DEFIANCE COUNTY REFERENCES.

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VIEWS.

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The historical materials of Northwestern Ohio are too voluminous to be given in detail in a work of this kind. Rather than attempt it, I shall refer the reader to other works which treat the subject in detail. However, I will briefly mention some of the points of interest that are of particular significance to the region.

Northwest Ohio is characterized by its rolling hills, gently sloping terrain, and the Ohio River, which flows through the region from north to south. The region's climate is influenced by its proximity to the Great Lakes, resulting in moderate temperatures throughout the year.

The Ohio River is an important feature of the region, providing a significant waterway for transportation and recreation. The river also supports a diverse array of wildlife, including fish and other aquatic species.

The region's economy is primarily based on agriculture, with a significant emphasis on corn and soybean production. The soils of the region are generally well-drained and fertile, making it ideal for crop production.

Northwest Ohio is home to a diverse range of industries, including manufacturing, retail, and services. The region's location along the Lake Erie shoreline and its proximity to major cities such as Columbus and Toledo make it a strategic location for businesses.

The region's natural beauty is also a significant draw, with parks, forests, and hiking trails offering opportunities for outdoor recreation. The region's cultural heritage is also rich, with a variety of festivals and events that celebrate the region's history and traditions.

In summary, Northwest Ohio is a region of significant agricultural, economic, and cultural importance, offering a uniquely balanced mix of rural and urban life.

To learn more about Northwest Ohio, visit the website of the Northwest Ohio Convention and Visitors Bureau at www.nwobureau.com.
the Black Swamp region. Immediately following the flood deposited, and when the water receded the Black Swamp extended over the entire Maumee Valley, to the depth of two to three feet. In the vicinity of the Maumee, the surface was in the form of an undulating plain, and the water flowed through a series of shallow channels, forming a sheet of water two hundred feet thick, the bed of clay being visible through the water. The great planter, which traversed the surface, was comparatively narrow, and was composed of the finer alluvial mud. The surface was covered with a mantle of moist soil, which was mantled with a coating of detritus laid down by the waters of the Great Lakes. The surface was watered by the Black River and by tributary streams from the northern and western sections of the valley. The soil was rich and fertile, and the climate was favorable for the growth of crops. The Black Swamp was a fertile region, and the wheat and corn grown there were of high quality. The Black Swamp was drained by the Black River, which flowed through it from north to south. The Black River was a tributary of the Maumee River, and the Black Swamp was drained into the Maumee River.

Thus the entire surface of the Maumee Valley, excepting only the ridges and knolls and a few small swamps, was covered by a mantle of rich, loamy soil, which was well adapted for the growth of crops. The Black Swamp was a fertile region, and the wheat and corn grown there were of high quality. The Black Swamp was drained by the Black River, which flowed through it from north to south. The Black River was a tributary of the Maumee River, and the Black Swamp was drained into the Maumee River.
uncertainly engaged in the trade with the natives. The French were materially assisted, in their intercourse with the Indians, by the Catholic priests, especially of the Jesuit order. Their system was characterized by an ardently humane character, and by the capacity of manifesting to them the means of an education. They were engaged in exploring and commercial expedition, and were stationed at every fort and trading post. They gave great attention to their relations with the natives, and were of great assistance to them. They conducted these relations with a great deal of tact and prudence. They were very successful in winning the confidence of the natives, and in making them understand the differences between the two national characters; but, probably, it was as much a blessing to them as a misfortune.

Steadily the French pursued their policy, and, in view of the means at their command, the extension of their influence over the region of the Ohio, it must be said that their distant war and south was carried on with wonderful vigor and energy. A chain of military posts and missionary posts was established, extending from New Orleans to Quebec, by the way of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to the head of Lake Michigan, and thence, via Mackinaw and Detroit, along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, completely hugging the English colonies. This was not soon forgotten by any force of the Ohio Indians. By the time of the close of the last century, this country had been sufficiently impressed on the minds of the Ohio Indians. It has been accurately estimated about one-fourth of the whole of them had been affected by this policy, and the result of the difference of the two national characters; but, probably, it was as much a blessing to them as a misfortune.

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NORTHEAST OHIO.

...continued.

once, or treaty of peace, with the agents of the United States. He was consistent
enough to inform the Indians that our government desired especially to have
the territory to the west, the lands of the Apache Indians, and that he was
seeking to secure the area for the benefit of the Apache people. He also
promised to help the Apache Indians by providing them with food and
protection.

The Apache Indians were the only group of Indians that the
authorities had dealt with on a regular basis. They were considered a
problem because they were constantly raiding the frontier settlements and
causing harm to the local inhabitants.

The Apache Indians were divided into several tribes, each with
their own distinct culture and language. The most well-known Apache
tribe was the Chiricahua Apache, who lived in the high country of the
southern part of Arizona.

The Apache Indians were known for their skill in hunting, fighting,
and survival. They were adept at using their environment to their
advantage and were feared by the settlers for their raids and attacks.

The government's efforts to control the Apache Indians were often
inadequate and led to further conflict. The Apache Indians were given
promises of land and peace, but these were often broken, leading to more
raids and attacks.

The Apache Indians continued to be a problem for the frontier
settlers and the government. The Apache people were determined to
preserve their way of life and resist any attempts to force them to
change.

In an attempt to resolve the Apache problem, the government
began to negotiate treaties with the Apache leaders. These treaties
were often unclear and ambiguous, leaving both sides unsure of what
was being agreed to. The Apache Indians were often left with little or
no land and were forced to live on reservations, which were often
poorly managed and provided little for the Apache people.

In the end, theApache Indians were not able to maintain their way of life
and were forced to adapt to the new realities of the frontier. They
continued to resist and fight against the government, leading to further
conflict and tragedy for both sides.

...continued.
Continued...

"One piece six miles square at the British feet on the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the Rapids," and "One piece six miles square, at the mouth of said river, which is an important subject in the history of land and wood organization," were among the notable paragraphs of the treaty. These areas were part of the Miami Treaty of 1817, which established the boundaries between the United States and the United Kingdom.

In the history of land and wood organization, the Miami Treaty of 1817 was a significant event. It marked the end of the War of 1812 and the beginning of a new era of settlement and exploration in the western territories. The treaty established the boundaries between the United States and the United Kingdom, and it provided for the peaceful settlement of the western territories.

In the years following the Miami Treaty, the United States continued to expand its territory, both through acquisition and through negotiation. The Treaty of 1818, for example, established the boundary between the United States and Canada, and it marked the end of the War of 1812.

In conclusion, the Miami Treaty of 1817 was a significant event in the history of land and wood organization. It established the boundaries between the United States and the United Kingdom, and it marked the beginning of a new era of settlement and exploration in the western territories. The treaty was a testament to the importance of peaceful negotiation in the expansion of the United States.

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against their wishes to the Indian territory, it was thought they should have experienced the hardships of a frontier settlement, and to enjoy the privileges of a free people.

The Delawares and their partisans were in vain. The Detroit settlements were attacked and burned by the Indians in 1813-14, and their inhabitants were carried away as prisoners. The Delaware nation, however, was unable to recover from this blow, and was finally absorbed by the Iroquois Confederacy.

The Delawares were originally a confederacy of several tribes, including the Susquehannock, the Juniata, and the Conestoga. They were a people of the Algonquian family, and spoke the Susquehannock language. They were located in the eastern part of present-day Pennsylvania, and were known for their skilled traders and their extensive trade network.

In the 17th century, the Delawares were involved in conflicts with the Iroquois and the English. They were also involved in the French and Indian War, and were eventually forced to cede most of their land to the British. The Delawares were eventually assimilated into the Iroquois Confederacy, and their identity was lost.

In conclusion, the Delawares were a people of great significance in the history of the eastern United States, and their story is one of resilience and adaptation in the face of adversity.

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**NORTHEASTERN OHIO.** Continued.

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**NORTHEASTERN OHIO.** Continued.
In June, 1860, Mr. Judd, accompanied by Mr. Knapp, of the steamship Barbour, made a second journey up the upper reaches of the river, in search of the Indians. This time they proceeded to the Mounds, near the town of Banksville, and found the village deserted. Mr. Judd described the place as follows:

**The Mounds.**

Mr. Judd states that the Mounds were a series of earthworks, arranged in a circle about a mile in diameter, with a circular ditch surrounding them. The earthworks were built of large boulders, and the ditch was filled with water. The Mounds were located near the mouth of the Pecos River, and were said to have been used by the Indians for ceremonial purposes. Mr. Judd added that the Mounds were a remarkable feat of engineering, and were a testimony to the advanced civilization of the Indians who had built them.

**The Indian Village.**

Mr. Judd also visited the Indian village, which was located on the Pecos River. He described the village as a collection of thatched huts, surrounded by a stockade. The huts were made of wood and grass, and were typically occupied by several families. Mr. Judd noted that the village was a busy place, with men, women, and children going about their daily activities. He also observed that the Indians were friendly and welcoming, and were eager to engage in trade with the white settlers.

**The Return Journey.**

After spending several days exploring the area, Mr. Judd and his companions set out on their return journey. They traveled by boat down the Pecos River, and eventually arrived back in Denver. Mr. Judd described the journey as a pleasant one, and he was impressed by the beauty of the surrounding landscape.

In conclusion, Mr. Judd's journey to the northern reaches of the Indian country was a valuable contribution to the understanding of the region. His descriptions of the Mounds and the Indian village provide valuable insights into the lives and customs of the Indians living in the area at the time. Mr. Judd's reports also serve as a reminder of the importance of preserving our cultural heritage, and the need to continue to explore and learn about the world around us.
1899 carried the great western through. May snow then there was for, there was a large snowstorm which closed the and the Missouri River then these words could write a letter or read a paper. The great western through. May snow. Louis Borden, Peter Navarro, and other Fremishmen from Detroit to the mouth of the Maunie, where a number of French families had lived for many years. Some claimed that they had lived there before the Revolutionary War. Castlemore, Cornser, and Miramare were among the French residences near the foot of the Rapids in 1699. John Anderson was the first Indian trader at the Rapids during this period. In 1820, the French settled in the present limits of the City and County, and in 1837, they had established a large settlement.

The first marriage in the Maunie settlement took place in the State of the State, about three years after the French settlement. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest, and the plan of the French settlement was very elaborate. The entire settlement was built in a circular form, with a large hotel at the center, a church on one side, and a school on the other.

Peter Navarro was born in Detroit, and came with his family to reside at the Rapids. He was one of the first settlers in the vicinity. His family was large, and he was always hospitable to strangers. He was a good farmer, and was well known for his hospitality. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and was always ready to help those in need.

The history of the Rapids is a story of progress and growth. From a small village, it has grown into a large city, with a population of thousands. The present population is over 100,000, and the city is still growing.

The first settlers in the Rapids were French Canadians, who came here in the early days of the settlement. They were followed by Americans, who came later. The city has a rich and varied history, and is a place of interest to all who come to visit.

The Rapids is a place of great beauty, with its rolling hills and meadows, its streams and rivers, and its forests. It is a place of peace and quiet, where one can find rest from the cares of the world.

In conclusion, the Rapids is a city of great promise, and one that is sure to continue to grow and prosper. Its history is a story of progress and achievement, and its future is one of hope and promise. May its citizens always remember to cherish their heritage, and to work for the betterment of their city and their country.
In September, 1815, at the foot of the rapids, Lewis Cass and Joseph Moore, mathematicians of the U.S. Army, secured the highest point on the Mississippi River in Canada, just below the rapids at the southern end of Lake Michigan, where the United States now had the right of way. The surveyors, however, were not able to make any progress beyond the rapids, as the Indians were not allowed to pass through the rapids.

In 1826, the United States and the Indians signed a treaty, known as the Treaty of Kaskaskia, which established the boundary line between the United States and the Indian Territory. The treaty was signed at Kaskaskia, Illinois, by the United States and the Illinois Indians, and it was ratified by the U.S. Senate on July 4, 1828. The treaty established the boundary line between the United States and the Indian Territory, which was to remain in effect until the Indians were removed from the Territory.

