ATLAS OF STARK COUNTY OHIO.

COMPILED FROM COUNTY RECORDS AND ACTUAL SURVEYS.

BY WILLIAM J. KAUFFMAN ASSISTED BY ORRIN F. KAUFFMAN

PUBLISHED BY

THE OHIO MAP AND ATLAS CO.

CANTON, OHIO.

1896

ENGRAVING, COLORING & MOUNTING BY C.D. KAUFMANN, Philadelphia, Pa.

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PREFACE.

IN compiling and publishing this new ATLAS OF STARK COUNTY, we think we are supplying the people with a long-felt want, and we hope it will be well received. It has been our purpose and aim to give, as nearly as possible, a duplicate of the County Records. Filled with a desire to have these accurate, we have spared neither time nor labor to make them so. All lots in the County have been mapped from the records, showing new numbers and dimensions. Original maps and additions have been carefully outlined, showing widths of streets and alleys. In addition to this we have shown, by duplicating the schedules of lots of the cities and towns, the original and new numbers, the volume and page and the date of record. On the maps the additions are distinguished by means of different colors, thus making it easy to locate any lot.

Another feature of importance and convenience is the *Index Maps* of Canton, Massillon and Alliance, which are supplied for the purpose of locating any part or parts of these cities. Covering a large area of ground, we were compelled to divide them into parts, which we have designated as plates. Canton is divided into twenty-one plates, covering twenty-eight pages; Massillon into twelve plates, covering sixteen pages; Alliance into ten plates, covering fourteen pages. These plates are shown on the small index maps in colors, thus showing the exact location and ward of any plate. They will be of great convenience.

Another feature which will undoubtedly be appreciated by our patrons is the maps of the various additions to Canton, Massillon and Alliance, outside the limits of these cities.

It has been our aim to give all cities and towns an equal consideration, both geographically and historically, and we trust our efforts will meet with the hearty approval of all.

In mapping the country territory we have taken great precaution. All tracts of land have been platted from deeds, and where discrepancies were found to exist, personal surveys were made. The country roads were actually measured, intersections of streams taken, and school houses, churches and other points of interest located.

We think we have done all in our power to make the work accurate, and to treat all parties and localities with fairness and the same consideration. Stark County is the greatest agricultural county in the State of Ohio, and we sincerely hope, that although this work is not without error, it will meet the approval of the people of the great county it represents.

Very respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

NOTE.—The Maps of Canton, Massillon and Alliance are on a scale of 200 feet to one inch; other towns and outside additions on a scale of 400 feet to one inch; townships on a scale of two inches to one mile.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TIME DI

Indicating the Local Time of Fifty of the Principal Citi

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

OCEANIC

The Lengths of Rivers are stated in U.S. Statute Miles and in Kilometres.

Heights in U.S. Feet and in Metres. The latter are indic

(3.28 Feet=1 Metre)

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1879, by O.W. Gray & Son, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington

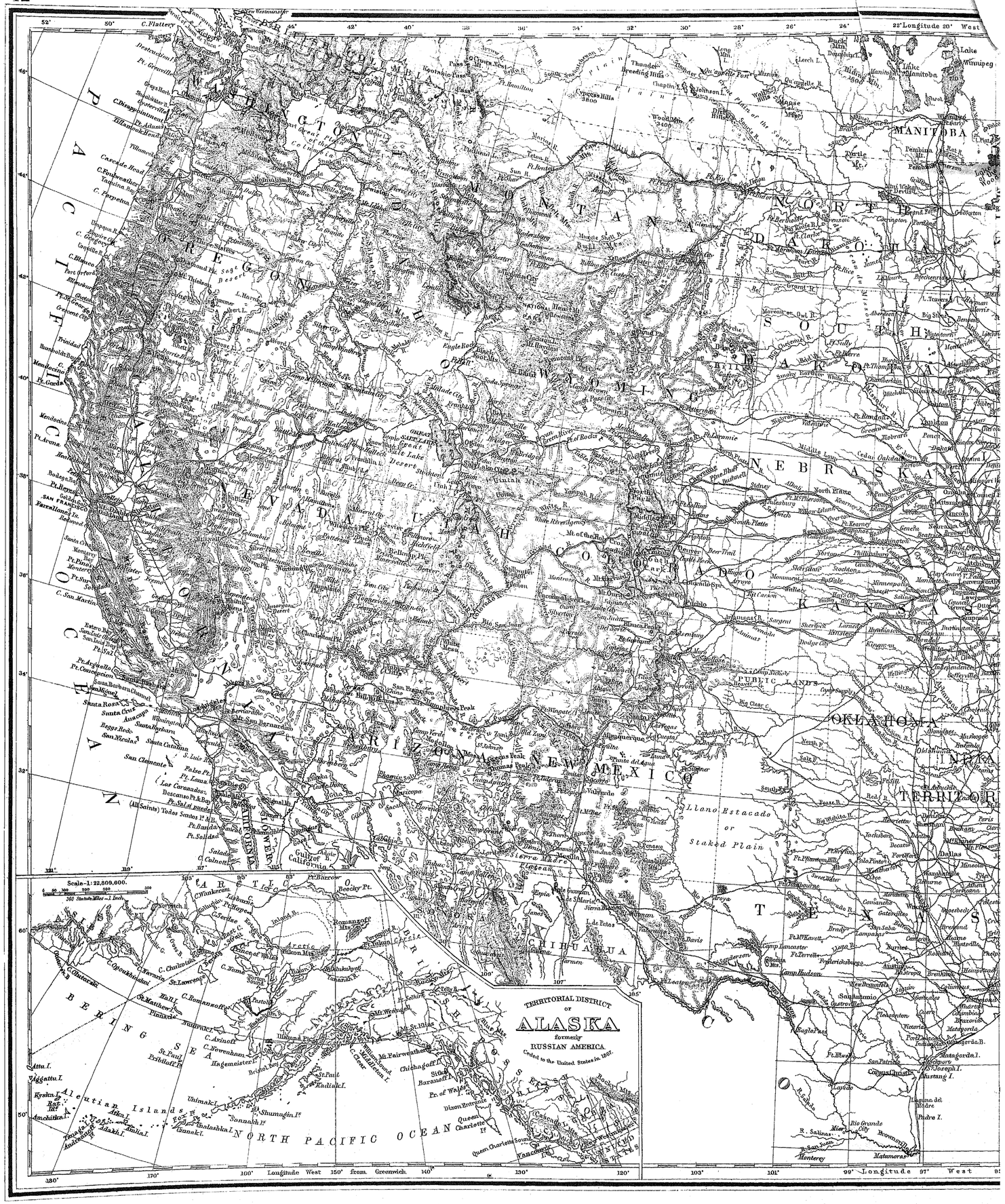
EASTERN HEMISPHERE

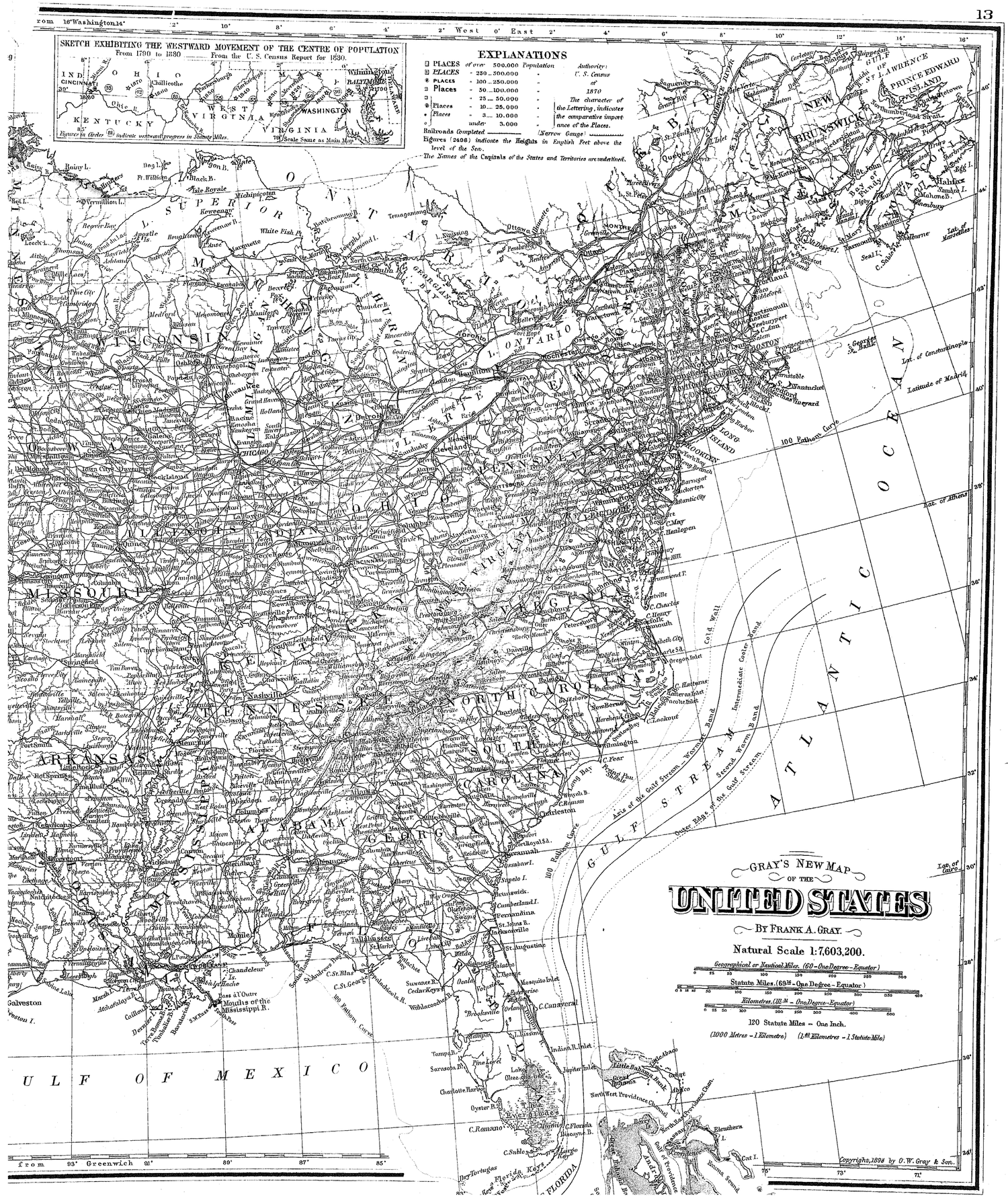
DIAGRAM
al Cities of the World at the instant of Noon in Washington

The Lengths of Rivers are stated in U.S. Statute Miles, and in Kilometres.



WILLIAM J. KAUFFMAN,
COMPILER.


TERRITORIAL DISTRICT
OF
ALASKA
formerly
RUSSIAN AMERICA
Ceded to the United States in 1867.
Scale-1:22,809,600.
360 Statute Miles = 1 Inch.
MANITOBA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
COLORADO
UTAH
NEVADA
WYOMING
MONTANA
OREGON
WASHINGTON
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
CHIHUAHUA
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
Aleutian Islands
Llano Estacado or Staked Plain
PUBLIC LANDS
Longitude West 150° from Greenwich
Longitude 97° West


SKETCH EXHIBITING THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE CENTRE OF POPULATION
From 1790 to 1880 — From the U. S. Census Report for 1880.
Figures in Circles indicate westward progress in Statute Miles.
Scale Same as Main Map
EXPLANATIONS
PLACES of over 500,000 Population — Authority: U. S. Census of 1870
PLACES — 250 to 500,000
PLACES — 100 to 250,000
Places — 50 to 100,000
25 to 50,000
Places — 10 to 25,000
Places — 3 to 10,000
under 3,000
The character of the Lettering, indicates the comparative importance of the Places.
Railroads Completed ——— Narrow Gauge ———
Figures (2408) indicate the Heights in English Feet above the level of the Sea.
The Names of the Capitals of the States and Territories are underlined.
GRAY'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
BY FRANK A. GRAY.
Natural Scale 1:7,603,200.
Geographical or Nautical Miles. (60 = One Degree - Equator)
Statute Miles. (69½ = One Degree - Equator)
Kilometres. (111.1 = One Degree - Equator)
120 Statute Miles = One Inch.
(1000 Metres = 1 Kilometre) (1.609 Kilometres = 1 Statute Mile)
Copyright, 1874 by O. W. Gray & Son.
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF STREAM
SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
HURON
ERIE
ONTARIO
MISSISSIPPI R.
MISSOURI R.
OHIO R.
Galveston
Mouths of the Mississippi R.
Florida Keys
Cape Hatteras
Cape Cod
Nantucket
Long Island
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Charleston
Savannah
Mobile
New Orleans
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Detroit
Buffalo
Toronto
Montreal
Quebec
St. John
Halifax
Prince Edward Island
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Bay of Fundy
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
Maine
Vermont
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia
West Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Texas
Arkansas
Missouri
Kentucky
Tennessee
Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Wisconsin
Michigan
Minnesota
Iowa
Kansas
Nebraska
Colorado
Dakota
Indian Territory
Wyoming
Utah
Nevada
California
Oregon
Washington
Arizona
New Mexico
Idaho
Montana
Bahama Islands
Great Bahama
Abaco
Eleuthera
Cat I.
Long I.
Andros I.
Florida Reefs
Dry Tortugas
Key West
Tampa B.
Charlotte Harbor
Sarasota B.
Pine Level
Lakes Okee-cho-bee
Indian R. Inlet
Jupiter Inlet
Oyster B.
C. Romano
C. Florida
Biscayne B.
C. Sable
Hatteras Inlet
Oregon Inlet
C. Lookout
C. Fear
C. Roman
C. Canaveral
St. Augustine
Jacksonville
Fernandina
Cumberland I.
St. Johns R.
Brunswick
Savannah
Charleston
Mosquito Inlet
Ocala
Tallahassee
Pensacola
Mobile
Chandeleur Is.
Ship Island
Cedar Keys
Suwanee R.
Withlacoochee R.
Apalachicola R.
St. Marks
St. Blas
St. Andrew Bay
St. Joseph
Appalachicola
Matagorda B.
Corpus Christi
Brazos R.
Galveston
Indianola
Aransas Pass
Rio Grande
Brownsville
Matamoras
Monterey
Saltillo
Chihuahua
Paso del Norte
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Fort Garland
Pueblo
Denver
Cheyenne
Laramie
Fort Bridger
Salt Lake City
Virginia City
Carson City
Sacramento
San Francisco
Monterey
San Diego
Los Angeles
Fort Yuma
Prescott
Tucson
Fort Whipple
Fort Mojave
Fort Boise
Walla Walla
Portland
Olympia
Fort Colville
Fort Benton
Fort Ellis
Fort Shaw
Fort Custer
Fort Buford
Fort Pembina
Fort Garry
Fort Abercrombie
Fort Ripley
Fort Snelling
Fort Dodge
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Riley
Fort Hays
Fort Wallace
Fort Kearney
Fort Sidney
Fort Laramie
Fort Fetterman
Fort Bridger
Fort Halleck
Fort Bridger
Fort Douglas
Fort Stanton
Fort Union
Fort Craig
Fort Bliss
Fort Davis
Fort Clark
Fort Duncan
Fort Brown
Fort Inge
Fort Worth
Fort Gibson
Fort Smith
Fort Arbuckle
Fort Sill
Fort Cobb
Fort Reno
Fort Supply
Fort Dodge
Fort Scott
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Riley
Fort Hays
Fort Wallace
Fort Kearney
Fort Sidney
Fort Laramie
Fort Fetterman
Fort Bridger
Fort Halleck



THE OHIO MAP AND ATLAS COMPANY.


LAKE ERIE
CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE
FIRE LANDS
UNITED STATES MILITARY RESERVE
VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND
OHIO COMPANYS LAND PURCHASE
SYMMES PURCHASE
Toledo
Wauseon
Bryan
Napoleon
Defiance
Paulding
Bowling Green
Fremont
Port Clinton
Sandusky City
Cleveland
Painesville
Chardon
Jefferson
Elyria
Nowalk
Medina
Akron
Ravenna
Warren
Youngstown
Fostoria
Tiffin
Findlay
Ottawa
Van Wert
Upper Sandusky
Bucyrus
Mansfield
Ashland
Wooster
Massillon
Canton
Alliance
New Lisbon
Galion
Marion
Mt. Gilead
Millersburgh
New Philadelphia
Carrollton
Steubenville
Wapakoneta
Colina
Bellefontaine
Mt. Vernon
Coshocton
Cadiz
Sidney
Delaware
Marysville
Urbana
Newark
Cambridge
St. Clairsville
Wheeling
Bellaire
Greenville
Troy
Springfield
London
COLUMBUS
Zanesville
Caldwell
Woodsfield
Dayton
Eaton
Xenia
Lancaster
New Lexington
Mc. Connellsville
Circleville
Washington
Logan
Marietta
Hamilton
Lebanon
Wilmington
Chillicothe
Athens
Parkersburgh
Mc. Arthur
Hillsboro
Waverly
Jackson
Pomeroy
CINCINNATI
Batavia
Georgetown
West Union
Portsmouth
Gallipolis
Ironton
MAP OF
OHIO.
Showing System of
GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.
Range Numbers in Roman Letters.
Township Numbers in Figures.
Copyright secured 1890

OUTLINE MAP OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO. · 1896 ·

MAP OF

EXPLANATION
School Houses ..... o
Churches ..... +

SUMMIT CO. PORTAGE CO.

SUMMIT CO. MAHONING CO.

WAYNE CO. COLUMBIANA COUNTY

HOLMES CO. TUSCARAWAS CO. CARROLL

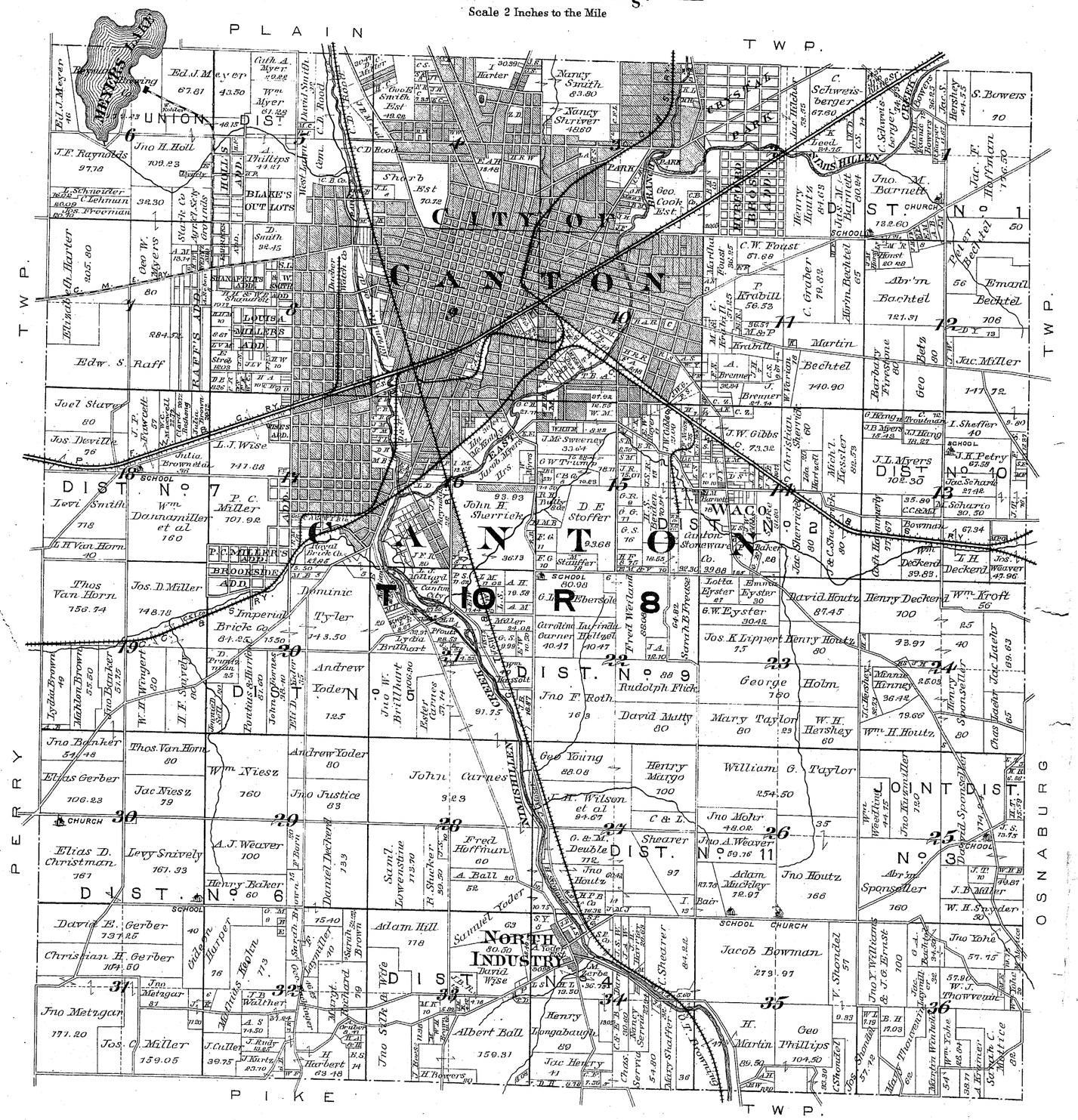
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
PLAIN
NIMISHILLEN
WASHINGTON
LAKE
MARLBORO
LEXINGTON
ALLIANCE
TUSCARAWAS
PERRY
CANTON
OSNABURG
PARIS
SUGAR CREEK
BETHLEHEM
PIKE
SANDY

Canal Fulton, McDonaldsville, Marchand, New Berlin, Cairo, Middle Branch, Oval City P.O., Harrisburg, Barryville P.O., Congress Lake, Uniontown Lake P.O., Hartville, Autman, Greentown, New Baltimore, Limaville, Marlboro, Lexington, Maximo, Washington, Freeburg, Louisville, Fair Hope, Trump P.O., Meyers Lake, Upper Lake, Belfort, Canton, Massillon, Navarre, Sippo P.O., East Greenville, West Brookfield, Newman P.O., Pigeon Run P.O., Skinwood, Pinn P.O., Rockville, North Industry, Bloweristine, Bancroft P.O., Bullesburg, Sparta, Pierce P.O., Waynesburg, Magnolia, Justus, Wilmot, Beach City, Osnaburg, Waco, Robertsville, Myers P.O., Middleton Station, Mapleton, Minerva, Newcomerstown, Bethlehem, Navarre, Millport, Crystal Springs P.O. 29, Lawrence, Sippo, Pinn P.O., Rockville, Pigeon Run P.O., Justus, Wilmot, Beach City, Waynesburg, Magnolia, Sparta, Pierce P.O., Bancroft P.O., Bullesburg, Bloweristine, North Industry, Mapleton, Middleton Station, Robertsville, Myers P.O., Minerva, Osnaburg, Waco, Canton, Massillon, Navarre, Sippo P.O., East Greenville, West Brookfield, Newman P.O., Pigeon Run P.O., Skinwood, Pinn P.O., Rockville, Uniontown Lake P.O., Hartville, Autman, Greentown, Cairo, Middle Branch, Oval City P.O., Harrisburg, Barryville P.O., Marchand, McDonaldsville, New Berlin, Canal Fulton, Congress Lake, New Baltimore, Limaville, Marlboro, Lexington, Maximo, Washington, Freeburg, Louisville, Fair Hope, Trump P.O., Meyers Lake, Upper Lake, Belfort

MAP OF CANTON

Township X North. Range VIII

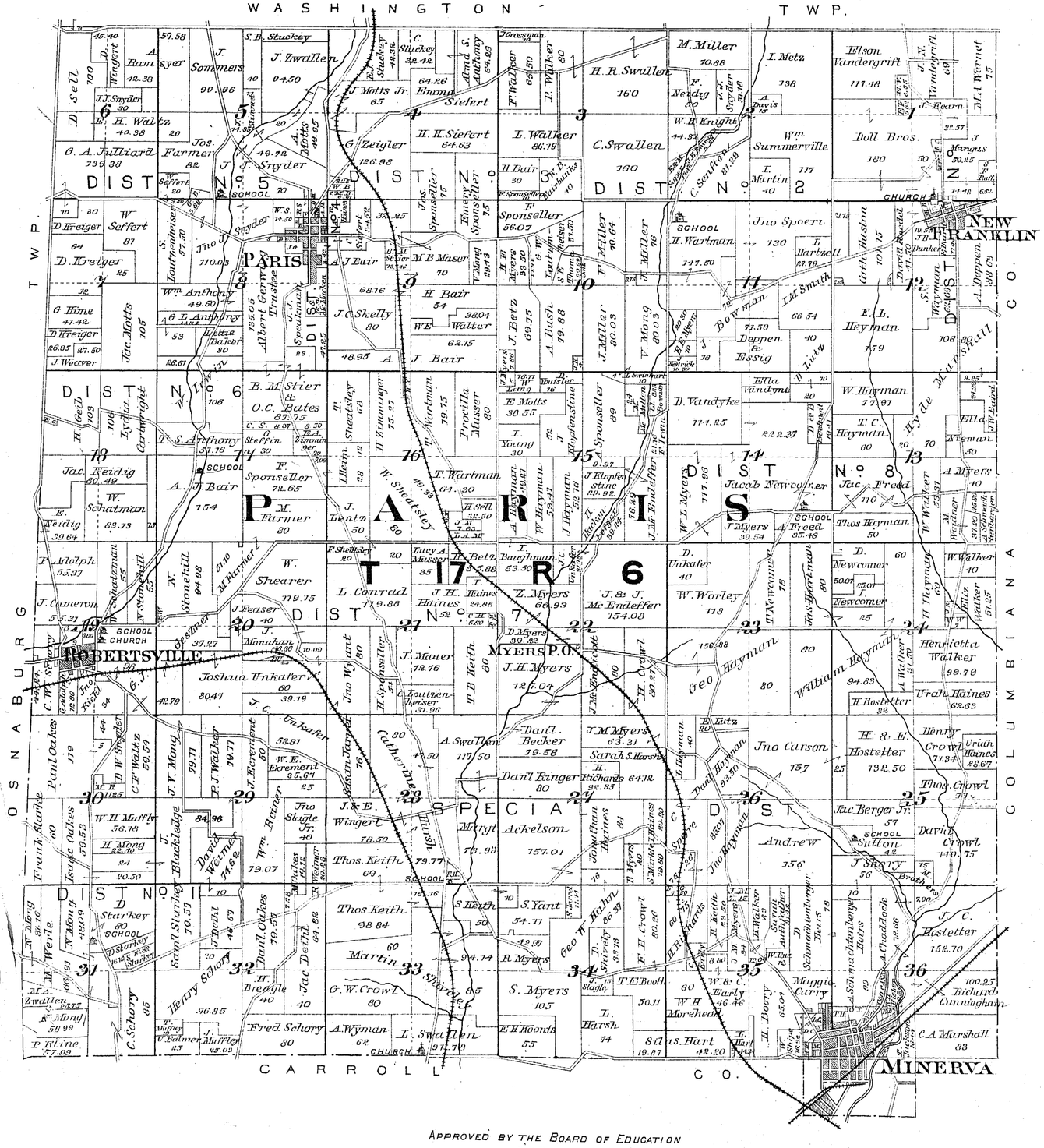
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile


PLAIN TWP.
CITY OF CANTON
NORTH CANTON
CANTON DIST.
UNION DIST.
DIST. No. 7
DIST. No. 6
DIST. No. 4
DIST. No. 9
DIST. No. 11
DIST. No. 10
DIST. No. 3
JOINT DIST.
NORTH INDUSTRY DIST.
T 10 R 8
PERRY TWP.
OSNABURG TWP.
PIKE TWP.
MEYERS LAKE
NEW BERLIN
EVANS HILLEN
HIGHLAND BEACH ADD
BLAKE'S OUT LOTS
LOUISA MILLER'S ADD
RAFF'S ADD
BROOKSIDE ADD
Ed. J. Meyer
Wm. Myer
Jno H. Holl
J. F. Raynolds
Edw. S. Raff
Joel Staver
Jos. Deville
L. J. Wise
Levi Smith
Wm. Dannamiller et al
P. C. Miller
Thos Van Horn
Jos. D. Miller
Jno Metzgar
Jos. C. Miller
Dominic Tyler
Imperial Brick Co.
Andrew Yoder
Jno W. Brilhart
Jno Justice
John Carnes
Daniel Dechent
Sam'l Lowenstine
Fred Hoffman
A. Ball
Jno Houtz
Elias Gerber
Wm Niesz
Jac Niesz
Levy Snively
A. J. Weaver
Henry Baker
David E. Gerber
Christian H. Gerber
Adam Hill
Samuel Yoder
David Wyse
Albert Ball
Jno Henry
Jno F. Roth
Rudolph Flick
David Mutty
Geo Young
Henry Margo
Jno Motr
Jno A. Weaver
Adam Muckley
Jacob Bowman
Geo Phillips
Mary Taylor
William G. Taylor
C. W. Foust
P. Krabill
Martin Bechtel
Abr'm Bachtel
Emanl Bechtel
Jac. Miller
J. L. Myers DIST
J. K. Petry No. 10
Jac. Schardt
M. Scharro
Henry Deckerd
Wm. Kroft
Jno. M. Barnett
Jac. F. Hoffman
Peter Bechtel
Jno Yohe
Jno Y. Williams & J. G. Ernst
Abr'm Sponseller
J. B. Miller
W. H. Snyder
Chas Jacobs
Jac. Davis
Wm. H. Houtz
Jno Karnmiller
Wm. Westhaus
Jno Barker
Thos. Van Horn
Elias D. Christman
Jno Metzgar
Jos. C. Miller
Jno Barker
Elias Gerber
Christian H. Gerber
Jno Metzgar
Jno Barker
Thos. Van Horn
Elias D. Christman
Levy Snively
Henry Baker
David E.

