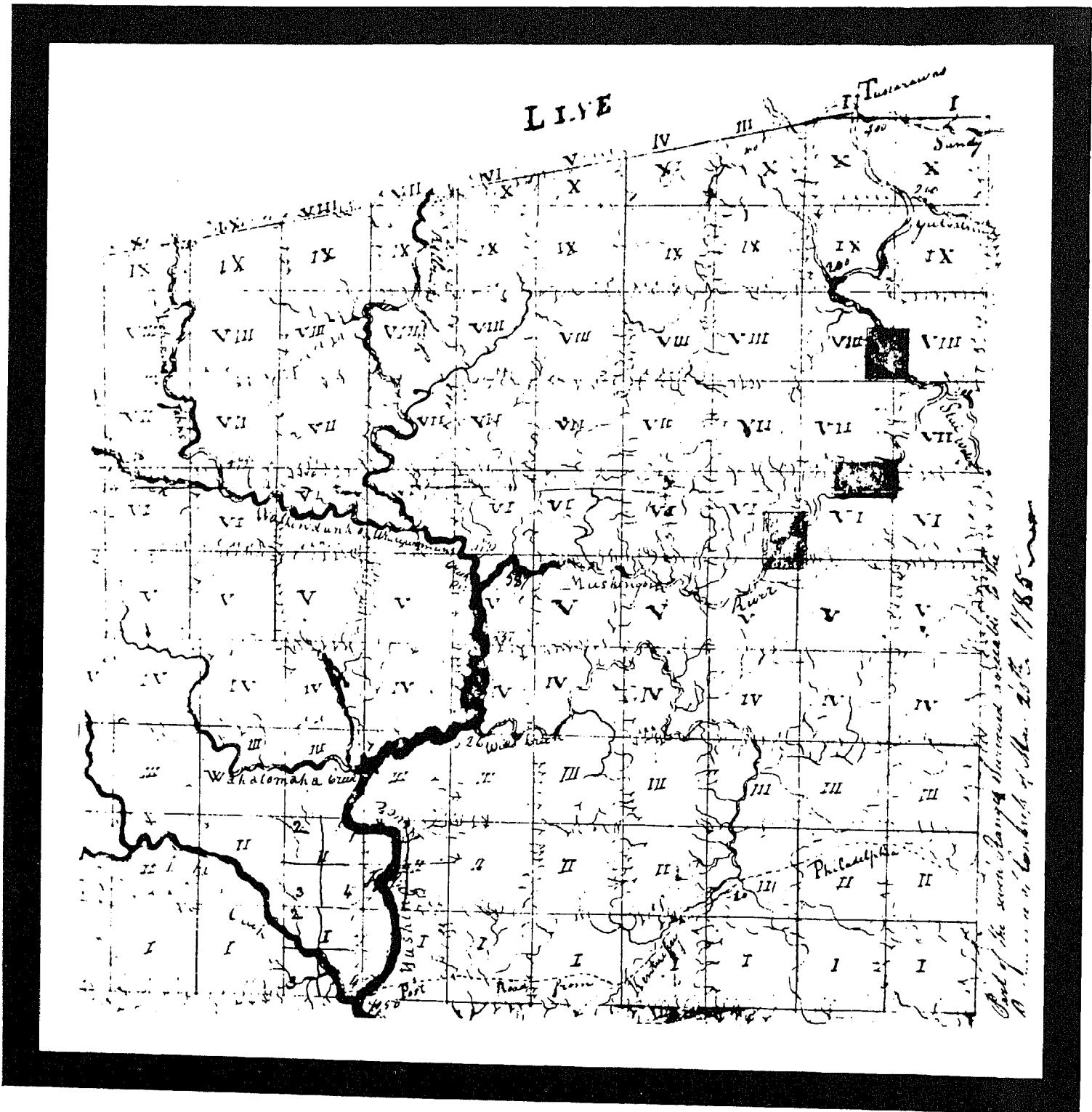
All of the above was merely supposition, however, and until a map could be found showing Wills Creek on it by that name and which map pre-dated the establishment of Zane's Trace, there was always the possibility that Zane did name Wills Creek like our history books said he did.

The discovery of the John Fitch map of 1785, however, is the proof that finally lays to rest, once and for all, the story of Zane's naming Wills Creek.

It was called Wills Creek long before Zane came along and in all probability was named for the same Indian for which Wills Town was named.



Rufus Putnam Map



The Rufus Putnam Map of 1797

In 1797, Rufus Putnam, as Surveyor General for the Northwest Territory, was directed to make a survey of the lands lying west of the Seven Ranges, north of the Congress lands, and south of the Indian Boundary Line as far west as the Scioto River. Zane had just opened his road at that time, and Putnam shows the path traversed by this road through the territory surveyed. Because this is the first known map showing the route of Zane's Trace, that portion of the map that includes the trace is included in this book.

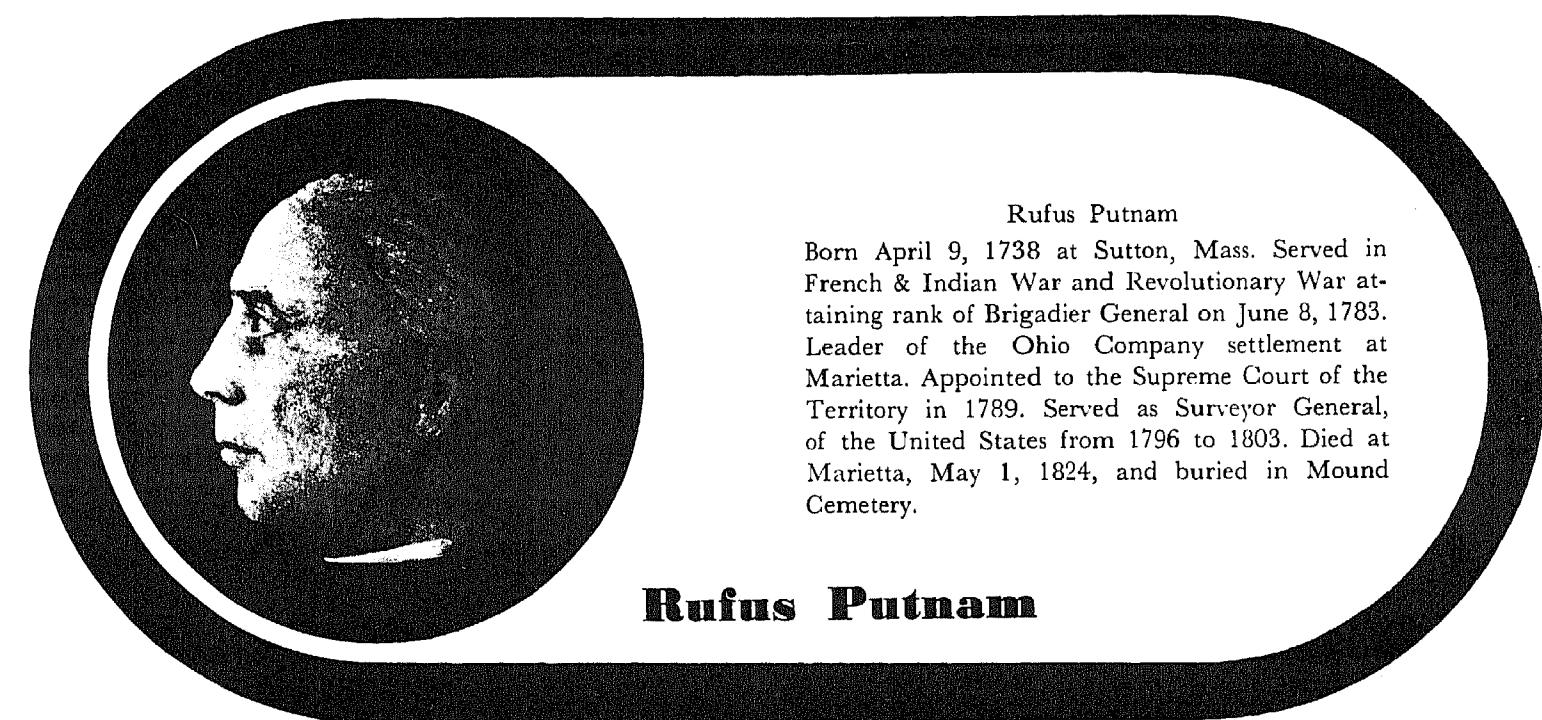
The Tuscarawas Crossing at the top of the map is the site of present-day Bolivar, in those days the site of the Indian town known as Tuscarawas, and the place where the Great Trail from Fort Pitt to Sandusky and Detroit crossed the Upper Muskingum. The three black rectangles are, from top to bottom, the Moravian tracts of Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. Coshocton is at the junction of the Walhonding, or White Woman Creek with the Muskingum, Dresden near Wakatomaka Creek, and Zanesville at the bottom of the map at the junction with the Licking. Zane's Trace is labeled as the "Post Road from Kentucky to Philadelphia" at the bottom of the map.

Beginning at the right-hand side of the map, the road passed through a square with a "II" in it. This is Wills Township and part of Center Township. (Oxford Township to the east was in the Seven Ranges, and was not included on this

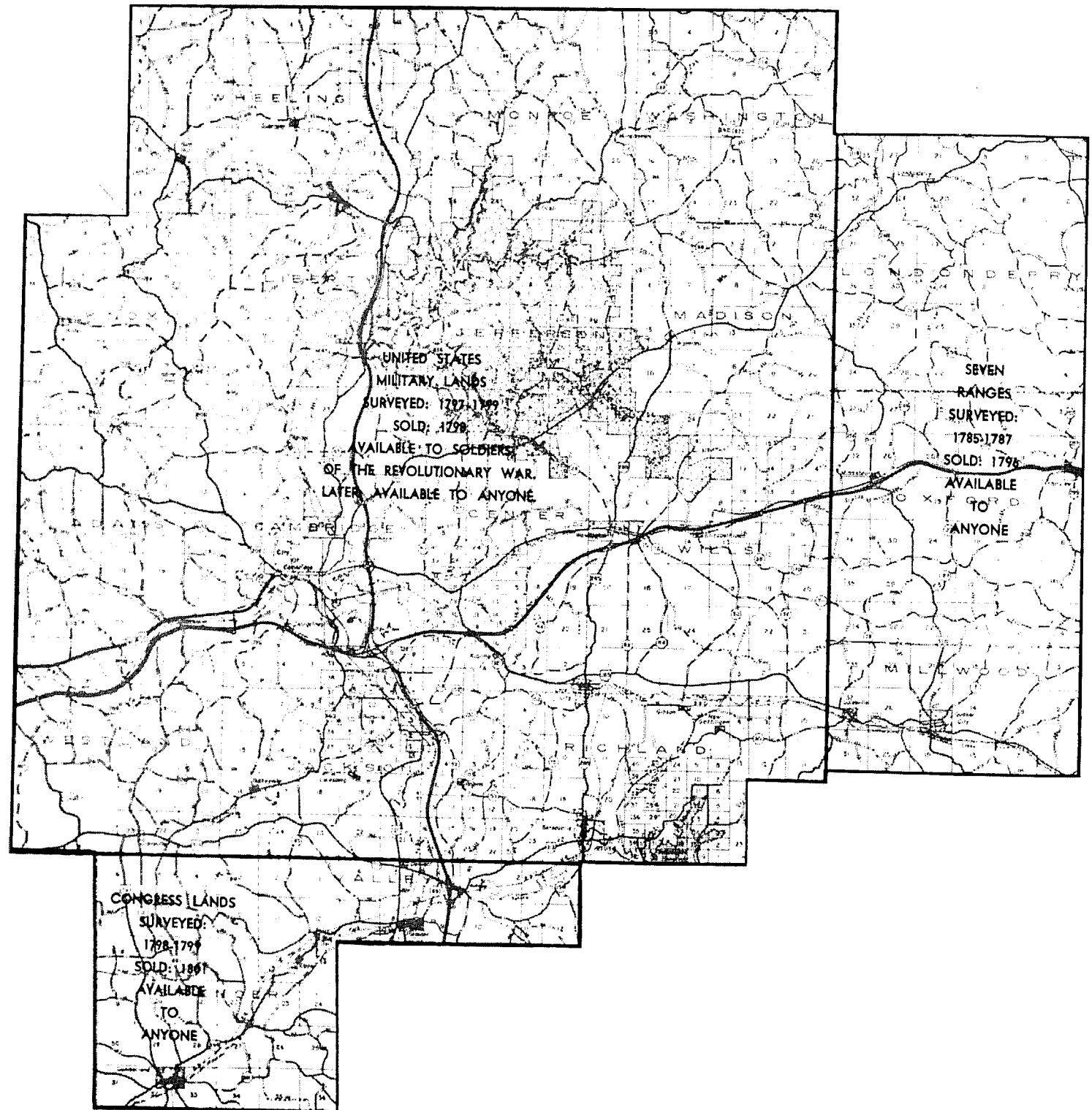
map.) The square with the word "Philadelphia" on it is the rest of Center Township. Cambridge Township is next, and the square with the word "Kentucky" in it is Westland Township.

You will notice that as the road left Guernsey County it seemed to split, with one branch heading southwesterly, and the other branch more westerly to Zanesville. The road, as originally marked by the Zane party did pass out of Guernsey County headed in the southwesterly direction for the Salt Springs at Chandlersville and from there to Duncan Falls. Upon arrival at the falls, however, Zane decided that he would rather locate his mile-square tract further north, at the junction with the Licking. He then "back-tracked" from the Licking approximately straight east until he joined his earlier "trace". This junction occurred at just about the County line as shown on the map.

Within two years, however, according to a letter written by Rufus Putnam to the Secretary of the Treasury, and dated February 5th, 1800, "Col. Ebenezer Zane has in the course of the last year, caused the road from Wheeling to Limestone to be straightened, and other wise improved by bridges, etc.—" A part of this straightening consisted of moving the Westland Township portion of the road to the north several miles and heading more directly for Zanesville from Cambridge instead of heading first for Chandlersville.



