



 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{COMPILED AND EDITIED} \\ \mathbf{By} \end{array}$

CHARLES H. JONES

ASSISTED BY

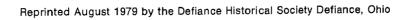
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DEFIANCE COUNTY REFERENCES.

Townships.		Personal History.	HISTORY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO
ADAMS	3	16	•
DELAWARE	18	16	
DEFIANCE	ŧο	25	
FARMER	26	17	
HICKSVILLE	22	30	SPECIAL MAP OF OHIO, INDIANA, ILLI-
HIGHLAND	7	13	NOIS, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN 32
MARK	19	2 I	
MILFORD	23	20	
NOBLE	r ı	24	NITME
RICHLAND	6	13	VIEWS.
TIFFIN	14	24	
WASHINGTON	15	20	W. C. HOLGATE 29
CONNECTED MAP	2		C. VIERE 29
OHIO	27		JOHN SWILLY 29

NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

The historic material of Northwestern Ohio is too voluminous to be given in detail in a work of this kind. Rather than present a dry chronologic table, we perfer to briefly review and discuss the causes which have made the county what it is.

To understand more clearly its physical characteristics, we first consider some of the facts and theories of the science of geology, which teaches us that "the sea is the mother of continents," that "what we know as terra firma is a type of instability, that all lands are constantly undergoing changes of level," that "over all the continents the sea has rolled, not once, but many times." Geology teaches us that during each period of submergence the primitive rocks were overlaid with a series of stratified rocks composed mainly of the sediment of the ocean. As the southeastern part of North America emerged the second time from the great Silurian sea, which had extended west to the Rocky Mountains, and north to the primitive hills of British America, the retiring flood left immense rock-bound lakes of salt water, covering a large portion of the continent. As those "dead seas" evaporated, their mineral and organic matter solidified, and formed a thick stratum of rock, which geologists have named the "water-lime" stratum. This is now the topmost layer of rock underlying a large portion of the west half of Ohio. It is the "bedrock" of Northwestern Ohio excepting only a narrow strip along its eastern boundary, where an older stratum is exposed, and the northwestern corner, where the edges of the strata of a later formation appear.

After the water-lime rock was deposited, the continent was again repeatedly deluged, but it is supposed that the subsequent formations in this region were comparatively thin, for an upheaval of the crust of the earth had occurred, forming a low mountain range stretching from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This bulge was caused by the contraction attending the cooling of the earth, and the pressure of the oceans on eithe

come to the "glacial" epoch, the beginning of a geological period in which the topography of the continent, especially of this region, was materially modified. Geologically, this period is one of the latest; but, compared with human history, it is immeasurably remote.

Many theories are advanced, but geologists do not yet agree as to the causes of this remarkable change of climate, from the tropical heat which had previously prevalled over nearly the whole of the northern homisphere, to the constant cold of an Arctic winter. Gradually the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until the entire continent, from the north pole to the latitude of Cinclinnati, was wrapped in one vast field of ice, hundreds, perhaps thousands of feet deep. As the continental glacier came southward its stopped the flow of the St. Lawrence River, and turned the surplus water of the great lake basin into the Ohio and Mississippi, and even after attaining its most southern limits it was not stationary. Like the alpine glaciers of the present epoch, which move forward ten or twelve inches every day, it had some of the properties of both a finid and a soild. In its slow, but constant and Irrisistible motion toward the equator, it ground mountains to powder, and scooped out great basins and valleys. Its southern margin was not a straight line, but, becoming thinner as it advanced southward, it was modified by the ancient topography, and presented a scolioped edge. Separating into distinct streams, one glacier, striking the watershed north of the Ohio River. Moved westerly, scooping out the basin of Lake Erie, and grinding down the apex of the Clincinnati Arch, which at this point was never much elevated above the general level. Thence, turning southward again, it swept, with a regular curve, through the Maumee and Miamil Valleys to the Ohio River. As the southern edge melted and flowed toward the Gulf of Mexico, the vast field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in more northern latitudes. Thus this stupendous agent was

Another expansion of the Torrid Zone drove the ice farther north, leaving the great lake basin, which it had excavated or deepened, filled and overflowing with water, forming one vast inland sea of fresh water, and covering the peninsula of Upper Canada and the two peninsulas of Michigan.

Still the ancient outlet of this system of drainage, through the lower valley of the St. Lawrence, was completely dammed by mountains of solid ice, and during another long period the surplus water of the great fresh water sea flowed into the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. This theory is sustained by the appearance of certain gaps or gorges through the present watershed, separating the lake basin from the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. One of these gorges connects the valley of Grand River, in the eastern part of the state, with the Beaver Valley, through the Mahoning; another connects the head waters of the Cuyahoga with the valley of the Muskingum; the third lies between the St. Mary and the Big Miami. Lake Michigan was drained into the Mississippi by two routes—through the valleys of the Illinois and the Wisconsin. The water then stood at least 350 feet higher than the present lake level.

was drained into the Mississippi by two routes—through the valleys of the Illinos and the Wisconsin. The water then stood at least 350 feet higher than the present lake level.

Another depression of the southern half of the continent—another deluge—and we have the leeberg era. Enormous masses of ice broke off from the great northern glacier, and floated with the winds and currents into more temperate latitudes, where, slowly meiting, their imprisoned rocks and pebbles were deposited upon the surface of the glacial debris, which in turn rests upon the face of the solid rock, planed down by the ice-fields of the preceding period. The interstices of each of these strata of coarse material are partially filled with sediment precipitated from the water above it, and the entire stratum is designated "Eric Clay." This deposit occasionally appears in the form of detached hills or mounds, and irregular ridges caused by the stranding of an iceberg in shallow water, and the consequent deposition of its entire burden in one place. Many of the ridges and knolls of Northwestern Ohio may thus be accounted for.

Succeeding the deposit of the iceberg drift, next came the final, and as yet, permanent elevation of the continent above the ocean level; and again we find the great lake basin full to the brim, the water standing from 300 to 500 feet higher than at present. At just what period the drainage of the lakes was again turned into the lower St. Lawrence can not now be determined. Referring to this subject, Professor Gilbert suggests that the withdrawal of the waters of the ocean was attended with "considerable vertical movements of the land," and attempts to account for various subsequent phenomena on the same hypothesis. Speaking of these supposed local elevations and depressions, he says: "They did not cease with that event, but have continued, either at intervals or perpetually, to the present time. Their effect on the lake basin has been to so elevate and depress its rim at various points, that, not only has the elevatio

ridges traversing the Black Swamp in regular concentric curves, approximately parallel with the present lake shore.

Professor Gilbert says: "The Maumee Valley is well adapted to the display of these beaches, since in its easy slopes they are so broadly separated that they can be traced without confusion, and in its soft drift they were inevitably modeled at every stage of the water's lingering. The first, or highest beach, marks a water level at least \$20 feet above Lake Erie. It is within, and nearly parallel with, the moraine inclosing the Maumee Valley. We find that it enters the northwest corner of the state, from Michigan, and traversing diagonally the counties of Fulton, Williams and Defiance, in a southwest direction, enters Indiana and crosses the Maumee River near Fort Wayne. Thence, curving to the south and east, it traverses Van Wert, Allen, Hancock and Seneca Counties, and thence on around the entire south shore of the lake to the high land of western New York. Mr. Klippartsays of this ridge: "From the western portion of Guyahoga County, one may travel on this ancient beach—for it is a good road throughout almost its entire length—250 miles, by way of Tiffin, Findiay and Fort Wayne, and through the Counties of Defiance, Williams and Fulton, to the State of Michigan, and not be subject to an extreme range of seventy-five feet of variation in elevation in the entire distance," and as much may be said of the same ridge east of Cleveland. From Fort Findiay to Fort Wayne, in the early settlement of the Black Swamp, a wagon road was laid out on this old lake beach, passing through Columbus Grove, Delphos and Van Wert, and it is still one of the bestroads in the country.

At the time this beach was formed, although our great inland sea was approxi-

At the time this beach was formed, although our great inland sea was approximating its present divisions into separate lakes, Erie and Huron were one, and undoubtedly discharged their surplus water through the Wabash Valley into the Ohio River. "After flowing thus for ages, this river—which never had a name and no man ever saw—ran dry and ceased to be, for by the cutting down of some other outlet, or the warping of the crust of the earth, the surplus water of the lakes was drained in another direction."

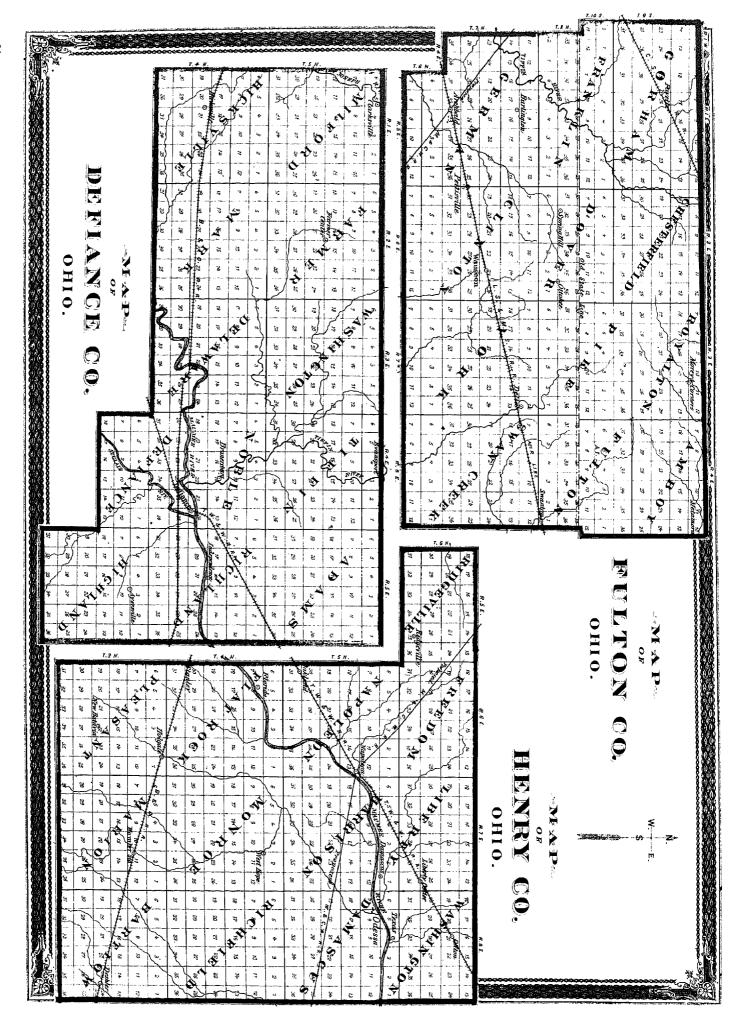
outlet, or the warping of the cross of the seric, the sairly as water of the lakes was drained in another direction."

Next in importance is the ridge north of the Blanchard Fork of Auglaize. West of the Maumee its general course is parallel with the first beach. Crossing the river at Defiance it curves eastward in at least three separate ridges, one of which gives direction to the flow of the Blanchard and forms the watershed between that stream and the several branches of the Portage. (The nucleus of this ridge is probably a moraine. One of these ridges traverses a part of Wood County, crosses the south part, and thence in a northeast direction through the center.) Another branch of this ridge leaves the principal ridge east of Defiance, and passing southeast around the headwaters of Turkey Foot and Beaver Crecks, turns northwest, separating the drainage of those streams from that of the Portage and giving direction to the north branch of the Portage passes diagonally across Wood County.

Wood County has other superficial ridges, knolls, mounds, etc., the origin of which may be easily accounted for by any one familiar with the effects of winds currents and waves in our lakes.

But, comparatively, these accumulations of sand and gravel are recent. Under-

But, comparatively, these accumulations of sand and gravel are recent. Underlying them, and above the coarse gravel resting upon the bed-rock, is a thick stratum of fine clay, which is the foundation of the agricultural resources of



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the Black Swamp region. Immediately following the iceberg deposits, and when the waters of Lake Eric extended over the entire Maumee Valley, to the depth of two hundred feet, this bed of clay began to accumulate in the form of fine

sediment.

The great glacier, which "flowed" downward (now upward) through the basin of Lake Erie and the valley of the Maumee, rasped down the topmost layers of the solid rock, exposing on the eastern edge of Wood County and in the western part of Seneca and Sandusky Counties, a stratum of "Nlagara" limestone. This exposure lies under the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Wood county is on the westward slope of the srch or ridge, and is, therefore, on the cut ridge—the beveled edge—of the next higher stratum, the waterlime rock. In the Western part of Wood county is left exposed the edge of the next stratum, called the Oriskany sandstone, which at this point is thin. This stratum crosses the Maumee above Perrysburg, and after a southerly course towards the center of the county turns southwest between the Portage and Beacon Creek, and leaves the county at the southwest corner. Between this and the Maumee is the broad edge, or "outerop," of the corniferous stratum of limestone, and along the river is the thin edge of the Hamilton limestone and shale. All these strata "dlp," or slope, northwest.

But the glacier did not leave the Maumee Valley as we now see it—with a plane

southely course towards the center of the county turns southwest between the Portage and Beacon Creek, and leaves the county at the southwest corner. Between this and the Manume is the broad edge, or "outcrop," of the corniferous stratum of himsest, and slough the river is the thin edge of the Hamilton limestone and shale. All these strain "dip," or slope, northwest.

But the glacier did not leave the Manume Valley as we now see it—with a plane surface, gently inclined toward the northeast. The sheet of ice occasionally came in contact with an educate point or strip of rock harder than that surrounding it learning in mine that glaciers possess some of the properties of both fluid and solid substance that the principal current, cross currents, and even counter currents and eddies. Were the superincumbent "drift" removed, we would behold the bed-rock—the surface as moulted by glacial action—presenting a very irregular and fantastic speci. We would see broad plateaus as smooth as a floor, with occasional valleys into which the descent, from one side, would be gentle and easy, and on the other would be bounded by a perpendicular or overhanging cliff. Projecting high above the general level are ragged knobs, planacles, and Irregular ridges.

These inequalities of the surface were partially "leveled up" with glacial debria and leoberg drift; but the work was finished during the succeeding period by the deposit of clay from the deep and quiet waters of the great initial eas. Slowly and gonly it settled in the form of sediment, impalpably fine, but none the less substantial, gathering a the botton, at first as a situly occe, but gradually compressed, by constant accumulations of the same material, into a compact bed of clay. Year after year, age, centuries, mileted, all rough and forbidding features indefine as with the manule of charity, the waters retired to cluber taking the work wentslowly on to perfect completion; and when, like a deep and gentle fail of now, all inequalities of surface were leveled, all rough and

Had all this rich material failen on a dry, porous soil, it would have been lost by evaporation or leeching: or had the surface been broken or hilly, with numerous deeply cut water courses, all the fertilizing matter would have been carried down to the lake. But the topography of this favored region seemed purposely designed to preserve and retain this natural wealth. A deep bed of fine clay, containing in itself many of the essential elements of the best soils, sufficiently compact to retain the virtues of the superincumbent organic matter, and at the same time sufficiently porous to absorb a portion of the water in which such matter was partially held in solution, with a gentle undulating surface slightly inclining toward the lake, would

seem to be a well nigh perfect means of retaining every fertilizing element. A series of low, porous ridges traversed the surface across the general direction of natural drainage, and these were partially connected by spur ridges and sandy bars, thrown down in other directions, forming a net work upon the clay bed, within the meshes of which were enclosed a series of marshes, swamps, low forests and wet prairies. Within those flat bottom basins, as in so many huge laboratories, the forces of nature worked unintermittingly, during untold ages, to form the rich loam of Northwestern Ohio.

forces of nature worked unintermittingly, during untold ages, to form the rich loam of Northwestern Ohio.

The slow drainage, further obstructed by fallen timber, was an important and powerful agent in this work. Combining with the thick foliage of the forest and the luxurian. growth of herbaceous plants on the wet prairies, which prevented evaporation, they preserved an excess of moisture over the entire surface. The surface water, under the summer's sun, promoted the rapid growth of such orders of plants as contain the greatest amount of the most valuable fertilizing substances, and when such plants were decomposed it held their elements in solution until they were slowly and permanently combined with the underlying matter. It hastens decomposition in summer, and in connection with the frosts of winter assisted in the disintegration of more refractory bodies.

Thus the entire surface of the Maumee Valley, excepting only the ridges and knolls, was a deep, spongy mass—a high compost heap, constantly accumulating, elaborating and precipitating the most valuable fertilizers—in fact creating and depositing one of the deepest and best soils in the state.

Finally man appeared on the scene. Up to that period the forest had been steadily encroaching on the marsh and prairies, but thenceforth its further progress was retarded or arrested. The savage soon learned, after he discovered fire, that it might be put to good use in the chase of animals for his sustenance, and it soon became customary, with whatever tribe inhabited this region, to burn off, late in the fall, the dry vegetation from the prairies and marshes. These annual fires were carried by the wind into the surrounding forests, destroying the young trees and checking the vigorous growth of all nearthe prairie. By this primitive means the Indian preserved the beautiful natural pastures for his herds of ruminating animals, and his fields for the cultivation of his maize.

The main body of Prairie lays between the upper branches of the Portage and the Maumee.

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The main body of Prairie lays between the upper branches of the Portage and the Maume.

The disgusted pioneer who sald that "the white men came and took possession of the Black Swamp before the Creator had it ready," was not far from the truth; for, as a residence for civilized men, a more unth place can not well be imagined than was the Black Swamp in its primitive state.

By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, France caded to England all her American possessions east of the Mississippi River. This was the close of the "French and Indian war," and the downfall of the power of France on this continent. For more than a century preceding that important event, France and England had been struggling for supremency in America. It was the old war of races, embittered by differences of religion, and stimulated by the desire to possess a territory the geography of which was then almost unknown—a land supposed to possess rich mines of precious metals hidden within its mysterious, unexplored regions. It was the var of races, which, with occasional intervals of peace, had convulsed Europe for centuries, and which, during the last fifty years or more, had involved the English colonies in an almost continued struggle with their French neighbors in Canada and their savage allies.

A brief review of the discovery and partial exploration of the great lakes and the Mississippi River by the French, and the subsequent occupation by that nation of all the vast region west of the Allepheny Monntains, terminating with the close of the French and Indian war, in 1783, is necessary here, to enable us to trace the history of Northwestern Ohio to its sources.

Early in the seventeenth century, before the landing of the Fligrins on Plymouth Rock, the upper lakes were visited by French explorers, missionaries and fur traders, and th

naturally engaged in the fur trade with the natives. The French were materially assisted, in their intercourse with the Indians, by the Catholic priests, especially of the order of Jesuits, who, in the capacity of missionaries, accompanied every exploring and commercial expedition, and were stationed at every fort and trading post. Always more successful than Protestant missionaries among the Indians, these priests soon obtained a wonderful influence over the natives, which, of course, was always used to favor the French. And the French colonists generally, as a class, were more successful than their English rivals in gaining the good will of the Indians. This has usually been attributed almost solely to a constitutional difference between the two national characters; but, probably, it was as much a result of the difference in circumstances above enumerated.

Steadlity the French pursued their policy, and, in view of the means at their command and the obstacles to overcome, it must be said that their dominion west and south was extended with wonderful vigor and celerity. A chain of military, trading and missionary posts was established, extending from New Orleans to Quebec, by the way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, to he head of Lake Michigan, and thence, ria Mackinaw and Detroit, along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, completely hedging in the English colonies. This arc was soon shortened by an inner line of posts following the Ohio River to he Wabash, thence up the Wabash and down the Maumee to Lake Erie. This was accomplished about the middle of the last century. For nearly fifty years previously, English traders had been competing with the French for the Indian trade of the territory now known as Ohio. They had been enabled to reach this region through the neutral, or quasi friendly nation, the Iroquois, whose headquarters were in Western New York. Many treatles and alliances had been made by both parties with the various Indian tribes between the Ohio River and Lake Erie, and on the fron

French, would make a rad on the Frontier English settlements, and occasionally the pioneers and English traders would retailate by advancing into the Indian territory.

The English colonies, which at first had been struggling for bare existence with the surrounding savages, and which had joined in England's campaigns against Canada on compulsion or in self-defense, had by this time increased in population and wealth, and began to look westward, with some concern, upon the encroachments of the French. The emigration from Europe to the English colonies had greatly exceeded that to Canada; and this population was concernated, with the consequent advantages of education, religious culture and wealth. The French colonists were widely distributed, fewer in number, and being almost exclusively devoted to commerce with the Indians, had given but little attention to popular education, had few towns, or centers of opinion, and had, in fact, been rapidly deteriorating under their peculiar surroundings. The very circumstances and peculiarities of character which had enabled them so readily to adapt themselves to the Indian customs, and thereby to gain their friendship and co-operation in preceding wars, were now to prove of doubtful advantage. They had lost much of their European civilization, by long contact and familiar affiliation with the savages. The colonial power was concentrated at the center of the circle, while the Canadians were compelled to keep up and defend a long line of fortified posts on the circumference.

The petty warfare in the region between the upper Ohio and Lake Eric continued—a constant succession of irresponsible massacres and murders committed almost indiscriminately by the heterogeneous, floating population, a large percentage of which was composed of desperate criminals—renegades from justice in the colonies and the European states. Many of these had joined the Indian tribes, and by their superior intelligence, became dangerous agents of reckless, mercenary traders.

As the inevitable, final c

colonies and the European states. Many of these had joined the Indian tribes, and by their superior intelligence, became dangerous agents of reckless, mercenary traders.

As the inevitable, final conflict approached, every trading post, fortification or settlement started by either party on the ground between the Alleghenies and Maumee, was soon destroyed by the other, or by Indians instigated by the opposite party. This constant turmoil and strife for possession of the disputed territory, served as a school for the hardy frontiersmen, preparing them for the terrible war which soon followed. The topography of the country was well understood. The French laid out a road from Detroit to the Ohio River by the way of the foot of the lower rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the lower rapids of the Sandusky-fifty years before Anthony Wayne exacted from the conquered Indians the right of way over the same route for a military road.

The Ohio Company, composed of influential men of London and Virginia, obtained a charter from the English Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio River, to carry on the fur trade with the Indians. By virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, the English Government claimed all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, limited only by the parallels of latitude bounding their colonies on the Atlantic coast. France claimed all west of the Allegheny Mountains—all the region drained by the Mississippi, which stream they had first explored, and all the territory drained by the upper lakes, for the same reason.

When the Ohio Company began its preliminary surveys, the Governor of Canada protested, and commenced the construction of a line of military posts from the south shore of Lake Erie to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers,—beginning at Erie and terminating at Pittsburgh. The names of these forts were Presque Isle, Le Bouf, Venango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The last named had been commenced by the Ohio Company, but before It was finished a party

tiful Maumee, which had been so profitable to her subjects in time of peace, and such a source of strength in war, passed forever from her dominion. Thus ended French jurisdiction in Western Ohio.

During the French and Indian War the Maumee River, in connection with the Wabash, was an important military route for the French. These rivers, with the Lower Ohio, formed a short, safe and easy passage from the Mississippi to Lake Erie. The route by the Upper Ohio River and the Alleghany to Presque Isie (Erie) was longer, more difficult, and too near the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia to be safe at all times. The land route between the two important forts, Detroit and Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), was in almost constant use. That crossed the Mannee at the foot of the lower rapids, thence through the swamp, on the dryest land, to the Portage at several convenient points below Woodville, thence to the ford at the foot of the lower rapids of the Sandusky, whence the trail led on the high land near the head waters of the small streams to the head waters of the Muskingum. Another route followed the Portage or the Sandusky River to the rocky point of the peninsula north of Sandusky Bay, crossed the narrow strait between the bay and Lake Erie, and followed the lake shore to the Cuyahoga. There is a tradition that the entrance to Sandusky Bay was formerly fordable. The Maumee and Western Reserve Road is therefore a natural highway around the head of Lake Erie, between the north and the south, the east and the west, and before the age of canals and railroads, and especially before the streams were bridged and the roads improved, it was of great importance as a military and commercial route at that time, is seen by a glance at the map. The head of Lake Erie extends so far southward as to compel a debour from the general course; but the closer the numerous small streams, as they near the lake, expand into wide marshy estuaries. The object, therefore, was to find a route far enough from the lake to avoid the marshe

this time and the temporary luil succeeding the treaty of peace, the English traders had not been idle, but had taken possessiou of all the principal trading posts northwest of the Ohio.

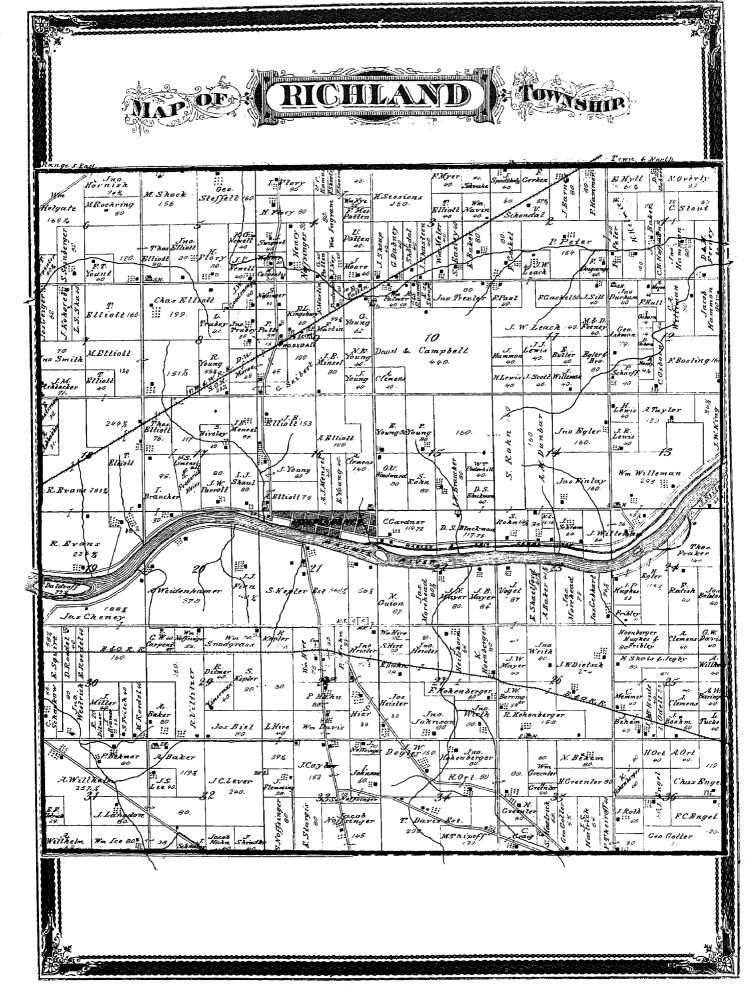
Pontiac, in the meantime, had secretly effected a coalition of all the Indian tribes of the frontier from Mackinaw to North Carolina. His plan was to attack all the forts and principal white settlements simultaneously and without forewarning of his victims. Doddridge says that out of one hundred and twenty English traders in the Ohio country only two or three escaped, so unexpected and deadly was the opening of Pontiac's war. The forts at Presque Isle (Erie), St. Joseph and Mackinaw were taken, with a general slaughter of their garrisons. Bedford, Ligonier, Niagara, Detroit and Pittsburgh were with great difficulty preserved. The Spring and Summer of 1763 and 1764 are memorable for some of the most desperate struggles, savage butcheries and heroic deeds in the annals of our frontier. Some English historians assert that this war was instigated by the French Jesuit priests, but their charges are not well sustained. The Indians fought for their native country. Their most intelligent chiefs clearly foresaw that, unless the encroachments of the whites were soon checked, their hunting grounds, corn fields and camping grounds would soon be overrun and possessed by another race. The expeditions of Bouquet and Bradstreet terminated the war, and Pontiac, with his tribe of the Ottawas, moved from Detroit to the Maumee where they settled, at first, from the lower rapids to the forks at Defiance. Afterward their principal village was at the mouth of the river.

From 1764 to 1774 the white settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains rapidly increased, and during this interval of ten years the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia enjoyed tranquility, security and peace.

Immediately preceding the Revolutionary war, was undertaken the expedition by Virginia under the governor of that province, Lord Dunmore, against the confederated t

murder of a number of Indians near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan.

The old French and Indian war had a direct and powerful influence in the evolution of means and events by which the Revolution was precipitated and accomplished. It was serviceable to the colonies as a military school, in which a large number of the Revolutionary soldiers and many distinguished officers received a preparatory discipline, of incalculable value to the colonies in the struggle with the parent government which soon followed. It taught the statesmen of the several colonies the power and the absolute necessity of union, for during a part of that war they had been compelled to depend almost entirely upon their own resources and exertions against the power of France. In fact, during that period, a plan of a union of the colonies for the common defense had been matured by a meeting of representatives at Albany, submitted to the English government and rejected because it savored too much of independence. The French and Indian war hastened the Revolution by greatly increasing the indebtedness of England. One grievance was the methods adopted by England to transfer a part of the burden upon the colonies.





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During the Revolutionary war the colonial army was fully employed east of the mountains, leaving the frontier settlements of the west to defend themselves against the Indian tribes, all of which now united with the English against the American settlers. The upper Ohio River was the line of outposts held by the Americans, while the British held all the old French posts on the lakes and the Mississippi. The Indians and white renegades held undisturbed possession as far east as the Cuyahoga, thence on a line southwesterly to the Ohio, including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio was the "neutral ground." That territory, Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Kentucky, were the scenes of many bloody conflicts, which we can not stop to enumerate. The destruction of the Moravian mission stations on the Muskingum River, and the disastrous campaign, under Col. Crawford, against the Indians on Sandusky Plains, are noteworthy events, both occurring in 1782.

Western Fennsylvania and Virginia, and Kentucky, were the scenes of many bloody conflicts, which we can not so for to enumerate. The destruction of the Moravian mission stations on the Muskingum River, and the disastrous campaign, under Col. Crawford, against the Indians on Sandawis Plains, are notworthy events, both occurring in 1782.

Fort McLiuchs and Fort Laurens are frequently mentioned in connection with subsequent treaties with the Indians—the latter forming a prominent landmark in defining some of the earliest boundary lines in the state—and as they are mementoes of about the only effort made by the Colonial government in defense of the watern settlements, it is proper to refer to them here. Fort McLiuchs was built in 1778, by General McIntosh, who was sent to the western froutier with a small force of regular troops. Taking an additional force of militia at Fort Pitz (Pittburgh), he descended the Ohlo River about thirty miles, and opposite the nouth of the Beaver velted a strong stockade, with bastions, and mounted a single six—pound cannon. At that time there were a few while settlers on this side of the Ohlo, in Beaver Valley. Late in the Fall of the sameyear, under orders fron the government, he undertook a campaign, with 1,000 men, aginst the Sandawsy Indians. When the expedition arrived at the Tusarawas River, near the present northern boundary of Tusarawas County, it was decided to delay the further prosecution of the campaign until Spring. A fort was constructed on the west bank of the river (one-half mile below the present Village of Bolivar), and garrisoned with 160 men, under Colonel John Gibson. During the winter the fort was invested by Indians, but after a siege of six weeks they withdrew, being unable to subsist there at that season of the year. In the Spring Geneval Mintonsh returned and releved the garrison, and in August (1779), the post was abandoned, it being considered untenable at such a distance from the frontier. This fortification was named Fort Laurent Clarke. By virtue of her

the most valuable part of the vast territory wrested from France just eventy years previously.

We see, therefore, that this County was really a part of the British Provinces for twenty years—from the close of the French and Indian war (1763), to the close of our Revolution, in 1783. But England usurped jurisdiction thirteen years longer, for it was not until 1796 that the United States acquired possession of Detroit, and extended the jurisdiction of the Federal courts north of the Black

Detroit, and extended the jurisdiction of the Federal courts north of the Black Swamp.

It was more than six years after the surrender of Cornwallis, when the first white settlement was made on this side of the Ohio River, west of the Pennsylvania line. Up to the Spring of 1788 that river had been the northern and western limit of the Virgina frontier. This barrier would, no doubt, have been crossed twenty years previously—during the ten years of peace with the Indians—but for the policy adopted by England immediately after the French and Indian war. Many events of that war had combined to excite in the English government jealousy of her colonies and mistrust of their loyalty, and as soon as the French title to the western territory was extinguished, England took measures to annul the claims which some of the colonies held to portions of that territory. Colonial charters were amended, land grants rescinded, and, by a royal proclamation, all the land west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers was declared to be reserved, under the sovereignty, protection and dominion of the King of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians; and all white persons were forbidden to settle or remain within the reserved territory. By an act of Parliament, all that territory was attached to the

Province of Quebec. By these means England attempted to hedge in the thirteen colonies and confine them to the sea coast. During the Revolution the pioneers were glad to make a barrier of the Ohio, between their homes and the savagetribes of the Northwest.

The Indians disregarded the treaty of peace between England the United States.

The Indians disregarded the treaty of peace between England the United States, as they did that between France and England. They had taken no part and had not been consulted in the making of either. Semi-officially encouraged by the English commandant at Detroit, and directly instigated by English fur traders, they continued their depredations on the white settlements, unrestrained by the cordon of military posts and the corps of spies established by the old Confederate Government.

ment.

The extension of the western settlements was further retarded by the conflicting claims of several states to the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Virginia claimed all north of 36½ degrees north latitude, and west of the west line of Pennsylvania. Connecticut claimed a strip extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embraced between the 41st and 42d parallels of north latitude. New York and Massachusetts, also, asserted claims to portions of the same territory. Finally these states were in duced to relinquish to the general government their individual rights, and the country north of the Ohio and west of Pennsylvania was organized under the celebrated "ordinance of 1787," under the name, "Northwest Territory." But previously and before the several state claims were extinguished, a treaty was made with the Wyandot and Delaware nations, including a part of the Ottawas and Chippewas, by which these tribes relinquished to the United States all the territory east of the Cuyahoga River and south of a line drawn from near the head-waters of the Tuscarawas was to the head-waters of the Big Miami. This treaty was made at Fort McIntosh in January, 1785. Following is the text of the third, fourth, and sixth articles of the treaty of Fort McIntosh:

"The boundary ine between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations, shall begin at the mouth of the River Cuyahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Omio River, and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga, where it began.

"The United States allot all the lands contained within ment.

The extension of the western settlements was further retarded by the conflicting

began.

"The United States allot all the lands contained within the said lines to the Wyandot and Delaware nations, to live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of Miami or Omie River, and the same at the portage on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the lake of Sandusky where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River, which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be to the use and under the Government of the United States.

on the lake of Sandusky where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River, which posts, and the lands amnexed to them, shall be to the use and under the Government of the United States.

"The Indians who sign this treaty, as well in behalf of all their tribes as themselves, do acknowledge the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, to belong to the United States; and none of their tribes shall presume to settle upon the same, or any part of it."

The language of this treaty shows that during the revolutionary war the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier on the south shore of Lake Erle, extending from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee and from the lake back to the sources of its tributary streams. In other words, all east of the Maumee River to the "neutral ground" of southeastern Ohio. These two tribes by this treaty gave to the United States a warranty deed to the neutral ground, and a quitclaim to all other territory south and west of the tract therein described and set apart for their exclusive occupation. This region had been theirs, by the common consent of their savage neighbors, during two or three generations. It included Wood County (as now bounded), and, after some changes by subsequent treaties, was known in the early history of the state as the "Indian territory." But this treaty was not recognized by the Shawness and other tribes, and even the Delawares and Wyandots soon repudiated it.

The government went on, however, and began to sell the land thus acquired. Fort Harmar was built at the mouth of the Muskingum, and on the opposite side a settlement was commenced in 1788, by a New England colony, known at first as the "Muskingum settlement," but afterwards named Marietta. In July, 1788, the "story the people had no voice in the territorial government until 1799, where, the territory containing 5,000 inhabitants, the second form was adopt

once, or treaty of peace, with the agents of the United States. He was commissioned also to Inform the Indians that our Government desired especially to have the treaty of Fort Harmar conditioned—the treaty made the preceding year, by Gov. St. Clair, then often designated as the "Marietta" or the "Muskingtum" treaty. Gameline was the bearer of a "speech" from Gov. St. Clair to the Plaukeshug, Mlamis, Shawnees, Kickapoes, Ottawas and Delawares. They received him with civility, but would not accept the wampuns sent by the Governor, stating that they could not give him a final answer until they should hear from their "father at Detroit." Bine Jacket, Chief of the Shawnees, who afterward commanded at the battle of the Failen Timber, told him, in the presence of other chiefs, that, arter deliberation, they had concluded to advise him (Sameline) to go to Detroit and see the commandant, "who would call all his children together to hear the speech, the said that his nation doubted the sincerity of the Americans. "You first bot our lands, then put out our fire, and sent away our young men to hum without our lands, then put out our fire, and sent away our young men to hum without our anothful to ear, and you have taken away our women. Many of us can not forgive those injuries, or think of them without great pain." Blue Jacket continued: "Some of the tribes are afraid these offors of peace are deceptive; that you may take away all our lands, and serve them at last as you have often done before. Finally, coming to the vital point, he concluded: "The new settlements on the Ohio prove that the whites intend to encreach on us still more. If you do not keep the north slide of the river clear there can be no true reconcilitation with the Shawnees, Iroquois, Wyandottes and many other tribes." This, undoubtedly, was the principal motive which impelled the most intelligent and patriotic of the Irotham reconcilitation with the Shawnees, Iroquois, Wyandottes and many other tribes." This, undoubtedly, was the brincipal motive which i

During the winter Gen. Wayne organized an efficient corps of scouts and sples composed of hardy frontiersmen, accomplished in all the arts of woodcraft, familiar with the region in which the army was to operate, reared and disciplined in the midst of savage warfare. Some of them had been many years among the Indians—first taken as prisoners, and afterwards "adopted," or admitted to full fellowship with them. Of such was the leader and commander of this body of scouts—the noted Capt. Wm. Wells, who, when a child, was captured by the Indians and became the adopted son of Little Turtle, "the most eminent forest warrior and statesman of his time." Many Indians were captured, from whom the general obtained much valuable information. One prisoner stated that the Indians were again assembling on the Maumec, and intended to make a stand and give battle at Grand Glaise (now Defiance) or at Roche de Bœuf. He gave the number of warriors furnished by each tribe; said that Blue Jacket had been sent to the Chippewas and northern Indians, to invite them to join in the war; that a grand council would soon be held at Roche de Bœuf, and that war or peace depended on the British—if they would help the Indians, it would be war; but if not, it would probably be peace—that the Indians would no longer be set on, like dogs, to fight, unless the British would help them; that the British were at the foot of the Rapids, where they had fortified; that there were a great number of British soldiers at that place, who told the Indians that they had come to help them fight the Americans.

The army remained at Camp Greenville until the middle of the Summer of 1794, when, all his arrangements being satisfactorily completed, officers and men in good spirits and thoroughly disciplined, the army advanced rapidly and directly upon Grand Glaise, the great emporium of the enemy. Having previously made feints in the direction of Roche de Bœuf, so the right, and of the Manni villages (now Fort Wayne) to the left, by taking this central course he surpri

forest trees uprooted by a tornado which had passed over the ground. The Indians probably supposed that the fallen timber would embarrass the movements of Wayne's cavalry. An isolated hill on the bank of the river, at the same point, was called "Presque Isle" by the French traders, because of its resemblance to an island. In fact, it undoubtedly was an island in some former age, when the river stood at a higher level.

On the 15th of August Wayne moved down the river, and on the 18th the army arrived at Roche de Bœuf, where, just above Waterville, they erected a temporary fortification for the protection of their stores and baggage. This was named Fort Deposit. On the morning of the 20th of August, 1794, the army moved down the river to attack the Indians encamped in the immediate locality of Presque Isle hill. We quote from General Wayne's official report of the battle:

"The legion was on the right, its fank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadler General Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brigadler General Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action.

"After advancing about five pulser Major Price, who was directed to have a directed to the sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action.

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of action.

"After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close, thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a considerable distance in front, the ground beling covered by old fallen timber, probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for nearly two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered, from the weight of their fire and the extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank.

from the weight of their fire and the extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank.

"I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first; and directed Major General Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole force of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous route. At the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with tradled arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up, to deliver a close and well directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again. I also ordered Capt. Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in.

"All these orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude; but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were driven from all their coverts in so short a time, that, although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being driven, in the course of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned, by less than one-half their numbers. From every account, the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight, and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison. The loss of the enemy was more than that of the Federal army. The woods were strewe

muskets and bayonets.

"We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumeo, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and corn-fields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance, both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol-shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tasit spectators to this general devastation and confiagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Colonel McKee, the British Indian agent, and the principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savness."

Another authority states that, after Captain Campbell had succeeded in turning the left flank of the Indians, their retreat through the woods was cut off, and they were compelled to take to the river, through an open prairie, which gave the cavalry a fine opportunity to show their skill and courage. In that flight many Indians were cut down on the prairie, or shot in the stream.

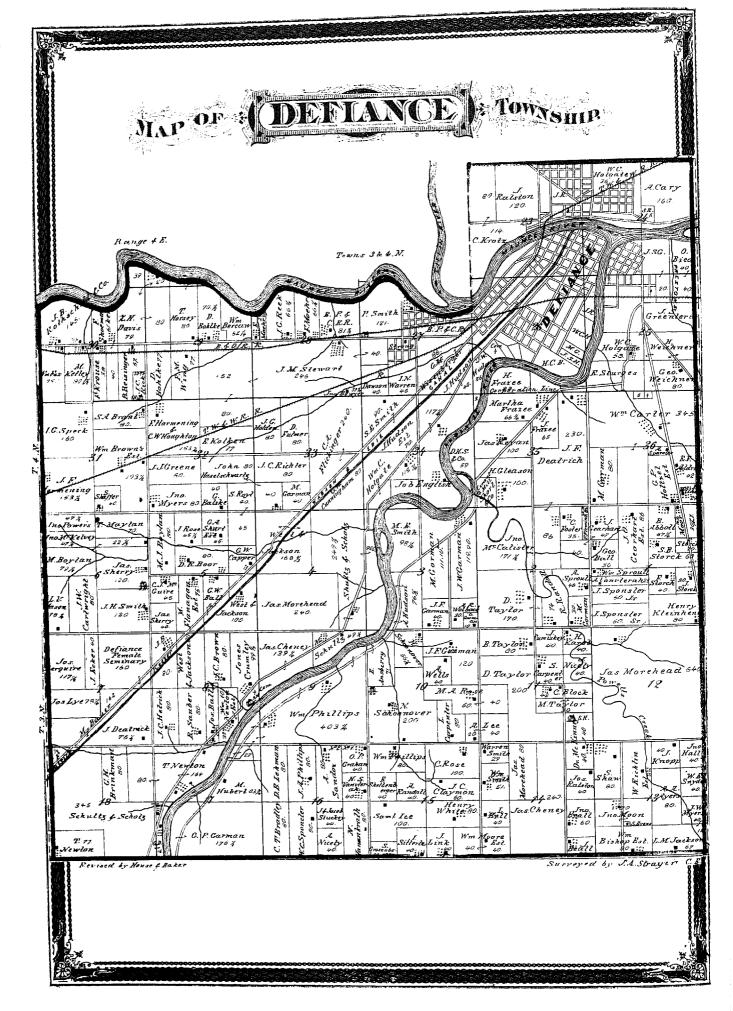
The following anecdote is given by the historian Howe, on the authority of General Harrison, who was one of Wayne's aides-de-camp in this campaign: "General Wayne was a man of most ardent impulses, and in the heat of action apt to forget that he was the general—not the soldier. When the attack on the Indians who were concealed behind the fallen timber was commencing, Lieutenant Harrison addressed his superior: "General Wayne, I am afraid that you will get into the fight yourself, and forget to give me the necessary field orders.' 'Perhaps I may,'replied Wayne, 'and if' I do, recollect the standing order for the day is, charge the d—d rascals with the bayonets.'"

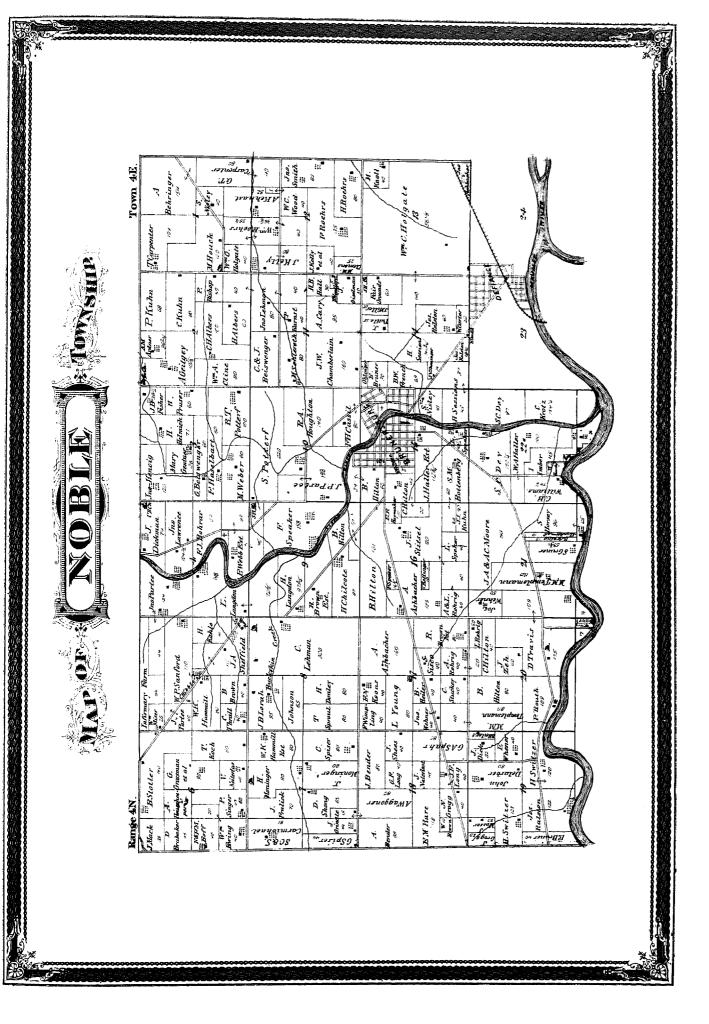
Jonathan Alder, a white man, who was then living with the Indians, having been captured in childhood and adopted by them, gives the following account of Wayne's victory:

"When we heave! of the approach of Wayne we necked up cays goods and states."

Jonathan Alder, a white man, who was then living with the Indians, having been captured in childhood and adopted by them, gives the following account of Wayne's victory:

"When we heard of the approach of Wayne, we packed up our goods and started (from Grand Glaise, now Defiance) for the English fort at the Maumee rapids. Here we prepared for battle, and sent the women and children down about three miles below the fort. The Indians did not wait more than three or four days before Wayne made his appearance at the head of a long prairie on the river, where he halted and waited for an opportunity to suit himself. Now the Indians are very curious about fighting; for when they know they are going into a battle they will not eat anything just previous. So they started the first morning without eating anything, and moving up to the edge of the prairie, ranged themselves in the order of battle at the edge of the timber. There they waited all day without any food, and at night returned and ate supper. The second morning they again placed themselves in the same position, and again returned at night and supped. By this time they had begun to get weak from eating only once a day, and concluded they would eat breakfast before they again started. So the next morning they began to cook and eat. Some were eating, and others, who had finished, had moved forward to their stations, when Wavne's army was seen approaching. Soon as they were within gun-shot, the Indians began to fire upon them; but Wayne, making no halt, rushed on upon them. Only a small part of the Indians being on the ground, they were obliged to give back, and finding Wayne too strong for them, attempted to retreat. Those who were on the way heard the noise and hastened to their assistance. So some were running from, and others to, the battle, which created great confusion. In the meantime the light-horse had gone entirely around and came





in on their rear, blowing their horns and closing in upon the Indians, who, finding that they were completely surrounded, all that could made their escape, and the balance were all killed. The main body of the Indians was back nearly two miles from the battle-ground. Wayne took them by surprise, and made such a slaughter among them that they were entirely discouraged, and made the best of their way to their respective homes.

to their respective homes."

The following narrative of one of the numerous expeditions of Wayne's party of scouts and spies, from Colonel McDonald's excellent work, is so life-like and characteristic, that we can not resist the temptation to copy it; although by so doing we digress from our general plan, which is, to develop the philosophy of Wood County's history, rather than to relate unimportant details, however attractive and

County's history, rather than to relate unimportant details, however attractive and interesting they may be to the general reader:

"While Wayne's army lay at the Indian village, at the confluence of the Augiaize and Maumee, building Fort Defiance, the General, wishing to be informed of the intentions of the enemy, dispatched Captain Wells' party to bring in another prisoner. The party, on this occasion, consisted of Wells, McCleilan, the Millers, May and Mahaffy. They proceeded cautiously down the Maumee until opposite the site of Fort Meigs, where was an Indian village. This was on the 11th of August, nine days before the battle. Wells and his party boldly rode into this town, as if they had come from the British port, and occasionally stopped and talked with the Indians in their language. Being painted and dressed in Indian style, the savages believed them to be Indians from a distance, who had come to take part in the expected battle. After passing through the village, they met an Indian man and woman on horseback, whom they captured and set off for Defiance.

"A little after dark they came near a large encampment of Indians, merrily amusing themselves around their camp fires. Ordering their prisoners to be silent, under pain of instant death, they went around the camp until they got about half a mile above it. They then held a consultation, tied and gagged their prisoners, and rode back into the Indian camp, with their rifies lying across the pummels of their saddles. Making many inquiries about Wayne's army, they were answered freely by the Indians standing about their horses, until an Indian, who was sitting at some distance, said in an under-tone, in another tongue, to some who were near him that' he suspected these strangers had some mischlef in their heads.

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who was sitting at some distance, said in an under-tone, in another tongue, to some who were near him that' he suspected these strangers had some mischief in their heads.

"Wells overheard it, gave the preconcerted signal, and each fired his rific into the body of an Indian, at not more than six feet distance. The moment the Indian made the remark, he and his companions rose with their rifies in their hands, but Wells and his party had fired and put spurs to their horses. Before they got out of the light of the camp fires the Indians fired on them, wounding Wells and McClellan. All escaped except May, who was chased to the Maumec, where his horse slipped on the smooth rocks in the rapids and he was captured. The rest of the party rode to where their prisoners were confined, and mounting them continued their route to Fort Defiance.