The United States also agreed to pay the Indians for the use of the Indian Territory, and to establish a reservation for the Indians on the land south of the Mississippi River.

The United States began to move the Indians to reservations west of the Mississippi River in 1830, and by 1840, all of the Indians had been removed from Illinois.

The United States also continued to extend its influence in the Indian Territory, and by the end of the 19th century, the United States had established a permanent military presence in the region.

In 1860, the United States and the Indians signed the Treaty of Fort Laramie, which established the boundary line between the United States and the Indian Territory, and established a reservation for the Indians on the land south of the Mississippi River.

The Treaty of Fort Laramie was signed on July 29, 1860, and it was ratified by the U.S. Senate on August 2, 1860. The treaty established the boundary line between the United States and the Indian Territory, and established a reservation for the Indians on the land south of the Mississippi River.

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settlement and improvement of the country, and brought it almost to a standstill from 1803 to 1810. In the fall of 1803 it was reported that a government survey of the Ohio was under way. It was also stated that the surveyors were to be employed in the spring of 1804.

Defiance County was created March 4, 1803, from Williams, Henry, and Passin- gingtown Counties, and named from Fort Defiance. It is bounded by the Allegheny, the Timic, and the Maumee. The last named stream was actually called "Kinkil of the Lake," and sometimes "Quin." The first court was held on the 2d of April, 1804, at Defiance. "Defiance," the city, was named from the city of Defiance in Spain, the original "Defiance Bar." 1

In 1804, the county seat was located at Defiance, and the town of Defiance was founded. The town was named after the state of Ohio. The town was originally known as "Defiance Bar," but the name was changed to "Defiance City." The town was established in 1804. The town was originally named "Defiance Bar," but the name was changed to "Defiance City." The town was established in 1804.

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PERSONAL ROCKS.
BY MARY H. MOTLEY.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

NATHAN A. BOUTELL, son of John and Hannah (Win- 
ship) of Ohio, was born in Franklin County, Massachu-
setts, August 7, 1825. He was married in Ohio to 
Rachel, daughter of Jesse and Jemima Ouston, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 6, 1826. They 
have a family of three children: Georgio K., Roselle C. 
and Carrie L. Mr. Boutell by a former marriage had five children: Adeline Rorer, who resides in Lima; Harriet Myers of Ayersville, Ohio; Emma Gilbert of Lima; Mary Noyes, of Atlanta, Georgia; and Lorena. 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, Ayresville. Business, farmer and carpetmker, section 9.

ENOS B. MUX, 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. Lovrena (Randall) Mix, b. in Newfane Co, New York, February 17, 1828. The children of this couple are Clarissa Barlow, Sarah E. Levi and Allen (twins), Ella, William and Perly W. The parents of the subject of this sketch, Levi and Sarah (Shaffer) Mix, were born in the New York state. In 1826 they moved to the state of Ohio, and in 1828 to this county, where they still reside. Mr. Mix filled the office of justice of the peace from 1868 to 1872. Post-office, Ayersville. Business, farmer and carpenter, section 10.

JOSIAH B. BLUE, son of Uriah and Jane Blue, the former of Virginia, the latter of New Jersey—was born in Highland Township, Ohio, December 27, 1826. He was married in Defiance county in 1856 to Rachel Ashby, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ashby, of New Jersey, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, September 18, 1825. They have these children: Uriah John, Thomas F. and Franklin G. Jane Blue was the widow of George Trowbridge, by whom she had five children: Elizabeth R., John W., Louisa M., Sarah J. and William F. Joseph Blue settled in Defiance county in 1853. He was justice of the peace from 1857 to 1860, and had two brothers in the Union army. Business, farmer, section 7.

H. JAMES HILL was born in New York, April 5, 1816. He is a son of Thomas and Olive (Cole) Hill, of Massachusetts, and was married in New York to Elizabeth Andrew, who was born in Virginia, February 22, 1816. He was married to Sarah Smith, who was born in Ohio, April 25, 1843. Their children are: Sarah E. and John D. Mr. Hill settled in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1857. He was married to Miss E. Davis, daughter of Thomas Davis, who was born in 1837. They have a family of five children: Frank E., Willie R., Eliza J., Isaac W. and Blanch M. Abraham Vanvleroh settled in Defiance county in 1842. He has served ten terms clerk. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 12.

CHRISTOPHER KAISTNER, and his wife, L. (Herold) 
KAISTNER, of Highland Township, the former was born in 
Defiance county in 1841, and the latter in Pennsylvania, 
in 1847. They have these children: William, Joseph, 

ABRAHAM SCHAEFEK, son of John and Catharine Schaefer, of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1769. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, January 9, 1840, to Mary E. Davis, daughter of Thomas Davis, who was born in 1837. They have a family of five children: Frank E., Willie R., Eliza J., Isaac W. and Blanch M. Abraham Vanvleroh settled in Defiance county in 1842. He has served ten terms clerk. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 12.

CHARLES KOPP, son of Casper and Barbara Kopp, of Ger-
many, was born in Germany in 1822. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, October 21, 1844. Their children are Margaret, Rebecca, George H., Elizabeth F., Isabella. Nancy. Charles Kopp died in 1873. Their children are all living. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 11.

WILLIAM ROHN and his wife, Sarah (Brechbill) Rohn, 
were born in Pennsylvania. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, October 21, 1844. Their children are Margaret, Rebecca, George H., Elizabeth F., Isabella. Nancy. Charles Kopp died in 1873. Their children are all living. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 11.


RICHARD TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT ELIOTT, son of Samuel and Sarah Elliott, the 
former of Ireland, the latter of Highland Township, 
Ohio, December 27, 1839. He was married in Bryan, September 24, 1858, to Henrietta Emery, daughter of John and Ann (Walkens) Emery, of Connecticut, who was born in 1836. Their children are Sarah, Mary, Anna and Charles. Their residence is of six children: Clarissa J., Esther L., Clarinda J., James, and Daniel. He settled in Defiance county in 1853. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 12.

JACOB K. MYRTLE, son of John and Panny Myers—the for-
mer was born in Ohio, the latter in Ireland—was born in 
Ohio, December 25, 1825. He was married in the same county March 14, 1845, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Lucy L., and Mary (Brook) Myers, who was born in Vernon township, the latter in May 17, 1829. They have eight children: Benjamin F., John W., Samuel B., Orlando D., Harriet L., Almira P., Ethel A. M., and Willie V. H. Jacob K. Myers and his family held the office of justice of the peace and treasurers. He died in 1873. They have two sons in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Ayersville. Business, farmer, section 13.

JONATHAN DAVIS, son of Hirman and Hulda (Shriver) Davis—
the former of Indiana, the latter of Ohio—was born in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1824. He was married in Chicago, Illinois, in 1849, to Mary M. Garrett, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1824. 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. (Mox) Good, were 
born in Ohio—the former in Delaware county in 1822, the latter in Defiance county in 1825. They were married in Defiance county in 1845. They have the parents of this couple, Bronson and Polly (Sudd) Good, were native Ohio and settled in Highland Township, and married and settled with their family in Defiance county in 1845. Enos B. and Lov- ren (Randall) Mix, were the parents of Mrs. Good. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 15.

JOHN BRECHBILL, with his father, settled in Defiance 
county in 1833. 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 Wyandot, Chippewa, and Ottowas. Racoon 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, De-
cember 30, 1848, to Anna J., daughter of James Acree, who was born in Ohio, Jan. 17, 1824, by whom he had eight children: Henry A., James, A. M., E., Mary F., Lydia Henry, Henry Daniel, and an infant (deceased). Mr. Brechbill was married a second time to Rebecca, daughter of William and Catherine Fouck of Virginia, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 1, 1855. They have one son, Charles. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 4.

CHARLES KOPP, son of Casper and Barbara Kopp, of Ger-
many, was born in Germany in 1822. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, October 21, 1844. Their children are Margaret, Rebecca, George H., Elizabeth F., Isabella. Nancy. Charles Kopp died in 1873. Their children are all living. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 11.

WILLIAM ROHN and his wife, Sarah (Brechbill) Rohn, 
were born in Pennsylvania. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, October 21, 1844. Their children are Margaret, Rebecca, George H., Elizabeth F., Isabella. Nancy. Charles Kopp died in 1873. Their children are all living. Business, farmer and stock dealer, section 11.

JOHN W. GOODENOUGH, son of Sylvester and Susan (Felton) Goodenoough, the former of Vermont, the latter of New York, was born in Reading, Vt., May 3, 1838, settled in Delaware county, in 1839, where he was married in 1845 to Isabella Hall, who was born in Ohio in 1829. She died in Delaware county, August 15, 1857. She was a daughter of Henry B. and Mary Hall, of New Jersey. They have three sons: Henry B., Sr., Mary B., his wife, and one daughter, Grace. Goodenoough, Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 8.

MICHAEL SHOCK, one of the pioneers of Delaware county, was born in Delaware county, in 1835, he was married in 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Eichhorst, also of Pennsylvania. Mrs. K. was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. This couple had eleven children: John, b. in farmer, section 1.

JACOB SHOCK, son of Michael and Elizabeth Shock, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, May 22, 1842. He was married in Henry county, Indiana, to Mary W. Cook, daughter of John and Sarah Carpenter, and widow of —.—Cookie. She was born in Holmes county, September 14, 1854. This couple had nine children: John, b. in farmer, section 1.

JACOB WILLEMEN, settled in Delaware county in 1852. He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary Raho, of Pennsylvania, who was born November 15, 1859. He was married in the same state, November 2, 1885, to Mary Wissinger, daughter of Michael and Caroline, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wissinger was born in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and was married in 1885. Their children are: Anna, b. in farmer, section 1.

ARTHUR M. DUNBAR, son of John and Charity Dunbar, of Orange county, New York, was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 12, 1853. He was married in Delaware county, in 1885, to Mary A. John, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sharpe, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1856. They have two children: Charlotte, b. in farmer, section 1; and Arthur, b. in farmer, section 1.

WILLIAM WILLEN, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Willen, was born in Pennsylvania in 1840; settled in Delaware county in 1852. He was married to Mary Wissinger, daughter of Michael and Caroline, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wissinger was born in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and was married in 1885. Their children are: Anna, b. in farmer, section 1; and James, b. in farmer, section 1.

JOHN W. LEACH, was born in Virginia in 1835. His wife, Mary E. (Busheler) Leach, was born in Virginia in 1835. They were married in Delaware county in 1856, and have a family of nine children: Charles D., Minnie J., Nellie M., deceased, Emma D., and John. The parents of this couple, John and Hannah (Sprouse) Leach, and David and Margaret (Welsh) Broksher, were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Henry county, O., in 1800. John W. Leach bell homestead nine months, and was honored in the war of the Revolution, July 25, 1865. John W. Leach settled in Delaware county in 1857. Post-office, Delaware. Business, farmer, section 13.

WILLIAM H. PALMER, of Columbus, Ohio, settled in Delaware county in 1854. He was married in Columbus, Ohio, in 1840, and married in Indiana in 1846. His wife, Mrs. (Hale) Palmer, was born in Delaware county in 1846. She is a daughter of John and Jane Hale. The children of William and Mary Palmer are: Mary J. B., Mary H., and Robert L. W. Their parents are in Chicago, in 1858, and were married in Delaware county in 1857. Post-office, Delaware. Business, farmer, section 2.

JACOB MOORE, and his wife Mary (Ball) Moore, were born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1858 and 1858. They were married in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1889. Their family consists of seven children: William G., Mary E., Emma, Edward, Frances, Jacob J., Mary B., of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Moore is a daughter of Jacob and Ann Smigiewski, of Pennsylvania. She was born in 1859 and was married in Delaware county in 1855. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 4.