Guernsey County Land Grants



Guernsey County

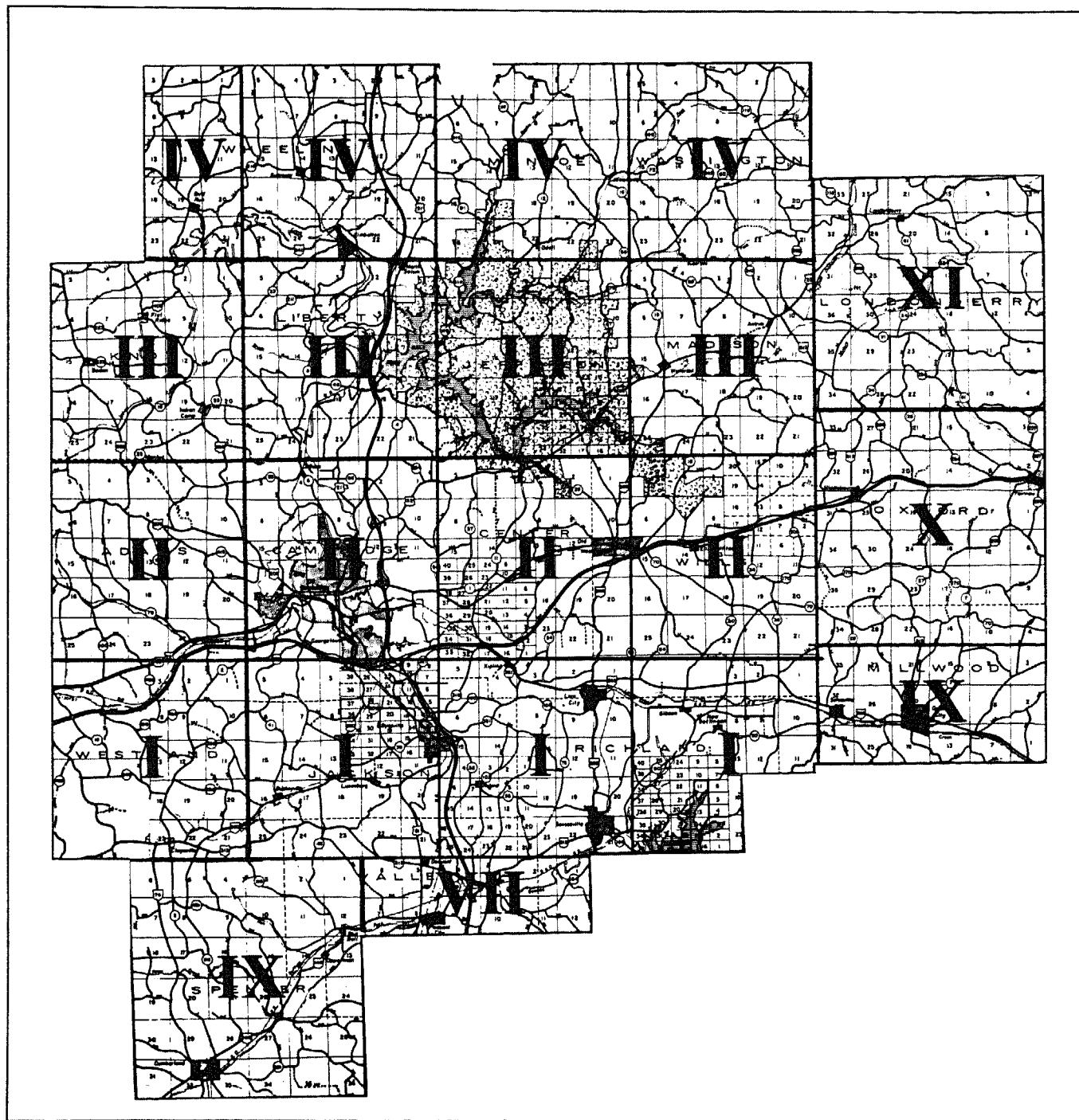
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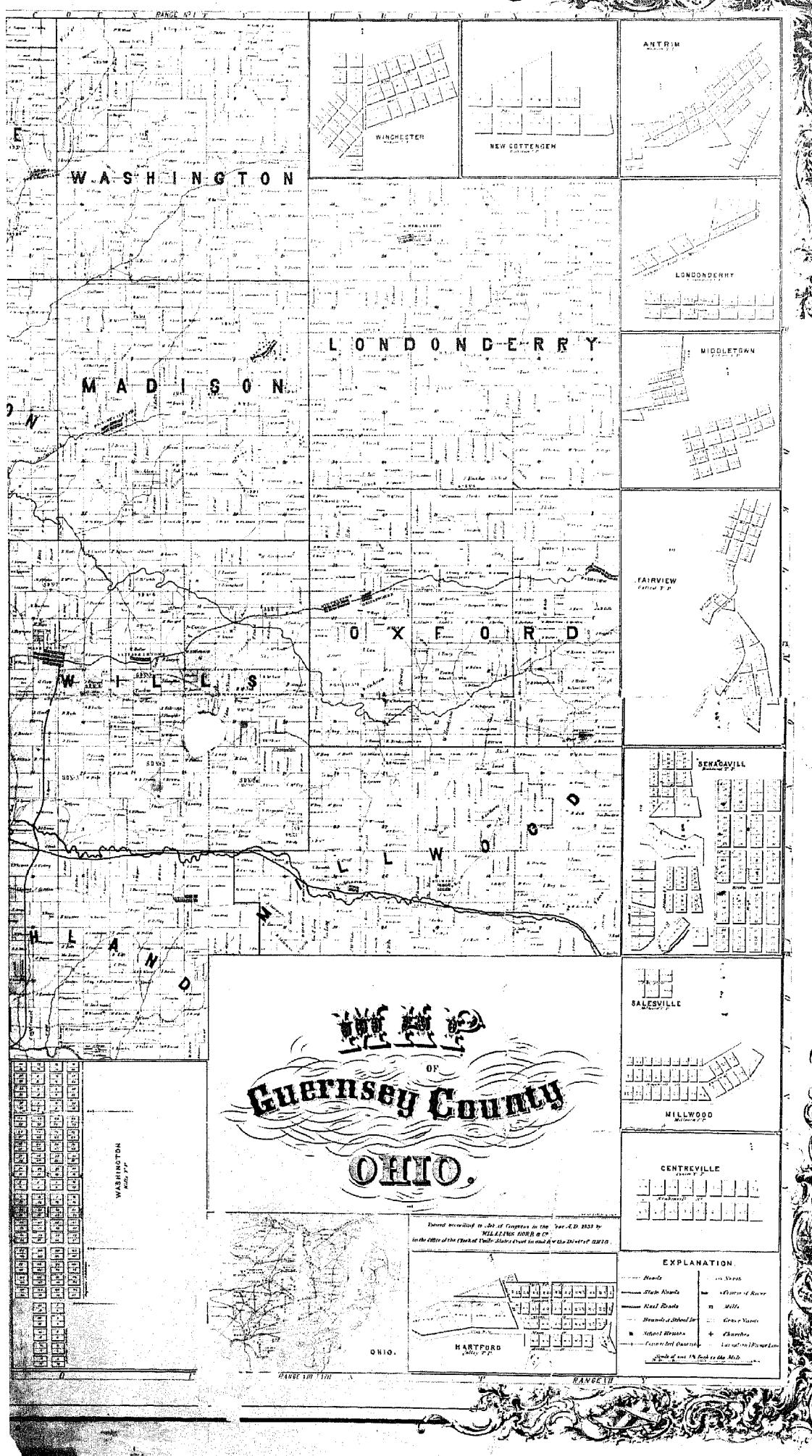
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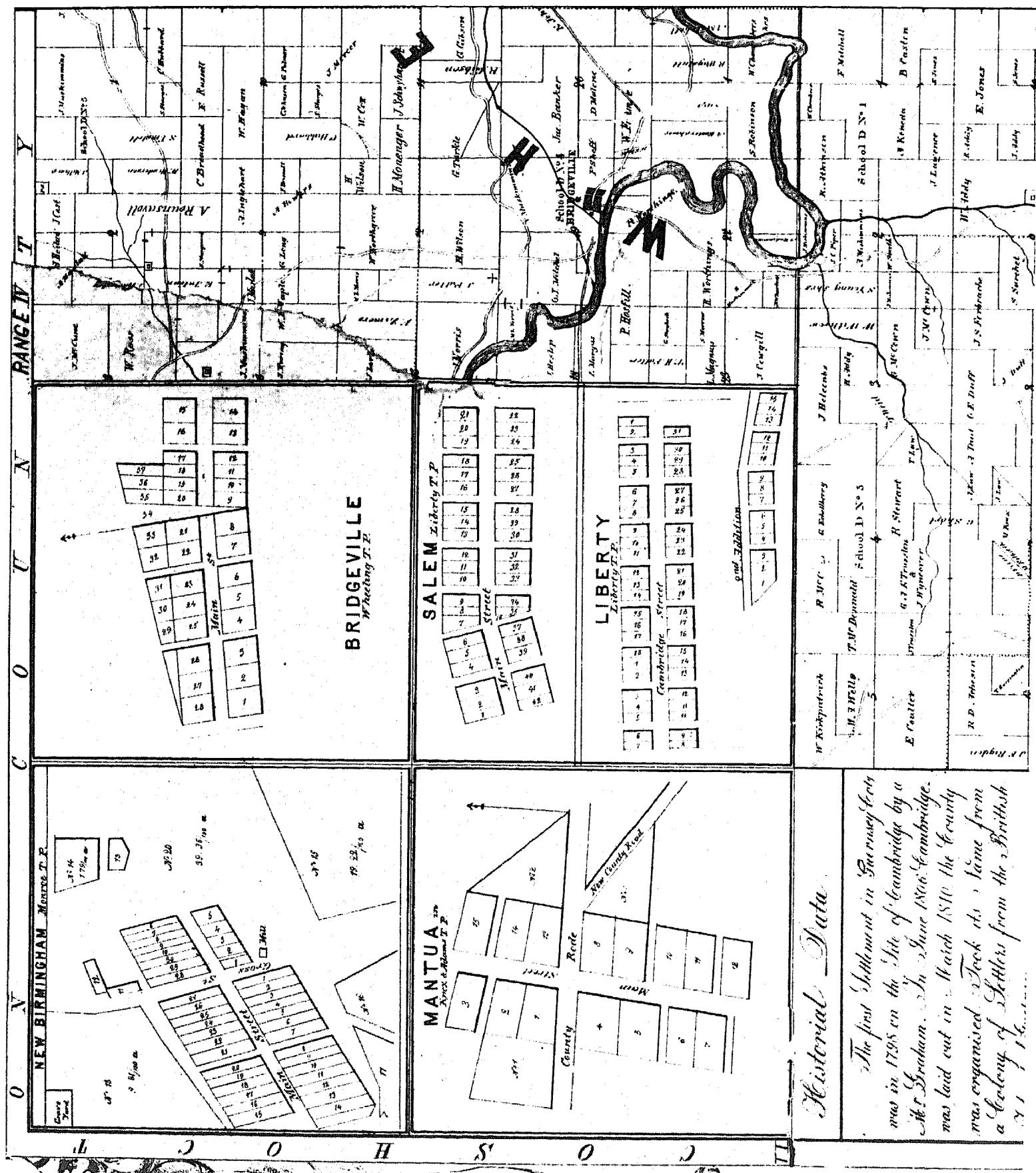


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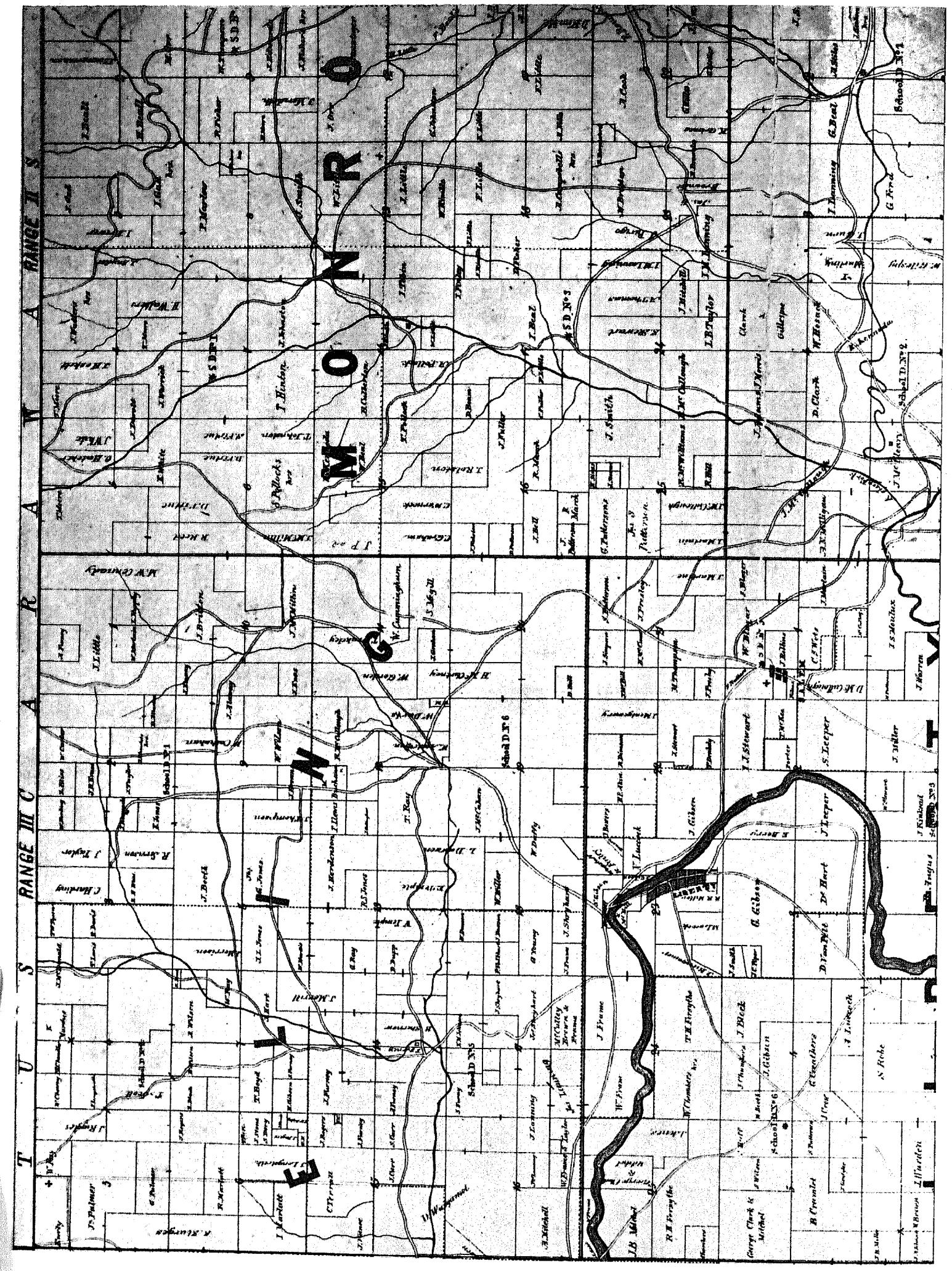
Historical Notes

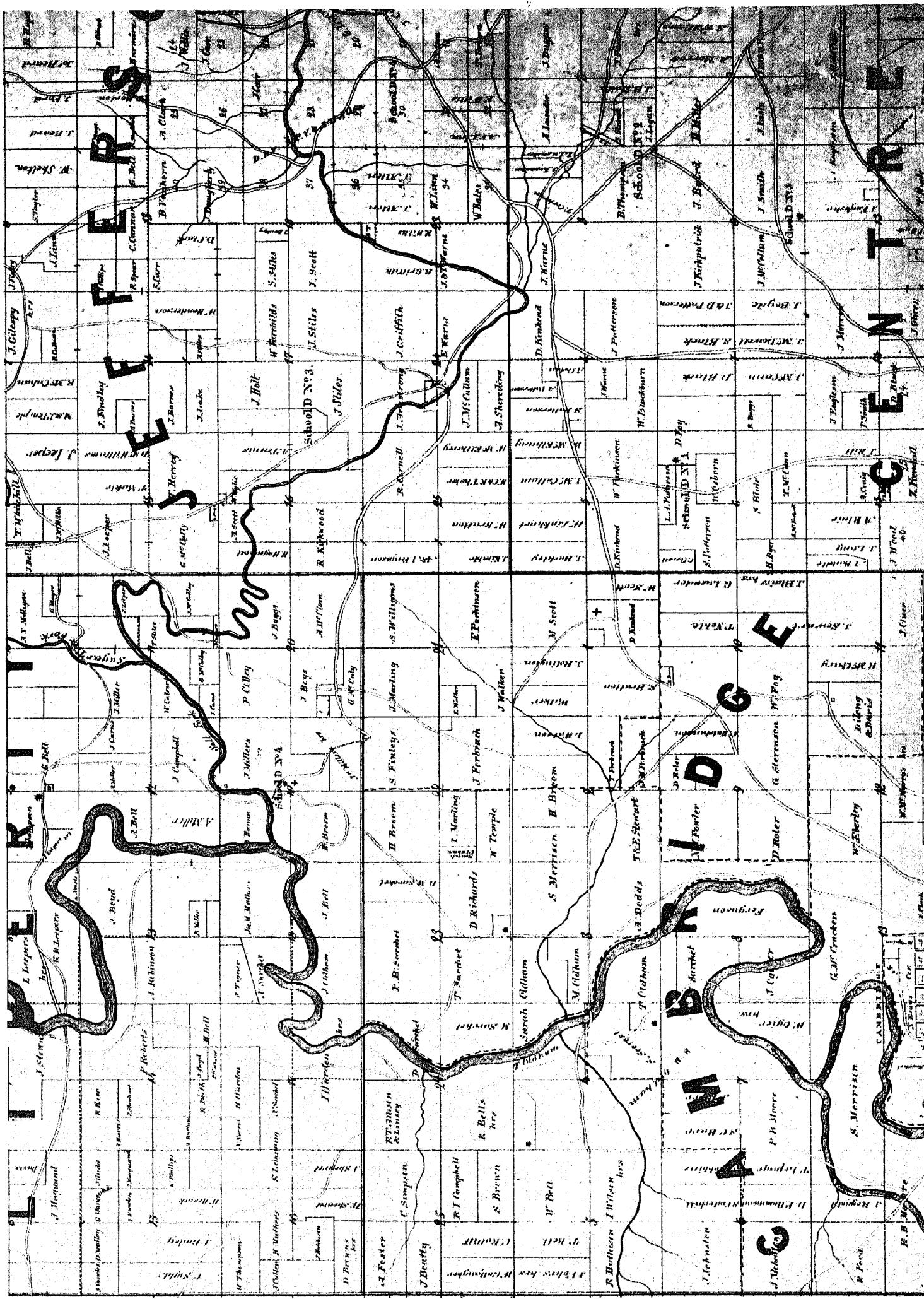
The first Settlement in Gurney's City was in 1795 on the Site of Cambridge by a Mr. Graham. In June 1806 Cambridge was laid out in March 1810 the County was organised. Track No. 1 came from a Colony of Settlers from the British Isles.