"May, who was taken prisoner, having formerly lived with and ran away from the Indians, was recognized. They said to him, two days before the battle, 'We know you—you speak Indian language—you not content to live with us. To-morrow we take you to that tree, 'pointing to a large bure oak at the edge of the clearing near the British fort, 'we tie you up, make mark on your breast, and try what Indian shoot nearest.' Accordingly, the next day he was tied to the tree, a mark made on his breast, and his body riddled with at least fifty bullets."

The building of Fort Miami at the foot of the rapids, during the preceding year, is but a link in the chain of evidence establishing the historical fact that the English government aided the Indians in their war upon the American settlements after the termination of the Revolution—that, notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, the war of the Revolution continued in the western country until the peace of Greenville, in 1795." The treaty of 1783 was for many years regarded by both parties as little more than an armistice, or at best but a general treaty of peace elaving many important questions unsettled. Bugland declined to negotiate with the Confederat

condition at the time of Wayne's victory, and so continued for nearly a year longer.

During the Revolutionary war Detroit was a military point of great importance—the center of all the British movements in the West—and the Maumee River was its outpost. It was natural that the Governor of Canada should desire to retain possession of Detroit and the Maumee River as long as possible. Such occupation gave the English a monopoly of the lucrative fur trade of the great Northwest; and so long as important questions between the two nations remained unsettled, and a consequent renewal of hostilities possible, in such a contingency the possession of these posts would be of immense advantage. The English Government no doubt regretted having ceded to the infant nation so much of her western possessions, and the Canadians especially longed for a plausible pretext and an opportunity to wrest it from us Their policy was to keep alive the bitter hatred existing between the Americans and Indians. This would at least check American emigration to the West, and enable them for a longer period to retain in their hands the Indian trade.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century, and even until the successful detence of Fort Meigs, "Maumee" was a dreadful word to our frontiersmen. Especially was this true during the English occupation of Detroit, and after the beginning of the Revolution. The Maumee River was a delightful nome and a secure retreat for our savage enemies. Its banks were studied with their villages, its rich bottom lands were covered with their corn, while their light canoes glided over a beautiful current, which was at once a convenient highway and an exhaustless reservoir of food. Forest, stream, and prairie produced, spontaneously and in superabundance, game, fish, fruits, nuts—all things necessary to supply their simple wants. Here their wise men, without fear of molestation, gravely convened about their council fires, and deliberated on the means of checking and rolling back the tide of white immigration—

the pale faces, spread ruin and desolation far and wide. Here their booty and savage trophles were exhibited with the exuitations and boasts of the returned "braves," Behind an impenetrable swamp, their women, children, and property were safe during the absence of their men. Exempt from attack or pursuit, the agrage here enjoyed perfect freedom, and lived in accordance with his rude instincts and the habits and customs of his tribe. Amid the scenes of his childhood, in the presence of his ancestor's graves, he red warrior, with his squaw and pappose, surrounded by all the essentials to the enjoyment of his stimple wants, here lived out the character which nature had given him. In war, this value was his base line of attack, his source of supplies, and his secure refuge; in peace, his home.

Fort Minail was described as a "regular miltary work of great strength, the front covered by a wide river, with five guns mounted. The rear, which is most susceptible of approach, has two regular bastions furnished with eight pieces of artillery, the whole surrounded by a deep ditch, with horisontal pickets projecting from the parapet over the ditch. From the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet is about twenty-five feet perpendicular. The works are surrounded by an abatis, and furnished with a numerous garrison."

It was erected by the British at the most commanding point within the Indians' great stronghold, and was designed as an encouragement to the savages in their warfare on the Americans, and, if a convenient pretext offered, to be used in their sasistance. Wayne was instructed to explure the fort, if he should consider threessary to secure peace with the Indians' secure pace with the Indians and it is supposed that had that bold commander been furnished with the necessary artility he would have made the attempt. In their retreat, the Indians set toward the fort, near which their battle field had been selected, as if they expected assistance from the garrison, but Major Campbiell, the British commander, prude

At the same time Gen. Wayne was using judiciouss means to induce the Indians to meet him at Camp Greenville and negotiate a treaty of peace. His overtures were first responded to by the Wyandottes and Delawares—"the Sandusky Indians!"—who occupied the most exposed position, and who exercised much influence in first bringing the other tribes into direct communication with him. Finally, convinced of their inability to cope successfully with the military power of the United States, and disgusted with their British allies, whose duplicity was so plainly exposed in the hour of their greatest need, the Indians began to assemble at Greenville and sue for peace. Sincoe and McKee were probably restrained by the English Government from further prosecuting their artful and mischlevous plans among the Indians. A final treaty between our government and England—known as "Jay's treaty"—had been agreed upon, and only awaited ratification on our part. One of the stipulations of Jay's treaty required the British Government to evacuate the forts at Mackinaw, Detroit, and the foot of Maumee Rapids, and to with—draw entirely from our territory.

One of the stipulations of Jay's treaty required the British Government to evacuate the forts at Mackinaw, Detroit, and the foot of Maumee Rapids, and to with draw entirely from our territory.

After a long conference between Gen. Wayne and the principal chiefs of the Wynndottes, Delawares, Shawanees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, the celebrated treaty of Greenville was concluded in August, 1795. By this treaty the old "Indian boundary"line, first agreed upon by the Delawares and Wyandottes at Fort McIntosh, was confirmed, in addition to which the southern line of the boundary was prolonged from old Fort Recovery southwest to the Ohio River. The boundary was thus defined: "The general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Minskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and the St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This old Indian boundary line has always been a prominent land-mark in the history of Ohio, and may yet be traced on the map of the State, forming a part or the southern boundary of the counties of Stark, Ashland, Richland, and Marlon, and part of the northern boundary of Tuscarawas and Knox. Fort Recovery was in Mercer County, near the Indiana line. Loromie's store was within the present limits of Shelby County. Within the Indian territory, which included all north and wes

"One piece twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the Rapids," and "One piece six miles square, at the mouth of said river, where it empties into the lake." The tract twelve miles square has ever since been an important subject in the histories of Lucas and Wood Counties, and until the organization of Lucas, was wholly within the limits of Wood county. The tract was laid out "square with compass," its northeast corner being in the heart of the city of Toledo, and its southeast corner corresponding with the present southeast corner of Perrysburg Township. The other tract was surveyed parallel with the river near the bay, the most southerly corner of the tract cutting into the northeast corner of Wood County. The military right-of-way, between the posts thus obtaned, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee and at the lower rapids of the Sandusky River, is now the Maumee and Western Reserve road.

Early in 1798, Jay's treaty having been ratified by our government, England surrendered to the United States certain military posts within our territory, of which she had to that time unjustly retained possession. Among them were Fort Mackinaw on the strait connecting lakes Michigan and Huron; Fort Miami, on Maumee River, and the fortified town of Detroit. The posts were delivered to Gen. Wayne, as the authorized representative of the United States. Gen. Arthur St. Clair accompanied Gen. Wayne to Detroit, and immediately after the possession of the posts was obtained, established a new county, to which he gave the name of Wayne, and made Detroit its seat of justice. Wayne was the fifth county erected in the Northwest Territory, in all the region north of the Ohio River. Of these, only two lay wholly within the State of Ohio. Washington County was the first organized, with Marietta as the seat of justice. Next, Hamilton County, with Cincinnati as its county seat. Washington included all the eastern part of the state as far west as the Scloto River, or so much of it as the Indians

two Mainis, of the Only, as lat piron the Onlo as an east and west line drawn through the standing Stone fork of the Big Miami. The boundar es of Wayne County were as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the carrying place above Fort Lawrence [Laurens]; thence by a west line to the eastern boundary of Hamilton County (which is a due north line from the lower Shawnees town upon the Scioto River); thence by a line west, northerly to the southern part of the portage between the Miamis of the Ohlo, and the St. Mary's River; thence by a line also west, northerly to the southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and the Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west, northerly to the most southern part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof (including the landsupon the streams emptying into the said lake); thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and, with the said boundary, through Lakes Huron, Sinclair and Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga River, the place of beginning."

It would appear from this, that at some time between 1790 and 1796, the eastern limit of Hamilton County was extended from the Little Miami to the Scioto River, and that (although the southern boundaries do not entirely coincide) so much of the territorial county of Wayne as is now included within the limits of Ohlo was at that time Indian territory, or all that part of the inciplent state in which the Indian title had not been extinguished by the treaty of Greenville.

Wayne County, as organized in 1796, under the first form of our territorial government, may be briefly described as including about twenty-six of the present counties in the northwest quarter of Ohlo (about one-fourth of the state), the northern part of Indiana, and all of the southern peninsula o

We find, then, that eight years after the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum, and the establishment of a government north of the Ohio, that government extended its jurisdiction over this county. It was entirely natural and proper to include the Maumee country in Wayne County, and make the old town of Detroit the seat of justice. The few white inhabitants in this region were, like those in and about Detroit, Canadian French, Indian traders, or renegade tories. For more than a hundred years Detroit had been the center and headquarters of all military and commercial affairs about the head of Lake Erie and the foot of Lake Huron. The Maumee River was merely an outpost or province of Detroit. Communication with the civilized world was by the way of Detroit and Canada. A majority of the whites in the lake region were French, of Canadian origin, and still holding Canadian prejudices, and retaining their Canadian connections in all matters of religion, politics, friendship and commerce. Between the Detroit settlements and the settlements on the Ghio River there existed no bond of sympathy; in fact, until 1796, they had always been the bitterest enemies, and both retained much of the old prejudice engendered during the French and the Revolutionary wars. Between the Maumee and the Ohio lay an almost trackless wilderness; "over the whole vast extent there stretched a mighty and unbroken forest yet ignorant of the woodman's steel," effectually preventing communication between the two regions.

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As young America steps forward to assume jurisdiction over the Detroit country, we get a glimpse—a sort of dissolving view—of the scenes and customs of the old French Canadians, at that time but slightly modified by the English regime. The fur trade, however, of which Detroit was the principal depot for the great Northwest, had been passing into the bands of English and Scotch traders, who made that town their place of residence. Soon after Detroit came into the hands of the Americans, most of the merchants removed and established themselves at Sandwich, in Canada. Their business required the investment of large amounts of capital, the great extent of country from which their furs were collected making it impossible to receive returns from the money expended in less than a year, at least. The business was also very laborious and precariqus. "During a large portion of the year they had to endure the fatigues and privations of the wilderness; and as often as they returned to their families and comfortable homes from those laborious excursions, they indulged most freely in the delicacles and luxuries of high living." The Pawnee Indians were held and disposed of as slaves under the French and English governments, and this system of servitude prevailed throughout Upper Canada. "The Pawnees were numerous and powerful, but were considered as dedegraded by all the other tribes, on which account prisoners taken from them by any other nation were condemned to slavery. Many of them were purchased by the whites, and employed as drudges in the fur trade, and frequently as house servants. The Indian code justified the putting of prisoners to death, which had been their common punishment till it was commuted for the milder one of being sold into slavery for life." Soon after the laws of the United States were introduced, and their courts established, the

Commandant, to whose decision the inhabitants had been accustomed to submit. They had been habituated all their lives to this expoditious mode of settling their disputes, and were consequently very much dissatisfied with the tedious progress of an American court, against which they complained very loudly. One of the

They had been habituated all their lives to this expeditious mode of settling their disputes, and were consequently very much dissatisfied with the tedious progress of an American court, against which they complained very loudly. One of the consequences of the introduction of judicial tribunals was the commencement of a large number of suits, many of them to test the correctness of the decisions of the Commandants, particularly in cases involving the title to real estate. A large proportion of those engaged in the business of the court, either as suitors, witnesses, or jurors, were unable to speak the English language, therefore it became necessary to employ sworn interpreters, which rendered the business very tedious, and in some respects uninteresting, as everything said in the progress of a cause, by the Court, the bar, or witnesses, was to be interpreted, sentence by sentence, as it came from the lips of the speaker.

"The native French were Catholics, conscientiously exact in the performance of their religious duties, Their tithes were regularly brought and deposited in the storehouse of the priest, with apparent cheerfulness. Their frequent attendance at church, which seemed to be every day, attracted the notice of Judge Symmes, who, incautiously but from the best motives, introduced that subject, in his charge to the grand jury, and endeavored to convince them that they consumed more time, in the discharge of religious duty, than was required by the Scriptures, or consisted with their temporal prosperity. That interference gave great offense and produced ageneral excitement in the town and vicinity. The remarks of the Judge were probably misunderstood—certainly very much exaggerated by those who reported them. By some it was viewed as an attempt by the American government to put down their religion; but as soon as the dissatisfaction was known the judge made a very conciliatory explanation from the bench, which gave general satisfaction, and removed the difficulty."

From the same trustworthy source we l

Detroit was a garrisoned town, completely enclosed by strong pickets, and defended by a fort on the north, and by batteries on the bank of the river. The citadel," for the accommodation of the commandant and his suite, was "a spacious edifice within the pickets, with an esplanade in front of sufficient dimensions to manœuver a regiment of troops." The town was compactly built, on very narrow streets, most of them not exceeding one rod in width. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1805, and is rebuilt on a more convenient plan. Detroit is the oldest town on the lakes above Niagara Falls, and until 1796 was the capital of Upper Canada.

When Gen. Wayne took possession for the United States, of Detroit, Mackinaw, and Fort Miami, he constructed Fort Industry, on the left bank of the Maume, below the mouth of Swan creek, and very near the north-east corner of the cession of twelve miles square. It was garrisoned for ten or twelve years, and is distinguished as the location of an important treaty with the Indians, in 1805.

The ordinance of 1787 provided for a change in the form of territorial government when the number of free white male inhabitants, of full age, should reach five thousand. Accordingly, in the Fall of 1799, the first territorial legislature convended at Cincinnati. The Representatives from Wayne county were Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar, and Charles F. Chobart de Joncaire.

In 1800 the North-Western Territory was divided into two governments, by a

In 1800 the North-Western Territory was divided into two governments, by a line drawn from the mouth of Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, and thence northward to the territorial line, leaving the Detroit settlement in the eastern division, under the old government. This created a vacancy in the Council—the "upper house" of the territorial legislature—to which vacancy Mr. Sibley was appointed; and Mr. Sibley's seat in the lower house was filled by the election of Mr. Scheiffiein, of Detroit

and air. Shots, seat in the lower house was intend by the election of air. Scheimen, of Detroit.

Early in 1802 a census was taken in the Eastern Division, which was found to contain over 45,000 persons. By authority of an act of Congress, a convention was elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, to be composed of the southern part of the Eastern Division. The convention assembled Nov. 1st, 1802, and agreed upon the first constitution of the State of Ohio, before the end of the same month. Wayne county was excluded from representation in this convention which caused great dissatisfaction at the time. Besides this exclusion from the constitutional convention the act of Congress, above referred to, reserved the right to attach the northern part of the Eastern Division to Indiana territory; whereas the ordinance of 1787 contemplated its continuance as a part of the new State (Ohio) until it (Michigan) should have sufficient population of its own to entitle it to admission as a State. This increased the dissatisfaction, for it was the desire of the better class of the people of Wayne county to remain attached to the new State. It was suggested that this county elect delegates to the convention and demand the right of representation therein. To this suggestion, in a letter to a friend at Cincinnati, Mr. Sibley replied:

"But, sir, supposing the county of Wayne should elect delegates and send them forward to the convention, what accurity would they have of a bare protection. Would they not feel the mortification of personal insults? From the temper of a majority of the citizens of that place (Chillicothe) last winter, I really believe that their persons would be in danger. At all events I am not personally disposed to make the experiment. Yet I will do everything in my power to stir up the citizens of Wayne, to claim their violated rights. I have conversed with a number of leading characters, most of whom disapprove of the law, and are desirous of becoming a part of the new state, if possible. But n Early in 1802 a census was taken in the Eastern Division, which was found to

plained in our discussion of the so-caned Michigan war."

At a public meeting held at Dayton a series of resolutions was adopted, one of which we append:

"We feel for our fellow citizens in the county of Wayne, who have relinquished their allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and become American citizens, firmly attached to the interests of this territory; and we hope they may not be transferred

NORTHWESTERN OHIO.—Continued.

against their wishes to the Indiana territory, at the moment they had expected with us to enter into an independent state government, and to enjoy the privileges of a

sgainst their wishes to the Indians territory, at the moment they had expected with us to enter into an independent state government, and to entry the privileges of a free people."

But expendiales nerritory until 1805, when Michigan territory was organized. Nored in Argan county joes her derinshed province on the Raistin, for it was afterward found that the northern boundary of Olio passed considerably south of the mouth of that the northern boundary of Olio passed considerably and the mouth of that the result of the construction of the state portrament of the construction of th

committed with apparent impunity; for such was the prejudice against the Indians, that no white man could be convicted in the courts, of any crime committed against them, no matter how clearly proved. So notorious had this state of affairs become that, in 1800, Gov. St. Clair called the attention of the Territorial Legislature thereto, and said that, "the number of these unfortunate people who have been murdered and plundered since the treaty of Greenville, is sufficient to produce serious alarm for the consequences." During the same year the legislature passed an act "providing for the trial of homicide committed on Indians," with the following preamble: "Whereas, his excellency the governor, hath stated that difficulties have arisen in prosecuting and bringing to punishment persons charged with homicide committed on certain Indians within this territory, that similar difficulties may be expected in future, and thatserious evils are likely to arise therefrom, unless a remedy be provided therefor by law; therefore to remove those difficulties, and the more effectually to insure justice to the Indian tribes in such cases, Be it enacted," etc. One provision of this law authorized the governor to order special courts of Oyer and Terminer for such cases; and, if necessary, to grant a change of venue. But the most powerful influence operating among the Indians—exciting their hatred and organizing them for another war upon the whites—was that of Tecumseh and "the prophet," two Shawnee brothers. The former by his eloquence and really noble qualities as a man, and the latter by his "miracles," acquired a em kable ascendency over all the tribes along the frontier—from lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1808 they established themselves on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the Tippecanoe, where during the next three years they collected a large force of warriors from a number of tribes. A large part of their force was drawn from the Maumee river, the Ottawas located at the mouth of the river, furnishing about three h

dispersed, by the battle of Tippecanoe, in November, 1811.

Before proceeding to notice the events of our second war with Great Britain and her savage allies, we present a few facts relating to the Maumee River and the Black Swamp, as they were from 1796 to 1812. These facts are necessarily disjointed and unsatisfactory; for, being almost wholly in the possession of the Indians, Canadian French and fur traders, all unfriendly toward the "Americans," we obtain only occasional glimpses of the river from this side of the swamp. The real history of the Maumee country during this period should be written from a Canadian point of yew. Canadian point of view.

Canadian point of view.

Antoine Lassalle, a French Canadian by birth, captured in the battle of the Fallen Timber (1794), stated that he had lived twenty-one years at Detroit and on the Maumee; that he lived at the Miami villages (Fort Wayne) many years, where he kept a store and supplied the other traders with goods; that since Harmar's campaign he had lived on Bean Creek, at Little Turtle's town. When captured he was fighting with the Indians as a member of a company of seventy white men, called "refugees," composed principally of men who had been living or trading with the Indians on the Maumee, and who had been driven from their homes or their business by Wayne's army.

Judge Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, who was a practicing lawyer under the old territorial government, says:

called "refugees," composed principally of men who had been living or trading with the Indians on the Maunes, and who had been driven from their homes or their business by Waynes army.

Judge Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, who was a practioing lawyer under the old territorial government, says:

"A reference to the map of the Territory, showing the relative position of the seats of justice of the different counties as they were at that time, separated from each other by extensive tracts of uninhabited wilderness, stretching from 150 to each other by extensive tracts of uninhabited wilderness, stretching from 150 to each other by extensive tracts of uninhabited wilderness, stretching from 150 to each other by extensive tracts of uninhabited wilderness, stretching from 150 to each other of the state government, in 1803, the bar of Hamilton County occasionally attended the General Court at Marletta and at Detroit. The journeys of the court and bar to those remote places, through a country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with favor six in company, and with a pack-horse to transport such accessaries as their own horses could not conveniently carry, because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route. Although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for sassistance. Occasionally small quantities of corn could be purchased for horse feed, but even that relief was precarious, and not to be relied on.

"In consequence of the unimproved condition of the country, the routes followed by travelers were necessarily circuitous, and their progress slow. In passing from one country seat to another, they were generally from six to eight, and sometimes ten days in the wilderness; and at all sensons of the year were compelled to will be provided to seath the word of the most valuable qualities of a saddle horse.

"On one of the journeys of the court and bar to Detroit, they arrived at the Ottawa

lean strength of a mammoth squaw, who got the ball and held it in spite of the efforts of the men to shake it from the grasp of her uplifted hand, till she approached the goal near enough to throw it through the stakes.

"The party spent the night very pleasantly in the village, and in the morning resumed their journey. On their outward trip they took the route by Dayton, Piqua, Loramies, St. Mary's and the Ottawa town on the Auglaize, and from thence down that river to Defiance; thence to the foot of the Rapida, and thence by River Raisin (the old name of Monroe, Mich.) to Detroit. But on their return from Detroit, they crossed the Maumee River at Roche de Bœuf, by the advice of Black Beard, who lived in that neighborhood, and with whom the party breakfasted. As a matter of precaution, they hired his sonto accompany them in the capacity of a guide. He led them through a succession of wet prairies, over some of which it was impossible to ride, and it was with great difficulty they were able to lead or drive their horses through the deep mnd which surrounded them on all sides. After two days and a half of incessant toil and difficulty, they arrived at the same village in which they had been so kindly treated, and so much amused, on their buttern the contribution of the contribution of the party of the contribution of the contribution of the party of the deep mnd which surrounded them on all sides.

a matter of precaution, they hired his son to accompany them in the expactly of a guide. He led them through a succession of wet purities, over some of which it was impossible to ride, and it was with great difficulty they were able to lead or drive their locases through the deep mind which surrounded them on all sides, driving the leads of the control of the cont

good Indian bread. At the same time the woman took out of another basket a piece of honeycomb well filled. * * * A little before dark arrived at Whitaker's, on the Sandusky. Swam our horses.—10th: In the afternoon went on our way to Portage River and encamped.—11th: Rode through the swamp to the Shawnee village on the Maumee. George, our Indian boy, took us on to the Island, just below the Rapids, to see his aunt. Soon after we were seated we were presented with a bowl of boiled corn, buttered with bear's grease. As the corn was presented the old woman said, "Friends, eat; it is good; it is such as God gives Indians." Returned to the west side of the river and lodged with a brother of George; had a good bed, and blankets all clean and wholesome.—12th: Rode on from this to French. Town, River Raisin, and lodged. Next day reached Captain Bluejacket's seat, about three miles from Brownstown, and were received by the old man and bis wife with great cordiality. They lived in a comfortable cabin, well furnished with mattress, bedding, and blankets, with furniture for the table, crockery, and silver Raisin, Michigan Territory, and among the Wyandotte Indians," set out from Cleveland on the 10th, "in company with Captain Parish, of Canandaigua, and Mr. Knaggs, of Detroit, interpreters, going to attend the treaty at Swan Creek." The mouth of Black River.

"June 11, 1805: Just as we were about to start in the morning, we looked up the lake toward Detroit, and saw the smoke of the burning town, which was that morning consumed by fire. Crossed the river in a cance, and swam our horses also at Vermillion. * * Friday morning, crossed the Sandusky River; swam our horses by a cance. Found the chiefs had arrived from the upper town, on their way to the treaty about selling their land. Here I met the Rev. James Hughes, when we have a subject to the ready acroed to Mrs. Whitaker's. Barnett appears with the mekness of a Christian, and is realify anothing crossed to Tarhe, or Crane, and Wal-in-the-Water, about a time for preaching,

orane, their near chee, made a nort speece, and told them to make it Tribitor, you have told us the truth; we thank you. Father, we have all agreed to use nore archest spirits." Mr. Badger adds: "flived with them about four years after this, and saw or knew of but one man drunk in that time. It broke up the traders so that they left them."

The following sentence from Mr. Badger's journal is suggestive: "The Wyandottes, as a people, have been very much attached to the French Catholics, but many of them begin to see the deceit and corruption of their scheme of religion." It suggests some of the mental perplexities of the "untured savage" value attempted to harmonize the condicting statements of those who came among liss people to teach them a better religion. In view of this we can but admire the Sennsthle remark of the Black Chief, at Brownstown, who "expressed great surprises that there were so many bad people smong the French, English, and Americans, when they all had the same God and the same Bible." The same chief, on an other cocasion, expressed to Mr. Jeweth its opinion of the liquor tradie with the Indians. as follows: "You say our great father, the President, finds his red children are wasting away, and wants to know the reason. Tell him that we have diseases sent to us in our goods and annutities; but the most destructive thing is whisky. When the French first came among us they gave us no spirits, and wewere then better off than we are now. We wish that our father, the President, would take pity on his children and wholly prevent all spirits from being brought among us." We here have a limit of the reason of their attachment to the French Gatholics.

Of the Indians at the beginning of the present century, Judge Burnet writtes: "The yearly journeys of the writer to attend the General Court of the Territory, at the better the made in necessary to go through some of their villages, and convenient to visitothers, and often led him to their humbing came, which gave him many opporable and the description of

NORTHWESTERN OHIO.—Continued.

1809 carried the great western through mail. Way mail there was none, for there was no post office between Gleveland and the Maumee, and few between those points could write a letter or read a paper.

Soon after the treaty of Port Industry, Louis Burdo, Peter Navarre, and other Prenchine removed from Detroit to the mouth of the Maumee, where a number of French families had lived for many years. Some claimed that they had lived there before the Revolutionary War. Contermank, Curmo, and Minard were among the French residents near the foot of the Rapids in 1808. Contermans had been trading with the Indians of this vicinity for thirty years. Coil. John Anderson was a noted Indian trader at the Rapids during the first few years of this century. James Carlia seatted within the present limits of Maumee City in 1807, and engaged in his business, blacksmithing. He afterwards stated that at that time there were a few white families at the foot of the Rapids, pincipally French.

The late Hon. Willard V. Way thus describes an interesting custom which, at an early period, obtained among the French inhabitants of the Maumee country, and will remain the state of the Part of the State of the Part of the State of the Part of the Part of the State of the Part of t

esting them in the coming war against the United States. Navarre saw them frequently, heard their counsels and witnessed their effect upon the nation."

About the time the Maumee country began to attract attention as a desirable location for those seeking homes in the "Far West," the coalition of hostile Indians under Tecumseh assumed a threatening aspect, and materially retarded the settlement of this region. Among those who, in 1810, resided "within a circumference of ten miles, embracing the amphitheater at the foot of the rapids," Mr. Hosmer mentions Major Amos Spafford, Andrew Race, Thomas Leaming, Halsey W. Leaming, James Carlin, William Carter, George Blalock, James Slason, Samuel H. Ewing, Jesse Skinner, David Hull, Thomas Dick, William Peters, Ambrose Hickox, and Richard Gifford. Major Spafford was sent here by the government to act as collector of the port of Miami and post master. During his first quarter the exports included two items—skins and furs, \$5,610.85, and twenty gallous of bear's oil, \$30. From the same trustworthy source we learn that "at the time the war broke out,"—say in July, 1812,—there were sixty-seven families living at the foot of the rapids. Major Spafford erected his dwelling on the plain in front, but a little above the elevated table of land on which Fort Meigs was afterwards built. A little village grew up around him, and the settlers soon learned to regard him as their chief friend and advisor. Another settlement sprang up about the same time on the spot where the village of Monclova stands.

Before passing to the stirring events of the war, we close this chapter with the following interesting narrative of the experience of the family of Isaac P. Case, who resided at the foot of the rapids when the war began. It was written by his daughter, Mrs. Philothe (Case) Clark:

"In the Spring of 1811, my father, with his family, in company with two young men. Scribner and Lapeer, started from Springfield, Champaign County, for the Maumee. They first stopped at Wapakonetta, an Indian

konetta. * * * We left in our boats, gliding down the stream by day and at night fastening them to the shore by a tree, where we pitched our tents and cooked our food, for which we had good appetites. Wild onions were plentiful, and were by us deemed quite a luxury. The country was an unbroken wilderness, excepting now

fastening them to the bailed by the factory was an unbroken wilderness, excepting now deemed quite a luxury. The country was an unbroken wilderness, excepting now and then an Indian village.

"We stopped at Fort Defiance and took in my uncle Squire, father's mother, and another family. They had spent the Winter there. A Frenchman, who was an Indian trader, and whose wife was a squaw, was the only white man living there (?). When we got down to Wolf Rapids (just below Otsego) our men, not being acquainted with the river, took the wrong side, where the water was not deep enough to carry our boats over, and they stuck on the rocky bottom about midships. The men dashed into the water up to their armplts, and carried the children to the shore. Two men would take one woman (of whom there were six) between them and wade her, sighing, to the bank. * * * In a short time the Indians came flocking over in cances from their small town on the opposite side of the river, and quite a scene ensued. Four Indians offered to take our boats over the rocks and land them for a quart of whisky. Father did not like to let them have any—we had but a small quantity—but not being able to induce them to help us by any other means, he finally accepted their offer. They soon landed the boats, and received the whisky; but, true to their custom, they then insisted on having more. Quite a number of Indians and squaws collected, and did not leave the ground that night. They cried and sang, smoked and told stories, alternately, till morning.

"We reached the Maumee settlement the first of May, 1811, and raised some

They cried and sang, smoked and told stories, alternately, till morning.

"We reached the Maumee settlement the first of May, 1811, and raised some crops that season. Several heads of families died before the next Winter. My father's sister died on the 10th of August, and his mother died on the 18th. There were no boards to be had, so he took his broad-ax, and with two other men went into the woods and felled a basswood tree, from which they split out puncheons. These he hewed and planed, and with his own hands made the coffins, and helped to bury them where Fort Meigs was afterwards built. My father's own family suffered very much. He was sick with fever and ague, and many days, and for hours at a time, there was not a member of the family able to help himself. All the water that we could have for twenty-four hours was two pails of river water, broughtin every morning by a kind neighbor. His little child, two years old, died soon afterward.

soon afterward.

"In the Spring of 1812 my father planted potatoes and corn on the Island in the river. The army made use of it, and he got his pay for it from the Government. There was a company of soldiers stationed near us; but they left immediately after we heard of Hull's surrender. A British officer, with a few soldiers and a band of Indian warriors, came to take possession of what public stores there were at that place. The Indians plundered a few houses, took all the horses and mules they could find, and left. The inhabitants had to leave—some of them in open boats. Our family, in company with twelve other families, left by land. We took the road to Urbana cut through by General Hull's army.

"After a tollsome journey of two weeks through the mud of the Black Swamp, nearly devoured by mosquitoes, sometimes with no water except what stood in the cattle tracks, we arrived safely at Urbana, where we drew Government rations until we separated for our several destinations."

The foregoing account of the flight of the American settlers does not entirely agree with the following, which we copy from the latest edition of Hosmer's History

The foregoing account of the flight of the American settlers does not entirely agree with the following, which we copy from the latest edition of Hosmer's History of Toledo:

"The intelligence that war was declared, in 1812, was first communicated to the settlers of the valley by Peter Minard (or Manor), a Frenchman who had been adopted by the Ottawa Chief Tondaganie. Manor received the news from a Delaware chief by the name of Sac-a-mane, who, with two of his tribe, passed through ware chief by the name of Sac-a-mane, who, with two of his tribe, passed through the settlement on a marading expedition to the interior of the state. The story told by Sac-a-mane was that war had been declared, but the British had not determined on their plans for the campaign. 'I, 'sald the chief,' 'shall go to Owl Creek. I shall kill some of the Long Knives before I come back, and will show you some of their scalps. In ten days after I get back all the hostile tribes will hold a council at Malden; and very soon after that we shall come to this place and kill all the Yankees. You, Manor, are a good Frenchman, and must not tell them what I say.' Sac-a-mane returned, after an absence of six days, and showed Manor three scalps, which he said were those of a family he had murdered on Owl Creek. He repeated to Manor in confidence that it was the intention of the Indians to come to the valley in force sufficient to missacre the American settlers. This intelligence Manor communicated to Major Spafford, accompanied with advice to leave the valley immediately. The major laughed, and dismissed the subject with some remark expressive of incredulity, and Manor left him, promising that should he learn of any further cause of alarm he would let the major know. Three days after this conversation, a man by the name of Miller, who had lived many years with the Ottawas, and who was well known to Major Spafford, entered his house in breath—less baste, and told him that at no greater distance than Monclova there was a band of fifty Pottawatamies, on t

before the surrender of the latter place to the British."

We incline to the belief that the lady is correct. Hull's army crossed the Maumee at the foot of the rapids, on the 1st of July, and the news that war had been declared was received at the rapids within two or three days after the army marched on toward Detroit. Hull surrendered on the 16th of August, About the last of September, Major Spafford was one of a party from Huron River who volunteered to relieve a detachment of soldiers supposed to be besieged on the peninulan north of Sandusky Bay. The following extract from the local history of Eric County throws some light on the question: "The cowardly creatures who had

escaped with the boat, related the Peril of their comrades, whom they had deserted on the peninsula when attacked by Indians, and John S. Reed and Capt. Quigley, who heard the news next morning, at once started for the field of battle, calling upon every man they met to join them, and on the entire route not a man refused the call. At the mouth of Huron River (now in Eric County) they met Amos Spafford moving his family to Cleveland. At their request, Mr. Spafford unloaded his boats, and they all started for the Peninsula." This event undoubtedly caused the fugitives to stop for safety at the "Quaker Settlement," where Gen. Perkins was stationed with a brigade, instead of going on to Cleveland, Maj. Spafford's former home.

stationed with a brigade, instead of going on to Cleveland, Maj. Spafford's former home.

From the Summer of 1812 till the Spring of 1815, this part of the state was of national import. During the first eighteen months of the war Fort Meigs was the center of an important series of military movements, an account of which may be read in any standard history of the United States. From the declaration of war till the treaty of peace—from the time the American settlers fied from the foot of the rapids till they began to return—the only white inhabitants of this county, besides the soldiers, were a few French families at Maumee and near the lake. As a pleasant introduction to the study of the history of this period, we recommend to our young readers "Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812."

Although defeated in the battle of Tippecance, in the Fall of 1811, the Indians were not subdued, but began to plot with the English for an invasion of Ohio and Michigan, from Canada, in case of war between Great Britain and the United States. As a defense of the northern frontier against the Indians, and as a precautionary measure in case of war with England, an army was raised in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana Territory and Michigan Territory. As soon as it was organized and equipped, this army, under command of Gen. Wm. Hull, marched from its rendezions in the southwestern part of this state, directly north through Champaign County to the foot of the rapids of Maumee River, traversing the present counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, cutting a road through the wilderness and establishing a number of military posts along the route, which route was for many years afterward known as "Hull's Trace." Crossing the Maumee on the 1st of July, 1812, Hull marched to Detroit, which had been selected as the strategetic point of the campaign. After a disgraceful inactivity of a few weeks, on the 28th of August Hull surrendered Detroit, which had been selected as the strategetic point of the campaign. After a disgracef

command, to Gen. Brock, the British commander.

Another army was promptly raised, and placed under the command of Gen.
Wm. H. Harrison, which advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids, with
the design of making that a base for the recovery of Michigan and the conquest
of Canada. Gen. Harrison, with the right wing, marched by the way of Upper
Saudusky, which he made his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper had command of the
center, with Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, as a base, and was to advance by
Hull's route. Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defance down the Maumee to
the foot of the rapids. Without waiting to be joined by Harrison, Winchester
moved on to the River Raisin, where he was defeated, January 22, 1818, and where
the Indians were permitted to massacre the settlers and American prisoners.
Harrison had crossed the Maumee with a part of his force, but, on learning of
Winchester's defeat, fellback to the foot of the rapids, and the next day, after
destroying his stores in a small stockade on the north side, retreated to the forks
of the Portage, opposite the site of the village of Pemberville, in this county, where
he remained a few days, and on the 1st of February again advanced to the foot of
the Maumee rapids and began the construction of Fort Meigs. It was an "open
winter," unfavorable to military xnovements in this region, and but little was
accomplished. accomplished.

accomplished.

On the 27th of April the British and Indians, under Prootor and Tecumseh, invested the fort, and on the 9th of May raised the siege. It was during this siege that a regiment of Kentuckians under Col. Dudley was terribly defeated on the north side of the river. Harrison left the fortunder command of Gen. Green Clay, and went to the interior of the state to organize new levies of troops. On the 20th of July the enemy again laid siege to Fort Meigs, but on the 29th again decamped and proceeded to Fort Stephenson (Fremont) and began an attack on the 1st of August. But there they were repulsed by the gallant Croghan. On the 10th of September Commodore Perry captured the British fleet at Put-in-Bay, on Lake Erie, soon after which Harrison's army was transported to Malden by Perry's vessels. On the 5th of October the British and Indians were defeated in the battle on the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed. The territory and posts surrendered by Hull were speedily recovered, and the war in the Northwest was virtually ended.

Soon after this, Gen. Harrison entered into an armistice with the hostile

Soon after this, Gen. Harrison entered into an armistice with the hostile Indians, followed by the second treaty of Greenville. Still, few ventured to settle on the Maumee until after the trenty of Ghent and the battle of New Orleans. Those who returned built temporary cabins out of the "arks" which had been used as transports by the army, and of the pickets and block-houses of Fort Meigs. Congress made an appropriation for the partial reimbursement of those whose property had been destroyed during the war.

At first the settlement of this side of the river was confined to the immediate vicinity of Fort Meigs, or the foot of the rapids, on the twelve miles square, the center of which was on the large island in front of Perrysburg; and even after the Indian title was extinguished in all northwestern Ohio, the improvements for many years were limited to a narrow strip along the river bank up to the head of the rapids.

many years were limited to a narrow strip along the river bank up to the head of the rapids.

In 1815 a town was started near the fort, which was at first called Fort Meigs, afterwards Orleans. At the same time Maumee was started. In the Summer of 1815 three large vessels came up to Fort Meigs after the government stores left here at the close of the war. Of these Mr. Hosmer says: "With the exception of a few light vessels used by the British as transports during the war, these were the first vessels of ordinary draft that ever ascended to the foot of the rapids."

"Upon the close of the war of 1812 the foot of the rapids became an important point in the commercial business of the country. Large quantities of the produce of the western part of Ohio and Northeastern Indiana was brought down the river in flatboats and transferred to the shipping of the lakes. The Indian trade was large. The quantity of furs and peltry collected here by the Indian traders, and that of the sugar made by the Indians from the sap of the sugar maple, and put up by them in cases made of bark, each weighing sixty or eighty pounds, and called "mococks,"—these and other like Objects of trade and commerce made up a considerable business. The fisheries of the river also constituted a large item in the then business of the place. The quantity of corn even then raised on the Maumee, was very large, and was exported in large quantities to Detroit and other parts of the upper lakes. This was so much the case that it was called "coming to Egypt for corn." These objects, and other minor subjects of commerce and traffic rendered the business of the place, and there minor subjects of commerce and traffic rendered the business of the place, and there minor subjects of commerce and traffic rendered the business of the place, and there minor subjects of commerce and traffic rendered the business of the place, and there minor subjects of commerce and indicated by the population of the place, and the amount of lake shipping that came up there to meet th

In September, 1817, at the foot of the rapids, Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners of the United States, made a treaty with the Wyandotte, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawottamie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians, by which the United States purchased all the lands of those tribes in the state, excepting certain small reservations to Individuals named therein. The reservations in this county were described as follows: "To Sawendebans, or the Yellow Hair, or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondaganie, or the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottawas, out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, above Roche Bœuf, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain 640 acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapids."

"The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the Chiefs of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty-four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not Interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville, on the south side of the Miami River of Lake Erie, and to include Tashquegan, or McCarty's In 1816 an agent appointed by the government selected the site and Surveyed

ing with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville, on the Solutiside of the Miami River of Lake Eric, and to include Tushquegan, or McCarty's village."

In 1816 an agent, appointed by the government, selected the site and surveyed the town of Perrysburg, and the next year the lots were offered for sale at the land fice at Wooster.

"From Wooster I traveled on horseback, by the way of the place where Ashland now is, New Haven, Lower Sandusky, to the Maumee. The country through which I passed was very new-here and there a settlement. From Lower Sandusky to the Maumee, it was an entire wilderness (1820), and known as the Black Swamp, through which there was no road, except a mere trail through the Woods. I arrived at Perrysburg in the afternoon of a fine day, about the middle off September, and upon arriving on the high bank near Fort Meigs, I was most favorably struck with the magnificent scenery and beauty of the valley. Along the rapids, the intervals from hill to hill were originally prairies, and even these were mostly covered with the finest fields of corn."

The Indians still lingered in their old homes, retaining almost undisturbed possession of their sugar camps and hunting grounds; although the whites were rapidly appropriating the sites of their villages and their favorite fishing grounds. The following description of the Indians of the vicinity, as they were from 1825 to 1840, was written by the late Colistor Haskins:

"Some four or five hundred friendly Indians of the Ottawa tribe, camped in the vicinity of Portage, until their removal by the Government; they were kind neighbors and punctual to pay debts when trusted; they subsisted mostly on flesh; they were fond of venison, turkeys, bear's meat, and blue crane; they also made bean soung as a special luxury; they had fields on the Maumee bottoms, where they also made bean soung as a special luxury; they had fields on the Maumee bottoms, where they arised corn and beans in the Summer; they would hunt for game in the Fall on the Por

where the land is rather swampy; the Indian ponies would come out in the Spring in good condition.

"The Spring work of the Indians was the manufacture of maple sugar, which they generally made in considerable quantities, and it was of a tolerable good quality. As they had no other means of conveying it to market, they manufactured a kind of box made of elm bark about eighteen inches in length, and ten or twelve in width, and sixteen or eighteen in height. The bark was bent in proper shape and fastened with a thread of the same material. This was called a movekon or mococks, holding from fifty to one hundred pounds each. The Indians conveyed these boxes upon their ponies, each pony packing two boxes, one upon each side.

shape and fastened with a thread of the same material. This was called a moukon or mococks, holding from fifty to one hundred pounds each. The Indians conveyed these boxes upon their ponies, each pony packing two boxes, one upon each side.

"When sugar making was over they would pasture their horses upon the prairies where the grass was early. Then, when the Spring was further advanced, you might find them upon the Maumee planting corn, and when all things were favorable, they would catch large quantities of fish, and the Summer was spent in hunting, fishing, and tending their corn. They were fond of whisky and to bacco, and when they buried one of their number they would pour whisky upon the head of the grave; also, tobacco was laid about the grave, which was always fenced with poles, built in the style of an old fashioned cornerb, covered with elm bark. A small aperture was left at the top, near the head of the grave, where you might generally see a plug of tobacco if the Indians were in the vicinity.

"The dress of the Indians was, for the most part, of their own manufacture They dressed deer skins in the best manner. These they used for moccasins, leggings, mittens and shirts; and in cold weather they were woolen blankets which they received as presents from the Brilish Government. These were distributed at Malden, Canada West, and were of excellent quality and very durabile. During the warmer weather they might frequently be seen by hundreds, with no other clothing except the breech-clout, which consisted of two pleces of an old blanket or other old garments about one foot square, one behind and the other before strapped on above the hips, and extending so far down as sufficed for decency. In this dress they were perfectly at ease in any company. The squaws being somewhat more particular wore a skirt generally of broadcish, fastened at the waits and extending below the knee.

The Indians often wore brooches and ornaments of silver in great confusion besides a variety of cheap ornaments, among which were st

settlement and improvement of the country, and brought it almost to a stand-still from 1825 to 1835. In the Fall of 1830 I became utterly discouraged, and was so disappointed in my expectations that I came to the rejuctant determination to leave the country."

disappointed in my expectations that I came to the following the country."

Defiance County was erected March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry, and Paulding Counties, and named from Fort Defiance. It is watered by the Augilaize, the Tiffin, and the Maumee. The last named stream was anciently called "Malami of the Lake," and sometimes "Omee." The first court was held on the 2d of April, 1845. Orlando Evens was appointed Clerk. First county officers were: Andrew C. Biglow, William O. Ensign, and James E. Green, judges; commissioners, Lyman Langdon, Darius Allen, and Joseph Colby (the latter deceased); G. W. B. Evens, Edwin Phelps, and Horace Sessions, school examiners; Calvin L. Noble, sheriff; and S. M. Huyck, recorder.

recorder.

The above named commissioners met at Defiance on the 5th day of April, 1845, and presented their certificates of appointment by the judges of the court of common pleas on the 3d day of April, 1845, and took the oath of office before Israel P. E. Wheden, justice of the peace.

The commissioners appointed Edwin Phelps auditor, who gave bonds to the State of Ohio for the sum of \$2,000, W. C. Holgate and Horace Sessions being his sureties.

State of Ohio for the sum of \$2,000, W. C. Holgate and Horace Sessions being his sureties.

We find among the prominent lawyers the following names, in 1845: William Carter, Horace Sessions, Geo. B. Way, G. W. B. Evens, W. C. Holgate, Edwin Phelps, and John W. Stilwell. Physicians—Ira W. Ladd, Oncy Rice, James Colby, O. H. Allen, James M. Gillespie, and George Moss.

Among some of the early settlers of the county we find the names of F. F. Stevens, William Bishop, John and Abram Hudson, John Cliver, Robert Sherley, and James Hudson.

Stevens, William Bishop, John and Ablam Hadden, John and James Hudson.
The following is an exhibit of the population as taken from the census returns of 1840: Defiance Township, 944; Delaware, 201; Farmer, 281; Hicksville, 67; Hiffin, 222; Washington, 98; Milford, 175; Adams, 188; Richiand and Highland, 542; Auglaize, 100; total, 2,818, and not being materially changed at the time the

542; Auglaize, 100; total, 2,818, and not being materially changed at the time the county was organized, in 1845.

The enumeration of inhabitants of the several townships in 1870 are as follows: Adams, 1,220; Deflance, 3,615; Delaware, 1,160; Farmer, 1,184; Hicksville, 1,287; Highland, 946; Mark (taken from Farmer in 1851), 595; Milford, 1,555; Noble, 867; Richland, 1,194; Tiffin, 1,080, and Washington, 1,016; total, 15,719.

Deflance County embraces an area of 402 square miles, and 259,492 square acres. Value of land and property in 1846 was \$492,428. Taxes were \$13,037.17.

The following is a statement of arable meadow and uncultivated lands, as returned to the state board of equalization in 1870: Number of acres arable lands, 58,912; meadow or pasture lands, 25,297; wood lands or uncultivated lands, 173,288.

We give below a statement of the busheles.

,,200. We give below a statement of the bushels of grain raised and acres cultivated each in Defiance County in 1874:

ach in Denance County in 1074:	No. Acres.	Bushels,
Wheat,	. 18,427	217,806
Corn	. 13,909	451,540
Oats	. 6,088	173,278
Buckwheat	. 268	3,448
Potatoes	. 785	64,412
Timothy hay		8,058
Tobacco		443,495
Apples		

Total debt of county, in 1875, was \$14,238

The following statement gives the aggregate valuation of all the real and personal property, as placed upon the duplicate for taxation in each township, town, village, and separate district in the county, in 1875:

Defiance corporation	1,190,017
Defiance Township	297,221
Delaware Township	361,645
Hicksville Township	391.197
Hicksville, separate S. D	184,997
Milford Township	403,008
Farmer Township	511.508
Washington Township	277.599
Tiffin Township	369.884
Adams Township	420,958
Richiand Township	531,530
Highland Township	872,785
Noble Township	200,659
Mark Township	231,335
Total valuation	55,744,298
Number of horses in county 5.858	
Number of cattle	
Number of sheep	
Number of hogs	
Number of carriages	
Merchant's stock	\$186,947
Manufacturers' stock	
Total value of all taxable property	

W. C. Holgate, Esq., drafted the bill erecting the county of Defiance, in Janu-

W. C. Holgate, Esq., drafted the bill erecting the county of Defiance, in January, 1845, and through his persevering efforts, and in face of a perfectly organized and powerful opposition, the bill became a law, on the 4th day of March, 1845.

Farmer township was the first settled by whites, probably the first white settler was Nathan Farmer, who moved in the township in 1833. The township was organized in 1834. Dr. Nice was the first justice of the peace. Mr. Arrowsmith was one of the first settlers, and one of the oldest surveyors in Northwestern Ohio. Horace Sessions was the first lawyer in Defiance, and was called the "Father of the Defiance Bar." Mr. Sessions was born near Pennsville, on the 16th day of April, 1812, and died at Adrian, Michigan, June 6, 1868.

Defiance, the county seat, was laid out in 1822, and is situated at the junction of the Auglaize with the Maumee. It is a beautiful location, and will, ere long, be called the "Queen" city of the Northwest. It contains a court house which ranks second to none in the State, as regards style of architecture and general arrangement of county and other offices. It also contains ten churches—one Presbyterian, two Catholic (one German and one English), two Methodist (one German and one English), two Lutheran, one German Reformed, and one Universalist. One public and five private schools.

Defiance contains a population of near 4,500 inhabitants. It has the facilities of river and canal navigation, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rallways, connecting it with all principal cities east and west. Defiance is destined, from its natural position, to be a large and flourishing city, it already has an extensive trade with a large tract of country and many manufacturing cities on a site of a large settlement, which extended for miles up and

turing cities.

Defiance is on a site of a large settlement, which extended for miles up and down the river. Gen. Wayne, on his advance march, arrived at this place on the 18th day of August, 1794. His army found it surrounded by a highly cultivated country, there being vegetables of every kind in abundance, a great many acres of corn around the town, besides immense apple and peach orchards. One of these apple trees is still standing on the opposite side of the river from Defiance, and supposed to be over one hundred years old, and has been known to bear two or three kinds of fruit. This place had been a great trading point between the French and

apple trees is still standing on the opposite side of the river from Defiance, and supposed to be over one hundred years old, and has been known to bear two or three kinds of fruit. This place had been a great trading point between the French and the Indians.

On the 9th day of August, 1794, Wayne commenced the erection of a fort, which he called Fort Defiance, and from which the county derived its name. Fort Defiance was built at the confluence of the Augilate and Maumee. Traces of the works are yet visible. The situation is beautiful and commanding. The fort was square, containing about forty square rods. At each angle of the fort was a block-house, there was a line of pickets on each side the fort, connecting the block-houses by their nearest angles. Outside of the pickets, and around the block-houses, was a glasis, a wall of eight feet thick, sloping upward and outward from the feet of the pickets, supported by a log wall on the side of a ditch; the ditch being fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep, and surrounded the whole fort except on the side toward the Augilate, and diagonal pickets, eleven feet long and one foot apart, were secured to the log wall, and projected over the ditch. A falling gate, or draw-bridge, which was raised and lowered by pulles, across the ditch, leaving it uncovered at pleasure. There was a ditch eight feet deep leading from the fort to the Augilaize River, by means of which the inmates procured their supply of water without exposing themselves to the enemy.