MICHAEL FEENEY, son of Daniel and Bridget (Slauen) Feeney, was born in Ireland in 1852. He was married in Delaware county in 1872 to Nancy A. Moore, who was born in Ohio in 1857. They have one son, Harry B. G., and one daughter, Grace. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 8.

ANTHONY RUMMEL, and his wife Mary A. (Shoup) Rummel were born in Ohio, the former in Mahoning county, November 15, 1826, the latter in Delaware county, January 11, 1837. They were married in Mahoning county in 1852. They have one son, Anthony, and one daughter, Willet A. and Elizabeth. The parents of Solomon R., Henry and Elizabeth Rumle, were born in Pennsylvania. Henry and Elizabeth Shoup, parents of Mrs. R., were natives of Germany and settled in Delaware county in 1856. Solomon Rummel belonged to the 11th regiment O. V. L., 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 2.

NORMAN W. SHOUP, son of John and Maria Shoup, was born in Delaware county, in 1856. His parents were both born in the same county in 1856. He settled in Delaware county in 1859. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 7.

JOHN B. MAYER, and his wife were born in Ohio in 1849 and 1852. They were married in Henry county, Ohio, in 1880, and have three children: Mary L., John L. and Alexander (Brown) Mayer, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives, the former of Germany and the latter of the Pennsylvania. They settled in Delaware county in 1854. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 7.

JOHN HEILSHORN, son of Diederick and Henrietta Hei- shorn, of Germany, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836. He settled in Delaware county in 1853. His parents were natives of Germany in 1800, to Lucy J. Willen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wissinger, who was born in 1843. The children of this couple are: John, b. in farmer, section 1; David, b. in farmer, section 1; John, b. in farmer, section 1; and John, b. in farmer, section 1.

WILLIAM DAVIS, and his wife Mary (Noffinger) Davis were born in Ohio, in 1852 and 1858. They were married in Putnam county in 1885. They have one child, John Montgomery in 1884. They were married in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1851. They have one child: Mary A. Davis was born in Ohio, in 1852. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 7.

ALFRED WEIDENHAMMER was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1853. He was married in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1855. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of Delaware county, Ohio, in 1853. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and has been the earliest settlers of Delaware county, where they settled in 1843. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 26.

WILLIAM NOFFINGER was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1852. He was married to Sarah (Cutler) Noffinger in 1854. Sarah (Cutler) Noffinger, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pennsyl- vania, and was married in 1844, and died October 13, 1856. The latter was born January 12, 1848, and died April 2, 1887. Mrs. Nancy Noffinger was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 22, 1827. She is a daughter of Jacob and Ann Stewart, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in 1844. The former of whom was born May 20, 1794, in Pennsylvania, and was married in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1852. The latter was born November 9, 1839, in North Carolina, and died December 11, 1852. William and Nancy Noffinger were married in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1859. Their family consists of nine children: Mary C., Susan M., Daniel E., Thomas O. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Rachel B., Caroline E., William O., and Nancy R. (deceased). Mrs. Noffinger settled in Delaware county in 1856. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 20.

ORLANDO POE CARPENTER was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1854. He was married in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1856, to Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Ann Smigiewski, of Delaware county. He was born November 25, 1849. Their children are: Luther B., born July 8, 1856, and Benjamin B., born February 10, 1858. Orland Carpenter was one of the Union army. Mrs. Carpenter's parents settled in Delaware county in 1844. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 4.

JOHN ELLIOTT settled in Delaware county in 1846. He was born in Cuyahoga county, January 19, 1821. He was married in Delaware county in 1846. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 25.

HENRY BRANDIS, and his wife, Henrietta (Weston) Brandis, were born in Prussia, in 1833 and 1834. They were married in the same country, and settled in Delaware county in 1856, when their children are: Henrietta, William H., and Mary A. The parents of this couple, Henry and Catharine (Kasper) Brandis, a Vater and three of (Kasper) Brandis, were all natives of Prussia. The latter couple settled in Henry county in 1823. Post-office, Ridgeville, Henry county. Business, farmer.

JOHN CARVER was born in Pennsylvania, February 11, 1821. He was married in Crawford county, in 1848, to Mary A. Overby, 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 1824, and the latter in 1826. They settled in Delaware county in 1831. John and Elizabeth Garver, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, in 1798, the latter in New York in 1800. John Garver settled in Delaware county in 1835. Post-office, Columbus. Business, farmer, section 11.

KAMPER STRAUSS, son of Kaspar and M. R. Strauss, of Germany, who were born in 1810 and 1830, was born in Germany in 1845. He was married in Delaware in 1870, to Berthinda Kaspar, daughter of Augustus and Fredericks Knaap, of Germany. Mrs. Strauss was born in Ohio in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Strauss have one daughter, Sarah. They settled in Delaware county in 1865. Post-office, Oaklora. Business: Lutheran minister, section 25.

CHRISTOPHER ARPS, and his wife, Catharine Mohrmann, were born in Bavaria in 1818 and 1823. They were married in Delaware in 1837. They were married in Delaware in 1837, where the former settled in 1850. The parents of this couple, Henry and Catharine (Einbinder) Mohrmann, were natives of Germany. Post-office, Oaklora. Business, farmer, section 10.

JACOB SCHWARTZ, son of Philip and Eva (Colman) Schwartz, of Pennsylvania, was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 30, 1826. He was married in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1851, to Elizabeth Leicholt, daughter of John and Elizabeth Leicholt, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1831. Their children are: Sarah A., Philip J., Elizabith, and Rachel, living, and John and Catharine, deceased. Jacob Schwartz was one of the pioneers of Delaware county, having settled in Adams county in 1836. At that time there were many Indians in the woods, and they often visited Mr. Schwartz. Bears and deer were very abundant. There were no rails, and the early settler was obliged to go 11/2 miles, or a foot on horseback. Mr. Schwartz has been justice of the peace three years, and county commisioner three years. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 14.

FREDRICK SCHULTZ, and his wife, Doraden, (Feissel) Schultz, were born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1851, and 1855. They were married in Delaware county. They have three children: Fred. W., Doraden, and Anna. John and Charles, couple, Frederick and Doraden (Zerling) Schultz, and Fredrick Fensel, were all natives of Germany. Mr. Schultz settled in Delaware county in 1855. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 15.

JOHN A. F. KNAPE, and his wife, Friederich E. A. (Schweinung) Knape, were born in the Kingdom of Prussia, October 29, 1839, and April 10, 1842. They were married in Delaware county, June 12, 1861, and have a family of five children: John F. W., Ida M., Emma E., F. M. Faehn, and David J. They were married in Delaware county. They have three children: Fred. W., Doraden, and Anna. John and Charles, couple, Frederick and Doraden (Zerling) Schultz, and Fredrick Fensel, were all natives of Germany. Mr. Schultz settled in Delaware county in 1855. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Business, farmer, section 14.

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 Eva Sides, daughter of Jacob and Susannah Sides, of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Solomon, Margaret, and Sarah. John G. settled in Delaware county in 1846. Post-office, Ridgeville. Business, farmer. Residence, Delaware township, section 22.

ELIAS BRUNER was born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 29, 1819. He was married in February, 1844, to Sarah A. Zeller, born in Montgomery county, Ohio, July 24, 1832. Their
LEWIS SCHWARTZ was born in France in 1815, and his wife Josephine (Dauphine) Schwartz was born in Sweden. They lived in Connecticut, and were married in 1830. They had seven children: Fidel, William, John, Mary, Louis, and Jacob. The family moved to Ohio in 1834. They were a devout Catholic family.

WILLIAM THOMAS, son of John and Catharine Thomas, of Germany, was born in Germany in 1823, and married in 1857 in Tennessee. He and his wife, Margaret Thomas, were born in Germany. Margaret was born in 1825. They settled in Tennessee in the 1850s. The family consisted of four children: John, William, Joseph, and Catherine.

M. HUIT was born in Germany May 15, 1825. His parents were John G. and Mary Huit, natives of Germany. Mr. Huit has been a tenant farmer in the state of New York. He was born in 1825. The children of the second wife are: Adel, born December 11, 1825; and Eliza, born February 26, 1827. The second wife was Mary Huit, born in 1825. They were married December 27, 1825, in Tuscaloosa County, Ohio. They were in the state of New York in 1831. They have a family of nine children: Henry, born March 23, 1828; John, born September 23, 1829; Elizabeth, born June 24, 1831; William K., born June 24, 1832; and Sarah, born May 24, 1834.

ELLIOT CROSGRAVE and his wife Emily Berliner were born in Pennsylvania. They were married in 1829, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. They were married December 27, 1829, in Tuscaloosa County, Ohio. They have a family of twelve children: Henry, born March 23, 1828; John, born September 23, 1829; Elizabeth, born June 24, 1831; William K., born June 24, 1832; and Sarah, born May 24, 1834. They were married December 27, 1825, in Tuscaloosa County, Ohio. They were in the state of New York in 1831. They have a family of nine children: Henry, born March 23, 1828; John, born September 23, 1829; Elizabeth, born June 24, 1831; William K., born June 24, 1832; and Sarah, born May 24, 1834.

WILLIAM R. LIMBAUGH, son of Peter and Catharina Limbaugh, was born in Germany, in 1844. He settled in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1857, where he was married in 1865, to Catharine Thomas, daughter of William and Mary (Goethe) Thomas, of Germany, who was born in 1846.
ABRAHAM BERCAW, son of George and Ellen (Vanderlinden) Bercau, was born on October 22, 1802. He was married on January 20, 1828, to Mary Keene, daughter of James and Mary (Cook) Keene. He died on December 13, 1850.

ORLANDO COFFIN was born in Defiance county, March 12, 1816. He is the only surviving member of a family of four children: George Cooffs, born February 12, 1805; and Mary J., born March 24, 1806. Died January 29, 1868. His daughter, Mary J., born April 24, 1828, died January 24, 1879. Emily, born March 12, 1836, dead July 4, 1870. Their parents settled in Defiance county in 1828. The subject of this sketch was married November 2, 1820, to Minerva Massachusetts, who was born in Pungoway county, Ohio, April 12, 1815. Her parents, John and Eliza (Witten) Witten, were born in Virginia, the latter in Ohio. Both reside in Pungoway county. Post-office, Emmett, Pungoway county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 31.

WILLIAM A. SLOUCH, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hayes) Slouch, the former of Maryland, the latter of Virginia, and who settled in Defiance county in 1824, was born in Pungoway county, Ohio, March 20, 1816. He was married on September 15, 1835, to Mary Rantel, born November 15, 1819, to Mary Rantel, who was born in Tuscarawas county, March 2, 1823. Their children are: Eliza, born October 28, 1826; Net- tie, born April 26, 1828; Wilber, born April 20, 1830; and — born September 15, 1833. Their children were: Laura A., born September 12, 1848; Henry A., born May 15, 1851; and M. S., born September 4, 1853. Anna M., born September 28, 1854; Mary M., born May 15, 1858; Corn C., born August 8, 1861; and Sarah M., born August 14, 1863. Their parents settled in Defiance county in 1838. The parents of this couple are Cyrus and Mary Kittredge, and Harvey and Sarah Kittredge. The latter couple were the first settlers in the territory of Defiance county in 1838, the former in the county in 1839. They settled in Defiance county in 1835. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 18.

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


FARMER TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS N. HORTON, son of Calvin and Dorcas Horton, of Connecticut, was born in Champaign county, New York, May 12, 1833. He was married March 6, 1856, to Mary E., daughter of Jesse and Cassandra Haller, of Kentucky, who was born in Williams county, Ohio, December 25, 1836. They have three children: Nettie J., Henry E., and Julia A., born December 5, 1858. Their children are: Laura, born September 14, 1858; Henry A., born May 15, 1861; and M. S., born September 4, 1853. Anna M., born September 28, 1854; Mary M., born May 15, 1858; Corn C., born August 8, 1861; and Sarah M., born August 14, 1863. Their parents settled in Defiance county in 1838. The parents of this couple are Cyrus and Mary Kittredge, and Harvey and Sarah Kittredge. The latter couple were the first settlers in the territory of Defiance county in 1838, the former in the county in 1839. They settled in Defiance county in 1835. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 18.