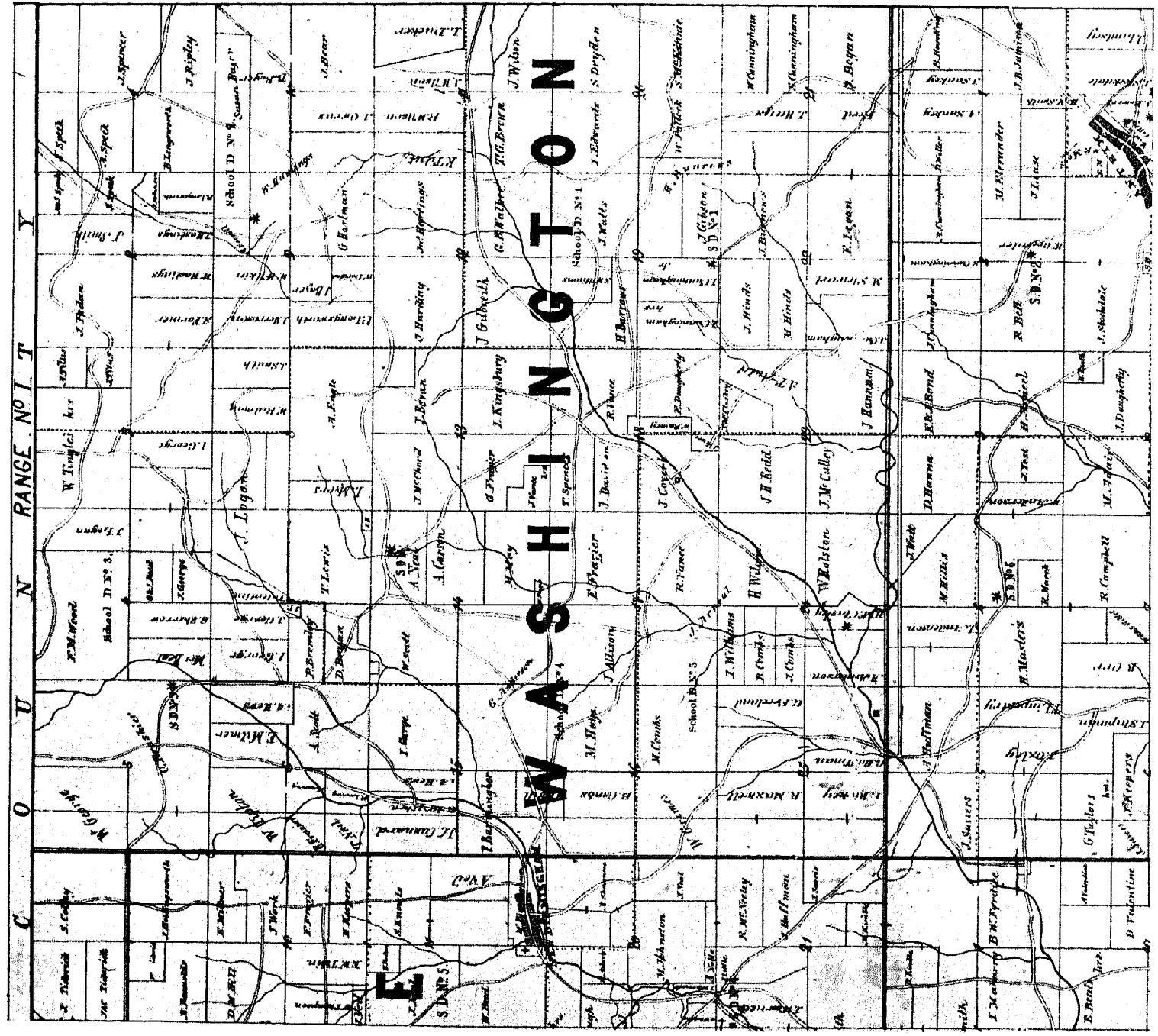
APPRISEMENT of 1853.

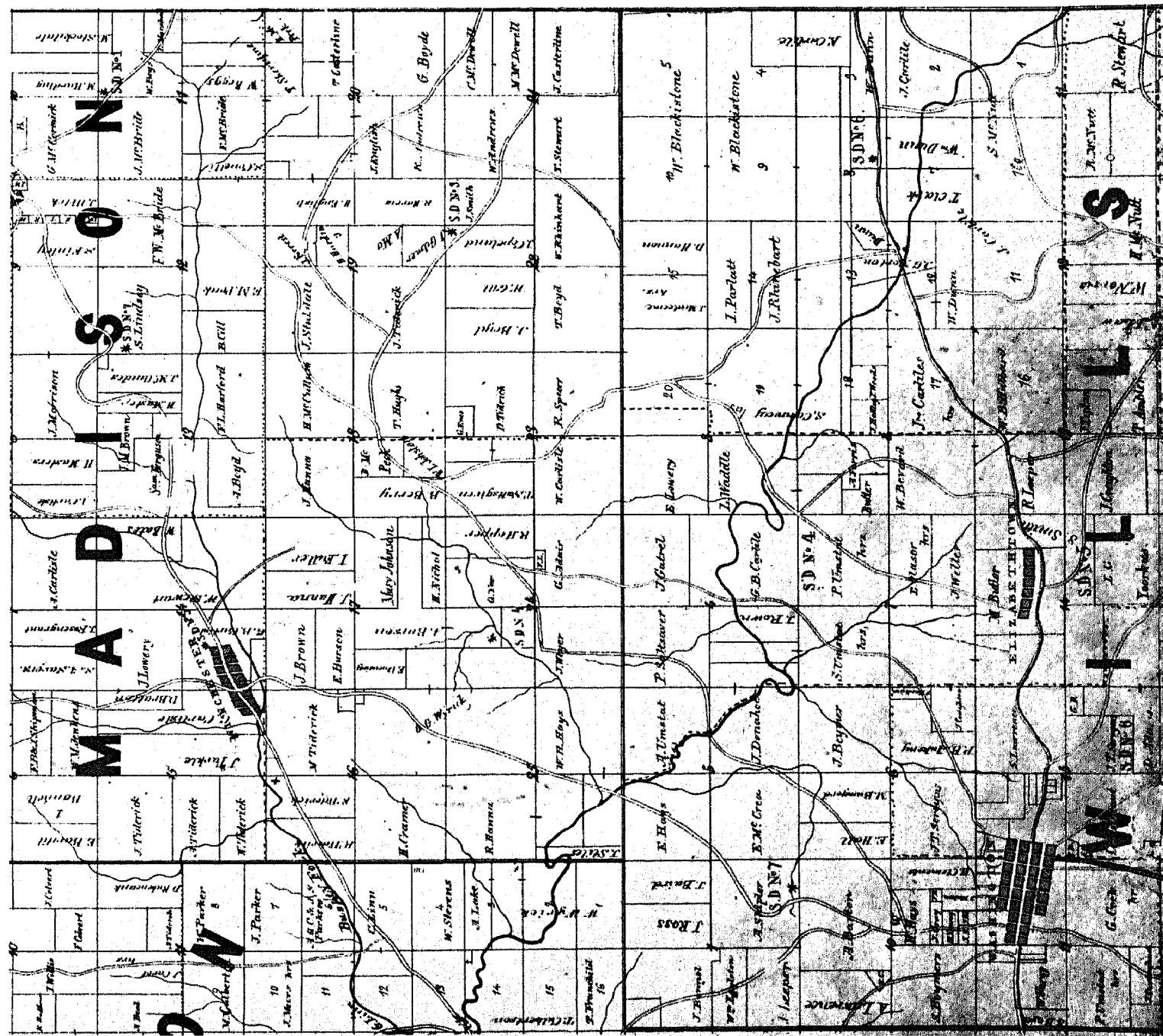
Exhibiting the Number of Acres and valuation of real property in each Town and Townships in the County.

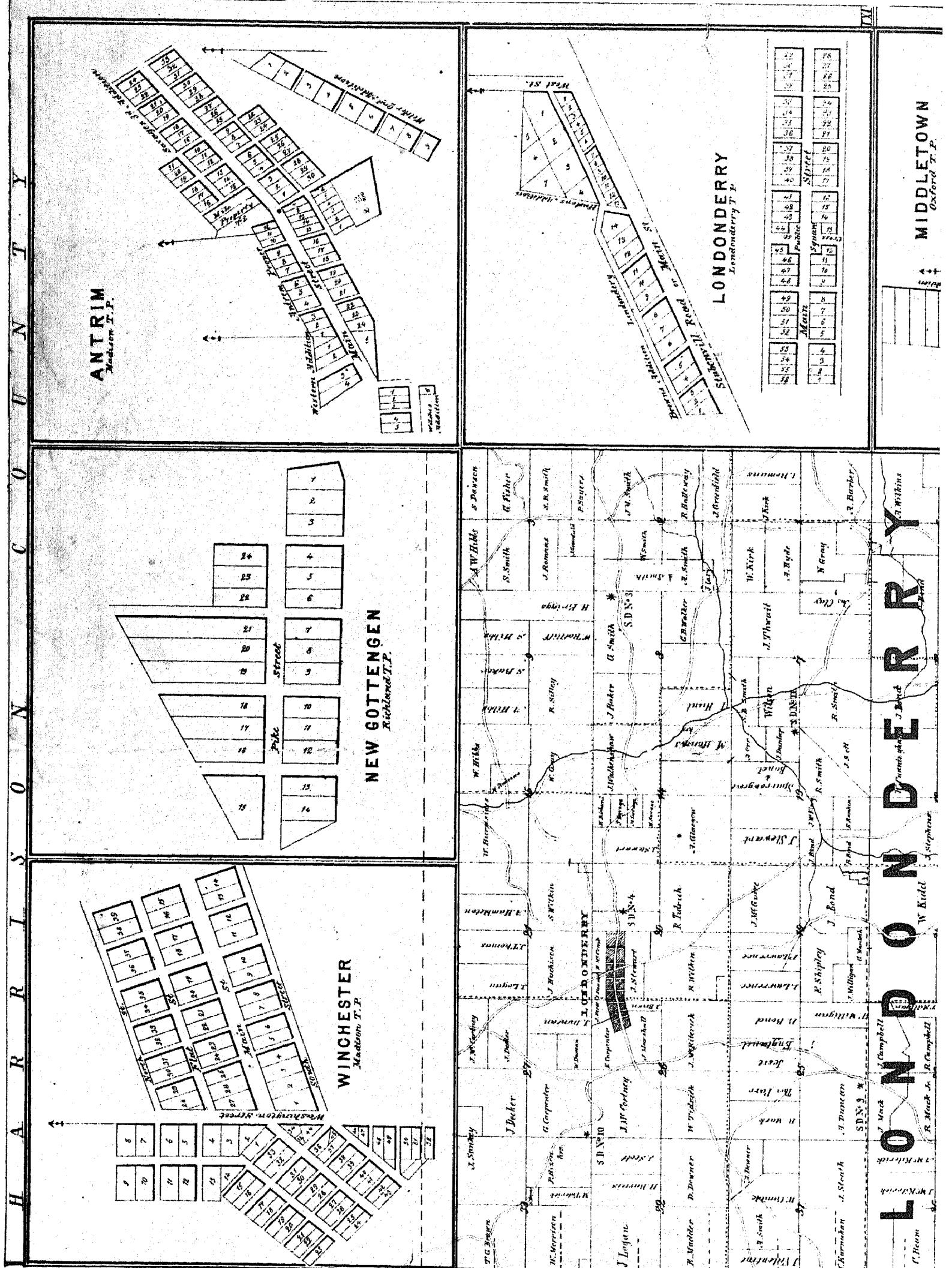
Name of Township.	Number Acres.	Returned to State Board	Average Aggregate per Acre Value.	Average Per acre per acre.	State Board	Recognized.
Adams	13,979 9,35	149,330	11.31	180		
Cambridge	21,596 10,50	226,915	12.70	97		
Centre	13,806 9,52	132,567	11.52	16		
Jackson	14,041 11.19	157,954	13.54	190		
Jefferson	15,174 7.85	119,954	9.50	14		
Knox	15,850 6.91	100,016	7.64	12		
Liberty	15,199 8.11	125,937	9.81	14		
Londonderry	22,573 11.43	255,784	13.83	30		
Madison	15,406 11.14	171,651	13.48	20		
Marion	15,602 8.80	197,926	10.65	16		
Millwood	14,986 10.64	159,354	12.87	19		
Oxford	18,562 12.90	236,978	15.97	28		
Richland	18,995 10.32	238,185	15.66	28		
Spencer	17,669 14.94	264,115	18.08	37		
Valley	13,918 11.11	155,451	13.44	19		
Washington	16,265 11.97	182,719	16.48	99		