The present officers of the county are: John M. Conkle, auditor; H. Shaw, treasurer; J. J. Greene, probate judge; E. Phelps, clerk; W. E. Carpenter, recorder; C. E. Bronson, prosecuting attorney; D. H. English, surveyor; H. Kuhi, corner; A. Wilhelm, P. Gares, and F. N. Horton, commissioners; and J. Y. Gurvell, William Willeman, and John Dowe, infirmary directors.

We are indebted to the Hon, Miller Arrowsmith for the following:
Of the territory embraced in the present county of Defiance, a larger proportion of it was occupie

PERSONAL HISTORIES.

BY MARY H. MOTLEY.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

NATHAN A. BOUTELL, son of John and Hannah (Winship) Boutell, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Massachusetts, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, August 7, 1818. He was married in Ohio in 1852 to Rachel, daughter of Jesse and Jemima Osborn of Ohio, who was born in Clermont county, June 6, 1828. They have a family of three children, Georgia E., Estella C., and Carrie L. Mr. Boutell by a former marriage had five children: Adaline Rover, who resides in Lima; Harriet Myers, of Ayersville, Ohio; Emma Gillespie, of Lima; Mary Runyan, of Atlanta, Georgia; and Lorency. Mr. Boutell settled in Defiance county, in 1850. He has filled the office of justice of the peace four years, and town clerk ten years. Post-office, Ayersville. Business, farmer and carpenter, section Ic.

Ayersville. Business, farmer and carpenter, section 1c.

ENOS B. MIX was born in Knox county, Ohio, October 14, 1826; married in Allen county in 1849, and settled in Defiance county in the same year; Mrs. Loverna (Randall) Mix, born in Renselaer Co. New York, February 17, 1832. The children of this couple are Clarissa E., Sarah E., Levi and Allen (twins), Ella, Willard, and Perly W. The parents of the subject of this sketch, Levi and Sarah (Shafer) Mix, were born—the former, in New York, and the latter, in Pennsylvania. Allen and Temperance Randall, parents of Mrs. Mix, were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Mix filled the office of justice of the peace from 1868 to 1871, and township trustee three years. Post-office, Ayersville. Business, farmer, section 8.

ross, farmer, section 8.

JOSEPH B. BLUE, son of Uriah and Jane Blue, the former of Virginia, the latter of New Jersey—was born in Miami county, Ohio, December 27, 1810. He was married in Defiance county in 1856 to Rachel Ashton, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ashton, of New Jersey, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, September 18, 1825. They have three children: Uriah Selsby, Mary E. and Franklin G. Jane Blue was the widow of George Troutwine, by whom she had five children: Elizabeth R., John W., Louisa M., Sarah J. and William T. Joseph Blue settled in Defiance county in 1855. He was justice of the peace from 1857 to 1860, and had two brothers in the Union army. Business, farmer, section 10.

farmer, section 10.

H. JAMES HILL was born in New York, April 5, 1818. He is a son of Thomas and Olive (Coal) Hill, of Massachusetts, and was married in Defiance county, January 6, 1813, to Matilda A., daughter of John and Sarah Smith, of Ohio, who was born April 7, 1834. Their family consisted of children, as follows: Mary Lucinda, William Lorenzo, David, Nancy J., H. James, jr., Hannah E. (who died July 27, 1852), Clara A. (who died September 16, 1862), and Hattie (who died August 29, 1872. H. James Hill settled in Defiance county in 1849. He has filled the office of township treasurer and trustee—each four years. He had two sons in the Union army: H. James, a member of the 68th Regiment O. V. I., died June 15, 1864, at Rome, Georgia; William Lorenzo, was wounded at the battle of Winchester, September 1864. Postoffice, Ayersville. Business, farmer, section 10.

ABRAHAM VANYLIEROH, son of Abraham and Jane Van-

ABRAHAM VANVLEROH, son of Abraham and Jane Vanvleroh, of New Jersey, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1833, He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, January 9, 1860, to Mary E. Davis, daughter of Thomas Davis, who was born in 1837. They have a family of five children: Frank E., Willie R., Eddie D., Jessie C., and Blanch M. Abraham Vanvleroh settled in Defiance county in 1852. He has served as town clerk. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 12.

CHRISTOPHER KARSTNER, and his wife, L (Herold) Karstner, were born in Germany in 1824 and 1828. They were married in Defiance county in 1854. They have four children: Killian, Minnie, Catharine, and Mary. Christopher Kerstner, father of the above, was born in Germany. Mr. Karstner settled in Defiance county in 1854. Post-office, Ayresville. Business, farmer and blacksmith, section 2.

AUGUSTUS SKIVER, a son of David and Nellie Skiver, of Pennsylvania, was born in 1819. He was married in 1847 to Alzena Porter, born in Eric county, Ohio. She is deceased, and his present wife, Susanna Gilts, was born in Richland county, Ohio, November 9th, 1836. Augustus Skiver has a family of six children: Clarissa J., Esther, Lucinda J., Josirus, Daniel, and James. He settled in Defiance county in 1839. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 19.

ARCHIBALD WORTHINGTON, and his wife, Elizabeth (Grimes) Worthington, were born in Virginia, August 23, 1818, and December 4, 1814. They were married in the same state in 1836. The family of this couple consists of lour children: Mary A., Henry W., Matilda, and James W. The parents of this couple, William and Anna Worthington and James and Hannah Grimes, were all natives of Virginia. Archibald Worthington settled in Defiance county in 1853. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 16.

JACOB K. MYERS, son of John and Fanny Myers—the former of Ohio, the latter of Kentucky—was born in Cleremont county, Ohio, December 27, 1820. He was married in the same county March 24, 1849, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Lewis J., and Mary (Strickland) Wheeler, of New York, who was born in Washington county, N. Y., May 17, 1829. They have eight children: Benjamin F., John W., Sumner B.,

Orlando O., Harriet A., Alvaro P., Eliza A. M., and Willie A. H. Jacob K. Myers has filled the offices of justice of the peace and trustee. He had two sons in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Ayresville. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 11.

JOHN W. DAVIS, son of Hiram and Hulda (Shriver) Davis—the former of Indiana, the latter of Ohio—was born in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1844. He was married in Chicago, Illinois, in 1868, to Mary M. Garrett, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1842. They have three children: William H., M. C. A., and Mary E. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of James Garrett. John W. Davis was in the Union army three years and nine months in the war of 1861-5. Post-office, Defiance, Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 3.

JAMES B. GOOD and his wife, Sarah E. (Mix) Good, were born in Ohio—the former in Delaware county in 1851, the latter in Defiance county in 1852. They were married in Defiance county, November 8, 1874. The parents of this couple, Branson and Polly (Bud) Good, were natives—the former of Virginia, the latter of Ohio, and settled with their family in Defiance county in 1865. Enos B. and Lovena (Randall) Mix, were the parents of Mrs. Good. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 15.

fiance. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 15.

JOHN BRECHBILL, with his father, settled in Defiance county in 1835. He is the only one of the first pioneers of Highland township now living. He is a son of Henry and Mary Brechbill of Pennsylvania. They cut the road through the woods to the farm on which John Brechbill now lives, and their nearest neighbor was Samuel Kepler, four miles distant. The woods were full of wild animals and Indians. The principal tribes of Indians were Wyandots, Chippawas and Ottawas. Raccoon were very destructive to the crops of the farmer, especially the corn crop. The subject of this sketch was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1825; married in Pennsylvania, December 30, 1846, to his first wife, Susan Ames, who was born in Ohio, Jan. 11, 1824, by whom he had eight children: Henry A., Ira N., A. M. E., Mary F., Lydia, Henry E., Daniel A., and an infant (deceased), Mr. Brechbill was married a second time in Defiance, October 22, 1869, to Rebecca, daughter of William and Catharine Fouch of Virginia, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1829. They have one son, Charles. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 4.

CHARLES KOPP, son of Casper and Barbary Kopp, of Germany, was born in Germany in 1825. Mrs. Louisa (Steahl) Kopp was also born in Germany in 1821. They were married in the same country in 1854, and settled in Defiance county in 1863. They have a family of six children: Frederick, William, Mary, Amelia, Paulina, and Charles. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 11.

WILLIAM ROHN and his wife, Sarah (Brechbill) Rohn, were born in Pennsylvania in 1815 and 1823. They were married in Defiance county, October 22, 1844. Their children are Margaret, Rebecca, George H., Elizabeth F., Ida Susan, Samuel G., Catharine (who died September 10, 1862), and Mary E. (who died October 10, 1846). The parents of this couple, William and Elizabeth Rohn and Henry and Mary Brechbill, were all born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rohn settled in Defiance county in 1863. Post-office, Ayersville. Business, farmer, section 3.

SAMUEL CLINE. Post-office, Defiance. Nativity, Ohio. Business, farmer. Residence, Highland township, section 16.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

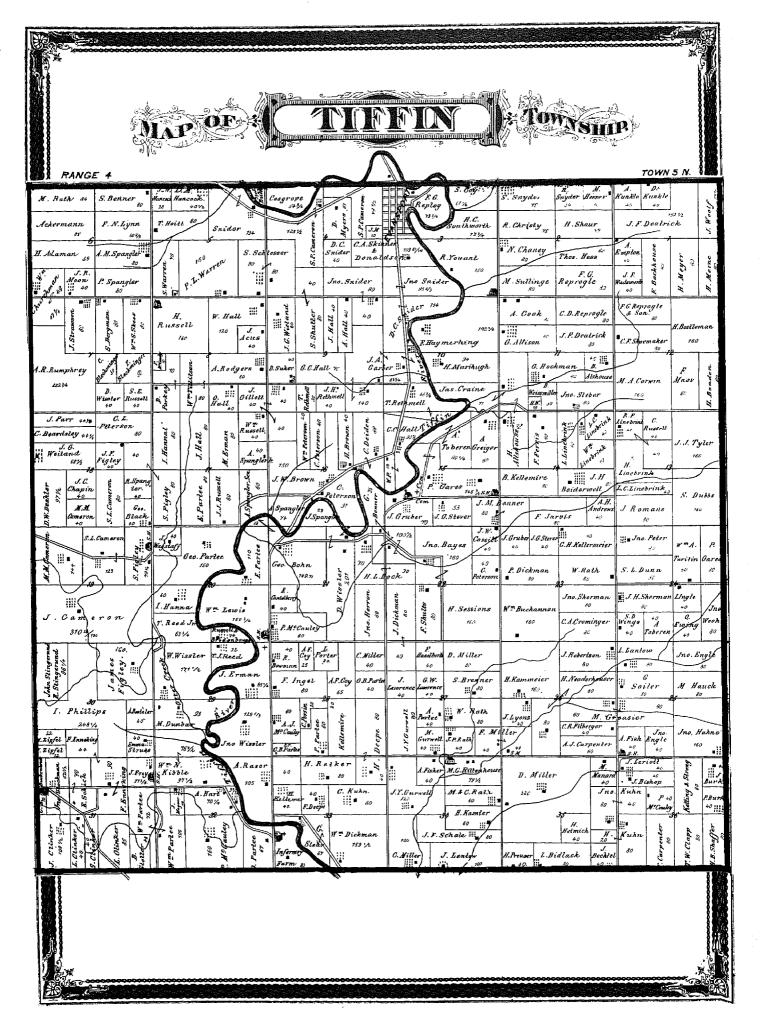
ALBERT ELLIOTT, son of Samuel and Sarah Elliott, the former of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, December 27, 1839. He was married in Bryan, September 22, 1869, to Henrietta Emery, daughter of John and Ann (Wolcott) Emery, of Connecticut, who was born in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1837. Their children are Samuel, Flora, and Albert. Mr. Elliott enlisted in the Union army November 2, 1863, in Company G, 12th O V. Cav., served two years and was honorably discharged. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 10.

D. W. MORSE, was born in New York in 1823. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1850, to Eliza A. Zellers, who was born in Defiance county in 1834. They have two sons and two daughters, Chauncey J., Mary M., Ida M., Virgil M. Post office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 9.

JOHN TRUBEY, son of Daniel and Mary Trubey, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1821. He was married in Butler county, Ohio, in 1859, Post-office, Defiance.

JOHN TRUBEY, son of Daniel and Mary Trubey, was born in Chio, in 1821. He was married in Butler county, Ohio, in 1859, was born in Ohio, in 1823. They have a family of three children: Barevias A., Justin A., and Ambrose E. John Trubey has one son by a former marriage, N. J. Trubey. John Trubey settled in Defiance county in 1859. Post-office, Defiance.

EDGAR L. KINGSBURY, was born in Connecticut, in 1845. He was married in Toledo in 1869, to Maria Hilton, who was born in Ohio in 1846. Lyman and Almira (Brown) Kingsbury, parents of Edgal L., were natives of Connecticut and settled in Defiance county in 1863. Mrs. Kingsbury's parents, Eber and Elizabeth Hilton, were born in Ohio. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 9.



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PERSONAL HISTORIES.—CONTINUED.

JOHN W. GOODENOUGH, son of Sylvanus and Susan (Felton) Goodenough, the former of Vermont, the latter of New York, was born in New York in 1809; settled in Defiance county in 1845, where he was married in 1864 to Isabella Hall, who was born in Ohioin 1837. She is a daughter of Henry B. and Maria Hall, of New Jersey. They have one son, Henry B. Mr. G. has one son by a former wife, C. Goodenough. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 8.

Goodenough. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 8.

MICHAEL SHOCK, one of the pioneers of Defiance county, having settled there in 1835, was born in Pennsylvania. His parents, Jacob and Esther Shock, were also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shock was married in Adams township, Defiance county, in 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Hornish, also of Pennsylvania. Mrs. S. was born in Pennsylvania in 1818. This couple had eleven children: John, born August 9, 1838; Jacob, born May 2, 1842; Catharine, born September 11, 1844; Sarah, born April 12, 1847; Elizabeth, born March 27, 1851; Levi, born April 20, 1853; Morgan January 14, 1856; Michael, May 22, 1838; Daniel, May 22, 1862 Two deceased. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 5.

JACOB WILLEMAN, settled in Defiance county in 1852. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Willeman, of Pennsylvania, where he was born November 25, 1819. He was married in the same state, November 28, 1851, to Rebecca, daughter of Adam and Mary Woolheater, who was born January 4, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Willeman have had two children, both of whom are deceased, Catharine E. and Mazena J. They have two adopted children, Nancy and Haney. Post-office, Florida, Henry county. Business, farmer, section 24.

ARTHUR M. DUNBAR, son of John and Charity Dunbar, of Orange county, New York, was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 11, 1803. He was married in Defiance county in 1840, to Mary A. Rohn, daughter of William and Elizabeth Rohn, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1813. Arthur M. Dunbar has a family of six children: Charles, Samuel, Arthur, Lewis, James, and Cyrelia, and an infant daughter deceased. Arthur D. settled in Fulton county in 1841. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 23.

WILLIAM WILLEMAN, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Willeman, was born in Pennsylvania in 1829; settled in Defiance county in 1852, where he was married in 1857, to Sophia Mayer, daughter of John and Leah Mayer, the former of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Willeman was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. Her parents settled in Defiance county in 1856. William Willeman has filled the office of justice of the peace six years, and infirmary director two years. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 13.

farmer, section 13.

JOHN W. LEACH, was born in Western Virginia in 1833. His wife, Mary E. (Brubaker) Leach, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1839. They were married in Defiance county in 1866, and have a family of five children: Charles D., Minnie J., Nellie M., deceased, Emma D., and John. The parents of this couple, Joshua and Hannah (Spoon) Leach, and David and Margaret (Weible) Brubaker, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Henry county, O., in 1850. John W. Leach belonged to the 68th Regiment O V. I., and served in the war of the rebellion nine months, and was honorably discharged July, 1865. John W. Leach settled in Defiance county in 1857. Post-office, Florida, Henry county. Business, farmer, section 2.

WILLIAM H. PALMER, son of John and Mary Palmer, of Virginia, settled with his parents in Defiance county, in 1851. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1842, and married in Indiana in 1869. Mrs. Mary (Heatley) Palmer was born in Defiance county in 1844. She is a daughter of Robert and Jane Heatley. The children of William and Mary Palmer are: Mary, John R., and Joseph H. William H. Palmer was First Lieutenant of Company B, 68th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. He was wounded in the head with a ball at Baker's Creek. Served four years and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 10.

close of the war. Post-omcc, Denance. Business, farmer, section 10.

JACOB MOORE, and his wife Mary (Ball) Moore, were born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1835 and 1838. They were married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1859. Their family consists of seven children: William G., Mary E., Emma, Edward, Frances, Jacob F., Mary B., and John, who was killed in the war of 1861-5. Jacob Moore is a son of William and Elizabeth Moore, and Mrs. Moore is a daughter of Barney and Elizabeth Ball. Jacob M. settled in Defiance county in 1858. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 4.

MICHAEL FEENEY, son of Daniel and Bridget (Bennet) Feeney, of Ireland, who emigrated and settled in Defiance county in 1847, was born in Ireland in 1830. He was married in Defiance county in 1872 to Nancy A. Morse, who was born in Ohio in 1837, and died

November 20, 1875. Aged 37 years, 9 months, 2 days. She had two sons, John and Daniel, who died September 24, 1875. Michael Feeney was a member of the 68th Regiment O. V. I. for three years during the war of the Rebellion. His brother Daniel Feeney, born in 1840, was a member of the 184th Regiment O. V. I. in the same war. Both were honorably discharged. Post-office, Florida, Henry county. Business, farmer, section 1.

SOLOMON RUMMEL, and his wife Mary A. (Shoup) Rummel were born in Ohio, the former in Mahoning county, November 19, 1826, the latter in Holmes county, January 11, 1837. They were married in Mahoning county in 1855. They have one son and one daughter, Wilber A. and Henry. The parents of Solomon R., Henry and Elizabeth Rummel, were born in Pennsylvania. Henry and Elizabeth Rummel were born in Pennsylvania. Henry and Elizabeth Shoup, parents of Mrs. R., were natives of Germany and settled in Defiance county in 1860. Solomon Rummel belonged to the 111th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. He served three years, during which time the regiment was in twenty engagements. Solomon R. was present at every one except the battle of Nashville. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 10.

NORMAN W. SHOUP, son of John and Maria Shoup, was born in Mahoning county in 1852. His parents were both born in the same county in 1826. He settled in Defiance county in 1859. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 3.

JOHN B. MAYER, and his wife were born in Ohio in 1845 and 1842. They were married in Henry county, Ohio, 1869, and have three children: John F., Mary E., and Abbie A. John N. and Leah (Brown) Mayer, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives, the former of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. They settled in Defiance county in 1856. Joseph and Mary Bachman, parents of Mrs. Mary A. Mayer, were from Germany. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 22.

JOHN HEILSHORN, son of Diedrich and Henrietta Heilshorn, of Germany, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836. He settled in Defiance county in 1857. He was married in Defiance county in 1863, to Lucy J. Willeman, daughter of John and Elizabeth Willeman, of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1842. The children of this couple are: Sophia A., born July 2, 1864; David H., born November 24, 1866; John Franklin, born November 24, 1866; Nancy H., born April 16, 1869; and Olla E., born March 23, 1872. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and gardener, section 27.

WILLIAM DAVIS, and his wife Mary (Noffsinger) Davis were born in Ohio, the former in Putnam county in 1838, the latter in Montgomery county in 1842. They were married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1862, and have one son and one daughter, Marietta and John. Thomas and Mary (Peterson) Davis, parents of William Davis, were born, the former in Virginia, the latter in Ohio. Samuel and Sarah Noffsinger, parents of Mrs. Davis, were both natives of Ohio. Mr. Davis was a member of the 14th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. He has been township trustee seven years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 28.

ALFRED WEIDENHAMER was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1833. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1855, to Catharine, daughter of Abraham and Louisa (Barringer) Baker, the former of Penn., the latter of Germany, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 15, 1835. They have six children: Mary, Clara, Emma, Richard, Catharine, and Jane. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kershner) Weidenhamer, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Pennsylvania, and were among the earliest settlers of Defiance county, where they settled in 1834. Mr. Weidenhamer has filled the offices of justice of the peace and township treasurer, which he now holds. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 20.

WILLIAM NOFFSINGER was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, June 21, 1822. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Ritter) Noffsinger, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1791, and died October 13, 1866; the latter was born January 12, 1793, and died April 2, 1873. Mrs. Nancy Noffsinger was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 22, 1827. She is a daughter of John and Polly (Smith) Woodruff, the former of whom was born May 20, 1794, in Pennsylvania, and died June 16, 1849; the latter was born November 9, 1789, in North Carolina, and died December 15, 1842. William and Nancy Noffsinger were married in Montgomery county in 1849. Their family consists of nine children: Mary C., Susan M., Daniel H., Thomas G. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Jacob B., Caroline E., William O., and Nancy E. (deceased.) Mr. Noffsinger settled in Defiance county in 1862. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 29.

ORLANDO POE CARPENTER, son of John and Sarah (Casey) Carpenter, of Holmes county, Ohio, who settled in Defiance county in 1853, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, February 7, 1849. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1865, to Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Ann Sweigert, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1849. Their children are: Elmer L., born July 28, 1868, and Vinnie L., born February 28, 1874. Mr. Carpenter had one brother in the Union army. Mrs. Carpenter's parents settled in Defiance County in 1864. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 4.

JOHN ELLIOTT settled in Defiance county in 1846. He was born in Coshocton county, January 23, 1821. He was married in Defiance

PERSONAL HISTORIES—CONTINUED.

county, in 1870, to Hannah E., daughter of James M. and Margaret Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, ington P., James P., Andrew S., and Franklin P. Mr. Elliott's parents, is justice of the peace, which office he still holds, in 1876. Post-office,

Defiance. Business, larmer, section 5.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, son of George and Mary Elliott, the former of Ireland, the latter of Ohio, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1826. He was married in Defiance county, April 10, 1862, to Mary Jane, daughter of George and Hannah Overley, the former of Mount Vernon, the latter of Lancaster, Ohio. Mrs. Elliott was born in Crawford county, Ohio, in 1842. Charles and Mary Elliott have one daughter and one son: Hannah M. and George W. Mr. Elliott was drafted during the war of the Rebellion, and procured a substitute. He settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 8.

GILBERT F. PROSSER, son of Martin and Maria (Blackburn) Prosser, the former of New York, the latter of Canada, was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1846. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1872, to Frances, daughter of Thomas and Mary Elliott, of Holmes county, Ohio, who was born in 1854. They have two sons: James and Thomas Alfred. Mr. Prosser belonged to the U. S. navy three years. He settled in Fulton county in 1867. Post-office, Defiance. Rusiness. farmer. section 6. Business, farmer, section 6.

J. W. BOGART, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer, Richland Township, Defiance County, Ohio. Post-office, Defiance. Section 21.

JOHN B. YOUNT was born in Virginia, August 26, 1820. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, in October, 1863, to Phoebe J. Elliott, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Seward) Elliott, the former of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Yount was born in Coshocton Elliott, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Seward) Elliott, the former of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Yount was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, May 26, 1833. They have a family of six children: Elizabeth C., Ida, Sarah M., Jacob (deceased), Samuel E., and William. Mrs. Yount's parents settled in Defiance county in 1854, Mr. Yount in 1872. Samuel and Sarah Yount, parents of John B., were, the former, from Pennsylvania, the latter from Virginia. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 6.

JOHN BROWN, and his wife, Samantha J. (Burt) Brown, were born in Ohio, the former in Tuscarawas county, in 1849, the latter in 1853. They were married in Paulding county, Ohio. in 1872, and have one son, Wilford B. Joseph and Esther (Beard) Brown, parents of John Brown, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, the latter in Ireland. M. M. and Elizabeth Burt, parents of Mrs. Brown, were from Virginia. John Brown settled in Defiance county in 1874. Post-office, Defiance. Business, lumberman, section 14.

C. SCHACKOW. Post-office, Defiance; nativity, Germany. Business, farmer, section 30.

ALFRED RASOR, son of Abraham and Rachel Williamson Rasor, of Montgomery county, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, in 1847, and, with his parents, settled in Defiance county in 1853, where he was married in 1868, Mrs. Anna M. (Black) Rasor was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1846. Her parents, John and Mary (Williman) Black, were both natives of Pennsylvania, Alfred and Anna Rasor have two sons: George A. and Charles. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 13. farmer, section 13.

MONROES, DEGLER was born in Pennsylvania, in 1850, of which state his parents, John and Elizabeth Degler, are natives. He was married in Defiance county, in 1873, to Rachel, daughter of Solomon and Susan Hire, of Ohio, who was born in Defiance county in 1855. They have one daughter, Laura, deceased. Mr. Degler settled in Defiance county in 1871. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 34.

HENRY ORT, son of John and Anna Ort, of Germany, who settled in Defiance county in 1835, was born in Defiance county in 1844, and married in the same county in 1869, to Sarah A. Heister, daughter of John and Lovina (Gigger) Heister, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ort was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1848. Henry and Sarah Ort have three children: George II. (deceased), Clara D., and Frederick E. Henry Ort's father was among the first settlers in Richland township. He cut his way through the unbroken forest. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 34.

JOHN HOHENBERGER, and his wife, Christena (Dietsch) HOHENBERGER, and his wife, Christena (Dietsen) Hohenberger, were born in Germany, in 1821, and 1827. They were married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1855, where Mr. Hohenberger settled in 1848. They have a family of seven children: Mary, Lisette, Emily, Anna, Theresia, Henry and Sophia. Michael and Margaretta Hoenberger, parents of the subject of this sketch, were from Germany, and settled in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1848. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farming, section 34.

JOHN W. DIETSCH, son of John and Barbara Dietsch, of Germany, was born in Germany in 1822. He settled in Defiance county in 1852, where he was married in 1855, to Salome Gackel, who was born in Germany in 1836. This couple have eight children: Lana and Lizzie, Katie, Louis, Henry, Phoebe and Adam, and Andrew. The parents of Mrs. Dietsch, Henry and Elizabeth Gackel, were natives of Germany, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 26. farmer, section 26.

JAMES P. HUGHES was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1815. He was married in Defiance county, to Emeline, daughter of William and Elizabeth Morehead, the former of Ireland, the latter of Virginia. Mr. Hughes was born in Virginia. They have had a family of nine children: Cyrus, James, Hester, George W., John A., Samuel, Ida E., Flora J., and Grant (deceased). Mr. Hughes is a son of Edward and Martha Hughes, of Virginia, who settled in Defiance county in 1826. Mr. Hughes belonged to Company F, 68th Regiment, O. V. I., two years, during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Florida, Henry county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 24.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM E. CARPENTER, son of John and Sarah Carpenter, of Holmes county, Ohio, who settled in Defiance county, in 1853, was born in Holmes county in 1843. He was married in Defiance county in 1867, to Harriet M. Chase, daughter of Charles G., and Charlotte (Felton), the former of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. Mrs. C. was born in Huron county, Ohio, August 29, 1849. They have three children, Lenora, Emma E., and John A. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the 48th Regiment O. V. I., and served his country four years, six months and 21 days. He has filled the office of justice of the peace and township clerk. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 33.

ZEDDOCK CLEAR was born in Darke county, Ohio, January 24. 1831. He settled in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1853, where he was married the same year, to Maria Badenhop, who was born in Germany, November 19, 1834. Her parents were Deatrich and Dorothy Badenhop, both of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Clear have a family of eight children—Permelia, born July 23, 1854; Sarah M., born November 18, 1857; George W., born October 13, 1859; Emily, born May 27, 1862; Philip D., born June 10, 1864; John D., born April 8, 1867; Zeddock F., born September 23, 1870, and Clara, born February 22, 1873. Philip and Permelia Clear, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, and the latter in North Carolina. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 28.

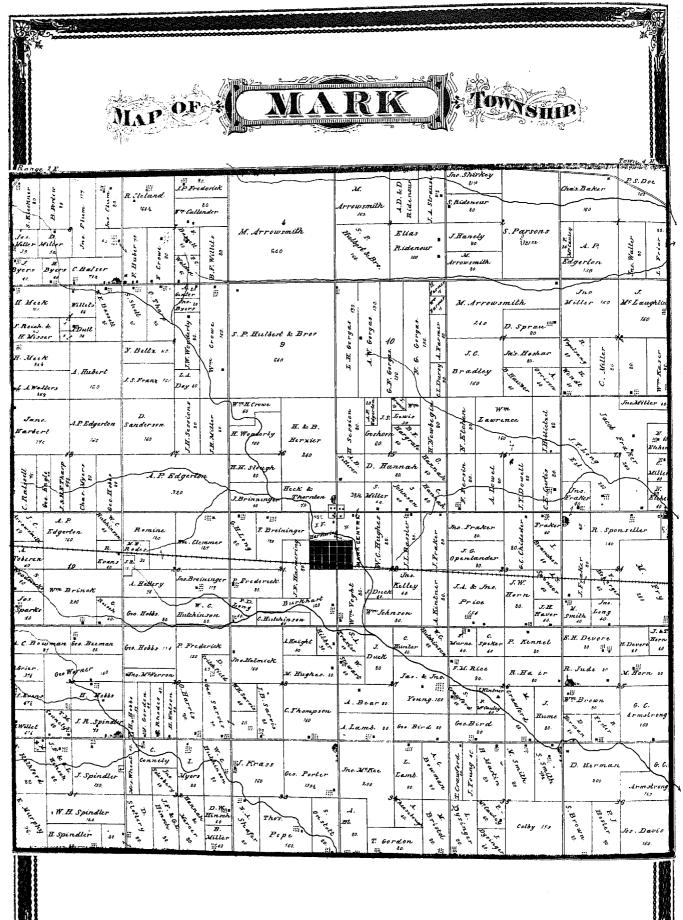
WILLIAM F. ZŒLLE, son of Matthias and Anna M. Zœlle, of Germany, was born in Germany, July 10, 1839. He was married in Chillicothe, Ohio, 1867, to Mary M. Rollman, who was born in Chillicothe, January 4, 1842. Her parents, Michael and Walburga Rollman, were also natives of Germany. This couple have two children. Mary Louisa, born March 6, 1868, and Crescentia, born August 29, 1875. They have also an adopted son, Edward F. Santo, born November 27, 1862. Mr. Zœlle was a member of the 76th Regiment, New York V. I., during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Defiance. Business, painter, section 28. painter, section 28.

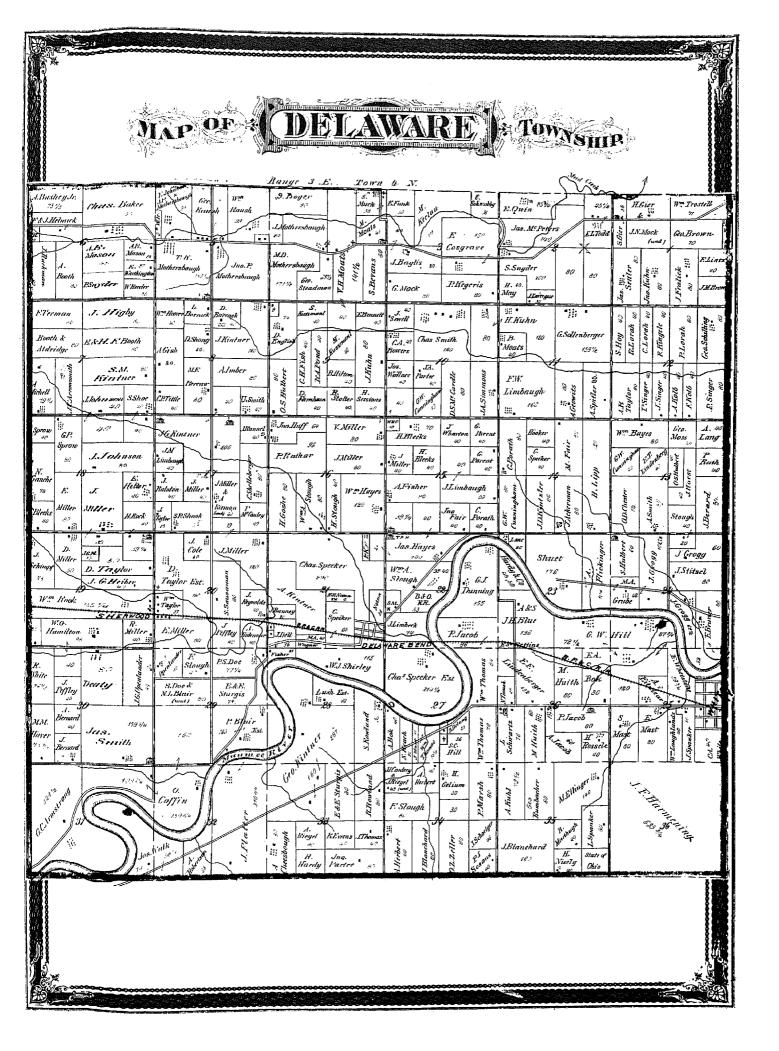
HEZEKIAH S. SHANER was born in Ohio in 1849. He was married in 1869 to Elvira Nicholson, who was born in Michigan in 1853. She is a daughter of Aaron B. and Mary A. (Richards) Nicholson, the former of Ohio, the latter of Vermont. Hezekiah Shaner is a son of William and Dianua (Reaves) Shaner, of Ohio. He had two brothers in the Union army in the War of the Rebellion. He settled in Fulton county in 1875. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 31.

in the Union army in the War of the Rebellion. He settled in Fulton county in 1875. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 31.

AARON DIEHL, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, April 19, 1814. He was married in the same county in 1838, to Catherine Russell, daughter of David and Margaret (Buck) Russell, of Maryland, who was born in Washington county, Maryland, March 12, 1814. They had seven children: David, Margaret and Susannah, deceased, John, Mary, Russell, Nancy, deceased. The parents of Aaron Diehl, John and Susan Diehl, were born, the former in Penn., in 1789, the latter in Virginia. in 1791. They were the parents of nine children: Jacob, Samuel, Elizabeth, Hannah, Abraham, John, Eli, Noah, and Aaron. Mr. Diehl's grandfather came from Switzerland in 1725, and settled in Frederick county, Maryland. His father, and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in the "French and Indian War." He was in the battle at the time of General Braddock's defeat, and was an eye witness of his death. Braddock had ordered, in spite of Washington's entreaties, that his men should openly fight the Indians, and not take shelter behind the trees. In spite of these orders, one soldier, Joseph Faussett, had taken such a position, when the General rode up in a passion and struck him down with his sword. Tom Faussett, brother of the unfortunate soldier, and the greatgrandfather above mentioned, were behind another tree a short distance away, and witnessed the whole transaction. They agreed that Tom should load his gun with a silver sleeve button which they possessed, and shoot Braddock. It was believed by many that an officer could not be killed by a leaden ball, but a silver one would be more effective. It was as they agreed; he loaded his gun and fired at the General, the ball entering his lungs, and caused his death in a short time. Tom Faussett was one of Braddock's own men, and killed him partly in revenge for his cruelty to his brother, and partly, as he always alleged, to get the General out of the way

ERWIN E. STONE, son of Henry and Abigail (Willard) Stone, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York, and who settled in Defiance county in 1871, was born in Stark county in 1847. His





PERSONAL HISTORIES—CONTINUED.

wife, Edith (Root) Stone, was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1848. They were married in Defiance county. This couple have one son, Lester V., born January 14, 1874. Mr. Stone was in the War of the Rebellion four months. Mrs. Stone's parents, Shandy H., and Lodusca D. (Thomas) Root, were born, the former in Ohio, the latter in New York. They settled in Defiance county in 1855 Post-office, Defiance. Business, millman, section 21.

W. A. STONE was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1849. He was married in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1870, to Sarah Miller, who was born in Henry county, Ohio, in 1850. She is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Marckley Miller, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stone's parents, H. S., and Abby (Willard) Stone, were natives, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of New York. They settled in Defiance county in 1871. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, lumbering, section 20.

office, Defiance. Business, lumbering, section 20.

JAMES K. POTTERF, one of the pioneers of Defiance county, was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1817. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kisling) Potterf, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Maryland. Mr. Potterf has been twice married; the first time to Delia, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Smith) Burk, of Germany, who was born in Virginia, in 1816. They were married in Preble county, Ohio, in 1840, and had a family of eight children: Emmanuel, deceased, Lavinia, Elizabeth B., Susannah A., Reuben T., Phœbe C., Esther, deceased, and James F. Mr. Potterf was married a second time to Margaret Pence Waters, in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1867. She is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Hashman Pence, of Virginia, who settled in Defiance county, in 1846. Mr. Potterf had three children by his second wife: Celia A., Ida M., and Samuel J. Mrs. Potterf had four children by her first husband: Walter, Nancy A., Margaret, and John D. Emmanuel belonged to the Union army in 1861-5. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga. Mr. Potterf has filled the office of justice of the peace for six years; township clerk, three years; township trustee four years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 34.

JOHN H. BRUBAKER, son of David and Margaret Weible Brubaker, of Pennsylvania, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1841. He was married in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1866, to Almira, daughter of John and Catharine Lessick, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 25, 1839. They settled in Defiance county in 1866. Mr. Brubaker was a member of the 68th Regiment O. V. I. in the war of 1861-5. Mr. Brubaker also had two brothers in the Union army. Post office, Okolona. Business, farmer, section 35.

Okolona. Business, farmer, section 35.

TIMOTHY B. GODDARD, and his first wife, Fanny J. Abbott, were born in Windham, Vermont, the former in 1823, the latter in 1827. They were married in the same place in 1848, and had a family of seven children: Fannie A. and Lyman, born in 1850; Esther, born in 1852; Frank A, born in 1854; Laura J., born in 1856; Mary M., born in 1853; and Sarah E., born in 1860. Mr. Goddard was married a second time in Vermont, in 1863, to Betsey L. Robinson, daughter of Reuben and Lucinda (Grover) Robinson, of Vermont. They have three children: Allen T., born in 1864; Enoch J., born in 1866, and Lana D., born in 1869. Mr. Goddard settled in Defiance in 1867. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 33.

PHILIP J. SCHWARTZEL, son of Jacob and Sarah Schwartzel, the former of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1837. He was married in the same county, to Lydia Mouts, daughter of William and Mary (Wilson) Mouts, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Lucas county, Ohio, in 1842. Her parents settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Adams Ridge, Business, farmer, section 14.

DAVID METZ was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1830. He was married in Defiance county, in July, 1852, to Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Sarah Schwartz 1, the former of Montgomery county, Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Metz was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 22, 1829. They have a family of eight children: Mary J., Alfred A., Edwin F., John H., Elizabeth S., and Jacob B. John and Elizabeth Metz, parents of David Metz, were born in Pennsylvania Mr. Metz was a member of the 62nd Regiment O. V. I. nine months during the war of 1861-5. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 14.

FRED HELBERG is a son of Cort H. and Maria (Eiles) Helberg, of Germany, who settled in Defiance county in 1855. He was born in Germany, January 16, 1850. Post-office, Okolona. Business, farmer, section 13.

LORIN THOMAS, and his wife, Kate (Stoner) Thomas, were born in Ohio in 1836, and in 1839. They were married in Defiance in 1863. Their family consists of five children: Linda E., Alta A., William D., Alba M., and Charles B. Benjamin and Polly Thomas, parents of Lorin Thomas, were natives of New York, and William and Leah (Stoner) Bores, parents of Mrs. Thomas, were, the former from Pennsylvania, the latter from Ohio. Benjamin Thomas was in the war of 1812. Lorin Thomas settled in Defiance in 1859. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 17.

DIGHTON THOMAS, son of Benjamin and Polly Thomas, was born in Alleghany county. New York, December 5, 1825. He was married in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1845, to Sybel, daughter of Joseph and Sybel Nicholas, who was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, August 1, 1829. They have nine children: Viola, Josephine, Charles F., Eva Jane, Philo, William B., Nettie May, Luella Leora, and Harley. Mr. Thomas belonged to the 184th Regiment O. V. I. in the war of 1861-5. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 16.

WILLIAM ALLEN. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Nativity, Vermont. Business, farmer. Date of settlement in county, 1845, section 9.

HENRY BRANDIS, and his wife, Henrietta (Weshe) Brandis, were born in Prussia, in 1833 and 1834. They were married in the same country in 1856, and settled in Defiance country in 1864. Their children are: Henrietta, William H., and Mary A. The parents of this couple, Henry and Catharine (Benper) Brandis, and Andrew and Lucy (Brandis) Weshe, were all natives of Prussia. The latter couple settled in Henry country in 1862. Post-office, Ridgeville, Henry country. Business, farmer, section 3.

JOHN GARVER was born in Pennsylvania, February 11, 1821. He was married in Crawford county, in 1848, to Mary A. Overly, who was born in Ohio, September 3, 1829. They have a family of six children: James, Thomas, Amanda, Elizabeth R., John W., and Charles. John and Elizabeth Garver, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, in 1794, and the latter in 1796. They settled in Defiance county in 1831. John and Mary Overly, parents of Mrs. Garver, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, in 1798, the latter in New York in 1800. John Garver settled in Defiance county in 1853. Post-office, Okolona. Business, farmer, section 36.

KASPER STRAUSS, son of Kaspar and M. ria Strauss, of Germany, who were born in 1800, and in 1820, was born in Germany in 1841. He was married in Defiance in 1870, to Berhardine Knape, daughter of Augustus and Fredricka Knape, of Germany. Mrs. Strauss was born in Ohio, in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Strauss have one d ughter, Sarah. They settled in Defiance county in 1865. Post-office, Okolona. Business, Lutheran minister, section 25.

CHRISTOPHER ARPS, and his wife, Catharine Mohrmann, were born in Germany in 1835 and 1837. They were married in Defiance in 1874, where the former settled in 1866. The parents of this couple, Henry and Anna (Maul) Arps, and Henry and Catharine (Hemroth) Mohrmann, were natives of Germany. Post-office, Okolona. Business, farmer, section 27.

JACOB SCHWARTZEL, son of Philip and Eva (Colman) Schwartzel, of Pennsylvania, was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 24, 1802. He was married in Montgomery county in 1828, to Sarah Bechtolt, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bechtolt, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1812. Their children are: Sarah A., Philip J., Elizabeth, and Rachel, living, and John and Catharine, deceased. Jacob Schwartzel was one of the pioneers of Defiance county, having settled in Adams county in 1836. At that time there were many Indians in the woods, and they often visited Mr. Schwartzel. Bears and deer were very abundant. There were no roads, and the early settler was obliged to go to mill on foot, or at best, on horseback. Mr. Schwartzel has been justice of the peace three years, and county commissioner three years. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 14.

FREDRICK SCHULTZ, and his wife, Doradea (Fessel) Schultz, were born in Germany, in 1835, and 1840. They were married in Defiance county. They have three children: Fred W., Doradea, and Anna. The parents of this couple, Fredrick and Doradea (Zarling) Schultz, and Fredrick Fessel, were all natives of Germany. Mr. Schultz settled in Defiance county in 1853. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 24.

farmer, section 24.

JOHN A. F. KNAPE, and his wife, Friederick E. A. (Schweinhagen) Knape, were born in the Kingdom of Prussia, October 25, 1839, and April 10, 1842. They were married in Defiance county, June 14, 1864, and have a family of five children: John F. W., Ida M. S., Emma E. F., Matilda F. W., and David J., deceased. August and Friedericke Knape, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born, the former in Hanover, November 17, 1802, the latter in Prussia, in 1792. They were the parents of five children: Theodore, deceased, Ida, born in 1844. John A. A., Robert M. R., and Esther B. August Knape emigrated from Germany in 1844. He was sent by John Gosner in the interests of the Missionary Society, in which cause he was a very active member. He landed at Baltimore, where he preached one year. He then had a call to Adams county, Indiana, where he removed with his family. He endured all the hardships of 1 ioneer life, and performed faithfully his duties as missionary for five years in that state, after which he removed to Henry county, laboring there three years, and then removed to Defiance county, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death, which occurred in May, 1871. Mr. Knape is justice of the peace, and settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Ridgeville, Henry county. Business, farmer, section 2.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN GROGG, son of Solomon and Mary Grogg, of Stark County, Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania in 1808. He was married in 1846, in Crawford County, Ohio, to Eve Sidez, daughter of Jacob and Susannah Sidez. Mrs. G. was born in Delaware in 1809. They have three children: Solomon, Margaret and Sarah. John G. settled in Defiance County in 1848. Post-office, Defiance. Business farmer. Residence, Delaware Township, section 24.

ELIAS BRUNER was born in Frederick County, Maryland, March 17, 1817. He was married February 17, 1861, to Sarah A. Zeller, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, July 25, 1832. Their

children are: Willis E., died December 26, 1861; Warren E., born Aug. 17, 1864; Laurie E., born Nov. 6, 1866; Clara C., born April 4, 1869. Elias Bruner's parents, Daniel and Ann (Kemp) Bruner, were born in Frederick Co., Md., the former January 2, 1791, the latter June 2, 1790. Peter and Catherine (Landis) Zeller, parents of Mrs. Bruner, were born in Pennsylvania, the former June 21, 1804, the latter September 12, 1809. Elias B. settled in Defiance County in 1833. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farmer, section 24.

HENRY LIPP and his wife, Anna Sutter, were born in Switzerland, Basel County, December 21, 1815, and September 4th, 1822. They were married in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1850. Their children are: Henry, Barbara, Anna E., Jacob, Maria M., Catharine M., Godfrey, Emma and Daniel N. The parents of this couple, Nicholas and Elizabeth Lipp, and John and Barbara Sutter, were all natives of Germany. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 14.

FLIZABETH BLEEKS settled in Desiance County in 1848. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and married in 1858. Her children are Jane and Emma Bleeks. Her parents are still living in Pennsylvania. Post-office, Sherwood. Business, farmer, section 18.

J. H. SHOE was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1854. He is a son of Benjamin Shoe, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1824, and died in 1861, and Sarah Magward, to whom he (B. Shoe), was married in 1841, and who died in 1865. Post-office, Sherwood. Business, farmer, section 9.

ness, farmer, section 9.

ELIAS MILLER was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1817. He was married to Rebecca Miller in the year 1841. They have one son, Johnstone E., who was a member of the 14th Regiment O. V. I., Company E., under Captain Wilson, in the war of the Rebellion. He was wounded at Chicamauga, and again above the eye at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. He was in the service one year and four months. David Miller, father of the above, was born in 1788, and married in 1812 to Mary Shoos, who was also born in 1788, and died in 1868. David Miller died in 1857. Mrs. Miller's father was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Harrison County, Ohio aged 55 years. Catharine Foose, her mother, died at the age of 73. Post-office, Sherwood. Business, farmer, section 18.

MARPLE HOWARD, son of Horton and Mary A. (Marple) Howard, the former of Belmont County, Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 12, 1847. He was married in Defiance County, Nov. 25, 1875, to Biddy Kelley, daughter of Michael and Mary Kelley, of Ireland, who was born in Defiance County in 1855. Mrs. Howard's parents settled in Defiance County in 1845. J. C. & M. Howard, Post-office, White City. Business, saw-milling, section 25.

ABRAHAM EITNIEAR was born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1829. He settled in Defiance County in 1853. His parents were Jacob and Rosanna Eitniear, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Switzerland, and died October 18, 1874. Abraham E. has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Robins, who left five children: Issac, born January 18, 1854; John C. F., born July 4, 1857; Mary C., born July 11, 1859; Henry H., born June 12, 1861, and Benjamin, born March 9, 1863. Abraham E. was married a second time to Sarah A., daughter of John W. and Isabel (Downs) Ward, of Carroll County, Ohio, who was born in Carroll County October 5, 1848. They were marriage are: Lydia V., born September 18, 1866, died February 1, 1867; Sarah M., born June 2, 1868; Isabel C., born February 22, 1871, deceased; A. W., born July 24, 1872, and Lovina W., born April 22, 1873. Abraham Eitniear enlisted in Company K, 169th Regiment O. N. G., in May of 1864, and was honorably discharged at the close of his term of enlistment, September 9, 1864. Post-office, White City. Business, farmer, section 25.

REORGE W. HILL, son of James and Jemima (Edda) Hill, of Pennsylvania, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1804. He settled in Defiance county as early as 1823, when there were but seven families from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Defiance. He was married in Defiance county March 17, 1834, to Sarah Ann Milligan, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mires) Milligan, the former of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. They settled in Defiance county in 1820. Mrs. Hill was born in Jackson county, Virginia, March 16, 1811. Their children are: Josiah, born March 17, 1835; Joseph E., born July 18, 1837; Henry Harrison, born November 29, 1840; Mary A., born December 10, 1842, died October 28, 1844; George B., born February 8, 1844, died January 17, 1835. Post-office, White City. Business, farmer, section 24.

ALFRED ROLLINS was born in West Virginia, January 18, 1850. He had four brothers and one sister, James, Zachariah, Mary, Alfred and Charles. He settled in Defiance county in 1850, where he was married December 19, 1875, to Elizabeth E. Blue, who was born in Defiance county, Ohio, September 19, 1856. Her parents were James H. and Mary (Hill) Blue, who had a family of four children: Mary A., George W., James M., and Elizabeth E. Mr. Rollins' parents, Jerry and Maria Rollins, had five children: James, Zachariah, Mary, Alfred, and Charles. Post-office, White City. Business, farmer, section 23.

PETER JACOBS, son of Joseph and Barbara Jacobs, of Belgium, was born in Belgium, November 21, 1837, and married in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1860, to Josephine Sosol, whose parents were also from Belgium. She was born in 1840. They have four children: Ellen, Mary, Annie, and Catharine. Mr. Jacobs belonged to the 29th Regiment O. V. I., in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. Post-office, White City. Business, farmer, section 22.

LEWIS SCHWARTZ was born in France in 1813, and his wife Josephine (Spesks) Schwartz in Germany, August 11, 1830. They were married in 1872, in Defiance county, They have one son, Frank, born in 1873. This was Mrs. Schwartz's second marriage. By her first husband, Mr. Krietzer, she had seven children: Fred, William, Edmond, Christ, Henry, Rosa, and Josephine. The parents of this couple, Lewis and Elizabeth Schwartz, and Peter and Ragena Spesks, were born, the former couple in France, the latter in Germany. Mr. Schwartz settled in Defiance county in 1850. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farming, section 26.

WILLIAM THOMAS, son of John and Catharine Thomas, of Germany, was born in Germany in 1813, was married in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1833, and settled in Defiance county in 1856. He has a family of seven children: Mary, Rosan, Barbara, John, Nick, Joseph and Catharine. John and Nick belonged to the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. John and Catharine Thomas, parents of William Thomas, were born in Germany. Nicholas and Mary Gosia, parents of Mrs. Thomas, were also born in Germany. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 27.