JOHN PRICE was settled in Defiance county in 1824. His parents, John and Sarah (Wils) Price, were natives of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1804. He was married in Ohio in 1823, to Rachel Bach, who was born in Ohio in 1805. Their parents, Caleb and Louisa (Fishers) Bach, were born, the former in Pennsylvania, in 1780, the latter in Ohio, in 1792. John and Rachel Price have six children: Amanda, Solomon (deceased), Sarah, Oliver (deceased), Mary E., Margaret, Eliza J., and Amanda. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer and stock raiser, section 29.


PETER RINGER, son of William and Mary (Andrews) Ringer, of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Sarah E., daughter of Abraham and Lydia Bercauw, the latter of Pennsylvania, the former of Maryland, was born in Ohio in 1816 and 1818. They were married in the same state in 1822. They have six children: Clara A., born September 23, 1822, (deceased) William, Sarah, John, Abraham, and Amanda, and sons of John and Sarah (Richter) Ringer settled in Defiance county in 1824. Post-office, Farmer Center. Business, farmer, section 29.

J. E. LEWIS was born in Indiana in 1853. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Fann) Lewis, died in August, 1855, leaving the subject of this sketch an orphan. He entered the service of the Union army, where he remained three years, since which time he has been acting as principal of Williams Center Normal and Commercial Academy. Post-office, Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio, section 1.

WILLIAM M. HALLER, and his wife, Amanda (Price) Hal- ler, were born in Ohio, the former in Champaign county, Ohio, September 30, 1833; the latter in Wayne county, January 28, 1838. They were married in the same state in 1854. They have three children: Clara A. and Vernon S., born in Indiana, 1869 and 1872. The latter was settled in Defiance county in 1873. Haller is a son of John and Rachel Price. The Hallers were in the Union army two years and eleven months, during the war of 1863-4. He was shot through the right arm by a musket ball in Dallas, Georgia. Post-office, Williams Center. Business, section 29.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, and his wife, Kate (Yeagley) Brit- ton, were born in Ohio, the former in Wayne county, Ohio, January 8, 1849. They were married in 1869. The parents of this couple, Cornelius and Maria Britten, and Andrew and Catherine Yeagley, were natives of Pennsylvania. The
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.

RANALD LORING is the second son of William and Betsey (Brown) Loring, born in 1810, in New Hampshire, both deceased. He was born in Russell county, Vermont, December 28, 1823. He has two brothers of the same name, John and William, both deceased, born in 1822 and 1825, respectively, in New Hampshire, both deceased. He was born in 1826, in Vermont, in 1853, and died in 1880, in New York. Randolph Loring was married in New York, in 1853, to Amelia Rice, of Vermont. Mrs. Loring was born in New York county, in 1827. The children of this marriage are: Charles B., born in 1856, in New York; William L., born in 1859, in New York; and Albert H., born in 1861, in New York. The last-named is now a merchant in New York city.

ANNA M. HOUGH, and his wife, Frances (Fugger) Hough, were born in Germany, the former in 1814, the latter in 1816. They were married in Ohio in 1842. Anthony Huber and his wife, Frances Huber, were born in Germany, the former in 1810, the latter in 1818. They were married in Ohio in 1843. This couple has a family of eight children: George, William, Edward, Lewis, William, Henry, Charles, and John. The last-named is now a merchant in New York city.

HON. MILLER ARROWSMITH, son of Enos and Charlotte (Johnson) Arrowsmith, was born in England, in 1814, in Westmoreland county, in 1829, and married there, in 1849, and Eliza Kenton (Kenton) Arrowsmith, born in Virginia, in 1817. They have been in this county since 1849, and have been prominent in the business and social life of the place.

ANDREW W. MAVIS was born in Defiance county, August 31, 1820. His parents, Andrew and Mary (Rogers) Mavis, were born in Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, settled in Defiance county in 1849, and emigrated to the pioneer life. The subject of this sketch was born in Oxford, in 1849, and has since lived in this county. He is a farmer and is one of the leading citizens of this county.

NORMAN P. ROYER and his wife, Matilda H. Weidler, were born in Ohio in 1842. They are natives of Pennsylvania, July 4, 1847, and January 10, 1847. Their children are: John, Emily, Albert H., Albert B., John H., and Paul. They reside in the same family, in the same household, and are all members of the same family.

ABRAHAM J. MAVIS, son of Andrew and Mary (Rogers) Mavis, was born in Defiance county, in 1824, and married there, in 1844. He is a farmer and is one of the leading citizens of this county.

JOHN SNYDER, son of Michael and Eva (Snyder) Snyder, the former of Delaware, the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1822. He was married in Ohio, in 1842, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Fink) Muser, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Delaware, in 1807. They have a family of nine children: Abraham, Solomon, John, John, Charles, John, Charles, John, and John. They reside in the same family, in the same household, and are all members of the same family.

HARVEY HASTINGS, and his wife, Sarah Conkey, were born in Ohio in 1826, and married in the same year. They have been in this state, in 1845, and settled in Defiance county in 1846. They have a family of ten children: Mercy E., Charles H., Ellen I. George W., Mary A. (deceased), Delos A., Cornelius A., Alfred G., Albert M. and Oveille C. If they lived in Defiance county in 1845, they were in the war of the Rebellion. Harvey and Rebecca (Hagin) Hastings, parents of the subject of this sketch, were, the former from Vermont, the latter from New Hampshire. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Hastings, was born in the former Massachusetts, the latter in Vermont. Post-office, Farmington, Williams county, Ohio. Business, farmer, section 2.

WILLIAM HILL, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Wilson) Hill, of Pennsylvania, who settled in Defiance county in 1849, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1825. He was married in Ohio, in 1846, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Susan Jones, who was born in 1829. The children of this marriage are: Alice M. and Susan F. Mrs. Hill, settled in Defiance county, 1849, and is a farmer.

EMANUEL WOLFORD settled in Defiance county in 1830. He was born in Ohio in 1805, in 1820, and married there, in 1845, to Rebecca (Searle) Wolford, of Pennsylvania. He was married November 10, 1845, to Eliza J. Searle, born June 24, 1846, in St. Lawrence county, N.Y. Her parents, Jefferson and Oranunda (Haw- ker) Searle, of the same county, and Pennsylvania, the latter of N.Y., settled in Defiance county, in 1830. Emanuel and Fannie Wolford have four children: Frank W., born September 16, 1845; Carrie E., born April 10, 1847; and John and Fannie, born September 26, 1847. Mr. Wolford has three brothers in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion.

Hiram F. Rice is a family of four children: Urealt, born in 1831; Ellen A., born in 1833; Harlan F., born in Ohio, November 2, 1837; and Aaron, born in 1840, sons and daughters of Osey and Lydia (Bieris) Rice, both of whom were born in this state, and who settled in Defiance county in 1837. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845. They were married in Ohio, in 1845, and have one child, and settled in Defiance county in 1845.
Rebellion. He belonged to the 11th Regt. O. V. I., three years. He took part in the war, was appointed adjutant, was stationed 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, Newport, democracy, senator, seven years.

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 December 3, 1838. The children of this couple are: Zelma A., James F., Eliza E., William C. (deceased), and Charles J. Post-office, Edgeron. Business, blacksmith, section ten.

HARMAN HOOTMAN, son of C. and S. Hootman, was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, January 13, 1846. Mrs. Sydney M. (Popper) Hootman was born in Pennsylvania, November 24, 1847. This couple were married in Milford township, November 25, 1870. They have three children: Joanna, Francis M., and Minnie D. Mrs. Hootman's parents, John and Eliza Popper, are natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county, Ohio, in 1853. Post-office, Edgeron, Business, blacksmith, section ten.

JOHN J. POOPER and his wife, Eliza (Seyer) Popper, were born in Pennsylvania, December 13, 1853, and December 27, 1857. They were married July 7, 1876. Their children are Clarissa J., Henkle (deceased), Mary A., Margaret, John (deceased), Alberta, Sarah, Clara, and Ellen. These children are all living and are engaged in farming.

LEWIS G. PIERCE, son of James and Nancy Pierce of New Hampshire, was born in New Hampshire, June 20, 1828. He was married in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 29, 1852, to Ada, daughter of Amos and Amelia (Birch) Grissom, who was born in New York October 29, 1832. Their children are William N., Hiram A., Amelia F., Martha A., and George P. (deceased). Mrs. Pierce was born in New York April 12, 1855. William G. Pierce settled in Defiance county in 1853. He has been district assessor three terms, treasurer of township for five years. Mrs. Pierce has been twice a widow, and Henry and John, in the service of the Rebellion. Post-office, Edgeron, Business, farmer, section ten.

WILLIAM J. S. BARNEY and his wife, Almada [Stour] Barney, were born in Defiance county, Ohio, August 23, 1824 and June 24, 1826. They were married to the same county, January 7, 1845. They have one son, Charles, born September 10, 1871. Their parents were of this county. C. W. and Uretta Barney, the former of Vermont, the latter of New York, and Melena and Stone. Post-office, Edgeron. Business, farmer, section seven.


JONAS MILLER, son of Samuel Miller of Pennsylvania, and Eliza M. (Hunt) Miller, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 23, 1837. He was married in Defiance county, January 1, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Graham of Ireland. Mrs. Miller was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 9, 1841. Jonas and Margaret Miller have three children: Rosanna, James, and Clarissa. Jonas Miller has served his country in the Rebellion, has held the office of township trustee for a number of years. Mrs. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. for three years during the war of the Rebellion. He took part in several battles, but returned home after an honorable discharge. Post-office, Clero. Business, farmer, section five.

JACOB SHANK was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1850. His parents, John and Elizabeth Shank, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Mary A. (Miller) Shank, daughter of Jacob and Mary Shank, was married in Pennsylvania to John W. Hooks, who was also native of Pennsylvania, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 8, 1851. They were married in the United States, Ohio, September 29, 1873. Family and township family of Simon Simon, Sullivan, Pennsylvania, are the widows of the Rebellion. Business, farmer and carpenter, section eight.

JOHN F. HALLER is a family of three children, Benjamin, the eldest, born in Kentucky, the latter in Champaign county, Ohio. By the second marriage of his father, he has two half-sisters, Sallie and Lovisa, and by a third marriage one half-brother, William. The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign county, March 17, 1843, and at the age of 19, married to Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Shank, who were born in Kent, England, and emigrated to this country, October 23, 1847. Their marriage was in the church of Defiance county, March 17, 1847. They have four children. All the children, Robert, William, John, and Mary, are living. At that time the country was more destitute of roads than now. After thirty years the land is worth from two to $10 to $20 per acre. Post-office, Cicero, Business, farmer and postmaster.

JOHN EVERETT, son of Eli and Jennette (Campbell) Bopp — born in Defiance county, Ohio, November 20, 1852, and settled in the town of President, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1871. He was married March 6, 1875, to Lydia Maria, daughter of James and Mary (Wright) Rosnay of New York. Post-office, Wilkesboro. Business, farmer and carpenter, section ten.

WASHINGTON THOMPSON settled in Defiance county, in 1851. His parents, Archibald and Martha Thompson, were natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 19, 1800. Sophia Thompson, wife of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, October 20, 1827. She is the daughter of John and Mary Wingo of Maryland. This couple have a family of four children: George A., Francis, Malvina L. (deceased) and Charlotte. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section twenty.

ADAM CHRISTOFFEL was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, December 12, 1824, and married in the same county, March 21, 1847, to Caroline Hook, who was born in Ohio. They have six children: Eliza M., Mary, and Adon. 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 1873. Post-office, Newkirk. Business, farmer, section eighteen.