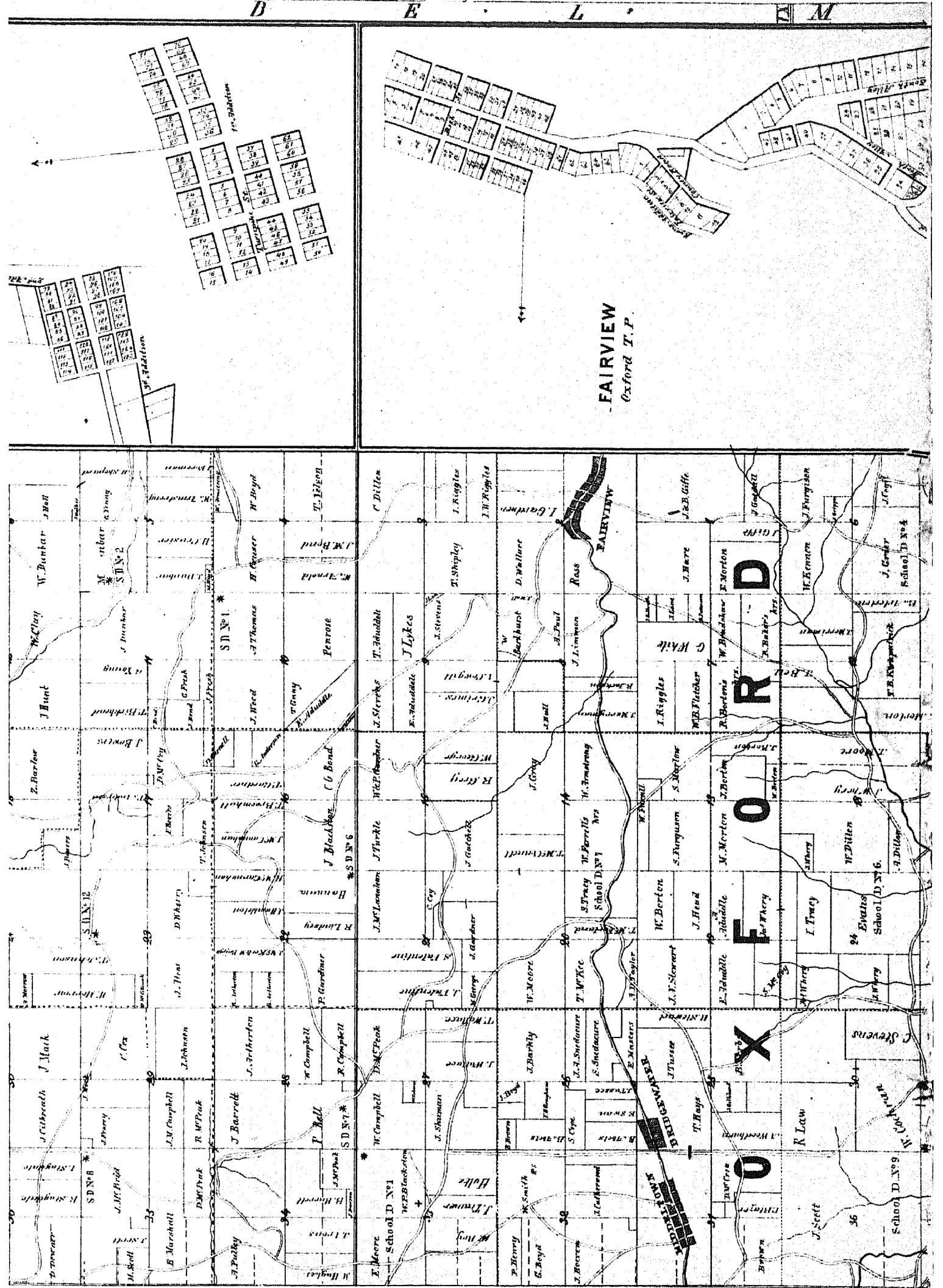


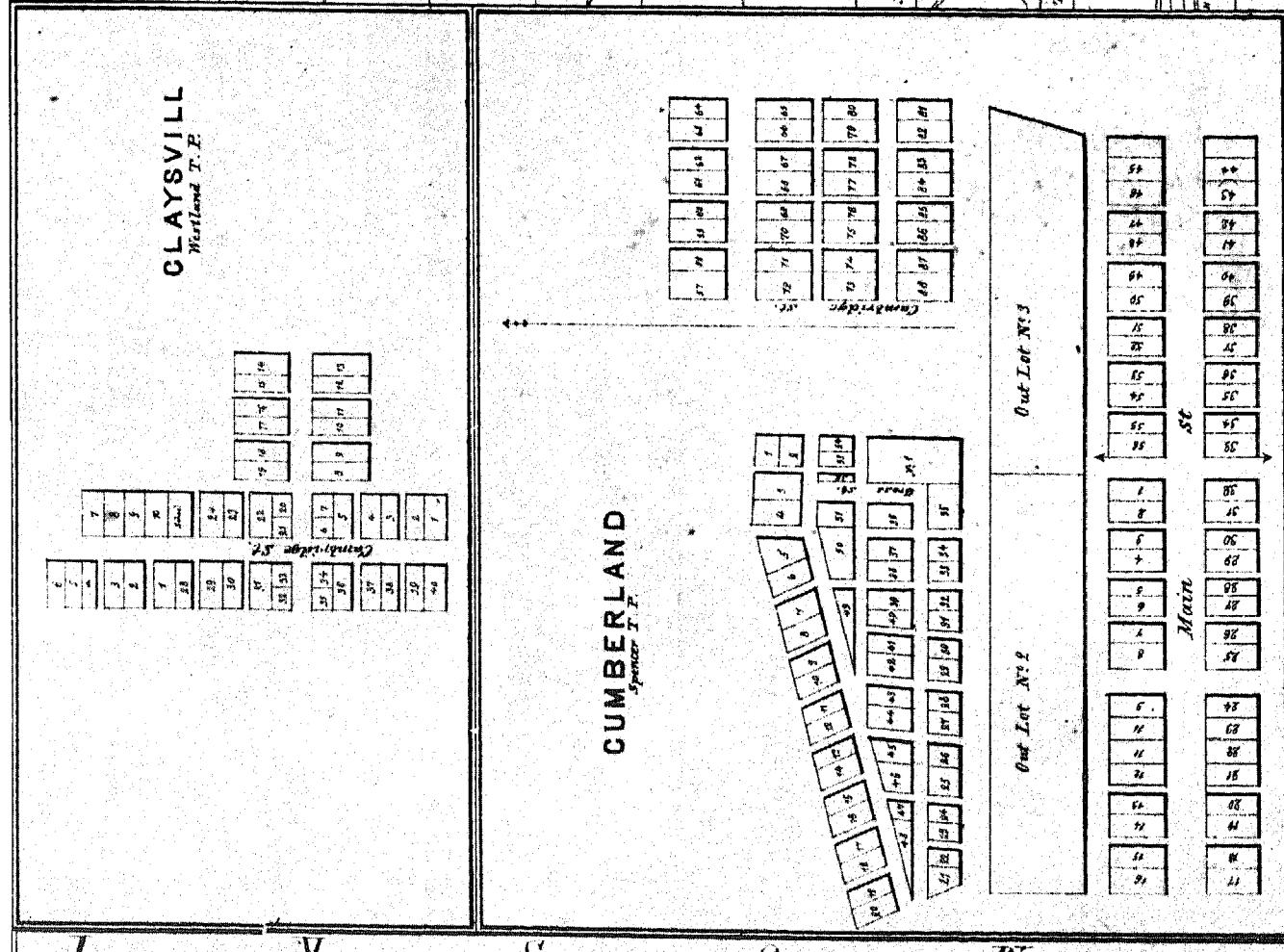
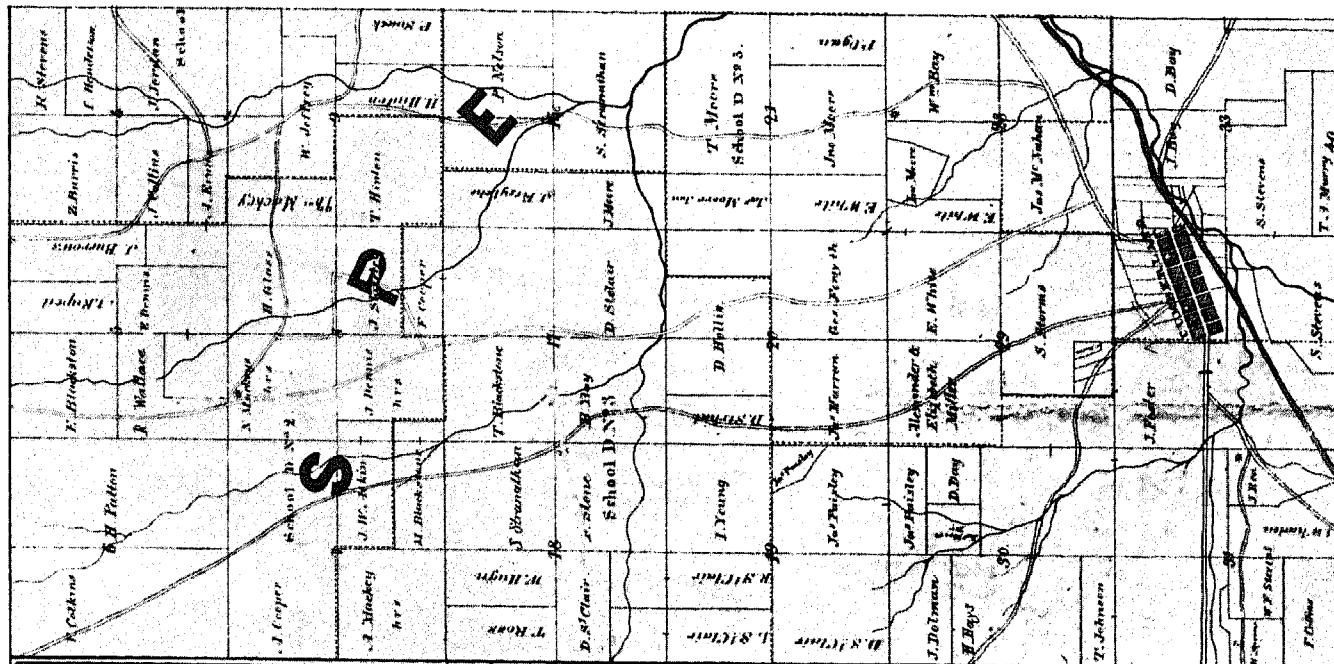