M. HUIT was born in Germany May 15, 1825. His parents were John G. and Mary Huit, natives of Germany. Mr. Huit has been four times married. By his first wife he had one child, Melchor, born in 1854. The children of the second wife are: Adell, born December 11, 1858, died February 26, 1861; Stephen C., born in 1861; Hattie A., born in 1863, and Charlie A., born in 1866. The third wife's children were: David B., born in 1868, and Elizabeth, born in 1870. Mr. H. was married to his present wife, Rachel Bixby, in Defiance county, January 8, 1875. His first wife died in 1855, his second in 1866, and his third in 1872. He settled in Defiance county in 1852. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and blacksmith, section 26.

ELLIOTT CROSGRAVE and his wife Emily Berkshire were born in Pennsylvania, November 15, 1814, and February 13, 1818. They were married December 27, 1836, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. The same year they settled in Defiance county, where they have since lived. They have a family of twelve children: Henry, born March 25, 1828; died in 1864; Robert, born September 17, 1839; Wilson, born June 25, 1841, died August 16, 1847; William R., born June 26, 1843; Mary C., born April 22, 1845; Emanuel, born April 10, 1847; Nancy J., born January 21, 1849; Catharine, born January 25, 1851; Horace, born April 26, 1853, died August 10, 1853; John, born and died January 8, 1855; Francis, born in 1856; H. S., born June 6, 1860. Four of the above boys were soldiers in the Union army in the War of the Rebellion: William R. belonged to Company E. 14th Regiment O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Robert belonged to Company F. 48th O. V. I. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and received his discharge. Henry enlisted in a California regiment and was discharged on account of disability before the close of the war. Samuel enlisted in Company E 14th O. V. I., December 10, 1863, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Henry and Mary Crosgrave, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born and married in Ireland, but died in America. Robert and Letitia (Kritchfield) Berkshire, parents of Mrs. C., were natives, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 3.

F. W. LIMBAUGH, son of Peter and Catharine Limbaugh, of Germany, was born in Germany, in 1844. He settled in Defiance county in 1857, where he was married in 1868, to Catharine Thomas, daughter of William and Mary (Goche) Thomas, of Germany, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1848. Their children are as follows: Emma, Alice, Charles C., Mary and William Allen. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer section 11.

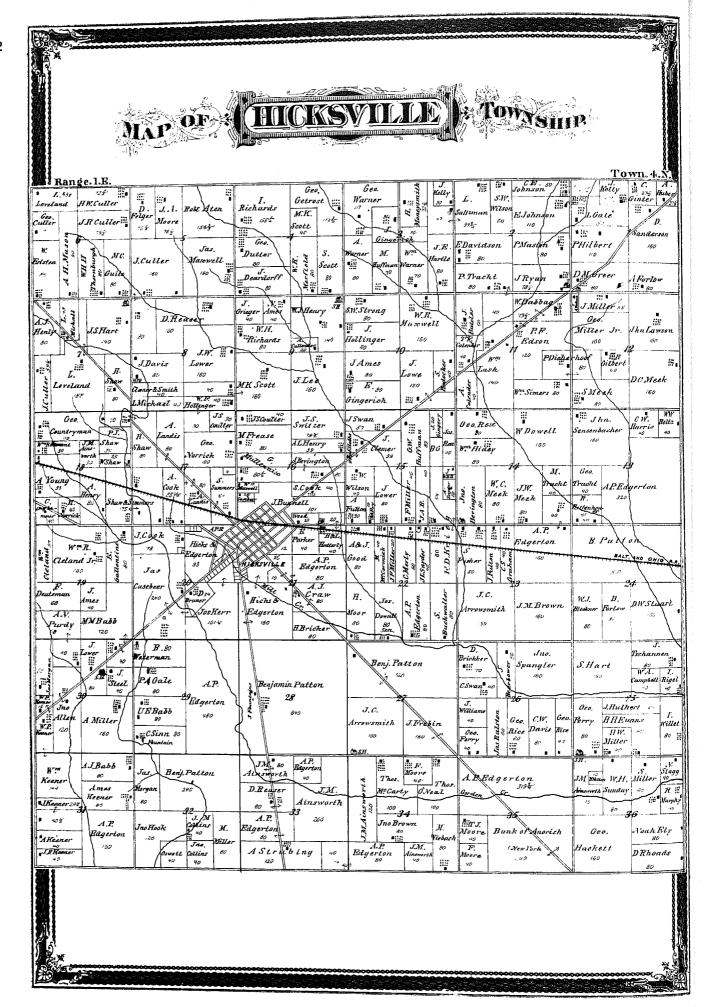
Business, farmer section 11.

EDWARD J. TODD, and his wife, Sarah (McFeters) Todd, were born in Licking county, Ohio, April 10, 1833, and May 18, 1839. They were married in Michigan, June 12, 1855. Their children are: Wealthy, born November 10, 1856; Barbara E., born November 26, 1858; Laura A., born April 27, 1861; and Lucy A., born June 5, 1866. Edward and Frances Todd, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born, the former in Maryland, in 1783, and died in 1860, the latter in Pennsylvania in 1793, and died in 1864. James and Rebecca (English) McFeters, parents of Mrs. Todd, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, in 1814, the latter in Ohio, in 1811. Mr. Todd enlisted in the service of his country in the war of the Rebellion. He belonged to Company F., 48th Regt. O. V. I., served four years, took part in a number of battles, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He had two brothers in the same war. James Todd died of sickness while in the army. Mr. Todd settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farmer, section 2.

JOHN P. MOTHERSBOUGH is the youngest of a family of three sons: Timothy K., born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 16, 1825; David M., born in Trumbull county, March 27, 1830; and J. P., born in Mahoning county, Ohio, February 26, 1832. These are sons of John and Frances Mothersbough, who were born, the former in Mahoning county, September 1, 1802, the latter in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1807. They settled in Defiance county in 1849. Postoffice, Sherwood. Business, farmer, section 5.

DANIEL ENGLISH, son of John and Rachel English, of Virginia, was born in Licking county, Ohio, July 25, 1812. He was married in the same county, August 25, 1844, to Nancy, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kelsby) Mock, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Mock was also born in Licking county, Ohio, May 17, 1819. Their children are John I., born July 6, 1845 (deceased); William H., born May 11, 1847; Nancy E., born September 17, 1849; Catharine J.,

17





Range I E. Town 5 N. lli W.R. Cant ...JA JĖ J.W. Ladd C&H Willman W. Huszler 50 ry C.P ifer 40 SPife E.2 Cane 0 Upp 80 H. & Kimp<u>e</u>l ::: 683/4 M. 80 E M. er or C.*C. so Christoffel 2005 A ... 80 w. Bratlon ehi Schot E. Green Green Green 11844 A.Musser S.H. J. Green M Lad 30 Dzetsch Zeigler Sheaber C.Gra Close w.D. Bratton 6. W. • ::: N.ECK 80 100 Troffer 0.2 Smith G.Weber 111 Дигнат 750 T.J Green I.Troffer P. Suffit X. Willer Wise H. Appel S.Fraker TAFraker)k. Dietsch JnoEck 30 Geg Strate F.O.Farnsworth WHI 10 J.Mann John 10 Hopkins F^{\bullet} ett :::A. I.T. Gerry L.C. 120 ickbolt /1111 Buda 200 Poulke. - ::: 80 Karnes S.Seav. 155 RRRJ. Walters \$ 2 2 ... M& J.A. Thompson 13/2 35 "HCRoberts" U.HoziK # Gates 4 Seavers Tallers "CR.Cole J. RR Rhodes Cheyney 784/4 Hyde 80 120 G A.W. Wilcox 11/ ;;;• 🗖 H Amada ::<u>:</u> Seavers BPalton E. Gandy S. 4 A.W. L.W. wilso H.W. 120 Reilenous S.W. WilcoxFeeP. L. Gale 80 120 100 W.B./ Filzcharles J.H. Killer . :: ; 8 H.I.Hulbert Jno D.Light At. 30 N. Stone * 20 J. 50 Squire ierce 70.M wm.Potts C.W. 1:1 //°__ ::: 160 111 [!! Hulbert 7 # ; ; CR Irish so M. 80 Gingery A.J. Geo Trish PKile Farrah Those Cary D.Coy Shindsay A. 4 Ħ, 100 C. & D. 80 80 L. Coto SHA C Hoot man. Cary B.F. S.Cingery HHufber E.H.Bell Dis Otis 160 Hart Cline 80 Clela 111 80 Thos 1111 N.Z. Stone))) • CM 80 E.C. N Hulbert N.O ary7 hank Crary D. Ging 80 80 Dodge 170 Bayes 80 Seavers 8 ::: Dodge 80 J.W.Bruce M.OLis wm ot is . 111 n RSiscoe KNycoff Γ/ H. Sanderson Ä Ġ rrow Euwton Cove. 1111 Haller B. J.Wycoff G.R1.1 : ;;

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Revised by House & Baker, C.E.

Surveyed by T.A. Washburn C.E

born September 27, 1852; Daniel M. and Levi M., born August 2, 1855; George W., born May 11, 1858; Vine H., born April 1, 1860; and Mary V., born July 1, 1862. John I. was wounded at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and died January 2, 1863. Post-office, Sherwood. Business, farmer, section 9

ORLANDO COFFIN was born in Defiance county, March 12, 1848. He is the only surviving member of a family of four children: George Coffin, was born March 16, 1850; died January 29, 1875; John M., born April 14, 1852, died January 24, 1875; Emily, born March 12, 1846, died July 24, 1873. The parents of this family, Gilbert and Elizabeth Coffin, were natives of N. Y., and died, the former in 1875, the latter in 1874. They settled in Defiance county in 1846. The subject of this sketch was married November 2, 1875, to Minerva Musselman, who was born in Paulding county, Ohio, April 14, 1851. Her parents, John and Eliza (Wilson) Musselman, were born, the former in Virginia, the latter in Ohio. Both reside in Paulding county. Post-office, Emmet, Paulding county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 31.

Paulding county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 31.

WILLIAM A. SLOUGH, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hayes) Slough, the former of Maryland, the latter of Virginia, and who settled in Defiance county in 1844, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, March 30, 1838. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, November 19, 1865, to Mary Rannel, who was born in Tuscarawas county, March 2, 1840. They have four children: Emmet, born October 18, 1866; Nettie, born April 26, 1868; Wilbur, born April 20, 1871; and ——, born September 1, 1873. Lawrence and Elizabeth Rannel, parents of Mrs. S., were born in France. the former died in 1864, the latter resides in Defiance county. Mr. Slough at present, (1876), fills the offices of justice of the peace, school examiner and township clerk. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and justice of the peace, section 22.

GEORGE P. SPROW, and his wife, Louisa (Weber) Sprow, were born in Germany, June 9, 1833, and December 8, 1838. Their children are: Laura A., born September 14, 1858; Henry A., born May 16, 1860; Emma C., born September 4, 1862; Anna M., born September 28, 1864; Mary M., born May 19, 1867; Cora C., born August 8, 1870; Philip E., born August 31, 1872; and Sophia, born April 5, 1875. The parents of this couple, George and Louisa Sprow and Philip and Margaret (Brecheisen) Weber, were all from Germany. Post-office, Sherwood. Business, farmer, section 18.

WILLIAM HAYES. Post-office, Defiance, Business, farmer. Residence, Delaware township, section 16.

PETER RILEY. Post-office, Defiance. Business, saloonist. Nativity, Ireland.

FARMER TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS N. HORTON, son of Calvin and Dorcas Horton, of Connecticut, was born in Chenango county, New York, May 12, 1833. He was married March 6, 1856, to Mary E. Haller, daughter of Jesse and Cassandra Haller, of Kentucky, who was born in Williams county, December 23, 1836. They have three children: Nettie J., Ernest M., and Willie F. Francis N. Horton settled in Defiance county in 1850. He has filled the offices of infirmary director and county commissioner. Post-office, Wilseyville. Business, farmer, section 29.

JOHN PRICE settled in Defiance county in 1850. His parents, John and Sarah (Wills) Price, were natives of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1814. He was married in Ohio in 1337, to Rachel Beals, who was born in Ohio in 1818. Her parents, Caleb and Lovis (Fisher) Beals, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, in 1780, the latter in Ohio, in 1795. John and Rachel Price have six children: Amanda, Solomon (deceased), Sarah, Oliver (deceased), Mary E., Margaret, Eliza J., and Annabel M. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer and stock raiser, section 28.

L. E. CONKEY. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer. Nativity, Ohio. Date of settlement in Defiance county, 1845; section 15.

PETER RINGER, son of William and Mary (Andrews) Ringer, of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Sarah E., daughter of Abraham and Lydia Bercaw, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland, were born in Ohio in 1828 and 1841. They were married in the same state in 1869. They have a family as follows: William A. (deceased), Mary E., Ida M. (deceased), Emma J., Eva A., and Lee (deceased). Peter Ringer settled in Defiance county in 1855. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer, section 28.

J. E. LEWIS was born in Indiana in 1853. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Ward) Lewis, died in August, 1855, leaving the subject of this sketch an orphan. He entered Hillsdale College in the spring of 1872, where he remained three years, since which time he has been acting as principal of Williams' Center Normal and Commercial Academy. Postofice, Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio, section 2.

office, Williams Center, Williams county, Onio, section 2.

WILLIAM M. HALLER, and his wife, Amanda (Price) Haller, were born in Ohio, the former in Champaign county, September 30, 1831, the latter in Wayne county, January 28, 1838. They were married in 1858, and have one daughter and one son, Clara A. and Vernon S. Jesse and Cassandra Haller, parents of Mr. Haller, settled in Defiance county in 1831. They were among the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Haller is a daughter of John and Rachel Price. Mr. Haller was in the Union army two years and eleven months, during the war of 1861-5. He was shot through the right wrist by a minie ball at Dallas, Georgia. Post-office, Wilseyville. Business, farmer, section 29.

ABRAHAM BERCAW, son of George and Ellen (Vanderbilt) Bercaw, was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. He was married in Ohio in 1831, to Lydia Yentis, daughter of John G. and Mary (Rode) Yentis, of Maryland, who was born in Maryland in 1808. Their children are: George W., Sarah E., Mary, John W., Ann E., Margaret, and an infant daughter (deceased), and David F. Mr. Bercaw settled in Defiance county in 1855. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and township clerk. Post-office, Wilseyville. Business, farmer, section 31.

Ship clerk. Post-office, Wilseyville. Business, farmer, section 31.

GIDEON D. ENSIGN was born in Berkshire county, Massa. chusetts, August 14, 1827. His parents, Dr. C. W. and Orpha (Deming) Ensign, were of Puritan descent. Mr. Ensign was married in Ohio in 1853, to Eliza Jane Adams, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bowman) Adams, the former of Virginia, the latter of Penn. She was born in Virginia September 11, 1831. This couple have a family of eleven children: Ernest H., Ellen A., Dwight E. (dec.), Orla D., Vincent L. (dec.), Mary E., Martha A., William I. S., Francis M., Emily M., and Loren E. Mr. Ensign settled in Defiance county in 1851. He has held the offices of county school examiner, justice of the peace, postmaster, and township trustee. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer and stock raiser, section 16.

ROBERT B. CROSSLAND, son of Luke G. and Rebecca (Riley) Crossland, the former of Maryland, the latter of Virginia, and who settled in Defiance county in 1847, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 3, 1828. He was married in 1849, to Eliza Marihugh, daughter of Roswell and Elizabeth Marihugh, of New York. Mrs. Crossland was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., November 23, 1831. They have four children: Frances C., Alice L., Abigail R., and Mary C. Mr. Crossland settled in Defiance county in 1847. He belonged to the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. He had also two brothers in the same army. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer, section 22.

DAVID M. KITTRIDGE, and his wife, Nelia A. (Hastings) Kittridge were born in Ohio, the former in Cuyahoga county, in 1849, the latter in Defiance county, in 1849. They were married in 1870, and have two daughters: Sadie G. and M ry A. The parents of this couple are Cyrus and Mary Kittr dge, and Harvey and Sarah Hastings. The latter couple settled in Defiance county in 1839, the subject of this sketch in 1874. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio. Business, carpenter and joiner. Mr. Kittridge had five brothers in the Union army, in the war of 1861-5.

TIMOTHY KIMMEL, son of John B, and Mary A. Kimmel, of Pennsylvania, was born in Ohio in 1827, and married in the same state in 1848, to Elvira B. Sweet, daughter of Thomas and Ormanda (Bowker) Sweet, the former of Virginia, the latter of New York. Mrs. Kimmel was born in New York in 1832. They have four children: Allen V. (deceased), Julia O., Lester O., and George I. (deceased). They settled in Defiance county in 1852. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 21.

JOHN P. TRAXLER was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and, with his parents, William and Catharine Traxler, settled in Defiance county in 1850. Mrs. Catharine (Sindle) Traxler was born in Germany, in 1838. This couple were married in 1864, and have a family of seven children: Charity E., William T., John E. (deceased), Cordelia E., Daniel L., Levi P. (deceased), and Eli C. (deceased). John M. and Mary A. Lindle, parents of Mrs. Traxler, were natives of Germany, and came to Defiance county in 1844. John P. Traxler had two brothers in the war of 1861-5. Post-office, Edgerton, Williams county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 6.

FERRY SWAN, and I is wife, Laura (Shaw) Swan, were born in Ohio, the former in Holmes county, December 20, 1837, the latter in Portage county, Ohio, June 8, 1844. They were married in 1862. This couple have a family of seven children, of whom one, Laura C., is living, and six, Etta May, Wallace I., Willie E., Charlie B., Adabelle, and Idabelle, are deceased. John and Catharine Swan, parents of Perry Swan, were natives of Pennsylvania, and John and Laura Shaw, parents of Mrs. Swan, were natives of Ohio, and settled in Defiance county in 1853. Perry Swan settled in the same county in 1861. He had one brother in the Union army, in the war of 1861-5. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, lumber dealer, section 26.

Center. Business, lumber dealer, section 26.

WILLIAM PRICE is of a family of eleven children: Maria C., John, Elias, Elizabeth (deceased), William, Sarah, Ann, Rachel, Joseph, Abraham, and Amanda, sons and daughters of John and Sarah (Will) Rice, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish, the latter of Dutch descent. The subject of this sketch was born August 9, 1820. He was married in 1846, to Sarah A. Thorp, one of a family of eight children: Mary E., John W. (deceased), Eli W., Sarah A., Elizabeth E., Margaret I., Caroline A., and Lucinda, sons and daughters of Isaac and Hannah Thorp, of New Jersey. William and Sarah Price have a family as follows: Orley F. Price, born April 2, 1847, died March 27, 1852; Sarah E., born April 21, 1848; Joseph E., born November 18, 1849, died March 27, 1852; Virgil T., born June 20, 1851; Lambertha A., born September 28, 1852, died September 26, 1875; John H., born April 5, 1854, died September 20, 1855; Mary E., born November 5, 1855, died August 12, 1860; Rachel M., born May 20, 1857; Laura I., born February 4, 1859, died August 4, 1860; Orpha I., born March 9, 1861, died March 23, 1864. William Price settled in Defiance county in 1845. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer and stock raiser, section 9.

WILLIAM C. BRITTON, and his wife, Kate (Yeagly) Britton, were born in Ohio, the former in Wayne county, Ohio, May 9, 1839, the latter in Crawford county, Ohio, June 8, 1841. They were married in 1869. The parents of this couple, Cornelius and Maria Britton, and Andrew and Catherine Yeagly, were all natives of Pennsylvania. The

PERSONAL HISTORIES-CONTINUED.

former couple settled in Defiance county in 1845. William C. Britton had three brothers in the Union army, in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio. Business, carpenter and joiner, section 2.

RANDALL LORD is the second son of William and Betsey (Brooks) Lord, the former of Massachusetts, the latter of New Hampshire, both deceased. He was born in Rutland county, Vermont, December 16, 1812. He has two brothers, Jeremiah, born in 1810, and William, born in 1819; both reside in New York. Randall Lord was married in New York, in 1835, to Amarilla Rice, of Vermont. Mrs. Lord was born in New York September 17, 1815. The same year of his marriage Mr. Lord, in company with six other families, viz: Oney Rice, Jr., John C. Rice, Jacob Conkey, William G. Pierce, Mrs. Hopkins, and Oney Rice, Sen., settled in Farmer township, Defiance county. They were among the very first settlers, and had to endure the hardships of pioneer life. Mr. Lord made the first pair of boots and the first pair of shoes made by a white man in the township. Randall and Amarilla Lord have a family of seven children: Jeremiah, William M., Betsey A., Benjamin F., Olive S., Lydia U., and Fannie A. Two of these sons were in the Union army, in the war of 1861-5. Mrs. Lord has four sisters: Amy Conkey, Ada Pierce, Maria Allen, and Laura Hopkins (deceased). Postoffice, Farmer Center. Business, boot and shoe maker, section 15.

ANTHONY HUBER, and his wife, Francisca (Feghter) Huber, were born in Germany, the former in 1815, the latter in 1818. They were married in Ohio in 1842. Anthony Huber settled in Defiance county in 1841. This coup e have a family of eight children: George H., Lewis E., Caroline T., Eliza, Agatha R., Herman H., born in 1852, Francisca (deceased), and Anthony A. George and Frances (Herman) Huber, and Lewis and Catharine (Meier) Feghter, parents of the above, were all natives of Germany. Post-office, Wilseyville. Business, farmer, section 31.

Hon. MILLER ARROWSMITH,—son of Ezekiel Arrowsmith, born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1770, and who died in 1849, and Elizabeth (Kenton) Arrowsmith, born in Virginia in 1777, died in 1866, in Champaign county, Ohio,—was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 14, 1808. He was married in the same county in 1832, to Celinda Caraway, who was born in 1813. Her father, John Caraway, was born in Vermont, married Ruth Vina, and died in Champaign county, Ohio. Miller and Celinda Arrowsmith's family consists of three children: John C., born April 22, 1833, married to Mary Evans, December 12, 1861. Their son Dick E., was born October 28, 1862; Warren, born in 1837 (deceased); Emily M., born January 31, 1840, married to A. Ridenour, February 7, 1866. Their daughter, Minnie A., was born December 21, 1871. Mr. Arrowsmith was one of the pioneers of Defiance county, where he settled in 1833. He has been county surveyor fifteen years, postmaster fifteen years, county auditor four years, and member of state board of equalization in 1846. Post-office, Wilseyville, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 31.

DANIEL P. ROYER, and his wife, Matilda H. Weidler, were born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1817, and January 19, 1818. Their children are: David W., Elizabeth L., Catharine M., Mary E., Albert H., Annie R., Clara M. and Daniel P. The parents of this couple, John and Elizabeth (Parmer) Royer, and David H. and Betsey (Halacher) Weidler, are all natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Royer settled in Defiance county in 1864. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer, section 7.

ABRAHAM J. MAVIS, son of Andrew and Mary (Huston) Mavis, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, who settled in Defiance county in 1842, was born in 1841. He was married in 1866 to Caroline, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Conrath) Stahl, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mavis was born in Ohio, in 1844. They have six children: Matilda I., Sarah J., Charles P., Catharine A., Vienna A., and Andrew E. Mr. Mavis was in the war of 1861-5, four years. He also had two brothers in the service. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county. Business, farmer, section 8.

JOHN STENGER, and his wife, Jane (Campbell) Stenger, were born in Pennsylvania, and married in Ohio, in 1834. Their family consists of eleven children: Andrew J., Amanda J., John H., Elizabeth (deceased), James (deceased), George W., Henry (deceased) Benjamin F., Hudson, Hulda and Ann. John and Nancy (Cox) Stenger, parents of the above, were born, the former in Germany, the latter in Pennsylvania, Archibald and Fannie (Young) Campbell, of Pennsylvania, were the parents of Mrs. Stenger, Post-office, Williams Center, Williams County. Business, farmer.

HUDSON STENGER. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county. Business, farmer, section 6.

JOHN SNYDER, son of Michael and Eve (Musser) Snyder, the former of Delaware, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804. He was married in Ohio, in 1827, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Fink) Musser, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Delaware, in 1807. They have a family of nine children: Absolom, Sophia, Rebecca, Asenath, Susannah, Margaret, Ruben (deceased), Benjamin and Elizabeth. Ruben was accidentally killed by the falling of a small tree, which is supposed to have broken his neck. Mr. Snyder carried one pocket knife twenty-five years; he then had a new blade put in it, and carried it three years longer, and then lost it. He settled in Defiance county in 1860. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county.

HARVEY HASTINGS, and his wife, Sarah Conkey, were born in New York, in 1809 and 1815. They were married in the same state, in 1835, and settled in Defiance county in 1840. They have a

family of ten children: Mercy E., Charles H., Ellen I., George W., Mary A. (deceased), Delos A., Cornelia A., Alfred O., Albert M. and Orville A. Charles H., George W. and Delos A. were in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. Harvey and Rebecca (Hugins) Hastings, parents of the subject of this sketch, were, the former from Vermont, the latter from New Hampshire. Joshua and Mercy (Edgbert) Conkey, parents of Mrs. Hastings, were born, the former in Massachusetts, the latter in Vermont. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer, section 16.

WILLIAM HILL, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Wilson) Hill, of Pennsylvania, who settled in Defiance county in 1849, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was married in Ohio, in 1864, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Susan Jones, who was born in 1840. They have two children, deceased: Elsie M. and Ulysses S. Mr. Hill settled in Defiance county in 1845. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams Co. Business, farmer and thrasher, section 3.

EMANUEL WOLFORD settled in Defiance county in 1830. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 12, 1827. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Fox, were from Pennsylvania. He was married November 26, 1857, to Fannie D. Sweet, born June 24, 1839, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Her parents, Jefferson and Ormanda (Bowker) Sweet, the former a native of Vermont, the latter from N. Y., settled in Defiance county, in 1830. Emanuel and Fannie Wolford have four children: Frank Willie, born September 16, 1858; Carrie Estella, born April 30, 1860; Ida O., born May 3, 1862; and Effie D., born September 16, 1867. Mr. Wolford had three brothers in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county. Business, farmer, section 3.

ANDREW W. MAVIS was born in Defiance county, August 31, 1850. His parents, Andrew and Mary Huston, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, settled in Defiance county in 1842, and endured the hardships of pioneer life. The subject of this sketch was married in Ohio, in 1871, to Christena A. Buda, daughter of Charles and Christena Thiebold, the former of Germany, the latter of N. Y. She was born in Erie county, N. Y., September 17, 1852. Andrew and Christena Mavis have two children: Jennie A. and Charles Wm. Mr. Mavis had three brothers in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. Postoffice, Williams Center, Williams county. Business, teacher, section 2.

NOAH E. CORY, son of Ambrose and Eliza Cory, of N. Y., was born in N. Y., Aug. 26, 1838. Mrs. Adelia E. (Nichols) Cory, was born in Ohio, April 10, 1846. They were married in 1863. They have one daughter, Electa, born in Steuben county, Indiana, August 29, 1869. Mrs. Cory's parents, Levi and Electa (Corney) Nichols, were born, the former in Ohio, the latter in N. Y. Mr. Cory had two brothers in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Farmer Center, section 13. Business, farmer.

HIRAM F. RICE is of a family of four children: Uretta, born in 1833; Ellen A., born in 1835; Hiram F., born in Ohio, November 1, 1837; and Aaron, born in 1840, sons and daughters of Oney and Lydia (Barrows) Rice, both of whom were born in Vermont, the former in 1799, the latter in 1808. They settled in Defiance county in 1835, and Mr. Rice built the first frame house in Farmer township. Hiram Rice was married in 1870 to Rhoda E. Stone, born in N. Y. in 1845. Her parents, Alpha and Samantha Stone, were born in N. Y., in 1824 and 1826. This couple have one son, Oney A. Rice. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer and stock raiser, section 21.

VIRGIL WALTS, son of George and Mary (Bowman) Walts, who settled in Defiance county in 1849, was born in Defiance county, August 29, 1856. Mr. Walts has one brother and three sisters living, and one brother and one sister deceased. He is an enterprising young man, and ranked as a first-class teacher. Post-office, Wilseyville.

SAMUEL SMITH BIGLOW was born in Essex county, N. Y., February 23, 1835. He married Roby N., daughter of Geo. W. and Narcissa Chapman, who was born in Whitby, Upper Canada, February 6, 1836. Their children are: Lillie C., died March 19, 1875; Charlie C., Abe L., and Eva Estella. He settled in Defiance county, in 1845. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 23.

JACOB MERCER, son of Adam and Catharine Mercer, the former born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, the latter in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1825. He was married in Williams county, Ohio, in 1847, to Delila Doty, daughter of Lyman and Maria Doty, of N. Y. Mrs. Mercer was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1830. Their children are: Maria E., Adam A., Lafayette and

ADAM A. MERCER. Post-office, Edgerton, Williams county, Ohio. Business, lumberman, section 7.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM W. COY is a son of George and Barbara Coy, who were born, the former in Pennsylvania, December 16, 1807, the latter in Ohio, July 9, 1804. They settled in Defiance county in 1851. They have one son and one daughter: Mary, born July 21, 1835, died June 21, 1854. The subject of this sketch was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 23, 1833. He was married in Michigan, December 28, 1856, to Rebecca Snyder, daughter of John and Christena Snyder, of Pennsylvania, who had a family of twelve children. Mrs. Coy was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 8, 1840. Hiram and Rebecca Coy have three children: Facilis, born November 27, 1857; Ida M., born March 19, 1859; Mary E., born February 2, 1874. Post-office, Sherwood. Business, farmer, section 32.

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Surveyed by A.M. Rowland C.E.



PERSONAL HISTORIES—Continued.

ELISHA WINN was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1831, and married in 1852 to Huldah Chapman, who was born in Canada in 1831. Their children are George, John W., Lyman E., William and Wiles. William and Eliza Winn, parents of Elisha, were born in Virginia, the former in 1796, and died in 1855, the latter in 1807. George and Narcissa Chapman, parents of Mrs. Winn, were born, the former in Massachusetts in 1805, the latter in Vermont in 1807. William Winn was in the war of 1812. He was teamster and wagoner, appointed by Capt. Cochran. Mr. Winn settled in Defiance county in 1864. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 35.

JOHN H. DOLL and his wife, Malinda (Yarlots) Doll, were born in Ohio, the former in Stark county, July, 1837, the latter in Wayne county, March 8, 1840. They were married in Defiance county, October 23, 1866. They have two children: Cora E., born January 4, 1869, and John L., born June 2, 1874. Lenora and Elizabeth Doll, parents of John H., were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1842. Mrs. Doll was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Yarlots. John H. Doll enlisted in the Union army. He belonged to Company D, 38th Regiment, O. V. I., and was honorably discharged from service in 1865. Post-office, Ney. Business, farmer, section 22.

MICHAEL WANK, son of John and Mary Wank, of Germany, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1824. His wife, Eve (Lintz) Wank, was also born in Pennsylvania, July 2, 1831. They were married October 26, 1848. Their family consists of: Elizabeth, born April 25, 1850; Mary E., born January 14, 1854; Angeline, born July 6, 1858; John C., born July 14, 1860; Louisa, born April 18, 1863; Maria, born April 28, 1865, ided March, 1867; Joseph B., born February 12, 1867, died March 19, 1867; James, born September 2, 1868; Paul H., born February 6, 1871. Benjamin and Rebecca Lintz, parents of Mrs. Wank, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1834. Post-office, Ney. Business, carpenter and farmer, section 15.

CLARINDA DAUD, is the widow of L. Daud, who was born in New York, May 15, 1797, and died in Defiance county, April 5, 1872, where he had lived since 1840. She was born in Bangor, New York, September 3, 1817. They were married in the same place, April 20, 1834. This couple had a family of fourteen children: Horace, Albert, William, Edward B., infant (deceased), S. R., C. A., Mary A., Frank E., Sarah, Mildred, May, Forest, and Wallace. Three of the above somere in the Union army in the war of the rebellion; one died on his way home. Isaac and Polly Daud, parents of L. Daud, were from Massachusetts, and L. and Persis (Saxton) Daud, the former from New Hampshire, the latter from Virginia. Mr. Daud settled in Defiance county in 1843. He held the office of justice of the peace and township clerk several terms. Post-office, Ney. Business, farmer, section 22.

JOHN STAILEY, son of Jacob and Susannah (Kline) Stailey.

JOHN STAILEY, son of Jacob and Susannah (Kline) Stailey, of Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania, December 31, 1803. He was married in Defiance county, March 22, 1864, to Esther Doll, who was also born in Pennsylvania, November 18, 1803. This was Mr. Stailey's second marriage. His first wife died in 1860, leaving four children: Jacob, born June 31, 1830, died in 1863; William, born October 13, 1833; Mary A., born August 2, 1835 (deceased); Charles, born August 17, 1850. Leonard and Mary Doll, parents of the last Mrs. Stailey, were natives of Pennsylvania. Post-office, Ney. Business, farmer, section 15.

GEORGE RIDENOUR was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 6, 1811. He was married in Harrison county, Ohio, March 14, 1833, to Catharine Hilbert, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Hilbert, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, born in 1787. Mrs. Ridenour was born in Carroll county, June 26, 1813. They have a family of ten children: Peter, born April 21, 1834; Daniel, born November 6, 1836; Elias, born September 19, 1838; Mary A., born October 5, 1840; Isaac, born October 19, 1842; Susannah, born February 26, 1845; Simon, born September 28, 1847; Andrew, born May 28, 1850; Haanah, born February 19, 1853; Josiah, born October 1, 1857. David and Margaret Ridenour, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Maryland. Mr. Ridenour had three sons in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. He settled in Defiance county in 1839. Post-office Ney. Business, farmer, section 21.

MARYMAN YARLOTS and his wife, Elizabeth (Tarr) Yarlots, were born in Ohio, the former in Defiance county, January 30, 1850, the latter in August, 1852. They were married in Williams county, March 7, 1871. They have two children: Ella, born February 9, 1872; and Emma, born May 17, 1872. Post-office, Ney. Business, farmer, section 27.

ISAAC GARVER, son of Christian and Mary (Kesler) Garver, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1827. He has been twice married; his first wife, Hannah (Clinker) Garver, died in 1864. Their children were:

Amos C., born May 9, 1852; Leander W., born August 15, 1854; Clarissa J., born December 7, 1856; Salome A., born December 17, 1858, died October 8, 1861; Delila M., born October 19, 1861; Frank, born December 20, 1863. Mr. Garver was married a second time in Defiance county, November 1, 1864, to Emeline Cummins, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Cummins, of Canada. She was born in Seneca county, Ohion March 20, 1840. The children of this marriage are: Lucia A., born October 6, 1865; Dora B., born October 30, 1868; Sarah, born July 29, 1871; and Isaiah, born in 1874. Mr. Garver settled in Defiance county in 1851. He has been justice of the peace fifteen years, and county commissioner one year, by appointment. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 25.

JOSEPH E. BATT and his wife, Julia E. Paul, were born in Germany, March 17, 1817, and June 24, 1829. They were married July 23, 1850, in Huron county, Ohio. Their children are: Helen, born in 1851; Frank, born July 27, 1853; Tracy, born July 28, 1855; Caroline, born March 13, 1858; Francis, born July 14, 1860, died in December, 1862; Peter, born January 14, 1864; Edward, born March 13, 1867; Clara, born May 13, 1871; and Annie, born November 30, 1874. The parents of this couple, Robert and Annie Batt, and Peter and Helen Paul, were natives of Germany. Mr. Batt settled in Defiance county in 1860. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farmer, section 36.

ORLANDO CLUTTER, son of James and Eliza Clutter, was born in Knox county, Ohio, July 30, 1832. His wife, Mary (Dixon) Clutter, was born in Licking county, November 18, 1834. They were married in the same county, June 7, 1855. Their children are: James J., born June 1, 1856, died October 7, 1875; Alwilda A., born August I, 1858; Amanda Ellen, born August I, 1861. The parents of Mrs. Dixon, William and Catharine Van Fasson Dixon, were born, the former in Virginia, September 17, 1775, and the latter January 11, 1792. Mr. Cixon died October 21, 1862. Mr. Clutter settled in Defiance county in 1867. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farming and lumbering, section 36.

ULRICH BALL was born in Germany in 1840, and married in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1864, to Mary Haubert, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Orfy) Haubert, of Prussia. She was born in Long Island, New York, in 1847. Their children are: Clara B., born June, 1865; Rosa, born September, 1866; Ida, born January, 1868; Ella, born April, 1869; Addie, born December, 1871; Luly, born October, 1873; Celia, born March, 1864; and Frank A., born September, 1865. Joseph and Catharine (Sharp) Ball, parents of Ulrich Ball, are natives of Germany, and settled in Defiance County in 1853. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 35.

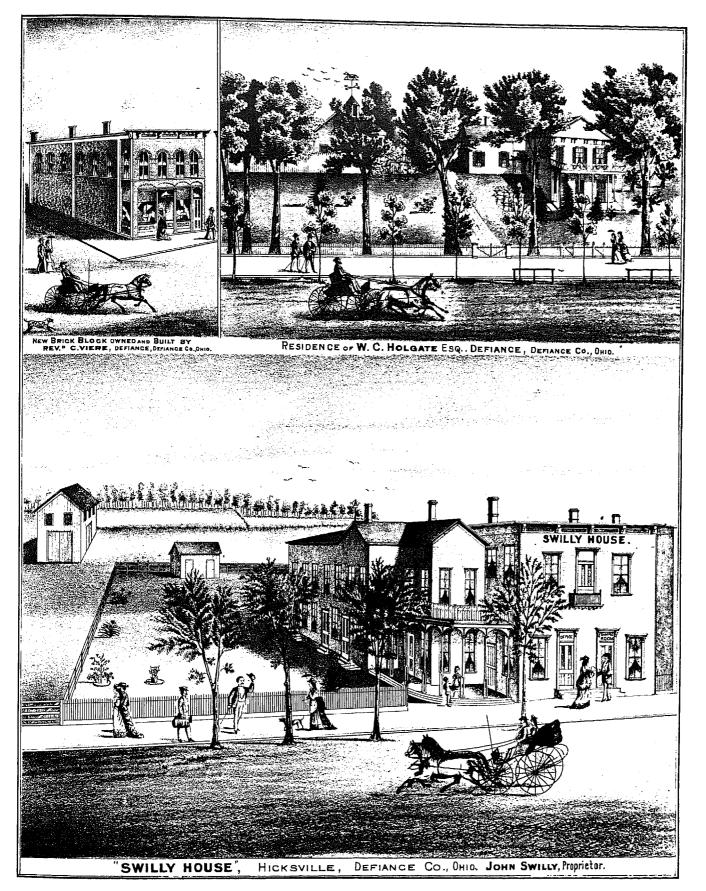
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, son of David and Sarah (Brown) Snyder, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, the former of whom died February 7, 1872, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1824. He was married in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1850, to Caroline Spahr, daughter of Jessie and Margaret (Peterman) Spahr, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. They had a family of fifteen children. Mrs. Snyder was born in Crawford Co., O., December 27, 1829. The children of Christian and Caroline Snyder are: Eliza J., born October 3, 1852; Margaret A., born July 25, 1854; Jacob H., born June 25, 1859; Sarah M., born June 9, 1861; David S., born January 26, 1865; Jessie G., born April 29, 1869. Mr. Snyder belonged to Company D., 55th Regiment, O. V. I., served nine months and was honorably discharged. Mr. Snyder settled in Defiance county in 1854. Post-office, Bryan, Williams county, box 124. Business, farmer, section 32.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN J. HOOTMAN and his wife, Mary E. Hootman, were born in Pennsylvania, the former in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1815; the latter in York county, February 28, 1820. They were married in Wayne county, Ohio, May 9, 1839. They have four children: John B., Charles, George B., and Mary J. John and Jane Hootman, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1856. Mrs. Hootman is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Eichelberger, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. Mr. Hootman was sheriff of Ashland county four years, and settled in Defiance county in 1860. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farming, section 29.

PETER COUNTRYMAN, son of Jacob and Lydia Countryman of Pennsylvania, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, July 1, 1833. He was married in Auburn, Indiana, July 12, 1856, to Elizabeth Hart, daughter of Frederick and Susan Hart of Pennsylvania, who was born in Ashland county, September, 1834. They have a family of eight children: Frederick, Easton, Emma, Willis, Allen, Lillie, Altie, and Oria. Mr. Countryman settled in Defiance county in 1856. He was in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. He belonged to the 44th Regiment Ind V. I. three years. He took part in a number of hardfought battles, and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Post-office, Newville, Ind. Business, farmer, section 31.

CHRISTOPHER HOOTMAN was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1818. He was married in Wayne county, Ohio, November 11, 1841, to Sarah A., daughter of Sarah A. and Mary Winbigler, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hootman was born in Ashland county, Ohio, August 25, 1823. Christopher and Sarah Hootman have a family of eleven children: John A., Hiram C., Mary J. (dec.), Angelia (dec.), Melvin, Tabitha (dec.), Arminda, Addison, George, Paul, and Ella. Hiram C. was in the war of the



Rebellion. He belonged to the IIIth Regt. O. V. I. three years. He took part in twenty-six battles. Mr. Hootman settled in Defiance county in 1859. He has filled the office of justice of the peace three years, and township treasurer for the same length of time. Post-office, Newville, Indiana. Business, farming, section 29.

JOHN A. HOOTMAN, son of Christopher and Sarah Hootman, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, November 20, 1843. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, July 8, 1863, to Mary A., daughter of William G. and Ada Pierce, the former of Vermont, the latter of New York, who was born in Defiance county, Ohio, March 7, 1844. The children of this couple are Zelma A., Jennie F., Ettie I., William C. (deceased), and Candice T. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, blacksmith, section 29.

HIRAM C. HOOTMAN, son of C. and S. Hootman, was born in Ashland Co., O., January 15, 1844. Mrs. Sydney M. (Poper) Hootman was born in Pennsylvania, November 24, 1847. This couple were married in Milford township, November 25, 1869. They have three children: Joanna, Francis M., and Minnie D. Mrs. Hootman's parents, John and Eliza Poper, are natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1853. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, blacksmith, section 29.

smith, section 29.

JOHN POPER and his wife, Eliza (Byers) Poper, were born in Pennsylvania, December 15, 1813, and December 27, 1815. They were married July 7, 1836. Their children are Clarissa J., Hezekiah (deceased), Mary A., Margaret, John (deceased), Joanna E., Sidney, Rosanna, Charles R., David, and Ira. Jacob and Peggy Poper, parents of the above, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1853. Philip and Elizabeth Byers, parents of Mrs. Poper, were also from Pennsylvania. John Poper died in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. He died of typhoid fever. Post-office, Edgerton, Business, farmer, section 20.

WILLIAM G. PIERCE, son of James and Nancy Pierce of New Hampshire, was born in New Hampshire, June 20, 1808. He was married in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 29, 1832, to Ada, daughter of Oney and Amarilla Rice, who was born in New York October 29, 1811. Their children are William N., Hiram N., Amelia F., Marinda M., John B., Charles G., and Zelma D. (deceased). William G. Pierce settled in Defiance county in 1833. He has been district assessor three years, and captain of militia of three townships for five years. Mr. Pierce had two sons, William and Henry, in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 20.

WESLEY O. BARNEY and his wife, Almeda (Stone) Barney, were born in Defiance county, Ohio, August 23, 1848, and June 24, 18—. They were married in the same county, January 1, 1870. They have one son, Arthur L., born September 25, 1871; died November 1, 1871. The parents of this couple were C. W. and Uretta Barney, the former of Vermont, the latter of New York, and Nelson and Malinda Stone. Postoffice, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 27.

CHARLES W. BARNEY was born in Vermont, settled in Defiance county in 1840. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 22.

JONAS MILLER, son of Samuel Miller of Pennsylvania, and Rosanna Miller of Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 23, 1837. He was married in Defiance county, January 14, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Graham of Ireland. Mrs. Miller was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 13, 1828. Jonas and Margaret Miller have three children: Rosanna, James, and Charles. Jonas Miller settled in Defiance county in 1847. He has held the office of township trustee for a number of years. Mr. Miller was a member of the 111th Regiment O. V. I. for three years during the Rebellion. He took part in several battles, but returned home after an honorable discharge. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farmer, section 36.

JACOB SHANK was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1820. His parents, John and Elizabeth Shank, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Mary A. (Miller) Shank, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Miller, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1824. They were married in the same county, October 9, 1845. Their family consists of Simon, Salina, Albert, Emery, and Cornelia E. Simon served his country in the 29th Regiment O. V. 1., in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farmer and carpenter, section 35.

Business, farmer and carpenter, section 35.

JOHN F. HALLER is of a family of three children, Benjamin, Emily and John, sons and daughter of William and Sarah Haller, the former born in Kentucky, the latter in Champaign county, Ohio. By the second marriage of his father, he has two half-sisters, Sallie and Lovina, and by a third marriage one half-brother, William. The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign county, March 17, 1826, and married in Paulding county, Ohio, February 13, 1851, to Ellen, daughter of Elias and Fanny Bassett, who were born in Kent, England, and emigrated to America after marriage. Their daughter, Ellen, was born in Huron county, October 23, 1831. John and Ellen Haller had a family of six children, of whom Sarah A., William E., Clara E., and Jessie R., are living; and Benjamin F., died October 19, 1860; and Carrie E., died May 13, 1862. Mrs. Haller died September 20, 1874. Mrs. Haller's mother died when she was young, leaving two children, Ellen and William. Mr. Haller is one of the pioneers of Defiance county, having settled on his present farm, when it was a part of Williams county, in 1844. At that time the country was mostly a wilderness, worth from two to \$80 per acre. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farmer and post-master, section 36.

JOHN EVERITT, son of Eli and Jennette (Campbell) Everitt—the former of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania—was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1817. He was married in Shelby, Ohio, March 12, 1846, to Martha, daughter of Ross and Anna (Nelson) McKinney, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Everitt was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 15, 1823. John and Martha Everitt have seven children: George D., Melissa A., John I., Frank J., Martha E., Melancthon B., and Clara B. George D. belonged to the 182d Regiment O. V. I., and served his country nine months during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Wilseyville. Business, farmer and carpenter, section 36.

WASHINGTON THOMPSON settled in Defiance county, in 1861. His parents, Archibald and Martha Thompson, were natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 19, 1828. Sophia Thompson, wife of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, October 20, 1827. She was a daughter of John and Mary Winbigler of Maryland. This couple have a family of four children: George A., Francis M., Malvina L. (dec.), and Enoch (dec.). Postoffice, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 32.

ADAM CHRISTOFFEL was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, December 12, 1844, and married in the same county, March 25, 1871, to Caroline Hook, who was born in Ohio. They have two children: Lily M., and Adron. The parents of this couple, Jacob and Mary Christoffel and Jacob and Agnes Hook, were all natives of Germany. Adam Christoffel settled in Defiance county in 1875. Post-office, Newville, Ind. Business, farmer, section 18.

HENRY MILLER and his wife, Mary (Prediger) Miller, were born in Ohio, the former in Stark county, August 6, 1838, the latter in Williams county, December 2, 1843. They were married in Edgerton, March 19, 1863. The children of this union are Carrie E., born December 14, 1862; Flora L., born October 9, 1864; Frank H., born August 27, 1867; George M., born December 19, 1871; and Mary C., born February 14, 1874. The parents of this couple, Jacob and Magdelene Miller and John and Catharine Prediger, are all natives of Germany. Mr. Miller settled in Defiance county in 1862. Post-office, Edgerton, Business, farmer, section 7.

HENRY KODER, son of Conrad and Julian A. Koder, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Germany, was born in Westmore-land county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1811. He was married in Ohio, March 12, 1835, to Maria Moury, daughter of Henry and Sarah Moury, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1817. The children of this marriag are Ann M., Sarah E., Elizabeth, Henry M., John S., Arminda and Eugene. Henry Koder settled in Defiance county in 1865. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 7.

MEDAD THOMPSON was born in England, December 18, 1826. He settled in Defiance county in 1862. His parents, John and Sarah Thompson, were natives of England. Post-office, Edgerton, Business, farmer, section 16.

SAMUEL MAVIS, son of Henry and Isabel Mavis, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Knox county, Ohio, was born in Defiance county, December 12, 1845. He was married in the same county, December 10, 1868, to Elma A., daughter of Frederick W. and Ellen Huggins, of New York, who was born September 20, 1845. They have two children, Frederick C., and Willis A. Mr. Mavis settled in Defiance county in 1845. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section I.

AARON BONNELL settled in Defiance county in 1864. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, October 13, 1820. He was married in Wood county, June 25, 1850, to Asenath Snider, daughter of John and Mary Snider, the former of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bonnell was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 1, 1828. Aaron and Aseneth Bonnell have a family of six children: Benjamin F., John S., Sarah, Edwin, Rulim A., and Charles W. The parents of the subject of this sketch, Benjamin and Rachel Bonnell, were natives, the former of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 1.

JOSEPH PIFER, son of Conrad and Mary Pifer, the former of Germany, the latter of Switzerland, and who settled in Defiance county in 1839, was born in Defiance county, February 11, 1844. He was married in Williams county, October 20, 1868, to Mary A., daughter of Xavery and Madeline Miller, of France. Mrs. P. was born in France, April 11, 1847. Joseph and Mary Pifer have three children: Clara T., Mary L., and Cecilia F. Mr. Pifer has held the office of township trustee two years. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, f.rmer, section 1.

trustee two years. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, f.rmer, section I.

JAMES DURHAM was born in Frederick county, Virginia, October 27, 1807. His parents, James and Miriam Durham, were natives of Virginia. Mr. Durham has been twice married. His first wife was Zelindah Wright, born February 9, 1807. She died leaving six children: Isabel, born February 9, 1832; Angeline, born March 22, 1833; Melissa, born April 15, 1835; Luretta, ——; Drusilla, born September 18, 1836; Oliver, born October 26, 1840. Mr. Durham was married a second time to Julia A. Mock, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Mock, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Durham was born in Tuscarawas county, June 5, 1822. They have a family of eight children; Edgar, born October 14, 1845; Philena, born August 26, 1852; Elizabeth, born August 25, 1854; James, born April 20, 1856; Asa, born April 22, 1858; has four brothers and six sisters: Jonathan, William, Washington, and Joseph; Mary, Eliza, Jane, Rebecca, Sarah, and Miriam. Mrs. Durham's brothers and sisters are: Jacob, John, George, and David; Nancy, Susan, Catharine, Barbara A., Polly, and Sarah. Samuel Durham, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England.