HENRY MILLER and his wife, Mary (Prosser) Miller, were born in Ohio, the former of Stark county, August 6, 1826, and the latter in Willamette county, Oregon, December 2, 1839. They were married in Edgeron, March 19, 1860. The children of this Union were seven: Clara A., Catherine J., Frank L., born August 9, 1857, Hannah J., born December 13, 1861, John A., born February 14, 1874. The parents of this couple, Jacob and Maria Miller and John and Catharine Prosser, are all natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have settled in Defiance county in 1862. Post-office, Edgeron. Business, farmer, section seven.


SEDA THOMPSON was born in England, December 18, 1847. She is the daughter of Joel and Sarah Thompson, natives of England. Post-office, Edgeron. Business, farmer, section fifteen.

SAMUEL MAVIS, son of Henry and Isaiah Mavis, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Knox county, Ohio, was born in Defiance county, December 10, 1808. He was married in the same county, December 10, 1808, to Eliza A., daughter of Frederick and Eliza chapel, who was born in New York, who was born September 20, 1855. They have had children: Frederick T. and John W. M. Mr. Mavis settled in Defiance county in 1845. Post-office, Edgeron. Business, farmer, section one.

AARON BONNELL settled in Defiance county in 1844. He was born in Wood county, Ohio, June 25, 1825, to Asahel and Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Hinkins, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, the latter of Knox county. Mr. Bonnell was born in Columbus county, Ohio. He married Sarah Ann Bonta and have a family of six children: Benjamin J., John S., Sarah N., Charles A. and Charles W. The subject of this sketch, Benjamin and Rachelle Bonnell, were natives, the former of Indiana, the latter of Pennsylvania. Post-office, Edgeron. Business, farmer, section two.

JOSEPH PIPER, son of Conrad and Mary Piper, the former of German birth, the latter of Pennsylvania, went to New York, where he was born in Defiance county, February 11, 1844. He was married to Elizabeth, October 50, 1860, to Mary A., daughter of John Xaver and Madeleine Muller of France. Mrs. P. was born in France April 12, 1847. Joseph and Mary Piper have three children: Clara T., Frank C., and Henry E. Mr. Piper has held the office of township trustee two years. Post-office, Edgeron. Business, farmer, section one.

JAMES DURHAM was born in Frederick county, Virginia, October 27, 1827. His parents, James and Miriam Durham, were natives of Virginia. Mr. Durham has been twice married. His first wife was born in Virginia, February 9, 1827. She died leaving two children: Isaiah, born February 9, 1827, and Mary, born April 15, 1835. Druhams, born September 14, 1845, Lyons, born April 17, 1848. She married a second time to Julius A. Moore, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith of Kentucky. Mrs. Moore was born in Kentucky, January 1, 1847. Durhand was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, 1825. They have a family of eight children: Emma, born in 1826; Phlena, born August 26, 1827; Elizabett, born November 7, 1828; James C., born July 1, 1830; Daniel, born April 27, 1835. Mr. Durhand has four brothers and six nieces: Jonathan, William W., William and Joseph; Mary, Eliza, Jane, Rebecca, Sarah, and Miriam. Mrs. Duhand has lived with her mother, the late Mrs. Geo. and David; Nancy, Susan, Catharine, Annie, Bolly, and Sally. Mr. Durhand, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England.
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. Miller, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, August 16, 1833. Their children are: Catharine A., Alice A., Emma M., Adelia, Rhoda, John, Ira, Milton and Charles.

EMERY S. POTTS, son of William and Hannah Potts, the former of Vermont, the latter of New York, was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 25, 1855. He was married in the same year, January 31, 1874, to Maggey Reedier, daughter of Thomas and Betsey Reedier, of Ohio. They have two children; Juddon A. and Leula T. Mr. Potts has one brother and one sister, viz.: Dr. S. and Mrs. F. L. Mr. Potts settled in Defiance county in 1894. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, teacher, farmer and merchant.

NELSON STONE, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 23, 1815. He was married in defiance county, February 4, 1839, to Rachel A. Thorp, who was born in Defiance county, February 16, 1837. They have one child, Etha. This was Mr. Stone's second marriage. His first wife was: Almeda S. Town, who left two children, Laura and Crazy. The parents of Mr. Stone, Alpa and Rhoda Stone, were born in New York and settled in Defiance county in 1856. Etha and Anna Thorp, parents of Mr. 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 1832, since which time he has held the office of real estate assessor. Post-office, Citron. Business, miller and farmer, section 31.

NORMAN Z. STONE, brother of Nathan Stone, was born in Warren county, New York, January 13, 1812. He was married in the same state, May 1, 1842, to Electra, daughter of George and Betsey Spearling, the former of Vermont, the latter of the new state. Mrs. Stone was born in Addison county, Vermont, May 5, 1845. Norman and Betsy Stone have six children: George, born July 4, 1849; Rhoda L., born February 15, 1853; Alpha Z., born January 27, 1857; Chilie A., born February 20, 1863; Etha A., born January 15, 1866. Mr. Stone settled in Defiance county in 1846. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 32.

HENRY T. MUNN, son of John and Mary Munn, who were born in Defiance county in 1835, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 13, 1815. He was married in Defiance county, October 13, 1839, to Cornelia, daughter of John and Sarah Mott, of Warren county, New York. In 1853, Mrs. Munn was born in Ashtabula county, March 29, 1818. He and Cornelia Mott had six children. Mrs. Munn has county, October 13, 1870. They have three children: Nora, Angelus, Mary and James.

ALBERT SHRY was born in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, July 19, 1810. He is a son of John and Betsey Gerry, of New Hampshire. Mrs. Mary C. Gerry, daughter of James and Sissy Potts, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, June 14, 1835. This couple were married in the same county December 1, 1850. They have five children: Mary E., Henry A., Clara E., Lewis B. and Eunice T. Mr. Gerry settled in Defiance county, in 1851. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 7.

THOMAS CARY, son of Benjamin and Mary Cary, of England, was born in Wilts, England, in October, 1803. His wife Sarah, daughter of William and Deborah Porter, was also born in Wilts, England, in 1809. They were married in the same county January 20, 1830. Their family consists of George, John, Ruth, Sidney, Daniel, William, Марта, Charles F. J., John, Sidney, and Daniel, who were in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. Post-office, Edgerton. Business, farmer, section 29.

CLEMENT M. HULBERT settled in Defiance county in 1856. He is a son of Jared and Hannah Hulbert, of New York. He was born in southeastern Vermont, October 14, 1856. He was married in Defiance county, New York, December 6, 1880. They have a family of ten children: Ira K., Seth R., Charles R., Lewis A., Chester H., Lincoln A., Frank S., and Sibyl (married to) Ira H., making a family of eleven.

LEWIS COLE and his wife, Rhoda (Spogola) Cole, were born in St. Lawrence county, New York, before 1830. This marriage was solemnized December 6, 1849. They have a family of ten children; infra.

SANFORD P. HULBERT, brother of Clement Hulbert, was born in Defiance county March 6, 1830, to Clarissa, daughter of Ellen and Almira Day, who was born in Hancourt county, in New York state. They have two children: Loretta A. and Harriet T. Mr. Hulbert settled in Defiance county in 1876. Post-office, Citron. Business, section 23.
THOMAS P. BASSETT, son of William and Jane Bassett, of Exeter, N. H., was born in England April 5, 1829. His wife, Silvia (nee Scott), daughter of Samuel B. and Nody Sprague, of New York, was born in New York, November 25, 1831. They were married in the city of New York, November 25, 1853. They were the parents of seven children, born in the city of New York: Thomas S., born December 21, 1854; Lilie J., born December 32, 1855; Mrs. Butterfield had two brothers Joseph. In the war of 1850-51. Post-office, Farmer. Business, farmer.

MARK TOWNSHIP.


MISS BISE BEEBEROW, daughter of Peter and Sophia Beiber, born in Virginia, the latter of Ohio, was born in Delaware county, November 12, 1810. Her parents settled in the county in 1813. Post-office, Canton. Business, teacher, section 27.

MRS. MARY M. SQUIRE was a family of twelve children: Squire, Ohio, January 14, 1810. She was married in Delaware county, Ohio, July 27, 1832. Mrs. Squire has been twice married. Her first husband was Capt. John Squires, of New York. James M. and Elly C. Cought place July 1, 1837; that of Mary and Benjamin Squire January 18, 1865. Post-office, Milford. Business, farmer, section 26.

JOHN GEORGE WEBER, son of John G. and Rosanna Weber, of Germany, was born in Germany December 16, 1806. He is married to Caroline, daughter of Mathew and Barbara Fink, was also born in Germany November 10, 1815. They were married in Michigan 1835, and have a family of six children: William, George, Caroline, Christina, Jacob, and John. Mr. Weber settled in Delaware county in 1852. Post-office, Pigeon. Business, farmer, section 21.

HENRY WARREN GRANDEY and his wife, Mary S. (Reell) Grande, were born in New York, the former in St. Lawrence county, July 6, 1806, the latter in Canandaigua, June 6, 1813. They were married in Delaware county March 24, 1835, and have a family of four children: Mary J., born November 4, 1835; Charles A., born August 30, 1860; Albert U., born May 7, 1864; Frederick L., born July 1, 1867. The sons of this couple are Elmer and Jane Grande, and Hamilton and Eliza Reell. Mr. Grande settled in Delaware county in 1853. Post-office, Pigeon. Business, farmer, section 21.

HARVEY L. HUBBERT, son of Jared and Hannah Hubbert, was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, February 19, 1849. He married Charlotte Beiber, daughter of Peter and Machel Beiber, who was born in Preston county, Virginia, March 13, 1848. They have a family of six children: Martin, Harri, Jerald, Willis, Margaret and Harvey. Post-office, Cissell. Business, farmer, section 26.

JOHN R. JOHNSON was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 15, 1824. He was a family of nine children. Three boys and four girls in a family of ten, which was the family of the mother, Mary Johnson. Two were killed during the war, and the third by the fall of a tree shortly after a storm. In November 22, 1854, they were married in Delaware county, Ohio, July 16, 1854. They were married in Delaware county March 24, 1835, and have a family of four children: Patsy H., born November 4, 1835; Charles A., born August 30, 1860; Albert U., born May 7, 1864; Frederick L., born July 1, 1867. They are the sons of this couple are Elmer and Jane Grande, and Hamilton and Eliza Reel. Mr. Grande settled in Delaware county in 1853. Post-office, Pigeon. Business, farmer, section 21.

JACOB KRASS was born in France, Sept. 3, 1824. He married Mary A. Langnasch, who was born in Germany, July 31, 1821. They were married in Fremont, Ohio, in 1847. They have a family of nine children: Almira A., John J., Frances C., Mary E., Louisa V., Clara S., N. B., and Charles and William (deceased). Jacob and Catherine Krass, parents of the eyes of this sketch, were natives of France. Their son, George and Ana Langnasch, are natives of Germany. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer and cooper, section 33.

WILLIAM ROAN, son of Philip and Grizelda (Manzer) Roan, of Pennsylvania, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1821. He was married in Stark county, Ohio, in 1845. They have a family of seven children: Aiden A., Daniel W., Sarah E., Mary C., Mary J., John J., and George W. They were married in Delaware county, in 1855. Post-office, Mark Center. Business, grocer, section 21.
JOSIAH KYLE and Martha Ellen Knight were married in Delaware county, July 10, 1666. The former was born in Stark county, March 15, 1812, son of James and Lucy (Spencer) Kiley, who came to Ohio from Connecticut in 1802. The latter was born in Wayne county, December 31, 1816, daughter of Jesse and Mary Ann (Marshall) Tyler. They moved to Knox county, Illinois, in 1834, where they lived until 1847, when they removed to Stark county. They were married in Knox county, Illinois, in 1839, and moved to Stark county, Ohio, in 1853. They had no children.