MAP OF PARIS

Township XVII North. Range VI

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

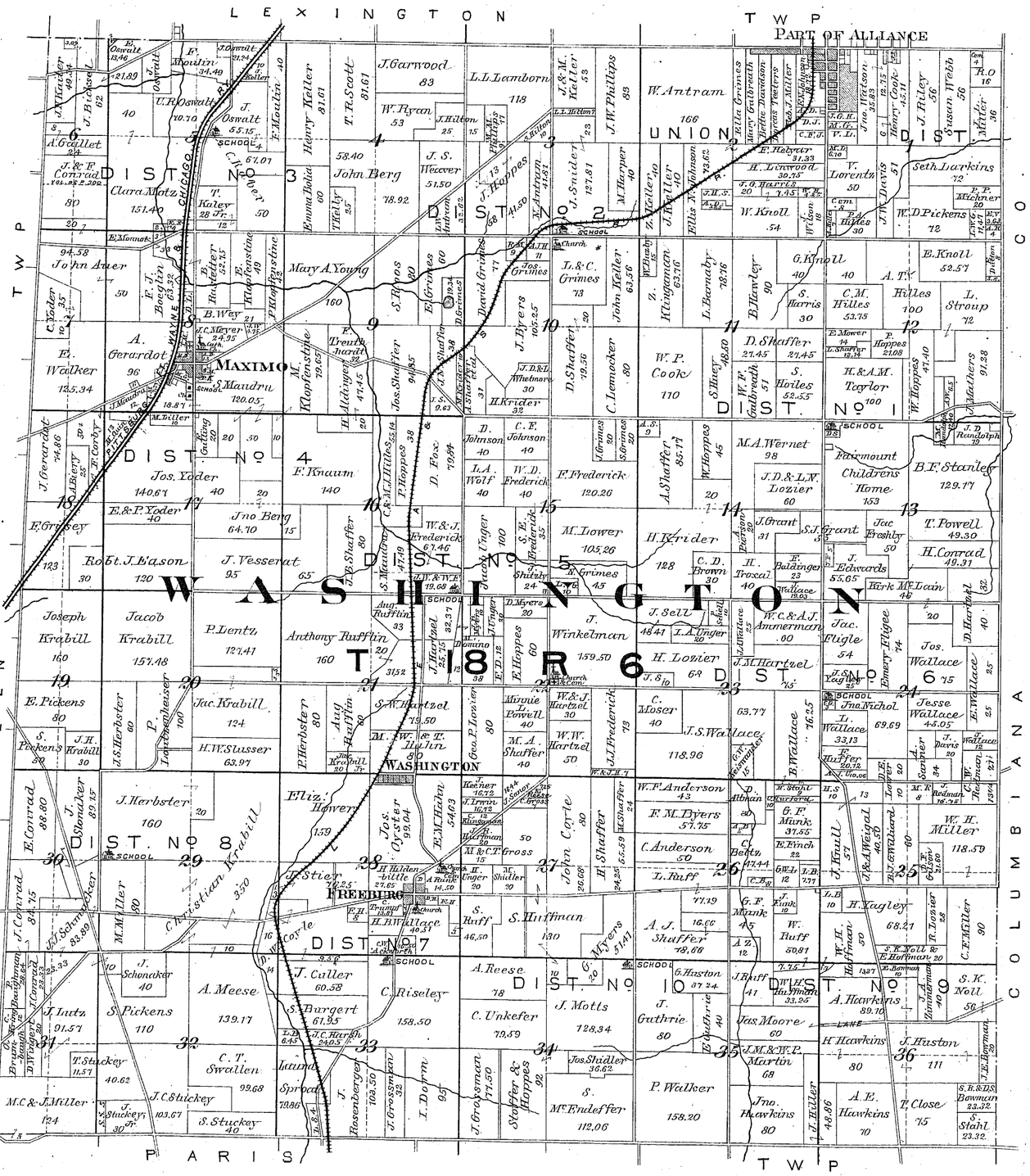
B. B. Bowman, President

C. E. Smith, Clerk.

MAP OF WASHINGTON

Township XVIII North. Range VI

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

B. J. G. Williard, President

Jno R. Hoffman, Clerk.

MAP OF LEXINGTON

Township XIX North. Range VI

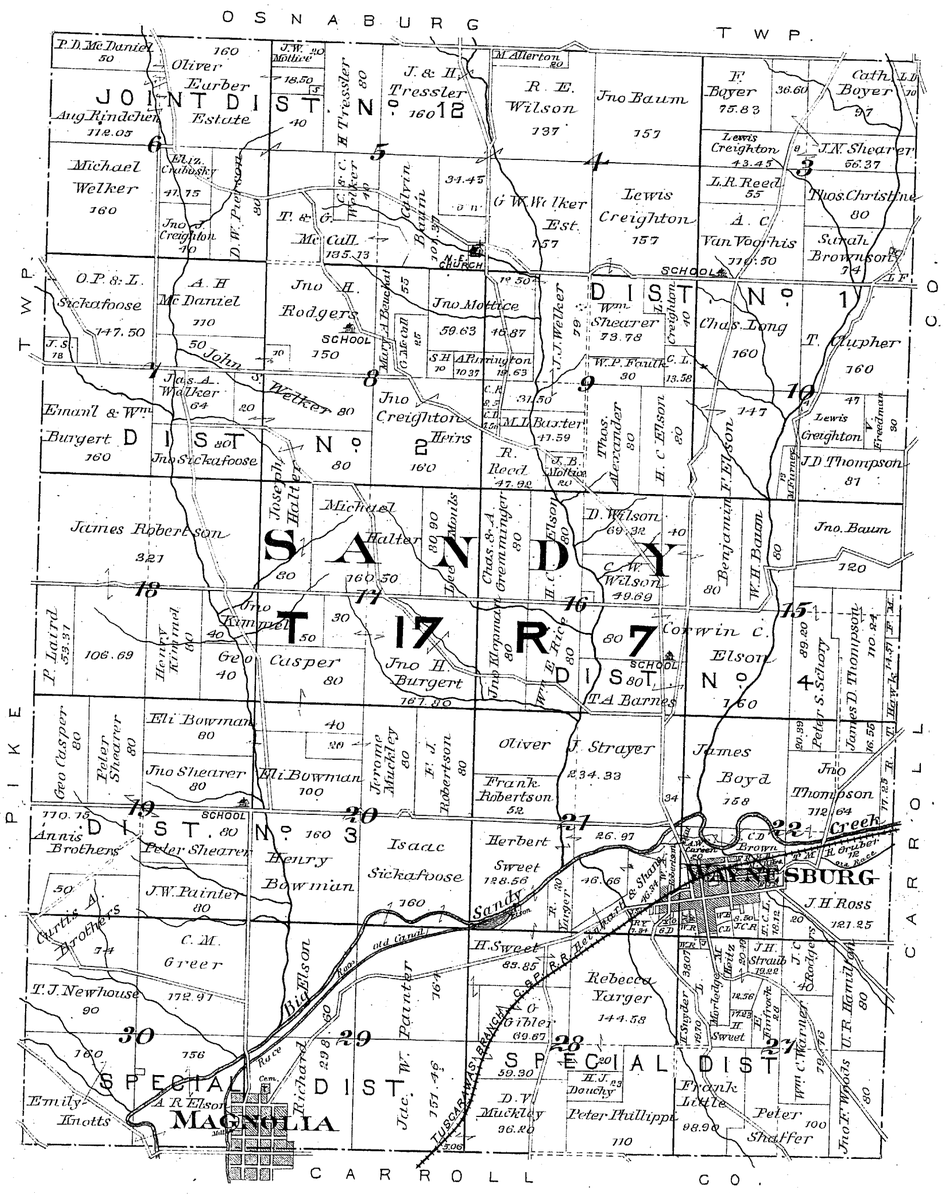
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



MAP OF SANDY

Township XVII North. Range VII

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile


OSNABURG TWP.
CARROLL CO.
PIKE TWP.
CARROLL CO.
SANDY
T 17 R 7
DIST No 12
DIST No 1
DIST No 2
DIST No 3
DIST No 4
SPECIAL DIST
SPECIAL DIST
DIST. 80
MAGNOLIA
WAYNESBURG
SCHOOL
Oliver Eurber Estate
Michael Welker 160
O.P. & L. Sickafoose 147.50
Jno H. Rodgers
Jno Creighton Heirs 160
James Robertson 321
Michael Halter
Jno Trimmell
Geo Casper 80
Jno H. Burgert 167.80
Eli Bowman 80
Jno Shearer 80
Eli Bowman 100
Peter Shearer
Henry Bowman
J.W. Painter 80
C.M. Greer
T.J. Newhouse 172.97
Emily Knotts
A.R. Elson
Richard Jac. W. Painter
Isaac Sickafoose
Herbert Sweet 128.56
H. Sweet 89.85
Rebecca Yarger 144.58
D.V. Muckley 36.20
Peter Hullipp
Frank Little 98.90
Peter Shaffer
Jno Thompson 112.64
Jno Baum 120
Jno Baum 157
Lewis Creighton 157
G.W. Walker Est. 157
Thos. Christine 80
Chas. Long 160
T. Clupher 160
Lewis Creighton
J.D. Thompson 81
D. Wilson 69.32
C.W. Wilson 49.69
Corwin C. Elson
T.A. Barnes
Oliver J. Strayer 234.33
James Boyd 158
Jno Thompson 112.64
Creek
J.H. Ross 121.25
U.R. Hamilton 80
Wm C. Warner
Jno F. Woods 80
Jno. Baum
Jno Baum
Jno Baum
Jno

MAP OF OSNABURG

Township XVIII North. Range VII

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

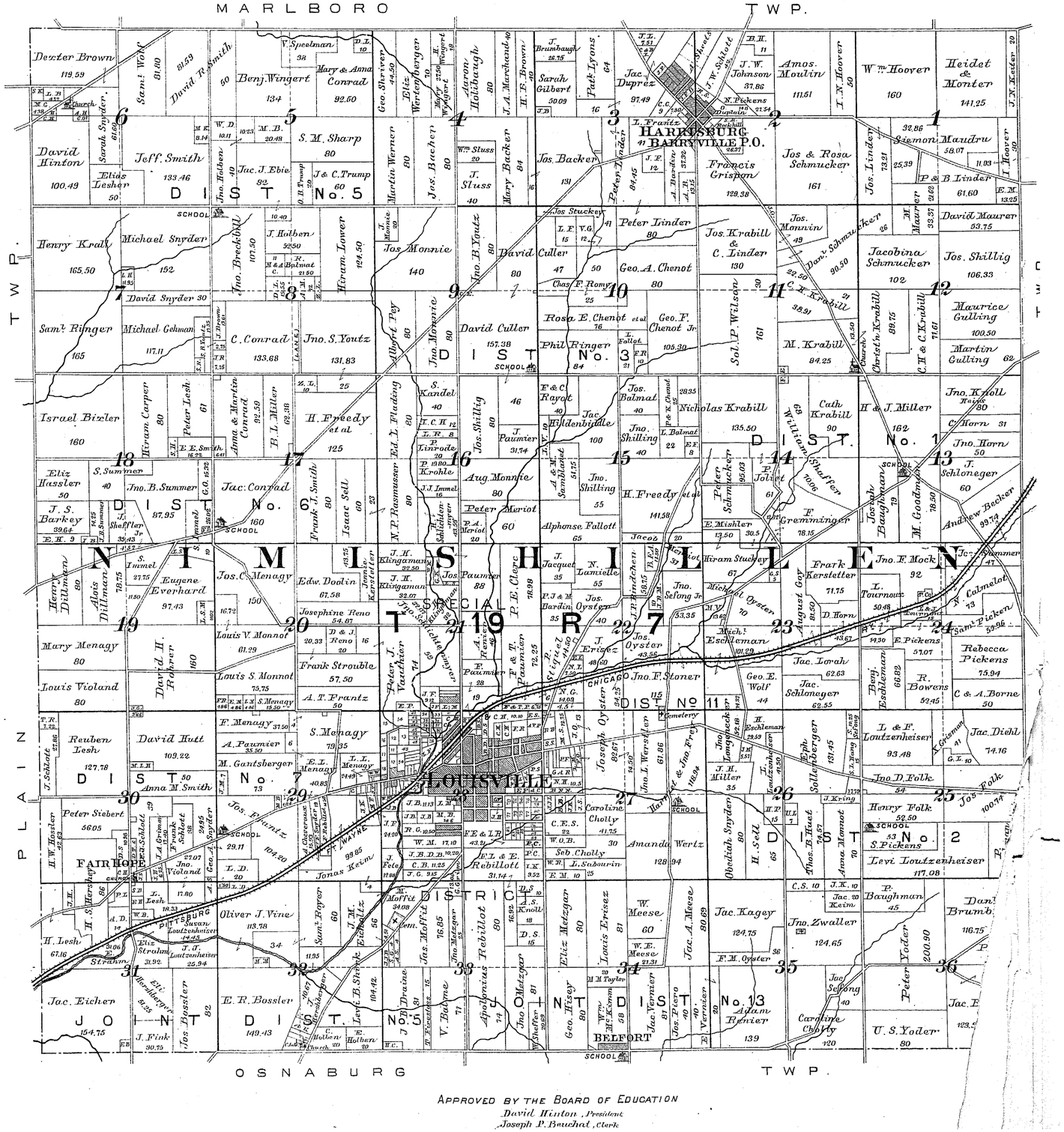
D. L. Housley, President.

Albert Smith, Clerk.

MAP OF NIMISHILLEN

Township XIX North. Range VII

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

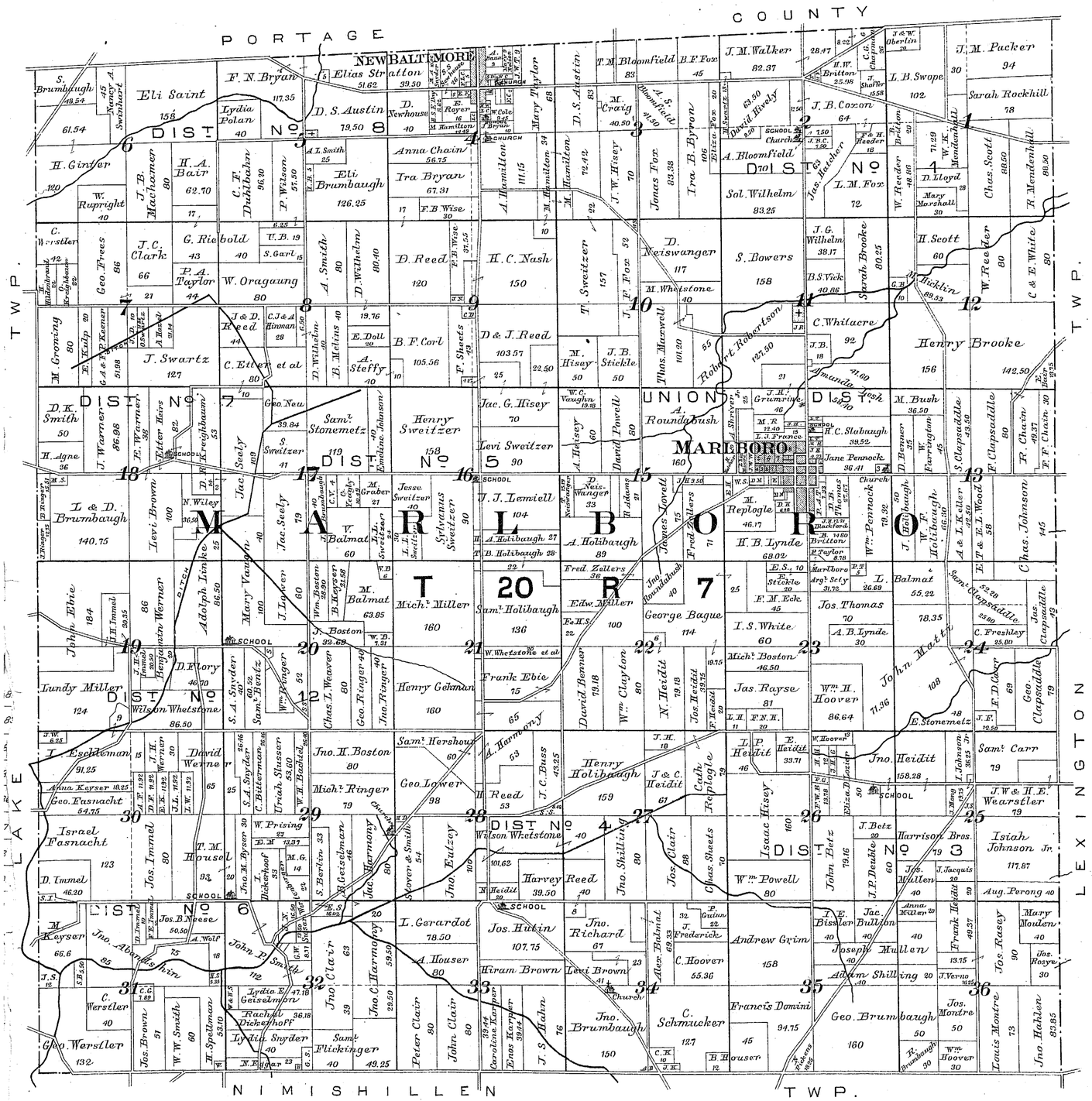


APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
David Hinton, President
Joseph P. Bouchat, Clerk

MAP OF MARLBORO

Township XX North. Range VII

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

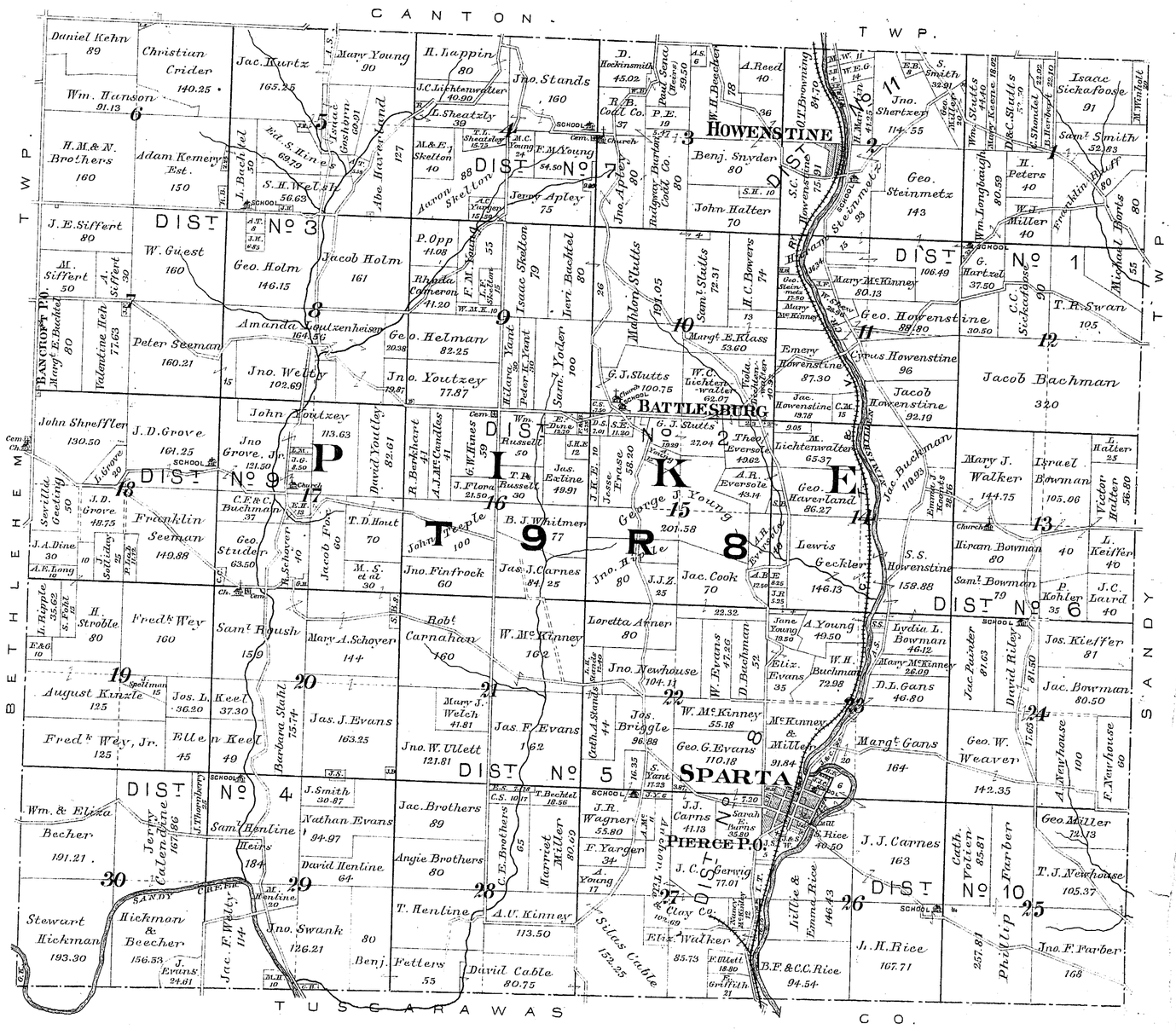


APPROVED BY THE SCHOOL BOARD

MAP OF PIKE

Township IX North. Range VIII

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

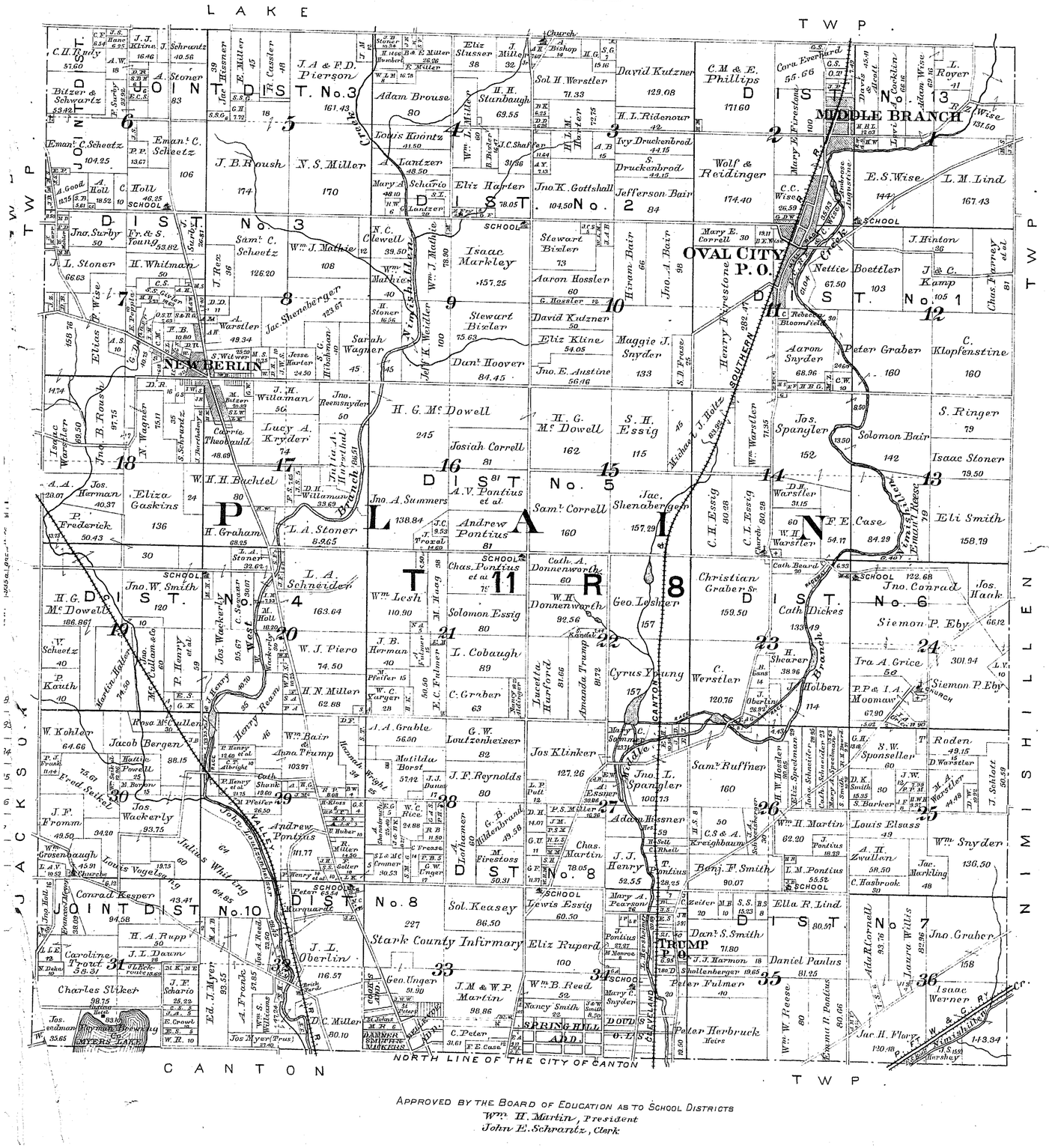
Geo. W. Hines, President.

J. P. Howenstine, Clerk.

MAP OF PLAIN

Township XI North. Range VIII

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

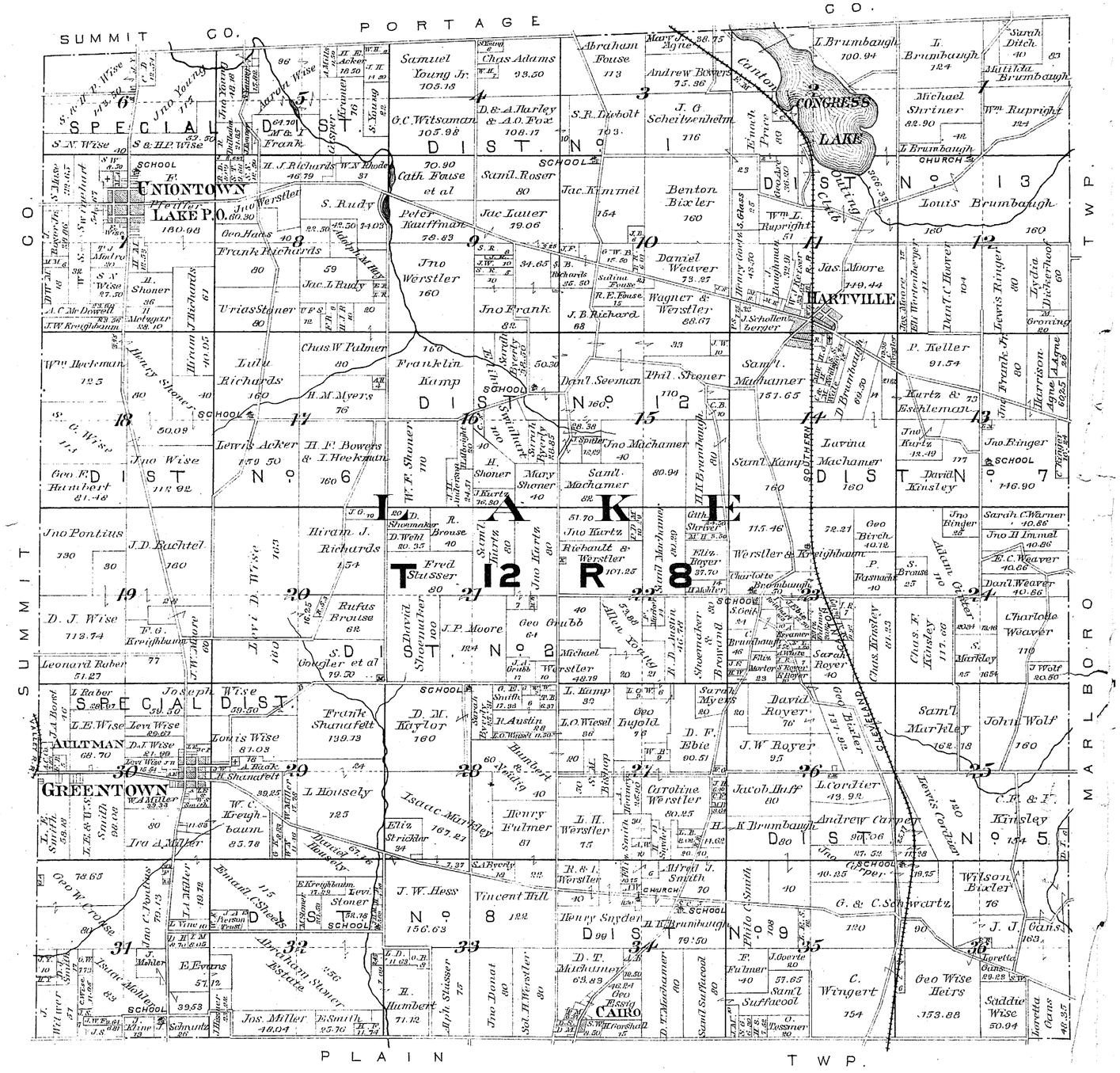
Wm. H. Martin, President

John E. Schrantz, Clerk

MAP OF LAKE

Township XII North. Range VIII

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
John Schrantz, President.
Milton Wise, Clerk.