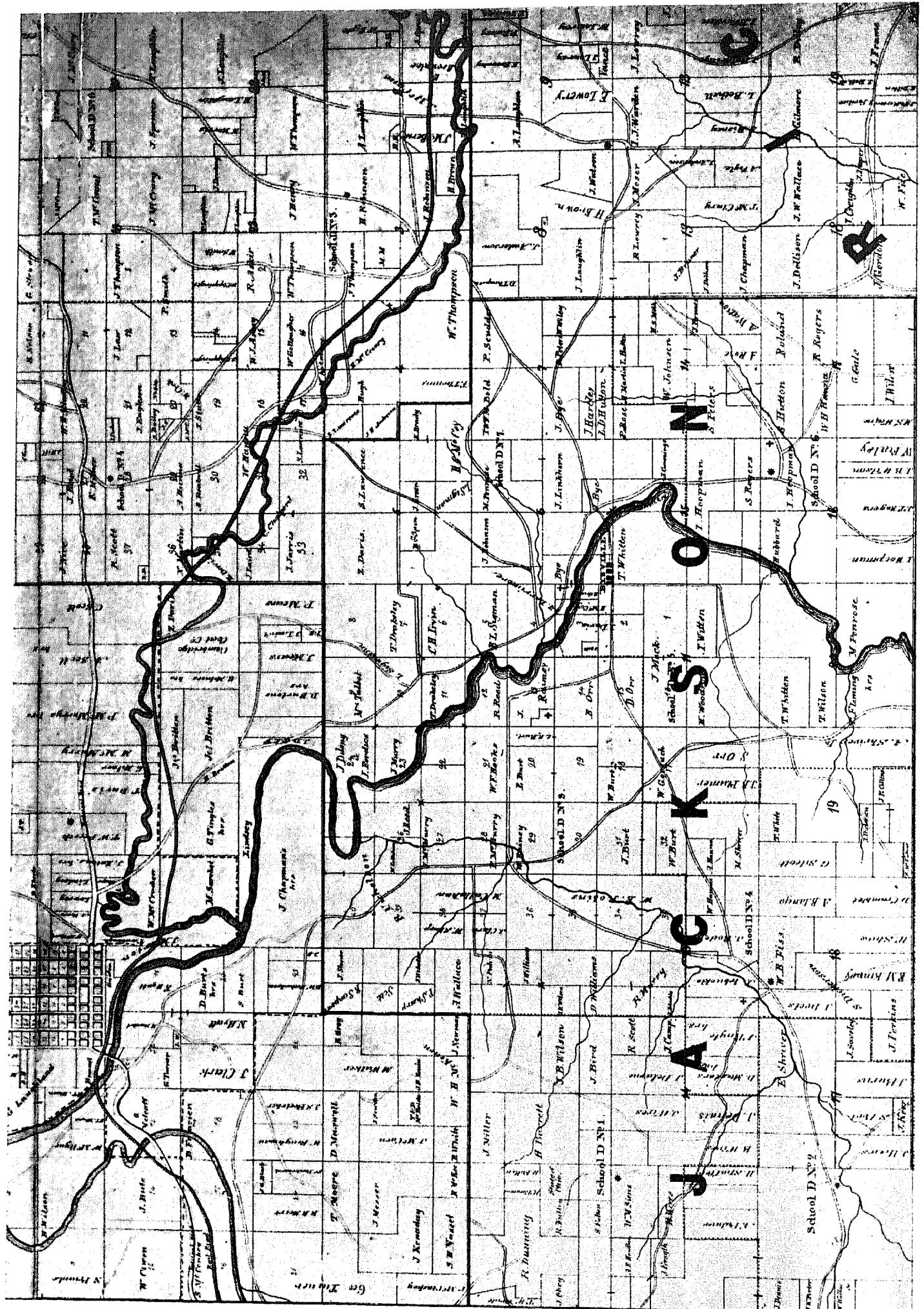


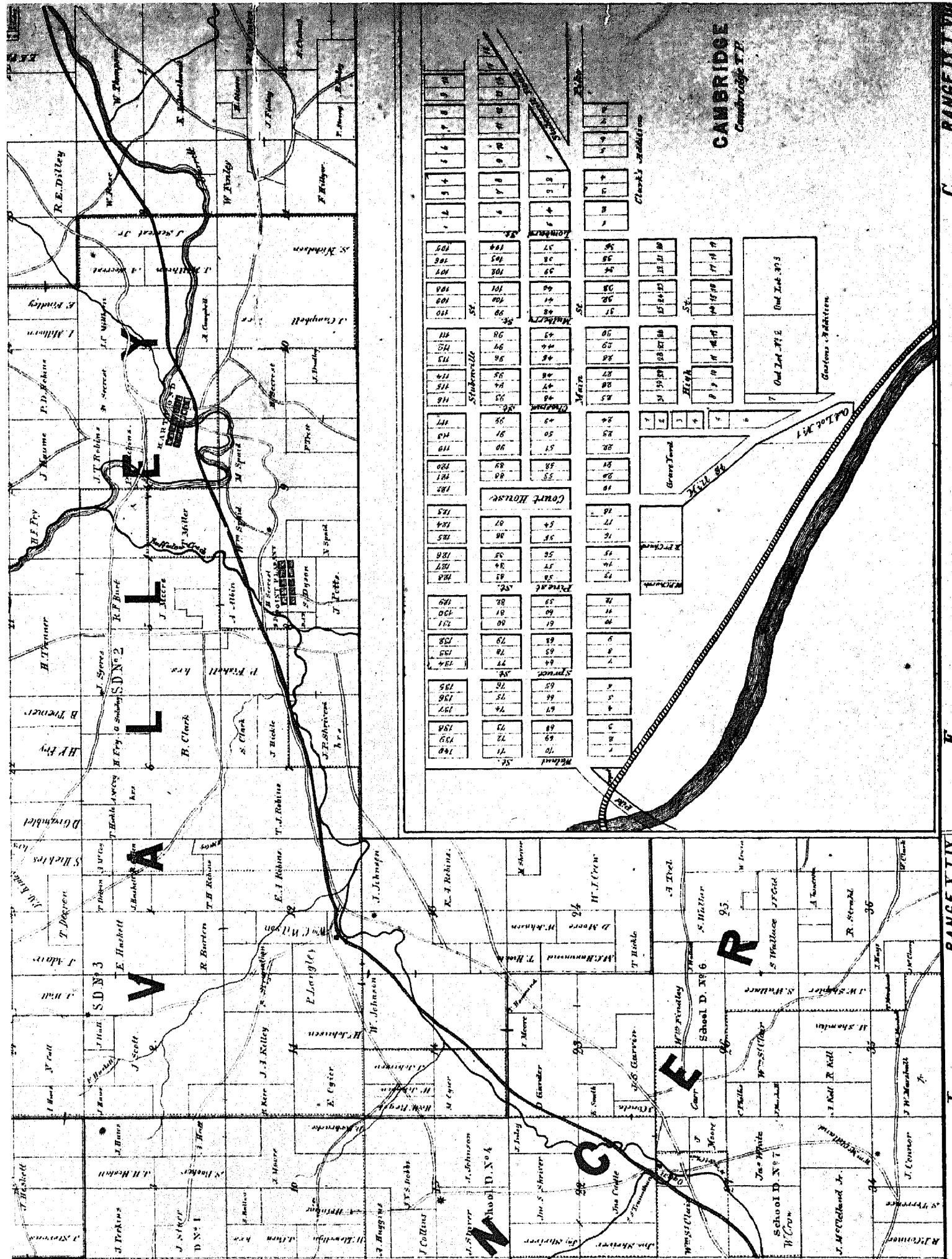


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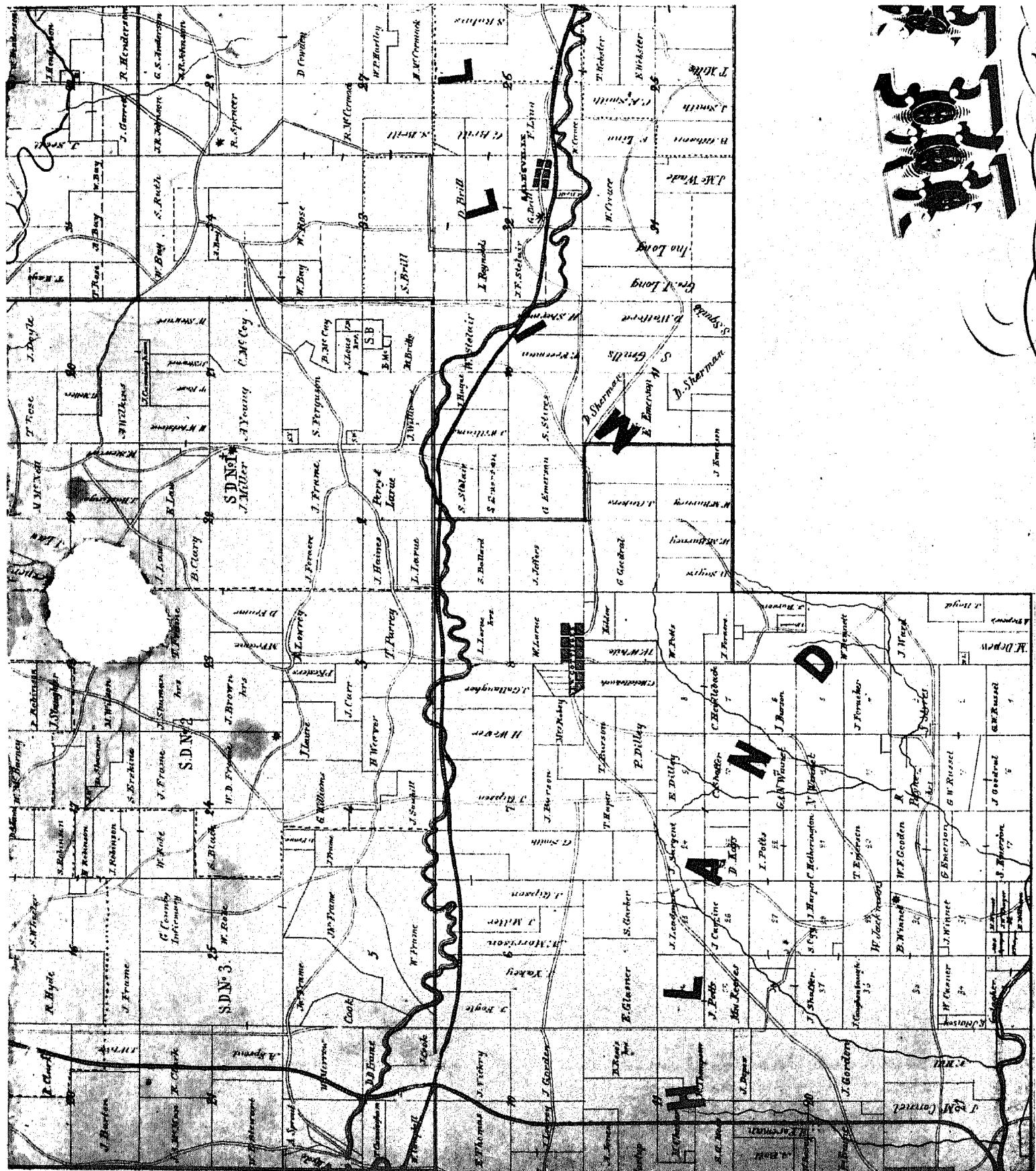
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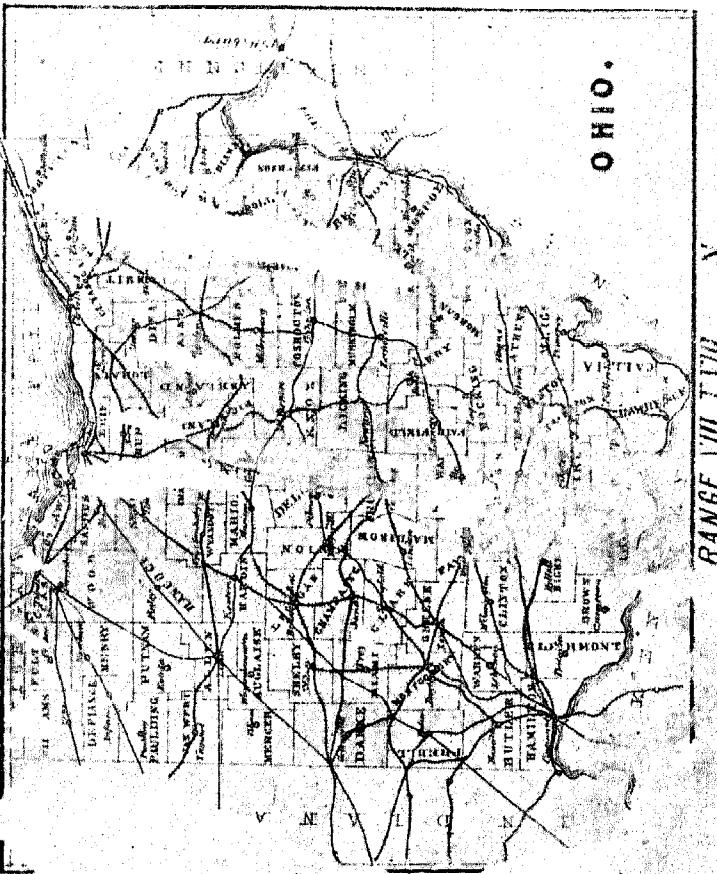




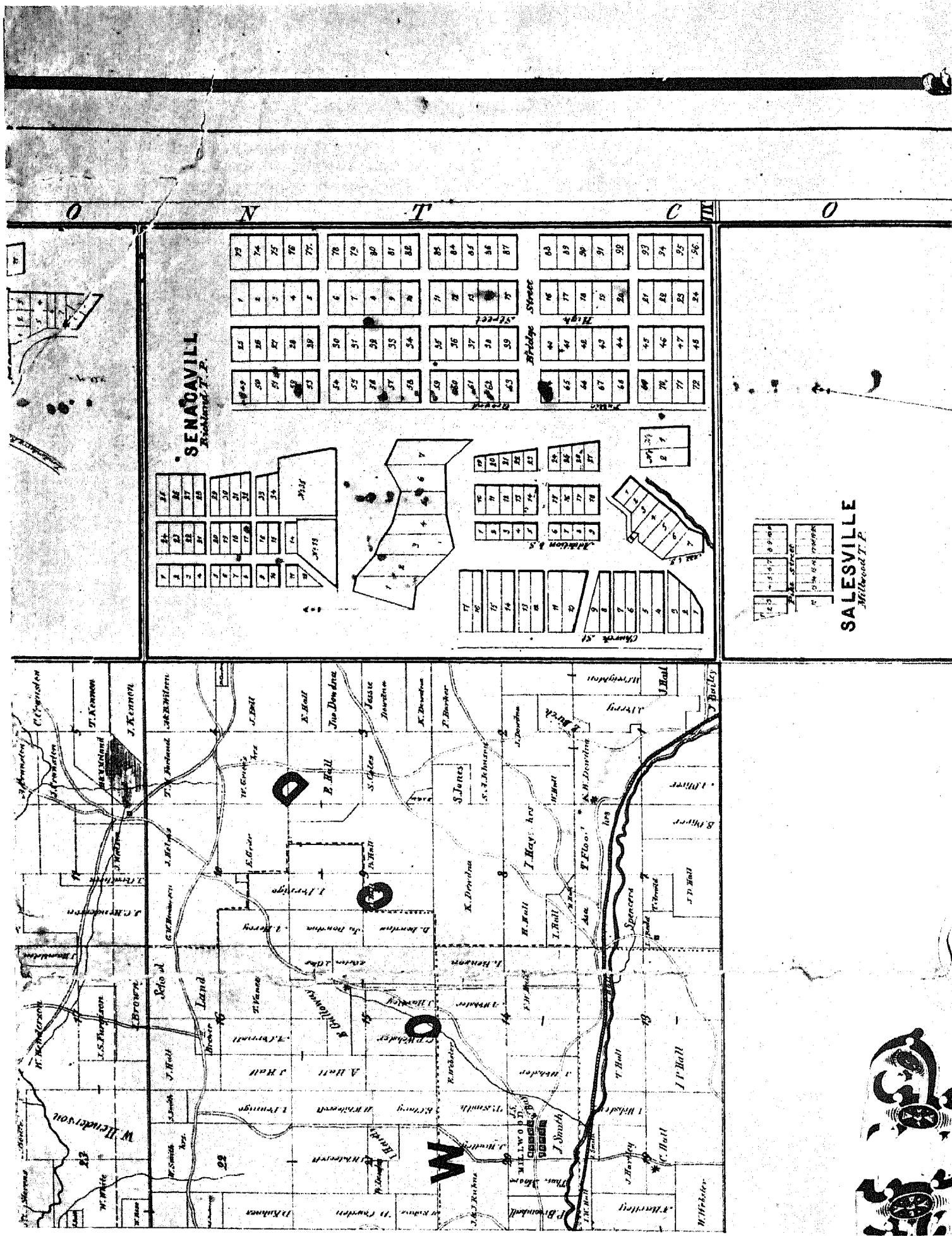
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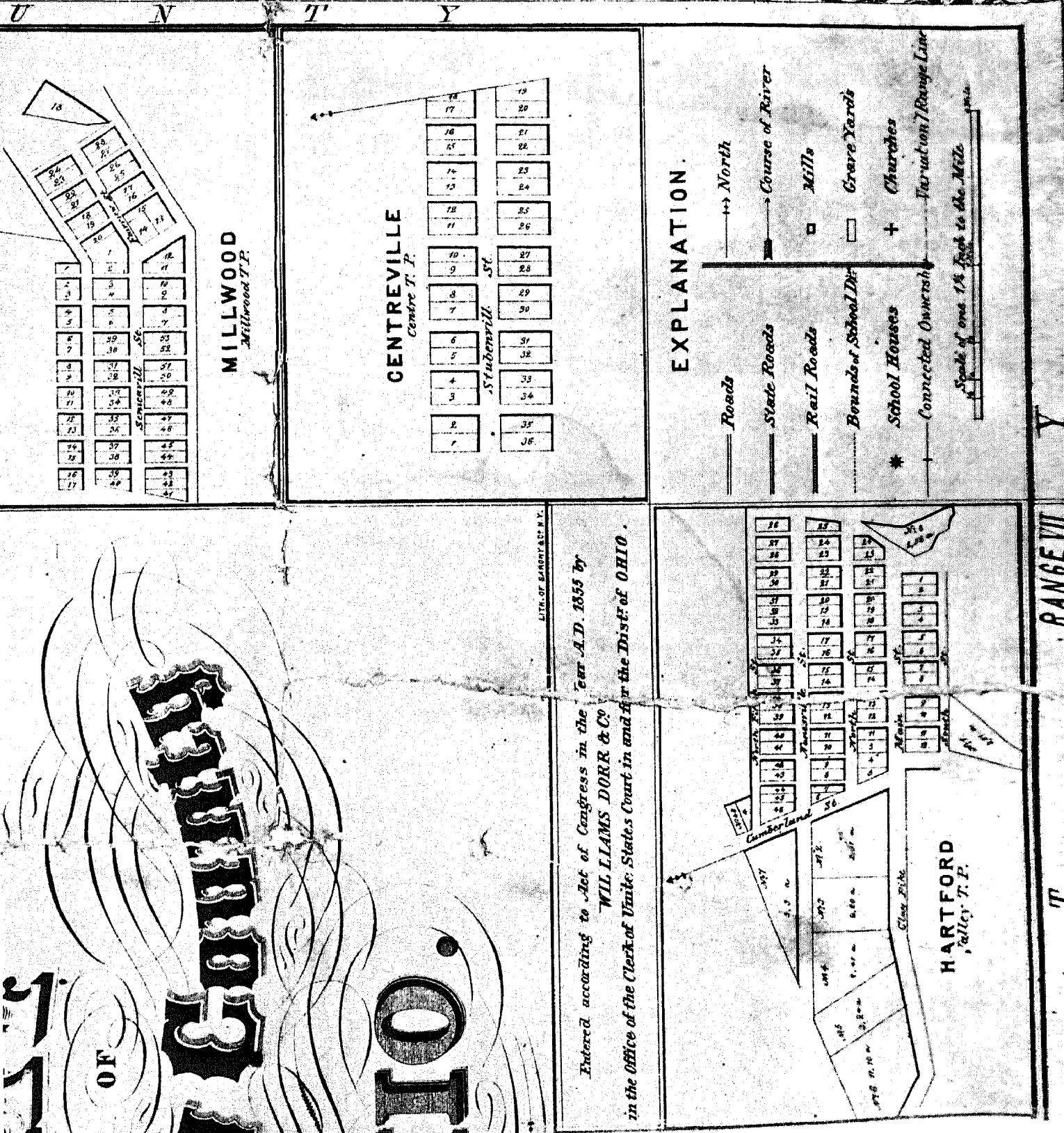
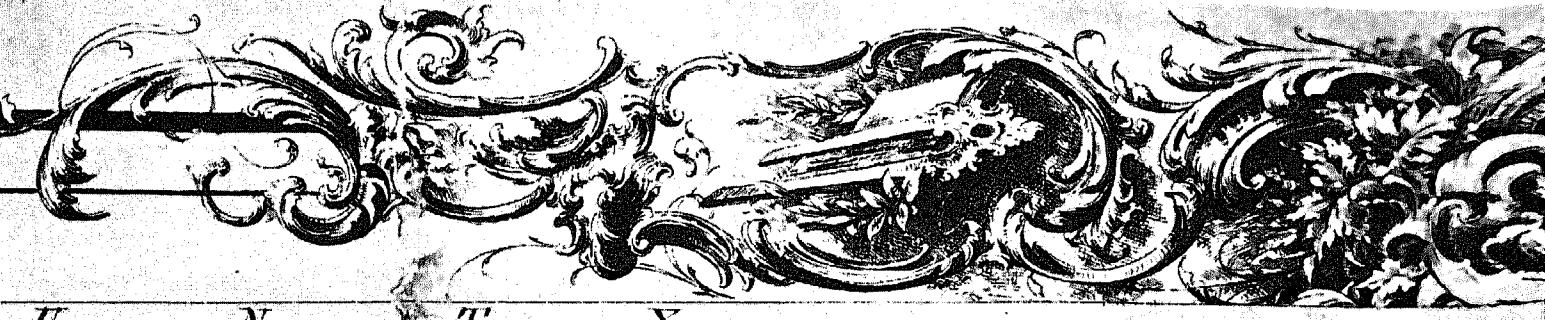


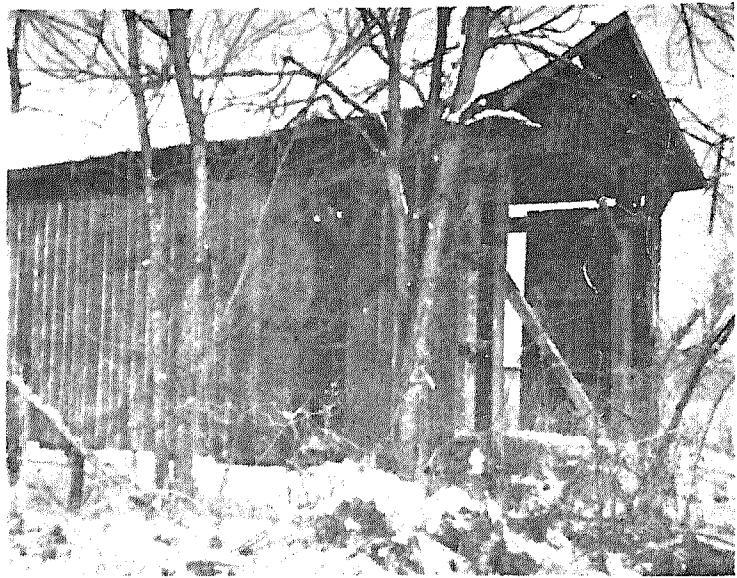
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810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819
820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829
830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839
840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849
850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859
860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869
870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879
880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889
890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899
900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909
910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919
920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929
930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939
940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949
950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959
960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	9	