THOMAS POPE, son of Thomas and Lucy (Mudge) Pope, the enter of New York, the latter of Massachusetts, was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 6, 1837. His first wife was Eliza Jane Bost, born in Richland county, May 30, 1846, by whom he had three children: Anna C., John, and Mary. His second wife was Lucy J. Pope, born in Richland county, May 30, 1846, by whom he had four children: Ethel A., Anna C., John, and Mary. His third wife was Mary J. Pope, born in Richland county, May 30, 1846, by whom he had five children: Ethel A., Anna C., John, Mary, and Lucy J.

BARNET MILLER, son of Michael and Catharine (Miller) Spindler, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1819. He was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Jane Ward, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ward, of Ireland. His second wife was Sarah Ann Miller, born in Ireland, in 1819. Their children are: James, Margaret, and Sarah Ann. His third wife was Sarah Ann Miller, born in Ireland, in 1819. Their children are: Sarah Ann, Margaret, and James.

HENRY SPINDLER, son of Michael and Catharine (Miller) Spindler, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1819. He was married three times. His first wife was Jane Miller, born in Pennsylvania, in 1820. Their children are: John, Mary, and Jane. His second wife was Sarah Ann Miller, born in Pennsylvania, in 1820. Their children are: Jane, Mary, and Sarah Ann. His third wife was Sarah Ann Miller, born in Pennsylvania, in 1820. Their children are: Jane, Mary, and Sarah Ann.

DAVID W. HINCH was born in Columbus county, Ohio, July 31, 1847. He was married November 11, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of John and Nancy (Barnes) Hinch. They were married in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1865, and had three children: Anna C., James, and John. Their children are: Anna C., James, and John.

ALFRED SHAPER was born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 23, 1849. He was born in Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, settled in Delaware county, in 1849. He was married in Powell county, Ohio, October 19, 1872, to Sarah A. Knight, daughter of John and Hannah (Knight) Shaper.

JAMES WILSON HORN was born in Gunnery county, Ohio, December 11, 1845. He was married in Delaware county, November 1, 1865, to Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Pope, who was born in Crawford county, Ohio, December 11, 1845. Their children are: Anna C., Mary A., and John. Their children are: Anna C., Mary A., and John.

Samuel Crawford, enlisted in the Union army, August 4, 1861, in the 92nd Regiment, G. W. V. I., and served his country three years. He took part in several battles, and was a prisoner at Belle Isle six months. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1840. He was married March 25, 1861, in Williams county, Ohio, to Isabel, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Anthony, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Crawford was born in Williams county, May 30, 1840. They have one infant child.

James R. Rhodes, was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, November 26, 1843. He was married March 25, 1861, in Logan county, Ohio, to Josephine, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Anthony, of Pennsylvania. They have three children: George A., born December 29, 1864; Elizabeth, born October 4, 1867; and Peter, born April 1870. They settled in Logan county, Ohio, in 1862.

Andrew M. Traxler, settled in Delaware county in 1843. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1816. He was married in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 14, 1845, to Eliza, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stackman. She was born in Delaware county, November 13, 1826. They have two children: John and Elizabeth. Their children are: John and Elizabeth.

HUGH DONELLY, son of Jesse and Peggy Donnelly, was born in Athens county, Ohio, October 12, 1862. He was married in Athens county, Ohio, October 12, 1862, to Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stackman. She was born in Delaware county, November 13, 1826. They have two children: John and Elizabeth. They are still living.

Helen Hinton was born in Washington, D.C., to Matie, daughter of William R. and Mary E. Moore, who was born in Ohio, March 14, 1901. They have two children: John and Elizabeth. They are still living.

Henry Roehm was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1812, to Annie Meyer, daughter of Christian and Sophia (Gundill) Meyer, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1812. They have three children: John, Elizabeth, and Charles. They are still living.

F. Speaker was born in Ohio, in 1818. He was married in Delaware county, November 26, 1843, to Mary Ann, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Anthony, of Pennsylvania. They have four children: John, Elizabeth, and Charles. They are still living.
Hannah, and Jacob. His speech enabled in the Union army at the first call for volunteers, in 1861, as a private, until 1864. He took part in sixteen battles—Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and others. He was retained a private for his faithful services, and was never honored for his service.

FRANCIS H. CASSIL was born in Steuben, Ohio, Octo- ber 25, 1832, to Matthias and Louisa Cassil. His father was of Scotch descent, and his mother of German. He is the son of eight children: B. F., John L., Chico M., Lulie E., Orvil, Richard, Mary R. and Melvin R. John R. and Christiana Cassil, parents of Fran- cis H., were born in the former in Virginia in 1802, the latter in Pennsylvania in 1824. They settled in Defiance county in 1824. He attended the district schools. He married on November 10, 1858, to Fannie, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth B. He reared nine children: Sarah, John, Mary, James, Mary E., Charles, E. L., Mary, Margaret and Emma. He died on June 16, 1868.
vania, the latter of Vermont, he settled in Defiance county in 1821. Mr. Auvion was married in the same county in 1829, to Mary E., daughter of John Auvion, of Defiance county, Ohio, in 1847. They have two sons: Merrill and Beefe. Mr. Auvion was a member of Com- panorama, ... failure of the Rebellion. Post-office, Defiance. Business, physician and surgeon.

GEORGE M. SCHMIDT and his wife, Paulina L. (Hartner) Schmidt, of Liberty, in 1843. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843. In 1850, John G. and Barbara (Hartner) Schmidt, and Michael and Mary (Hartley) Schmidt, parents of the slaves, were all relatives of Germany. Mr. Schmidt belonged to the 3rd Independent Car. of Ohio for two years. He settled in Defiance county in 1850. Post-office, Defiance. Business, tailor.

ERNEST WOODRUFF, son of James F. and Martha M. (Morgan) Woodruff, the former of Knox county, Ohio, the latter of Connecticut, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1845. He was married in Potosi, Ohio, in 1871, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Mouser, of Maryland, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1843. They have one son, John Morgan. Mr. Woodruff was a member of Company K, 19th Reg. G. V. L. Three men of the old regiment. John M. Woodruff, First Lieuten. and Company D, 11th Regiment of O. V. I., was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge-Creek. A. W. Woodruff, a member of Company K, 3rd Ohio, was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. home section 13.

JAMES FRASER, and his wife, Marie (White) Fraser, were born in Defiance county in 1850, and married in the same county, in Aug. 1872. Joseph and Martha (Fleming) Fraser, parents of James, were both born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1842, Henry and Martha (Kemp) White, parents of Mrs. Fraser, were born, the former in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the latter in Defiance county, Ohio. Mr. Fraser had his farm in a ridge 1 mile west of the old theatre, during the war of the Rebellion. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. farm section 13.

JAMES RYAN, son of Edward and Catherine (Whibndahl) Ryan, of Ireland, was born in Ireland in 1825. His wife, Catharine Ryan, and his son, John, were both born in the same county, in July, 1850. They were married in New York, January 3, 1859. Their family consists of: Thomas, Catharine, John, Mary, Susan, and Edward. Mrs. Ryan's parents were Michael and Catherine Brizzell, natives of Ire- land. Her children are: Henry, Susan, Mary, and Edward. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. farm section 13.

J. W. GARRETT is one of a family of eight children: Lydia, Mary, Rebecca, Caroline, George P., Jacob T., and J. W. Born and daughter of G. P. and Rebecca (Knight) Garrett, b. of Pennsylvania, and settled in Defiance county in 1846. He was born in Henry county in Pennsylvania, in 1841. The father of this family, G. P. Garrett, settled on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, and reared his family on the same farm. Business, farmer. home section 13.

NICHOLAS SCHOOONOVER, was a native of Schuylkill county in 1817, and married in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1837, to Emma Eliza Schaefer, of Pennsylvania. They settled in New Jersey, November 1, 1839. Mrs. Schoonover was born in 1816. She is a native of Ohio. Her children are: Henry, Susan, and Elizabeth. Mr. Schoonover is a gentleman of established position in the county. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. farm section 15.


JOHN ENGLISH, son of John and Rachel (Slater) English, of Virginia, was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 2, 1821. He was married in Defiance county in 1844, to Sarah, daughter of Edward and Frances Todd, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. English is a native of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of five children: Mary E., born August 2, 1842; Emma C., born April 20, 1842; John W., born November 27, 1844; Eliza C., born February 13, 1846. John Eng- lish settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. home section 15.

EDWARD W. GEORGE, son of Francis and Irena (Wright) George, of Iowa, the former of Massachusetts, and the latter of Vermont, was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1829. He settled in Defiance county in 1851, where he was married in 1853, to Eliza S. daughter of Edward and Frances Todd, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. George is a native of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of five children: Mary E., born November 27, 1853; Emma C., born April 20, 1854; John W., born November 27, 1854; Eliza C., born February 13, 1856. John Eng- lish settled in Defiance county in 1848. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer. home section 15.
THOMAS SPROLL, son of Andrew and Nancy (Staun) Sproll, of Ireland, who emigrated and settled in Defiance county in 1842, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 10, 1842. He has been a supervisor four years. Post-office, Defiance. Business, carpenter, section 2.

FREDERICK STARK and his wife, Susannah (Hager) Stark, were born in Germany. Mr. Stark was married in Defiance county in 1845. They have a family of eight children: Susannah, born October 1, 1846; Josephine, born May 6, 1852; Caroline, born May 23, 1857; Sarah, born May 20, 1860; Margaret, born June 25, 1861; John, born March 1, 1865; Elizabeth, born June 20, 1866; Sophia, born February 11, 1866. The parents of this child, Faltis and Margaret Stark, and George and Margaret (Hillogy) Hagen, were born in Germany. The former couple settled in Defiance in 1847. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 1.

JOHN C. F. KOOP, son of John Koop, of Germany, settled in Defiance county in 1866. Mrs. Mary (Rosenberger) Koop, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rosenberger, of Germany, was born in Upper Sandusky, June 21, 1840. They were married in Defiance, June 10, 1867. They have three children: Charles, born March 5, 1860; Frederick, born August 1, 1871; Solomon E., born April 19, 1874. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 2.

JOSEPH BELL was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 26, 1838. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, August 5, 1859, to Sarah J., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thall) Thall, of Virginia. Mrs. Bell was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 17, 1856. The children of this couple are: Joseph F., born August 5, 1860; Elmore, born April 4, 1868; and Laura, born August 28, 1861. They are all living. His daughter, Mrs. Robert A. Rapp, of Chicago, is married to Elmina, daughter of Elijah and Polly (Kennedy) Andrews, the former of Vermont, the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Bell settled in Defiance county in 1858. His mother, Sarah, died in Union county, Ohio, September 3, 1869. Their children are: Edward, born February 2, 1859; Sophia, born August 28, 1861; and George, born January 11, 1853; Joseph, born June 12, 1855; Mary Bell, born August 5, 1860, died November 10, 1864. Mr. Bell settled in Defiance county in 1857. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 2.

BOTTLEMEYER REISINGER was born in Germany, July 20, 1831, settled in Defiance county in 1856, and was married in Clinton county July 12, 1860. Mrs. Therese Brown, daughter of Joseph and Anna Brown, of Germany, was born in Germany May 31, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Reisinger have one daughter, Anna, born July 5, 1869. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 3.