MAP OF BETHLEHEM

Township IX North. Range IX

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



MAP OF PERRY

Township X North. Range IX

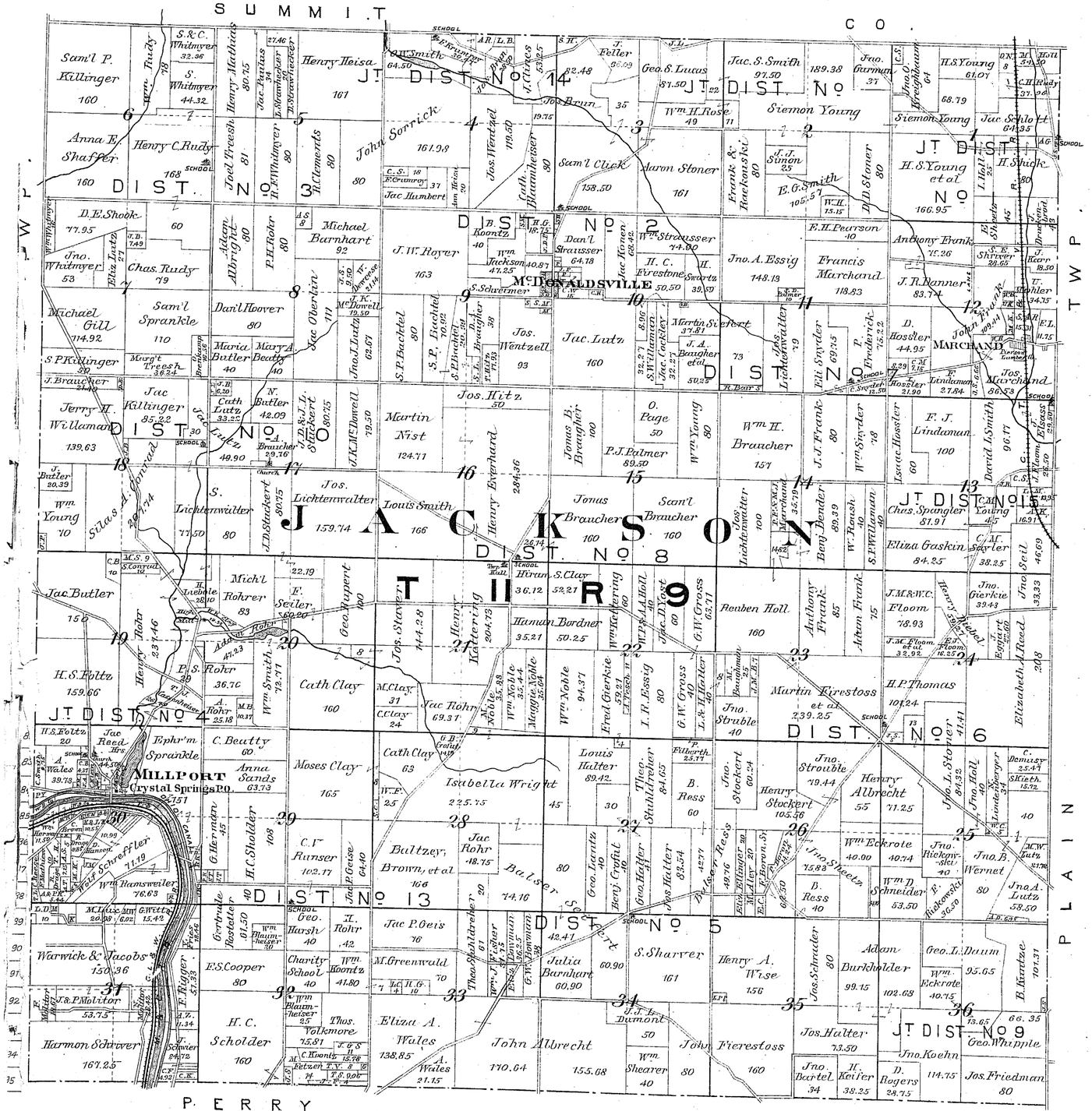
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile


JACKSON TWP.
TWP.
CITY OF MASSILLON
DIST. No 9
DIST. No 2
DIST. No 3
DIST. No 10
DIST. No 5
DIST. No 4
DIST. No 6
DIST. No 8
DIST. No 7
J.T. DIST.
UNION
PERRY
TOR 9
RICHVILLE
REEDURBAN
LAKE
CANTON
BETHLEHEM TWP.
Charity School
Russell & Co.
Esther K. Russell
Calvin A. Clay
Levi Fultmore
Phil Krigher
Abr'm Easnacht
Jno. Yengling
Jno. Hollwager
Leonard Hoss
Jno. Stephan Jr.
Jos. Miller
David Smith
Arnold & Bechel
Adam Bender
Mathias Grovemaller
Hanan Bordner
Helen & Rosa Dennamiller
L.J. Wise
Otto B. Floom
Edith Floom
Wm. Kemery
Jac. Kemery
Isaac Doll
Jos. Bowman
Jos. Deville
Cyrus Zollars
Jno. Decert
Wm. Miller
Jno. Snively
Jac. J. Snively
Jerome E. Snyder
Jno. S. Snyder
Peter Graber
Jas. M. Snyder
Jos. Smith
Scott Neff
Barbary Sommer & Ann Krabill
Clara Deville
Jac. Miller
Reuben Rousch
Jno. Jacoby
E. Keller
Geo. Abbott
Albright & Diehenn
Peter Miller
Peter Everhart
Elis. Miller et al.
Jas. L. Leeper
R. C. Stump
Geo. Harsh
Christ'n Graber
Mich'l Wagner
David Mentzer
Rodgers & Snyder
Peter Hensel
Wm. H. Hawk
Wm. H. Essig
Ed J. Miller
Jno. Albright
Adam Bender
Chas. E. Jarvis
Chas. Jarvis
A. Howells et al
State of Ohio Insane Asylum
Benj Doll
Robt A. Dunbar
Samuel Douds
David Baughman
David Murry
J. R. Sprankle
Jno. E. Beck
C. E. Culler
C. K. Smith
N. J. Smith
J. B. Smith
Geo. Wade
D. C. Camp
Mary E. Smith
Wm. Smith
Jno. Jeffers
Wm. Decert
Jno. Hartzell
Oliver Yost
Jno. W. Hoskopf
Jno. Graber
Cath Wanner
R. C. Roush
Jno. Hartzell
Jno. Wm. Hoskopf
Jno. Graber

MAP OF JACKSON

Township XI North. Range IX

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

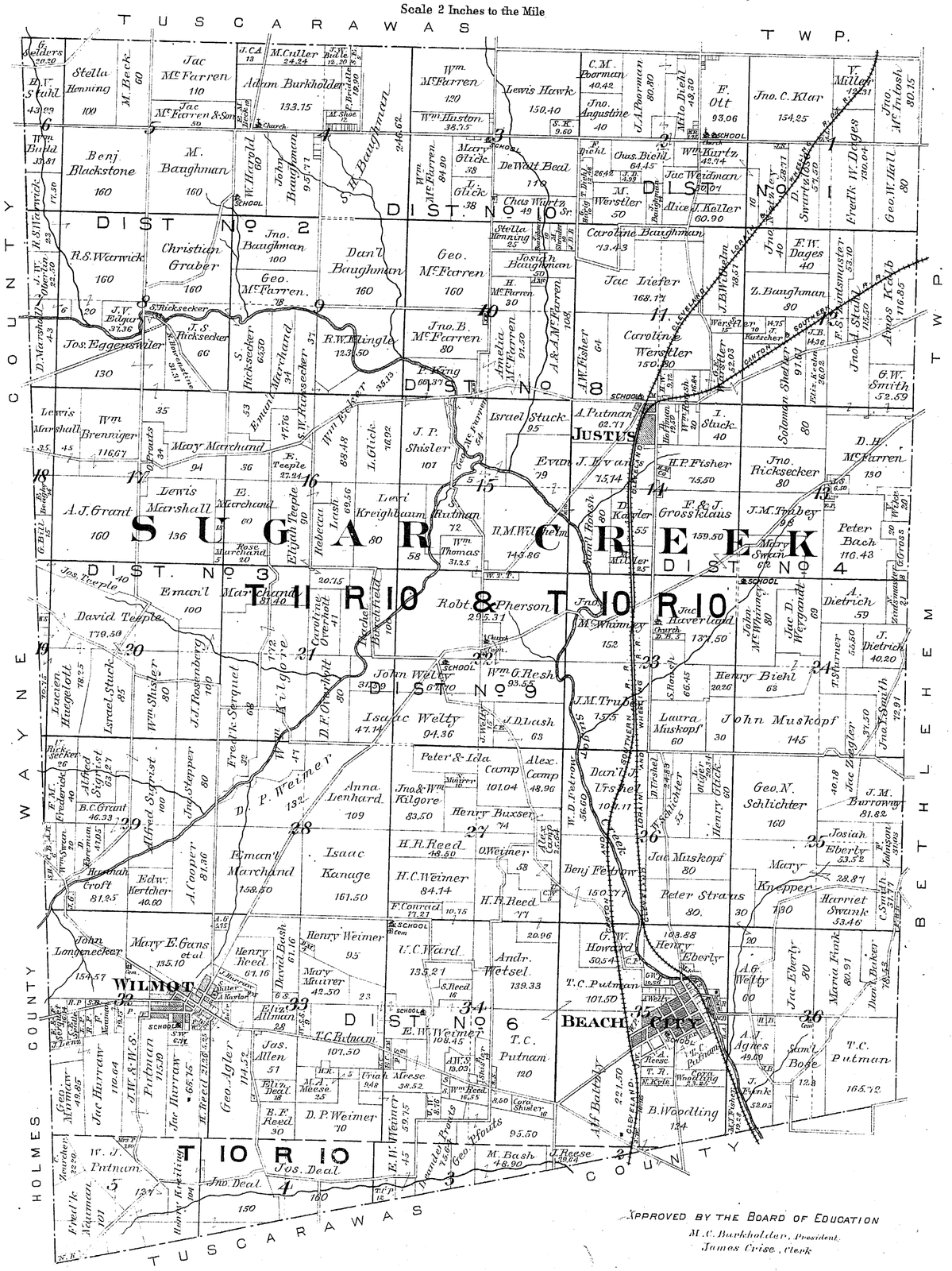
E. J. Sprankle, President.

Wm. P. Holl, Clerk.

MAP OF SUGAR CREEK

Township XI North. Range X & Township X North. Range X

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

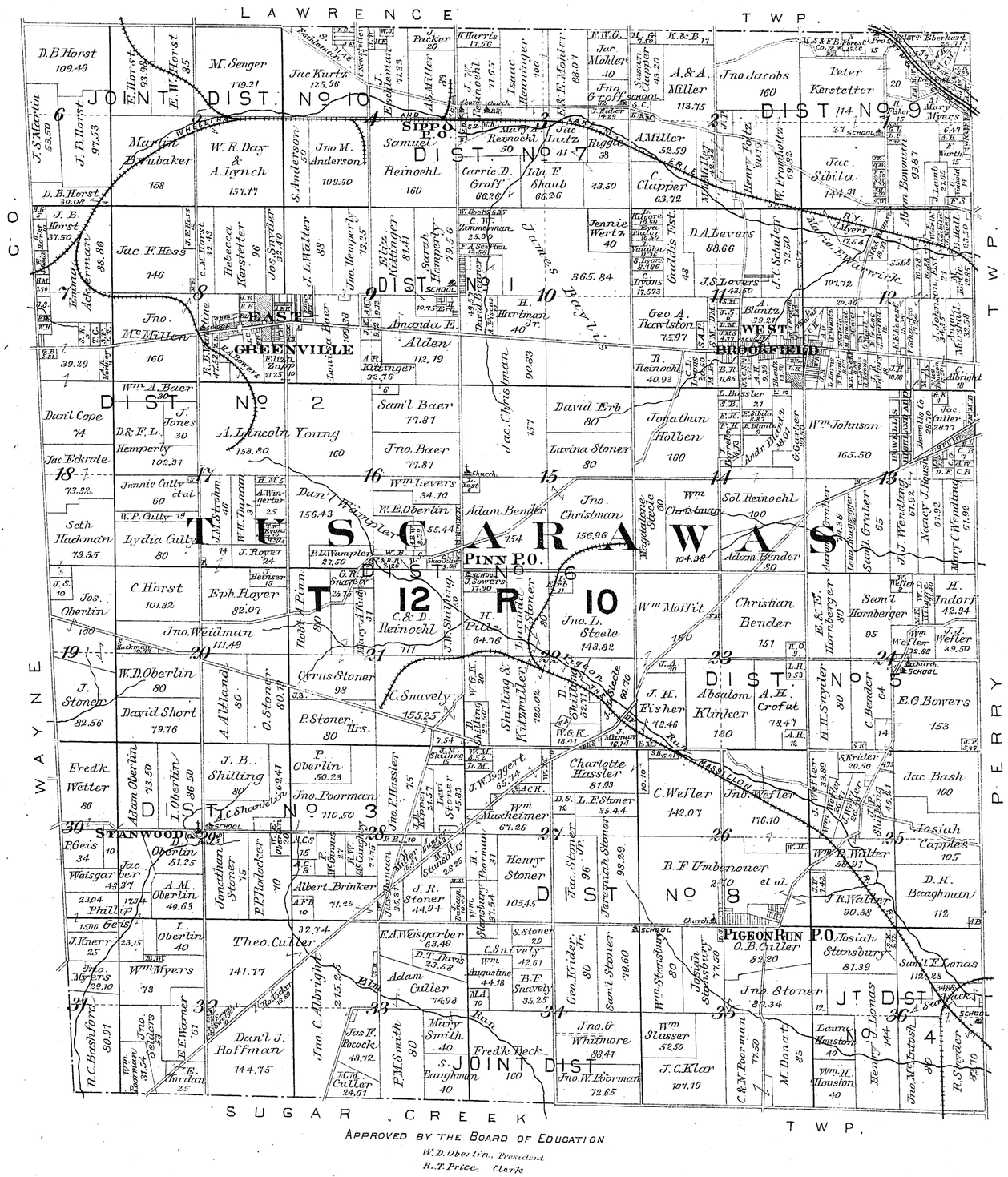
M. C. Burkholder, President.

James Crise, Clerk

MAP OF TUSCARAWAS

Township XII North. Range X

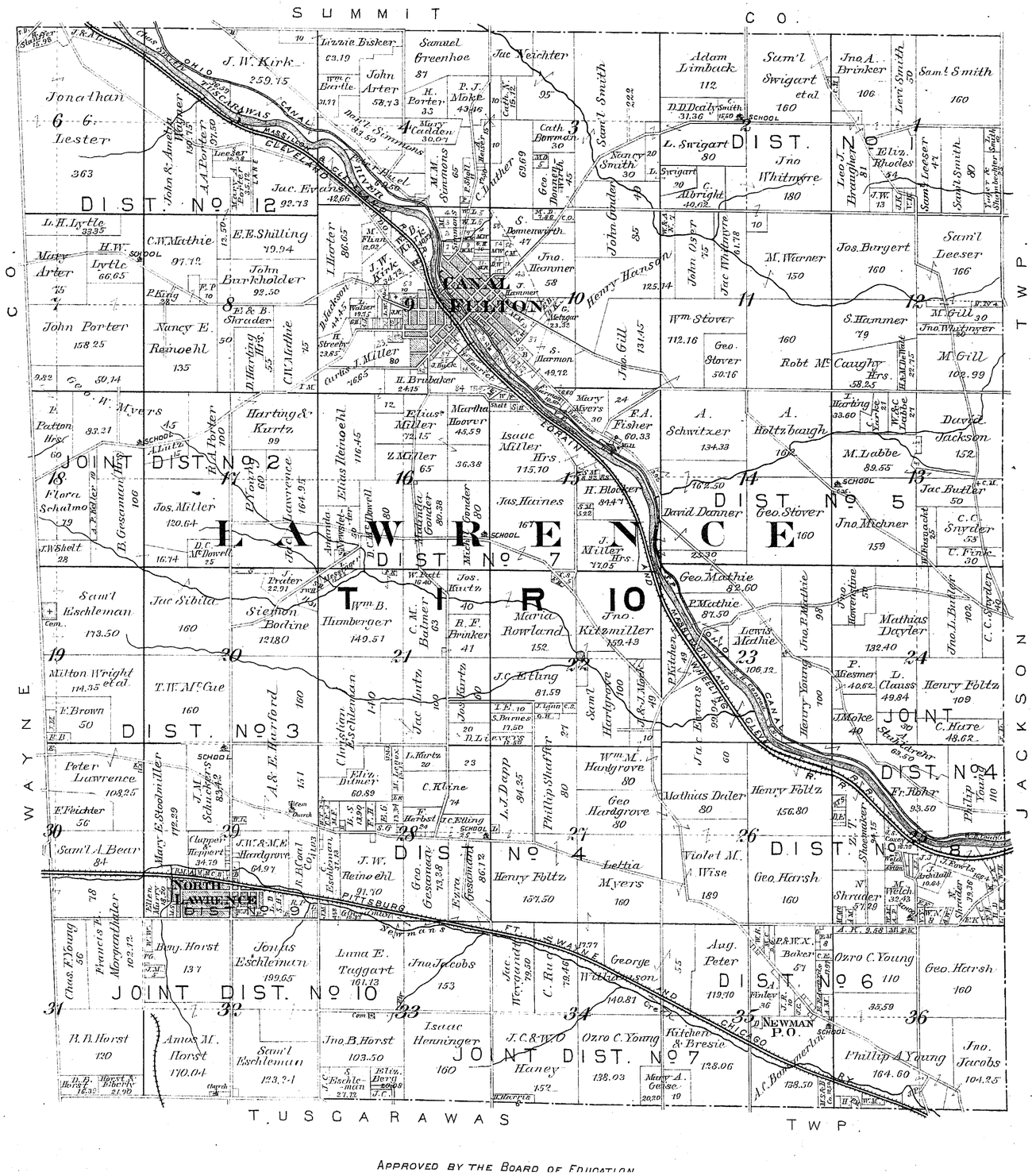
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile


LAWRENCE TWP.
WAYNE
PERRY
SUGAR CREEK TWP.
TUSCARAWAS
DIST. No 10
JOINT DIST. No 1
DIST No 9
DIST No 7
DIST No 2
DIST No 3
DIST No 8
DIST No 12
DIST No 10
DIST No 5
JT DIST 4
S. JOINT DIST
GREENVILLE
EAST BROOKFIELD
WEST BROOKFIELD
SIPPO P.O.
PINN P.O.
STANWOOD P.O.
PIGEON RUN P.O.
MASSILLON
Wm. A. Baer DIST
Jno. M. Anderson
Samuel Reinoehl
Jno. Christman
Jno. D. Steele
Jno. Jacobs
Peter Kerstetter
Jac. Sibila
Jno. Poorman
Jno. Wefler
Wm. Johnson
Josiah Stansbury
Jno. Stoner
Jno. Weidman
Jno. Baer
Sam'l Baer
Jno. Mc Miller
Jac F. Hess
Rebecca Kerstetter
Jos. Snyder
Jno. Humperty
Amanda E. Alden
Geo. A. Rawlston
Jno. Mc Millen
Wm. Levers
Adam Bender
Sol. Reinoehl
Wm. Christman
Jno. Weidman
Jno. Poorman
Jno. Wefler
Josiah Stansbury
Jno. Stoner
Jno. Mc Millen

MAP OF LAWRENCE

Township I North. Range X

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile


SUMMIT CO.
WAYNE CO.
JACKSON TWP.
T. USCARAWAS TWP.
DIST. No 12
DIST. No 2
DIST. No 3
DIST. No 4
DIST. No 5
DIST. No 6
DIST. No 7
JOINT DIST. No 10
JOINT DIST. No 7
LAWRENCE
FULTON
CANAL
NORTH LAWRENCE
NEWMAN P.O.
SCHOOL
Jonathan Lester 363
J. W. Kirk 259.75
Samuel Greenhoe 87
Jac Neichter 95
Adam Limback 112
Sam'l Swigart etal 160
Jno A. Brinker 106
Sam'l Smith 160
L. Swigart 80
Jno Whitmyre 180
Jos. Burgert 160
Sam'l Leeser 166
M. Warner 150
Wm Stover 112.16
Geo. Stover 50.16
Robt Mc Caughy Hrs. 58.25
S. Hammer 79
M. Gill 102.99
Jno. Whitmyer 50
Jno. Arter 58.73
Mary Cedden 30.07
Cath. Borman 30
Geo Donnell 45
Jno. Hammer 58
Henry Hanson 125.14
Wm. Gill 131.45
Jno. Gill 30
Jno. Kitzmiller 159.43
Maria Rowland 152
Wm. B. Humberger 149.51
Siefton Bodine 121.80
Jac Sibila 160
Sam'l Eschleman 173.50
T. W. McCue 160
Milton Wright 114.35 etal
Peter Lawrence 108.25
Sam'l A. Bear 84
Mathias Dailer 80
Henry Foltz 156.80
Violet M. Wise 189
Geo. Harsh 160
Wm. M. Hangrove 80
Geo Hardgrove 80
Phillip Shaffer 80
Leltia Myers 160
Henry Foltz 157.50
J. W. Heinehl 91.70
Geo. Gesaman 73.38
Jno. Jacobs 153
Luna E. Taggart 161.13
Jonas Eschleman 199.65
Isaac Henninger 160
Jno. B. Horst 103.50
Sam'l Eschleman 123.34
Amos M. Horst 170.04
H. B. Horst 120
Chas. F. Young 56
Francis M. Morganthaler 102.13
Peter Patton Hrs. 83.21
Flora Schalmo 19
Jos. Miller 120.64
Harting & Kurtz 99
Elias Heinehl 116.45
Isaac Miller Hrs. 115.70
Jas. Haines 167
J. Miller Hrs. 77.05
H. Blocker 84.47
David Danner 160
Geo. Stover 160
Jno. Michner 159
M. Labbe 89.55
David Jackson 152
Jac Butler 50
C. C. Snyder 53
U. Finke 30
Geo. Mathie 82.60
P. Mathie 87.50
Lewis Mathie 106.12
Jno. P. Mathie 98
Jno. Hawerstine 50
Mathias Dayler 132.40
Jno. L. Butler 102
C. C. Snyder 102
P. Miesmer 40.62
L. Claass 49.84
Henry Foltz 109
J. Moke 40
C. Hare 48.62
Jno. Stahlschreer 63.50
Jac Evans 92.73
L. H. Lytle 33.35
Mary Arter 15
H. W. Lytle 66.65
C. W. Mathie 97.12
E. E. Shilling 79.94
John Burkholder 92.50
John Porter 158.25
Nancy E. Reinoehl 135
E. & B. Shrader 55
C. W. Mathie 15
D. Harting Hrs. 55
Geo. H. Myers 30.14
Harting & Kurtz 99
Elias Heinehl 116.45
Z. Miller 65
36.38
Martha Hoover 45.59
Mary Myers 30
E. A. Fisher 60.33
A. Schwitzer 134.33
A. Holtzbaugh 162
M. Labbe 89.55
David Jackson 152
Jac Butler 50
Jno. Michner 159
Geo. Mathie 82.60
P. Mathie 87.50
Lewis Mathie 106.12
Jno. P. Mathie 98
Jno. Hawerstine 50
Mathias Dayler 132.40
Jno. L. Butler 102
C. C. Snyder 102
P. Miesmer 40.62
L. Claass 49.84
Henry Foltz 109
J. Moke 40
C. Hare 48.62
Jno. Stahlschreer 63.50
Jac Evans 92.73
Jno. Gouden 85
Jno. Osler 75
Jac Mathmire 61.78
Henry Foltz 156.80
Mathias Dailer 80
Violet M. Wise 189
Geo. Harsh 160
Wm. M. Hangrove 80
Geo Hardgrove 80
Phillip Shaffer 80
Leltia Myers 160
Henry Foltz 157.50
J. W. Heinehl 91.70
Geo. Gesaman 73.38
Jno. Jacobs 153
Luna E. Taggart 161.13
Jonas Eschleman 199.65
Isaac Henninger 160
Jno. B. Horst 103.50
Sam'l Eschleman 123.34
Amos M. Horst 170.04
H. B. Horst 120
Chas. F. Young 56
Francis M. Morganthaler 102.13
Peter Patton Hrs. 83.21
Flora Schalmo 19
Jos. Miller 120.64
Harting & Kurtz 99
Elias Heinehl 116.45
Isaac Miller Hrs. 115.70
Jas. Haines 167
J. Miller Hrs. 77.05
H. Blocker 84.47
David Danner 160
Geo. Stover 160
Jno. Michner 159
M. Labbe 89.55
David Jackson 152
Jac Butler 50
C. C. Snyder 53
U. Finke 30

CITIES OF CANTON, MASSILLON, ALLIANCE AND OTHER TOWNS.

H.H & W.B. SHANAFELT'S ADD.
P.R. 3 P. 175

WISE'S ADD.
P.R.4 P.1

LOUISA MILLER'S ADD.
P.R.3 P.64 & 145

BROOKSIDE ADDITION (NOT RECORDED)

P.C. MILLER'S ADD.
P.R.3 P.205

PETER C. MILLER'S ADD.
P.R.3 P.205

OUT LOTS
P.R.3 P.96

BLAKE'S
P.R.3 P.46

HUFLER'S SUBD.

D. SMITH'S ADD.
P.R.3 P.138

WALKER'S ADD.
P.R.3 P.50

WERTZ'S ADD.
P.R.3 P.151

FAIRVIEW ADD.
P.R.3 P.203

BARRICK'S ADD.

SPR

E.

Imperial Shale Brick Co.

5.11 a.

C. C. Barrick

L. M. Barrick

J. B. Zettler

Eliza J. Survey 2

ON OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS

to 1 inch.

HILL ADD.

P. 186

DOUD'S ADD.

P. R. 3 P. 56.

COOK'S ADD.

BELLEVUE ADD.

P. R. 3, P. 148 & 149

DANNER, SMITH & VICKER'S ADD.

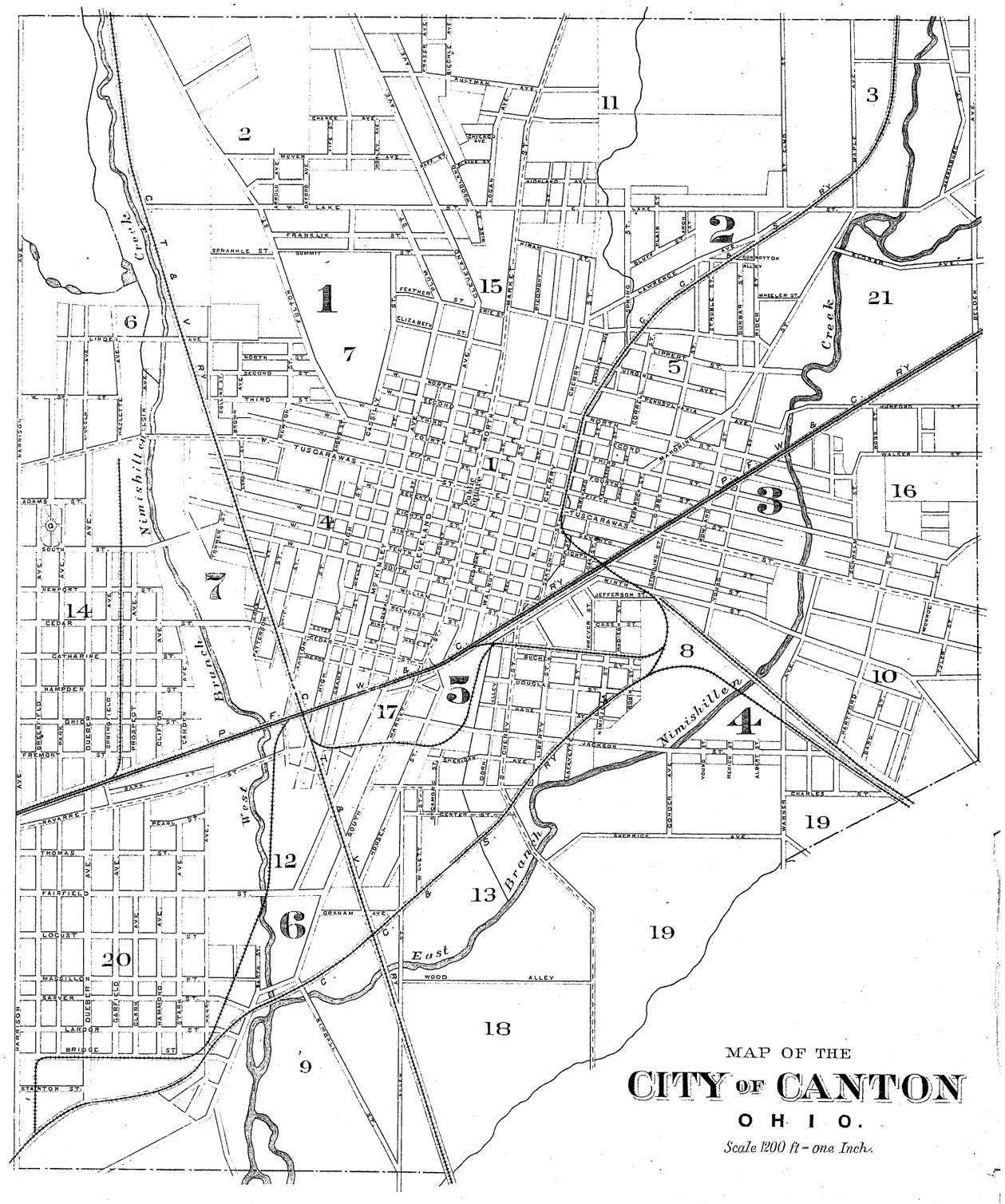
P. R. 3 P. 173

CRYSTAL PARK ADD.