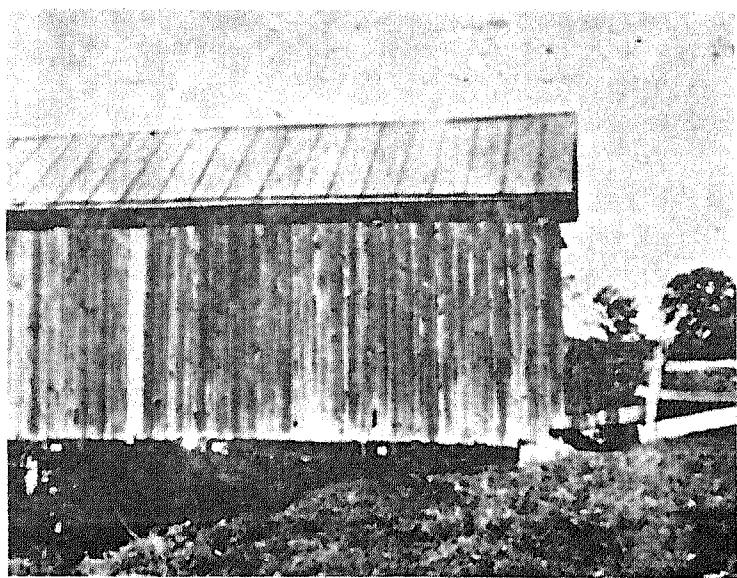




Milligan Covered Bridge



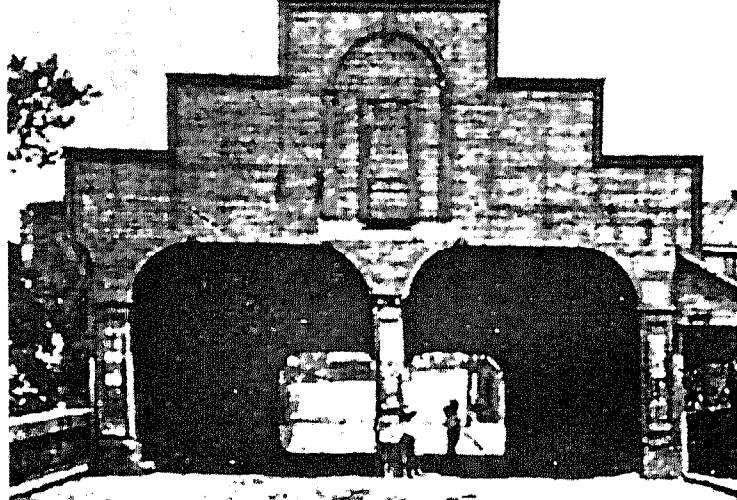
Skull Fork Bridge



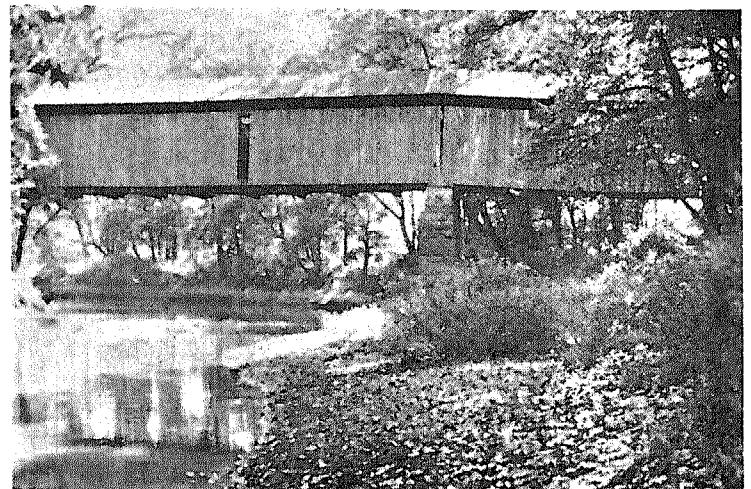
Winterset Covered Bridge



Gunn Covered Bridge



Double Covered Bridge at Cambridge



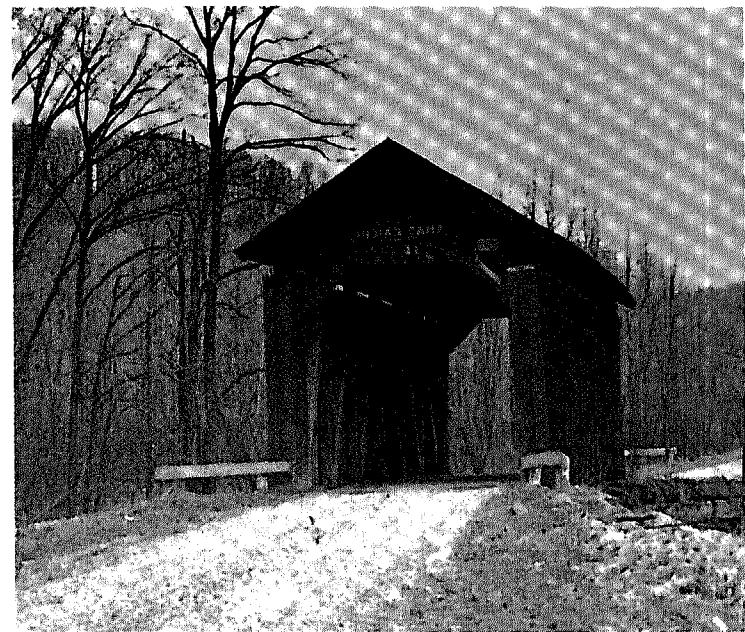
Kennedy Covered Bridge



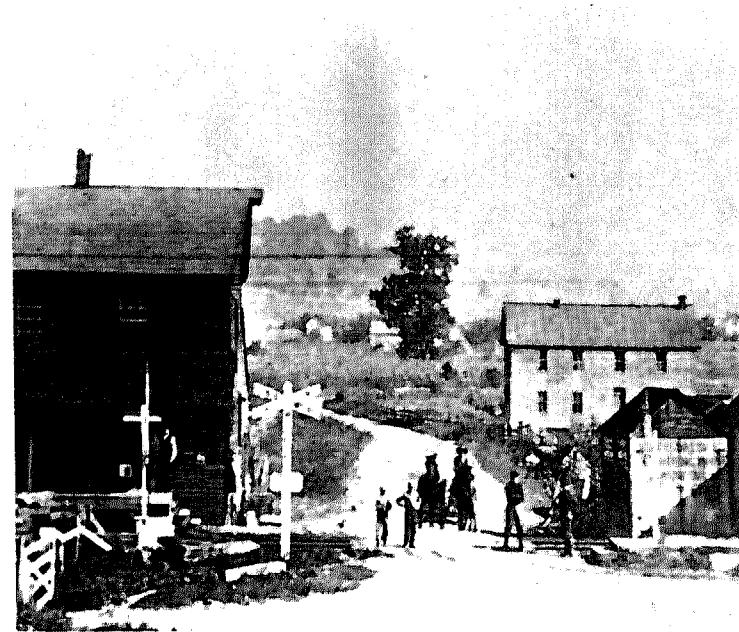
Armstrong Mill Covered Bridge, Clio



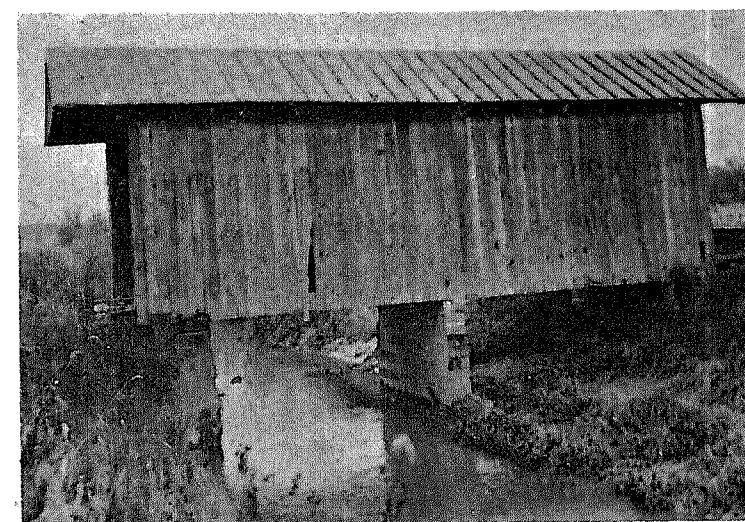
Toll Gate on Old National Road, Bridgewater