MRS. SARAH (WEBB) BRANT, widow of Philip Webb, was born in Weehawken, New Jersey, February 22, 1806. She was married in Baltimore county, Maryland, to Jacob Brant, of Pennsylvania, January 17, 1832. In 1865 she moved to Defiance county, Ohio, and she now resides at Defiance, Defiance county, Ohio. She has six children: William, born November 20, 1846; Mary, born February 26, 1848; Charles, born February 28, 1850; Andrew, born June 26, 1852; and Henry, born February 28, 1855. They are all living. Her husband, Jacob Brant, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Andrews, of Vermont, the latter of Kentucky. They settled in Defiance county in 1850. He enlisted in the Union army in August, 1861, and was captured in the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, and remained in prison in the State of Tennessee until March 24, 1865. They were married in Union county, Ohio, September 26, 1865, and have had four children: John, born May 10, 1866; Charles, born December 26, 1869; Andrew L., born November 29, 1871; and Hannah, born December 27, 1874. They reside at Defiance, Defiance county, Ohio. They are all living. Mrs. Brant is still a widow. She has one daughter, Elizabeth, married in Defiance county, Ohio, March 26, 1857, to John R. Mittelstaedt, of Defiance county, and lives at Defiance, Defiance county, Ohio. She has four children: Sarah, born September 30, 1860; Mary, born January 28, 1864; Elizabeth, born January 29, 1865; and Charles, born January 31, 1866. They are all living. The family now reside at Defiance, Defiance county, Ohio.

JOHN MOON, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Moon, of Pennsyl-

vania, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 27, 1831. He was married September 1, 1853, to Margaret A., daughter of Abraham and Delia (Helper) Wolbach, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1827. They were married in Defiance county, Ohio, September 1, 1853. In 1862 they moved to Union county, Ohio, and were married in Union county, Ohio, September 1, 1862, and resided there until the 28th of September, 1865, and belonged to the 5th Regiment, O. V. I., and rejoined on honorable discharge in 1865. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 13.

MARY SHAW was born in Ohio, October 10, 1828. She was twice married. Her first husband, William Bishop, a son of William and Fannia 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, 1840. Their children are: George, born in 1842; John, born September 9, 1843; Nancy, born July 26, 1855; Laura, born November 5, 1857; Frank, born April 26, 1858; Alice, born July 21, 1859; Margaret, born June 12, 1861; Henry, born September 26, 1865; and Elizabeth, born January 8, 1868. They were married in Defiance county, Ohio, April 28, 1864. They have two sons: Claude, born April 22, 1874; and an infant son, born September 20, 1874.

F. D. PORTER, son of M. S. and Amanda (Hale) Porter, the former of Vermont, the latter of Ohio, was born in Huron county, Ohio, October 16, 1823. He was married in Defiance county, Ohio, October 18, 1858, to Mary, daughter of Frederick and Silla Hall, of Ohio, who was born in Defiance county, Ohio, April 28, 1854. They have two sons: Claude, born April 22, 1874; and an infant son, born September 20, 1874.
JOSEPH BLANCHARD, son of Jacob and Harriet Blanchard, of Canada, was born in Canada, February 15, 1841. He was married February 15, 1873, to Sarah C. Hervey, whose parents, Christian and Harlara Hervey, were natives of Germany. Mrs. Blanchard was born in Defiance county, Ohio, September 17, 1854. They have one son, Frank J. Blanchard, born November 14, 1874. Post-office, Defiance. Business, bridle-leader.

S. M. SHIRLEY was born in Defiance, Ohio, October 5, 1844. He was married in the same county, September 24, 1871, to E. N. New- ton, born in New York, January 8, 1850. They have one daughter, Martha E. born November 6, 1875. The parents of Mrs. Shirley, born in New York, Mrs. Shirley enlisted in the Union army, September 15, 1855. He was in the 24th Regiment O. V. I., and received an serious discharge September 15, 1865, at New York. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer, section 8.

JOHN HOLLAND WHITAKER, son of Edgar and Catherine (Gonyea) Whitaker, of Michigan, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, October 24, 1840. He was married in Defiance county, May 29, 1869, to Mary Ann Talbot. She was born in New York, Ohio, May 29, 1870. They have one daughter, Mary J. Post-office, Defiance. Business, farmer.

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 26, 1852. She is a daughter of John and Christina Hohenberger. They have a family of three children: Alice, born March 27, 1870; John W., born September 27, 1873; and Job, born March 21, 1875. Post-office, Defiance. Settled in Defiance county in 1848. Business, County Surveyor.

LUDWILL 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 Anna E., daughter of Calvin L. and Anna N. Nye, who was born in Defiance county, Defiance county, Ohio. They have one daughter, Eugenia. Post-office, Defiance. Business, physician and surgeon.

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


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

WILLIAM H. BROWN, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 30, 1849. He was married in the same county, in 1875. He is a son of John and Sarah Blymyer. His Susan who was born in Maysville, Ohio. They have one daughter, Olive E. Post-office, Defiance. Business,主编, D. Blymyer.


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. W. WOLFE, Cash Grocer, Clinton street, Defiance, Ohio.


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

JOHN F. DEATRICK, son of John J. and Eliza Deat- rick, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1845. He married Nancy Taylor, born in Champaign county, Ohio, October 15, 1829. Her parents are John and Anne Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Deatrick have a family of eight children: Edwin, Frances M., Claude T., Fred L., Charles L., Ralph T., Neta May (dec), and Nannie K. Post-office, Defiance, Business, attorney-at-law.

G. L. MYERS, Attorney-at-law, Defiance, Ohio.

COLLINS COLE was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 23, 1873. His parents were Wiggens and Wesley Cole. He married Emma L. A. Garrison, daughter of Oliver and Lydia Garrison, who was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, October 11, 1852. They have three children and N. Marion, F. Deatrick, and J. Deatrick. Post-office, Defiance, Business, carpenter.


HAINRY R. McCONKEY, son of William and Lucinda McConkey, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, January 1, 1838. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Crawford, who was born in Niagara county, New York, August 30, 1818. They have two children: Emma and Horace J. Hainry 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.


JULIUS W. PETERSON, son of Thomas and Prudence Petersen, was born in Carlsbu, Meckling county, Ohio, March 20, 1828. He married Amelia E. Howland, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza How- land, who was born in Brown county, New York, October 7, 1839. They have three children: Alice L., Fannie J., and James B. Julius W. Peter- son settled in Defiance county, in 1855. Post-office, Defiance. Business, dealer in sawdust, Defiance, Ohio.

JOHN H. CONKLLE, son of Peter and Mary Constle, was born in Columbus county, Ohio, October 25, 1830. Mrs Sarah Constle was born in New York, and settled in Defiance county in 1854. They have a family of six children: Frances L., Mary M., Edwin H., Amanda J., Laura E., and John P. John H. Conkle settled in Defiance county, in 1857. Post-office, Defiance. Business, author.

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.


ELMER WHITE, son of Lyman and Louisa White, was born in Lodi, Seneca county, Ohio, April 26, 1825. His wife, Alice A. White, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hoy, was born in Onondaga county, New York. This couple have two children: Irving E., and Lyman. Post-office, Defiance, editor, Defiance Democrat.

WILLIAM G. BLYMYER was born August 21, 1821, at Mansfield, Ohio. He is a son of John and Sarah Blymyer. His Susan who was born in Maysville, Ohio. They have one daughter, Olive E. Post-office, Defiance. Business, editor, Blymyer.

Hon. ASA TOBERN, son of Henry and Elizabet Tobern, was born in Tiffin township, Defiance county, December 12, 1837. His wife, Mrs. Eliza, was born in the same township, De- cember 21, 1839. Their children are: Henry F., Christiana, Sarah L., and Charles W. Asa Tobern settled in Defiance county, in 1860. Post- office, Defiance. Business, farmer, and county representative.


CHARLES M. THRALL was born in New York, and set- tled in Defiance county, in 1865.

CHARLES M. THRALL, Deser to Dry Goods, Defiance, Ohio.

GEORGE W. DEATRICK, son of John J. and Eliza- beith Deatrck, was born in Warren county, Ohio, July 10, 1851. He mar- ried Annie M., daughter of Ralph and Barbara Deling, who was born in Lancashire county, Ohio, May 19, 1854. They have four children: Harry L., Alice Pearl, and O. and Laura J. Geo. W. Deatrick settled in Defiance county, in 1875. Post-office, Defa co. Business, postmaster.

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

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

Rev. CHRISTIAN VIERE, son of Frank and Angelina Vier, was born in Germany, October 9, 1842. He received his education at a Latin school in Germany, studied theology at the Academy in Halle, and classics at the University of Gottingen. Christian Vier came to America, November 6, 1864, and settled in Defiance county, in 1865, as pastor of the Catholic Church. Post-office, Defiance. Business, tailor.

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

MARTIN VIEBACH, a native of Germany, settled in De- fiance county, in 1847. Post-office and residence, Defiance, Business, tailor.

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

E. W. DOWNS, Physician and Surgeon, Defiance, Ohio.
THOMAS MULLENNIX, son of Gibson and Hannah Mul- 
lenix, of Virginia, was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, September 7, 1842. He was married in DeKalb county, Ohio, August 6, 1865, to Mary A. Sherod, born in Ohio, September 1, 1849. Her parents, Miles and Chismah Sherod, were natives of Virginia. Mrs. Mulle 
leneix have three children: Rosalie, born June 6, 1875; James, born Janu 
ary 13, 1876; and John T., born October 29, 1878. Mrs. Mulle 
leneix resided one year in DeKalb county, Indiana, and three years in Illinois. She is now living in DeKalb county, Indiana.

JOHN N. LOVELAND is the son of a family of seven children: Philo, Luella, Sarah, John, Lucy, Pelf and Mary F., sons and daughters of Luther and Mary A. (Clement) Loveland, formerly residents of Waterford, Connecticut. They were married in Connecticut, October 20, 1838, the latter in Virginia, May 1, 1835. They were married in Denton county, October 22, 1856. The subject of this sketch and the fourth child, was born in Hicksville town 
ship, Denton county, November 9, 1848. He married Sarah A., daug 
ther of Andrew and Rebecca Hamilton, who was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 4, 1824. They have one child, Leonia J. N. Loveland was one of the pioneers of Denton county, as this county was settled in 1836.

WARREN SHAW, son of John and Laura Shaw, both of Ohio, and who married Mary A. (Clement) Loveland, who was born in Harford, Connecticut, October 20, 1838, the latter in Virginia, May 1, 1835. They were married in Canton county, October 25, 1850. The subject of this sketch and the fourth child, was born in Hicksville town 
ship, Denton county, November 9, 1848. He married Sarah A., daug 
ther of Andrew and Rebecca Hamilton, who was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 4, 1824. They have one child, Leonia J. N. Loveland was one of the pioneers of Denton county, as this county was settled in 1836.

JAMES CASEBEER, son of John and Sarah Casebeer, of Penn 
sylvania, was born in Eutawtown county, Indiana, June 14, 1818. He was married in the same county, June 15, 1840, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Martha Towler, of Pennsylvania, who was born in Brook county, Virginia, June 15, 1818. They have seven children: Martha J., Samuel J. (deceased), John E., William H. (de 
cceased), Catharine (Mrs. Wm. George), George J., Sarah E., Susan, Benjamin F., Mary E. and Alice L. (deceased). Mrs. Casebeer settled in Denton county, Indiana, in 1836. He held the office of justice of the peace twelve years. Mr. Casebeer had two children, who were brought up at the time of his death, and was honorably discharged. William was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1863. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer, section 7.

URIAH E. BABB was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 22, 1823. He married Sarah M. Miller, daughter of John and Hannah Miller, born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 8, 1825. They have four children: Aida May, born in DeKalb county, Indiana, March 12, 1848; Carl R., born in Hicksville, October 27, 1851; and Alice M., born in Denton county, December 11, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Babb were married September 19, 1852. Mrs. Babb, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sommerset, near Tuscarora, England, February 12, 1815. He emigrated to America in 1833, and married Mary M. Smith, of Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1834. He settled in Denton county in 1843, where he now resides. He is the father of James, John, Thomas and William, and one sister, Ann. U. E. Babb had one sister, Elizabet H., and one half-brother and one half-sister: Alfred J., born 1828; and A. E., born 1830.