P. R. 3 P. 187 & 147

HURFORD BROS' ADD.

P. R. 3 P. 209



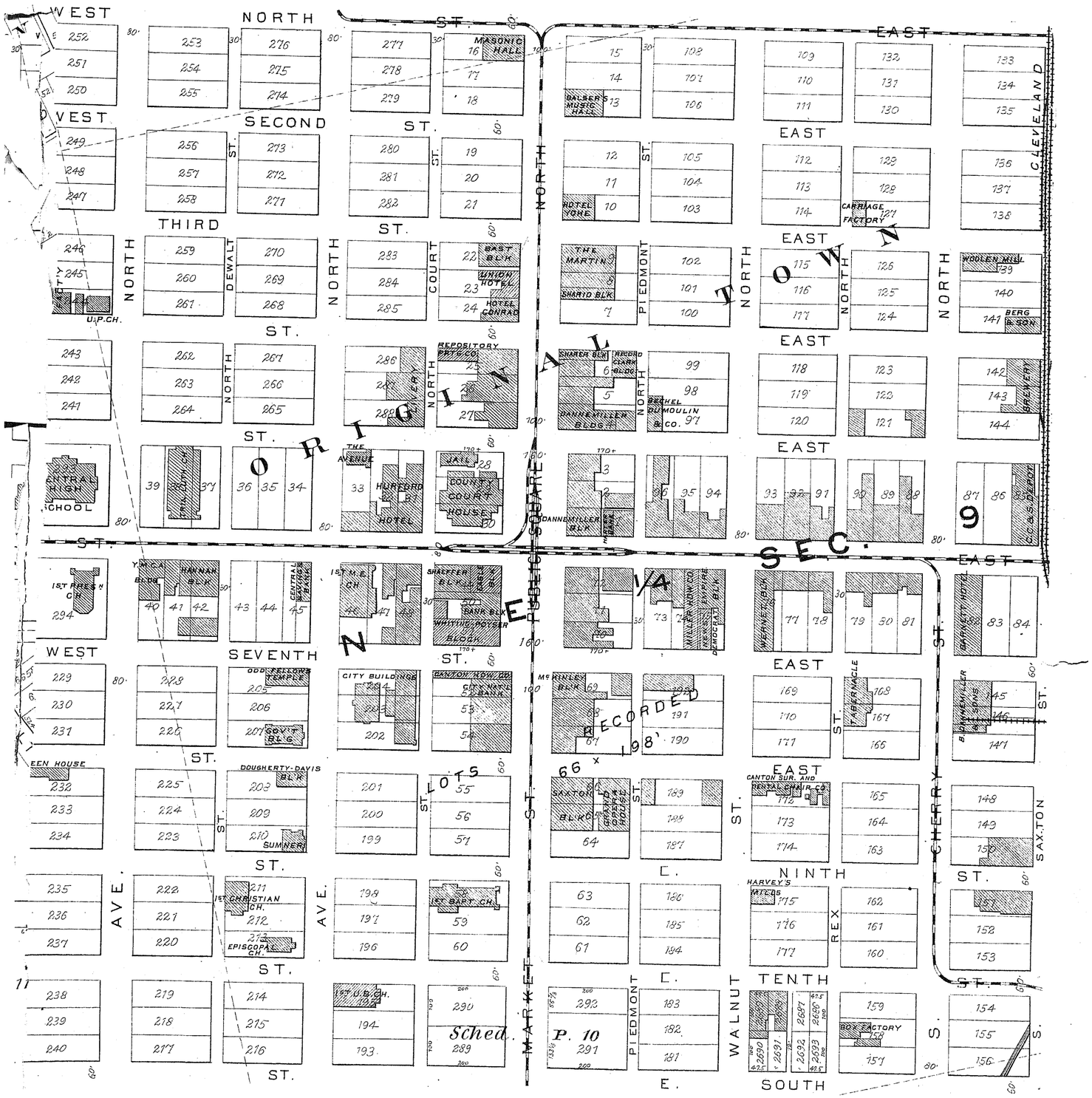
MAP OF THE

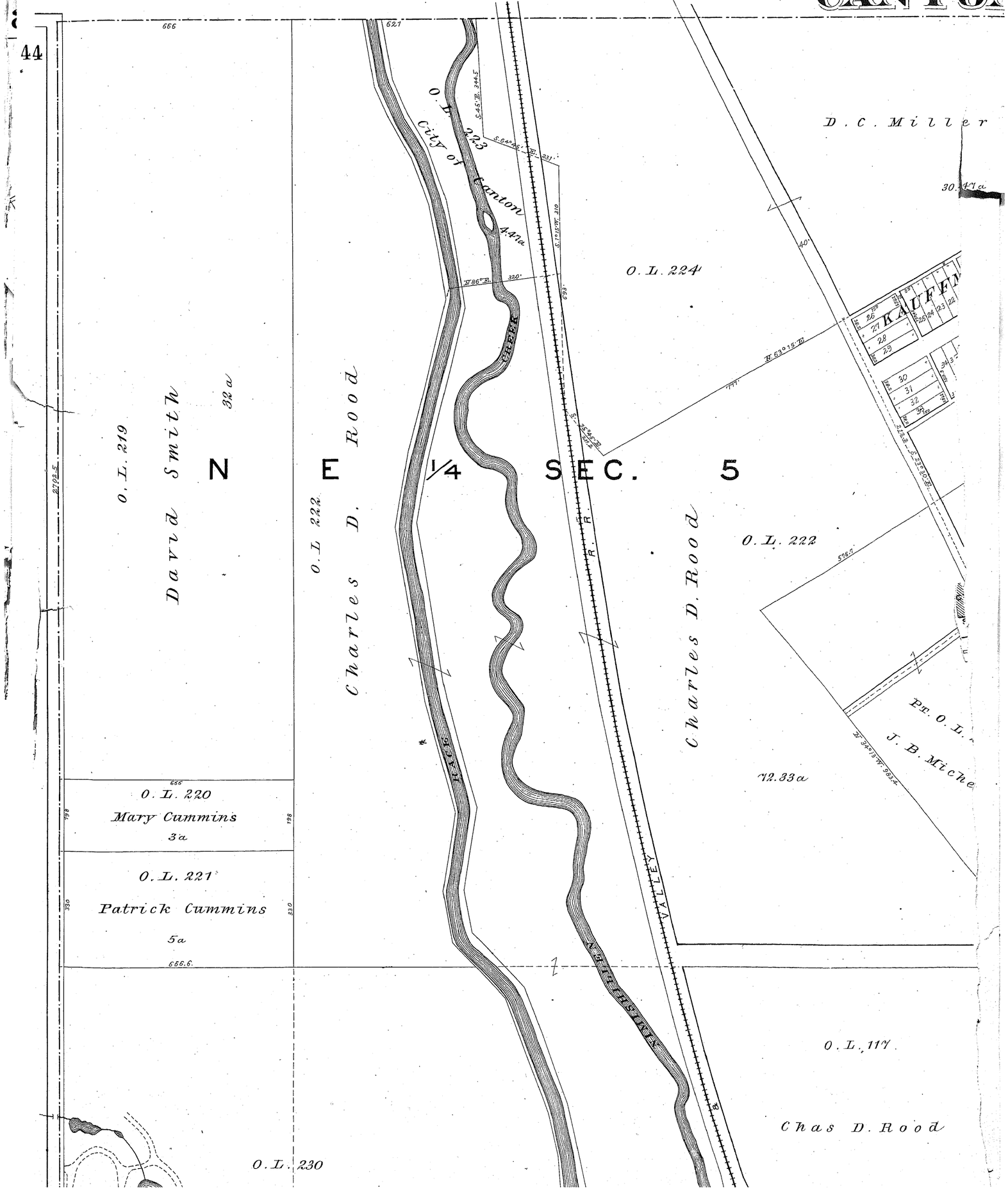
CITY OF CANTON

OHIO.

Scale 1200 ft - one Inch.

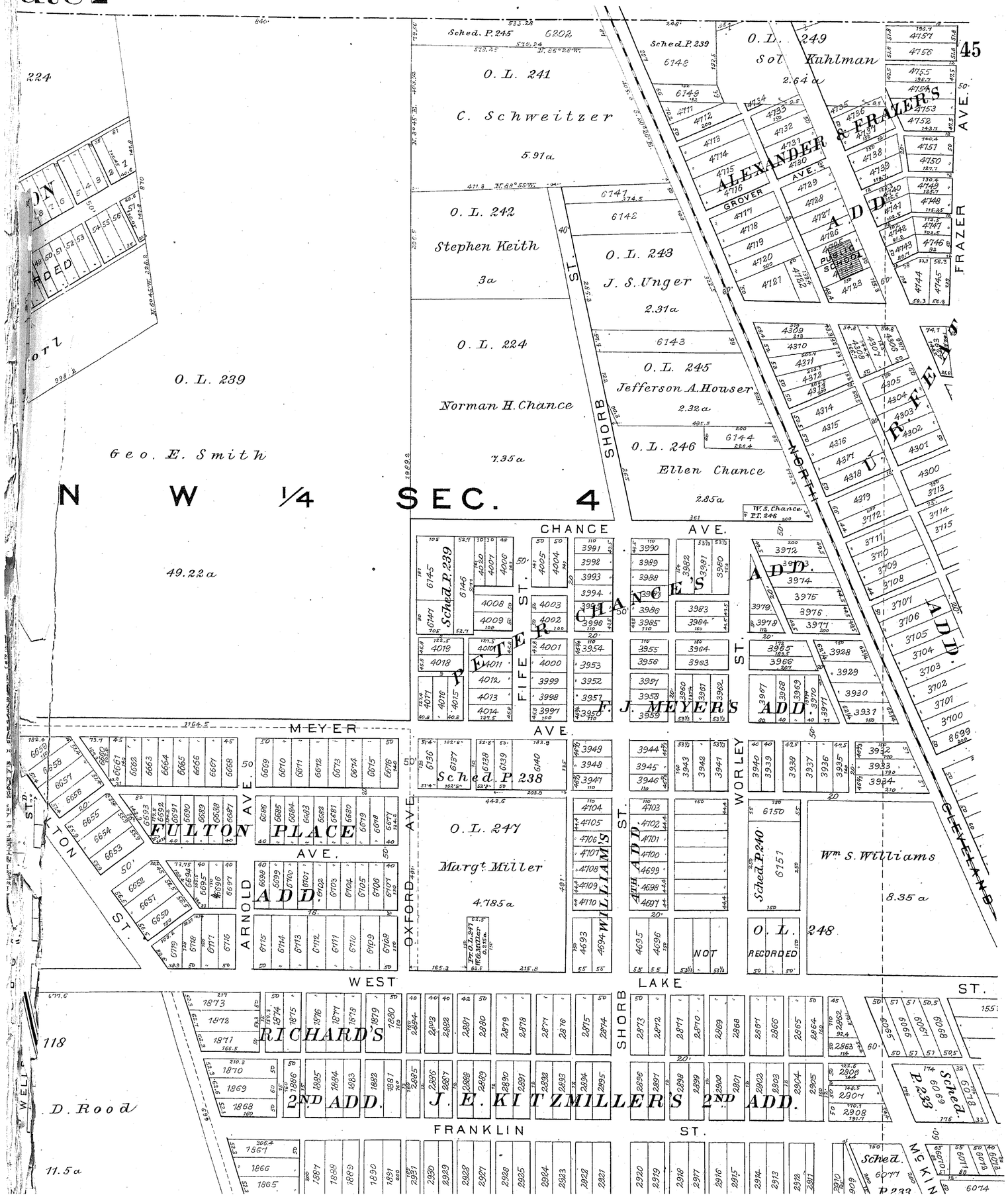
CANTON, Plate 1



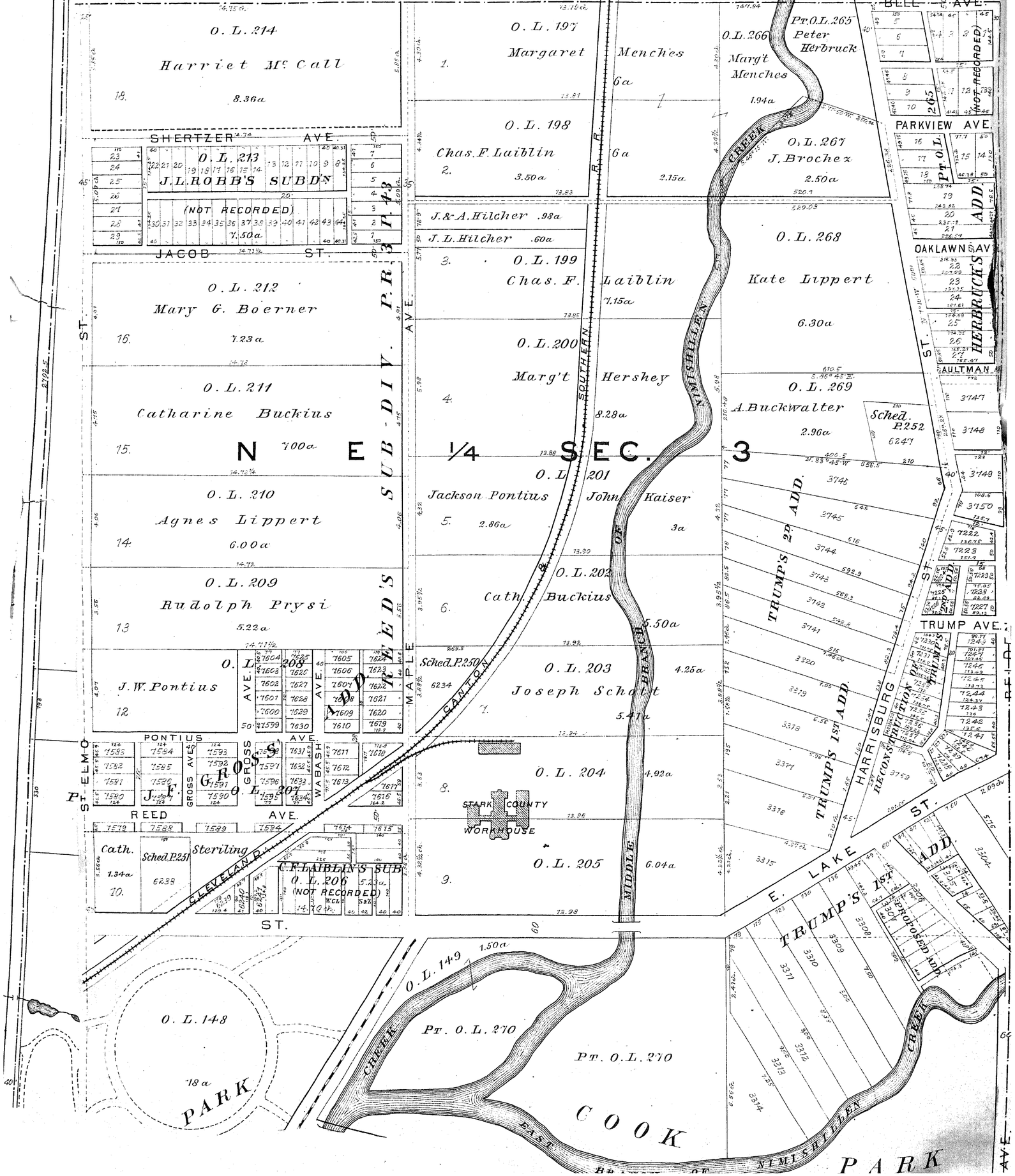


D. C. Miller
O. L. 223
City of Canton
4.47a
O. L. 224
KAUFFM
O. L. 219
David Smith
32a
N E 1/4 SEC. 5
O. L. 222
Charles D. Rood
Charles D. Rood
O. L. 222
72.33a
Pt. O. L.
J. B. Miche
O. L. 220
Mary Cummins
3a
O. L. 221
Patrick Cummins
5a
O. L. 117
Chas D. Rood
O. L. 230

ate 2

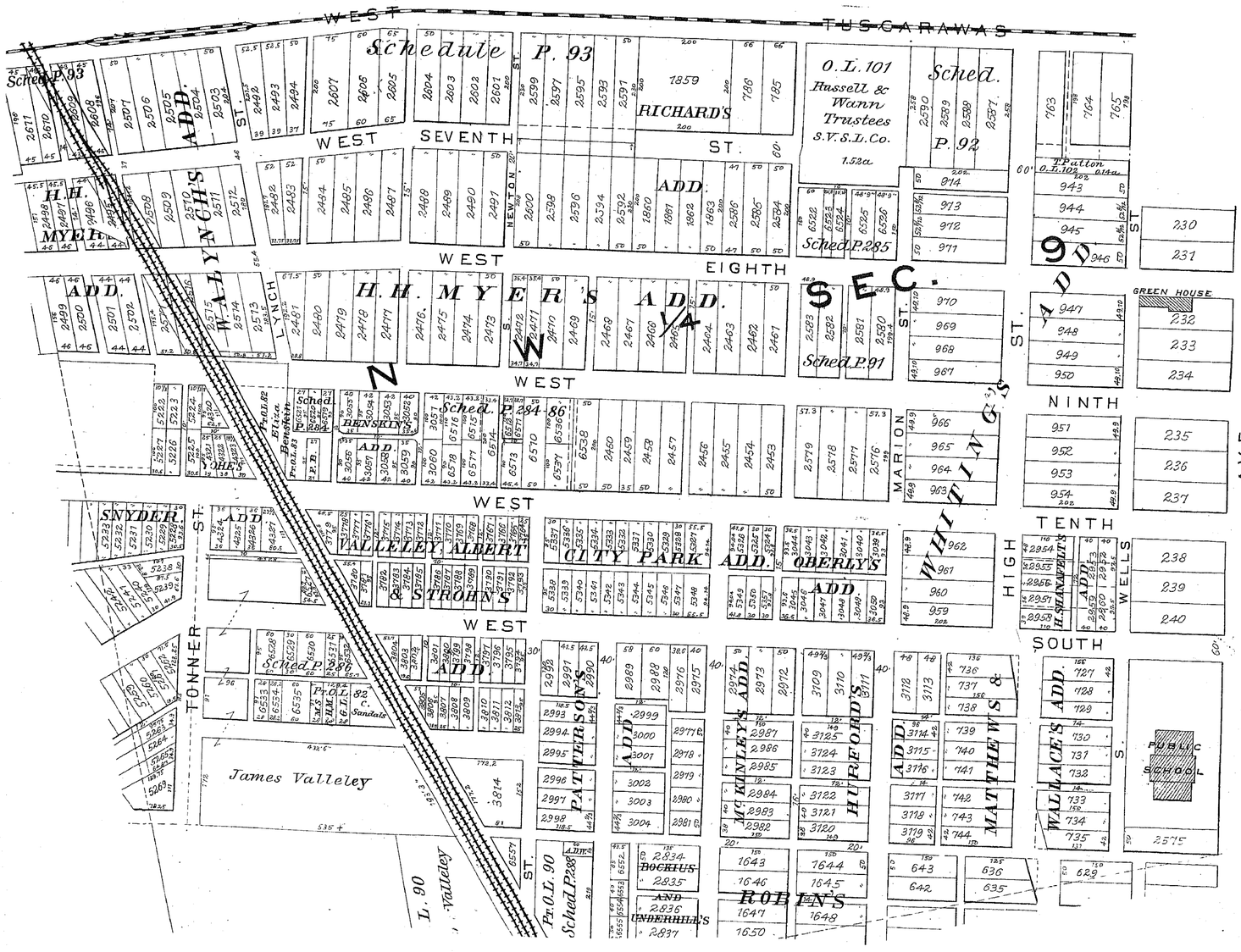


45
Sched. P. 245
O. L. 241
C. Schweitzer
5.91a
Sched. P. 239
O. L. 249
Sol Kuhlman
2.64a
ALEXANDER & FRAZER'S ADD.
GROVER AVE.
PUBLIC SCHOOL
FRAZER AVE.
O. L. 242
Stephen Keith
3a
O. L. 243
J. S. Unger
2.31a
O. L. 224
Norman H. Chance
7.35a
O. L. 245
Jefferson A. Houser
2.32a
O. L. 246
Ellen Chance
2.85a
W. S. Chance P.T. 246
SHORB ST.
NORTH
U. R. FEAR'S ADD.
O. L. 239
Geo. E. Smith
49.22a
N W 1/4 SEC. 4
CHANCE AVE.
PETER CHANCE'S ADD.
Sched. P. 239
FIFE ST.
F. J. MEYER'S ADD.
MEYER AVE.
Sched. P. 238
WORLEY ST.
FULTON PLACE
ARNOLD AVE.
OXFORD AVE.
O. L. 247
Margt. Miller
4.785a
WILLIAM'S ADD.
Sched. P. 240
Wm. S. Williams
8.35a
O. L. 248
NOT RECORDED
CLEVELAND
WEST LAKE ST.
RICHARD'S 2ND ADD.
J. E. KITZMILLER'S 2ND ADD.
FRANKLIN ST.
D. Rood
11.5a
Sched. P. 233
McKIN



O. L. 214
Harriet Mc Call
18.
8.36a
SHERTZER AVE.
O. L. 213
J. L. ROBB'S SUBD'N
(NOT RECORDED)
7.50a
JACOB ST.
O. L. 212
Mary G. Boerner
16.
7.23a
O. L. 211
Catharine Buckius
15.
7.00a
O. L. 210
Agnes Lippert
14.
6.00a
O. L. 209
Rudolph Prysi
13
5.22a
O. L. 208
J. W. Pontius
12
PONTIUS AVE.
GROSS AVE.
WABASH AVE.
REED AVE.
J. F. GROSS
O. L. 207
Cath.
1.34a
Sched. P. 251
6238
Steriling
C. F. LAIBLIN'S SUB
O. L. 206
(NOT RECORDED)
ST. ELMO ST.
REED'S SUB-DIV. P.R. 3 P. 43
MAPLE AVE.
CLEVELAND R.R.
CANTON
SOUTHERN R.R.
O. L. 197
Margaret Menches
1.
6a
O. L. 198
Chas. F. Laiblin
2.
3.50a
6a
2.15a
J. & A. Hilcher .98a
J. L. Hilcher .60a
O. L. 199
Chas. F. Laiblin
3.
7.15a
O. L. 200
Marg't Hershey
4.
8.28a
O. L. 201
Jackson Pontius
5.
2.86a
John Kaiser
3a
O. L. 202
Cath. Buckius
6.
5.50a
Sched. P. 250
6234
O. L. 203
Joseph Schott
4.25a
5.41a
O. L. 204
4.92a
STARK COUNTY WORKHOUSE
O. L. 205
6.04a
MIDDLE BRANCH OF NIMISHILLEN CREEK
O. L. 266
Marg't Menches
1.94a
Pt. O. L. 265
Peter Herbruck
O. L. 267
J. Brochez
2.50a
O. L. 268
Kate Lippert
6.30a
O. L. 269
A. Buckwalter
2.96a
Sched. P. 252
6247
TRUMP'S 2D ADD.
TRUMP'S 1ST ADD.
HARRISBURG
RECONSTRUCTION OF TRUMP'S 2ND ADD.
TRUMP AVE.
BELL AVE.
PARKVIEW AVE.
Pt. O. L. 265
(NOT RECORDED)
OAKLAWN AV.
HERBRUCK'S ADD.
AULTMAN AV.
E. LAKE ST.
TRUMP'S 1ST ADD.
PROPOSED ADD.
O. L. 149
1.50a
Pt. O. L. 270
Pt. O. L. 270
O. L. 148
18a
PARK
COOK PARK
EAST BRANCH OF NIMISHILLEN CREEK

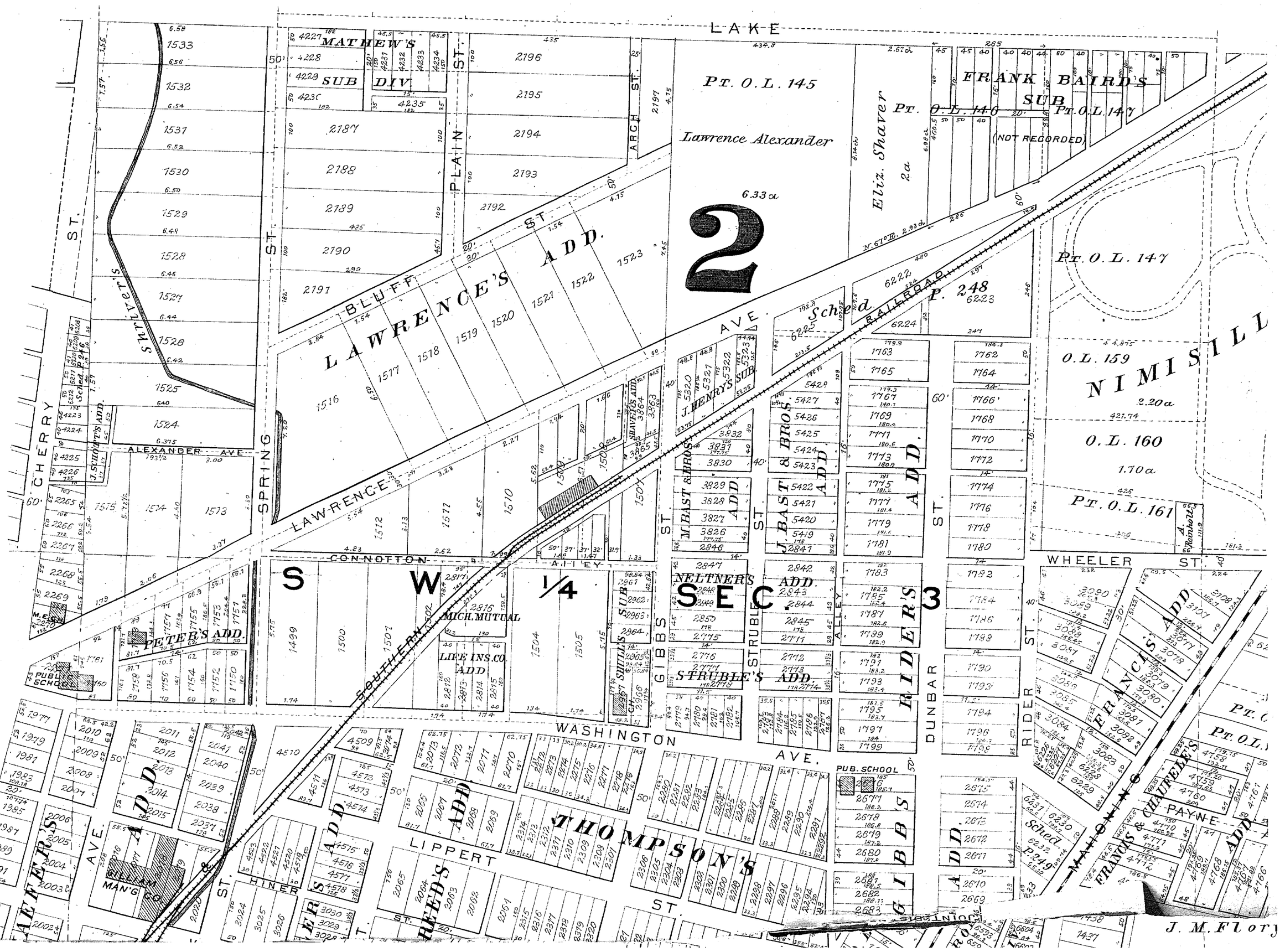
CANTON, Plate 4

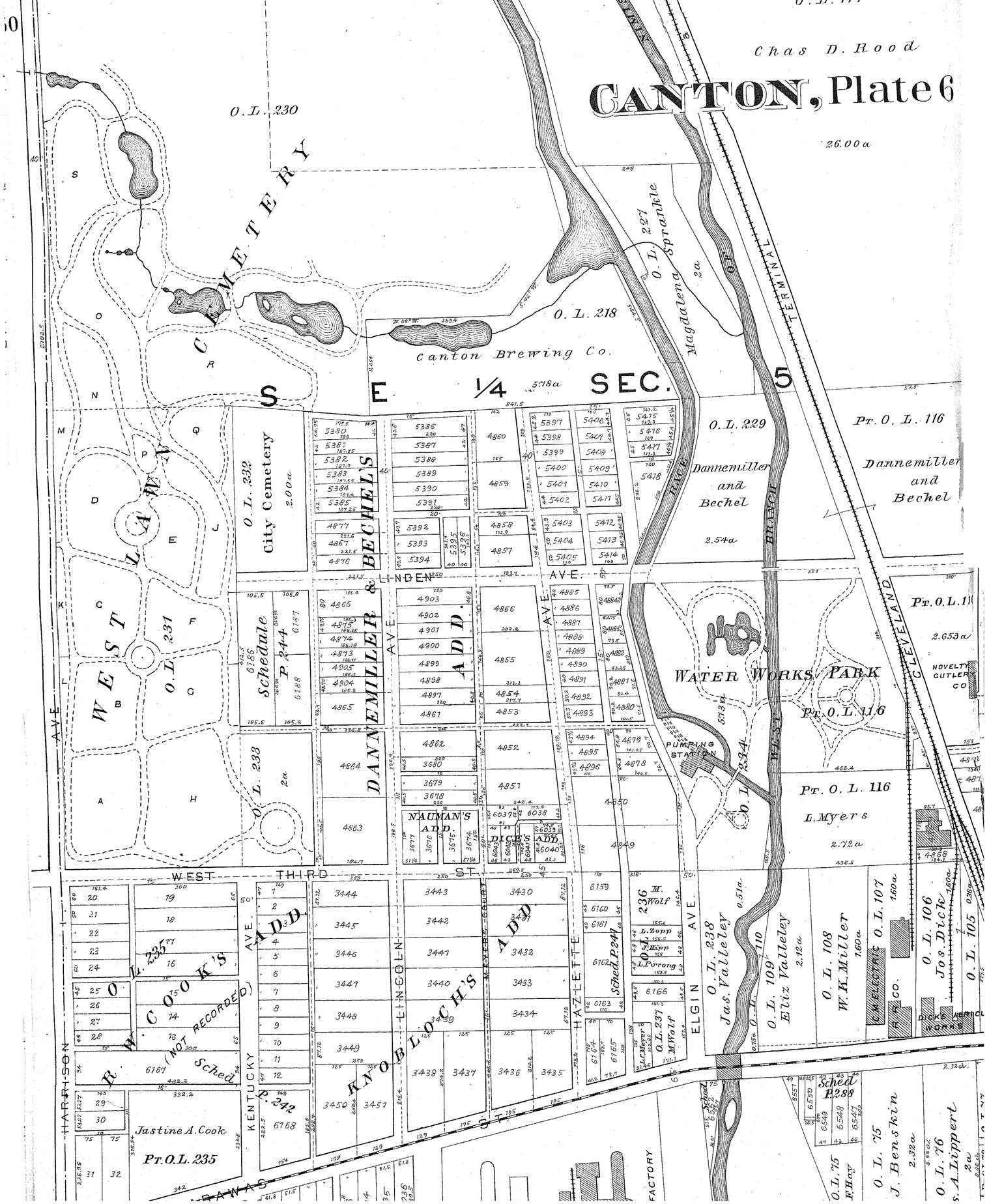


BROOKSIDE ADDITION (NOT RECORDED)