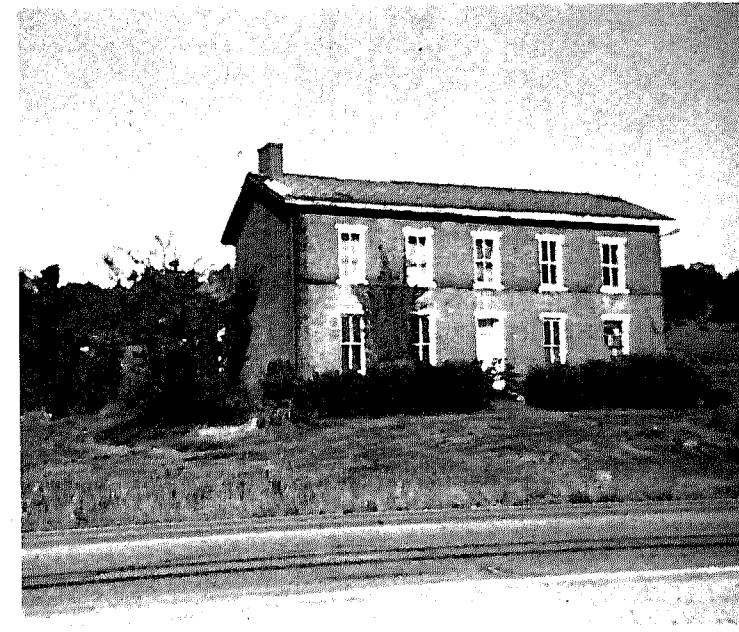
Indian Camp Covered Bridge



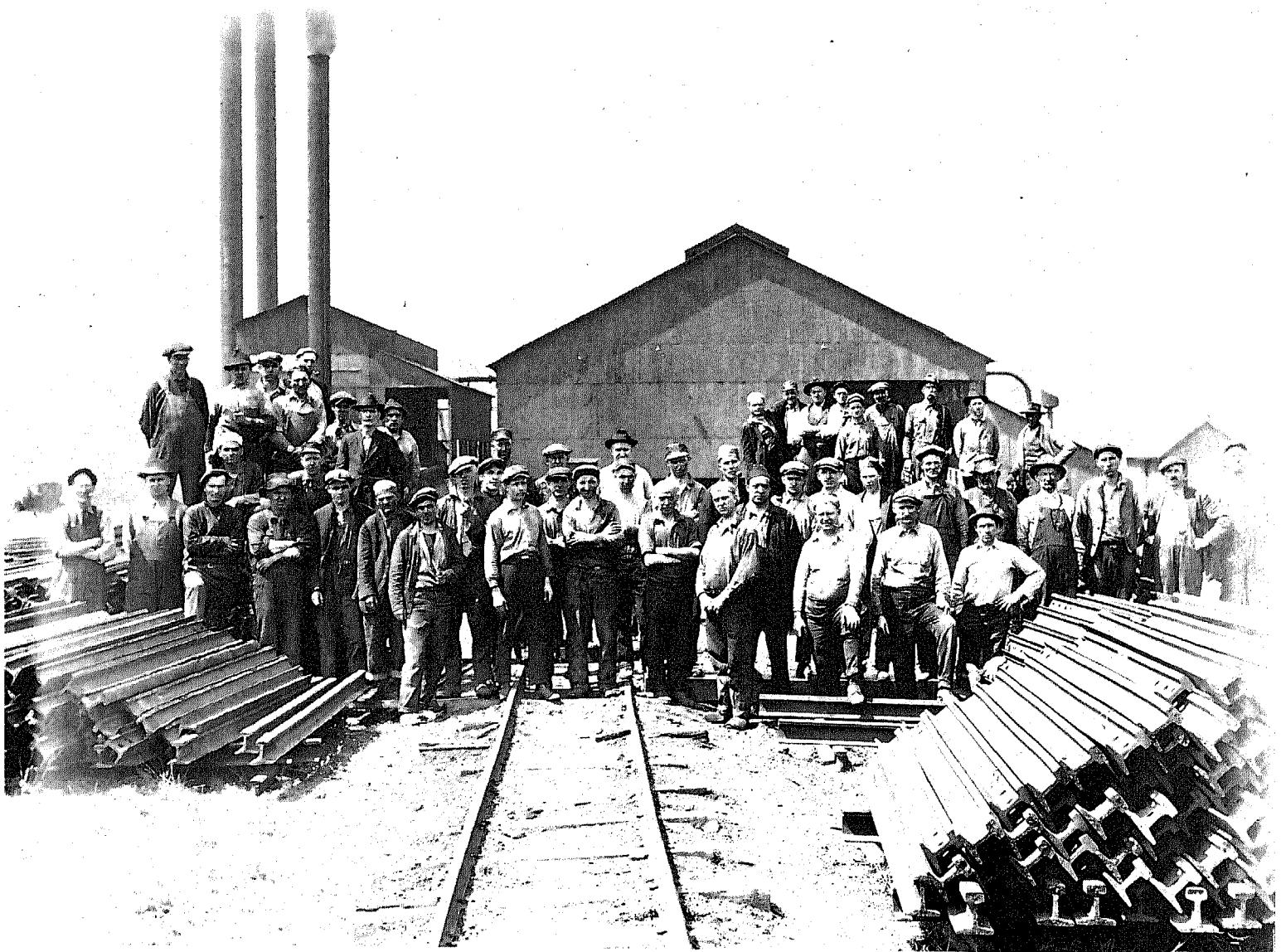
Gibson Station



Frisbee Covered Bridge



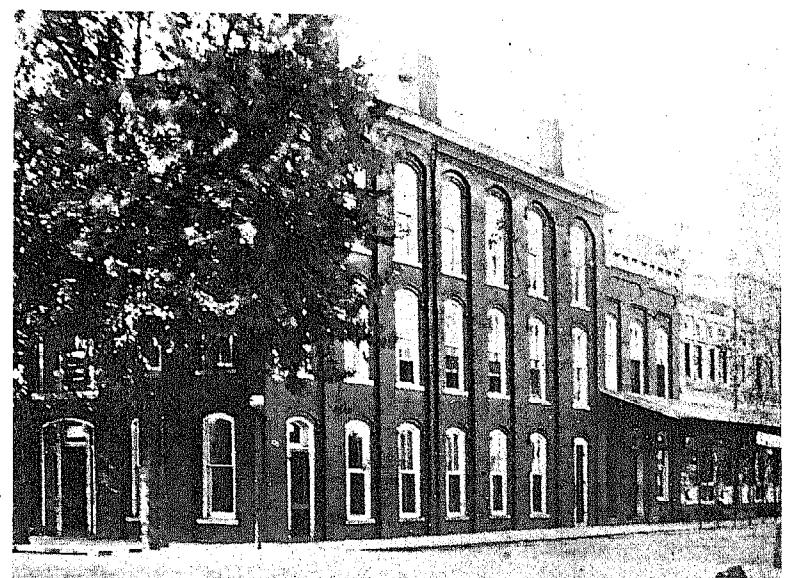
McMurray's Tavern



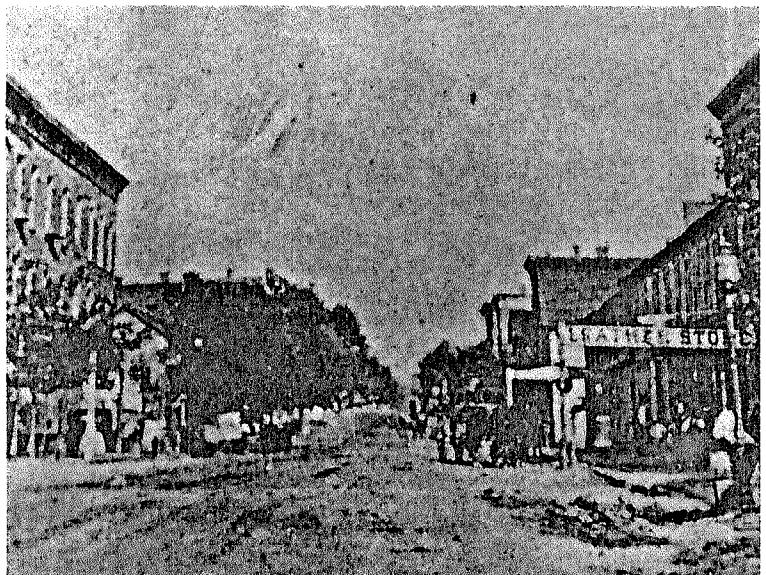
Barr Mill, Cambridge, Ohio



Tobacco Day at Quaker City



Cochran Block in Quaker City



Main Street of Cambridge, 1886



Street Scene, Winterset



Republican Headquarters, 1888

Towns in Guernsey County

From Sarchet's History of Guernsey County - 1914

Name of Town	Township	Date Platted	Name of Founder
Frankford	Wills	Sept. 13, 1805	Joseph Smith
Beymerstown	Wills	Sept. 28, 1805	George & Henry Beymer
Cambridge	Cambridge	June 2, 1806	Jacob Gomber & Zaccheus A. Beatty
Union	Richland	May 4, 1812	Elijah Lowery & John Laughlin
Fairview	Oxford	March 24, 1814	Hugh Gilland
Senecaville	Richland	July 18, 1815	David Satterthwaite
Londonderry	Londonderry	Aug. 9, 1815	Robert Wilkins
Olive Town		Sept. 27, 1815	John Wiley & Isaac Hill
New Liberty	Jackson	Oct. 17, 1815	Richard Dickinson
Martinsburg	Madison	May 17, 1816	John Bickham & James Welsh
Lexington		Aug. 12, 1816	Jacob Young & Jacob Myers
Craigsborough		Feb. 26, 1818	William Craig
Zeland		June 21, 1820	Benjamin Bay
West Barnsville	Westland	Dec. 23, 1825	Ford Barnes
New Birmingham	Monroe	1826	William Carson
Middleton	Oxford	Sept. 1, 1827	Benjamin Masters
Paris	Westland	Dec. 24, 1827	William Hunter
Cumberland	Spencer	April 24, 1828	James Bay
Claysville	Westland	June 7, 1828	Ford Barnes
Liberty	Liberty	August 2, 1828	William & John Gibson
Williamsburg	Beaver	Nov. 21, 1828	William Finley
Newburn	Beaver	Nov. 27, 1828	Thomas Walsh
Point Pleasant	Valley	July 24, 1829	Benjamin Wilson
Antrim	Madison	March 1, 1830	Alexander Alexander
Elizabethtown	Wills	March 7, 1832	Jacob Weller
Portugal	Washington	Nov. 14, 1833	Levi Engle
Bridgewater	Oxford	March 24, 1834	William Orr
Millwood	Millwood	Feb. 18, 1835	Jonah Smith
Salesville	Millwood	1835	George Brill
New Gottengen	Richland	May 13, 1836	Charles Heidelbach
Winchester	Madison	Aug. 18, 1836	Isaac Bonnell
Hartford	Valley	Sept. 26, 1836	David Johnston & John Secrest
West Boston	Westland	Dec. 3, 1836	Charles Phillis
Mount Ephraim	Seneca	June 29, 1838	Ephraim Vorhees
Kennonburg		Dec. 2, 1839	Daniel Rich & Arthur VanDyke
Centreville	Center	Aug. 31, 1842	David Kinkead
Florence		Sept. 12, 1842	Samuel Arbuthnot
Easton	Wills	Nov. 21, 1842	Alexander Frew
New Salem	Liberty	April 21, 1845	William Hosack
Spencer Station	Millwood	1846	George W. Henderson
Putneyville	Millwood	April 30, 1846	George W. Henderson
Bridgeville	Wheeling	Feb. 5, 1848	Washington Shoff
Greenwood	Richland	June 12, 1848	Thomas Taylor
Mantua	Adams	Aug. 6, 1853	Thomas P. Wilson & William P. Rose
Bailey's Mill	Millwood	May 14, 1855	Jesse W. Bailey
Byesville	Jackson	July 1, 1856	
Guernsey	Wheeling	Nov. 7, 1872	John Fordyce, J.W. Robins Madison D. Robins
	Wheeling	April 24, 1874	David Dull
Derwent	Valley	August 10, 1898	Eliza Dickerson
Rigby	Center	Dec. 20, 1898	Henry Moss
Black Top	Richland	July 2, 1900	M.L. Spaid
Lore City	Center	June 8, 1903	
Opperman	Valley	Aug. 28, 1903	Thomas Moore & Wife
Midway	Jackson	Oct. 31, 1904	Mike Stifka
Fletcher	Oxford	Nov. 5, 1908	J.B. Hamilton, A.E. Fletcher, B.V. Witten
	Center		John H. Robins

Several of the above were settled prior to the date platted.

Town Names

The names of towns in Guernsey County have not always been what they are now. The following chart is a listing of most of the towns of the county with the name under which a town was platted in parentheses.

Present name	Always has been	Well, almost	How's that again	Plat Recorded
Antrim	(Antrim)			Mar. 1, 1830
Bird's Run			(Bridgeville)	Mar. 13, 1848
Birmingham		(New Birmingham)	Milnersville	Apr. 28, 1830
Buffalo			(Hartford)	Sept. 26, 1836
Byesville	(Byesville)			Jan. 1, 1856
Cambridge	(Cambridge)			June 2, 1806
Center		(Centresville)	Midway	Aug. 31, 1842
		Centreville		
Claysville	(Claysville)			June 28, 1828
Cumberland	(Cumberland)			Apr. 24, 1828
Derwent	(Derwent)			Aug. 17, 1898
Fairview	(Fairview)			Mar. 21, 1814
Guernsey			(Wheeling)	Aug. 27, 1874
Indian Camp			Hopewell	No Plat
Kimbolton			(Liberty)	Aug. 2, 1828
Kipling			(Ribgy)	Jan. 24, 1899
Londonderry	(Londonderry)			Aug. 22, 1815
Lore City			(Campbell's Station)	No Original Plat
Middlebourne		(Middletown)		Sept. 5, 1827
North Salem		(New Salem)		Apr. 21, 1845
Old Washington		(New Washington)	Beymerstown	Sept. 28, 1805
		Washington		
Pleasant City		(Point Pleasant)	Dyson	Sept. 7, 1836
Quaker City			(Millwood)	Feb. 18, 1835
Salesville	(Salesville)			Dec. 28, 1836
Senecaville	(Senecaville)			July 18, 1815
Winterset		(Winchester)	Brown	Aug. 18, 1815

(Population statistics)

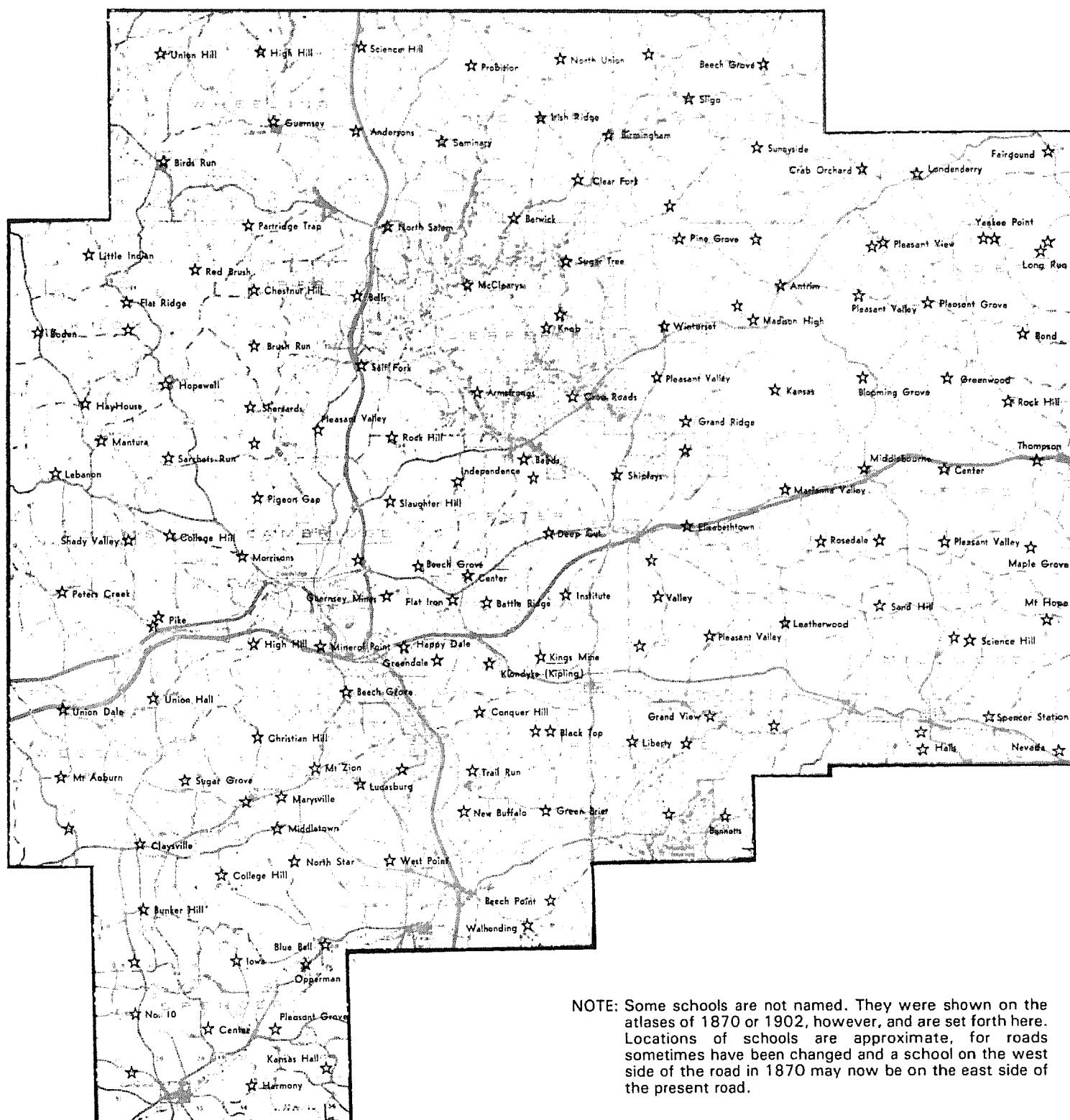
From Stories of Guernsey County

by William G. Wolf 1943

Name of Township	Population 1870
Adams	762
Cambridge	1,283 - does not include town of Cambridge
Center	1,016
Jackson	867
Jefferson	904
Knox	810
Liberty	1,163
Londonderry	1,313
Madison	1,170
Millwood	1,524
Monroe	1,018
Oxford	1,709
Richland	1,404
Spencer	1,359
Valley	834
Washington	832
Westland	889
Wheeling	1,090
Wills	1,670

Name of Town	Population 1870
Antrim	160
Birmingham	210
Buffalo	98
Claysville	118
Cumberland	319
Fairview	377
Kimbolton	169
Londonderry	67
Middlebourne	166
Millwood	367
Old Washington	557
Pleasant City	114
Salesville	172
Winchester	179

Map of Guernsey County Rural Schools



NOTE: Some schools are not named. They were shown on the atlases of 1870 or 1902, however, and are set forth here. Locations of schools are approximate, for roads sometimes have been changed and a school on the west side of the road in 1870 may now be on the east side of the present road.