21

PERSONAL HISTORIES-CONTINUED.

He emigrated to America at an early day. He was the inventor and builder of the Durham boat. He was killed in the Revolutionary War. Michael Mock, grandfather of Mrs. Durham, was also mortally wounded in the same war. Mr. Durham had two sons in the Union army in the war of 1861-5: Oliver belonged the 38th Regiment O. V. I., and Edgar to the 9th Ohio cavalry. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section II.

BELTHASER KIMPEL, son of John and Catharine Kimpel, of Germany, and his wife Mary E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Hollein, also of Germany, were born in Germany, February 6, 1819, and February 2, 1826. They were married in Defiance county, November 27, 1849. They have a family of seven children: John, Valentine, John G., Henry C., Catharine M., Louisa M., and Frederick F. Mr. Kimpel settled in Defiance county in 1845. He has held the office of township trustee four years. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section II.

JAMES WILSON and Mary (Gear) Wilson were married in Wayne county, Ohio, January 1,1846. The former was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1820, the latter in Wayne county, Ohio, April 12, 1828. They have six children: Thomas E., William D., Mary C., Maria J., George G., and Judson C. (dec.) Barnabas and Eliza Wilson, parents of James Wilson, were natives of reland. George and Catharine Gear, parents of Mrs. Wilson, were from Ireland. Mr. Wilson settled in Defiance county in 1852. He was drafted into the Union army in the war of 1861-5, and served six weeks. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 19.

DANIEL COY, son of Eli and Sylvia Coy, of Vermont, was born in Vermont, November 27, 1816. He was married in Defiance county, Septem er 6, 1838, to Angeline, daughter of Isaac and Mercy Wartenbe, of Virginia, who was born in Brook county, Virginia, May 9, 1818. The children of this marriage are: Albert, Mercy O., Flora I., Frank, Eunice C., and Daniel. Albert was a member of the 195th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. Daniel Coy settled in Defiance county in 1834. He has filled the office of township treasurer and trustee. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farmer, section 24.

ALFAIR OXENRIDER, widow of Joseph Oxenrider, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 17, 1822, and died November 17, 1874, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, December 1, 1824. They were married in Defiance county, August 11, 1844. The children of this union are: Mary E., John M., Henry I., Jesse N., James B., Sarah L., and Ellen C. William and Mary Oxenrider, parents of Joseph, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1831. Their children are: Ann, James, William, Sarah, Catharine, Jonathan, Nancy, Elizabeth, Davis, and Mary. Mrs. Oxenrider was a daughter of William and Mary Callender, of Pennsylvania. They had twelve children: James, W.lliam, Thomas, Andrew, John, Solomon, Jesse, Mary, Rozilla, Louisa, David, and George. Joseph Oxenrider settled in Defiance county in 1839. He received a wound while in the service of his country in the war of the Rebellion which caused his death. Mrs. Oxenrider had beside her husband one son, John, three brothers, and one son-in-law, John Lafer, in the Union army. The latter was killed at the battle of Franklin. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 12.

BENJAMIN FORLOW, son of John and Catharine Forlow, of Pennsylvania, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1810. He was married in Butler county, Ohio, to Catharine Emerick, daughter of John and Margaret Emerick, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 6, 1813. Their children are: Amos, George, William, Uriah, Lewis, Newton, and Annias; Susannah, Mary E., and Hannah E. Amos, John B., George and William were all in the Union army in the war of 1861-5. Mr. Forlow settled in Defiance county in 1843. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 36.

WILLIAM OTIS, settled in Defiance county in 1847. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 17, 1822. His parents, Jesse and Charlotte Otis, were natives of Vermont. Mr. Otis was married in Wayne county, Ohio, May 28, 1846, to Celinda, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Huse, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Berks county, Penn., September 19, 1825. Their family consists of eight children as follows: Albert D., George T., (deceased), Charlotte A., Oliver M., (deceased), Mary E., (deceased), Celinda J., (deceased), William E., and Edward H. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farmer, section 35.

LUCINDA DODGE, wife of Anthony Dodge, and widow of Michael Fusselman, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 18, 1816. and died December 25, 1862, was born in Amsterdam county, New York, February 12, 1817. They were married December 31, 1839, and had a family of seven children: Warren, Lavinia, Nelson, Alice, John W., George H., and Mary A. Two of these boys were in the Union army, Arhart Fusselman, father of Michael, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Dodge was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Soule, of New York. They settled in De ance county in 1869. Post-office, Newville, Indiana. Business, larmer, section 31.

NORMAN SMITH, son of Champlin and Emily Smith, the former of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 19, 1827. He settled in Defiance county in 1849, and was married in Lorain county, October 8, 1849, to Juliaette, daughter of John and Susan Barbar, the former of Canada, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Smith was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, May 30, 1830. Norman and Juliaette Smith have five children: Cordello, (deceased), John C., Emily L., Pluma, and Adrian. Pos-office, Newville, Indiana. Business, farmer, section 19.

BENJAMIN F. HENDERSHOT, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1832. He was married in Williams county, August 6, 1856, to Susannah, daughter of John and Catharine

Miller, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Ashland county, August 16, 1833. Their children are: Catharine A., Alice A., Emma M., Adelia, Rhoda, John, Ira, Moses, and Charlotte. They settled in Defiance in 1857. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 8.

EMERY S. POTTS, son of William and Hannah Potts, the former of Canada, the latter of New York, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, November 28, 1854. He was married in the same county, January 31, 1874, to Maggie Reeder, daughter of Thomas and Betsey Reeder, of Ohio, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, February 25, 1853. They have two children: Judson A. and Letitia T. Mr. Potts has one brother and one sister: Orpha L. Irish and Elmer F. Potts. Mrs. Potts has two brothers: Perry and Louis. William Potts died February 27, 1870. Hannah S. Potts died February 20, 1875. Mr. Potts settled in Defiance county in 1854. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, teacher and farmer, section 21.

NELSON STONE, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 22, 1827. He was married in Defiance county, February 4, 1863, to Rachael A. Thorp, who was born in Defiance county, February 16, 1837. They have one child, Ezra. This was Mr. Stone's second marriage. His first wife was Almeda S. Twist, who left two children, Laura and Crary. The parents of Mr. Stone, Alpha and Khoda Stone, were born in New York and settled in Defiance county in 1846. Elisha and Ann Thorp, parents of Mrs. Stone, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, the latter in England, and settled in Defiance county in 1836. Mr. Stone settled in Defiance county in 1845. He has since held the office of real estate assessor. Post-office, Cicero. Business, miller and farmer, section 34.

NORMAN Z. STONE, brother of Nelson Stone, was born in Warren county, New York, January 18, 1821. He was married in the same state, May 1, 1842, to Electa, daughter of George and Betsey Spaulding, the former of Vermont, the latter of New York. Mrs. Stone was born in Addison county, Vermont, May 1, 1825. Norman and Betsey Stone have six children: George E., born June 1, 1847; Juliaette M., born July 4, 1849; Rhoda B., born February 15, 1855; Alpha Z., born January 17, 1857; Charles E., born October 14, 1862, (died in infancy); Rufus, born January 18, 1868. Mr. Stone settled in Defiance county in 1846. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 32.

HENRY T. MUNN, son of Henry M. and Susannah Munn, who settled in Defiance county in 1853, was b rn in Ashland county, Ohio, October 13, 1844. He was married in Defiance county, October 13, 1870, to Cordelia, daughter of Jonathan and Diana Hart, who settled in Defiance county in 1855. Mrs. Munn was born in Ashland county, March 29, 1848. Henry and Cordelia Munn were married in Defiance county, October 13, 1870. They have three children: Nora, Angelia, Mary C. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farming, section 19.

ALBERT GERRY was born in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, July 19, 1820. He is a son of John and Betsey Gerry, of New Hampshire. Mrs. Mary C. Gerry, daughter of James and Mary Wilson, the former of Penusylvania, and the latter of Ohio, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, June 14, 1852. This couple were married in the same county December 1, 1870. They have five children: Mary E., Henry A., Clara E., Lena B., and Emmet T. Mr. Gerry settled in Defiance county, in 1841. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 17.

THOMAS CAREY, son of Benjamin and Mary Carey, of England, was born in Wiltshire, England, in October, 1803. His wife Sarah, daughter of William and Deborah Porter, was also born in Wiltshire, England, in 1819. They were married in the same county, June 20, 1839. Their family consists of George, John, Ruth, Sidney, Daniel, William, Orville, Charles and Thomas F. John, Sidney, and Daniel were in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 28.

CLEMENT M. HULBERT settled in Defiance county in 1836. He is a son of Jared and Hannah Hulbert, of New York. He was born i. Summit county, Ohio, January 14, 1820, and married in Defiance county June 20, 1852, to Ellen, daughter of Oliver and Edna Farnsworth, the former of Vermont, the latter of Massachusetts. Mrs. Hulbert was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1834. They have a family as follows: Wesley N., Rilla L., Ida M., Edna C. and Frank E. Mr. Hulbert has filled the office of township trustee of Milford township. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 35.

Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 35.

LEWIS COLE and his wife, Phoebe (Sprague) Cole, were born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 31, 1820, and May 5, 1820. Their marriage was solemnized December 6, 1840. They have a family of ten children: Ira K., Seth R., Charles R., Lewis S., John E., Sarah D., Chester H., Lincoln E., George W., (deceased), and Samuel M., (deceased.) Ira and Sarah Cole, parents of Lewis, were natives, the former of New York, the latter of Massachusetts. They had eight children: Almira, Samuel, (deceased.) Louisa, (deceased.), Ambrose S., Francis, (deceased.) Diana, Lewis, and Charles R. Samuel B. and Sibyl Sprague, parents of Mrs. Cole, were natives of New York. Their children are: Seth, Jonathan H., Chester H., Beriah, Jane, Obed H., Diedma, and Sibyl. Mr. Cole was one of the pioneers of Defiance county, having settled in its wilderness in 1846. He has filled the office of township clerk. Ira and Seth Cole belonged to the Union army in 1861-5. Postoffice, Cicero. Business, farming, section 25.

SANFORD P. HULBERT, brother of Clement Hulbert, was

SANFORD P. HULBERT, brother of Clement Hulbert, was born in Summit county, Ohio, December 20, 1823. He was married in Defiance county March 6, 1850, to Clarissa, daughter of Elam and Almira Day, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, February 8, 1833. They have two children: Loretta A., and Harriet E. Mr. Hulbert settled in Defiance county in 1836. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 23.

THOMAS P. BASSETT, son of William and Jane Bassett, of England, was born in England April 5, 1829. His wife, Sibyl Sprague, daughter of Samuel B. and Sibyl Sprague, of New York, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, November 9, 1829. They were married in Defiance March 21, 1871. They have one son, Clifford C. This was Mrs. Bassett's second marriage. By her first husband she had two children: George S. and Jessie E. Mr. Bassett belonged to the 86th Regiment O. V. I., in the War of the Rebellion. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farmer, section 26.

PETER KYLE, son of Joseph and Catharine Kyle, of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1810. His wife, Elizabeth Metz, was born in Stark county, Ohio, April 25, 1817. They were married in the same county May 15, 1836. They have a family of eight children: Anna, Cornelius W., Josiah, Hiram, (deceased,) George W., Peter, Emma, and Milton. Abraham and Salome Metz, the parents of Mrs. Kyle, were, the former from Maryland, the latter from Pennsylvania. Mr. Kyle settled in Defiance county in 1860. He had two sons, Cornelius and Josiah, in the Union army. They belonged to the 21st Regiment O. V. I. Post-office, Milo. Business, farmer, section 26.

MISS BINE BEERBOWER, daughter of Peter and Sophia Beerbower, the former of Virginia, the latter of Ohio, was born in Defiance county, November 11, 1848. Her parents settled in the county in 1833. Post-office, Cicero. Business, teacher, section 27.

1833. Post-office, Cicero. Business, teacher. section 27.

MRS. MARY M. SQUIRE was of a family of twelve children: whom Lucius W., Mary M., Lyman N., Sabrina, Delia, Jane A., John of W., and Lydia lived to maturity. These are sons and daughters of Lyman and Maria Doty, of New York, who emigrated to Ohio in 1821, and to Northwest Ohio in 1844. Mrs. Squire was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 27, 1823. Mrs. Squire has been twice married. Her first husband was Eli Coy. Her second husband was Benjamin F. Squire, both were natives of Vermont. Mr. Coy left four children: Ephraim, (deceased), Delila, George E., and Lucy. Mr. Squire's children are Andrew B. and Maria M. The marriage of Mary and Eli Coy took place July 1, 1847; that of Mary and Benjamin Squire January 18, 1863. This family settled in Defiance county in 1851. Post-office, Milo. Business, farmer, section 22. ness, farmer, section 22.

JOHN GEORGE WEBER, son of John G. and Rosena Weber, of Germany, was born in Germany December 15, 1826. His wife Caroline, daughter of Mathew and Barbara Fink, was also born in Germany November 10, 1830. They were married in Michigan Mar. 4, 1855, and have a family of six children: William, George, Caroline, Christena, Jacob, and John. Mr. Weber settled in Defiance county in 1855. Post office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 10.

HENRY WARREN GRANDEY and his wife, Mary S. (Buell) Grandey, were born in New York, the former in St. Lawrence county, July 19, 1834, the latter in Courtland, June 1, 1834. They were married in Defiance county March 3d, 1857, and have a family of four children: F2ra H., born November 21, 1857; Charles A., born November 30, 1850; Albert U., born May 7th, 1864; Frederick L., born July 14, 1868. The parents of this couple are E2ra and Jane Grandey, and Hamilton and Eliza Buell. Mr. Grandey settled in Defiance county in 1843. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 21.

HARVEY I. HULBERT, son of Jared and Hannah Hulbert, was born in Summit county, Ohio, February 24, 1822. He married Charlotte Beerbower, daughter of Peter and Rachel Beerbower, who was born in Preston county, Virginia, March 15, 1824. They have a family of six children: Martin, Harriet, Jared, Ililas, Margaret and Harvey. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 26.

Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 26.

JOHN R. JOHNSON was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 13, 1824. He was of a family of nine children. Three boys of this family served their country in the war of the Rebellion. Two were killed during the war, and the third by the fall of a tree shortly after his return home. The parents of this family, Ebenezer and Betsey Johnson were natives of Vermont, the former born December 31, 1795, the latter November 23, 1801. They emigrated to Ohio in 1844. John R. Johnson married Lucy M. Hulbert, born in Summit county, Ohio, July 8, 1826. She is a daughter of Jared and Hannah Hulbert, both of whom were born in 1797, and this date (April, 1876), are still living. They emigrated to Ohio in 1812, and to the wilderness of Defiance county in 1836. Their family consists of nine children: Clement M., Harvey I., Sanford P., Lucy M., Minerva A., Phoebe A., Timothy, Orin, and Celestia. John R. and Lucy Johnson have a family of six children: Viola F., Lemon H., Adin I., Ernest J., Minnie M., and Myron A. Postoffice, Cicero. Business, carpenter and farmer, section 23.

JOHN BUTTERSHELL was born in Pennsylvania.

JOHN BUTTERSHELL was born in Pennsylvania. He settled in Defiance county, in 1851. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer. Residence, Milford township, section 13.

WILLIAM BUTTERSHELL settled in Defiance county in WILLIAM BUTTERSHELL settled in Defiance county in 1849. He is a son of James and Catharine (Sook) Buttershell, of Holmes county, Ohio, where he was born June 24, 1822. He was ma ried in the same county to Elizabeth Sprankle, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Walters) Sprankle, the former born in Pennsylvania, January 28, 1776, the latter born in Germany in 1781. Mrs. Buttershell was born in Pennsylvania, January 8, 1829. This couple had a family of nine children: Kudolph, born Sept. 9, 1844; John P., born July 16, 1847 (dec.); Hannah J., born August 12, 1849 (deceased); Porter L., born February 23, 1852; Zettella M., born September 16, 1854; Clara B., born May 18, 1857 (dec.); Walter M., born November 5, 1859; Elizabeth, born Jan. 31, 1862; Lillie I., born December 22, 1864. Mr. Buttershell had one brother Joseph, in the war of 1861-5. Post-office, Farmer Center, Business, farmer.

MARK TOWNSHIP.

AARON B. FETTEREN, son of Stephen and Eve A. Fetteren, of Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1818. He was married in Indiana, in 1846, to Elizabeth Mathews, daughter of John and Percilla (Clayton) Mathews, of Ohio. Their children are: Theodore M., Aaron B., Mary J., Henrietta A., Levi F., Delilah E., Commodore P., G. M., Minnie L., Elizabeth C., Bertha L., L. M., and Iva. Mr. Fetteren settled in Defiance county, in 1875. Post-office, Mark Center, Business, merchant, section 16.

Business, merchant, section 16.

CORNELIUS W. KYLE and his wife, Marietta (Smith) Kyle, were born in Ohio, Dec. 1, 1838, and Dec. 6, 1843. They were married in Ohio, in 1861. They have two children: Alma A., born January 5, 1863; Homer, born August 29, 1866. Peter and Elizabeth (Metz) Kyle, parents of Cornelius Kyle, were natives, the former of l'ennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. They settled in Defiance county, in 1860. William and Catharine (Boucher) Smith, parents of Mrs. Kyle, were, the former from New York, the latter from Pennsylvania. Mr. Kyle was in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion twenty-six months. He held the position of hospital steward. Post-office Mark Center. Business, physician, section 21.

HIRAM MEEK was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1827. He was married in Indiana, November 12, 1856, to Mary, daughter of James and Sarah Batchelor, of England. Mrs. Meek was born on the Atla tic Ocean, October 1, 1830. Her father settled in Defiance county, in 1865. Hiram and Mary Meek have children as follows: Ella J., Seth E., James P., Kate, Maud, Mary Alice Cary, Sarah A., and Ulysses S. Grant. Hiram Meek settled in Defiance county, in 1854. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 7.

OFSEC HENRY LONG, son of J. T. and Mary (Strickland) Long, the former of Wirtemberg, Germany, the latter of Pennsylvinia, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1833, and with his parents settled in Defiance county, in 1865. Mrs. Nancy E. (VanVleet) Long whose father, Thomas VanVleet, was from Germany, and whose mother, Sarah Champon, of Ohio, was born in Rockford county, Illinois, in 1837. This couple were married in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, June 28, 1854. Their family consists of: Joseph H., born February 24, 1857. Thomas J., born December 28, 1856, died October 30, 1857; Margaret E., born August 11, 1858, died May 19, 1860; Willis N., born December 10, 1860; Martha J., born July 19, 1863; Julia S., born July 19, 1865; Laura L., born January 8, 1868; Gersheon H., born April 16, 1870; Maggie Matilda, Mealy Mary and Membrance Maria, orn April 5, 1872, died September 18, 1873, and George W., born June 24, 1874. George Henry Long settled in Defiance county, in 1865. The center of Mark township three years ago was a wilderness, now it has a population of over one hundred inhabitants. Mr. Long has a bible in his possession over one hundred and eighty years old, it is printed in German, in the old wooden type. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, farmer, section 21.

HAMILTON H. SLOUGH settled in Defiance county, 1843. He was born in Ohio, April 26, 1841. He was married in Defiance county, in 1867, to Sarah Jane Johnson, who was born in New York, August 12, 1845. Their children are: Stephen A., Ida M., Henry William (deceased), Harvey H., and Angus C. Mr. Slough's parents are, Henry and Elizabeth (Hayes) Slough. John and Sarah (Herington) Johnson, parents of Mrs. Slough, were both natives of Ireland. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, farmer, section 21.

PHILIP D. LONG, son of John and Mary (Strickland) Long, PHILIP D. LONG, son of John and Mary (Strikkand) Long, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, in 1848, and married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1869, to Louisa, daughter of John and Sarah Johnston, who was born in Ohio, in 1851. They have one daughter, Mary E. Philip D. Long settled in Defiance county, in 1865. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, farmer and carpenter, section 21.

STEPHEN A. TRAXLER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth STEPHEN A. TRAXLER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Traxler, of Pennsylvania, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He was married in 1861, to Harriet J., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hayes) Slough, of Maryland, who was born in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1844. Their family consists of: Hamilton, Martha E., Henry J., and Sterling P. Stephen A. Traxler settled in Defiance county, in 1856. He has been township trustee of Mark township two years. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, merchant, section 21.

JACOB KRASS was born in France, Sept. 3, 1824. His wife Mary A. Longanback, was born in Germany, July 31, 1831. They were married in Fremont, Ohio, in 1851. They have a family of nine children: Amelia A., John J., Emma C., Mary E., Lovina K., Clara S., Ida R., and Charles and William (deceased). Jacob and Catharine Krass, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of France. Mrs. Krass' parents, George and Anna Longanback, are natives of Germany. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer and cooper, section 33.

WILLIAM ROAN, son of Philip and Grizzilda (Micmanna) Roan, of Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was married in Stark county, Ohio, in 1854, to Susannah Masters, daughter of John and Christena (Crider) Masters, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Roan was born in Ohio, in 1836. William and Susannah Roan have a family of seven children: Alice A., Daniel W., Susan D., Mary C., Ida J., Clara L., and George W. They settled in Defiance county, in 1855. Postoffice, Mark Center. Business, grocer, section 21.

PERSONAL HISTORIES-CONTINUED.

JOSIAH KYLE and Martha Ellen Knight were married in Defiance county, July 19, 1866. The former was born in Stark county, March 15, 1841, the latter in Wayne county, December 25, 1843. Their children are: Dollie, who died February 9, 1872, aged four years three months and twelve days, and Jennie M., born February 9, 1873. The parents of this couple are, Peter and Elizabeth (Metz) Kyle, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Stark county, who settled in Defiance county, in 1860, and Joseph and Hannah Knight, the former born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, died December 12, 1860, the latter born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 9, 1823. Josiah Kyle has filled the offices of justice of the peace, and township trustee. He was also in the war of the Rebellion three years. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, farmer, section 22.

THOMAS POPE, son of Thomas and Lucy (Mudge) Pope, the former of New York, the latter of Massachusetts, was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 7, 1827. His first wife was Eleanor J. Reed, born n Richland county, May 30, 1825, by whom he had children as follows: Nancy A., John, James A., Lucy (Lamb), Ambrose C., Eleanor, Howard, Holls, and Eva. Thomas Pope was married a second time in Paulding county, September 17, 1871, to Nancy E. Armstrong, widow of Isaac Dysmeyer. She was born in Michigan, August 7, 1841, and was a daughter of Lee and Luci a (Robbins) Armstrong, the former of Connecticut, the latter of New York. By her first husband Mrs. Pope had four children: Martha A. (Mrs. John Pope), Alice O., William L., and George J. By her second marriage she had one daughter, Estella E. Thomas Pope settled in Defiance county, in 1850. He has been justed of the peace nine years, and treasurer five years. Post-office, Cecil, Paulding county, Ohio. Business, farmer and stock raiser, section 33.

BARNET MILLER was born in Belmont county, Ohio. He settled in Defiance county, in 1852. His first wife was Margaret Nosborn, born in Harrison county, and by whom he had nine children: Anthony W., Andrew J., Mary A. (deceased), George W., Melissa J., Sarah E., Samuel E., Benjamin R., and Margaret E. (deceased). Barnet Miller was married a second time to Hannah J. Witheral, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, December 1, 1841. By this marriage he has three children: Ira, Bruce, and Ada E. Barnet Miller's parents are Anthony and Rebecca (Groves) Miller, both of Ohio. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer and blacksmith, section 32.

HENRY SPINDLER, son of Michael and Catharine (Miller) Spindler, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1812. He was married March, 1839, in Warren county, Ohio, to Ellen Ward, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ward, of Ireland. Mrs. Spindler was born in Ireland, in October, 1812. Their children are: Susan M., Mary C., Margaret A., Claudenia, David M., William H. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Isaac B. (deceased), and Sarah J. (deceased). William H. enlisted in the Union army, November, 1861, in the 68th Regiment, O. V. I. He was killed in the battle before Atlanta, July 22, 1864. David M. enlisted February, 1864, under Captain Wicker, at the age of sixteen. He was in four battles, and while in the army contracted a disease which is wearing out his life. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 31.

GEORGE L. HINSCH, son of John C. W. and Barbara (Spindler) Hinsch, was born in Miami county, Ohio, January 15, 1849, and with his parents settled in Defiance county, in 1851. His brothers and sisters are: Charles A., Jacob F., William H., John L., David William, Sarah J., Catharine E., Mary M., Susannah (dec.), Frank, Marion, Samuel, and Louisa. The subject of this sketch had three brothers in the Union army. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 31.

DAVID W. HINSCH was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 24, 1837. He was married November 11, 1858, to Barbara, daughter of Christopher and Anna (Hittler) Lehman, who died April 11, 1872, leaving five children: Theodore E., John L., Ella N., Emma S. (who died November 23, 1870), and Anna M. (who died April 22, 1872). David W. Hinsch was married a second time in Defiance county, October 20, 1872, to Lydia, daughter of John and Nancy Shafer, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 9, 1843. They had one son who died September 30, 1873. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 32.

ALPHEUS SHAFER was born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 25, 1848, and with his parents, John and Nancy (Monasmith) Shafer, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, settled in Defiance county, in 1851 He was married in Paulding county, Ohio, October 19, 1873, to Rosalie B., daughter of Amos and Eunice (Shaw) Hills, of New York, who was born in Paulding county, Ohio, January 16, 1852. They have one daughter, Florence Amelia, born July 28, 1874. Alpheus Shafer has been supervisor of Mark township four years. Post-office, Hickswille. Business, farmer, section 33.

GEORGE F. KNIGHT, son of Benoni D. and Eleanor Knight, the former of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, born July 4, 1822, the latter of Wayne county born October 15, 1825, was also born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 4, 1848. He was married in Bryan, December 3, 1868, to Margaret, daughter of John and Rachel (Bales) Price, the former of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, the latter of Wayne county, Ohio. Mrs. Knight was born in Defiance county, June 1, 1851. Their children are: Charley H., born May 18, 1870; Cora B, born October 12, 1872. George F. Knight owns a shawl that was made in Holland, and was handed down from his great-great-grandmother; it is one hundred and sixty years old. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, manufacturer of and dealer in hard-wood lumber, section 22.

JAMES WILLIAM HORN was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 11, 1838. He was married in Defiance county, Novem-

ber I, 1866, to Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor l'ope, who was born in Crawford county, Ohio, December 31, 1847. Their children are: Euphemia A., born August 24, 1867; Marion F., born September 23, 1869; Lucy E., born in 1872, died October 8, 1873. Moses and Ann (Grear) Horn, parents of James G., settled in Defiance county in 1863. Mr. Horn was in the Union army three years, during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, farmer, section 23.

JACOB D. LONG, son of John T. and Mary (Strickland) Long, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, November 11, 1850. He settled in Defiance county in 1865, and is in possession of a patent car-coupler, invented by Geo. W. Kyle, which is thought to be the best ever invented. Post-office, Mark Center: Business, carpenter, section 21.

Post-office, Mark Center. Business, carpenter, section 21.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD enlisted in the Union army, August 4, 1862, in the 100th Regiment O. V. I., and served his country three years. He took part in several battles, and was returned a prisoner at Belle Isle six months. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1840. He was married March 1, 1860, in Williams county, Ohio, to Isahel, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Anthony, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Crawford was born in Richland county, March 3, 1840. They have one infant child, deceased. Thomas and Eliza (Bird) Crawford, parents of Samuel Crawford, were born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Crawford settled in Defiance county in 1866. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, farmer, section 26.

FRANCIS M. RICE, son of Payne and Margaret Rice, the former of Kentucky, the latter of Ohio, was born in Union county, April 2, 1837. He was married in Bryan, Ohio, April 30, 1874, to Nancy M. Wartenbe, who was born in Defiance county, November 29, 1842. His children are: Lora E., born April 15, 1867; Sarah E., born May 23, 1869; William A., born July 27, 1871; Wesley M. H., born November 13, 1873; Felix Greek, born April 27, 1875. The first four are children of Mr. Rice's first wife, Maria J. Horn, to whom he was married January 21, 1864, and who died November 17, 1873. Mr. Rice was a soldier in the Union army nearly five years, during the war of the Rebellion. Postoffice, Mark Center. Business, farmer, section 26.

JAMES M. RHODES, son of David and Nancy Rhodes, was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, November 26, 1843. Mrs. Martha A. Beeman Rhodes was born in Knox county, September 22, 1847. They have three children: George A., born December 29, 1867; Elizabeth, born October 4, 1872; Alletia B., born February 17, 1873. Mrs. Rhodes' parents were George and Jane Beman. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 32.

ANDREW M. TRAXLER settled in Defiance county in 1872. Nativity, Pennsylvania. Business, saloonist. Residence, Mark township, section 21.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

HUGH DONLEY, son of Jesse and Peggy Donley, was born in Athens county, Ohio, September 19, 1829. His wife, Christena Donely, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Stuckman. She was born in Defiance county, November 13, 1840. They have two children, Frank and Effie. Mr. Donely was a member of the 125th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, miller.

WALTER HILTON was born in Brunersburg. Defiance county, Ohio, February 12, 1845. He was married in Washington, D. C., to Mattie, daughter of William B. and Mary E. Moore, who was born in Urbana, Champaign County, July 4, 1848. Brice and Sophia Hilton, parents of Walter H., were born, the former in Maine, the latter in Virginia, in 1808. They settled in Defiance county in 1822. Walter Hilton was Corporal Company D, 140th Regiment Ill. V. I., during the war of the Rebellion. He was clerk in the U. S. Treasurer's office, also in Paymaster General's office one year. Post-office, Defiance. Business, miller.

SAMUEL NISLEY, son of Samuel and Mary Nisley, of Virginia, was b rn in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 25, 1826. He was married in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Springer, who was born in Seneca county, June 15, 1833. They have two children, Walter F. and Oscar Lewis, the former born in 1854, the latter in 1856. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 1.

HENRY ROEHRS was born in Germany, in 1836, and married in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1871, to Annie Moyer, daughter of Christian and Sophia (Cordes) Moyer, of Germany. Mrs. Roehrs was born in Defiance county in 1852. They have one son and one daughter, Minnie and Frederick. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and dairyman, action 18.

S. POTTERF was one of the earliest pioneers of Noble township and Defiance county, having settled there in 1847. He was born in Preble county in 1823, and married in Defiance county, March 15, 1849. Mrs. Mary A. Potterf was born in Carlisle county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. She was a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth McCauley, of Pennsylvania, who were born in 1803 and 1802. S. and Mary Potterf have four children living and one dead: Elizabeth, Julia A., Stephen A. D., Cynthia, and Nathaniel, who died August 29, 1868. Mr. Potterf has been township trustee fourteen years, and justice of the peace our years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 10.

F. SPEAKER, son of Lucas and Mary Speaker, who settled in Defiance county in 1832, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1832. He was ma ried in Noble township, in 1867, to Catharine, daughter of Abraham and Hannah Webb, born in 1803. Mrs. Speaker was born in Williams county, Ohio, in 1844. Their family consists of Charles, Alva,

PERSONAL HISTORIES.—CONTINUED.

Hannah, and Lucas. Mr. Speaker enlisted in the Union army at the first call for volunteers, in 1861, an served until 1866. He took part in sixteen battles—Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and others. He was retained a prisoner in Texas six months, and then exchanged. He never received an injury of any kind. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 9.

an injury of any kind. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 9.

FRANCIS H. CASSIL was born in Steubenville, Ohio, October 3, 1830 He was married in Will ams county, in 1852, to Ruth A., daughter of J. and Sarah Stansbro, of New York. Mrs. Cassil was born in Marion county, New York, September 27, 1825. They have a family of eight children: B. F., John L., Chloe M., Lillie E., Orvil, Richard, Mary R. and Melvin R. John R. and Christena Cassil, parents of Francis H., were born, the former in Virginia in 1802, the latter in Pennsylvania in 1812. They settled in Defiance county in 1864. Mr. Cassil belonged to the 125th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in June, 1863; filled the office of orderly sergeant, took part in a number of battles—Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and others. He received an honorable discharge in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and carpenter, section 10.

section 10.

JOHN B. FISHER, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Fisher, of Bavaria, the former born 1797, the latter in 1806, was also born in Bavaria, in 1835. He settled in Defiance county in 1865, and was married the same year to C. A. Demer, daughter of B. F. and Margaret Demer, the former of Pennsylvania, born in 1818; the latter of New Jersey, born in 1809. Their children are: Benjamin J., Charles W., Alice H., and Eugene S. Mr. Fisher belonged to the 44th Regiment O. V. I. He enlisted in 1861, was wounded in Hunter's raid at Liberty, Virginia. He was wounded again at Beverly, Virginia, took part in the siege of Knoxville, and lived one week on bran bread, another on parched corn, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and blacksmith, section 3.

WILLIAM R. BUNDY was born in Delta, Fulton county, Ohio, in 1846. He was married in Adams township, Defiance county, in 1871, to Ada Z. Brattenberg, born in Defiance county in 1854. They have two children, James E. O. and Laura H. B. Isaac and Sarah Bundy, parents of William R., were b rn, the former in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1812, the latter in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1822. A. and Sarah Brattenberg, parents of Mrs. Bundy, were natives of New York, the former born in 1806, the latter in 1826. Mr. Bundy settled in Defiance county in 1875. He has been a minister in the United Brethren Church six years. He belonged to the 38th Regiment O. V. I., Company I, in the war of the Rebellion. His father belonged to the 68th Regiment O. V. I., in the same war. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farmer, section 15.

SAMUEL CARMICHAEL. son of Aaron and Margaret Car

SAMUEL CARMICHAEL, son of Aaron and Margaret Carmichael, of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1803, and the latter in 1805, was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, and married in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1868, to Samantha C. Haynes, who was born in the same state in 1848. They have three children: Samuel C., Charles H., and Waldine. Joel C. and Susan Haynes, parents of Mrs. Carmichael, were born in Pennsylvania in 1793 and 1806. Mr. Carmichael had one brother in the Union army. Post-office, Defiance. Section 7.

C. H. ALBERS and his wife, Sophia (Rochors) Albers, were born in Germany in 1807 and 1822. They were also married in Germany in 1853, and settled in Defiance county in 1865. They have a family of nine children: Mary, Henry, Harmon, Sophia, Fred, Anna, John, Minnie, and Louisa. The parents of this couple, C. H. and Mary Albers, and J. H. and Margaret Rochors, were all natives of Germany. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 2.

JOHN H. BENTON, son of John and Chloe M. Benton, the former born in New York in 1799, the latter in Massachusetts in 1805, was born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, and settled in Defiance in 1853. He was married in Palmyra, Ohio, in 1848, to Sabra A., daughter of Walter and Mary Randall, of Kent, Connecticut, who was also born in Connecticut. John H. and Sabra Benton have two children, Emma and Charles. Mr. Benton belonged to the 81st Regiment O. V. I., Company G, in the war of 1861-5. Daniel B., a brother of John H., entered the service in 1862, took part in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Mount Dallas, Atlanta twice, Jonesboro, and Bentonville. He was first sergeant of his company, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Postoffice, Brunersburg. Business, currier lot 8.

JOHN DELARBER was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1839. He was married in Defiance county, in 1867, to Catharine Whener, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1846. They have a family of five children: Elizabeth, Effa, Anna, Catharine and Francis. The parents of this couple, John and Margaret Delarber, and J. and Annie Whener, were all natives of Germany; the latter couple was born in 1815 and 1813. They settled in Defiance county in 1861. Mr. Delarber settled in the county in 1866. He belonged to the 128th Regt. O. V. I., Co. G., in the war of 1861–5. Christopher and Jacob Delarber, brothers of John, were in the Union army from 1863 to 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 19.

JOHN F. DOWE and his wife, B—Dowe, were born in Germany, May 13, 1820, and May 24, 1817. They were married December 16, 1846, at Brunersburg. Their children are: Helen M., Charles F. and John F. The parents of this couple, Joseph and Dorty Dowe, and Lucas and Mary A. Speaker, were all natives of Germany. Mr. Dowe settled in Defiance county in 1836. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, blacksmith.

LUCAS SPEAKER, son of Lucas and Mary A. Speaker, of Germany, was born in Germany, October 24, 1830, and with his parents settled in Defiance county in 1834. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farmer, section 15.

MARTIN KNOLL, son of Martin and Serepta Knoll, was born in Europe, October 15, 1823. His wife, Sarah, was born in Ohio, in 1837. Their children are: Alvero, Barbara, Clara, Caroline, Serepta, James, Martin, Alice, Charlie and John. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and house-mover, section 13.

EMANUEL BOOR was born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1874. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, miller.

A. KEHNAST was born in Ohio, and settled in Defiance county in 1876. Post-office, farmer, section 12.

DAVIS TRAVIS. Post-office, Defiance. Nativity, Ohio. Business, farmer and stock broker. Residence, Noble township, section 29.

JOHN STITSEL was born in Ohio. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. Date of settlement in the county, 1852. Section 16.

SAMUEL C. DEY. Nativity, Ohio. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. Residence, Noble township, section 22.

WENDLE ARDNER, a native of Prussia, settled in Defiance county, in 1864. Business, farmer. Post-office, Defiance. Date of settlement in county, 1864. Section 2.

TIFFIN TOWNSHIP.

ENOS PURTEE and his wife, Phœbe (Hurbough) Purtee, were born in Virginia in 1794 and 1808. They were married in Licking county, Ohio, in 1835. Their family consists of Hester A., George, James, William, Lovina, Phœba and Sarah D. George and Rachel Purtee, parents of Enos Purtee, were both born in Virginia, and settled in Defiance county, in 1826. Isaac and Mary (Garrett) Hurbough, parents of Mrs. Purtee, were also natives of Virginia. Mr. Purtee had two sons in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer and apiarian, section 20.

CONRAD PORSIN, son of Francis and Sarah A. Porsin, the former of France, the latter of Columbiana county, Ohio, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 2, 1835. He was married in Williams county, Ohio, August 8, 1865, to Margaret A., daughter of George W. and Sarah A. Smith, of Virginia, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1848. They have two children: George W. F. and Theodore F. Mr. Porsin settled in Defiance county in 1844. He belonged to the 38th regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer, section 28.

HENRY DEEPE and his wife, Mary C. (Adolph) Deepe, were born in Prussia, in 1833 and 1841. They were married in Defiance county, Ohio, November 8, 1855, and have a family of eight children: P. J., Mary E., John W., Elizabeth A., Delia A., Phœba E., Nettie V. and Isabella V. The parents of this couple, Frederick and Jane Deepe, and Henry and Elizabeth Adolph, were all natives of Prussia. They settled in Defiance county in 1846. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 33.

ELIZABETH P. RATH—widow of John P. Rath, who died of sunstroke, while in the Union army on the march from Chicamauga to Richmond, May 27, 1864, and who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1830—was born in Ireland, December 31, 1846. They were married in Defiance county, September 15, 1851. Their children are: Mary, William, Eliza A. (deceased), John H., Ida E. and Franklin J. (deceased). John and Mary Rath, parents of John P. Rath, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, the latter in N. J. Michael and Johanna Glavin, parents of Mrs. Rath, were born in Ireland, and settled in Defiance county in 1833. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 27.

WILLIAM RATH, son of John and Mary Rath, the former of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the latter of Trenton, New Jersey, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1826. He settled in Defiance county in 1846. Mr. Rath was twice married. By his first wife he had seven children: Enos M., John H., George A., Warren J., Phoebe C., Mary K. and James E. He was married a second time, April 24, 1870, to Caroline Shupmire, daughter of Frederick and Louisa Shupmire, of Germany, who was born in Germany, December 3, 1837. They have one son: Joseph (deceased). Mrs. Rath was the widow of Hockman, by whom she had six children: William (deceased), John H., Franklin D., Louisa E., Charles E. (deceased), and Elizabeth J. (deceased). Mr. Rath has held the office of justice of the peace seven years in Tiffin township. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 27.

in Tiffin township. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 27.

JOHN T. STOCKMAN was born in Bedford Co., Pennsylvania,
June 1, 1809. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Slick) Stockman, was born in
Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1813. They were married in
Crawford county, Ohio, November 1, 1831, and have a family of nine
children: Catharine (deceased), Mary A., Elizabeth, Christena, Julia A.,
Eliza, Nancy (deceased), Joseph and Ellen. Peter and Catharine Stockman, parents of Mr. Stockman, were, the former of Maryland, the latter
of Pennsylvania. John and Mary Slick, parents of Mrs. Stockman, were
also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stockman has held the office of constable. He settled in Defiance county in 1847. Post-office, Brunersburg.
Business, farmer and carpenter, section 31.

PERSONAL HISTORIES—Continued.

SILAS FIGLEY, son of Simon and Margaret Figley, of Pennsylvania, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 10, 1826. By his first wife, Rachel Figley, he had four children: John F., Simon B., Rebecca H. and Hannah E. Mr. Figley was married to his second wife, December 29, 1864. Delila (Acus) Figley, daughter of Hiram and Catharine Acus, the former of Ohio, the latter of New Jersey, was born in Defiance county, January 13, 1839. Silas and Delila Figley have one son: Warren S. Mr. Figley settled in Defiance county in 1841. Postoffice, Evensport. Business, farmer, section 19.

PETER SPANGLER was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1821. He was married in Ashland county, November 14, 1849, to Annie M., daughter of John and Elizabeth Cary, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Spangler was born in Ashland county, Ohio, October 9, 1830. They have a family of nine children: John M. (deceased), Elizabeth M. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Edmond E., Iola M., Alice (deceased), Cora, Kate and Frank. Abraham and Elizabeth Spangler, parents of Peter, were natives of Pennsylvania Mr. Spangler settled in Defiance county in 1853. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer, section 6.

JOHN G. WIELAND, son of Gottlieb and Fredricka Wieland, born in Germany, in 1792, and who emigrated to America in 1831, was born in Germany, November 5, 1823. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, May 18, 1862, to Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Moon, of Maryland, the former born in 1803, the latter in 1813. Mrs. Wieland was born in Defiance county, July 18, 1838. They had a family of twelve children: John A., Emma L., Sophia, Barbara, Lucinda, Wesley J., Evaline, Christopher, George, Harriet, Cora A and Fannie. Mr. Wieland settled in Defiance county in 1850. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer and carpenter, section 9.

ALEXANDER RODGERS was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 3, 1825, and married in the same county, February 10, 1852, to Allie, daughter of Ely and Rachel Sherman, of Ohio, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 29, 1835. The children of this couple are: Lovina, Carmi V., Lafayette, Andrew J., Cyrus E., Franklin, Harvey F., Ambrose, William and Wilbur. Alexander and Martha Rogers, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rodgers settled in Defiance county in 1853. He belonged to the 14th regiment O. V. I., eighteen months, during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer, section 8.

OLIVER HALL, son of Jacob and Susan Hall, of Ohio, who settled in Defiance county, in 1828, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, February 7, 1838. He was married in the same county, December 21, 1861, to Annie M., daughter of John and Catharine Garber, who was born in Defiance county, in 1843. Their family consists of five children: Florence A., Minnie A., Thomas B., Dora A. and John H. Mr. Hall settled in Defiance county in 1838. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer, section 8.

JOHN CLINKER and his wife Nancy (Gier) Clinker, were born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 1, 1833, and April 17, 1836. They were married in Defiance county, October 3, 1858, and have a family of five children: Alnada E., Elmer G., Lovella A., Amy B., and Mary E. Samuel and Elizabeth Clinker, parents of John Clinker, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, the latter in Maryland, and settled in Defiance county in 1851. Samuel and Sarah Gier, parents of Mrs. Clinker, were born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1850. Post office, Brunersburg. Business, farter, section 31.

Brunersburg. Business, far er, section 31.

WILLIAM N. KIBBLE, son of Permenous and Catharine Kibble, the former of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, April 12, 1830. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, February 24, 1852, to Catharine, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Brubaker, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1833. They have a family of ten children: Melvin O., Orlando, Emma G., Francis L., (deceased), Abraham L., Jennie V., Edwin B., Frank, (deceased), Nettie, and William. Robert and Joseph Kibble, brothers of the subject of this sketch, were in the Union army; the former died of typhoid fever; the latter was wounded and discharged. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farmer, section 32.

JACOB ERMAN was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 4, 1820. He was married in the same state and county, February 1, 1844, to Lucy Ann, daughter of Thomas and Susan Churchman, of Virginia, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, October 12, 1822. They have one son, Mahlon O. S. Mr. Erman settled in Defiance county in 1853. Post-office, Brunersburg. Business, farmer, section 29.

PETER GARES, son of Jacob and Mary Gares, was born in Bavaria, December 22, 1836. He was married in Defiance county, December 2, 1858, to Christiana, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Toberen, who was born in Defiance county, April 5, 1837. They have a family of six children: Sarah E., born February 24, 1860; John W., born March 22, 1862; Charles E., (deceased), born January 14, 1865; Jacob H., born July 4, 1867; Orestus P., born April 27, 1870; and Clara O. (deceased), born July 16, 1873. Mr. Gares settled in Defiance county in 1858, since which time he has filled the several offices of county commissioner, infirmary director, township trustee, township assessor, and township treasurer. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer, section 15.

JOHN G. STEVER, son of John and Christena Stever, of Germany, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, December 27, 1838. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, August 4, 1858, to Sarah Toberen,

daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Toberen, of Germany, who was born in Defiance county, April 22, 1836. Their children are: Jacob W., born December 15, 1859; Charles L., born June 21, 1862; Edward F., born August 13, 1864; Frederick S., born September 26, 1867; Willas O., born February 7, 1871; Minna M., born October 15, 1874. Mr. Stever settled in Defiance county in 1849. He had one brother killed in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, near Atlanta. He has filled the office of township trustee. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer, section 15.

GEORGE ALLISON, and his-wife, Currence (Barnes) Allison, were born in Ohio, the former in Tuscarawas county, October 30, 1844, the latter in Licking county, October 25, 1847. They were married in Henry county, December 13, 1868. They have one child, Orie A. John and Nancy Allison, parents of Mr. Allison, were natives of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Mrs. Allison's parents, George and Almira Barnes, were, the former of New York, the latter of Massachuset s. Mr. Allison belonged to the 38th Regiment O. V. I. in the war of the Rebel ion. He took part in several battles. Post-office, Evensport. Business, farmer, section II.

JACOB Y. GURWELL, son of James and Mary Gurwell, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter f Maryland, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, April 26, 1821. He was married in the same county, August 28, 1845, to Maria, daughter of Martin and Rebecca Case. They had eleven children: James J., Martin, Orlando, Rebecca E., Jacob R., Salathiel, Mary C., Lovina A. (deceased), Sarena A., Ruth, (deceased), and Charles A. Mr. Gurwell settled in Defiance county in 1841, and moved on his present farm February 20, 1849. It was then a wilderness. February 2, 1853, his house was burned, and all its contents. December 27, 1874, his first wife died and he was married a second time September 12, 1875, to Mary P. Cameron. He has held the office of township trustee six years, and infirmary director six years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 34.

DEFIANCE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN REUTER and his wife Catharine (Ensch) Reuter, were born in Belgium in 1841, and 1842. They were married in Wyoming county, New York, in 1863. They have five children: Maggie, Jennie, Barbara, John and Josephine. John and Margaret (Slim) Reuter, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Belgium, and settled in Defiance county in 1871. Thomas and Anna (Smith) Ensch, parents of Mrs. Reuter, were also natives of Belgium. Post-office, Defiance. Business, veterinary surgeon.

DAVII) L. STOUFER, son of Jacob and Christena (Kester) Stoufer, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1823. He was married in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1854, to Mary Yeager, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ritter) Yeager, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, Mrs. Stoufer was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1854. Mrs. Stoufer settled in Fulton county, in 1865. Post-office, Defiance, Business, physician and surgeon.

EDWARD F. LINDENBERGER, son of John and Maria Lindenberger, who settled in Defiance county in 1832, was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1818. He was married in Defiance in 1864. He settled in Defiance county in 1835. Mrs. Maria Lindenberger was born in Pennsylvania in 1829. This couple have two children: Cassius and Lillian. Post-office, Defiance. Business, tanner.

JOHN P. ECK and his wife Maria E. (Smidth) Eck, were born in Germany in 1837, and 1821. They were married November 9, 1870, at Defiance. Their parents, Adam and Eve Wersmantle, and Conrad and Elizabeth (Hulser) Smidth, were all natives of Germany. Post-office, Defiance. Business, saloon-keeper.

JOSEPH BAUER settled in Defiance county in 1850. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Weitenhizer) Bauer, of Germany, where he was born in Batlen, in 1826. He was married in Defiance in 1862, to Catharine Royal, who was born in Ohio, in 1840. They have a family of five children: Mary, John, Amelia, Rosella, and Clara. Post-office, Defiance. Business, brewery.

ORLANDO DYARMAN was born in Wooster, Ohio, in 1840. His wife, Fannie J. Wright, daughter of John and Mary A. Wright, of New York, was born in Sandusky City, in 1852. They were married in Green Springs in 1872. Their children are Mary O., and Ora. James and Mary Dyarman, parents of Orlando, were born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Dyarman was in Company E, 40th Regiment O. V. I., three years and nine months. He had one son, Joseph Dyarman, in Company G., 25th regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Defiance. Business, dry goods salesman.

J. M. KIRCHNER, and his wife, Charlotte Schlemmer, were born in Germany, the former in Baden, in 1830, the latter in Bavaria, in 1823. They were married in Tiffin township, Defiance county, in 1851. They have three children; Louisa, Henry W., and M. A. The parents of this couple, Henry and Barbara Klein Kirchner, and Christian and Elizabeth Schlemmer, were all born in Baden, Germany. Mr. Kirchner settled in Defiance county in 1862. He has filled the offices of marshal and deputy sheriff. Post-office, Defiance. Business, lunch-room and saloon.

T. H. ASHTON was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1841. With his parents, James and Casandra (3ly) Ashton, the former of Pennsyl-

vania, the latter of Vermont, he settled in Defiance county in 1851. Mr. Ashton was married in the same county in 1865, to Mary E., daughter of John H. Kiser, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1847. They have two sons: Merrill and Beryl. Mr. Ashton was a member of Company B, 88th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Defiance. Business, physician and surgeon.

GEORGE M. SCHMIDT and his wife, Paulina L. (Hartner) Schmidt, were born in Bavaria, in 1823. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850. John G., and Barbara (Hartner) Schmidt, and Michael and Mary (Bierholz) Hartner, parents of the above, were all natives of Germany. Mr. Schmidt belonged to the 3rd Independent Cav. of Ohio for two years. He settled in Defiance county in 1869. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, saloon-keeper.