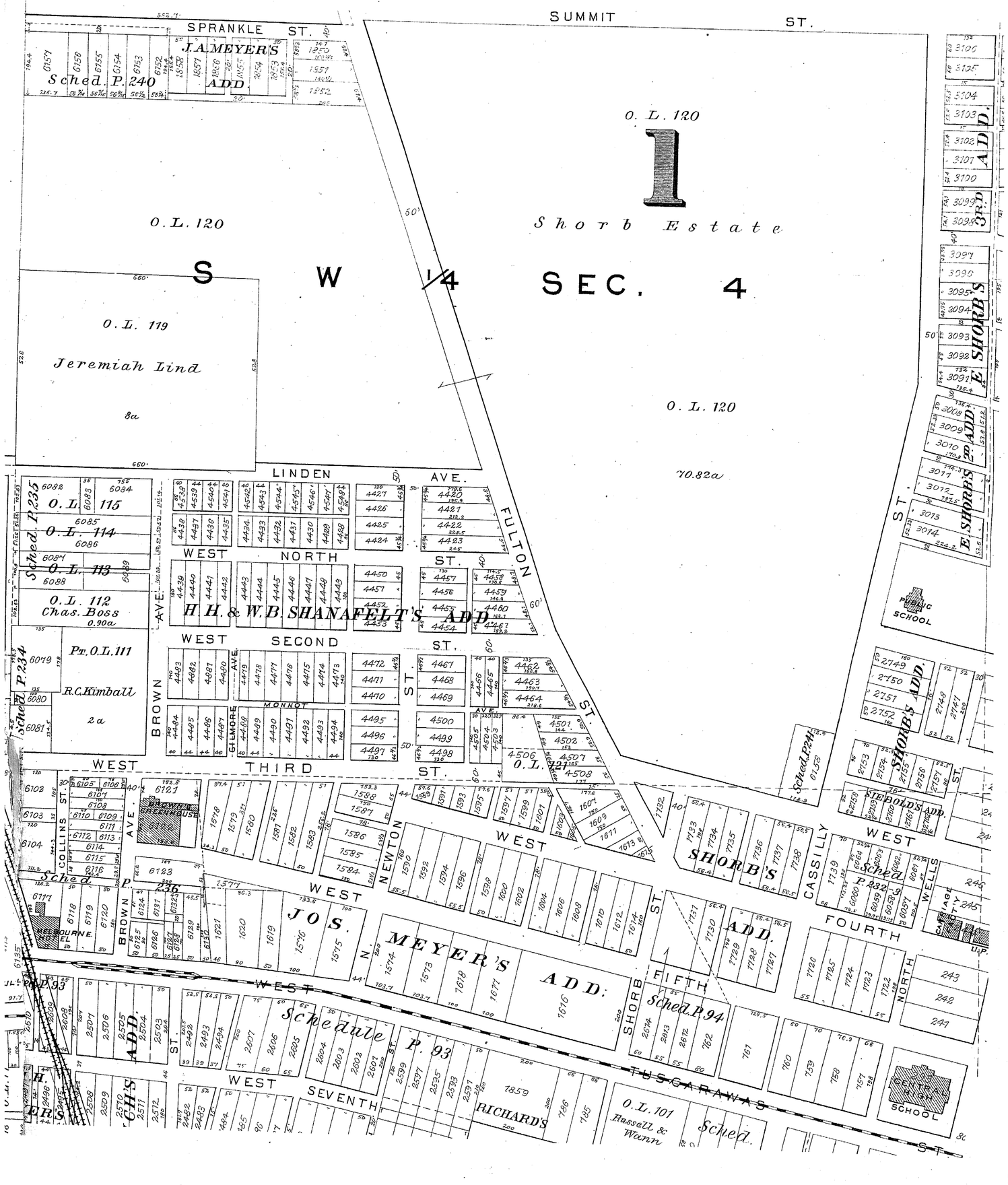
ST. ELMO ST.

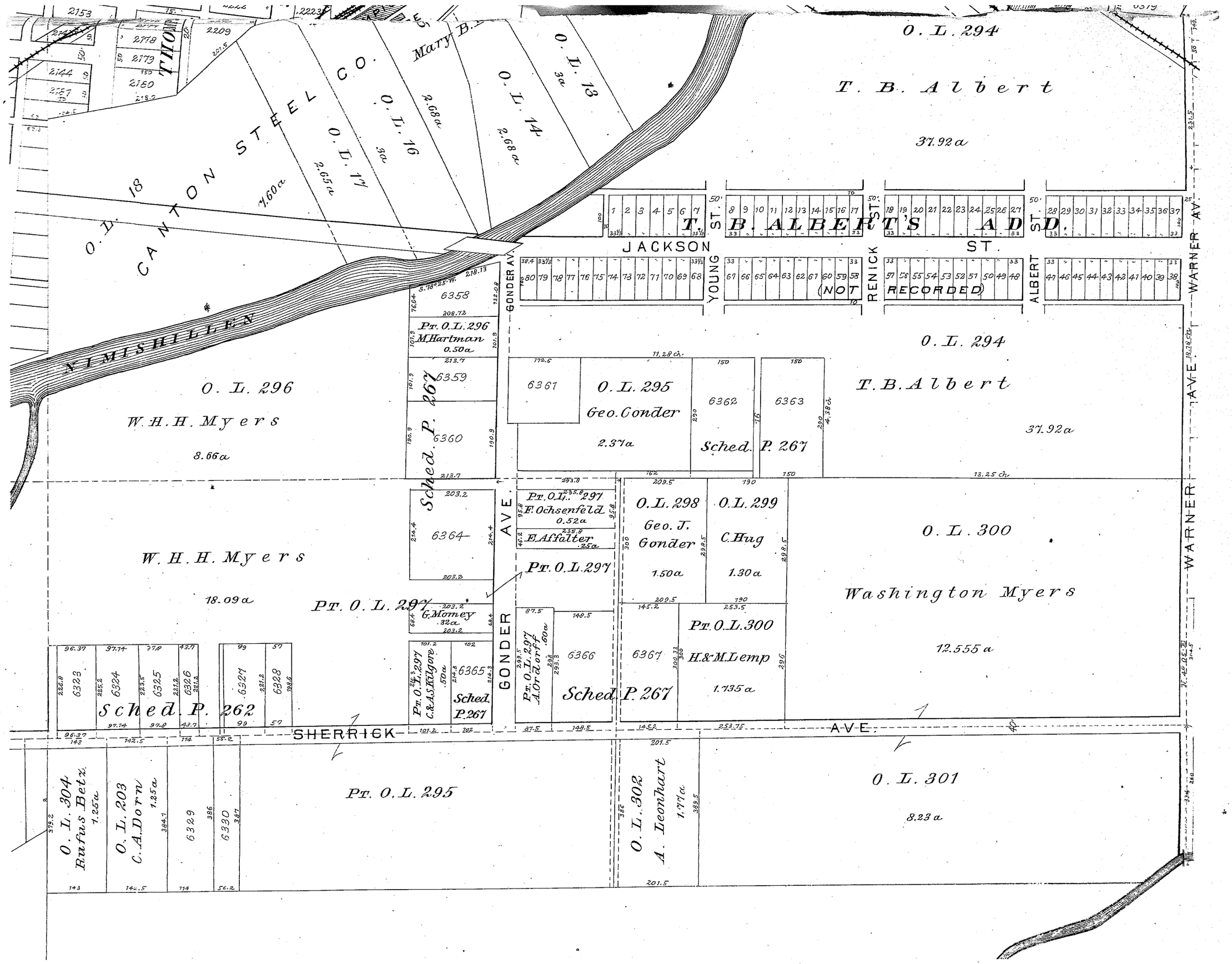
CANTON, Plate 5



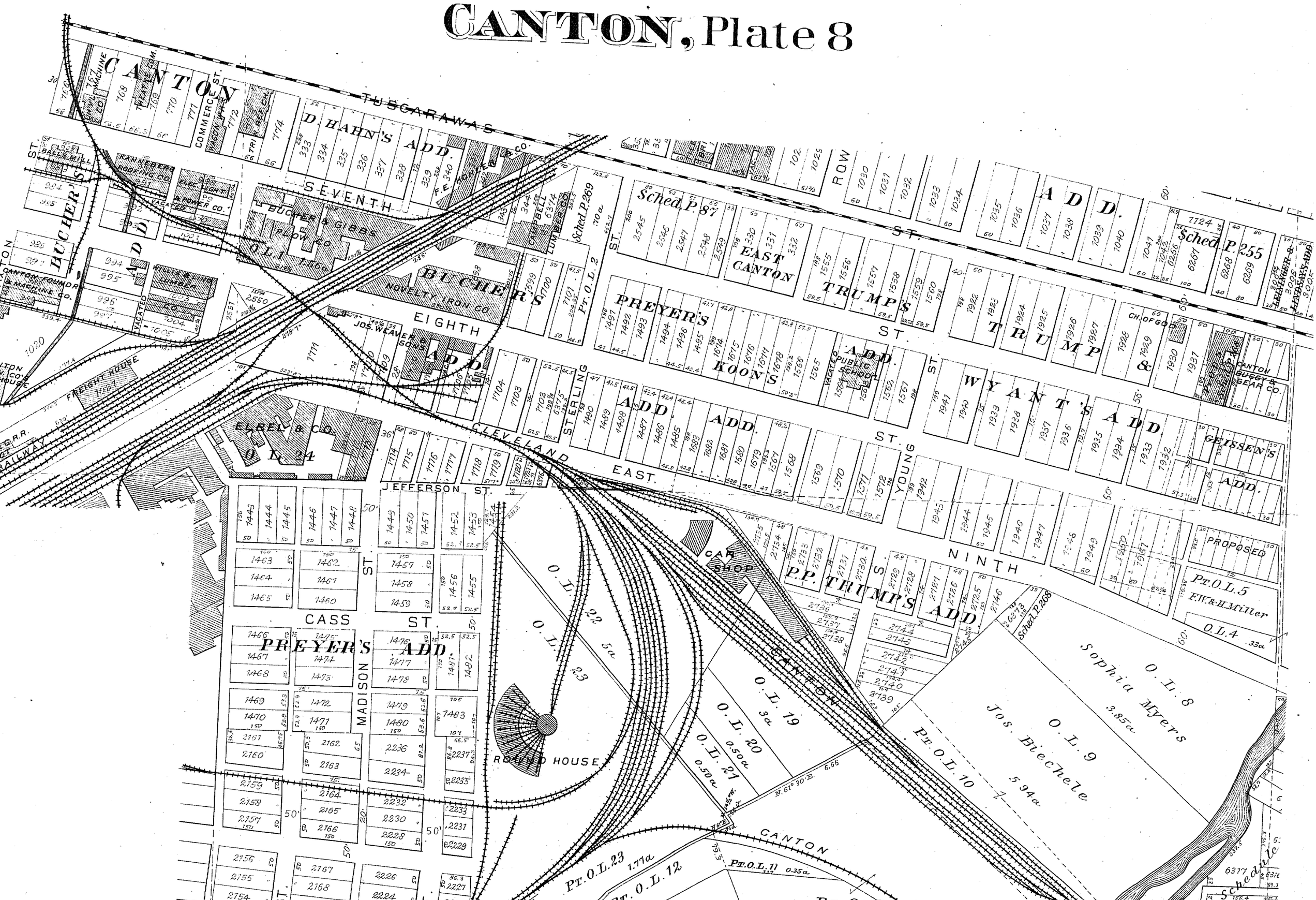


CANTON, Plate 6
Chas D. Rood
26.00a
O.L. 230
CEMETERY
O.L. 227
Magdalena Sprankle
2a
O.L. 218
Canton Brewing Co.
5.78a
S E 1/4 SEC. 5
O.L. 229
Dannemiller and Bechel
2.54a
Pt. O.L. 116
Dannemiller and Bechel
O.L. 232
City Cemetery
2.00a
WEST LAWN
O.L. 231
O.L. 233
2a
Schedule P. 244
DANNEMILLER & BECHEL'S ADD.
LINDEN AVE.
WATER WORKS PARK
Pt. O.L. 116
PUMPING STATION
O.L. 234
Pt. O.L. 116
L. Myers
2.72a
NAUMAN'S ADD.
DICE'S ADD.
WEST THIRD ST.
O.L. 235
R. W. COOK'S ADD.
(NOT RECORDED)
Sched. P. 242
Justine A. Cook
Pt. O.L. 235
KNOBLOCH'S ADD.
LINCOLN
HAZLETTE
ELGIN AVE.
O.L. 236
M. Wolf
L. Zopp
J. Hipp
L. Pirrong
Sched. P. 241
O.L. 237
M. Wolf
L. C. Meyer
O.L. 238
Jas. Valleley
O.L. 109
Eliz Valleley
2.12a
O.L. 108
W. K. Miller
1.60a
O.L. 107
1.60a
O.L. 106
Jos. Dick
O.L. 105
C.M. ELECTRIC CO.
R.R. CO.
DICK'S AGRICL WORKS
Sched. P. 288
O.L. 75
J. Benskin
2.32a
O.L. 76
A. Lippert
2a
FACTORY
HARRISON AVE.
KENTUCKY AVE.
MEYERS COURT
CLEVELAND
TERMINAL
BRANCH
RACE

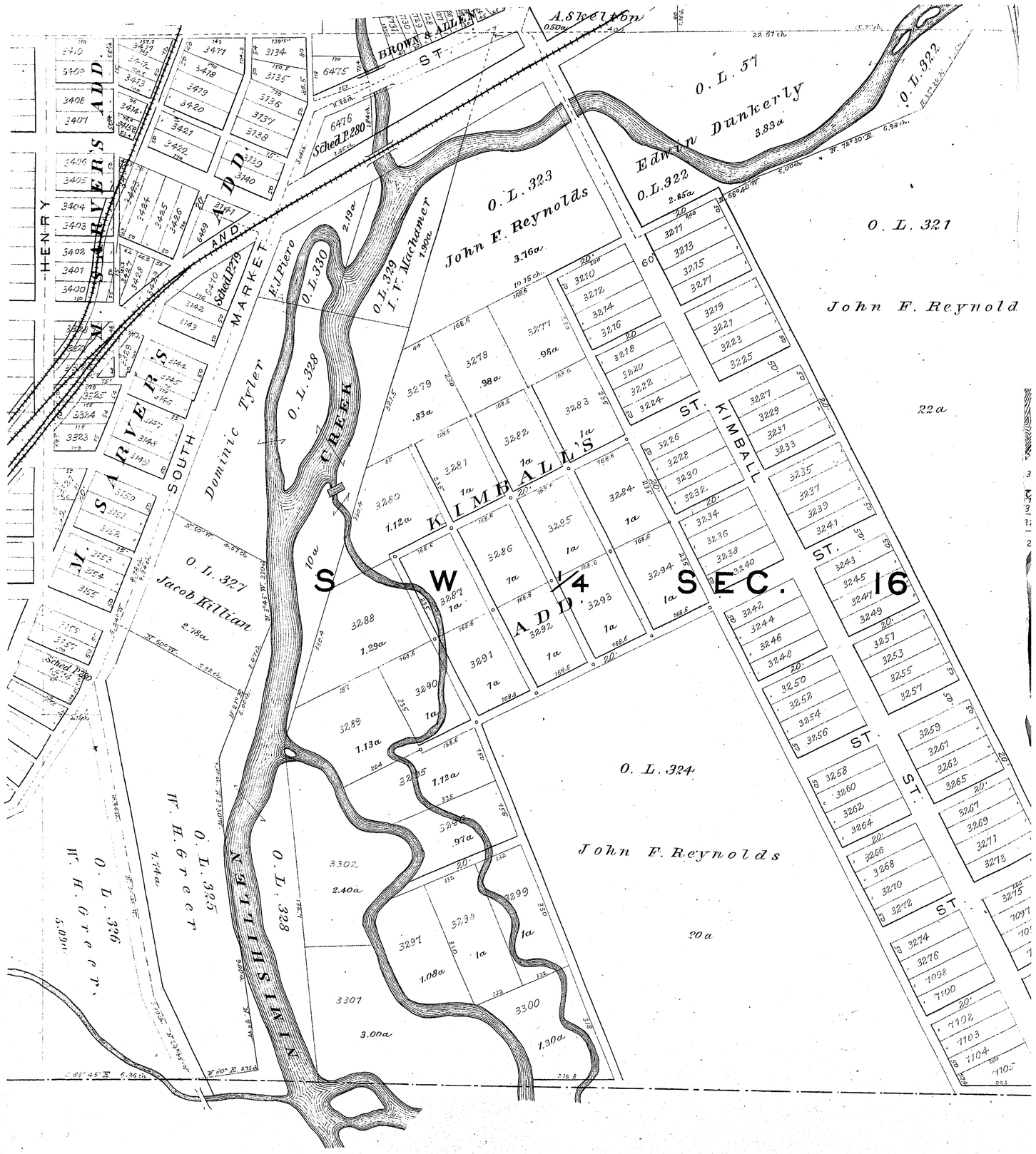

SPRANKLE ST.
SUMMIT ST.
J.A. MEYER'S ADD.
Sched. P. 240
O. L. 120
1
Shorb Estate
O. L. 120
S W 1/4 SEC. 4
O. L. 119
Jeremiah Lind
8a
O. L. 120
70.82a
LINDEN AVE.
FULTON ST.
WEST NORTH ST.
H. H. & W. B. SHANAFELT'S ADD.
WEST SECOND ST.
BROWN AVE.
GILMORE AVE.
MONNOT AVE.
WEST THIRD ST.
O. L. 121
Sched. P. 235
O. L. 115
O. L. 114
O. L. 113
O. L. 112
Chas. Boss
0.90a
Pt. O. L. 111
R. C. Kimball
2a
Sched. P. 234
Sched. P. 236
COLLINS ST.
BROWN AVE.
BROWN'S GREENHOUSE
HELBOURNE HOTEL
NEWTON
WEST
JOS. MEYER'S ADD.
SHORB ST.
SHORB'S ADD.
CASSILLY
FOURTH
FIFTH
Sched. P. 94
Sched. P. 232-3
WELLS
NORTH
CARRIAGE FACTY
U.P.
Schedule P. 93
WEST SEVENTH
RICHARD'S
O. L. 101
Russell & Wann
Sched.
TUSCARAWAS ST.
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
PUBLIC SCHOOL
SHORB'S ADD.
SIEBOLD'S ADD.
Sched. P. 241
E. SHORB'S 3RD ADD.
E. SHORB'S 2D ADD.
E. SHORB'S ST.


0. L. 294
T. B. Albert
37.92a
CANTON STEEL CO.
0. L. 18
7.60a
0. L. 17
2.65a
0. L. 16
3a
2.68a
0. L. 14
2.68a
0. L. 13
3a
Mary B.
T. B. Albert
37.92a
JACKSON ST.
B. ALBERT'S ADD.
GONDER AV.
YOUNG
RENICK
ALBERT
NOT RECORDED
WARNER AV.
NIMISHILLEN
0. L. 296
W. H. H. Myers
8.66a
6358
Pt. 0. L. 296
M. Hartman
0.50a
6359
6360
Sched. P. 267
6361
0. L. 295
Geo. Conder
2.37a
6362
Sched. P. 267
6363
0. L. 294
T. B. Albert
37.92a
W. H. H. Myers
18.09a
Pt. 0. L. 297
G. Money
.32a
6364
Pt. 0. L. 297
F. Ochsenfeld
0.52a
F. Affalter
.25a
Pt. 0. L. 297
GONDER AVE.
0. L. 298
Geo. J. Gonder
1.50a
0. L. 299
C. Hug
1.30a
0. L. 300
Washington Myers
12.555a
Pt. 0. L. 297
C. & A. S. Kilgore
.50a
6365
Sched. P. 267
Pt. 0. L. 297
A. Ordorff
.60a
6366
Sched. P. 267
6367
Pt. 0. L. 300
H. & M. Lemp
1.735a
Sched. P. 262
6323
6324
6325
6326
6327
6328
SHERRICK AVE.
0. L. 304
Rufus Betz
1.25a
0. L. 203
C. A. Dorn
1.25a
6329
6330
Pt. 0. L. 295
0. L. 302
A. Leonhart
1.71a
0. L. 301
8.23a