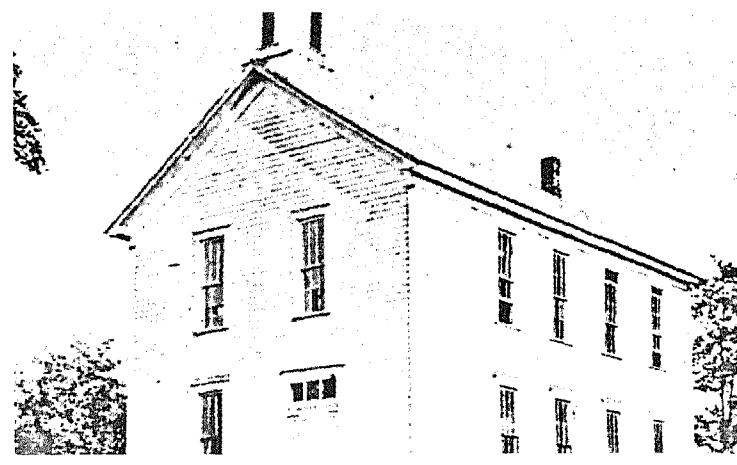
Elizabethtown School



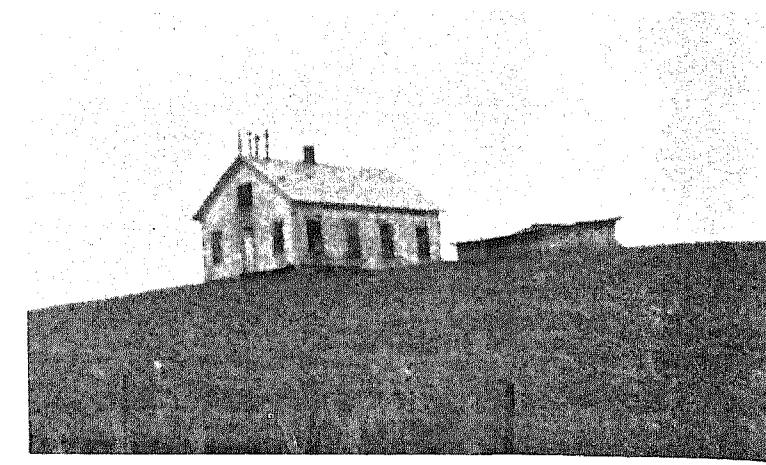
Slaughter Hill School



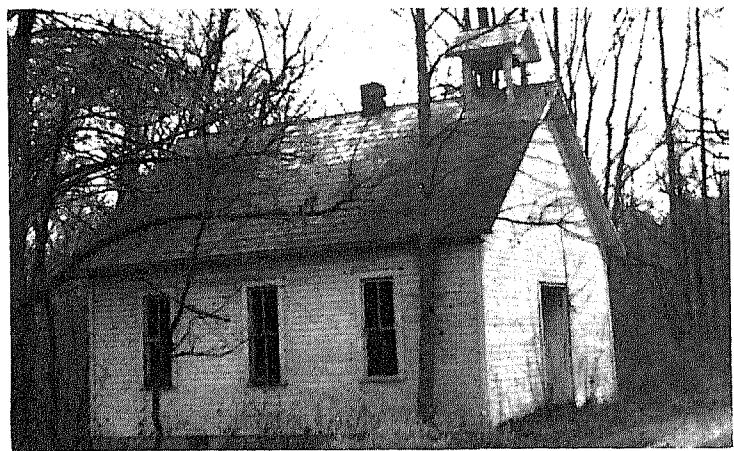
Birmingham School



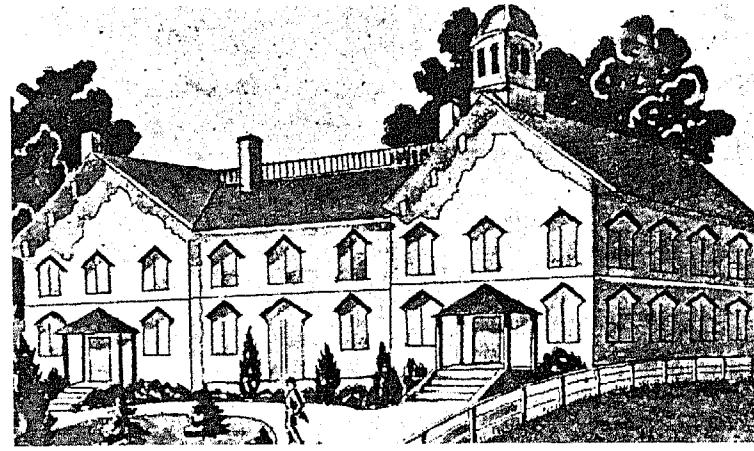
Mantora School



Antrim School



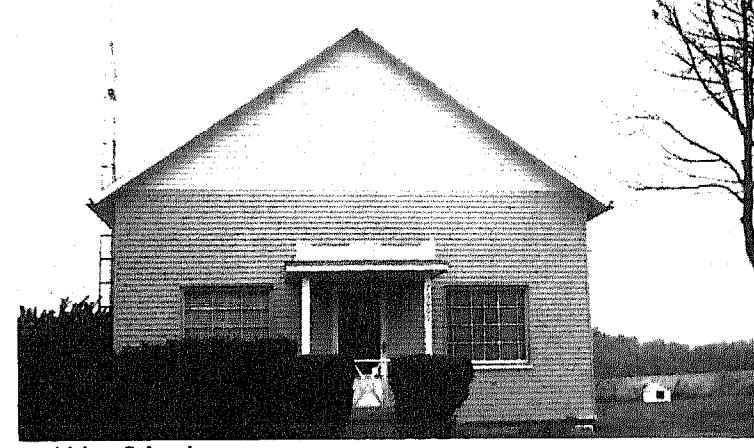
Seminary School



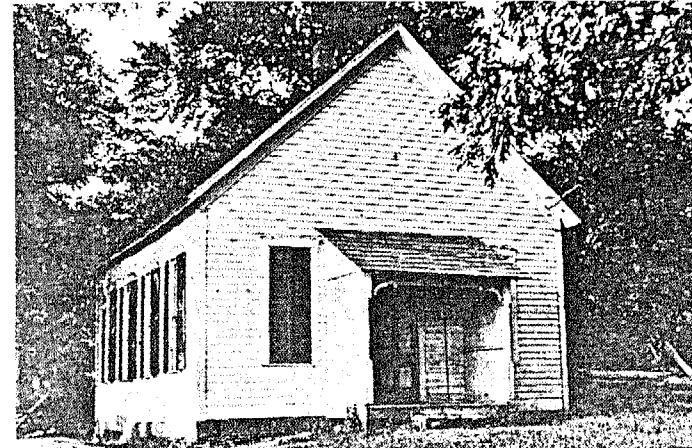
Madison College



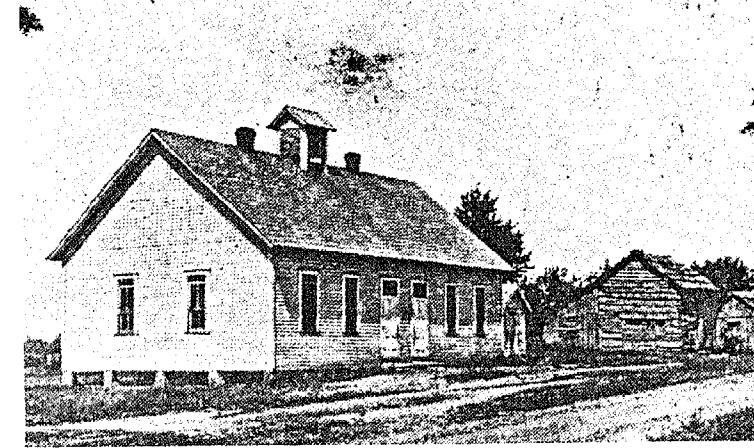
Claysville School



Probation School



Leatherwood School



North Salem School



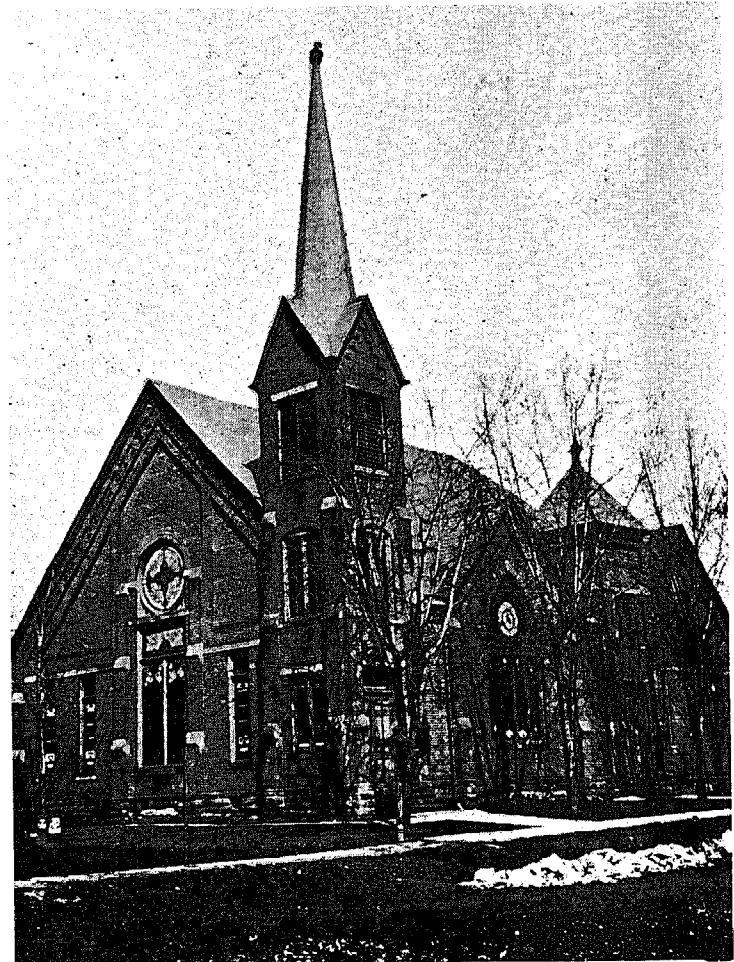
Happy Dale School - Byesville



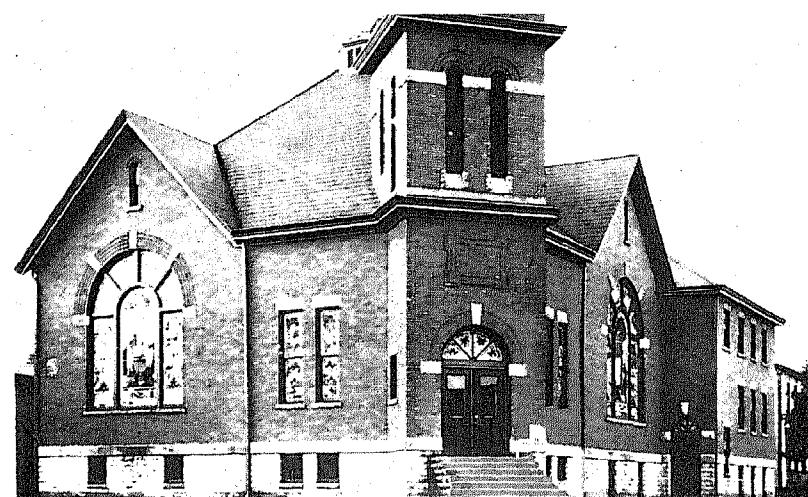
Moccasin School



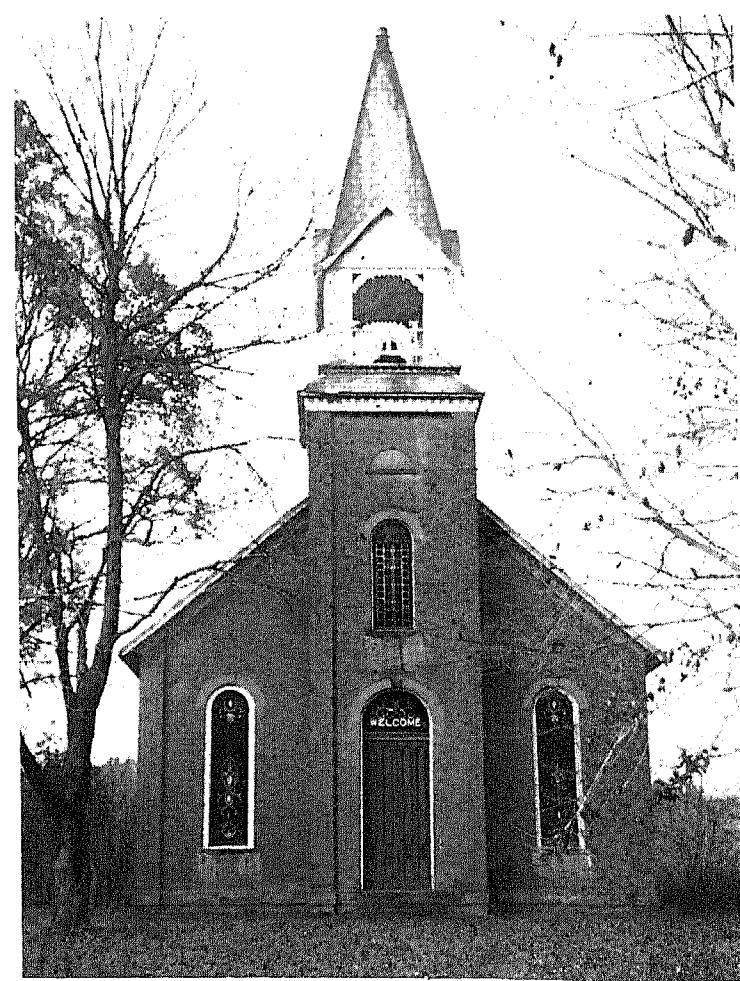
Winterset M.E. Church



Cumberland Presbyterian Church



Quaker City M.E. Church



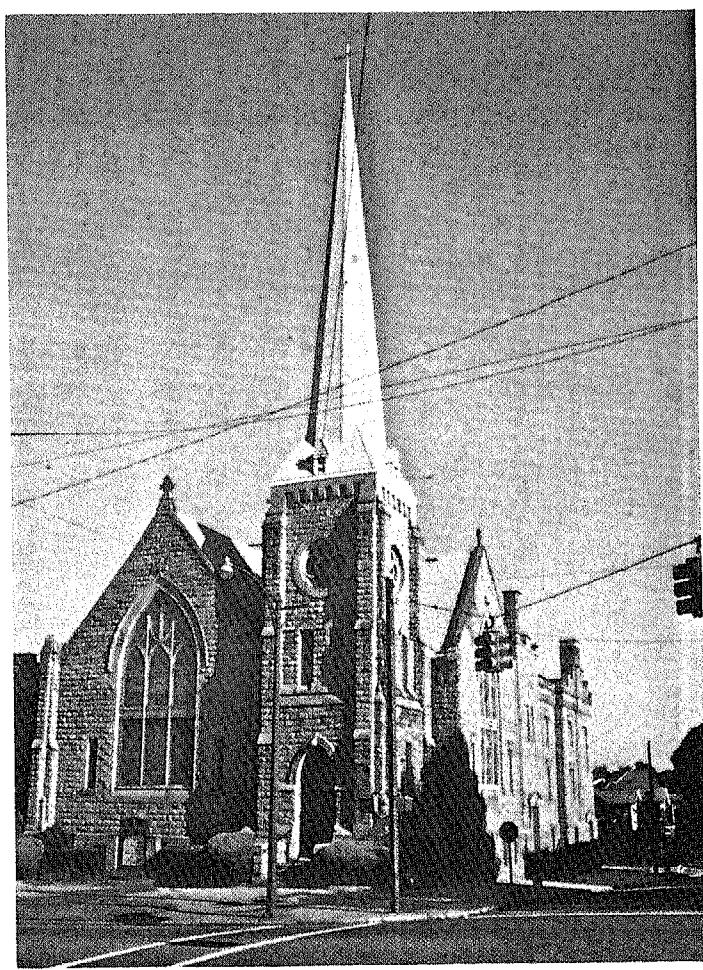
Bethel M.E. Church



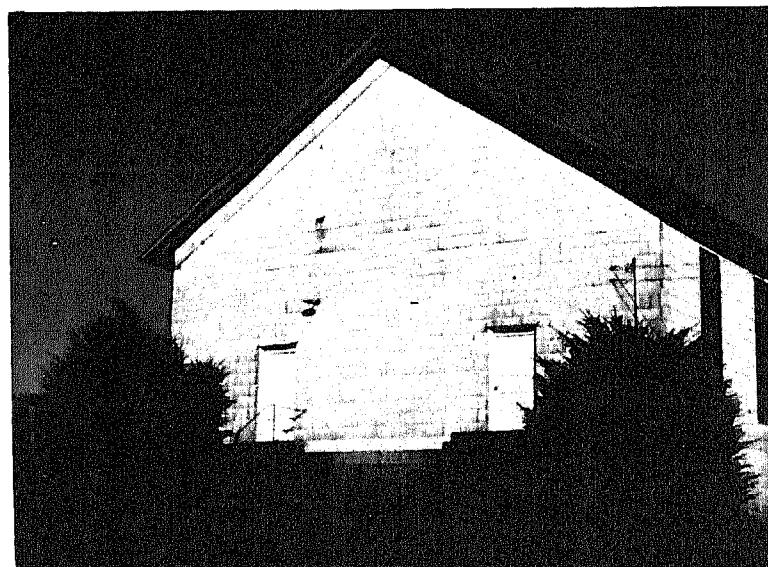
Old Washington United Presbyterian Church



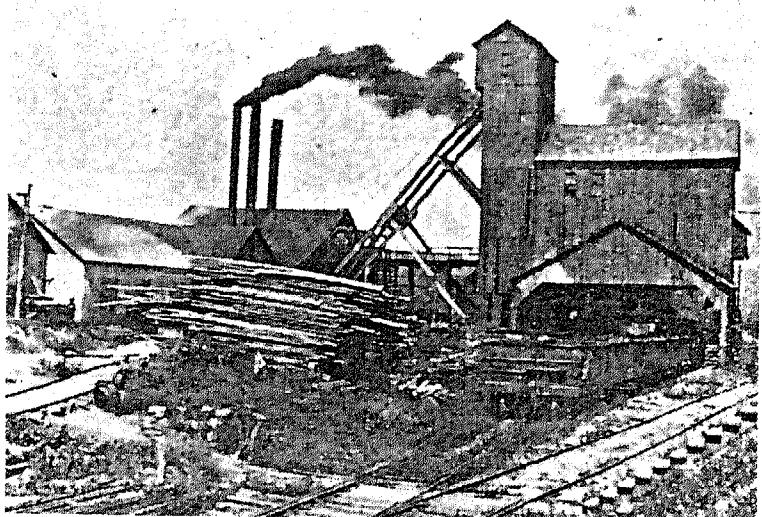
Second U.P. Church, Cambridge



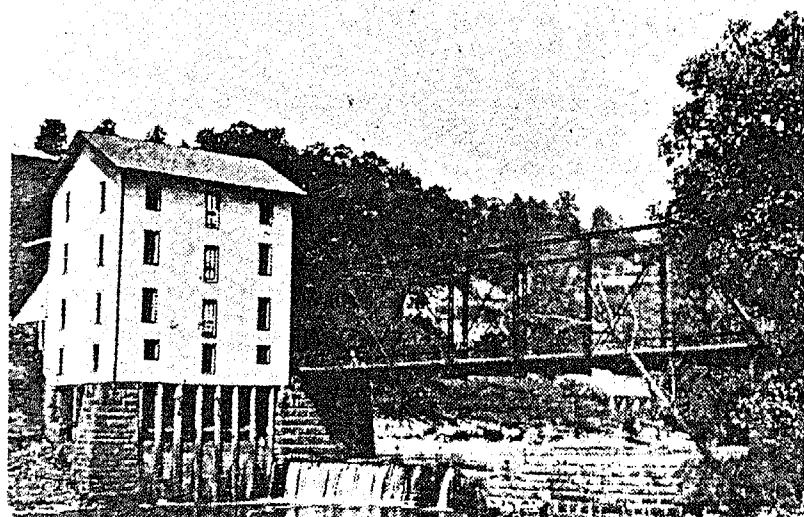
First United Methodist Church, Cambridge



Pleasant Hill United Presbyterian Church



Opperman Mine



Kimbolton Mill



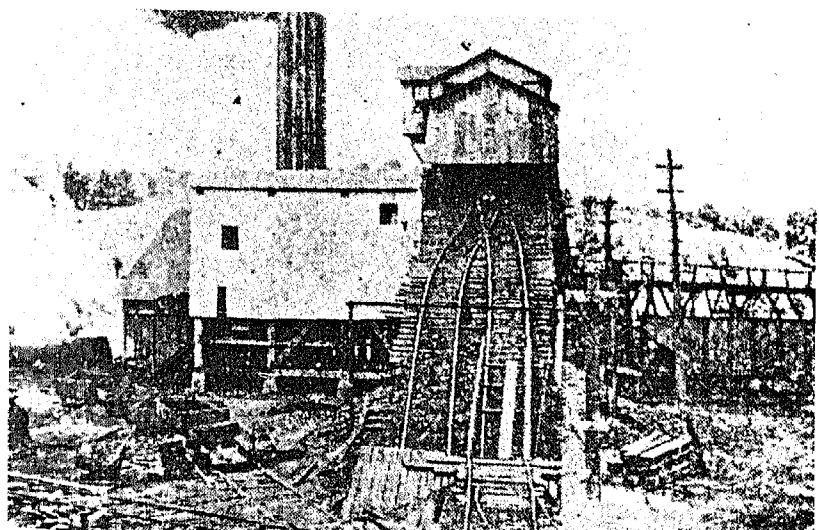
Trail Run No. 1 Mine



U.S. Sheet Steel Mill, Cambridge



Rigby Mine, Senecaville



Murray Hill Mine