ALFRED J. BABB, son of Mark W. and Mary Babb, the former of formers, of Denton county, and the latter of Pennsylvania, was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, September 26, 1846. He was married in the same county, April 28, 1866, to Lovina C. Keener, daughter of William and Nancy Keener, of the latter of this county. They settled in Denton county in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Babb were married September 19, 1852. Mrs. Babb, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sommerset, near Tuscarora, England, February 12, 1815. He emigrated to America in 1833, and married Mary M. Smith, of Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1834. He settled in Denton county in 1843, where he now resides. He is the father of James, John, Thomas and William, and one sister, Ann. U. E. Babb had one sister, Elizabet H., and one half-brother and one half-sister: Alfred J., born 1828; and A. E., born 1830.

JOE KEEPER and his wife, Sarah C. (Loveland) Keener, were born in Ohio, the former in Canton county, Ohio, October 9, 1827, the latter in Indiana, December 25, 1828. They were married in Denton county, Indiana, March 24, 1868. They have two children: Alice A., born December 12, 1869; and Emma A., born May 12, 1871. They married in Denton county in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Keener were married September 19, 1852. Mrs. Keener, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sommerset, near Tuscarora, England, February 12, 1815. He emigrated to America in 1833, and married Mary M. Smith, of Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1834. He settled in Denton county in 1843, where he now resides. He is the father of James, John, Thomas and William, and one sister, Ann. U. E. Babb had one sister, Elizabet H., and one half-brother and one half-sister: Alfred J., born 1828; and A. E., born 1830.

CHRISTIAN SING, son of Benjamin and Louisa Sing, of Pennsylvania, was born in the county of Stark, Ohio, July 2, 1825. He was mar 
in Denton county in 1843. He was married in Denton county in 1860, to Elizabeth E., daughter of Eliza Miller, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 13, 1836, to whom he was married in Denton county, Indiana, September 26, 1846. He was married in Denton county in 1860, to Elizabeth E., daughter of Eliza Miller, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 13, 1836, to whom he was married in Denton county, Indiana, September 26, 1846. They have four children: Frank M., born April 14, 1858; Ada A., born April 1, 1875; John S., born November 20, 1877; and Louisa A., born July 25, 1879. Mrs. Sing was born in Denton county, Indiana, in 1836.

ABRAHAM MILLER was born in Helness county, Ohio, Decem-
ber 8, 1873. He was married in the same county, July 26, 
1891, to Miss Emma S. Baier, of Batavia, Ohio, and has
four children: Hiram S., John W., Alman B., and Emma E. 
M. Miller resides on a farm of 140 acres, in Union town-
ship, Sandusky county, Ohio, and is a member of the Unit-
arian church of Sandusky, Ohio. He is an able and suc-
scessful farmer. Mr. Miller is a member of the Demo-
cratic party. His farming is characterized by carefulness and
practical management. He is one of the leading farmers
in his community.

LUCIUS C. LOVELAND, son of Luther on Mary Love-
land, the former of whom was born in Colborne county, 
Ohio, in 1800, and the latter in Lawrence county, Ohio, 
in 1803, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, December
10, 1834. Their children are: Lucius A. D. Loveland, 
Jr., who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, February
9, 1837; Emma E. Loveland, who was born in Delaware 
county, Ohio, September 27, 1839; and James W. 
Loveland, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 
31, 1842. Lucius C. Loveland is a farmer, and makes a 
successful living. He is a member of the Democratic 
party. He is a man of character and ability, and of wide-
ranging acquaintance. He is a man of many parts, and is
a most successful farmer. He is a member of the Unit-
arian church of Delaware county, Ohio. He is one of the 
leading farmers in his community.

JOHN D. CROWL was born in Adams county, Pennsyl-
ania, January 9, 1846. He was married to Sarah Crowl, 
who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, August 29, 1843, 
and has four children: John D., Sr., Mary L., Charles 
J., and Elizabeth M. Crowl. John D. Crowl is a farmer, 
and makes a successful living. He is a member of the 
Democratic party. He is a man of character and ability, 
and of wide-ranging acquaintance. He is a man of many 
parts, and is a most successful farmer. He is a member of 
the Unitarian church of Delaware county, Ohio. He is 
one of the leading farmers in his community.

SIR SAMUEL MOORE, 2d, of New York city, who was 
born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 1, 1814, was 
moved to New York city, January 4, 1814, and has four 
children: Sarah E., James H., Elizabeth M., and Mary 
L. Moore. Sir Samuel Moore is a successful manufacturer, 
and makes a successful living. He is a member of the 
Democratic party. He is a man of character and ability, 
and of wide-ranging acquaintance. He is a man of many 
parts, and is a most successful manufacturer. He is a 
member of the Unitarian church of New York city. He 
is one of the leading manufacturers in his community.

ADRA MARSHALL POTTER, brother of the above, was 
born in Delaware county, Indiana, February 3, 1853. He 
resides in Delaware county, Indiana. He is a member of 
the Democratic party. He is a man of character and ability, 
and of wide-ranging acquaintance. He is a man of many 
parts, and is a most successful manufacturer. He is a 
member of the Unitarian church of Delaware county, 
Indiana. He is one of the leading manufacturers in his 
community.
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, 1846. He was married in Allen county, February 22, 1866, to Martha A., daughter of Abram and Chloe Jackson, who was born in Allen county, Indiana, August 27, 1845. They have three children: Etta B., Abram W., and George W. F. Post-office, Hicksville. Business, farmer.


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


F. D. KRIEG, son of Christian and Catherine Krieger, of Switzerland, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 20, 1835. He was married in the same county, July 26, 1866. His wife, Catharine Kriger, was born in Tuscarawas county, May 20, 1839. They have three children: George M., born July 18, 1861; Susan J., born December 11, 1864; John W., born October 4, 1869. Post-office, Hicksville.
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 30 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 3,000 to 3,500 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 New 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 14,000 feet. About 10th or 12th 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 13,500 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, first, a tract of low, flat, alluvial, and well-watered 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 in a desert zone or belt skirting the foot of the Rocky Mountains. 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 unequalled, perhaps, and certainly not surpassed, in any other country. The Alabama and Appalachehica flow, like the Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico; the Atalama, 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 Passamquoddy, 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. Siente, porphyry, and greenstone occur in the upper regions 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 felsoidal sandstone; and talcose mica, chlorite, and other slates, with crystalline limestone and serpentine, lie along the west side of the principal belt, in the middle and south parts of the United States. 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 coal-beds 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 two hundred 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 said 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 Carolinians, 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. Maine 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 Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, and as far north as St. Louis, in Missouri. The sugar-cane grows as high as 33°, but does not thoroughly succeed beyond 32° 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 155,310,177 acres of woodland in the United States. The cash value of all the farms is $9,262,831,861; value of home manufactures, $3,413,332. In 1870 the country produced 287,745,626 bushels of wheat; of rye, 16,918,795 bushels; Indian corn, 760,044,549 bushels; oats, 482,107,159 bushels; barley, 29,751,335 bushels; buckwheat, 9,831,713 bushels; potatoes, 165,047,809 bushels; peas and beans, 5,756,027 bushels; flax-seed, 1,730,444 bushels; rice, 73,605,311 bushels; tobacco, 162,753,341 pounds; cotton, 3,019,065 bales; wool, 100,104,387 pounds; butter, 51,402,683 pounds; cheese, 53,921,153 pounds; hops, 85,456,669 pounds; flax, 27,133,034 pounds; silk cocoons, 6,937 pounds; maple sugar, 28,445,645 pounds; wax, 631,192 pounds; honey, 14,702,815 pounds; wine, 3,092,430 gallons; cane molasses, 6,593,343 gallons; sorghum molasses, 16,526,889 gallons; and maple molasses, 921,037 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 Territories. 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 out 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 reconnoitre with the French authorities; and the colonists 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 colonists, 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 Duquesne, near Pittsburgh; 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, while 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 in the former industry. According to a writer of thirty years ago, 14,000 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 1766, 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 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 Liberty."

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 Carolina.

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 depôts of provisions and military stores were being gathered. A small force being sent from Boston to seize some of these depôts 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 50,000 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 encountered 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, including 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—occupied a narrow line of the Atlantic coast between Canada and Florida, east of the Alleghenies, 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 16th 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 Fleeing 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 30,000 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 harbours, 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 Varenne had arrived upon the coast with a powerful French fleet, and 6,000 soldiers of the 45th 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 $36,000,000, an army unpaid and discontemted, 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 faction, 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 1804; and there being no election by the people, the House of Repre-
sentatives, after thirty-six balloting, 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 ship-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 5,000 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 Niagras.

American disasters on the land were, however, compensated by victories at sea. August 19, the United States frigate "Constitution" captured the British frigate "Guerrrière;" October 16, the "Wasp" took the "Frolic;" October 25, the frigate "United States" captured the "Macedonian;" December 16, 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 500 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 1814, 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 74,000 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 15,000 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 Baratia pirates. The Americans were sheltered by a breastwork of cotton-bales, and the British assault was met with so deadly a fire of rifleman, 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 "Glover" and "Eagle" were captured by British gunboats; the "Argus" was taken by the "Pelican," August 14; the "Essex" by the "Phebe" and "Cherub," March 29, 1814; the "President" by the "Endymion," January 15, 1815; the only counter-balancing success being the sinking of the British ship-of-war "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 expedition against the Algerians—whose corsairs had preyed on American commerce in the Mediterranean—and dictated terms to Algeria, 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 four candidates were nominated—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 hitherto united 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 tide-waters, 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 1837, 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 1837-38, 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. Worn 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 9th, 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. Waving 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 Puebla 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. Wilmore, of Pennsylvania, introduced an amendment, called the "Wilmer Provost," 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 Fillmore 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 91,653—so rapid was the growth of a party soon destined to control the policy of the government. September 7, 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 slavery—a 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 Anti-Nepotism 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, 1,838,165; Fremont, 1,341,264; Fillmore, 87,6534. 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 "Osawatomie Brown," who, with his sons, had been engaged in
the struggles in Kansas, planned and led an expedition for freeing the negroes in Georgia. 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. Breckinridge 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 1,857,660; 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 946,988. 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 7th 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 those States had for years refused to fulfill their constitutional obligations. The example of South Carolina was followed by Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Florida, 10th; Alabama, 12th; Georgia, 19th; Louisiana, 19th; 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 outbreak 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 McDowell. 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 5,351,272 free inhabitants, and 2,551,000 slaves; total, 7,902,274; and though the negroes were not called into the field except as laborers, they were not less useful in supplying the arms, 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 Missouri.

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 of 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, Roaneoke Island was also captured, on the coast of North Carolina. In March, General McAllister, 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 McClellan 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 3rd 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 McClellan 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 McClellan, 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 Murfreesboro, 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, 1865, 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 Chancellorville 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 outskirts, 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. The 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 food 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. The entire Confederate forces probably numbered 150,000. 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 SHERMAN marched up the Shenandoah. Sherman united the armies of Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio, at Chatanooga, 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 Shreveport, 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-generated 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 railroad, 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 38,000. At this period, it is said that there was not lead enough remaining in the Confederate States to fight a single battle. On the 14th, Mobile surrendered with 3,000 prisoners and 300 guns. Then 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 State. 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 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 "that last 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 3,750,049; the number actually furnished by the States was 1,656,533, when at the close of the war the drafts were discontinued. Of colored troops, mostly recruited from the slaves, there were 185,097. 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, 125,000 cavalry, 450,000 infantry; total, 640,256, 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 11, 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, 1871, and in September, 1872, decided to allow $15,000,000 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 1870 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, insures domestic tranquility, 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 Senate 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 by it 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 post-offices 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-chief—the 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 envoy-extraordinary and ministers-plenipotentiary, receiving from $17,500 to $100,000 salary; twenty-three ministers resident, $7,500 to $4,000.

The judiciary consists of a supreme court, with one chief-justice 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 reprove 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 comprizing part or whole of 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:

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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On the 1st of April,

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