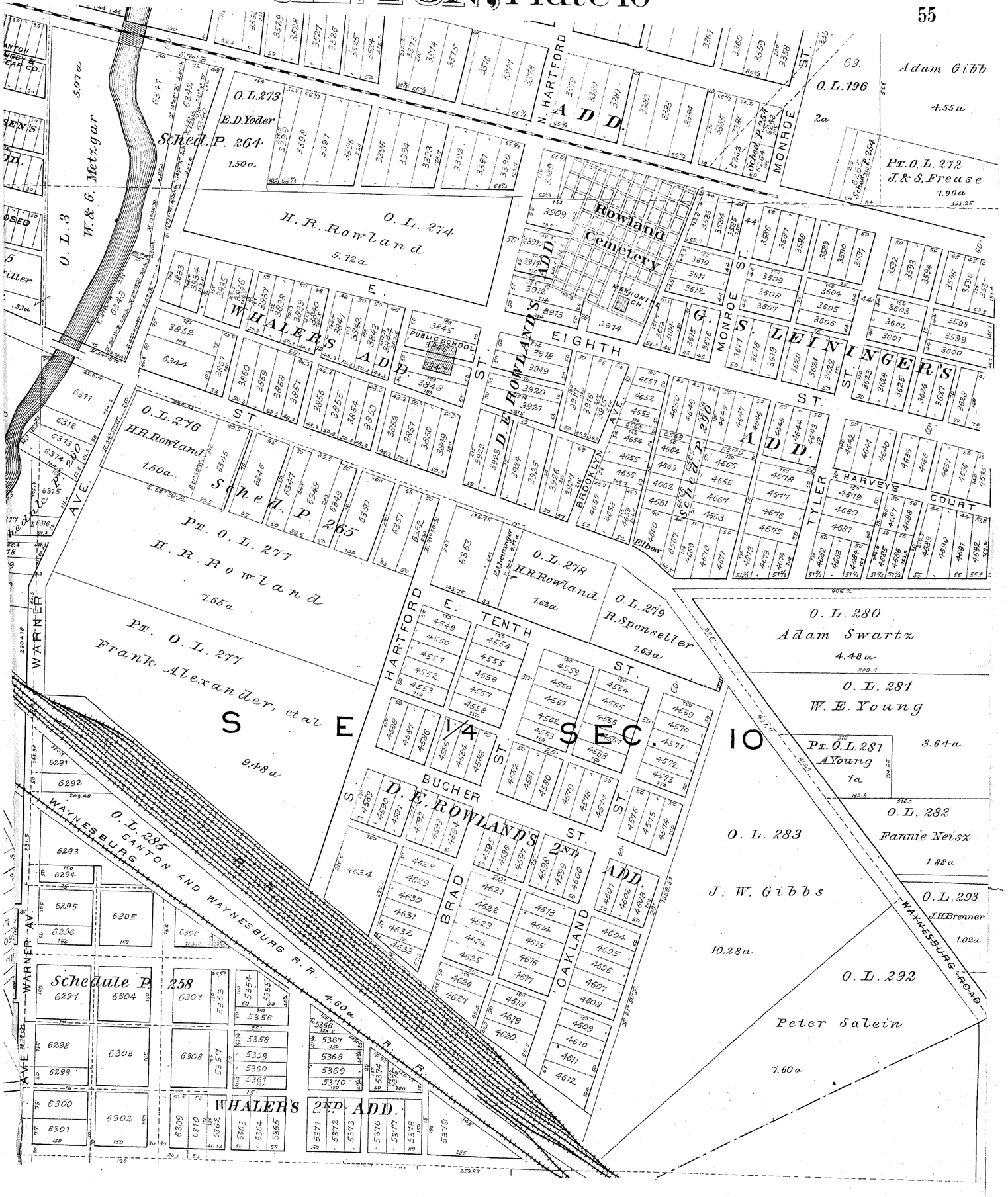
CANTON, Plate 8



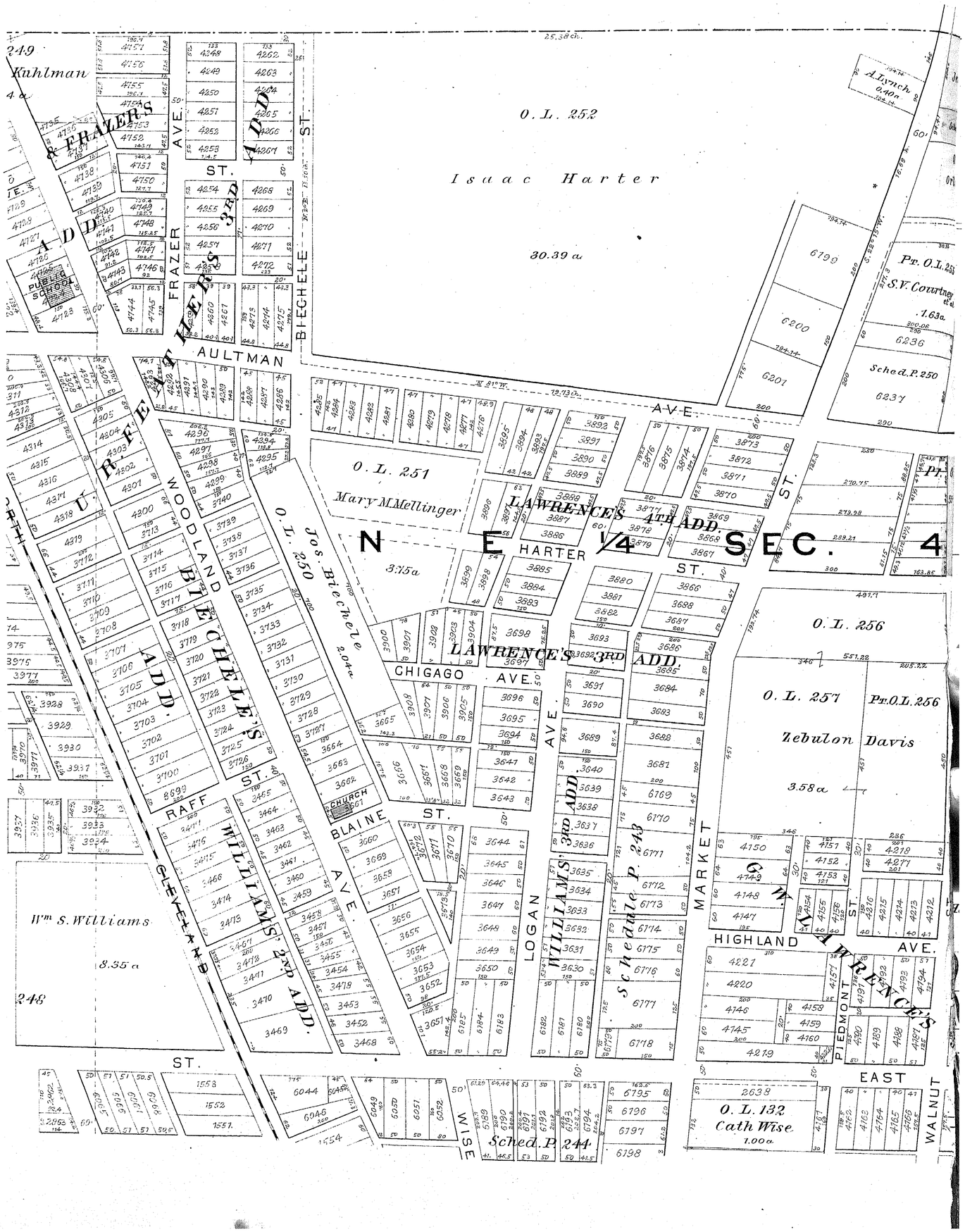
CANTON, Plate 9



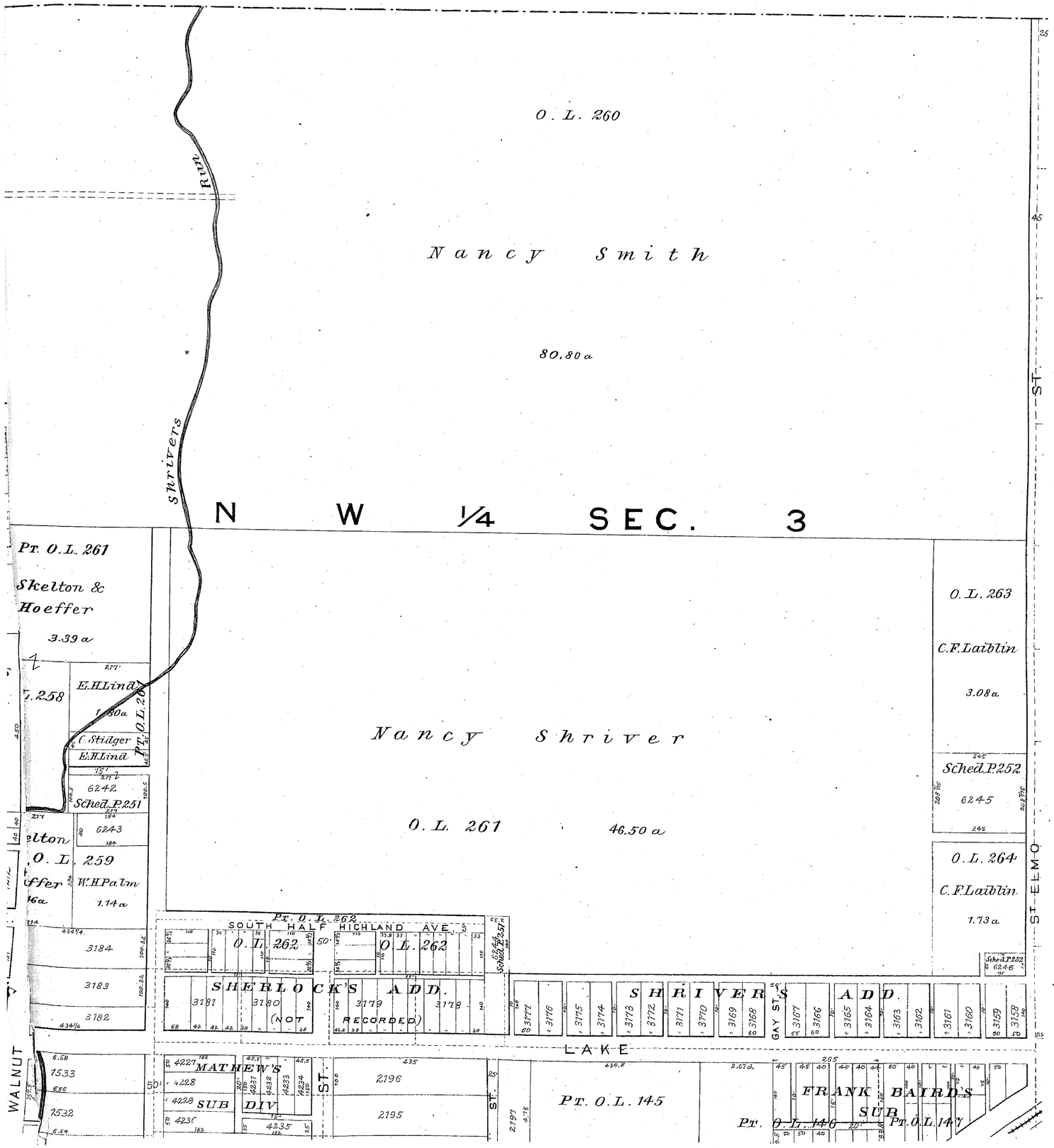
CANTON, Plate 10



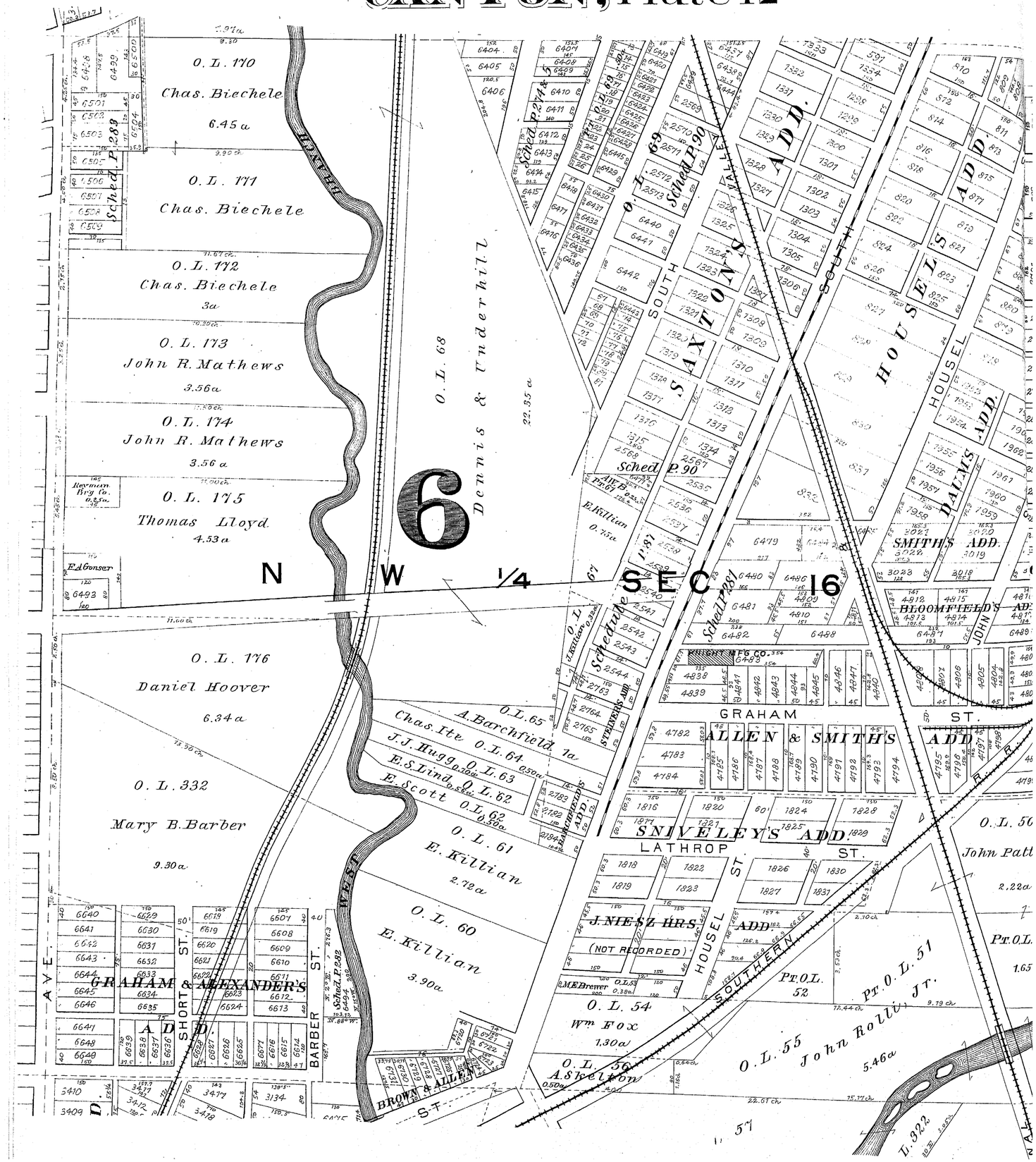
CANT


O. L. 252
Isaac Harter
30.39 a
O. L. 251
Mary M. Mellinger
3.75 a
O. L. 250
Jos. Biechele
2.04 a
O. L. 256
O. L. 257
Pr. O. L. 256
Zebulon Davis
3.58 a
O. L. 132
Cath Wise
1.00 a
Wm S. Williams
8.35 a
Sched. P. 244
Sched. P. 250
Pr. O. L. 255
S. V. Courtney
1.63 a
A. Lynch
0.40 a
Kuhlman
FRAZER AVE.
FRAZER ST.
BIECHELE ST.
AULTMAN AVE.
HARTER ST.
CHIGAGO AVE.
BLAINE ST.
LOGAN AVE.
MARKET ST.
HIGHLAND AVE.
PIEDMONT ST.
EAST WALNUT ST.
WISE ST.
CLEVELAND ST.
WOODLAND AVE.
RAFF ST.
CHURCH
PUBLIC SCHOOL
U. R. FEATHERS 3RD ADD.
BIECHELE'S ADD.
WILLIAMS' 2ND ADD.
WILLIAMS' 3RD ADD.
LAWRENCE'S 3RD ADD.
LAWRENCE'S 4TH ADD.
G. W. LAWRENCE'S
N E 1/4 SEC. 4

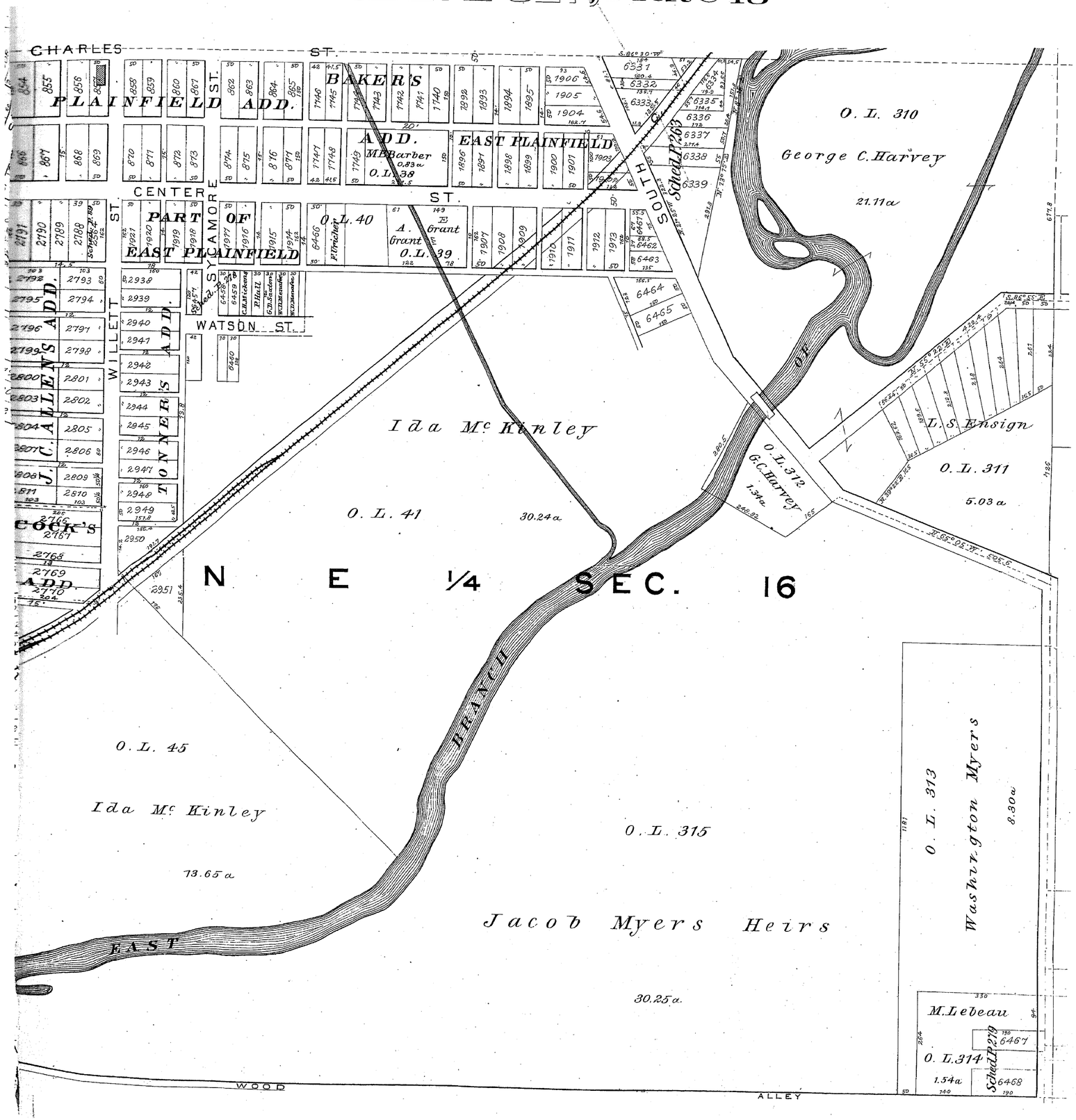
atell


O. L. 260
Nancy Smith
80.80 a
Shrivers Run
N W ¼ SEC. 3
Pt. O.L. 261
Skelton & Hoeffer
3.39 a
E.H.Lind
C. Stidger
E.H.Lind
Sched. P.251
6242
6243
O. L. 259
W.H.Palm
1.14 a
Nancy Shriver
O. L. 261
46.50 a
O. L. 263
C.F.Laiblin
3.08 a
Sched. P.252
6245
O. L. 264
C.F.Laiblin
1.73 a
Pt. O. L. 262
SOUTH HALF HIGHLAND AVE.
O. L. 262
O. L. 262
SHERLOCK'S ADD.
(NOT RECORDED)
SHRIVER'S ADD.
GAY ST.
LAKE
MATHEW'S SUB DIV.
WALNUT
ST.
Pt. O. L. 145
FRANK BAIRD'S SUB
Pt. O. L. 146
Pt. O. L. 147
ST. ELMO

CANTON, Plate 12



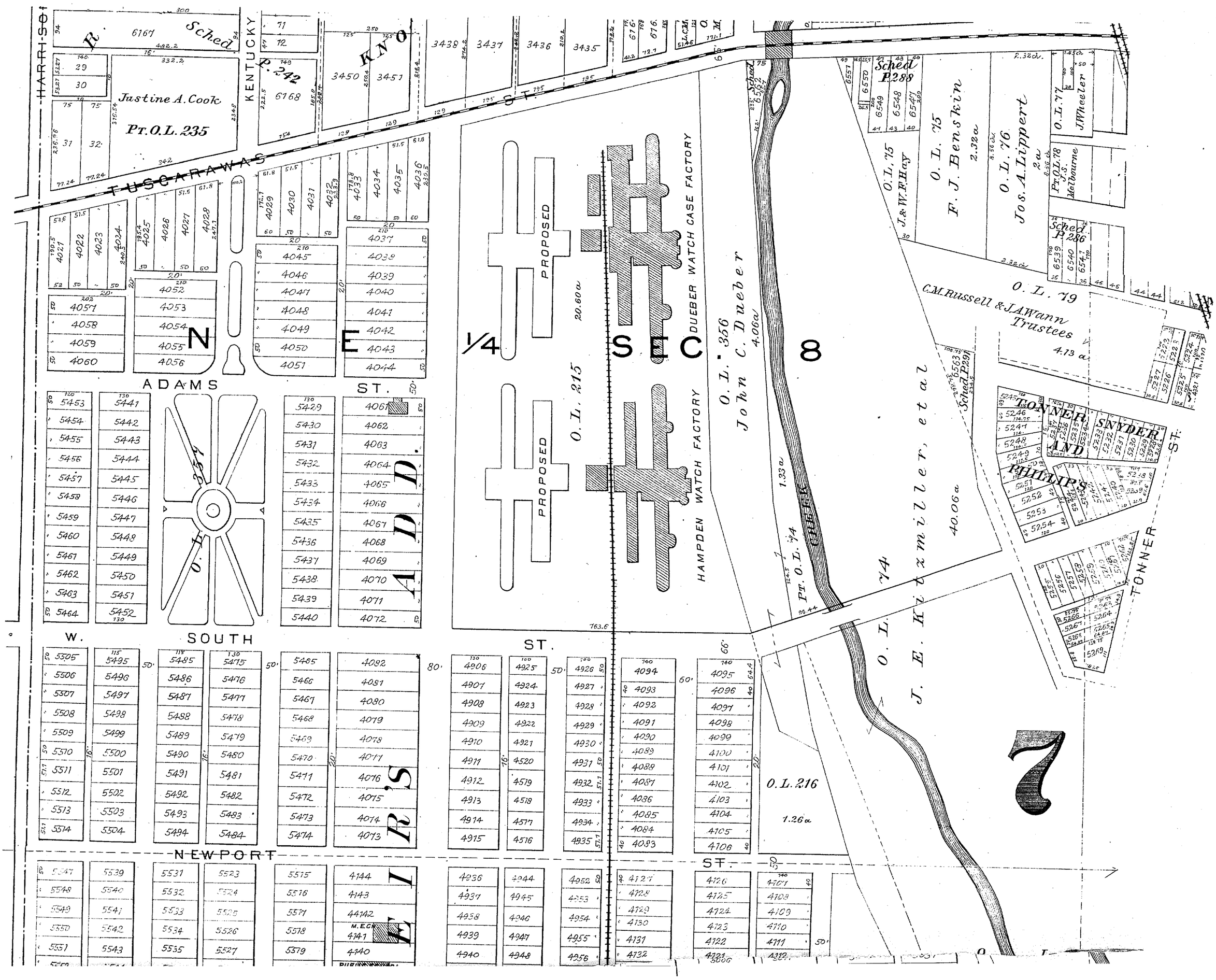
CANTON, Plate 13



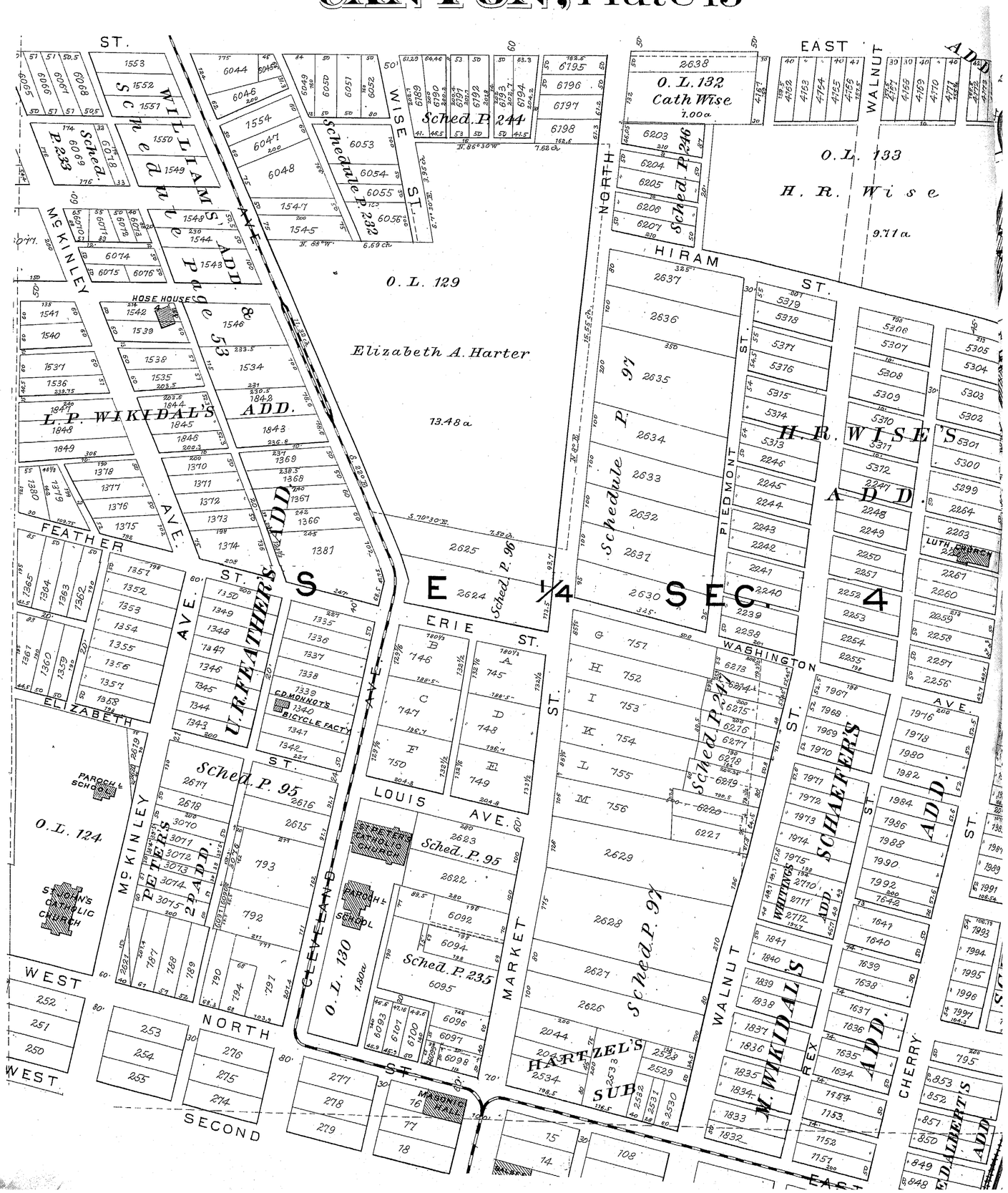

CORPORATION LINE
HARRISON
CATHARINE
HAMPDEN
OHIO
FREMONT
GREENFIELD
PARK
DUEBER
SPRINGFIELD
PROSPECT
CLINTON
CAMDEN
AVE.
ST.
SEC. 8
1/4
SEYMOUR
CORPORATION LINE
O.
O. L. 354
2.04 a
THE AMERICAN M'F'G. CO.
O. L. 352
2.37 a
M'F'G CO.
BAPTIST CH
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
PITTSBURGH
J. F. BLAKE'S ADD.
L'S ADD.