ERRETT WOODRUFT, son of James P. and Martha M. (Morgan) Woodruft, the former of Knox county, Ohio, the latter of Connecticut, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1847. He was married in Fostoria, Ohio, in 1871, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Mourer, of Maryland, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1843. They have one son, John Morgan. Mr. Woodruft was a member of Company K, 185th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. John M. Woodruft, First Lieutenant of Company D, 111th Regiment of O. V. I., was wounded at the battle of Peach-Tree creek. A. Woodruft, a member of Company L, 3rd Ohio Cavalry, was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro. Post-office, Defiance. Business, tailor.

JAMES FRAZEE, and his wife, Martha J. (White) Frazee, were born in Defiance county, in 1850, and married in the same county, in Aug. 1874. Joseph and Martha (Flemming) Frazee, parents of James, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1827. Henry and Martha (Karns) White, parents of Mrs. Frazee, were born, the former in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the latter in Defiance county, Ohio. Mr. Frazee had one brother in the Union army one year, during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 35.

JAMES RYAN, son of Edward and Catharine (Whaland(Ryan, of Ireland, was born in Ireland in 1823. His wife, Catharine (Brazell) Reyan, was born in the same country, in the same year. They were married in New York, January 7, 1850. Their family consists of: Thomas, Catharine, Johanna, Margaret, James, Bridget, and Anna. Mrs. Ryan's parents were Michael and Catharine Brazell, natives of Ireland. Mr. Ryan settled in Defiance county in 1875. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 35.

J. W. GARMAN is one of a family of eight children: Lydia, Mary, Rebecca, Ottilla, Caroline, George P., Jacob F., and. J. W., sons and daughters of G. P. and Rebecca (Frankenberger) Garman, both natives of Pennsylvania, and who settled in Defiance county in 1846. He was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. The father of this family, G. P. Garman, settled on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, and died in 1847. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 3.

NICHOLAS SCHOONOVER was born in Washington county in 1817, and married in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1843, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Phœba (Crum) Van Vleresh, of New Jersey. Mrs. Schoonover was born in 1822. She is a native of Ohio. Their children are: Isabelle, Henry, Sarah, and Elizabeth. Mr. Schoonover's parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Decker) Schoonover, were from New Jersey. Mr. Schoonover settled in Defiance county in 1851. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 10.

HENRY SCHOONOVER. Post-office, Defiance. Nativity, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Business, teacher and county school examiner, section 10.

JOB ENGLISH, son of John and Rachel (Sizer) English, of Virginia, was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 19, 1821. He was married in the same county in 1846, to Sarah, daughter of Edward and Frances Todd, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. English was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 12, 1830. Their family consists of five children: Mary E., born September 23, 1847; Daniel H., born February 28, 1849; Emma C., born April 20, 1852; John W., born November 27, 1854; Benjamin, born February 15, 1857. Job English settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 34.

EDWARD W. GLEASON, son of Erastus and Irena (Wright) Gleason, the former of Massachusetts, and the latter of Vermont, was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He settled in Defiance county in 1851, where he was married in 1853, to Esther S., daughter of Gardner Daggett, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1820, They have a family of nine children, five of whom, Rollin, Emma D., Adrienne, Nellie, and Claude, are living, and Irene M., Grace, Stanley, and Maud, are deceased. Edward W. Gleason settled in Defiance county in 1851. He has been justice of the peace nine years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, lime and cement manufacturing.

Business, lime and cement manufacturing.

WILLIAM GLEASON, son of Patrick and Catharine (Dorson) Gleason, of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in 1845, was born in Ireland in 1837. He was married in Defiance county in 1869, to Margaret Weismantel, daughter of John and Rosanna (Preisendorfer) Weismantel, of Germany, who emigrated in 1846. Mrs. Gleason was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835. Mr. Gleason's children are: Mathew R., born in 1869; John P., born in 1871; Margaret A., born in 1875; William II., born in 1875; step-children: Peter M., Rosa B., Joseph B., and John F. Becker (deceased). William Gleason settled in Defiance county October 16, 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, saloon and hoarding house.

MICHAEL GORMAN was born in Ireland, September 8, 1818. He was married in Ohio September 11, 1851, to Sophia, daughter of Bernard and Elizabeth Hoverstadt, of Germany, where Mrs. Gorman was born, December 1, 1821. They have a family of six children: Bernard J., Mary M., Michael, Catherine, and Theresa. Mr. Gorman settled in Defiance county in 1847, and has been township clerk and a member of the council of the city of Defiance. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and grocery merchant.

PETER J. SIMMONS, son of Peter and Margaret Simmons, born on the Rhine river, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1837. He was married in Defiance county, in 1860, to Louisa P. Gentil, daughter of Joseph P. Gentil, of France, who was born in France in 1842. They have one daughter, Ardella M. Simmons. Peter S. Simmons settled in Defiance county in 1858. Post-office, Defiance. Business, carpenter.

JOSEPH HECK, and his wife, Arneal (Wells) Heck, were born in Ohio, the former in Dayton, July 11, 1848, the latter in Defiance county, in July, 1854. They were married in Defiance, February 1, 1871. This couple have two children: Eddie, born March 1, 1872, and Jessie D., born October 20, 1873. Joseph Heck is a son of Lewis Heck, who settled in Defiance county in 1848. He was one of the pinneers of the county. Mrs. Heck's parents were Henry and Jane Wells. The former was born in Defiance, the latter in New York. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 32.

DIEDRICK BOHLKE and his wife were born in Germany, January 15, 1818, and January 13, 1832. They were married April 17, 1845, in Germany. They have eight children: Adorf, born December 1, 1846; William, born August 13, 1856; Anna, born May 11, 1859; Emma E., born February 25, 1862; Julia A., born December 29, 1865; August, born November 14, 1867; Mary S., born September 21, 1870; Louisa D., born February 23, 1875. The parents of this couple, Andrew and Maria Bohlke, and Fred and Elizabeth Yausbeth, are natives of Germany. Mr. Bohlke settled in Defiance county in 1845. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 29.

same. Business, farmer, section 29.

SIMON ELLIOTT is a son of Samuel Elliott, who was born in Donegal, Ireland, May I, 1800, died September 13, 1859, and Sarah Seward, born in Pennsylvania in 1804. This couple were married 1828, and had ten children: Simon, Phoeba, Jane, John B., Albert, Nancy, Sarah, Hester, and Samuel, living; Eleanor and Eli deceased. Mr. Elliott was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, April 8, 1831, and married April 16, 1854, to Mary J. Langley, daughter of Moses and Martha B. Langley. Mrs. Langley was born in Boston November 26, 1831, and died September 29, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have a family as follows: Horace and Ada (deceased), Ellen, Evalin, Sherman, Walter, Ambrose, and Samuel. Mr. Elliott was married a second time, to Mary A. Baker, daughter of Anthony and Isabelle Massa, born April 2, 1836, in New York City. They have two children: Emily and Charles. Mr. Elliott was a member of Company E, 49th Regiment, O. V. I., eight months, during the war of the Rebellion. He had two brothers in the same war. Post-office, Defiance. Business, milling, section 35.

JOSEPH M. STEWART, son of John and Anna Stewart,

Same war. Post-omce, Denance. Business, milling, section 35.

JOSEPH M. STEWART, son of John and Anna Stewart, born in 1794 and 1792, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1817. Margaret T. Stewart, a daughter of Thomas and Isabelle Anderson, was born in Juniatta county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1827. They were married March 24, 1846. Mr. Stewart's children are: John, Benjamin S. Roland A., Isabelle D., Joseph T., Ella J., George W., Enoch M., Charles E., Margaret R., Alice C., Scott P., and Browne. Mr. Stewart settled in Defiance county in 1875. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 28.

JOHN W. HAASE was born in Germany April 25, 1854. He was married in Defiance county May 21, 1874, to Caroline Dedrick, daughter of Jacob and Maggie Dedrick, of Germany, who was born in Defiance county, November 23, 1845. They have one child, Febby E., born February 27, 1875. John W. Haase settled in Defiance county in 1855. He located in the dense woods. The parents of Mr. Haase, John and Sophia Haase, were natives of Germany. Post-office, Defiance. Business, carpenter, section 31.

SAMUEL D. KELLENS was born in Canada February 22, 1851. He is a son of David and Catharine Kellens, of Canada, and settled in Defiance county in 1873. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 36.

FREDERICK KROUSE, and his wife, Anna (Weller) Krouse, were born in Germany, September 26, 1817, and in 1822. They were married in Defiance in June, 1850. Their children are: Charlie, born 1857, died in 1862; William, born December 5, 1855; August, born in 1857, died in 1863; Anna, born May 30, 1860; Ida, born April 20, 1863; Susan, born November 14, 1865; and Albert, born March 26, 1868. Mr. Krouse is a son of Antony Krouse, of Germany. He settled in Defiance county in 1849. Post-office, Defiance, Business, farmer, section 30.

GEORGE WEICHNER, son of Frederick and Mary Weichner, of Germany, was born in Germany May 30, 1809. He settled in Defiance county in 1840, where he was married in 1851, to Frizic Mr. and Mrs. Weichner have both been married twice. George Weichner has two sons by his first wife: Henry, born in 1841, and George, born in 1844. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 25.

AUGUST BERTRAM, and his wife, Sophia (Swanaberg) Bertram, were born in Germany January 25, 1825, and August 14, 1817. They were also married in Germany, May 4, 1851. They have one child, Anna, born May 6, 1860. The parents of this couple, Frederick and Dora (Kor-

ter) Bertram, and Andrew and Dora (Kale) Swanaberg, were natives of Germany. August Bertram settled in Defiance county in 1868. Post-office, Defiance. Business, cooper, section 25.

ABRAHAM SPONSLER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Sponsler, of New Jersey, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 22, 1839. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, February 21, 1860, to Clarissa J. Kiver, daughter of Augustus and Alzina (Porter) Kiver, both of whom were born in Ohio. Mrs. Sponsler was born in Defiance county, Ohio, August 23, 1848. They have three children: Annie May, born July 9, 1869; Augustus, born November 12, 1871; and Jacob, born December 6, 1874. Abraham Sponsler enlisted in Company B, 68th Regiment, O. V. I., in 1861, and served his country in the Union army until July 11, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 36.

ANDREW SPROULL, son of Andrew and Nancy Sproull, of Ireland, who settled in Defiance county in 1854, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 16, 1842. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, April 21, 1870, to a daughter of Solomon and Mary (Andrews) Shaw, of New York. Mrs. D. Sproull was born in Defiance county, Ohio, September 25, 1848. They have three children: Squire R., born April 16, 1871; Solomon B. and Mary A. (twins) born December 8, 1873. Andrew Sproull enlisted in the Union army August 22, 1862, and was in Company E, 111th Regiment, O. V. I., and received an honorable discharge July 14, 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 2.

JOHN H. MORRIS was born in Adams county, Ohio, April 17, 1833. His wife was born in Pennsylvania December 25, 1841. Mrs. Mahala Morris, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Harshbargar, of Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania, December 25, 1841. John H. and Mahala Morris were married in Brown county, Ohio, April 21, 1865. Mr. Morris's children are as follows—by his first wife: Francis M., born April 9, 1855; Samuel W., born October 5, 1856; Sarah J., born May 8, 1858; Joseph, born October 8, 1860;—by his second wife: William, born October 20, 1866, died November 30, 1868; Martha M., born October 28, 1867; Charles B., born May 23, 1868; Martha M., born October 28, 1867; Charles B., born May 23, 1868; Mary E., born April 3, 1871; and Cora, born December 5, 1873. Mr. Morris enlisted in the Union army November 21, 1860. He was captain of Company H, 141st Regiment, O. V. I., and received an honorable discharge in September, 1865. His mother plowed the corn while the boys went to war. He had one brother who as in every battle Sherman fought. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 11.

JOHN FLEMING, son of Jacob and Sarah Fleming, the former of Ohio, the latter of New York, was born in Putman county, Ohio, November 28, 1842. He came with his parents into Defiance county in 1849. John Fleming was married in Defiance county, Ohio, November 30, 1862, to Emma Clure, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1849. Their children are: Jacob, James, Oscar, Hester, Wesley, and Martha. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and thresher, section 35.

Martha. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and thresher, section 35.

Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, son of John and Barbara Taylor, of Virginia, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1796. He was married in Champaign county, Onio, November 6, 1818, to Ann, daughter of Ezekiel and Dolly McCollister, also of Virginia. They had six children: William, born January 10, 1820, died October 1, 1869; James, born December 14, 1821; David, born May 13, 1825; Polly, born June 15, 1827; Nancy, born October 10, 1828; Benjamin, born November 13, 1831; Sarah, born April 7, 1836; Lydia A., born March 7, 1841, died April 26, 1843. Mr. Tayl 1 settled in Defiance county in 1848. He has filled the office of constable six years, township trustee two years, justice of the peace three years, associate judge nine years, register of the U. S. Land Office, been senator two terms, and director of the Ohio Penitentiary three years. William Taylor, son of the subject of this sketch, contracted a disease in the Union army which caused his death. David Taylor received the appointment of paymaster in 1861, which office he still holds in the regular army. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 35.

JOHN C. BROWN was born in Canada, July 1, 1841, and married in the same place to Emiline Dils, who was also born in Canada, January 12, 1845. They have two children: Minnie, born August 23, 1870; and John E., born April 14, 1875. The parents of this couple, Benjamin and Lovina (Dils) Brown, and John and Diana Dils, were all natives of Canada. Mr. Brown settled in Defiance county in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 36.

GEORGE P. HOELTZEL, son of Philip and Margaret Hoeltzel, of Germany, was born in Yates county, New York, October 19, 1834, and died October 11, 1873. He was married in Defiance county, August 2, 1856, 40 Eliza Porter, daughter of Felix and Rhoda (Parmer) Porter, of Vermont, who was born in Lewis county, New York, May 1, 1832. They have eight children: Elvia, born May 19, 1857, died June 17, 1859; Rhoda, born August 13, 1858; Margaret, born March 15, 1861; Valda C., born August 7, 1863, died April 7, 1865; Catharine S., born May 21, 1365; Stephana, born October 22, 1867; Beatrice, born April 29, 1871; George R., born October 14, 1873. Mr. Porter settled in Defiance county in 1852. He was township clerk of Highland township five years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 36.

BARBARA STARK is a daughter of William and Susan Mudden, of Germany. She was born March 3, 1832, and married in Defiance county in February, 1857, to John Stark, who was also born in Germany, July 8, 1827. They had a family of five children: Susan, born March 5, 1858; Philip, born July 5, 1864; and Henry, born March 9, 1866, Mr. Stark settled in Defiance county in 1855. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 1.

THOMAS SPROULL, son of Andrew and Nancy (Beard) Sproull, of Ireland, who emigrated and settled in Defiance county in 1854, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 19, 1844. He has been supervisor four years, Post-office, Defiance. Business, carpenter, section 2.

FREDERICK STARIK and his wife, Susannah (Hagen) Stark, were born in Germany, June 17, 1824, and January 8, 1830. They were married in Defiance county in 1845. They have a family of eight children: Susannah, born January 31, 1855; Catharine, born September 12, 1857; Sarah, born May 20, 1859; Margaret, born June 25, 1861; John, born March 1, 1863; Elizabeth, born June 19, 1864; Sophia, born February 11, 1866; and Mary, born March 21, 1874. The parents of this couple, Faltin and Margaret Stark, and George and Margaret (Hilliry) Hagen, were born in Germany. The former couple settled in Defiance in 1847. Post-office, Defiance.

JOHN C. F. KNOP, son of John Knop, of Germany, settled in Defiance county in 1866. Mrs. Mary (Rosenberger) Knop, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rosenberger, of Germany, was born in Upper Sandusky, June 21, 1850. They were married in Defiance, June 10, 1867. They have three shildren: Charley, born March 5, 1869; Frederick, born August 1, 1871; Salonia E., born April 19, 1874. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 13.

JOSEPH BELL was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 19, 1836. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, August 5, 1863, to Sarah J., daughter of Elias and Hester (Anderson) Thailkill, of Virginia. Mrs. Bell was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 17, 1846. The children of this couple are: Joseph H., born August 5, 1866; Elnora born April 4, 1868; Hannah, born September 20, 1871. John and Elnora (Andrews) Bell, of Pennsylvania, parents of the subject of this sketch, settled in Defiance county in 1851. Mr. Bell enlisted in the Union army August 27, 1862, in Company E, 111th Regiment O. V. I., and received an honorable discharge July 14, 1865. Post-office, Defiance, Business, farmer, section 14.

JOHN BEALL, son of Thomas and Maria (Stibbs) Beall, of Pennsylvania, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1805. He was married in Wayne county, Ohio, November 20, 1826, to Elnora, daughter of Elijah and Polly (Keeney) Andrews, the former of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut. Mrs. Beall was born in Vermont, September 3, 1809. Their children are: Edward, born February 12, 1830; Sophronia, born August 12, 1831; Reason B., born December 5, 1833; Joseph, born June 19, 1836; Mary Bell, born August 3, 1842, died November 10, 1864. Mr. Beall settled in Defiance county in 1851. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 14.

BOTTLEMEY REISINGER was born in Germany, August 10, 1811, settled in Defiance county in 1856, and was married in Cincinnati July 12, 1860. Mrs. Theresa Brown, daughter of Joseph and Anna Brown, of Germany, was born in Germany May 31, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Reisinger have one daughter, Anna, born July 5, 1859. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 30.

office, Defiance. Businers, farmer, section 30.

MRS. SARAH (WEBB) BRANT, widow of Philip Webb, son of Joseph and Mary Webb, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 27, 1826, was born in Stark county, Ohio, September 26, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Webb were married in Bolivar county, Ohio, August 6, 1846. Their children are as follows: Mary, born August 13, 1847, died September 10, 1860; Frances M., born June 19 1849; William F., born March 19, 1852; George E., born June 22, 1854; John F., born February 17, 1857, died October 26, 1860; Charles D., born April 9, 1859; El-zabeth E., born March 19, 1861; Philip H., born May I, 1863. Mrs. Brant's parents, George and Margaret Duck, were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Webb settled in Defiance county in 1850. He enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, and belonged to Company E, 111th Regiment, O. V. I. He died November 2, 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 31.

JOHN MOON, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Moon, of Pennsylvania, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 27, 1831. He was married September 12, 1856, to Anna M., daughter of Abraham and Diana (Helper) Wolbach, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1841. Mr. Moon enlisted in the Union army in September, 1862, and belonged to the 9th Regiment, O. S. Shooters, and received an honorable discharge in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 13.

MARY SHAW was born in Ohio, October 10, 1821. She was twice married. Her first husband, William Bishop, a son of William and Fannie Bishop, the former born in Wales, the latter in England, died July 27, 1867. He was born in New York, March 17, 1816, and they were married August 14, 1850. Their children are: George, born in 1852; John, born September 9, 1854; Nancy, born July 26, 1855; Fannie, born November 5, 1857; Frank, born April 28, 1858; Alice, born July 21, 1859; Maggie, born June 15, 1861; Henry, born September 9, 1863, died December 10, 1872; and Nellie, born April, 1865, died April, 1866. N. and Nancy (Nash) Clanbaugh, parents of Mrs. Shaw, were born in Pennsylvania. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 13.

F. D. PORTER, son of M. S. and Amanda (Hide) Porter, the former of Vermont, the latter of Ohio, was born in Huron county, Ohio, October 16, 1853. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, April 28, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Frederick and Sidia Hall, of Ohio, who was born in Defiance county, April 26, 1854. They have two sons: Claud, born April 12, 1874; and an infant son, born September 30, 1875. Mr.

28

Porter settled in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1870. Post-office, Defiance. Business, school teacher, section 11.

Business, school teacher, section 11.

SEBASTIAN RICHLAN and his wife, Julia (Cutchman) Richlan, were born, the former in Switzerland in 1810, the latter in France, February 16, 1824. They were married in Richland county, Ohio, November 3, 1848. Their children are as follows: Charles, born February 13, 1850; Catharine, born November 22, 1852; Joseph, born December 17, 1854; Nicholas, born October 11, 1855; Sebastian, born December 21, 1856; Matilda, born February 22, 1857; Mary, born April 19, 1859; Eliza, born November 25, 1861; Lydia, born February 26, 1865. John and Catharine (Dullinger) Richlan, parents of Sebastian, were born in Switzerland; both of them are deceased. Mrs. Richlan's parents, Joseph and Bridget (Greenwalt) Cutchman, were natives of France, where they died. Mr. Richlan was a soldier in the Mexican war. He settled in Defiance county in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 13.

WILLIAM SMITH, son of Anna and Rosina Smith, of New Jersey, was born in Pennsylvania, September 22, 1805. He was married in Trumbull county, Ohio, August 21, 1833, to Narry, daughter of Simeon and Hannah Smith, the former of Massachusetts, and the latter of New Haven. Mrs. Smith was born in New York, October 19, 1813. They had twelve children: Warren, Lorinda, Elmira, Samantha, Annie, Emily, Simon, Wonnell, Edgar and Olive, Mary and P——. Mr. Smith belonged to the Union army, in the 6th Regiment Ohio Cavalry. He served eleven months, was in several battles, and was benearthed. served eleven months, was in several battles, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Warren Smith, son of the above, was also in the same war. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 14.

W. C. SPONSLER was born in Tuscarawas county. Ohio, June 9, 1842. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, March 28, 1867, to Anna A. Kleinehem, daughter of Adam and Annie Kleinehem, the former of Germany, the latter of Vermont. Mrs. Sponsler was born in London, England, March 12, 1837. They have five children: Charles B., born February 3, 1863; Nellie J., born October 2, 1869; William H., born April 12, 1872; Alonzo E., born February 10, 1873; and Cora A., born January 12, 1875. W. C. Sponsler is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Sponsler, the former born in Maryland, the latter in New Jersey. Mr. Sponsler enlisted August 7, 1861, and belonged to Company E, 14th Regiment O. V. I. He received an honorable discharge July 10, 1865, at Louisville, Ohio. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 16.

NICHOLAS HANANKRATH and his wife, Elizabeth (Phonbolmost) Hanankrath, were born in Germany, September 15, 1802, and November 25, 1831. They were married in Germany, June 21, 1852. They have a family of nine children: Rose A., born August 30, 1857; Emma, born May 7, 1860; Joseph, born December 25, 1863, died in March, 1864; Joseph E., born December 4, 1864; Charlotte, born December 27, 1866; Matilda, born February 5, 1870; Nicholas, born October 26, 1871; Louisa, born March 17, 1853, died June 23, 1853; and Frederick, born May 7, 1875, died in August, 1875. The parents of this couple, Nicholas and Mary Hanankrath, and Peter and Fannie Phonbolmost, were born in Germany. Mr. Hanankrath settled in Defiance Co., in 1869. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 16. NICHOLAS HANANKRATH and his wife, Elizabeth

ERASTUS SHELLENBARGER, son of Nicholas and Anna Shellenbarger, who settled in Defiance county in 1850, was born in Henry county, Ohio, January 27, 1850. He was married in Paulding county, Ohio, July 11, 1869, to Martha, daughter of William and Martha McFaddan, born in Paulding county, Ohio, May 20, 1855. Their children are: William II., born October 7, 1872; and Christiana, born April 3, 1874. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 15.

April 3, 1874. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 15.

JOSEPH SITTERLE and his wife, Elizabeth (Ruh) Sitterle, were born in Germany, July 15, 1813, and July 17, 1811. They were married in the same country, in August, 1836. They settled in Defiance country in 1861. Their family consists of: Josephine, born December 17, 1837; Agnes, born October, 1840, died September, 1841; Louis, born July 26, 1844; Joseph, born June 10, 1847; Elizabeth, born November 19, 1852, died November 19, 1852. The parents of this couple, Joseph and Agnes (Trubley) Sitterle, and Conrad and Rachel Ruh, were all natives of Germany. Mr. Sitterle enlisted in the Union army in July, 1862, and belonged to Company K, 107th Regiment O. V. I. He received an honorable discharge in July, 1865, at Charleston, South Carolina. His son, Louis, was also in the same war three years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 15.

AMOS SANDOZ, son of Frederick and Philippine (Farvre) Sandoz, of Germany, was born in Switzerland, May 16, 1818. He was married in January, 1848, to Augusta J. Jacot, who was also born in Switzerland, September 11, 1818. They have nine children: Mary, born in 1849; Sealia, born in 1851; Jane, born in 1853; Liza, born in 1855; Lovina, born in 1858; Sarah, born in 1860; Mattie, born in 1862; Anna, born in 1864; Amelia, born in 1867. Mrs. Sandoz's parents, Francis and Julie Jacot, were natives of Germany. Mr. Sandoz settled in Defiance county in 1860. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 16.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, son of Caleb and Radia (Phelps) Carpenter, of New York, was born in New York, October 28, 1804. He was married in Richland county, Ohio, May 27, 1830, to Eunice Phelps, daughter of David and Anna Phelps, of New Hampshire, who was born in that State, January 31, 1811. They had a family of fourteen children: Radia D., born May 13, 1831; Melissa, born July 25, 1832; David N., born October 18, 1833; Mary E., born March 9, 1835; Daniel, born December 19, 1836, died September 20, 1837; Asa, born October 24,

1838, died Septem er 25, 1852; Jeremiah J., born June 26, 1842; Lucetta, born March 30, 1842; Simon A., born February 10, 1844; Caleb H., born February 18, 1846; Anna N., born May 5, 1848; Samuel W., born October 15, 1851; infant daughter, born April 3, 1854, (deceased); Eunice, born January 30, 1856. Mr. Carpenter had four sons in the Union army, in the war of 1861-5. He settled in Defiance county in 1864. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 11.

Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section II.

THOMAS D. HARRIS was born in Huntington county, New York, September 3, 1816. He was married in Brown county, Ohio, November 16, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Cassie As ton, the former of New Jersey, the latter of Ohio. She was born in Brown county, August 6, 1832. They had a family of ten children: James T., born May 20, 1849, died August 24, 1850; Elizabeth C., born August 8, 1851; Henry B., born November 4, 1853; Sarah A., born January 30, 1856, died January 21, 1863; William T., born July II, 1858; Alla J., born March 20, 1861, died August 25, 1875; Annie, born August 30, 1863; Edwin, born September 23, 1865, died October 3, 1868; R. D., born October 2, 1869; Hatti C., born October 7, 1872. Mr. Harris settled in Defiance county in 1852. Post-office, Defiance. Business, tanner.

A. I. MILLER, son of Elijah and Rachael (Craven) Miller, of New Jersey, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1810. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3, 1836, to Elizabeth S. Greene who was born in New York City. She was a daughter of Rufus and Elizabeth (Sherwood) Greene, the former of whom was a first tousin of General Greene, of the Revolutionary army. Mr. Miller settled in Defiance county in 1849. He has since held the office of city clerk for two years. He was also a soldier in the Union army for two years, in the war of 1861-5. Mrs. Miller died September 20, 1862. This couple had one son, F. G. Miller, born June 21, 1839. Post-office, Defiance. Business, attorney-at-law.

M. B. GORMAN, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Defiance,

JAMES BARRETT,, Stone-cutter, Defiance, Ohio.

C. WOHN, son of John Wohn, of Germany, was born in Germany, May 27, 1824. His wife Catharine, daughter of Adam and Annie Corntapher, of Germany, was also born in Germany, Oct. 5, 1824. They were married August 7, 1853, in Defiance. The children of this couple are: Lizzie, born October 7, 1854; Barbara, born October 6, 1857; John, born September 2, 1859, died December 30, 1860; George P., born September 18, 1863; and Henrietta, born February 1, 1867. Mr. Wohn settled in Defiance county in 1852. Post-office, Defiance. Business, grocery and provision merchant.

GEORGE W. KELLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Eagle's Block, Defiance, Ohio.

DAVID McCOLLISTER, was born in Ohio. He settled in Defiance county in 1875. Business, teaching. He enlisted in the Union army, August 11, 1862, and belonged to Company G, 181 O. V. I. He was in Sherman's division, Colonel Hill, Captain G. W. Overmire. He was in eight battles and did not receive a wound. Post-office, Defiance.

LEWIS NEILL, a lineal descendant on the mother's side of LEWIS NEILL, a lineal descendant on the mother's side of Gavin Hamilton, the patron of "Burns," the Scotch poet, and on the father's side of Hugh O'Neil, the sturdy old Irish patriot, who fought the armies of the British crown, is a son of Lewis and Corbina E. Neil, of Jefferson county, West Virginia. His forefathers came to America about the close of the last century. He has we brothers and three sisters: GeorgeW. and Samuel B., Mary S., Ldia W. Walton, and Virginia Johnston. Mr. Neil married Ellen M. Greer, only daughter of James S. and Louisa Greer, the former of Maryland, the latter of Vermont. Mrs. Neil was born in Defiance, Defiance county May 2, 1844; Mr. Neil in Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 16, 1821. This couple have but one surviving child, Lewis Greer Neil. Post-office, Defiance. Ex-County Recorder. Settled in Defiance county in 1863.

DAVID CLAY, son of David and E. (Jones) Clay, of O io, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, November 29, 1852. Mr. Clay settled in Defiance county in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, tile manufac-

JAMES S. HUNTER was born in Highland, Defiance county, Ohio, May 13, 1853. He is a son of David and Harriet Hunter, who had three children: Charlotte E., Charles H., and James S. David Hunter was born March 2, 1818. He was elected Surveyor of Defiance county in 1863, re-elected in 1866, and appointed to the same office in 1871 by Judge Latty to fill a vacancy caused by the death of J. C. Phillips.

JAMES S. HUNTER, teacher, Defiance, Ohio, section 36.

HENRY WHITE was born in Pennsylvania, March 24, 1817. He settled in Defiance county in 1839, where he was married March 3, 1845, to Martha Carnes, daughter of John and Lydia Carnes, of Ohio, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, February, 1828. They have three children: John M., born March 24, 1846; Lydia A., born August 29, 1848; and Martha J., born November 14, 1850. Mrs. White died November 15, 1852. Mr. White enlisted in the Union army in Company E, 111th Regiment O. V. I., in September, 1862. He received an honorable discharge at Toledo, July 13, 1865. Mr. White was one of the pioneers of the county. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 15.

PERSONAL HISTORIES—Continued.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD, son of Jacob and Harriet Blanchard, of Canada, was born in Canada, February 15, 1841. He was married in Defiance county, October 28, 1873, to Sarah C. Hess, whose parents, Christian and Barbara Hess, were natives of Germany. Mrs. Blanchard was born in Defiance county, Ohio, September 17, 1852. They have one son, Frank E. Blanchard, born November 14, 1874. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, hotel-keeper.

office, Denance. Business, notel-keeper.

S. M. SHIRLEY was born in Defiance, Ohio, October 3, 1844. He was married in the same county, September 24, 1871, to E. N. Newton, born in New York, January 8, 1850. They have one daughter, Martha E., born September 6, 1872. The parents of Mr. Shirley, Nathan and Mary Shirley, the former of Virginia, the latter of Ohio, settled in Defiance county in 1817. William and Martha Newton, parents of Mrs. Shirley, were born in New York. Mr. Shirley enlisted in the Union army, September 15, 1864. He was in the 25th Regiment O. V. I., and received an honorable discharge September, 1865, at New York. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 8.

JOHN HOLLAND WHITAKER, son of Edgar and Catharine (Cravat) Whitaker, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitaker, is a daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Talbot. She was born in Sylvania, Ohio. This couple have two children: Robert T. and John H. Post-office, Defiance. Bu iness, railroad agent.

DANIEL HOPKINS ENGLISH, was born in Defiance county, February 28, 1849. He is a son of Job and Mary English. He married Mary A. Hohenberger, who was also born in Defiance county, May 12, 1850. She is a daughter of John and Christena Hohenberger. They have a family of three children: Alice, born March 31, 1870; John W., born September 21, 1872; and Job, born March 21, 1875. Post-office, Defiance. Settled in Defiance county in 1848, Business, County

LUDWELL G. THACKER settled in Defiance county in 1853. He is a son of Isaac N. and Lydia Thacker, and was born in Rochester, Warren county, Ohio. He married Ann E., daughter of Calvin L. and M. A. Noble, who was born in Defiance, Defiance county, Ohio. They have one daughter, Eugenia. Post-office, Defiance. Business, physician and surgeon.

GEORGE W. KILLEY, Attorney-at-law, Defiance, Ohio.

WILLIAM C. HOLGATE, settled in Defiance county, in 36. He was born in Burlington, Vermont. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and attorney.

E. R. MALLETT & BRO., Dealers in all kinds of Monuments and Tombstones, Defiance, Ohio.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 14, 1846. He is a son of Joseph and Esther Brown. He married Louisa, daughter of Belinda and C. G. Daniel, who was born in Putnam county, Ohio, September 30, 1844. They have three children: Jennie E., Cynthia L., and Minnie D. Mr. Brown has two brothers and two sisters: Robert and John, Esther and Jane Brown. Post-office, Defiance. Date of settlement in county, 1831. Business, farmer, section 21 tion 31.

B. F. SOUTHWORTH, born in Franklin county, New York, settled in Defiance county in 1834. Post-office, Defiance. Business,

CHARLES E. BRONSON, Attorney-at-law, Defiance, Ohio.

JOSEPH A. WILSON is a native of Ireland and settled in Defiance county in 1874. Post-office, Defiance. Business, veterinary surgeon, section 2.

E. WOLSIFFER, Cash Grocer, Clinton street, Defiance, Ohio.

CHARLES GLOBE, a native of Canada, settled in Defiance county in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, ship-timberman.

PETER YOUNG, a native of Ohio, settled in Defiance county in 1871. Post-office, Defiance. Business, hotel-keeper, Defiance, Ohio.

WILLIAM HELLMANN was born in Germany, and settled in Defiance county, in 1848. Post-office, Defiance. Business, butcher.

JOHN F. DEATRICK, son of John J. N. and Eliza Deatrick, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1829. He married Nancy T. Taylor, born in Champaign county, Ohio, October 16, 1829. Her parents are John and Annie Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Deatrick have a family of eight children: Edith, Frances M., Claude T., Fred L., Charles L., Ralph T., Netta May (deceased), and Nannie K. Post-office, Defiance. Business, attorney-at-law.

G. L. MYRES, Attorney-at-Law, Defiance, Ohio.

COLLINS COLE was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 23, 1834. His parents were Wightman and Wealthy Cole. He married Lydia A. Gustin, daughter of Oliver and Lydia Gustin, who was born in Cayauga county, New York, October 11, 1835. Their children are: L. Marion, F. Judson, M. Addie, B. Arley, and J. Destiomony. Post-office, Defiance. Business, carpenter.

E. E. COLE was born in New Hampshire, and settled in Defiance county, in 1847. Post-office, Defiance. Business, house-keeping.

HARNEY R. McCONKEY, son of William and Lucinda McConkey, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, January 1, 1838. He married Frances, daughter of Ensign and Nancy Crawford, who was born in Niagara county, New York, August 30, 1842. They have two children: Ensign and Hiram J. Harney McConkey settled in Defiance county, in 1868. Post-office, Defiance. Business, town marshal.

B. B. BURNS was born in Michigan, settled in Defiance county, in 1875. Post-office, Defiance. Business, shooting gallery.

E. W. BRADY, Carriage Manufacturer, Defiance, Ohio

SAMUEL ROHN, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, settled in Defiance county, in 1822. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, and stock holder and vice president of Defiance Insurance Company, section 24.

JULIUS W. PETERSON, son of Thomas and Prudence Peterson, was born in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, March 20, 1828. He married Amelia E. Howland, daughter of Benjamin and Electa Howland, who was born in Brown county, New York, October 7, 1839. They have three children: Alice L., Flora G., and James D. Julius W. Peterson settled in Defiance county, in 1855. Post-office, Defiance. Business, dealer in stoves and tin ware.

JOHN H. CONKLE, son of Peter and Mary Conkle, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 25, 1830. Mrs. Sarah Conkle was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1833. They have a family of six children: Francis L., Mary M., Edwin H., Amanda J., Laura E., and John P. John H. Conkle settled in Defiance county, in 1855. Post-office, Defiance. Business, auditor.

CHARLES P. TITTLE, Real Estate Agent, Defiance, Ohio.

Hon. JOHN B. HOOTMAN was born in Ohio, settled in Defiance county in 1860. Post-office, Defiance. Business, sheriff.

HARRISON SHAW settled in Defiance county in 1854.
Post-office, Defiance. Business, Treasurer of Defiance County.

JACOB J. GREENE settled in Defiance county in 1843. Post-office, Defiance. Business, probate judge.

ELMER WHITE, son of Lyman and Louisa White, was born in Lodi, Seneca county, Ohio, April 16, 1847. His wife, Celia A. White, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hoyt, was born in Onondaga county, New York. This couple have two children: Irving E., and Lyman. Post-office, Defiance. Business, editor Defiance Democrat.

WILLIAM G. BLYMYER was born August 31, 1841, at Mansfield, Ohio. He is a son of John and Sarah Blymyer. Mrs. Susan A. Blymyer is a daughter of George W. and Sarah Sheats. She was born in Mansfield, Ohio. They have one daughter, Ollie S. Post-office, Defence. fiance. Business, editor.

Hon. ASA TOBEREN, son of Henry and Elizabeth Toberen, was born in Tiffin township, Defiance county, November 5, 1840. His wife, Mrs. Eliza (Myers) Toberen, was born in the same township, December 29, 1839. Their children are. Henry F., Christena E., Sarah L., and Charles W. Asa Toberen settled in Defiance county, in 1840. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farmer, and county representative.

EDWIN PHELPS, clerk of court of Defiance county, is a native of New York, and settled in Defiance county in 1834.

CHARLES M. THRALL was born in New York, and settled in Defiance county, in 1867.

CHARLES M. THRALL, Deaer in Dry Goods, Defiance,

GEORGE W. DEATRICK, son of John J. N. and Elizabeth Deatrick, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 9, 1837. He married Annie M., daughter of Henry C. and Barbara Ober, who was born in Lancaster county, May 19, 1844. They have four children: Harry L., Alice Pearl, William O., and Laura A. (dec.). Gen. W. Deatrick settled in Defiance county, in 1855. Post-office, Defia ce. Business, postmaster.

GEORGE L. ALLPRESS, Sewing Machine Agent, and Dealer in Confectionery, Defiance, Ohio,

C. HAYNER, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Defiance, Ohio.

Rev. CHRISTIAN VIERE, son of Frank and Angelina Viere, was born in Germany, October 9, 1831. He received his education i a Latin school in Germany, studied theology at the Academy in Holtesheim, and classics at the University of Gottingen. Christian Viere came to America, November 11, 1865, and settled in Defiance county, in 1869, as pastor of the Catholic Church. Post-office, Defiance.

FRANK B. AINGER was born in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, August 29, 1852. He is a son of William W. and Nancy A. Ainger. Post-office, Defiance. Business, edito Defiance Express.

MARTIN VIEBACH, a native of Germany, settled in Defiance county, in 1847. Post-office and residence, Defiance. Business, saloon keeper.

F. W. DITTMER, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Defiance, Ohio.

E. W. DOWNS, Physician and Surgeon, Defiance, Ohio,

PERSONAL HISTORIES—CONTINUED.

RALPH TINNEY, a native of New York, settled it Defiance county, in 1875.

JOHN H. KISER, Saddle and Harness Manufacturer, Defiance, Ohio

SEIBERT & BOUTON, Billiard Rooms, Defiance, Ohio.

THOMAS DALTON, Jeweler, Defiance, Ohio.

- J. W. SLOUGH was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and settled in Defiance county, in 1855. Post-office, Defiance. Business, mayor of city.
 - L. E. HERRING, Dealer in Window Shades, Defiance, Ohio.
- J. K. FULTZ was born in Rockingham, Nova Scotia, and settled in Defiance in 1871. Post-office, Defiance. Business, salesman of Hardy & Son.
- FRANK KAHLO, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Defiance, Ohio.
- H. CROSBY was born in Concord, Maine. He settled in Defiance county, in 1870. Prop.ietor of Crosby House, Defiance, Ohio.
 - D. L. BELL, Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco, Defiance, Ohio.

JAMES B. HEATLEY was born in Monroe county, Virginia, in 1819 He married Rebecca, daughter of George P. and Rebecca Gorman, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1823. They have four children: Lorenzo D., George A., Cornelia E., and Rebecca E. James B. Heatley was of a family of eight children: Elizabeth, Clarissa, Mary, Maria, Permelia, Martha, John and James, sons and daughters of Moses and Mary Heatley. Mrs. Heatley's brothers and sisters are: Elizabeth, John, Lydia, Mary, Otilla, George P., Jacob F., and Caroline. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, constable.

JOHN WIDMER, a native of Switzerland, settled in Defiance county, in 1852. Post-office, Defiance. Business, saloon keeper.

ISAAC CORWIN, Blacksmith, Defiance, Ohio. Mr. Corwin is a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1850.

Mrs. MARTHA FRAZEE, widow of Joseph Frazee, who died in 1862, is a daughter of James and Peggy (Stebbins) Flemming, the former of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. She was born in Washington, in 1811, and married in Putnam county, to Joseph Frazee, in 1843. Mr. Frazee was born in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee had a family of ten children, of whom Henry, James, Charles, and Sylvester, are living, and Cordelia, Sarah, Martha, John, Caroline, and William are deceased, Henry was in the Union army in the war of 1861-5. Postoffice, Defiance. Business, farming, section 35.

HICKSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

W. S. RICHARDS, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Pocket and Tab e Cutlery, Fine Cigars and Tobacco, Notions, Queensware, Glassware, Crockery, etc. High Street, Hicksville, Ohio,

R. D. WIRT, Notary Public, Real Estate, Collecting and Fire Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections. Hicksville, Ohio.

BENJAMIN PATTON, son of Benjamin and Phoebe Patton, of Pennsylvania, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1810. He was married in Dayton, in April, 1834. Mrs. Matilda Patton was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. Their family consists of four children Joseph, Juniata (Mrs. Edgerton), Elizabeth H. and Robert G. Mr. Patton graduated at Carlisle College, Pennsylvania, at the age of nineteen, and went west, as secretary to the admiral in command of the United States Navy of the West. At twenty-one he was elected district attorney for Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. At twenty-two was appointed by General Jackson, district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. At twenty-seven he was appointed presiding judge of the Pittsburg Judicial District, which office he held for eleven years. In 1858 he accepted the position of clerk of the Circuit Court of the United Stated in Philadelphia, where he remained twelve years. After having served the public twenty-nine years with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, he now leads a retired life on his estate in Defiance county, where he settled in 1857. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 28.

LEWIS SALTZMAN, son of George and Mary Saltzman, of Pennsylvania, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 22, 1825. He was married in the same county October 12, 1848, to Nancy Harbison, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 10, 1828. She was a daughter of John and Omar Harbison, the former of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania. The children of Lewis and Nancy Saltzman are: John II., Mary O., George W., Sarah J., Margaret E., Nancy C., Louis W. Mr. Saltzman settled in Defiance county in 1850. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 2.

JOHN SWILLEY was of a family of ten children: George, James, Frederick, Jacob, Charles, William, Francis, Mary, John, Elizabeth, 5 sons and daughters of George and Margaret Swilley, of Germany. The subject of this sketch was born in Wittenburg, Germany, in 1831. He wa married in Preble county, Ohio, October 6, 1853, to Maria, daughter of Michael and Katrine Hoffman, of Germany, who was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. Their children are: K. J., Floria, Isabella, Anna, George W., Clara M., Minnie C., and Edw rd H.

Mrs. Swilley's brothers and sisters are: George, John, Peter, Frank, Samuel, Mary, Clara, Catharine, A. Hoffman, and Elizabeth. Mr. Swilley settled in Defiance county in 1855. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, proprietor Union House, Hicksville, Ohio.

HENRY BRICKER, son of John and Rebecca Bricker, of Ohio, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 12, 1837. He was martied in Allen county, Indiana, April 3, 1856, to Mary A. Bear, daughter of Martin and Susan Bear, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. She was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 11, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Bricker have five children: William H., John M., David F., Wallace B., and Mary M. Mr. Bricker settled in Defiance county in 1854. Mr. Bricker belonged to the 5th Independent O. Bat., in the war of the Rebellion. He served three years and was honorably discharged. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer and smithing.

HIRAM O. WELDON was born in Plattsburg, New York, November 6, 1839. He is a son of Ethan R. and Harriet Weldon, the former of New York, the latter of Vermont. He was married to Marion E., daughter of Charles and Lorena Bowker, of New York, at Plattsdam, New York, December 18, 1862. Mrs. Weldon was born in the same place Aug. 18, 1838. They havefour children: Alberta L.(dec.), Orlow S., Edith L., and Addie A. Mr. Weldon settled in Defiance in 1853. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, carriage manufacturer.

WILLIAM E. PALMER, son of Wilson and Nancy l'almer, of New York, who settled in Defiance county in 1853, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, October 2, 1853. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, furniture dealer.

CHARLES C. WOODWARD was born in Defiance county, Ohio, April 10, 1848. His parents were John and Mary Woodward, He was married in Ottawa county, Ohio, April 14, 1871, to Martha Wilcox, daughter of John and Jemima Wilcox, who was born in Mercer county, December 26, 1850. They have two sons, Frank W., and Charles. Mr. Woodward settled in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1848. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, harness manufacturer.

Post-office, Hicksville. Business, harness manufacturer.

JEHIAL KELLEY and his wife, Mary J. (Langdon) Kelley, were born in New York, the former in Seneca county, August 19, 1817, the latter in Chautauqua county, January 16, 1823. They were married in Defiance county, Ohio, January 4, 1870. This was Mr. Kelley's second wife. His children are: William H., Stephen, Caroline E., Benjamin F., William, and Hammell, Benjamin C. and Mehitable Keley, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Pennsylvania, the former January 6, 1793, the latter April 30, 1793. Cornelius and Eunice Langdon, parents of Mrs. Kelley, were born in Vermout, March 15, 1789, and May 26, 1792. They settled in Defiance county in 1845. Mr. Kelley has filled the office of township trustee five years. Mr. Kelley had one son, Stephen, in the Union army two years during the war of 1861-5. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farming, section 1.

LUCY GETROST, widow of the late George W. Getrost, who was born in Germany May 10, 1820, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1821. She was married in Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Getrost had a family of eight children: Catharine M., Anna E., Lydia J., John M., George W., William H., Emanuel M., and Joseph E. Mr. Getrost's parents, George and Elizabeth E. Getrost, were natives of Germany. Mrs. Getrost is a daughter of Mathias and Anna E. Powell, of Pennsylvania. This couple settled in Defiance county in 1851. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farming, section 4.

ROBERT ATEN was born in Pennsylvania, Northampton county, December 16, 1871. He was married to Martha J. Ross, in 1850. They resided in Holmes county, where she died June 7th, 1857, of consumption, leaving three children: Margaret E., born July 21, 1851; Mary A., born April, 27, 1853; John, born September, 15, 1856, died September 15, 1860. Mr. Aten was marrie a second time March 28, 1858, to Susannah A. Miller, born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 4, 1829. They removed to Defiance county in 1868. The children of this marriage were: Joanna E., born March 12, 1859, died October 11, 1860; Willis M., born June 1, 1860; Martha Jane, born January 16, 1862; Akin C., born November 1, 1864; Sarah E., born July 9, 1865; Judson A., born January 1, 1867, Nettie K., born August 13, 1870. Robertand Catharine Aten, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born, lived, and died in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. William and Margaret Ross, parents of the first Mrs. Aten, who was born March 19, 1825, were natives, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ireland. They settled in Holmes county, where Mrs. Ross died in 1873. Isaac and Dorothy Miller, parents of the second Mrs. Aten, were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and raised a family of eleven children. Their marriage took place in 1812. The former died in 1857, the latter in 1849. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 5.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON settled in Defiance county in 1844. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, April 25, 1822. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, November 29, 1846, to Rachel Potts, daughter of Thomas Potts of Cleveland, who was born in Canada August 10, 1824. They have three children; Sumner E., Thomas P., and Elma O. (deceased). Mr Johnson is a son of Ebenezer and Betsey Johnson. Post-office, Cicero. Business, farmer, section 2.

JOHN A. MOORE, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Moore, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Olio, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, December 30, 1828. He was married April 2, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Dorothy Mill, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Holmes county, April 30, 1821. Their family consists of eight children: Alexander, Nancy, Martha, Abraham, Isaac, Elizabeth, Marietta, and

PERSONAL HISTORIES-CONTINUED.

Akin M. M. Moore settled in Defiance county in 1853. He has held the office of assessor and trustee. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farming.

WILLIAM R. MAXWELL settled in Defiance county in 1849. He was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1820; he was married in Wayne county, Ohio, October 27, 1842, to Eliza, daughter of Nehemiah and Francis Ames, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1822. Their children are: Mary A., Jane, Frances, William A., Isabella, Franklin, James H., Eliza H. William and Isabella Maxwell, parents of William R., were natives of Adams county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Maxwell died in 1865. Mr. Maxwell has been justice of the peace twenty-one years, and county commissioner eight years. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 10.

AMOS FORLOW, son of Benjamin and Catharine Forlow, of Pennsylvania, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 21, 1833, and with his parents removed to Defiance county in 1843, where he was married November 19, 1856, to Eliza Myers, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1833, and whose parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Myers, were also natives of Pennsylvania. They have six children: Frank Leslie, Alice E., Lucinda A., Edward A., Amanda E., and Cora B. Mr. Furlow, belonged to the 111th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. He served his country three years. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section I.

WILLIAM J. HENRY was born in Marion county, Ohio, Inlv 25. 1842. His parents, Levi and Sarah Henry, were, the former from Pennsylvania, the latter from Virginia, and removed to Defiance county in 1853. Mrs. Amanda W. Henry, daughter of Isaac and Mercy Wartenbe, who emigrated from Virginia to Defiance county, Ohio, in 1839, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 8, 1831. This couple were married October 30, 1856. They have two children: Sarah and William Ellsworth. Mr. Henry was a member of the 21st Regiment O. V. I., four years during the war of the Rebellion. The last year he served as first lieutenant. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 9.

STEPHEN W. STRONG, son of Daniel and Eunice Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was born in Geauga county, Ohio, March 3. 1829. He was married in Defiance county January 2, 1851. to Mergeline A., daughter of Isaac and Mercy Wartenbe, of Virginia, who was born in Muskingum county, August 8, 1834. Their children are: Ernest, Florence C., Merilla S., Ellsworth N., and Vernon A. Mr. Strong settled in Defiance county in 1855. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 10.