60

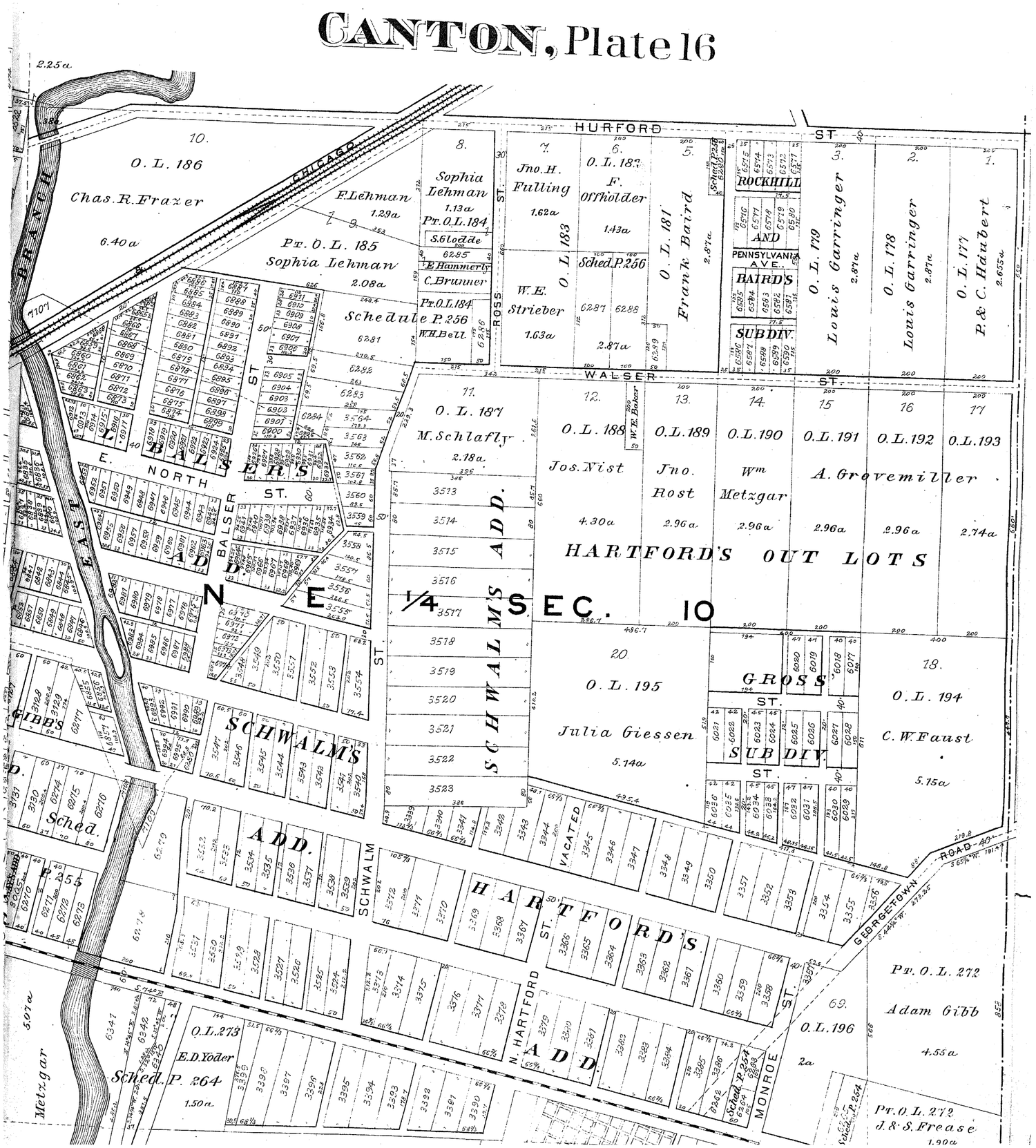
CANTON, Plate 14



CANTON, Plate 15



CANTON, Plate 16



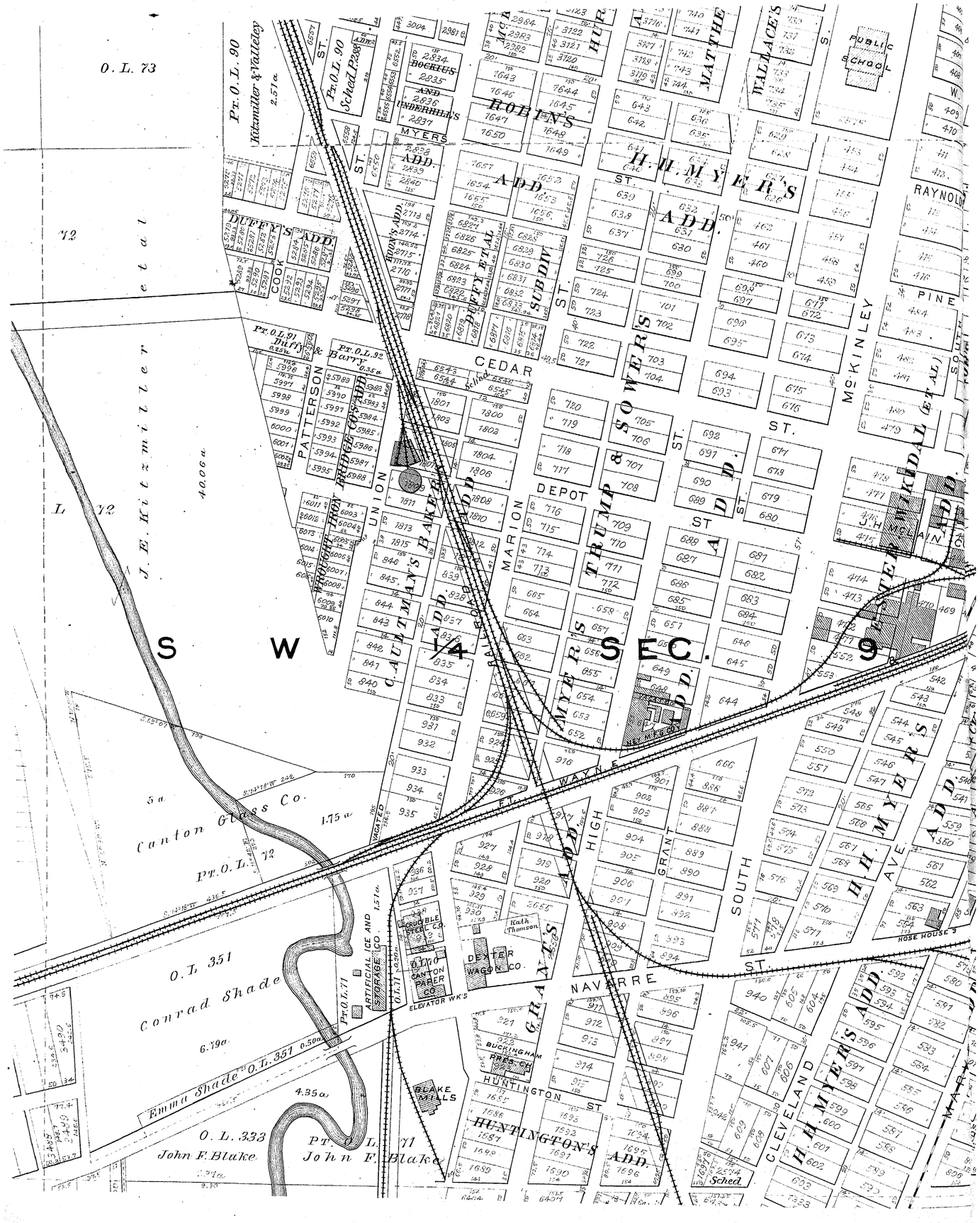
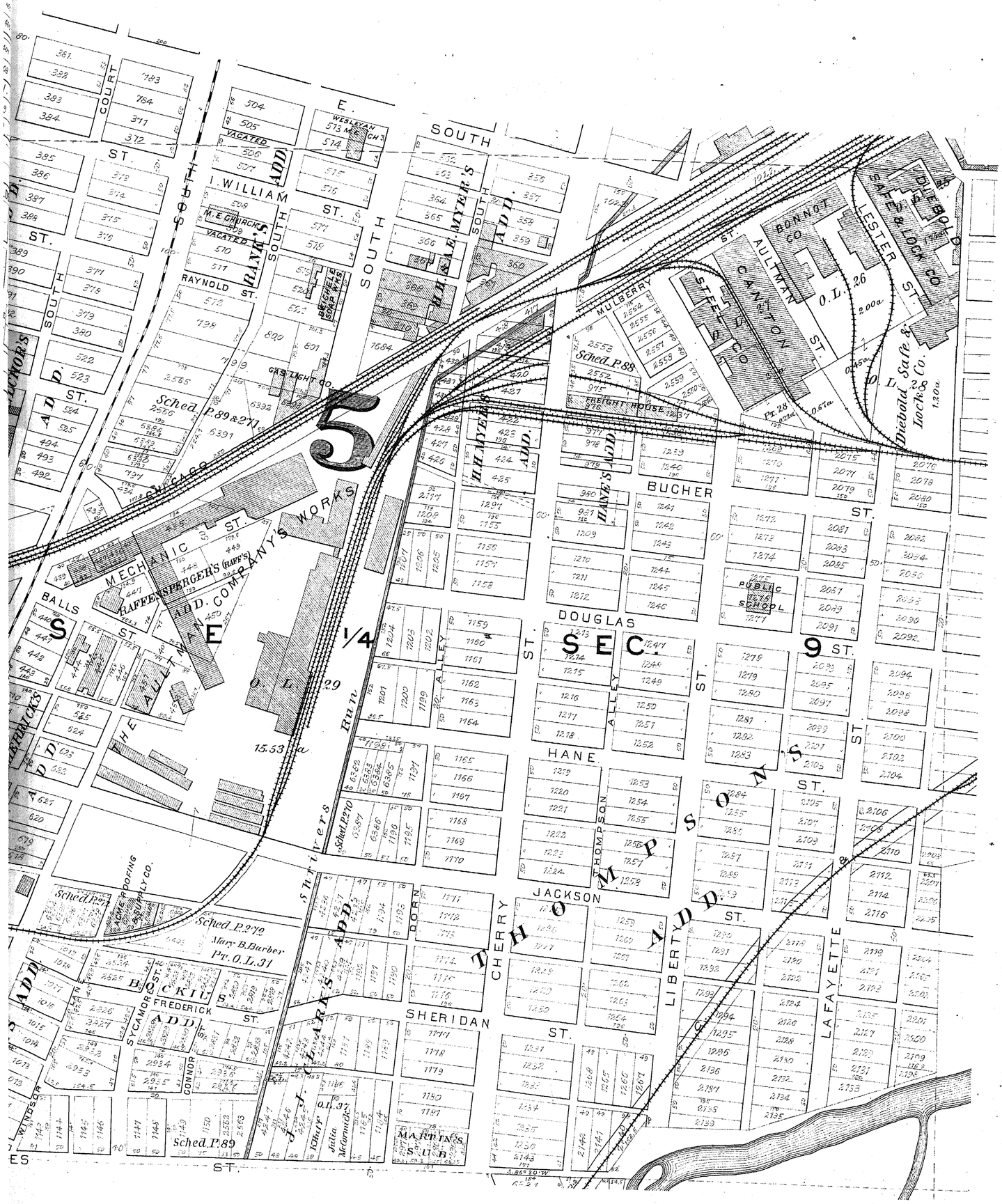
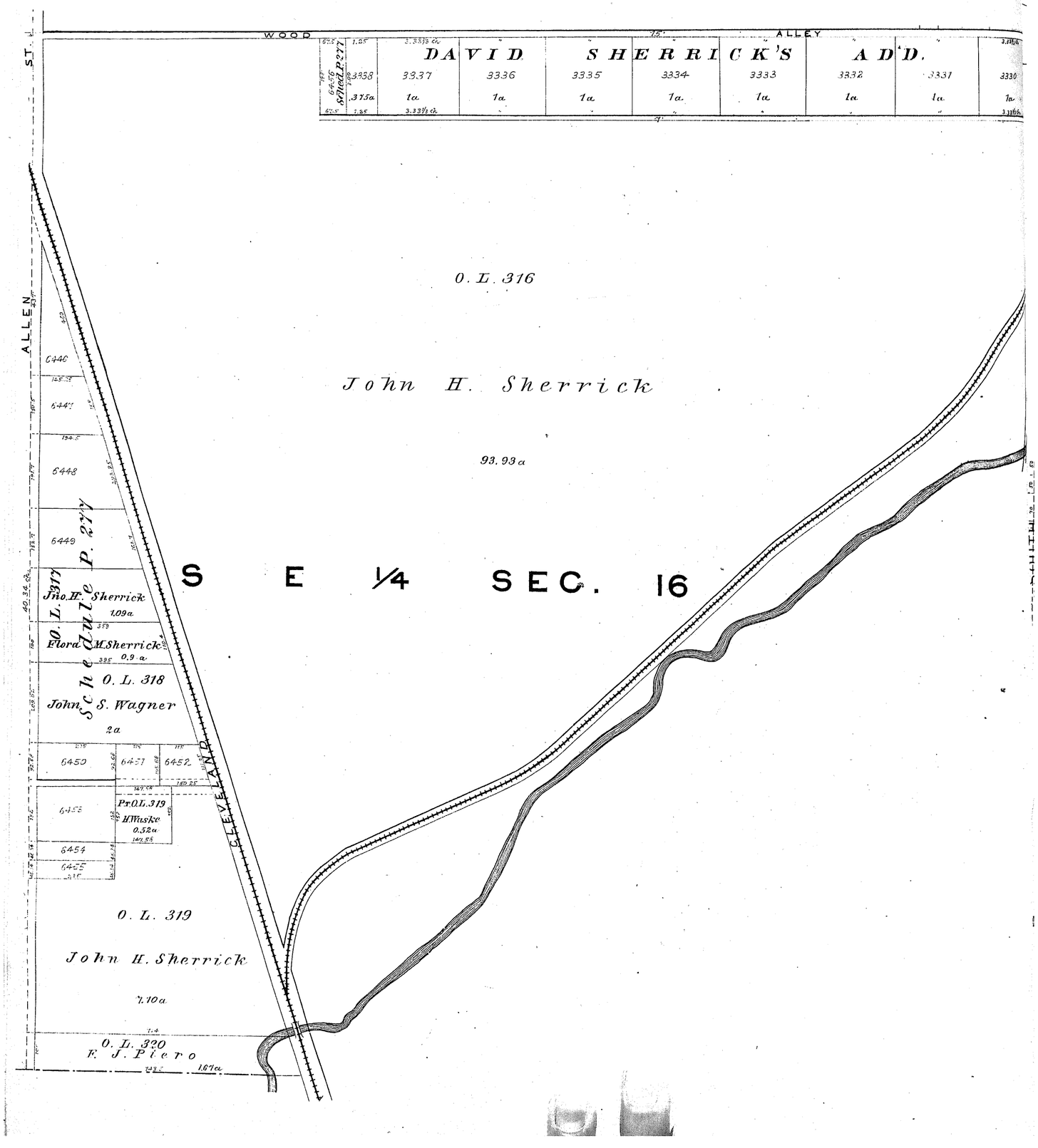

O. L. 73
Pt. O. L. 90
Kitzmiller & Valleley
2.51 a
Pt. O. L. 90
Sched. P. 288
BOCKIUS AND UNDERHILL'S
MYERS ADD.
ROBIN'S ADD.
H. H. MYER'S ADD.
WALLACE'S
PUBLIC SCHOOL
RAYNOLD
DUFFY'S ADD.
COOK
DUFFY ET AL SUBDIV.
PINE
Pt. O. L. 91
Duffy & Barry
Pt. O. L. 92
0.25 a
0.35 a
CEDAR
McKINLEY
PATTERSON
UNION
DEPOT
MARION
TRUMP & SOWER'S ADD.
J. H. McLAIN
C. AULTMAN'S BAKER'S ADD.
MYER'S ADD.
RAILROAD
S W 1/4 SEC. 9
L 72
J. E. Kitzmiller et al
40.06 a
5 a
Canton Glass Co.
1.75 a
Pt. O. L. 72
VACATED
FT. WAYNE
HIGH
GRANT
SOUTH
H. H. MYER'S ADD.
AVE.
HOSE HOUSE 3
O. L. 351
Conrad Shade
6.79 a
Emma Shade O. L. 351
0.50 a
4.35 a
Pt. O. L. 71
ARTIFICIAL ICE AND STORAGE CO.
CRUCIBLE STEEL CO.
Kath Thomson
DEXTER WAGON CO.
CANTON PAPER CO.
ELEVATOR WK'S
NAVARRE ST.
GRANT'S ADD.
BUCKINGHAM PRES. CH.
BLAKE MILLS
HUNTINGTON ST
HUNTINGTON'S ADD.
CLEVELAND
H. H. MYER'S ADD.
O. L. 333
John F. Blake
Pt. O. L. 71
John F. Blake
Sched.

Plate 17

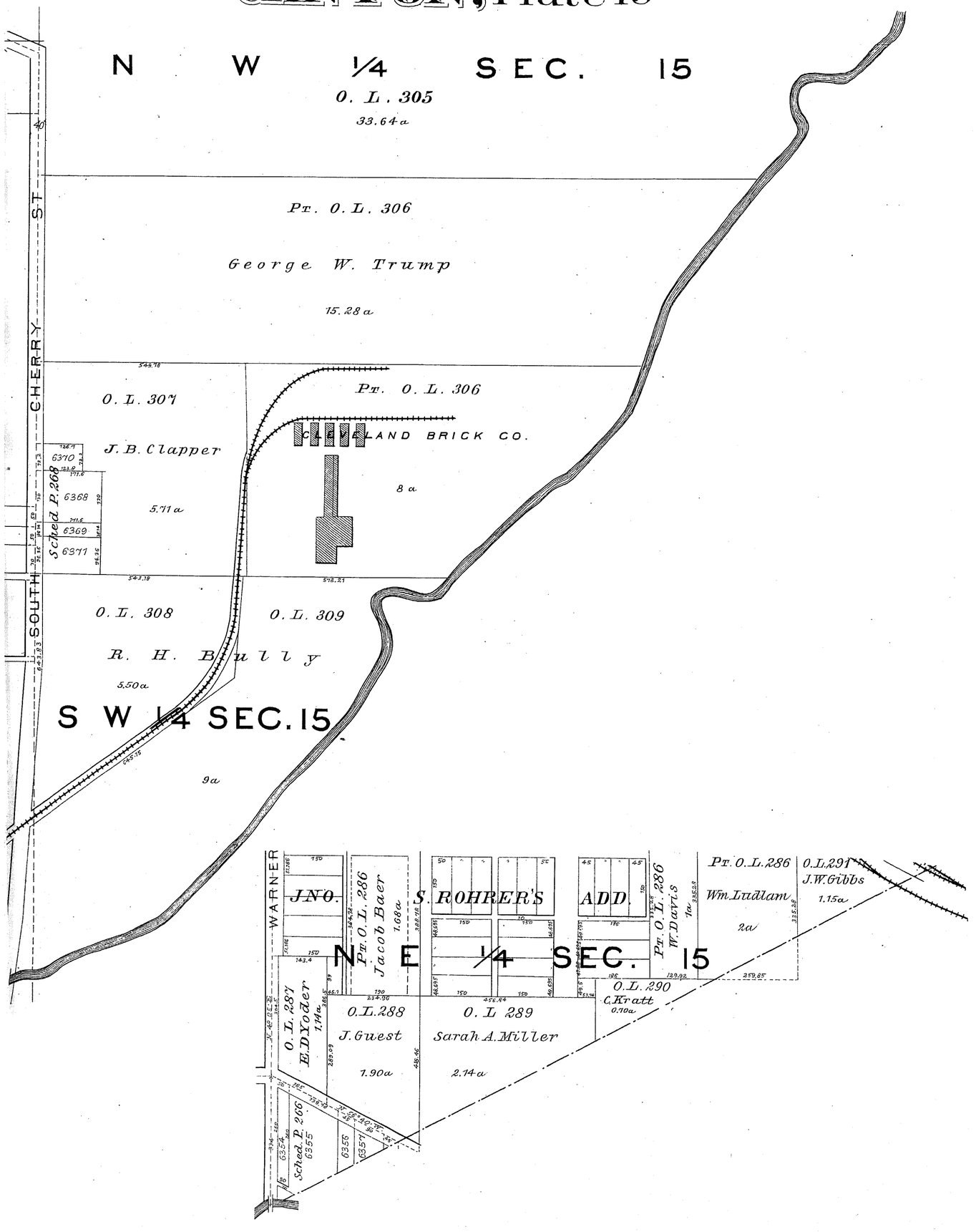


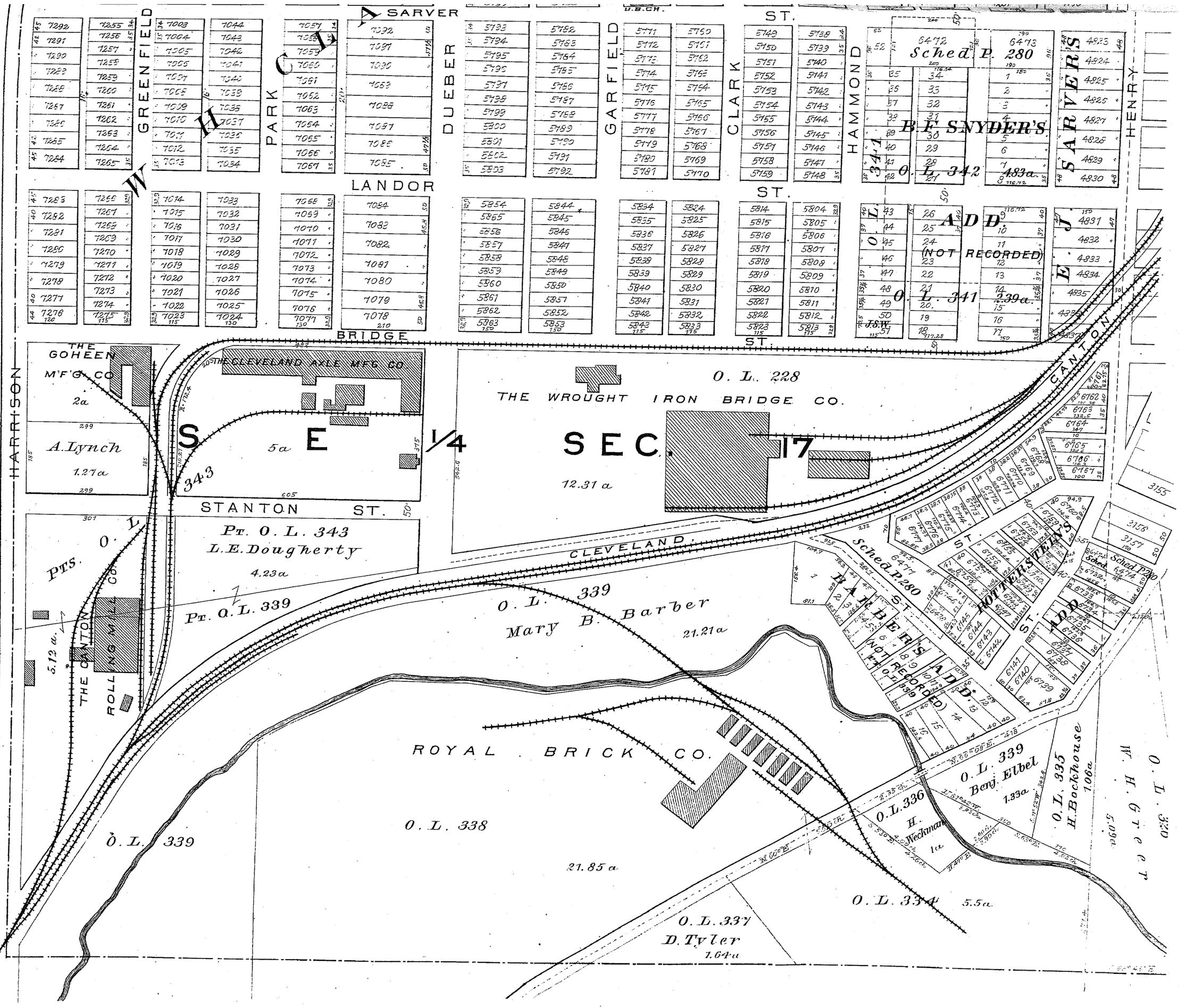
5
SOUTH
E.
I. WILLIAM
ST.
RAYNOLD ST.
GAS LIGHT CO.
Sched. P. 89 & 271
MECHANIC ST.
RAFFENSPERGER'S (RAFF'S) ADD.
COMPANY'S WORKS
BALLS ST.
THE AULTMAN
O. L. 29
15.53 a
Shrivers Run
Sched. P. 270
Sched. P. 272
Mary B. Barber
Pt. O. L. 31
BOCKIUS ADD.
FREDERICK ST.
SYCAMORE ST.
CONNOR ST.
Sched. P. 89
J. J. CLARK'S ADD.
Kluff
Julia McCormick
MARTIN'S SUB.
SHERIDAN ST.
CHERRY ST.
DORN ALLEY
THOMPSON ALLEY
JACKSON ST.
LIBERTY ST.
LAFAYETTE ST.
THOMPSON'S ADD.
HANE ST.
DOUGLAS ST.
BUCHER ST.
PUBLIC SCHOOL
MULBERRY ST.
Sched. P. 88
FREIGHT HOUSE
H. H. MYER'S ADD.
HANE'S ADD.
CANTON ST.
STEEL CO.
BONNOT CO.
AULTMAN ST.
LESTER ST.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.
O. L. 26
O. L. 28
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
SEC. 9
1/4

CANTON, Plate 18



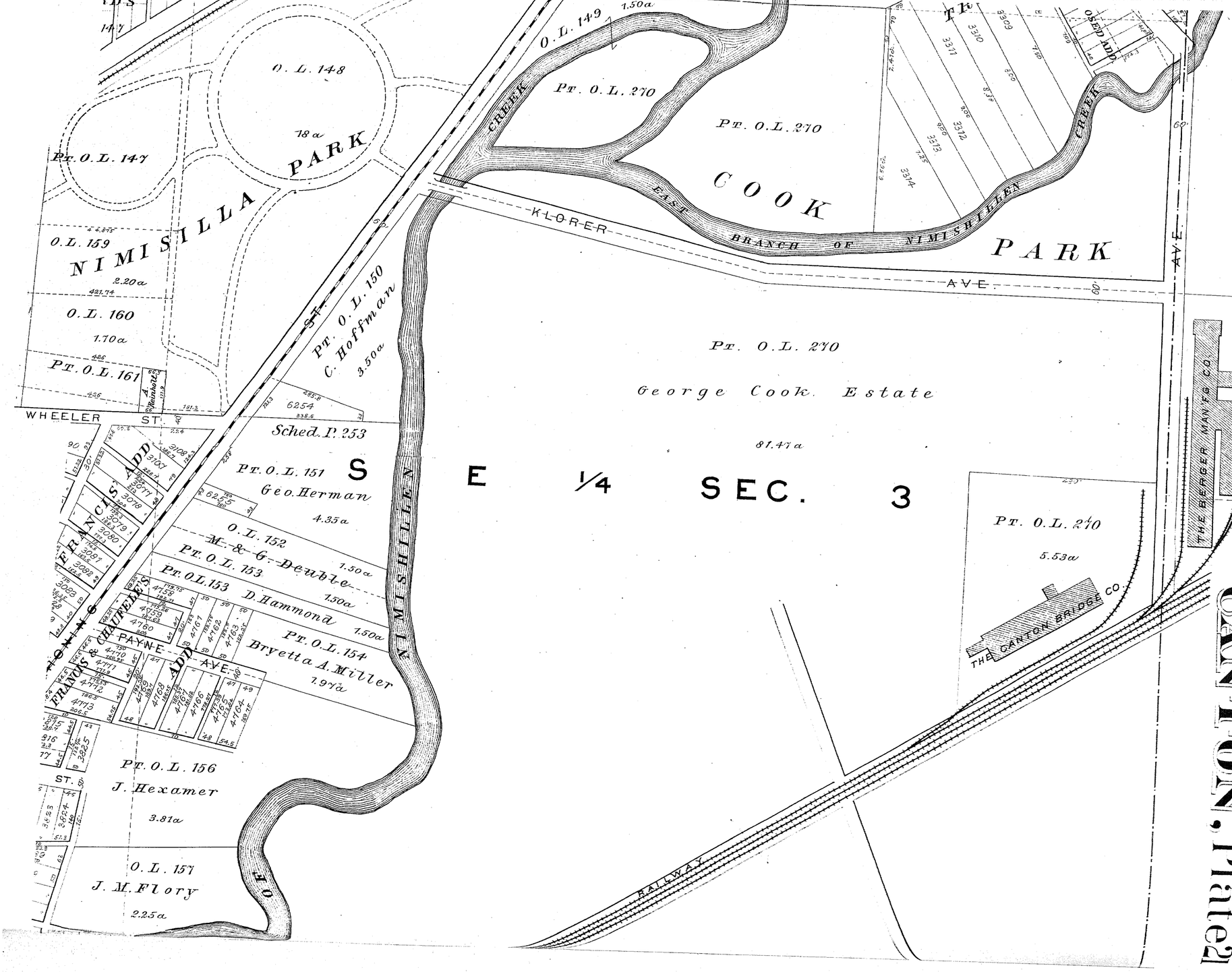
CANTON, Plate 19

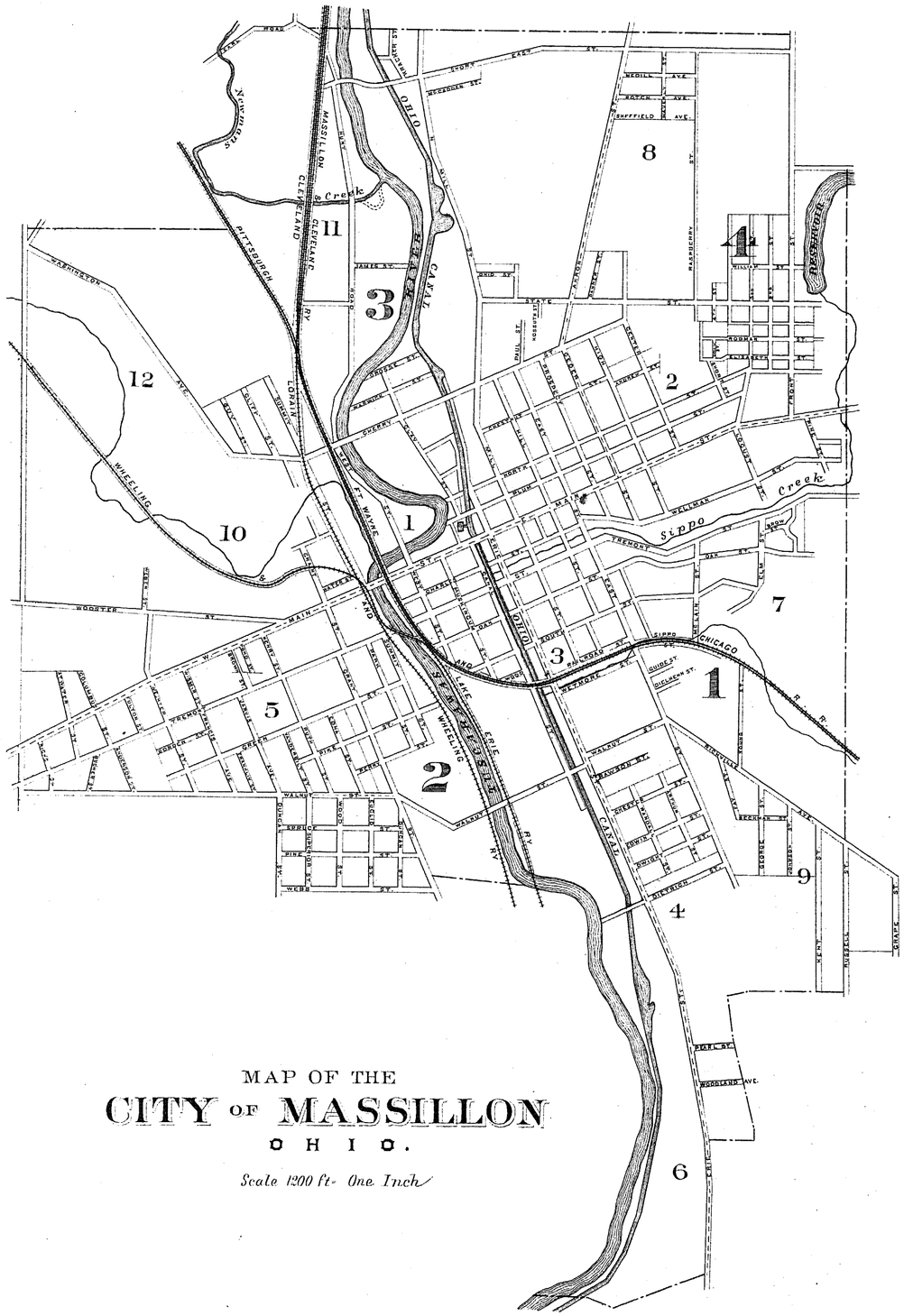



GREENFIELD
PARK
DUEBER
GARFIELD
CLARK
HAMMOND
HENRY
HARRISON
SARVER
LANDOR
BRIDGE
ST.
STANTON ST.
CLEVELAND
CANTON
Sched. P. 280
B. F. SNYDER'S
ADD
(NOT RECORDED)
SAVERS
ADD
POTTERSTELLYS
PALBERS
(NOT RECORDED)
THE GOHEEN M'F'G CO
THE CLEVELAND AXLE MFG. CO
THE WROUGHT IRON BRIDGE CO.
THE CANTON ROLLING MILL CO
ROYAL BRICK CO.
O. L. 228
SEC. 17
S E 1/4
O. L. 343
O. L. 342
O. L. 341
O. L. 339
O. L. 338
O. L. 336
O. L. 335
O. L. 334
O. L. 337
A. Lynch
1.27a
5a
12.31 a
Pt. O. L. 343
L. E. Dougherty
4.23a
Pts. O. L. 339
5.12 a.
Pt. O. L. 339
Mary B. Barber
21.21a
21.85 a
Ben. Elbel
1.33a
H. Bockhouse
1.06a
H. Wechman
1a
W. H. Greer
5.09a
O. L. 337
D. Tyler
1.64a
5.5a

CANTON, Plate 20




0. L. 148
18 a
Pt. 0. L. 147
NIMISILLA PARK
0. L. 159
2.20a
0. L. 160
1.70a
Pt. 0. L. 161
0. L. 149
1.50a
Pt. 0. L. 270
Pt. 0. L. 270
COOK
EAST BRANCH OF NIMISHILLEN CREEK
PARK
KLORER
AVE
Pt. 0. L. 150
C. Hoffman
3.50a
WHEELER ST.
Sched. P. 253
Pt. 0. L. 151
Geo. Herman
4.35a
0. L. 152
M. & G. Double
1.50a
Pt. 0. L. 153
D. Hammond
1.50a
Pt. 0. L. 154
Bryetta A. Miller
1.94a
PAYNE AVE.
FRANCIS & CHAUFELE'S ADD
Pt. 0. L. 156
J. Hexamer
3.81a
0. L. 157
J. M. Flory
2.25a
Pt. 0. L. 270
George Cook Estate
81.47a
E 1/4 SEC. 3
Pt. 0. L. 270
5.53a
THE CANTON BRIDGE CO.
RAILWAY
THE BERGER MANF'G CO.
CANTON, Plate2



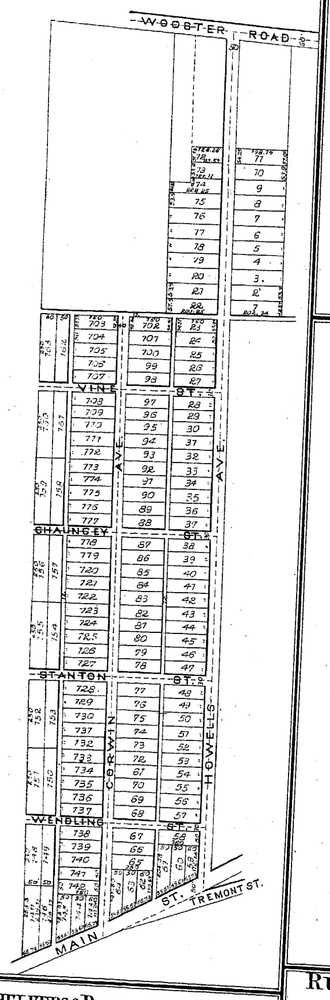
MAP OF THE

CITY OF MASSILLON

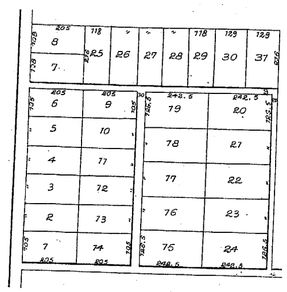
OHIO.