AMOS WARNER was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 19, 1826. His parents, Charles and Catharine Warner, are natives of Pennsylvania. He was married in Crawford county, Ohio, to Mary Kunkel, born in Crawford county, Ohio, January 16, 1831. Amos and Mary Warner have six children: Alfred C., Frank G., John G. (deceased), Emma A., Carrie and Charles R. Mr. Warner settled in Defiance county in 1855. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 3.

GEORGE WARNER, brother of the above, was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1818. He was married in Defiance county, in August, 1866, to Amanda Keener, daughter of John and Barbara Keener, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 6, 1823. They have a family of seven children: Mary A., John, Margaret, Samuel, Alfred, Irena and Chub. Mr. Wainer settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 3.

SAMUEL A. MAXWELL is of a family of six children: Samuel A., Isaac M., Sarah M., Robert E., Mary A. and Charlotte, sons and daughters of James and Elizabeth Maxwell, both natives of Ohio, the former was born in Jefferson county, October 4, 1817, the latter in Holmes county, October 13, 1819. They were married in the same county in 1843. The parents of both were natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch, the oldest child, was born February 23, 1844, in Wayne county, Ohio. He married Mary A., daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Banister, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 12, 1847. They have a family of four children: William, Elizabeth B., Effie Maud, and Claud E. Mr. Maxwell settled in Defiance county in 1848. Postoffice, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 5.

GEORGE NORRICK, son of Jacob and Mary Norrick, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 20, 1820. He was married in Crawford county, March 14, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of David and Elizabeth Dewalt, of Virginia, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, April 1, 1823. They have a family of four children: Abbie D., Jacob G., John A. and Cephas H. Jacob G. belonged to the 21st Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service of his country. Mr. Norrick settled in Defiance county in 1852. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 17.

MICHAEL FREASE settled in Defiance county in 1849. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1822. His parents, George and Sarah Frease, were, the former from Virginia, the latter from Pennsylvania. Mr. Frease married Jane A. Aten, in Wayne county, Ohio, June 4, 1845. She was a daughter of Robert Aten, of Pennsylvania, and was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1824. The children of Michael and Jane Frease are: George R., Elisha A., Alfred T., Edward J. and Cornelia A. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 16.

THOMAS MULLENNIX, son of Gideon and Hannah Mullennix, of Virginia, was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, September 7, 1843. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, August 6, 1867, to Mary A. Sherod, born in Ohio, September 1, 1849. Her parents, Milton and Christena Sherod, were from New Jersey. Thomas and Mary Mullennix have three children: Rosalic, born June 6, 1867; James, born March 15, 1872; George, born January 11, 1869; and Knowlton, born May 23, 1874. Mr. Mullennix settled in Defiance county in 1849. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and served during the war as a member of the 21st Regiment O. V. I., and of the 4th Ohio Cav. He was wounded in the left leg. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 16.

JOHN N. LOVELAND is of a family of seven children: Phœbe, Lucius, Sarah, John, Lucy, Pell and Mary F., sons and daughters of Luther and Mary M. (Clemmer) Loveland, the former of whom was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 10, 1816, the latter in Virginia, May 1, 1815. They were married in Dayton, October 22, 1840. The subject of this sketch and the fourth child, was born in Hicksville township, Defiance county, November 9, 1848. He married Sarah A., daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Henley, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, October 2, 1854. They have one child, Leconia J. J. N. Loveland was one of the pioneers of Defiance county, having settled there in 1836. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 7.

Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 7.

WARREN SHAW, son of John and Laura Shaw, both of Ohio, and who settled in Defiance county in 1855, was born in Portage county, October 4, 1840. He was married in DeKalb county, Indiana, December 22, 1865, to Annie E. Davis, born in Crawford county, Ohio, April 24, 1842. They have a far tily of four children: Franklin, born November 13, 1866, died Septen er 24, 1867; Carson, born November 28, 1867; Clara E., born July 3c 1869, died October 11, 1874. Jefferson J., born November 18, 1871, and October 3, 1874. John and Jane Davis, parents of Mrs. Shaw, had a family of ten children: Joseph, Levi, Martha, Mary, Robert, Elizabeth, Ann E., William D., Margaret D. and Amanda. Mr. Shaw belonged to the 111th Regiment O. V. I., in the war of the Rebellion. He was wounded in the arm at Franklin, Tennessee. He took part in eighteen battles. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 18.

farmer, section 18.

JAMES CASEBEER, son of John and Sarah Casebeer, of Pennsylvania, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 14, 1818. He was married in the same county, July 13, 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Martha Tower, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Brook county, Virginia, June 26, 1813. This couple had a family of eleven children: Martha J., Samuel J. (deceased), John E., William H. (deceased), Catharine (Mrs. West), George F., Sarah E., Susan, Benjamin F., Mary E. and Alice L. (deceased). Mr. Casebeer settled in Defiance county in 1861. He held the office of justice of the peace twelve years. Mr. Casebeer had two sons, John and William, in the Union army. John served his time, and was honorably discharged. William was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 20.

TRIAH E. BABB was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 22 1837. He married Susannah M. Miller, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 8, 1843. They have four children: Alda May, born in DeKalb county, Indiana, November 26, 1865; Mark E., born in the same place, August 15, 1868; Carl B., born in Hicksville, October 27, 1871; and Alice M., born in Defiance county, September 11, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Babb were married September 19, 1861. Mark W. Babb, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Somersetshire, near Taunton, England, February 12, 1812. He emigrated to America in 1832, and married Mary M. Smith, of Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1834. He settled in Defiance county in 1846, where he now resides. He had five brothers: James, John, George, Thomas and William; and one sister, Ann. U. E. Babb had one sister, Elvira M.; and one half-brother and five half-sisters: Alfred J., Lucinda, Harriet, Eliza, Belinda and Mary. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, dealer in general merchandise.

ALFRED J. BABB, son of Mark W. and Mary Babb, the former of England, the latter of Pennsylvania, and who settled in Defiance county in 1846, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, September 26, 1846. He was married in the same county, April 29, 1869, to Lovina Keener, daughter of William and Nancy Keener, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. They settled in Defiance county in 1863. Mrs. Babb was born in Crawford county, Ohio, December 22, 1841. They have two daughters: Lula and Cora. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, firmer, section 31.

AMOS KEENER and his wife, Sarah C. (Loveland) Keener, were born in Ohio, the former in Crawford county, Ohio, July 29. 1841, the latter in Defiance county, October 27, 1846. They were married in Defiance county, December 22, 1864. They have two children: Alice A., born December 12, 1865; and Emma, born May 12, 1871. Mr. Keener settled in Defiance county in 1863. William and Nancy Keener, parents of Amos Keener, settled in Defiance county in 1863. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 31.

CHRISTIAN SINN, son of Benjamin and Louisa Sinn, of Pennsylvania, was born in Crawford county, July 2, 1835. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, September 21, 1863, to Mary S., daughter of Abraham and Eliza Miller, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 20, 1846. They have three children: Franklin M., born April 30, 1856; William E., born April 11, 1858; Ada A., born April 1, 1873; and Arthur. born October 27, 1875. Mr. Sinn se'tled in Defiance county in 1861. He has held the office of township assessor three years. Postoffice, Hicksville. Business, farmer and thresher, section 29.

PERSONAL HISTORIES-Continued.

ABRAHAM MILLER was born in Holmes county, Ohio, December 8, 1817. He was married in the same county, December 11, 1839, to Eliza Boon, daughter of Samuel and Susannah Boon, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Jefferson county, August 31, 1819. They have a family of twelve children: Samuel B., Isaac S., Susannah M., Doratha A., Mary S., John E., William E., Harris H., Agnes A., Amos C., Sarah E. and Eleanor S. Isaac and Doratha Miller, parents of Abraham Miller, were natives, the former of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller settled in Defiance county in 1855. He has held the office of township trustee six years. Isaac Miller, son of the above, was in the Union army du ing the war of the Rebellion. He belonged to the 100th Regiment O. V. I., and was promoted to 2d lieutenant of a colored regiment, in Nashville, Tennessee. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 30.

JOHN STEEL, son of William and Jennette Steel, the former of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Trumb: Il county, Ohio, May 9, 1814. He was married in the same county, January 8, 18—, to Barbara H. Stetzeill, daughter of Henry Stetzeill, of Germany, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1817. Their family consists of: Rosan E., Sylvester H., Martha (deceased), Lucy. Jennette (deceased), Warren, Mattison (deceased) Euphemia S. and Benjamin J. Mr. Steel settled in Defiance county in 1855. He lost a house by fire in 1866, valued at \$1,000. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 30.

PHINEAS A. GALE was born in N. Y., November 3, 1840. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, October 22, 1868, to Sarah M. Maxwell, daughter of James an | Elizabeth Maxwell, the former of Jefferson, the latter of Holmes county, Ohio. Mrs. Maxwell was born in Wayne county, March 24, 1847. They have two children: Willie M. and Addie. Lucius and Mary, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born, the former in Vermont, December 31, 1813, the latter in N. Y. They settled in Defiance county in 1842. Mr. Gale was a member of the 111th Regiment O. V. I., during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 29.

ELI W. LOWER, son of Jones and Hester Lower, of Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 5, 1847. He was married in Defiance county, September 28, 1871, to Harriet Babb, daughter of Mark and Mary Babb, the former of England, the latter of Pennsylvania. She was born in Defiance county, June 22, 1858. They have two children: Charlie C. and Alda M. Mr. Lower, with his parents, settled in Defiance in 1857. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 30.

AMBROSE N. PURDY and his wife, Martha (McCormick) Purdy, were born in Ohio, the former in Holmes county, March 20, 1830, the latter in Hancock county, March 21, 1831. They were married in Defiance county, October 22, 1855. Their children are: Josephine M., born September 28, 1858; Annette S., born August 22, 1861; Vinton D., born September 16, 1866. Nathaniel and Cleora Purdy, parents of Ambrose Purdy, were natives of Connecticut. James and Margaret McCormick, parents of Mrs. Purdy, settled in Defiance county in 1852. Postoffice, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 30.

AUGUST STRUBING, son of Ernest and Doratha Strubing, of Germany, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, November 7, 1825. He was married in Wisconsin, May 20, 1857, to Wilhelmina Abel, who was also born in Germany, October 23, 1827. They have five children: Mary, born April 18, 1860; Ernest, born July 1, 1862; Caroline. born May 22, 1 64; Matilda, born December 31, 1868; and Wilhelmina, born September 26, 1871. Mr. Strubing settled in Defiance county in 1864. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farming, section 30.

JOHN WESLEY MOORE, son of Francis and Mary Moore, of Ireland, who settled in Defiance county in 1854, was born in Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio, June 12, 1851. Henry Moore, brother of the above, belonged to the 21st Regiment O. V. I., three years, and was imprisoned fifteen months, in the war of the Rebeliion. This family settled in Defiance county in 1854. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 34.

FRANCIS MOORE was born in Ireland, May 12, 1809. His parents were Patrick and Sarah Moore. He was married in the same country, June 2, 1836, to Mary O'Neil, born February 4, 1811. She was a daughter of Henry and Margaret O'Neil, both of Ireland. They had a family of ten children: Patrick (deceased), Elliott, Henry, Thomas J., Frances, John W., Margaret E., Mary L., Sarah F., and Kate T.

JOHANNES TSCHANNER, son of Peter and Magdalena Tschanner, of Switzerland, was born in Ohio, April 3, 1839. He was married in Paulding county, July 4, 1870, to Lovina A. Riesch, daughter of Godlove and Rosanna Riesch, of Germany. Mrs. Tschanner was born in Tiffin, Ohio, October 9, 1844. Their children are: Peter B., born April 19, 1869; Rosanna B., born February 5, 1871; Lizzie I., born August 13, 1874. Mr. Tschanner settled in Defiance county in 1868. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, carpenter and farmer, section 25.

CYRUS S. GRAHAM and his wife, Martha J. (Keener) Graham, were born in Ohio, the former in Morrow county, June 15, 1834, the latter in Crawford county, August 29, 1836. They were married January 13, 1859, and have a family of seven children; Mary A., Mil s H., John W., Dora B., Emma A., Dilla M., and Frank S. John and Ruth Graham, parents of Cyrus S., were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey Willia and Nancy Keener, parents of Mrs. Graham, were from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Graham settled in Defiance county in 1874. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and county commissioner a number of years, in Fulton county, Indiana. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, carpenter and farmer, section 23.

ORANGE E. POTTER, son of Philetus and Harriet Potter, of New York, was born in Geauga county, Ohio, November 13, 1843. He was married in Defiance county, October 5, 1867, to Mellie Hutchmson, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 19, 1847. Their children are: Gertrude F., Al en J., Clarence L., and Horatio S. Mr. Potter settled in Defiance in 1867. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, carpenter and contractor, section 15.

IRA MARSHALL POTTER, brother of the above, was born in DeKalb county Indiana, February 3, 1853. He settled in Defiance county in 1873. Post-office, Hicksville. Busine s, carpenter and contractor.

LUCIUS C. LOVELAND, son of Luther an Mary Loveland, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Virginia, who settled in Defiance county in 1836, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1844. He was married in the same county, December 22, 1864, to Margaret J. Shroll, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Shroll, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Crawford county, Ohio, March 6, 1846. They have a famil of six children: Frank S., Jacob L., Cora and Ora, Marietta M., and Ray P. Mr. Loveland settled in Defiance county in 1844. He has held the offices of justice of the peace five years and township treasurer six years. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, tinner and justice of the leace.

years. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, tunner and justice of the ; eace.

JOHN D. CROWL was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania,
January 9, 1828. His parents, John and Sarah Crowl, removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was four years
old, where he received his education. He was married May 15, 1851, to
Maria Clay, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Clay, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Crowl was born in Trumbull
county, July 27, 1830. In 1856, Mr. Crowl settled near Hicksville, Defiance Co. Mr. and Mrs. Crowl have a family of seven children: Sarah E.,
Ellen M., David E., Lorena L., John L., Alta S., Nellie I., and Clayton
C. Mr. Crowl learned the blacksmith trade when young, and worked at
his trade in early life. He has been a successful farmer and miller. He
has held the office of township trustee. Post-office, Hicksville. Business,
milling.

TOM C. BIGLOW, son of Andrew C. and Eliza M. Biglow, of New York, was born in Defiance county, April 20, 1840. He was married in Defiance county, August 4, 1860, to Mary J. Chapman, daughter of George and Narcissus Chapman, of New York. Mrs. Biglow was born in Defiance county, Ohio, April 29, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Biglow have a family of two children: Geo. A., born March 7, 1862, and Elva U., born October 5, 1865. Mr. Biglow settled in Defiance county in 1840.

TOM BIGLOW, proprietor Hicksville livery, feed and sale stable. First-class rigs furnished on the shortest notice. Persons carried to any point in the country. Terms reasonable. Hicksville, Ohio.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, a member of the 34th Regiment N. V. V. I., four years, and the Navy one year, during the war of the Rebellion, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1842. He was married in Lucas county, Ohio, August 10, 1872, to Julia E. Branick, who was born in Michigan in 1852. They have one son, Wallace D. Mr. Moore's parents, Robert and Fanny Moore, were born in Ireland. Mr. Moore settled in Defiance county in 1873. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, shoemaking.

SAMUEL MEEK and his wife, Eliza Fuller, were born in Ohio, the former in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 1, 1824, the latter in Marion county, November 20, 1834. They were married in DeKalb county. Indiana. May 17, 1855. Their children are: David C., Solomon, William, Hiram, Sheiman, Emily, and John. The parents of Mrs. Meek are James and Anna Meek. James and Anna Meek, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born, the former in Ohio, the latter in Pennsylvania. They had five sons; two, James and Enoch, were killed in the army during the war of 1861–5. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 12.

STILMAN BLODGET, son of Stilman and Mary Blodget, of New York, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 15, 1829. He is of a famil of seven children: Nancy, Charlotte, Cilicia, William, Stilman, and Martin. Mrs. Eliza (Miller) Blodget was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 39, 1833. Her parents, Jacob and Ann Miller, were, the former from Pennsylvania, the latter from Virginia. They had a family of ten children: Sarah, Eliza, John, Susan, Edward, Nancy, Geo ge W., Rhoda A., Charles W., and Jacob M. Stilman and Eliza Blodget were married in Putnım county, March 13, 1854, and have a family of seven children: Eva, born January 9, 1858; William, born April 3, 1859; Ann, born October 30, 1860; Chester, born December 14, 1862; Sarah Cilicia, born May 27, 1864; George W., born November 22, 1867; Clarence P., born September 16, 1875. Mr. Blodgett settled in Defiance county in 1874. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, dealer in and manufacturer of furniture and undertaker.

ABRAM HENRY was born in Richland county, May 4, 1836. His parents were Samuel and Susannah Henry, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Emeline Henry was also born in Richland county, August 20, 1834. They were married in Crawford county, Ohio, December 22, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have four children: Edward, Willett, Leila, and Ida. Mr. Henry belonged to the 123d Regiment O. V. I., three years, during the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Henry was a daughter of Edward and Phoebe Magner, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, carpenter.

F. D. KRIEG, Dealer in Grain and Live Stock, Hicksville, Ohio.

PERSONAL HISTORIES-CONCLUDED.

J. W. BABBAGE, Watch Maker, Hicksville, Ohio.

GEORGE T. CASEBEER, son of James and Elizabeth Casebeer, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, December 27, 1845. He was married in Allen county, February 22, 1866, to Martha A., daughter of Abram and Clorinda Jackson, who was born in Allen county, Indiana, August 27, 1845. They have three children: Ettie B., Abram W., and George W. P. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer.

ELLA ATEN. Nativity, Ohio. Business, teacher. Residence, Hic sville township, Defiance county. Post-office, Hicksville. Date of settlement in county, 1867.

FRANCIS BROOKS, son of John S. and Eliza Brooks, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, February 29, 1843. His wife, Abbie B. Brooks, was born in Defiance county, February 16, 1853.

They have four children: Harry G., Edward S., F. Burton, and Gracie L. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, editor. Date of settlement in the county, 1867.

A. P. EDGERTON, Real Estate Agent, Hicksville, Ohio.

ALFRED A. KESLER, a native of Ohio, settled in Defiance county in 1874. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farming, sec ion 14.

F. D. KRIEG, son of Christian and Catharine Krieg, of Switzerland, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 30, 1835. He was married in the same county, July 26, 1860. His wife, Catharine Krieg, was born in Tuscarawas county, May 29, 1839. They have three children: George M., born July 12, 1861; Susan J., born December 11, 1864; John W., born October 4, 1869. Post-office, Hicksville.

THE United States of America lie between latitudes 24° 20′ and 49° north, and longitudes 10° 14′ east and 48° 30′ west, from Washington, or 66° 48′ and 125° 32′ west, from Greenwich. They are bounded on the north by British North America, east by New Brunswick, south by the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and Mexico, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The United States are divided into four great sections: 1st. the Atlantic slope; 2d, the vast basin of the Mississippi and Missouri; 3d, the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada; and 4th, the Pacific slope. These divisions are formed by three mountain ranges—the Appalachian chain towards the east, the Rocky Mountains in the center, and the Sierra Nevada on the west. The Appalachian or Alleghany chain is more remarkable for length than height; it extends from the State of Mississippi, northeast, through the States of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont, for about 1,200 miles, at a variable distance of from 70 to 300 miles from the Atlantic, and consists of several parallel ranges of an average aggregate breadth of about 100 miles. The mean height of the Alleghanies is not more than from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, about half of which consists of the elevation of the mountains above the adjacent plain, and the rest of the elevation of the latter above the sea. The White Mountains, in New Hampshire, which belong to this chain, reach a height of above 7,000 feet. The Black Mountain, in North Carolina, is said to rise 6,476 feet above the sea; and other summits reach 6,000 feet and upwards. The Rocky Mountains are a prolongation of the great Mexican Cordillera. Their average height may be about 8,500 feet above the ocean, but some of their summits attain to from 12,000 to over 15,000 feet. About 10° or 12° west from the Rocky Mountains is the great coast chain of the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains, which extends, under different names and with different altitudes, from the Peninsula of California to Alaska. It is of still greater elevation than the Rocky Mountains; some of its passes (within the United States) being about 9,000 feet, and some of its summits 15,500 feet above the level of the sea. The region between these two vast mountain ranges comprises the eastern and most extensive and sterile portion of Oregon; the great inland basin of Upper California, elevated from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the Pacific, and mostly a desert; and the country drained by the great river, the Colorado, and its affluents. West of the Sierra Nevada is the Pacific slope. The portion of the basin of the Mississippi and Missouri, on their right bank, is by far the most extensive. It comprises, 1st, a tract of low, flat, alluvial, and well-wooded land, lying along the rivers, and stretching inwards from 100 to 200 miles or more; and 2d, the prairie and wild region, extending from that last mentioned, by a pretty equal ascent, to the Rocky Mountains. The prairies are of immense extent, but they are not, as is commonly supposed, level. Their surface is rolling or billowy, sometimes swelling into very considerable heights. They are covered with long rank grass, being interspersed in Texas and the Southern States with clumps of magnolia, tulip, and cotton trees, and in the Northern States with oak and black walnut. The prairies gradually diminish in beauty and verdure as they stretch towards the west, and become more elevated, till at length they imperceptibly unite with and lose themselves ir a desert zone or belt skirting the foot of the Rocky Mount.ins. In the south this desert belt is not less than from 400 to 500 miles in width, but it diminishes in breadth in the more northerly latitudes. The Pacific slope, comprising the country west of the Sierra Nevada, includes California and the best and most fertile portion of Oregon and Washington Territory. Like the Atlantic coast it is, for the most part, heavily timbered.

Rivers, Lakes, and Bays.—The rivers of the United States are of prodigious magnitude and importance. Of those flowing south and east, the principal are the Mississippi and Missouri, which, with their tributaries, the Ohio, Arkansas, and Red River, give to the interior of the United States an extent of inland navigation, and a facility of communication unequaled, perhaps, and certainly not surpassed, in any other country. The Alabama and Appalachicola flow, like the Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico; the Alatamaha, Savannah, Roanoke, Potomac, Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, and Penobscot, into the Atlantic; and the Oswego, Cuyahoga, and Maumee, into the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin. Of the rivers which have their sources west of the ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and their embouchure in the Pacific, or in some of its arms, the principal are the Columbia, which falls into the Pacific; the San Joaquin and Sacramento, which fall into the great Bay of San Francisco, and the Colorado, which, with its tributaries, after draining a vast extent of country, falls into the Gulf of California.

Next to the great Lakes Superior and Michigan, in the basin of the St. Lawrence, the largest lake within the limit of the United States is the Great Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, in about 41° north latitude, and 113 west longitude. Lake Champlain, between New York and Vermont, is also of considerable dimensions. Numerous small lakes occur in New York, Maine, and especially in Wisconsin and the Minnesota region.

The coast of the Atlantic is indented by many noble bays, as those of Passamaquoddy, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Chesapeake; and several extensive and sheltered inlets are formed by the islands off the coast, the principal of which are Long Island Sound, near New York, and Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, in North Carolina. The coast of the Gulf of Mexico has, also, many valuable inlets and back-waters; and there are some, though fewer, on the shores of the great lakes. The great bay of San Francisco, in California, on the Pacific, is one of the finest basins anywhere to be met with. Altogether, the United States are furnished with some of the best harbors in the world.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The White Mountains consist of granite, which is also very prevalent in the greater part of New Hampshire and Maine. The Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada consist principally of granite intermixed with volcanic matter. Sienite, porphyry, and greenstone occur in the northwest part of the Appalachian chain; gneiss forms the upper regions in New York and New Jersey; most of the mountain summits south of the Juniata River consist of feucoidal sandstone; and talcose mica, chlorite, and other slates, with crystalline limestone and serpentine, lie along the west side of the primary belt, in the middle and south parts of the Union. Blue limestone, red sandstone, shales, anthracite, coal-measures, and other transition formations, flank these rocks in many places. Secondary strata occupy by far the largest portion of the United States; but no strata correspond-

ing in date with the new red sandstone or oolitic groups of Europe appear to be present. Tertiary formations, many of which abound with fossil remains, have been found in many parts of the Atlantic slope, in Alabama, and in the southern part of the Mississippi basin; but they seem to be almost exclusively confined to those regions. The most extensive and remarkable alluvial tract is that around the mouth of the Mississippi. West of the Appalachian chain vast series of coalbeds stretch from the mountains westward through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and parts of Kentucky and Alabama, into the State of Missouri, and even as far as 200 miles beyond the Mississippi. Anthracite coal, or that best suited for manufactures, lies at the northern extremity of this great field, in Pennsylvania, and in the western part of Virginia, the eastern part of Ohio, and Illinois. The beds of Pennsylvania likewise contain immense and apparently inexhaustible stores of mineral oil, or petroleum. Numerous salt springs exist in New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the Western States. Iron is distributed most abundantly through the coal measures in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, where the ore contains from 25 to 33 per cent. of metal. It also abounds in the northwestern States, and in one part of Vermont the ore is said to yield 78 per cent. iron. A large proportion of the ore found in this part of the Union is magnetic. Lead is next in importance: it is found in various places, especially in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and in some of the western Territories. In some parts of Wisconsin the lead ore is so very rich as to yield from 60 to 70 per cent. of lead. Copper has been found in large deposits in the State of Michigan, in the peninsula which stretches into Lake Superior. Immense sheets, or walls, of native copper occur in some of the mines in this district; and it is a curious fact that, though only recently re-discovered, they had evidently been opened and wrought at a remote period by the ancient inhabitants of America. Gold has been found in small quantities in certain parts of Virginia, both Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee, and on a large scale in the rivers and ravines at the foot of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, in California. The richest silver mines in the world are in Nevada and the Territory of Wyoming. Quicksilver, copper, zinc, manganese, with lime and building-stone, constitute the other chief mineral products. Substances of volcanic origin appear to be rarely, if ever, found in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Products.—Apples, pears, cherries, and plums flourish in the north; pomegranates, melons, figs, grapes, olives, almonds, and oranges in the southern section. Maize is grown from Maine to Louisiana, and wheat throughout the Union; tobacco as far north as about latitude 40°, and in the Western States south of Ohio. Cotton is not much raised north of 37°, though it grows to 39°. Rice is cultivated in Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and as far north as St. Louis, in Missouri. The sugarcane grows as high as 33°, but does not thoroughly succeed beyond 31° 30′. The vine and mulberry tree grow in various parts of the United States. Oats, rye, and barley in all the northern and the mountainous parts of the Southern States; and hemp and flax in the Western and Middle States.

With an abundance of fertile land, agriculture holds the first place in the national industry. According to the census of 1870 there are 188,921,099 acres of cultivated land, and 159,310,177 acres of wood-land in the United States. The cash value of all the farms is \$9,262,803,861; value of home manufactures, \$23,423,332. In 1870 the country produced 287,745,626 bushels of wheat; of rye, 16,918,795 bushels; Indian corn, 760,944,549 bushels; oats, 282,107,157 bushels;

barley, 29,761,305 bushels; buckwheat, 9,821,721 bushels; potatoes, 165,047,297 bushels; peas and beans, 5,746,027 bushels; flax-seed, 1,730,444 bushels; rice, 73,635,021 pounds; tobacco, 262,735,341 pounds; cotton, 3,011,996 bales; wool, 100,102,387 pounds; butter, 514,092,683 pounds; cheese, 53,492,153 pounds; hops, 25,456,669 pounds; flax, 27,133,034 pounds; silk cocoons, 3,937 pounds; maple sugar, 28,443,645 pounds; wax, 631,129 pounds; honey, 14,702,815 pounds; wine, 3,092,330 gallons; cane molasses, 6,593,323 gallons; sorghum molasses, 16,050,089 gallons; and maple molasses, 921,057 gallons.

History of the United States.—The early history of the colonies which now constitute the United States will be briefly given under the heads of the different States and Terri-The first effort at a union of colonies was in 1643, when the settlements in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut formed a confederacy for mutual defence against the French, Dutch, and Indians, under the title of "The United Colonies of New England." They experienced the benefits of united action in 1754, when an English grant of lands to the Ohio Company brought on the French and Indian war-the French claiming, at that period, as the first explorers, Northern New England, half of New York, and the entire Mississippi Valley. George Washington was sent on his first expedition to remonstrate with the French authorities; and the colonies being advised to unite for general defence, a plan for a general government of all the English colonies was drawn up by Benjamin Franklin; but it was rejected by both the colonies and the crown-by the colonies, who wished to preserve their separate independence, and by the crown from a jealousy of their united strength. The colonists, however, took an active part in the war. Under Major Washington, they joined General Braddock in his unfortunate expedition against Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg; they aided in the reduction of Louisburg, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara; and rejoiced in the conquest of Quebec, by which the vast northern regions of America became the possessions of Great Britain.

The principles of a democratic or representative government were brought to America by the earliest colonists. The colonies themselves were founded by private adventure, with very little aid from government. The Plymouth colony was for eighteen years a strict democracy, and afterwards a republic under a charter from the crown. A representative and popular government was established in Virginia in 1620. It was not until the Protectorate and the reign of Charles II that the colonies were considered as portions of the empire, to be governed by parliament, when navigation acts were passed to give English ships a monopoly of commerce, when the produce of the colonies was required to be sent to England, and duties were levied on commodities sent from one colony to another. Protests were made against these assumptions; Virginia asserted her right of self-government; and it was not until the English revolution in 1688, that settled and uniform relations with the different colonies were established.

In 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, England, which, since the reign of Elizabeth, had imported slaves from Africa into her American and West Indian colonies, obtained a monopoly of the slave-trade, engaging to furnish Spanish America, in thirty-three years, with 144,000 negroes. A great slave-trading company was formed in England, one-quarter of the stock being taken by Queen Anne, and one-quarter by the king of Spain, these two sovereigns becoming the greatest slave-dealers in Christendom. By this monopoly, slavery was extended in, and to some extent forced upon, all the American colonies.

In 1761, the enforcement of the Navigation Act against illegal traders, by general search-warrants, caused a strong excitement against the English government, especially in Boston. The British Admiralty enforced the law; many vessels were seized; and the colonial trade with the West Indies was annihilated. In 1765, the passing of an act of Parliament for collecting a colonial revenue by stamps caused general indignation, and led to riots. Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Assembly, denied the right of Parliament to tax America, and eloquently asserted the dogma, "No taxation without representation". The first impulse was to unite The first impulse was to unite without representation." against a common danger; and the first colonial congress of twenty-eight delegates, representing nine colonies, made a statement of grievances and a declaration of rights. The stamps were destroyed or re-shipped to England, and popular societies were formed in the chief towns, called "Sons of

In 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed, to the general joy of the colonists; but the principle of colonial taxation was not abandoned; and in 1767 duties were levied on glass, paper, printers' colors, and tea. This renewed attempt produced, in 1768, riots in Boston, and Governor Gage was furnished with a military force of 700 to preserve order and enforce the laws. In 1773 the duties were repealed, excepting threepence a pound on tea. It was now a question of principle, and from north to south it was determined that this tax should not be paid. Some cargoes were stored in damp warehouses and spoiled; some sent back; in Boston, a mob, disguised as Indians, threw it into the harbor. Parliament passed the Boston Port Bill, 1774, by which the chief town of New England was no longer a port of entry, and its trade transferred to Salem. The people were reduced to great distress, but received the sympathy of all the colonies, and liberal contributions of wheat from Virginia, and rice from Charleston, South Caro-

It was now determined to enforce the policy of the English government, and a fleet, containing several ships of the line, and 10,000 troops, was sent to America: while the colonists, still asserting their loyalty, and with little or no thought of separation from the mother country, prepared to resist the unconstitutional assumptions of the crown. Volunteers were drilling in every direction, and dépôts of provisions and military stores were being gathered. A small force being sent from Boston to seize one of these dépôts at Concord, Massachusetts, led to the battle of Lexington, and the beginning of the war of the Revolution, April 19, 1775. The British troops were attacked on their return by the provincials, and compelled to a hasty retreat. The news of this event summoned 20,000 men to the vicinity of Boston. The royal forts and arsenals of the colonies were taken possession of, with their arms and munitions. Crown Point and Ticonderoga, the principal northern fortifications, were surprised, and their artillery and stores appropriated. A Congress of the colonies assembled at Philadelphia, which resolved to raise and equip an army of 20,000 men, and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief. June 17, Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, near Boston, where 1,500 Americans had hastily intrenched themselves, was taken by assault by the British troops, but with so heavy a loss (1,054) that the defeat had for the Americans the moral effect of a victory. After a winter of great privations, the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, carrying away in their fleet to Halifax 1,500 loyal families.

The British government now put forth a strong effort to reduce the colonies to submission. An army of 55,000, in-

cluding 17,000 German mercenaries ("Hessians"), was sent, under the command of Sir William Howe, to put down this "wicked rebellion." Congress, declaring that the royal authority had ceased, recommended to the several colonies to adopt "such governments as might best conduce to the safety and happiness of the people;" and the thirteen colonies soon adopted constitutions as independent and sovereign States. On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered a resolution in Congress, declaring that "the united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This resolution, after an earnest debate, was adopted by the votes of nine out of thirteen colonies. A committee, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston, was instructed to prepare a declaration in accordance with the above resolution; and the celebrated Declaration of Independence, written by Mr. Jefferson, based upon the equality of men and the universal right of self-government, and asserting that "all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," on the 4th of July, 1776, received the assent of the delegates of the colonies, which thus dissolved their allegiance to the British crown, and declared themselves free and independent States, under the general title of the thirteen United States of America. These thirteen States were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia-occupying a narrow line of the Atlantic coast between Canada and Florida, east of the Alleghanies, with a population of about 2,500,000 souls.

After the evacuation of Boston, General Washington, with the remains of his army, thinned by the hardships of winter, hastened to New York. On the 2d of July, General Howe, being joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, and Sir Henry Clinton, found himself at the head of 35,000 men; defeated the Americans on Long Island, August 27, 1776, compelled the evacuation of New York, and secured the possession of its spacious harbor and the River Hudson. General Washington, with inferior and undisciplined forces, retreated across New Jersey, closely followed by the English, hoping to save Philadelphia. Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton, the chief towns in New Jersey, were taken, and the British awaited the freezing of the Delaware to occupy Philadelphia. On Christmas night, General Washington, by crossing in boats, among floating ice, made a successful night-attack upon a Hessian force at Trenton, and gave new courage to the desponding Americans, who recruited the army, and harassed the enemy with a winter campaign.

In the meantime, Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin had been sent to France to solicit recognition and aid. The recognition was delayed, but important aid was privately given in money and supplies, and European volunteers—the Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Baron de Kalb, Kosciusko, and Pulaski—rendered the most important services. Efforts were made to induce the British colonies of Canada and Nova Scotia to unite in the struggle for independence, and an expedition was sent against Montreal and Quebec, led by Generals Montgomery and Arnold. The Canadians refused their aid; Montgomery was killed, Arnold wounded, and the remains of the expedition returned after terrible sufferings. In 1777, after several severe actions in New Jersey, generally disastrous to the Americans, the British took possession of

Philadelphia; and Washington, with the remnants of his army, went into winter-quarters at Valley Forge, where they suffered from cold, hunger, and nakedness.

While Washington was unsuccessfully contending against disciplined and overwhelming forces in New Jersey, General Burgoyne was leading an army of 7,000 British and German troops, with a large force of Canadians and Indians, from Canada into Northern New York, to form a junction with the British on the Hudson, and separate New England from the rest of the confederacy. His march was delayed by felled trees and destroyed roads; his foraging expeditions were defeated; and after two sharp actions at Stillwater and Saratoga, with but three days' rations left, he was compelled to capitulate, October 17; and England, in the midst of victories, heard with dismay of the loss of an entire army. The Americans gained 5,000 muskets and a large train of artillery. Feeling the need of more unity of action, articles of confederation, proposed by Franklin in 1775, were adopted in 1777, which constituted a league of friendship between the States, but not a government which had any powers of coercion.

In 1778 Lord Carlisle was sent to America by the British government with offers of conciliation; it was too late. France at the same time recognized American independence, and sent a large fleet and supplies of clothing, arms, and munitions of war to their aid; and General Clinton, who had superseded General Howe, finding his supplies at Philadelphia threatened, retreated to New York, defeating the Americans at Monmouth.

The repeated victories of the British arms, the aid afforded by great numbers of Americans who still adhered to the royal cause, and furnished during the war not less than 20,000 troops, and the alliance of large tribes of Indians, who committed cruel ravages in the frontier settlements, did little towards subjugating the country. Portions of the sea-coast of New England and Virginia were laid waste; but the British troops were worn out with long marches and tedious campaigns, and even weakened by victories. Spain, and then Holland, joined in the war against England, and aided the Americans. Paul Jones, with ships fitted out in French harbors, fought desperate and successful battles under the American flag on the English coast, and ravaged the seaport towns.

In 1780, 85,000 seamen were raised, and 35,000 additional troops sent to America, and a strong effort was made to subjugate the Carolinas. Lord Cornwallis, with a large army, marched from Charleston, through North Carolina, pursuing, and sometimes defeating, General Gates, but suffered defeat at King's Mountain, North Carolina, at Cowpens, in South Carolina, and at Eutaw Springs, which nearly closed the war in the South. In the meantime, Admiral de Varney had arrived upon the coast with a powerful French fleet, and 6,000 soldiers of the élite of the French army, under Count de Rochambeau. Cornwallis was obliged to fortify himself at Yorktown, Va., blockaded by the fleet of Count de Grasse, and besieged by the allied army of French and Americans, waiting for Sir Henry Clinton to send him relief from New York. October 19, 1781, he was compelled to surrender his army of 7,000 men—an event which produced such a change of feeling in England as to cause the resignation of the ministry, and the despatch of General Sir Guy Carleton to New York with offers of terms of peace. The preliminaries were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782; and on September 3, 1783, Peace was concluded between England and France, Holland, and America. The independence of each of the several States was acknowledged, with a liberal settlement of territorial boundaries. In April, a cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed, and the American army disbanded. New York, which had been held by the English through the whole war, was evacuated November 25; and on December 4, General Washington took leave of his companions in arms, and on December 23 resigned into the hands of Congress his commission as commander. From the retreat of Lexington, April 19, 1775, to the surrender of Yorktown, October 19, 1781, in twenty-four engagements, including the surrender of two armies, the British losses in the field were not less than 25,000 men, while those of the Americans were about 8,000.

The States were now free, but exhausted, with a foreign debt of \$8,000,000, a domestic debt of \$30,000,000, an army unpaid and discontented, a paper currency utterly worthless, and a bankrupt treasury. The States were called upon to pay their shares of the general expenditures, but they were also in debt, and there was no power to compel them to pay, or to raise money by taxation. In these difficulties, and the failure of the articles of confederation, a convention was summoned by Congress in 1787 to revise these articles. The task was so difficult, that the convention resolved to propose an entirely new constitution, granting fuller powers to a Federal Congress and executive, and one which should act upon the people individually as well as upon the States. The constitution was therefore framed, and was, in 1787-1788, adopted, in some cases by small majorities, in eleven State conventions, and finally by the whole thirteen States, chiefly through the exertions and writings of James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton.

George Washington and John Adams, standing at the head of the Federalist party, were elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The President took the oath to support the Constitution in front of the City Hall in New York; and the government was organized with Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; General Knox, Secretary of War; and John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Congress assumed the war-debts of the several States, and chartered the bank of the United States, though its constitutional right to do so was strenuously denied by the Republican or States' Rights party.

Washington was re-elected to the Presidency in 1792. In 1796, he, worn and irritated by partisan conflicts and criticisms, refused a third election, and issued his farewell address to the people of the United States, warning them against the dangers of party spirit and disunion, and giving them advice worthy of one who was said to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." John Adams was elected President, and Thomas Jefferson, the second choice of the people for the Presidency, became, according to the rule at first adopted, Vice-President. In 1798 the commercial regulations of France, and the assertion of the right to search and capture American vessels, nearly led to a war between the two republics. In 1799 the nation, without distinction of party, mourned the death of Washington; and in the following year the seat of government was removed to the city he had planned for a capital, and which bears his name.

The partiality of Mr. Adams for England, the establishment of a Federal army, and the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws, by which foreigners could be summarily banished, and abuse of the government, by speech or the press, punished, caused great political excitement, and such an increase of the Republican, or, as it was afterwards called, the Democratic party, that the President failed of a re-election in 1801; and there being no election by the people, the House of Repre-

sentatives, after thirty-six ballotings, chose Thomas Jefferson, the Republican candidate, with Aaron Burr for Vice-President; and the offices of the country were transferred to the victorious party. Internal duties, which a few years before had led to an insurrection in Pennsylvania called the Whisky Insurrection, were abolished, and the Alien and Sedition Laws repealed. Tennessee, Kentucky, Vermont, and Ohio had now been organized as States, and admitted into the Union. In 1803 the area of the country was more than doubled by the purchase of Louisiana—the whole region between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains—from France, for 60,000,000 francs.

In 1805 Mr. Jefferson was elected for a second term; but Mr. Burr, having lost the confidence of his party, engaged in a conspiracy to seize upon the Mississippi Valley, and found a new empire, with its capital at New Orleans. He was tried for treason, but not convicted. The commerce of America was highly prosperous, her ships enjoying much of the carrying trade of Europe; but in May, 1806, England declared a blockade from Brest to the Elbe, and Bonaparte, in November, decreed the blockade of the coasts of the United Kingdom. American vessels were captured by both parties, and were searched by British ships for British subjects; and those suspected of having been born on British soil, were, in accordance with the doctrine, once a subject always a subject, impressed into the naval service. Even American men-of-war were not excepted from this process. The British frigate "Leopard" meeting the American frigate "Chesapeake," demanded four of her men, and, on refusal, fired into her, and the surprised "Chesapeake" struck her flag. British ships were hereupon forbidden United States harbors.

Mr. Jefferson, following the example of Washington, declined a third election; and, in 1809, James Madison became President. The French decrees, prejudicial to neutral commerce, were revoked in 1810; but the English continued, a source of loss and irritation, while hundreds of American citizens were in forced service in British vessels. The feeling was increased by a night-encounter between the American frigate "President" and the British sloop-of-war "Little Belt," May 16, 1811. In April, 1812, an embargo was again declared by Congress, preparatory to a declaration of war against Great Britain, July 19, for which Congress voted to raise 25,000 enlisted soldiers, 50,000 volunteers, and 100,000 militia. General Hull, with 2,000 men at Detroit, invaded Canada; but on being met by a small force of British and Indians, under General Brock, recrossed the river, and made a shameful surrender; and was sentenced to death for his cowardice, but pardoned by the President. A second invasion of Canada was made near Niagara Falls by General Van Rensselaer. One thousand American militia stormed the heights of Queenstown, and the British general, Brock, was killed; but reinforcements arriving opportunely, the heights were retaken, and nearly all the Americans were killed or driven into the Niagara.

American disasters on the land were, however, compensated by victories at sea. August 19, the United States frigate "Constitution" captured the British frigate "Guerrière;" October 18, the "Wasp" took the "Frolic;" October 25, the frigate "United States" captured the "Macedonian;" December 29, the "Constitution" took the "Java." The Americans in most cases had the larger ships and heavier ordnance; but the immense disparity in losses showed also superior seamanship and gunnery. American privateers

took 300 British vessels and 3,000 prisoners. In 1813, General Proctor crossed the Detroit river with a considerable force of British and Indians, and defeated General Winchester, with the usual results of savage warfare. In April an American army of 1,700 men captured York (now Toronto), and about the same time another American force of 800 men was defeated with great loss by the Indians under Tecumseh; but the remainder of this campaign was wholly favorable to the Americans. The attempt of the British general, Prevost, on Sackett's Harbor was repulsed; the squadron on Lake Erie, consisting of 6 vessels, 63 guns, was captured by Commodore Perry at the head of an American flotilla of 9 vessels, 54 guns; and this latter success enabled General Harrison to invade Canada, where he defeated General Proctor in the battle of the Thames, in which the great Indian warrior-chief Tecumseh was killed. In 1813 another invasion of Canada was attempted; and York (now Toronto) was taken by General Dearborn; and an unsuccessful attempt was made to take Montreal. Villages were burned on both sides. The British also destroyed American shipping in Delaware Bay. At the same period General Jackson defeated the Creek Indians in Alabama and Georgia, who had been excited to make war upon the frontier settlements.

In 18.14, Generals Scott and Ripley crossed the Niagara, and sharp actions, with no decisive results, were fought at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, close by the great Cataract. General Wilkinson also invaded Canada on the Sorel River, but was easily repulsed. A British invasion by Lake Champlain, by General Sir George Prevost, with 14,000 men and a flotilla on the lake, was no more successful. On the 6th of September the flotilla was defeated and captured in the harbor of Plattsburg, while the army was repulsed on shore, and retreated with heavy loss. In August, a British fleet ascended Chesapeake Bay, took Washington with but slight resistance, and burned the government buildings. A subsequent attack on Baltimore was unsuccessful. New York, New London, and Boston were blockaded, and a large expedition was sent against Mobile and New Orleans. On the 8th of January, 1815, General Packenham advanced with 12,000 men against the latter city, which was defended by General Jackson, at the head of 6,000 militia, chiefly from Tennessee and Kentucky, aided by a small force of artillery, recruited from the Barataria pirates. The Americans were sheltered by a breastwork of cotton-bales, and the British assault was met with so deadly a fire of riflemen, that it was repulsed with the loss of General Packenham and several officers, with 700 killed and 1,000 wounded; while the entire American loss is stated to have only amounted to 71. This ill-planned action was fought more than a month after peace had been concluded between England and America, and was followed by two naval actions in February and March. Though during this contest fortune at first favored the Americans on the high seas, she changed sides completely from June, 1813. June 1, the "Chesapeake" was taken by the "Shannon; "June 3, the "Growler" and "Eagle" were captured by British gunboats; the "Argus" was taken by the "Pelican," August 14; the "Essex" by the "Phœbe" and "Cherub," March 29, 1814; the "President" by the "Endymion," January 15, 1815; the only counterbalancing success being the sinking of the British sloop "Avon" by the "Wasp," September 8, 1814. In December, 1814, the Federalists of New England held a convention at Hartford in opposition to the war and the administration, and threatened a secession of the New England States. In 1815, Commodore Decatur, who had taken a distinguished part in

the recent war, commanded an expedițion against the Algerians—whose corsairs had preyed on American commerce in the Mediterranean—and dictated terms to Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

The Democratic Republican party having brought the war to a satisfactory conclusion, the Federalists disappeared; and in 1817, James Monroe was elected President almost without opposition. A rapid emigration from Europe and from the Atlantic States to the richer lands of the West, had in ten years added six new States to the Union. Difficulties arose with the warlike southern Indian tribes, whose hunting-grounds were invaded; and General Jackson, sent against the Seminoles, summoned to his aid the Tennessee volunteers who had served under him against the Creeks and at New Orleans, defeated them, pursued them into Florida, took Pensacola, and banished the Spanish authorities and troops. He was, however, supported in these high-handed measures by the President; and in 1819, Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States.

From the beginning of the government the question of slavery had been a source of continual difficulty between the free and slave States. In 1819-20, Alabama and Maine, a slave and a free State, were added to the Union; and the question of the admission of Missouri arose in Congress-the question of its admission with or without slavery. At the period of the Revolution, slavery existed in all the States except Massachusetts; but it had gradually been abolished in the Northern and Middle States, except Delaware, and excluded from the new States between the Ohio and the Mississippi by the terms on which the territory had been surrendered by Virginia to the Union. Under the Constitution, slaves were not counted in full as a represented population; but by a compromise, three-fifths of their number were added to the whites. The slave States were almost exclusively agricultural, with free-trade interests. The free States were encouraging manufactures by protection. The two sections had already entered upon a struggle to maintain the balance of power against each other. After an excited contest, Missouri was admitted, with a compromise resolution, that in future no slave State should be erected north of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, the northern boundary of Arkansas.

During the second term of Mr. Monroe, in 1824, General Lafayette visited America, and was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. In the Presidential election of 1824 there were four candidates—John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford. There being no choice by the people, the House of Representatives chose Mr. Adams; John C. Calhoun being elected Vice-President. Party and sectional feeling became stronger. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, who had heretofore acted with the party of Jefferson and Madison, were henceforth identified with what was called the National Republican, and later, the Whig, and finally, in union with the Anti-Slavery party, the Republican party. In 1826, two of the founders of the republic, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, died on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—an event which made a profound impression. The four years of Mr. Adams, during which there were violent contests on protection and the powers of the Federal government to carry out public works within the States, ended with an excited election contest, which resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party, and the election of Andrew Jackson, with John C. Calhoun as Vice-President. The bold, decisive, and impetuous character of General Jackson was shown in a general removal of those who held office,

down to small postmasters and tidewaiters, under the late administration, and the appointment of his own partisans. An act for the rechartering of the United States Bank was met by a veto of the President, who declared it unconstitutional and dangerous. In 1832 an Indian war, called the Black Hawk War, broke out in Wisconsin; but the passing of a high protective tariff act by Congress caused a more serious trouble. The State of South Carolina declared the act unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, threatening to withdraw from the Union if an attempt were made to collect the duties on foreign importations. The President prepared to execute the laws by force; Mr. Calhoun resigned his office of Vice-President, and asserted the doctrine of State-rights, including the right of secession, in the Senate. A collision seemed imminent, when the affair was settled by a compromise bill, introduced by Henry Clay, providing for a gradual reduction of duties until 1843, when they should not exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The popularity of General Jackson caused his re-election by an overwhelming majority against Henry Clay, the leader of the Bank, Protection, and Internal Improvement party; and he entered upon his second term, with Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Vice-President. The removal of the government deposits from the United States Bank to certain State banks, led to the failure of the bank, and after some years to the adoption of Mr. Van Buren's plan of an independent treasury. The Cherokee Indians in Georgia, who had attained to a certain degree of civilization, appealed to the President for protection against the seizure of their lands by the State; but they were told that he "had no power to oppose the exercise of the sovereignty of any State over all who may be within its limits;" and the Indians were obliged to remove to the territory set apart for them west of the Mississippi. In 1835 the Seminole war broke out in Florida; and a tribe of Indians, insignificant in numbers, under the crafty leadership of Osceola, kept up hostilities for years, at a cost to the United States of several thousands of men, and some fifty millions of dollars.

In 1837 Martin Van Buren succeeded General Jackson in the Presidency. His term of four years was a stormy one, from the great financial crisis of 1837, which followed a period of currency-expansion and wild speculation. All the banks suspended payment, and the great commercial cities threatened insurrection. Mr. Van Buren was firm in adhering to his principle of collecting the revenues of the government in specie, and separating the government from all connection with the banks. His firmness in acting against the strong sympathies of the Northern and Western States with the Canadian insurrection of 1837–1838, also damaged his popularity.

In 1840 the election of General Harrison, with John Tyler for Vice-President, was one of unexampled excitement, characterized by immense popular gatherings, political songs, the use of symbols, and the participation of both sexes, to a degree hitherto unknown in America. The Whigs triumphed in nearly every State; General Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841; and the rush to Washington for offices was as great as the election had been exciting and remarkable. down with the campaign and the office-seekers, General Harrison died in a month after his inauguration, and was succeeded by John Tyler, who, having been a Democrat, was no sooner in power than he seems to have reverted to his former political principles. He vetoed a bill for the establishment of a national bank and other measures of the party by which he had been elected. His cabinet resigned, with the exception of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and others, Democratic or neutral, were appointed in their place. During Mr. Tyler's

administration the northeastern boundary question, which nearly occasioned a war with England, was settled by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton; a difficulty, amounting almost to a rebellion, was settled in Rhode Island; but the most important question agitated was that of the annexation of Texas. This annexation was advocated by the South, as a large addition to Southern and slave territory; and, for the same reason, opposed by the Whig and anti-slavery parties of the North. Besides, the independence of Texas, though acknowledged by the United States, England, and France, had not been acknowledged by Mexico, and its annexation would be a casus belli with that power. The recent admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union had kept the balance of power even between North and South, but Texas would be an advantage to the South. But the gain of territory, and a contempt for Mexico, overcame these objections, and in 1845 Texas was formally annexed, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, succeeded Mr. Tyler in the Presidency.

M. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, protested against the annexation of Texas, as an act of warlike aggression; and to guard against a threatened invasion of Texas, General Zachary Taylor was ordered, with the troops of his military district, to its southern frontier. The Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, and commenced hostilities April 26, 1845. General Taylor moved promptly forward, and won the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Saltillo, and finally, against great odds-20,000 against 4,759-the hard-fought battle of Buena Vista-a victory that excited great enthusiasm. In the meantime General Wool had been sent on an expedition to Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico; General Kearney to New Mexico; and Captain Fremont and Commander Stockton took possession of California. March 9, 1847, General Scott landed at Vera Cruz, which he took on the 29th, after a siege and bombardment by land and water. Marching into the interior with a force of about 9,000 men, he found General Santa Anna intrenched on the heights of Cerro Gordo with 15,000 men. On April 18 every position was taken by storm, with 3,000 prisoners, 43 cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, etc. Waiting at Puebla for reinforcements until August, General Scott advanced with 11,000 men towards Mexico, near which General Santa Anna awaited him with large forces and in strong positions. On the 19th and 20th of August were fought the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which 9,000 Americans vanquished an army of over 30,000 Mexicans in strongly fortified positions. After a brief armistice hostilities recommenced on the 7th September, and after a series of sanguinary actions the American army, reduced to about 8,000, entered the city of Mexico, which ended the war. By the treaty of Guadalupe the United States obtained the cession of New Mexico and Upper California, by paying Mexico \$15,000,000, and assuming the payment of the claims of American citizens against Mexico.

The opposition to the annexation of Texas, and to the war and the acquisition of the newly-acquired territory, became now complicated and intensified by sectional feelings and the opposition to slavery. The Northern party demanded that slavery should never be introduced into territories where it had not existed; the South claimed the right of her people to emigrate into the new territories, carrying with them their domestic institutions. During the debates on the acquisition of the Mexican territories, Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, introduced an amendment, called the "Wilmot Proviso," providing that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the acquired territory. This was voted down, but became a party principle.

In 1849 General Taylor, the "Rough and Ready" victor of Buena Vista, became President, with Millard Filmore as Vice-President. The Free-Soil party had nominated Martin Van Buren, with Charles Francis Adams as Vice-President; the Democratic candidate being General Lewis Cass. The Liberal party in 1840 had cast 7,609 votes; in 1844 it had 62,300; Mr. Van Buren, in 1848, received 291,263—so rapid was the growth of a party soon destined to control the policy of the government. September 1, 1849, California, rapidly peopled by the discovery of gold, adopted a constitution which prohibited slavery. Violent struggles and debates in Congress followed, with threats of secession, and protests against interference with slavery. The more zealous abolitionists of the North denounced the Constitution for its support of slavery, and its requirement of the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, and threatened separation. The South denounced the violation of the Constitution by interference with slaverya domestic institution of the States—the carrying off of negroes secretly by organized societies, and the passage of personal liberty bills in several States, which virtually defeated the requirements and guarantees of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Clay introduced a compromise into Congress, admitting California as a free State, and introducing a new and more stringent law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. President Taylor, more used to the rough life of a frontier soldier than the cares of state, died July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore.

The election of Franklin Pierce, in 1852, against General Scott, was a triumph of the Democratic, States' Rights, and Southern party. Jefferson Davis, a Senator from Mississippi, a son-in-law of General Taylor, and who had served under him in Mexico, was appointed Secretary of War. New elements were added to the sectional controversies which agitated the country, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Senator Douglas, which left the people of every Territory, on becoming a State, free to adopt or exclude the institution of slavery. The struggles of Kansas, approaching a civil war between the Free-Soil and Pro-Slavery parties in that rapidly growing Territory, resulted in the exclusion of slavery. A brutal assault upon Mr. Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, by a Southerner, named Preston Brooks, in consequence of a severe speech on Southern men and institutions, increased the excitement of both sections. The formation of an Anti-Foreign and No-Popery party, called the "Know-Nothing" party, acting chiefly through secret societies, was a singular but not very important episode in American politics, though it doubtless influenced the succeeding election.

In 1856 the Republicans, composed of the Northern, Free-Soil, and Abolition parties, nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency, while the Democratic and States' Rights party nominated James Buchanan. Ex-President Fillmore received the Know-Nothing nomination. The popular vote was—for Buchanan, 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264; Fillmore, 874,534. Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated March 4, 1857, with John C. Breckinridge, afterwards a General of the Confederate army, as Vice-President.

A difficulty with the Mormons, which caused the President to send a military force to Utah, was settled without bloodshed. The efforts of the government to execute the Fugitive Slave Law kept up an irritated feeling. There were savage fights between the Northern and Southern parties in Kansas, and on the western borders of Missouri. Resolute and well-armed settlers were sent out by New England emigration societies. In October, 1859, John Brown, known as "Ossawattamie Brown," who, with his sons, had been engaged in

the struggles in Kansas, planned and led an expedition for freeing the negroes in Virginia. He made his attempt at Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, where, after a vain attempt to induce the negroes to join him, he and his small party took possession of one of the government workshops, where he was taken prisoner by a party of United States soldiers, and handed over to the authorities of Virginia, tried and executed, December 2. His body was taken to his home in New York for burial.

In 1860, the Democratic party, which, except at short intervals, had controlled the Federal government from the election of Jefferson in 1800, became hopelessly divided. The Southern delegates withdrew from the convention at Charleston, and two Democratic candidates were nominated, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; while the Republicans, or United Whig and Abolition party, nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; and the Union or American party nominated John Bell, of Tennessee. The Republican convention adopted a moderate and even conservative "platform" of principles, denounced the John Brown raid, and put forward as a principle, "the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively." Still, the country was sectionally divided, and all who had labored to limit or destroy the Southern institution of slavery were acting with the Republican party.

At the election of November, 1860, Mr. Lincoln received every Northern vote in the electoral college (excepting three of New Jersey, which were given to Mr. Douglas), 180 votes; Mr. Breckenridge received 72 electoral votes; Mr. Bell, 39; Mr. Douglas, 12. The North and South were arrayed against each other, and the South was beaten. Of the popular vote, Mr. Lincoln received 1,857,610; Mr. Douglas, 1,365,976; Mr. Breckinridge, 847,951; Mr. Bell, 590,631. Thus, while Mr. Lincoln gained an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes given by each State, the combined Democratic votes exceeded his by 356,317, and the whole popular vote against him exceeded his own by 946,948. A small majority, or even plurality, in the Northern States was sufficient to elect him.

The South lost no time in acting upon what her statesmen had declared would be the signal of their withdrawal from the Union. On the 10th of November, as soon as the result was known, the Legislature of South Carolina ordered a State convention, which assembled December 17, and on the 20th unanimously declared that "the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved;" giving as a reason that fourteen of these States had for years refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations. The example of South Carolina was followed by Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Florida, 10th; Alabama, 11th; Georgia, 19th; Louisiana, 26th; Texas, Feb. 1; Virginia, April 25; Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, 21st; Tennessee, June 8. Kentucky and Missouri were divided, and had representatives in the governments and armies of both sections.

On the 4th of February, 1861, delegates from the seven then seceded States met at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a provisional government, under the title of the "Confederate States of America." A constitution was adopted much like that of the United States, and the government fully organized, February 18, 1861; President, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Vice-President, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; and May 24, established at Richmond, Virginia.

President Buchanan, doubting his constitutional power to

compel the seceding States to return to the Union, made a feeble and ineffectual attempt to relieve the garrison of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, closely besieged by the forces of South Carolina. Commissioners were sent to Washington to negotiate for the settlement of the claims of the Federal government, and great efforts were made to effect compromises of the difficulties, but without result.

On the 4th of March, 1861, President Lincoln was inaugurated at Washington. In his address, he said: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe that I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." On the 7th of April, a naval expedition set sail from New York for the relief of Fort Sumter; and its arrival off Charleston Harbor was the signal for the commencement of a bombardment of the fort by the Confederate batteries of General Beauregard. The surrender of the fort. April 13, was followed by a sudden outburst of indignation in the North. The government called out 75,000 volunteers, large numbers of whom were in a few days marching to the defence of Washington. April 18, the Confederates seized the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and took or destroyed a large quantity of arms and machinery. On the 20th, the navy-yard near Norfolk, Va., was destroyed by the Federal officers, and five large men-of-war burned or sunk, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. Opposed to the Federal volunteers assembled at Washington, the Confederates took up a position at Bull Run, a few miles distant from the Potomac, under General Beauregard, where they were attacked by General M'Dowell. A severe action resulted in the repulse and complete panic of the Federals, who hastily retreated to Washington. Congress saw that it must act in earnest, and that the rebellion was not to be put down in ninety days by 75,000 volunteers. It voted to call out 500,000 men. The Confederate States had a population of 5,582,122 free inhabitants, and 3,519,902 slaves; total, 9,102,024; and though the negroes were not called into the field except as laborers, they were not less useful in supplying the armies, by carrying on the agricultural labor of the country. The Confederates had also the strong sympathy and aid of the four slaveholding border States, prevented by their position from seceding-Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Mis-

Holding their position in Virginia, the Confederates erected fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and on important points of the Mississippi, from Columbus, in Kentucky, to its mouth. They also made a strong effort to secure the State of Missouri, as well as to defend the seaports through which they must receive their most important supplies from abroad. The Federal government, on its side, blockaded the whole line of coast from Virginia to Texas, and sent large forces to secure the doubtful States. Gunboats were rapidly built for the rivers of the West, and vessels purchased and constructed for the navy. In December, 1861, the Federals had 640,000 men in the field; and the Confederates had 210,000, and had called for 400,000 volunteers.

The first important operation of 1862 was the taking the defences of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (February 6 and 16), which led to the occupation of Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, henceforth held by the Federals—Andrew Johnson, formerly governor and Senator, having been appointed military governor. Roanoke Island was also captured, on the coast of North Carolina. In March, General M'Clellan, who had succeeded the aged Lieutenant-General Scott as commander-in-chief, commenced a movement on

Richmond, the seat of the Confederate government, now defended by General Lee.

On the 8th of March, the Confederate iron-clad "Virginia," constructed from the United States steamer "Merrimac," which had been sunk at Norfolk, and raised by the Confederates, attacked the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, and in forty minutes sunk the "Cumberland," and set on fire and captured the "Congress" (frigates); while the other vessels took refuge in shoal water or in flight. The next day the "Monitor," a war-vessel of entirely novel construction, low and flat, with a revolving turret, invented by Captain Ericsson, engaged the "Virginia." The battle ended in the repulse of the "Virginia." On the 6th of April, a sanguinary but indecisive battle was fought near Corinth, Alabama, the Federals being protected by gunboats. Soon after, Admiral Farragut, with a fleet of forty-five vessels, carried the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and took New Orleans; while the armies and gunboats captured the fortifications on the upper part of the river as low as Memphis, Tennessee. In the meantime General M'Clellan had besieged and taken Yorktown, and fought his way up the peninsula of the James River, until within five miles of Richmond, when he was beaten in a series of sanguinary battles, and driven, with a loss, in six days, of 15,000 men, to the shelter of his gunboats; while Generals Banks and McDowell, sent to co-operate with him in the Shenandoah Valley, were defeated and driven back by General "Stonewall" Jackson. On the 1st of July, the President called for 300,000 men, and August 4th, 300,000 more men for the Federal army. Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, prohibited it in the Territories, and passed a resolution to compensate the masters in any State that would abolish slavery. They also authorized the President to employ negroes in the army, and to confiscate the slaves of rebels. In August, the Federals were a second time defeated at Bull Run, and General Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland, creating great alarm in Washington, and even in Philadelphia. General M'Clellan made a rapid march, and met him at Sharpsburg or Antietam. The battle resulted in the defeat and retreat of General Lee, covering an immense train of provisions, horses, cattle, etc., which was probably the object of his expedition. A Confederate invasion of Kentucky, about the same time, was attended with similar results. Another advance on Richmond was led by General Burnside, who had superseded General M'Clellan; but he was confronted by General Lee at Fredericksburg, and defeated in one of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

Shortly after this, President Lincoln issued the "Emancipation Proclamation," declaring the freedom of all the slaves in the rebel States. This measure, though not strictly constitutional, was justified by military necessity. While the army of the Potomac was vainly endeavoring to advance on Richmond, the army of the Tennessee, under General Rosecrans, with its base at Nashville, was trying to sever the Atlantic from the Gulf States, and cut off the railways that supplied the Confederate armies in Virginia. At Murfreesborough, Tennessee, the Confederate General Bragg attacked General Rosecrans, but was repulsed in the battle of Stone River, and fell back to Tullahoma.

Early in May, 1863, General Hooker, who had succeeded General Burnside in the command of the army of the Potomac, crossed the Rappahannock, and was defeated by General Lee at Chancellorsville with great slaughter; but this victory was dearly bought by the loss of General Jackson, mortally wounded in mistake by his own soldiers. General

Lee now took the offensive, and invaded Pennsylvania, advancing as far as Harrisburg; but being met by General Meade, the new commander of the army of the Potomac, he attacked him in a strong position at Gettysburg, was defeated, and compelled to recross the Potomac. In the meantime, the two principal fortresses of the Mississippi, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, attacked by land and water, after a long siege, were starved into capitulation, and the entire river was open to Federal gunboats. Charleston, blockaded since the beginning of the war, was now strongly besieged—its outworks, Forts Gregg and Wagner, taken, Fort Sumter battered in pieces, but still held as an earthwork, and shells thrown a distance of five miles into the inhabited part of the city. In September, General Rosecrans had taken the strong position of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and penetrated into the northwest corner of Georgia, where he was checked by General Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga. At this period there were great peace-meetings in the North, terrible riots in New York against the conscription and the negroes; while the banks having suspended specie payments, the paper-money of both Federals and Confederates was largely depreciated. Confederates were, however, cut off from all foreign aid, except what came to them through the blockade; and their own resources, both of men and material, were becoming exhausted. The railways were worn, many destroyed or occupied by the Federals, and it became difficult to transport supplies and feed armies. The Federals had command of the sea, and

access to all the markets of Europe. At the commencement of 1864, the Federals held, including the garrisons on the Mississippi, nearly 100,000 prisoners of war. The Southerners also had about 40,000 Federal prisoners, whom they could feed with difficulty, and who suffered great hardships. General Ulysses S. Grant, who had been successful at Vicksburg, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Federal armies, and commenced a vigorous campaign over an immense area-in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Arkansas—with the determination " to hammer continuously against the armed forces of the enemy and his resources, until by mere attrition he should be forced to submit." Of the Confederates, General Lee defended Petersburg and Richmond; General J., E. Johnston opposed the army of Tennessee at Dalton, Georgia; General Forrest was in Mississippi; General Taylor and Kirby Smith commanded in Louisiana and Arkansas. In February, General Sherman marched from Vicksburg, making a destructive raid across Northern Mississippi to Alabama. In March, the Federals had 1,000,000 of men raised and provided for. entire Confederate forces probably numbered 250,000. The army of the Potomac, commanded by General Meade, under the personal superintendence of General Grant, covered Washington, and advanced towards Richmond. General Butler advanced from Fortress Monroe up the James River; General Sigel marched up the Shenandoah. Sherman united the armies of Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio, at Chattanooga, where he had nearly 100,000 men and 250 guns-General Banks had 61,000 men in Louisiana. In March, General Banks moved up the Red River, towards Shrieveport, but was defeated on the 24th, and driven back to New Orleans. In May, the campaign of Virginia commenced, and the army of the Potomac fought a series of battles at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-house, Jericho's Ford, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, with terrible losses. After each battle the Federals took up a new position further south, with a new base, until they had made half the circuit of the Con-

federate capital. General Breckenridge defeated General Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley, and once more threatened Washington. General Sheridan, with a strong cavalry force, drove back the Confederates, and laid waste the valley. In September, General Sherman, advancing with a superior force, captured Atlanta. General Hood, superseding Johnston in the command of the Confederates, was out-generaled and beaten. While he marched west to cut off General Sherman's base, and attack Nashville, where he was defeated, Sherman burned Atlanta, destroyed the railway, and marched boldly through Georgia to Savannah. The Confederates made strong efforts, but they were unable to gain any advantages.

In 1865, the Federals made a new draft for 500,000 men. Expeditions were organized against Mobile. Wilmington, the most important Confederate port, was taken by a naval and military expedition. Savannah and Charleston, approached in the rear by Sherman, were evacuated. Cavalry raids cut off the railways and canal that supplied the Confederate army in Petersburg and Richmond. Finally, on March 29, 1865, a series of assaults was made upon the Confederate works, during ten days of almost continual fighting, until the Confederates were worn down with fatigue. Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated April 2; and on the 9th, after several conflicts, General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court-house, his army numbering 28,000. At this period, it is said that there was not lead enough remaining in the Confederate States to fight a single battle. On the 12th, Mobile surrendered with 3,000 prisoners and 300 guns. General Johnston, in North Carolina, surrendered a few days after to General Sherman; and the Trans-Mississippi Confederate army followed his example.

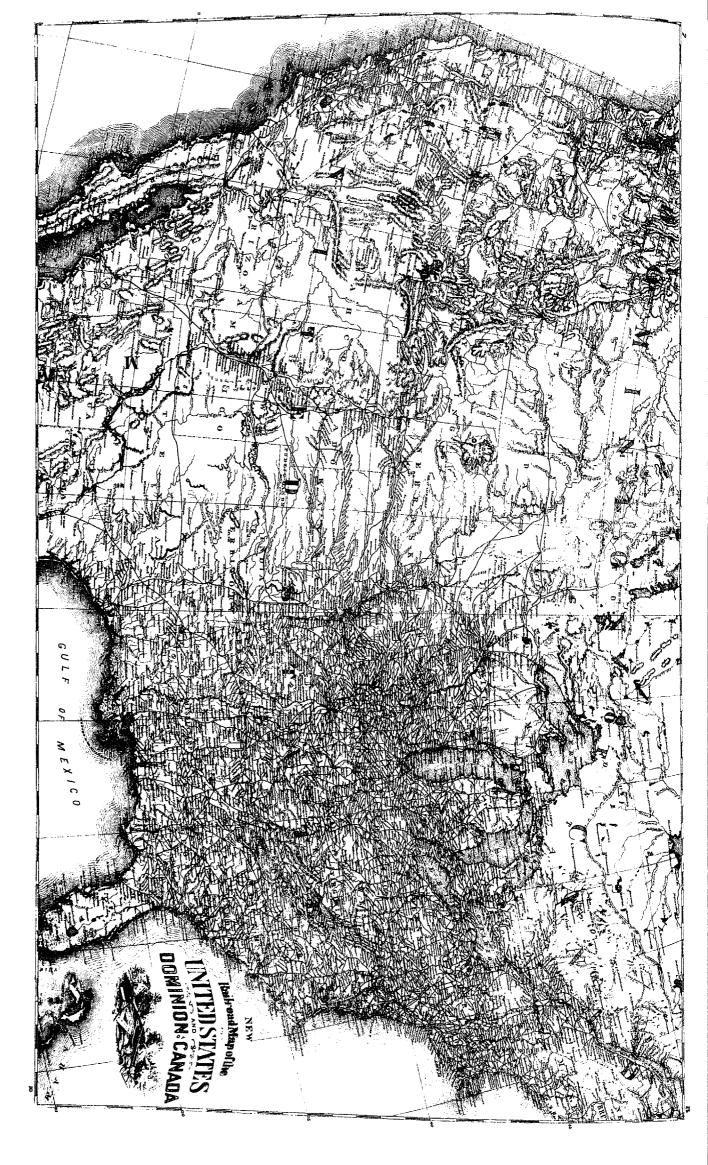
In November, 1864, Mr. Lincoln had been triumphantly re elected to the Presidency, with Andrew Johnson as Vice-President. On April 14, 1865, while the North was rejoicing over the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate armies, the President was assassinated at a theatre in Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, an actor; while an accomplice attacked and nearly killed Mr. Seward, Secretary of The assassin was pursued and killed, and several of his accomplices tried and executed. Andrew Johnson became President. Jefferson Davis and the members of the Confederate government were supposed to be privy to the assassination of President Lincoln, and large rewards were offered for their apprehension. Mr. Davis was captured in Georgia, and placed in Fortress Monroe. The war was scarcely ended when 800,000 men were paid off, and mustered out of the service. An amendment to the Constitution, forever abolishing slavery in the States and Territories of the Union, was declared ratified by two-thirds of the States, December 18, 1865; and the President, who had pardoned most of those prominently engaged in "the great rebellion," in 1866 proclaimed the restoration to the Union of all the seceded States; but their Senators and Representatives were not admitted to take their seats in Congress, and only in 1872 were all the States fully represented.

During the war, the number of men called for by the Federal government was 2,759,049; the number actually furnished by the States was 2,656,553, when at the close of the war the drafts were discontinued. Of colored troops, mostly recruited from the slaves, there were 186,097. The Federal losses during the war are estimated at 275,000 men. The statistics of the Confederate forces are imperfect. In 1864, the army consisted of 20,000 artillery, 128,000 cavalry, 400,95x infantry; total, 549,226, commanded by 200 general officers. The Confederate losses are unknown.

Since the close of the war and the disbandment of the armies, the whole energies of the nation have been bent to the reduction of the debt, lifting the heavy burden of taxation, and repairing the ravages of the conflict. Nearly a billion dollars have been paid since 1865, and the reduction now is at the rate of nearly one hundred millions a year. By the time another generation comes upon the scene the country will apparently be as free of debt as at any time since the Revolution. The most important results of the war, however, were not accomplished by the cessation of hostilities; and in order to bring them about, and incorporate them irrevocably with the national institutions, three amendments to the Constitution have been passed by the States. The XIIIth Amendment, abolishing slavery "within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction," was passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, and ratified by twenty-seven States on December 18, 1865. The XIVth Amendment, concerning the rights of citizens, representation, reconstruction, and the public debt, was adopted by Congress June 13, 1866, and ratified by the States July 20, 1868. The XVth Amendment, guaranteeing civil rights to all, "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," was adopted by Congress February 27, 1869, and ratified by three-fourths of the States March 30, 1870. These amendments were the logical and inevitable result of the civil war, and their passage, together with the reconstruction of the Southern States, which was finally accomplished in the present year (1872), brought to a close the most melancholy chapter of American history.

In 1868 General Ulysses S. Grant, as candidate of the Republican party, was elected President by a considerable majority over Horatio Seymour, the candidate of the Democratic party. He went into office March 4, 1869, and the principal events of his Presidency so far have been the completion of the Pacific Railroad across the continent, which was opened May 10, 1869; and the Treaty of Washington, which settled the Alabama claims and several other long-outstanding disputes with England. This treaty was drawn by a Joint High Commission, comprising representatives of both countries, which sat in Washington from March 4 to May 6, 1871. New rules of international law were laid down, and the question of damages was referred to a Board of Arbitrators which met at Geneva, Switzerland, in April, 1872, and in September, 1872, decided to allow \$15,250,000 to the United States for damages sustained from the Alabama and other privateers which, escaping from English ports, preyed upon American commerce during the civil war. In 1872 General Grant was again nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans, and Horace Greeley, the well-known editor of the New York Tribune, was nominated by the Democrats and by a party calling themselves Liberal Republicans, and comprising many of the leading members of the old Republican organization. Gen. Grant was elected by a decided majority of both the electoral and popular vote.

Government.—The government of the United States is one of limited and specific powers; strictly defined by a written constitution, framed by a convention of the States in 1787, which went into operation after being ratified by the thirteen original States in 1789, by which instrument the several States, having their independent republican governments, conferred upon a Federal Congress, Executive or President, and Judiciary, such powers as were necessary to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty."



The legislative powers granted to the Federal government are vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate of two senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof; and a House of Representatives, consisting of one or more members from each State, elected by the people in equal electoral districts; so that the States, large and small, have each two votes in the Senate, and from one to thirty-seven in the House of Representatives. The Senator must be at least thirty years old, and is chosen for six years; the Representative, at least twenty-five years old, and is elected for two years. Senators and Representatives are paid \$10,000 for each Congress of two years' duration. The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President; and is a high court for trial of cases of impeachment. It also confirms the appointments of the President, and ratifies treaties made with foreign powers. Revenue bills originate in the House of Representatives. Bills passed by both Houses, within the limits of their constitutional powers, become laws on receiving the sanction of the President; or, if returned with his veto, may be passed over it by two-thirds of both Houses.

By the Constitution, the States granted to Congress power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws; to coin money, and fix the standards of weights and measures, and punish counterfeiting; to establish postoffices and post-roads; to secure patents and copyrights; punish piracies; declare war; raise armies and navy; to call out the militia, reserving to the States to appoint their officers; and to govern the District of Columbia, and all places purchased for forts, arsenals, etc., with the consent of the State Legislatures. All powers not expressly granted are reserved to the States or the people; but the States, though sovereign and independent under the Constitution, with all powers of local legislation, eminent domain (i. e., absolute possession of the soil), and power of life and death, with which neither President nor Congress can interfere, cannot make treaties, coin money, levy duties on imports, or exercise the powers granted to Congress.

The Executive of the Federal government is a President, chosen by an electoral college, equal in number to the Senators and Representatives, elected by the people of the States. He must be a native of the United States, at least thirty-five years old, and is elected for a term of four years, and may be re-elected without limit; though a custom, dating from Washington's time, limits the incumbency to two terms. His salary is \$25,000 a year. The Vice-President, who, in case of the death of the President, succeeds him, is President of the Senate. If he should die after becoming President, his successor would be chosen by Congress. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoints a cabinet, consisting of the Secretaries of State and Foreign Affairs, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, the Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General. These officers have salaries of \$8,000 a year, have no seats in Congress, and are solely responsible to the President, who also appoints directly, or through his subordinates, the officers of the army and navy-of which he is commander-in-chiefthe justices of the Federal judiciary, revenue officers, postmasters, etc.—in all about 100,000 persons.

The President, either directly or through the Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, appoints ministers, consuls, and consular agents to foreign countries. There are twelve envoys-extraordinary and ministers-plenipotentiary, receiving from \$17,500 to \$10,000 salary; twenty-three ministers resident, \$7,500 to \$4,000.

The judiciary consists of a supreme court, with one chiefjustice and eight assistant-justices, appointed by the President for life, and district judges in each district. The supreme court has jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States; causes affecting ambassadors and consuls, of admiralty and jurisdiction; controversies to which the United States is a party, or between a State and the citizens of another State, citizens of different States, or citizens and foreign States. It has original jurisdiction in State cases, or those affecting ambassadors or consuls -in others appellate. A person may be tried for treason, both against the Federal government and against the State of which he is a citizen. The President can reprieve or pardon a person condemned by a Federal court; but has no power to interfere with the judgments of State tribunals. Besides the supreme court, there are United States district courts, with judges, district attorneys, and marshals, in districts comprising part or whole of the several States. The citizens of each State are entitled to all privileges and immunities of the several States. Criminals escaping from one State to another are given up for trial on demand of the Executive; and the Constitution declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." The Constitution may be amended by a convention called at the request of two-thirds of the States; or amendments may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of Congress, and ratified by two-thirds of the States; but "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

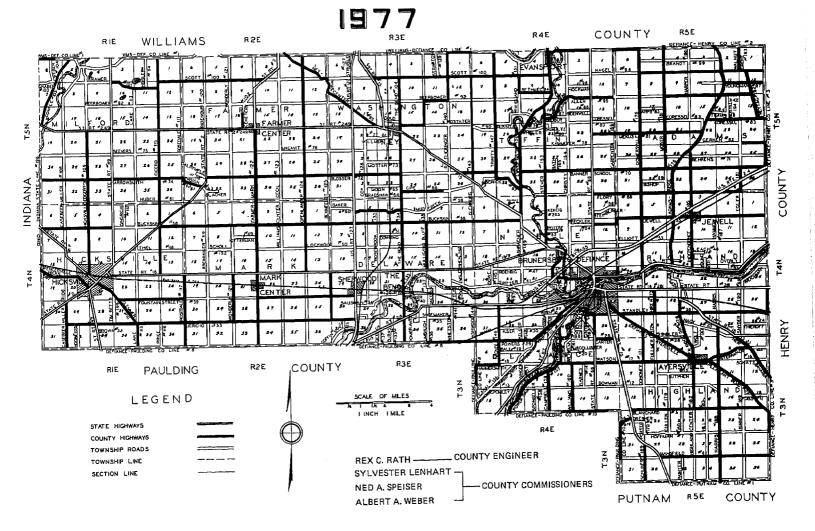
The National Debt.—The following table is a statement of the public debt of the United States from the 1st of January, 1791, at various periods up to the 1st of April, 1872. The public debt of the years not noticed varied comparatively little up to the time of the next annual statement mentioned below:

On the 1st	of January,	1791,	\$75,463,476 52
"	4	1800,	82,976,294 35
11	16	1810,	53,173,217 52
u	"	1814,	81,487,846 24
"	16	1815,	99,833,660 15
44	46	1816,	127,334,933 74
	46	1817,	123,491,965 16
**	46	1818,	103,466,633 83
44	46	1819,	95,529,648 28
u	"	1830,	48,565,406 50
**	46	1831,	39,123,191 68
se	rt.	1832,	24,322,235 18
44	44	1833,	7,001,032 88
**	**	1834,	4,760,081 08
и	tt.	1835,	351,289 05
44	et	1836,	291,089 05
"	44	1837,	1,878,223 55
41	44	1838,	4,857,660 46
**	44	1839,	11,983,737 53
**	**	1840,	5,125,077 63

$THE \ UNITED \ STATES.$

		_	6 man as 0 a	c t	46	1861,	90,867,8 28 68
61	"	1841,	6,737,398 0	"	44	1862,	514,211,371 92
u	41	1842,	15,028,486 37	"	44	1863,	1,008,793,181 37
On the 1st	of July,	1843,	27,203,450 69	64	44	1864,	1,740,690,489 49
**	11	1844,	24,748,188 23	41	44	1865,	2,682,593,026 53
46	t f	1845,	17,093,794 80	e :	"	1866,	
46	"	1846,	16,750,926 33	41	u	1867,	
On the 1st	of December,	1849,	64,704,693 71	65	44	1868,	
On the 150	th of November,	1856,	30,963,909 64	44	44	1869,	
On the 1st	t of July,	1857,	29,060,386 90	"	"	1870,	2,386,358,599 74
44	44	1858,	44,910,777 66	46	46	1871,	
44	46	1859,	58,754,699 33	On the 1st	of April	1872,	
44	"	т860	64,769,703 08	On the 1st	or repriit,	20/2,:::::::	_,,_,

ROAD MAP OF DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO



ADAMS TOWNSHIP T5N R5E

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

BITUMINOUS SURFACED

STONE OR GRAVEL EARTH H, B H. ARHOS 39,63 DEF-HEN CO. LINE 2 CARL E BRANDT TRIFA ME 63 TE 85 A SERIORE TR.DS A 78.14 4 A.A.P COADES ÷ 4 ETAL 7 0 E HAR PORTES 41 120 4 NW. 4 N. *0 70 H. & I. STRAIT EMI EDNA L. HARPER ETAL HENRY WIEHKEN BO A 7 08 LA.A.R. ¥ 08 F. A. D. STEFFL * 0 IO THATE 40.4 PETTY E. NOSEA 40 A SCHLIESSE 108 A PAUL ALLEN 9 67.30 A MANEST K BEHNPELST WH. C. ALLEH BO A . 04 0 100 A JEANETTE ENMA FREY BU A PALL STOCKS 40 Å ETA: 41.50 A C.J. B.M.K. MASHER 10 A PAUL M. REED ETAL PAUL & ERNA * 04 VICTOR HOSER 40 A DELLA E DIEMENS LOVE / KEMMETH MADEL 211.54 ¥ 001 FARRIAN ETAL TON CLEME. CHARLES T. BEC 31.52 A. B. E. JOOST 39.4 ARTHUR B. BECK B 440 WASHER 79 A илими В F 0 F . 0 22 * **** LARRY WALTER ETAL 40 A ROSE C. WARNER FRED WACHTH 96 A JOHN J. B. MENE BADEN BO A MEYER VICTOR B INENE MORDER BO.ER A 40 A AEED 40 A 60 ì F12.4 K . FATE 40,13 A 7 08 A SHA 40 A 80 A 311 RIEDA ARPS 40 A 518FF4 40 A 100 36.00 20 A 2 F. B B. ELLING 40 A ED A PAUL SE WITTE 50 A 120 A FLE.
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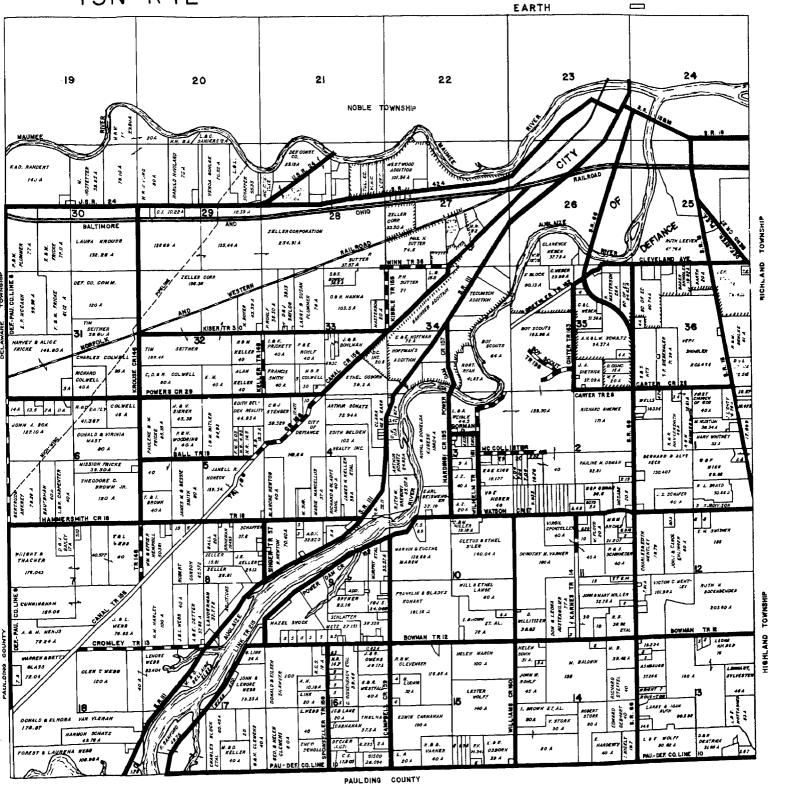
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

DEFIANCE TOWNSHIP

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

T3N R4E

BITUMINOUS SURFACED STONE OR GRAVEL



DELAWARE TOWNSHIP

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

BITUMINOUS SURFACED T4N R3E STONE OR GRAVEL EARTH R S C M C B OU GAL 38,07A. R. & L. E. & J. EMBLISH RIERE 40 A. 40 A. STELLA SIIIMMG 40 A. 50 4, 40 A. 248 30. A E. FAIR 40 A, 20 A 0. 39R /2 A. MARY SINGER P. G. A. OTTEN EMMA AL FAIR BO A. 50E 2 SPHOW BADEN YANCE SINN 79.73 A 40 A BEAL SPEISEA 404 JOSEPH R. SPEINER SG.70 A. 73.48 A. 20 23 1 7004 ROCH 28.137 A. 8.343 A. MERGERT ZESSIA 120 A L. O M. HURTIG 40 A

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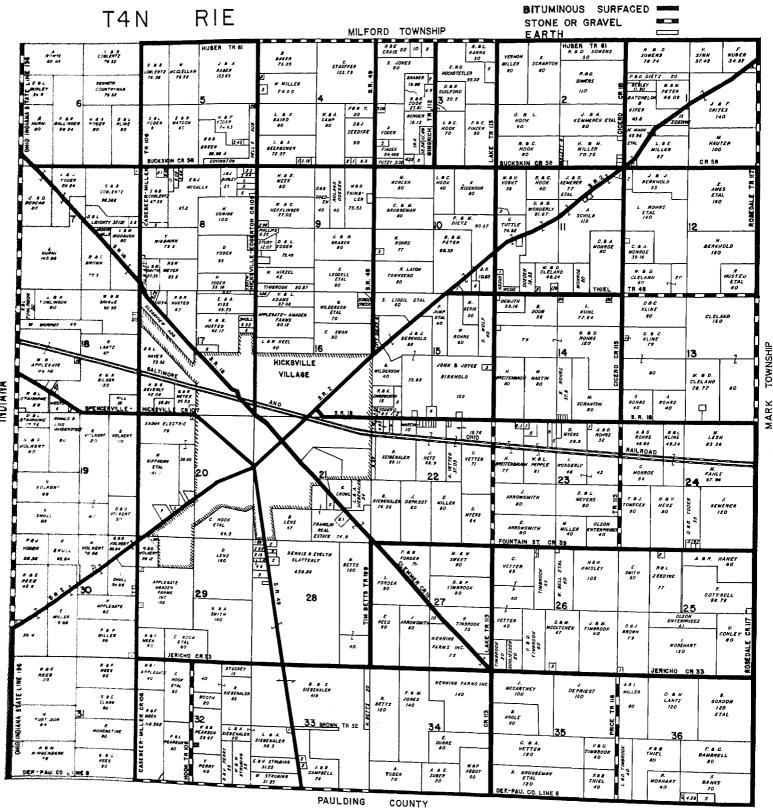
DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

TOWNSHIP FARMER STONE OR GRAVEL T5N R₂E EARTH 0 & I SPEISER 40,97 A. ERHEST SMUCKER 223.53 A (ETAL) D. & D. MAYIS BO A A. A P. SMITH 63.90 158.94 0. 8 D. MANIS
35.50 A.
2. 8 P. KOERNER
46.96 A. CHAMPIO 40 A. 6. & A. ENBLISH 80 A. D. & L. NUTH 60 A. M. & D. SCHROEDER 80 A. 0 & B YOBER 245, 15 A. 8006 CARL & JAMET E. A.E. SINES 41.05 A. A. B D. VOLLMER 99 A. D. & D. CRAMER 80 A. RALPH DAVIS 100 A. AUREL ELSER 1.507 A. AMOS YODER 71.984 A. E MASO.) EO A. POWE 10 O, MASON (ETAL) DAVID & LUGILLE CULLER 120 A. LESTER BEERBOWER 160 A. C. & F OSMUN 80 A. CARMA ROWE IFS A. CARRIE SMITH 39.20 A E. MUSSER BOA. R & A. PETER AO A MAUGEL BO A. 8. VOLLMER 86.50 A. EERBOWER R. & D. SOWERS 64,75 A. D. A.A. PETER SJ.34 A. N. S. S. W. & M. LEEPER 80 A. 40 A V. B.A. HEISLER 110 A. BREHHER (ETAL) 80 A. A. ELSER OOA. L. O. L. SHITH OO A. W. COMMELLY 86.29 A. CILLER BO A. W, B S. HEISLER 40.50A. MILDRED PENDLETON 80 A. R. B . HEISLER 91.92 A. M. PUHL 40 A. 16 WASON WASON L SHUMAHER 41.28 A A. A B. BROWN AO A. D. A.A. A. A. B. PETER RICHARDSON 36,90A. 78,70 A. WILDER 40 A. VANCE HEISLER 120 A. RIDEHOUR 33.27 A. C C. B D. D. B L. HEISLER CULLER BO A. BO A. W. A V. HEISLER 108.25A W. HEISLER ISO A. 39.50 A. J. THARP TOLEDO TRUST (E 40 A. OLIVER ARAMEI 40 A. R. O E. ALLEN 40 A. ##, 75 A. R. D B BLAIR BO A. JACKSOK 40 A. BRANDY PICKERING 40 A. SE. 70 A. COMKEY LEIGHTON 110 A. ROBERT SHAFER 160 A. DEL MA FARMS INC 78.881 2007 H. B. PEMNY L. B F. WEHTER 40 A. /52.45 683 F. B I. FLIGHTNER 140 A. 140 A. 20 COLLER ST A. R. A E RELLY 160 A. MIRIAM LANGWORTHY 230, 92 A. 50 A. APPEL 100 A. FORD PEISLEN
PO A.
PURATHER
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HEISLEN e pavektr C. FIELD. L. ALLEN (ETAL) 120 A. R. B D. SOWERS 98 A. LING BO A REAGLE BO A. TED MCCAVIT IEO A. L. A M. RIDENOUR IOD A. HILBERT & HARP BAERLIN 185.03 A HEYER BO A. D. A M. BOLLER 125 A. 8 6. RICHARDSON 42 L. N. & F. JERSI 99.500 A. E. 6RAHAM 40 A. R. HILBERT 80 A. 28 THATCHER 160 A. TECH J. & E. REAZ 40 A. W. & A. LUCAS JERA. R & B RENI IDO A HOMER SCHLACK 160 A. A & F ELSER TO. 295 A SALTZMAN A. A D. SOWEAS (20 4. EO A CASE SOA P. PRICE BORRELL 39 OSSER CR 7 ACRSON 40A. NAOMI PICKENING M. ALLEN BO A. E, B J. CULLER 80 A. 35 A R & A. ROSS 18.64 A. 150.357 " ä M, B M RENZ 40 A. 85 A. 80EHM 100.88 A 35 6. # E. MAASE ELI & MARTHA MAST [59.656 C.A.H. CASE B. REWZ 34.362 J. 4 M. BAYLISS 40 A Q & A RENZ 80 A. MILLER 15 A.

MARK TOWNSHIP

HICKSVILLE TOWNSHIP

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO



HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP T3N R5E

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO BITUMINOUS SURFACED

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MARK TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP

HICKSVILLE

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

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BITUMINOUS SURFACED STONE OR GRAVEL T4N R2E EARTH FARMER TOWNSHIP 47.LER 40.55 BALSER 89.11 BELKKAP 115.90 CP.TES IGI 84 W.42 En STEINES INS ECKERT DINNER BELL FARMS STRUBE YASLER S 39.78 HATTERS 40 BEHNFELDT ETAL 38.50 ROSEBACCK 89.015 POSEBROIK BO CLELAND 100 TONJES 57.34 3.4 2.8 2.5 BARBARA LEONARO ETAL SPONSELLER 108.87 BROVER BO CLELAND 863 WALLACE 49.31 MILLER 80 VOLLHER IOE CLINE 60 M/LLER 80 80EHW 79.98 STEELE BO,OE MILLER 80 HELLES 37 KAH.-CSOA EG.3 FC GLE SPINA 8433ETT 80 BOEHA HELLEMAN 40 ASHLET N ASHLET N 157, 42 KATLI'A J035₹ 40,77 MILLER ISS, 22 175.25 ZEEDYKE '60 ROVER 85 TONJES AO HOENE 120 EBERSOL. 98.53 ROSEBROCK IZO SMUCKER 210 BOEHH BS CLINE IZI.15 CLINE 40.19 BURGOYAE 175.88 CELLER 160 F.GX BRUNS 75 1005T MOBESON 40 MILLER 40,19 08ENLAR 30.69 J005T 6 WALTERS 29.23 DIETSCH 24 HISCOX 49.10 SHCUGH 40 FRAN 152.73 ALDRED TO. OE SPONSELLER 60 WILSON 171.79 42.86 10057 39.75 DEMUTH 44.87 YOLL WER KLINE 20.54 19 20 3.27 COTTREL ZEEOTE ARENO 144.25 SCHLEISSER CLINE 116.75 NUSBAUA 199.32 3/3 ZEEDYX BO FEGLE TIMBHOOK 120 ZEEDYK 78.03 ELDER 40 TCDER 160 STULTZ 40 CULLER 40 CULLER BC 0071NBS 160 POLTER BC E 27 10 CASE 73.42 WOLFRUM TB.36 GOYINOS IGO 26 2 STRAITE. 2 39.74 ZEECYX 2GO ZEEDYR 160 IEEDYK 160 CORE KEEGAN 167 CONLEY 47.98 COALEY 53 #O #O #O Z E E OTRE ZEEDTR 40 ZEEDYK 40 ZEEDYK HAKEY ILO ZEEOTK RONALD JACKSON FRICKE 80 HINSCH 180 3440 32 GLINE 65 SAYL OR 20 33 /5 MORHART ECKERT SLATTERY SC rcrest 40 AREMO BG

PAULDING

COUNTY

MILFORD TOWNSHIP

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

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WINESAR [1]	40 L. 4. T.	STEELE REHER W. S. E. GANDY 37.39 D. RIEHLE	97.10 RIEHLE 200	RIEHLE 10 120 32 E. O. W. WEISE	MERMAN APPLE MAILL APPLE
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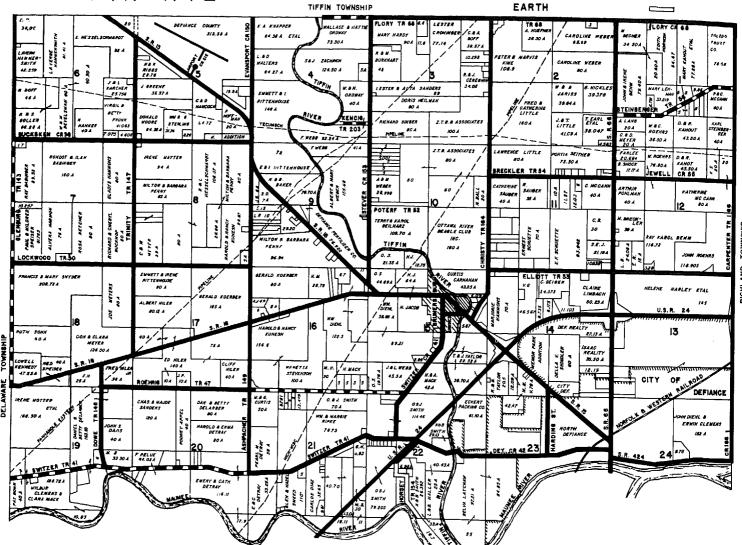
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DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO

BITUMINOUS SURFACED STONE OR GRAVEL EARTH





DEFIANCE TOWNSHIP

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP T4N R5E

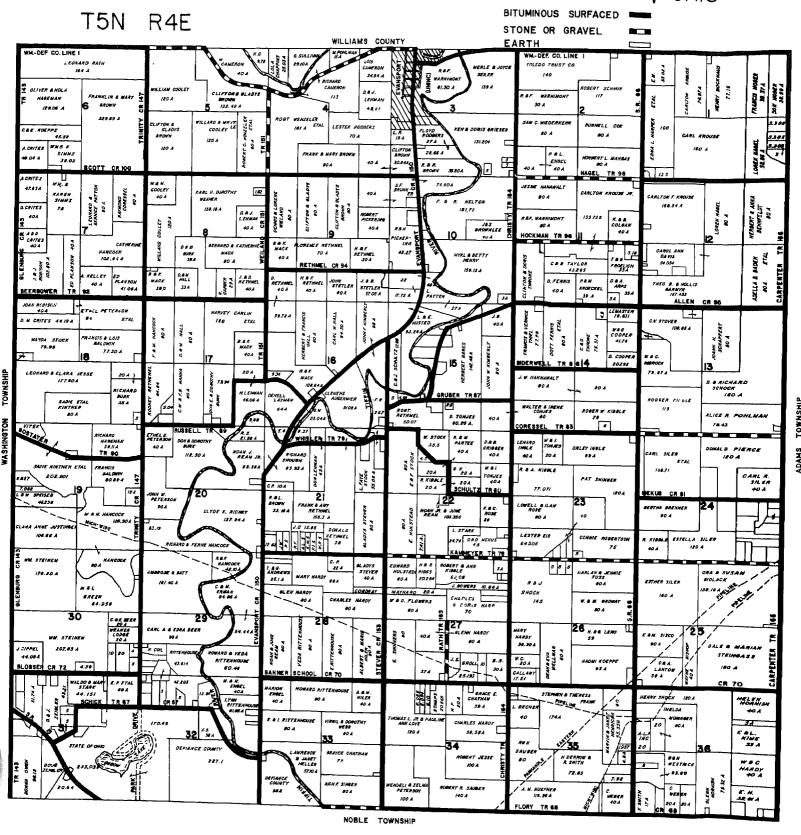
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DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO



DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP BITUMINOUS SURFACED T5N R3E STONE OR GRAVEL EARTH DÐL SHMDLER 45 A STRUBLE TI 7.17 SCHHADLER MOMERT & LILA KLEINNAN AO, NA A 5ARAH FAJR 78.07 70 B.O. WHITER 40A CPAS. MARSH 40 A FTHEL SARAH BENDER ETAL 196 98 A 10 de 14 VERA STUCKNAN 72.50A ETAL THE BEND TR 134 K WEIBNY 70 A 80 A 7 D & M CRITES AD A 3007 EMRY DITTINGER ETAL 50 A. 20 A. 10.547 Jupson 80 A 10.98 A. GRITES 40 A. NATIN. 1 C THEE SO KEN & BERNICE WESTMBALUBEN BG A. ROBERT & DENVER MACK 80 A. JOE B MAXINE YEKISA MAER! MR 4 ALTA
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