Scale 1200 ft- One Inch

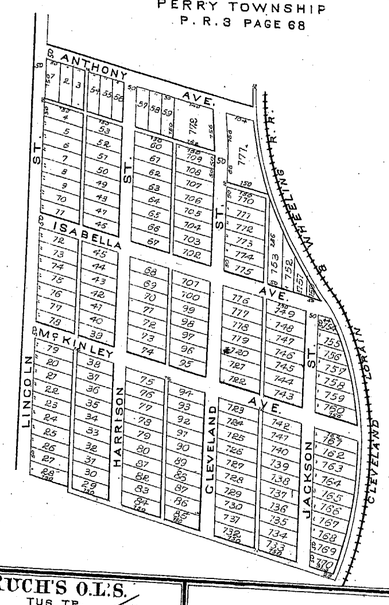
HOWELL'S HIGHLAND ADD.
TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP
P. R. 3 PAGE 800



GROVE'S OUT LOTS
PERRY TP.
P. R. 2 PAGE 85

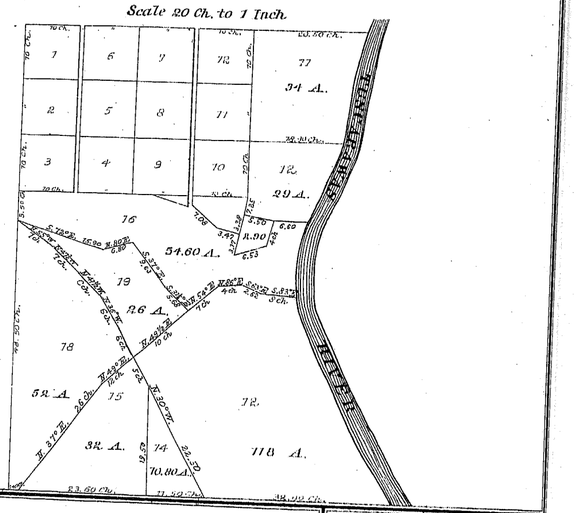


COLUMBIAN HEIGHTS
PERRY TOWNSHIP
P. R. 3 PAGE 68

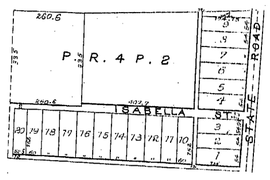


EARL'S OUTLOTS
PERRY TOWNSHIP
P. R. 1. P. 31

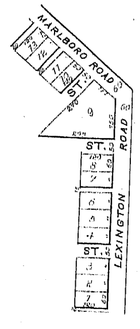
Scale 20 Ch. to 1 Inch.



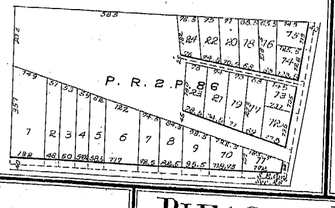
DOLL HEIR'S ALLOTMENT
TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP



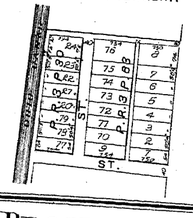
ROSENBERRY
ADD. TO ALLIANCE
P. R. 2. P. 61



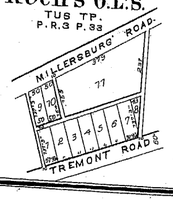
HOWELL'S OUTLOTS
TUSCAWAS TOWNSHIP



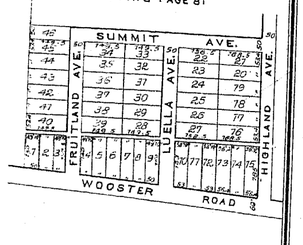
SCHULKERS & BRENKAMP'S OUTLOTS
PERRY TOWNSHIP



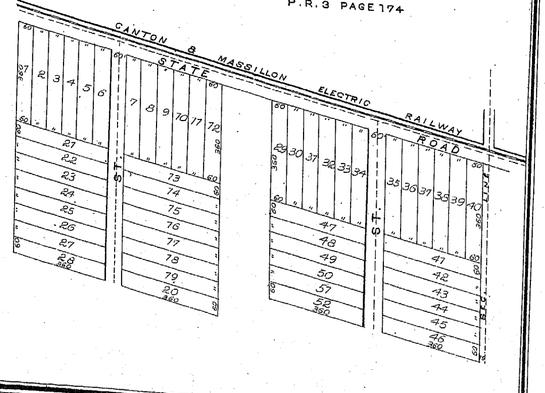
RUCH'S O.L.'S.
TUS TP.
P.R.3 P.33



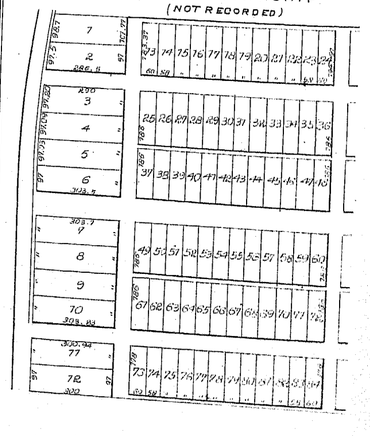
PROSPECT HILL
TUSCARAWAS TP.
P. R. 3 PAGE 81



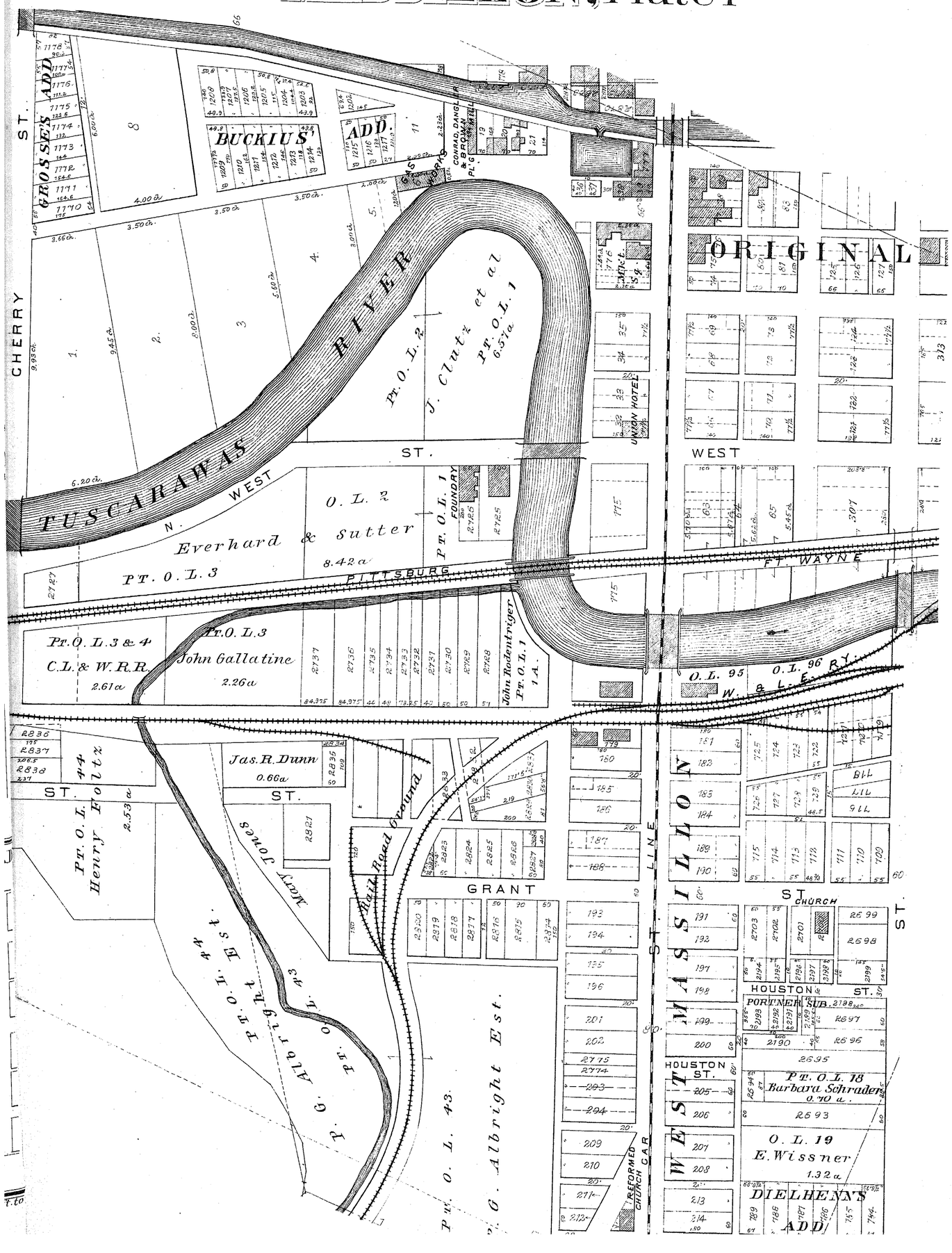
A. CLEMENTZ'S OUTLOTS
PERRY TOWNSHIP
P.R.3 PAGE 174



PLEASANT PLAINS ADD.
PERRY TOWNSHIP
(NOT RECORDED)

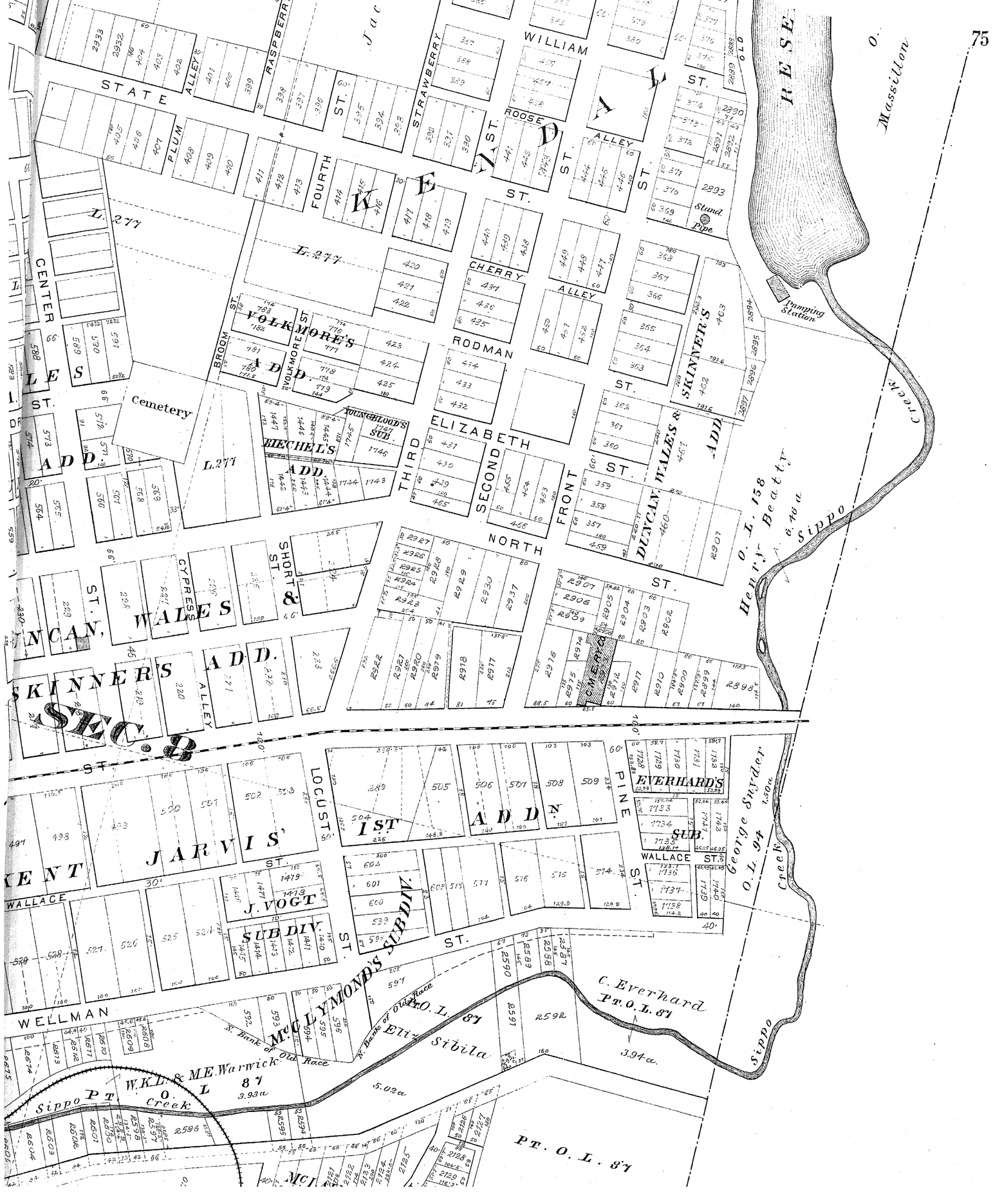


MASSILLON, Plate 1





O. L. 128
James Harsh, Hrs.
2.76a
St. Mary's German Catholic Church and Cemetery.
K 276
ANDREW PAUL'S ADD.
PAUL ST.
KOSSUTH
WALES ADD.
WEBB'S 2ND ADD.
STREET
L. 277
KLEPFEL'S ADD
CHERRY ST.
SCHOOL
St. Pauls Lutheran Church
253
254
255
256
257
258
SPRING
ALLEY
247
248
249
250
251
252
MASSILLON ARTIFICIAL ICE CO.
MEUSER PIANO CO.
CHESTNUT
DUNCAN, WALES & SKINNER'S ADDITION
243
244
245
246
School Lot
HIGH
ALLEY
THORN
PROSPECT
CEDAR
SCHOOL
235
236
237
238
239
240
MILL
HILL
EAST
ST.
NORTH
ST.
233
234
PLUM
1ST PRES. CHURCH
ORIGINAL PLAT
168
CONRAD HOTEL
STREET
EAST
CAR
MAIN
LINE
1ST M.E. CHURCH
PARK
FACTORY
CARRIAGE SHOP
CITY BLDGS
Rolling Mill Co's. Alteration
CARRIAGE WORKS
EXCHANGE ST.
ERIE
OPERA HOUSE
CHARLES
TREMONT
ST.
WEBB'S ADD.
O. L. 93
W.K.L. & M.E. Warm
O. L. 92
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
297
CHRISTIAN


STATE
WILLIAM
ST.
ROOSE
ALLEY
STRAWBERRY
RASPBERRY
PLUM
ALLEY
FOURTH
ST.
KENDAL
ST.
CHERRY
ALLEY
RODMAN
ST.
ELIZABETH
ST.
FRONT
SECOND
THIRD
NORTH
ST.
CENTER
ST.
BROOM
ST.
VOLKMORE'S
ADD.
VOLKMORE ST.
YOUNGBLOOD'S SUB.
BIECHEL'S
ADD.
Cemetery
L. 277
SKINNER'S
ADD.
DUNCAN, WALES &
ADD.
SHORT ST.
CYPRESS
ALLEY
DUNCAN, WALES &
SKINNER'S ADD.
SEC. 8
LOCUST
ST.
PINE
ST.
WALLACE
ST.
JARVIS'
1ST
ADDN.
EVERHARD'S
SUB.
J. VOGT
SUB DIV.
McCLYMOND'S SUB DIV.
WELLMAN
Stand Pipe
Pumping Station
RESE
O. Massillon
Sippo Creek
Henry Beatty
O. L. 158
6.46 a
George Snyder
O. L. 94
1.50 a
C. Everhard
PT. O. L. 87
3.94 a
Eliz. Sibila
5.02 a
N. Bank of Old Race
W.K.L. & M.E. Warwick
O. L. 87
3.93 a
PT. O. L. 87
Sippo Creek

MASSILLON, Plate 3

TREMONT ST.
OAK ST.
SOUTH ST.
WOOD ST.
RAILROAD
WETMORE ST.
WALNUT ST.
RAWSON ST.
SIPPO
DEILHENN
EAST
SOUTH
CHICAGO
CECIL
ERIE
CANAL
OHIO
ALBRIGHT ST.
MARTIN'S
RUSSELL
DUNCAN'S ADD.
ALBRIGHT'S SUB DIV
PLAT
P. G. ALBRIGHT ADD.
KENT JARVIS JOINT ADD.
HUNT'S ADD.
SAILER HOTEL
GERMAN EV. CHURCH
CHRISTIAN CHURCH
PUBLIC SCHOOL
ST JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
U.B. CHURCH
BROWN LUMBER CO.
MASSILLON HOTEL
HESS, SNYDER & CO.
RUSSELL & CO.
Rolling Mill Co's Alteration
Rolling Mill Alteration
REED & CO. GLASS WORKS 5.19 a.
POCOCK'S FLOUR MILL
THE W. R. HARRISON CO.
THE OLSON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS
MASSILLON HEAT LIGHT AND POWER COMP'Y
MASSILLON PAPER MILL
Conrad & Wm. Hicks' Trust
Anton Rapp
John Silk
Cath. Martin 1.11 a.
Barbara Bernard 1.94 a.
Z. T. Shoen
J. J. Deith 1.60
O. L. 101
O. L. 99
O. L. 65
O. L. 66
O. L. 67
O. L. 68
O. L. 64
O. L. 63
O. L. 62
O. L. 61
O. L. 51
O. L. 52
O. L. 53
PT. O. L. 88
PT. O. L. 89
PT. O. L. 67
PT. O. L. 68
Russell & Co PTS. O. L. 88 & 89
9.60 a
9.62 a
3.51 a
1.30 a
307
308
309
2704
2709
2710
2711
2717
2567
2558
2557
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2551
2550
2544
2455
2456
2457
2458
2459
2460
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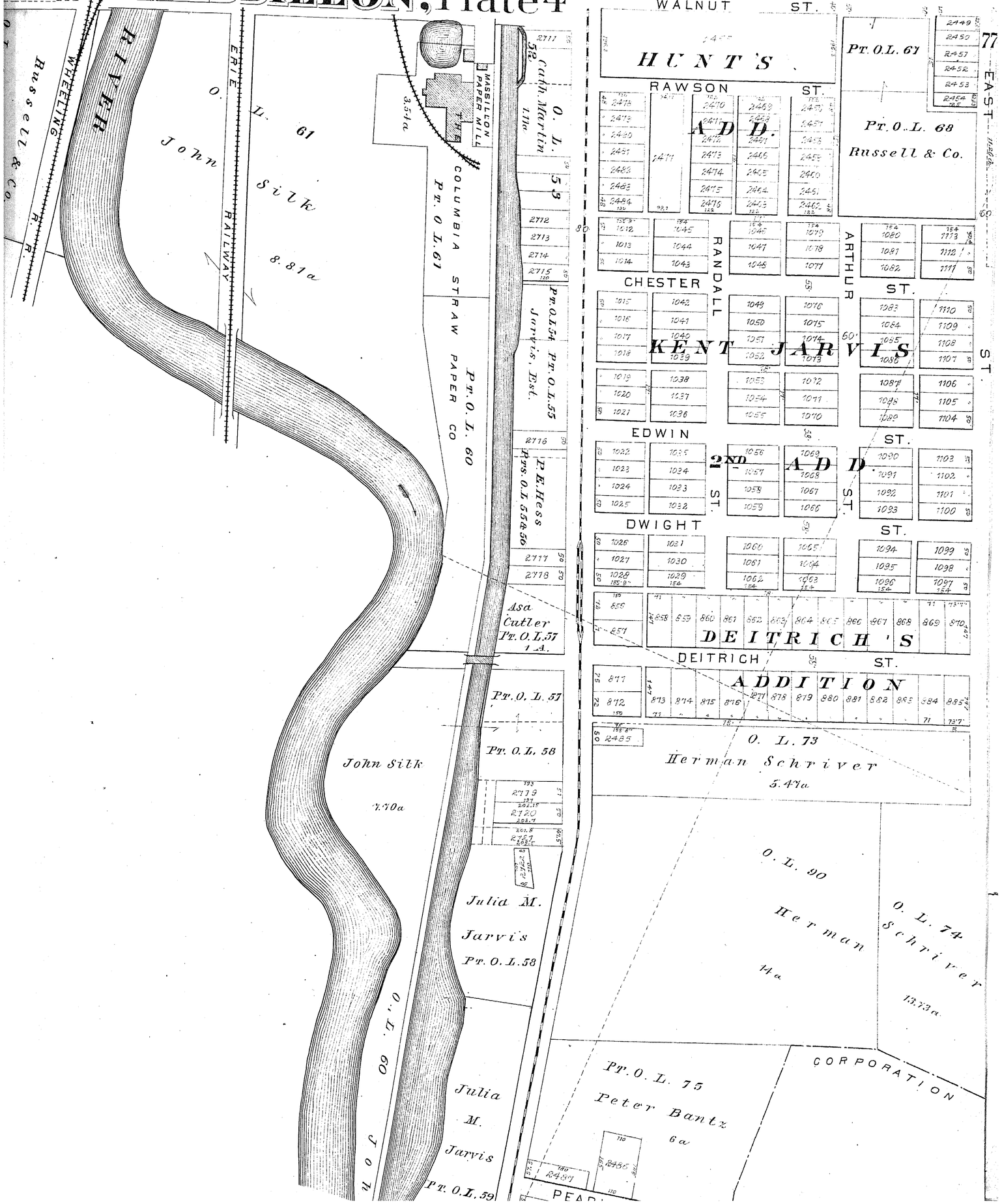
1502



WALNUT ST.
HUNT'S
RAWSON ST.
ADD.
Pt. O.L. 67
Pt. O.L. 68
Russell & Co.
EAST ST.
RANDALL
ARTHUR
CHESTER ST.
KENT JARVIS
EDWIN ST.
2ND ADD.
DWIGHT ST.
DEITRICH'S
DEITRICH ST.
ADDITION
O. L. 73
Herman Schriver
5.47a
O. L. 90
Herman
14a
O. L. 74
Schriver
13.73a
CORPORATION
Pt. O. L. 75
Peter Bantz
6a
PEAR
O. L. 61
John Silk
8.81a
RIVER
WHEELING R. R.
Russell & Co.
ERIE RAILWAY
MASSILLON PAPER MILL
THE COLUMBIA STRAW PAPER CO
Pt. O.L. 60
Pt. O.L. 61
O. L. 53
Cath. Martin
Pt. O.L. 54
Pt. O.L. 55
Jarvis, Est.
P.E. Hess
Pts. O.L. 55 & 56
Asa Cutler
Pt. O.L. 57
1 A.
Pt. O. L. 57
Pt. O. L. 58
John Silk
7.70a
Julia M. Jarvis
Pt. O. L. 58
O. L. 60
Julia M. Jarvis
Pt. O.L. 59

O. L. 219

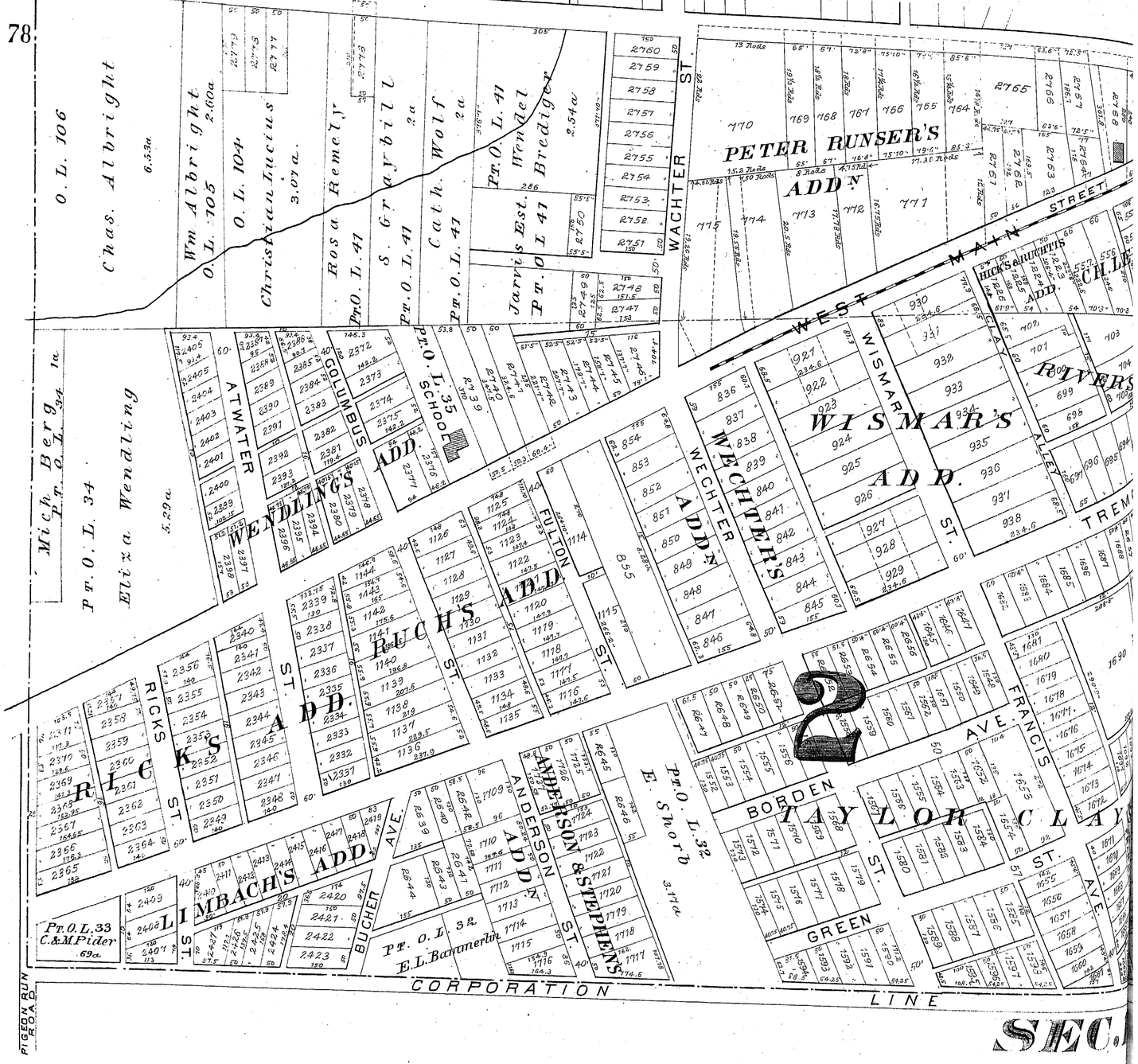
David Smith

O. L. 2

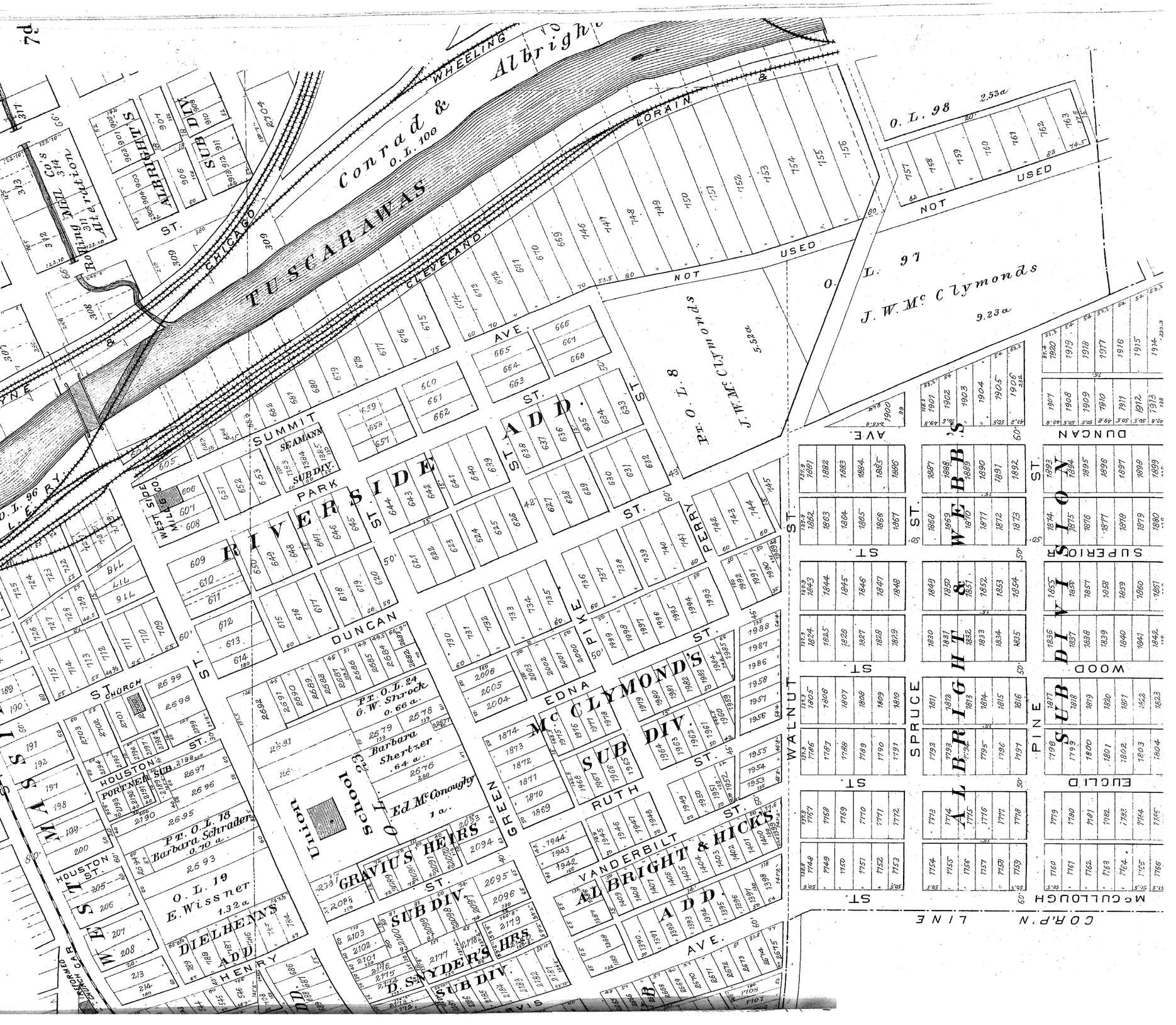
Mary Cun

3a

O. L. 1

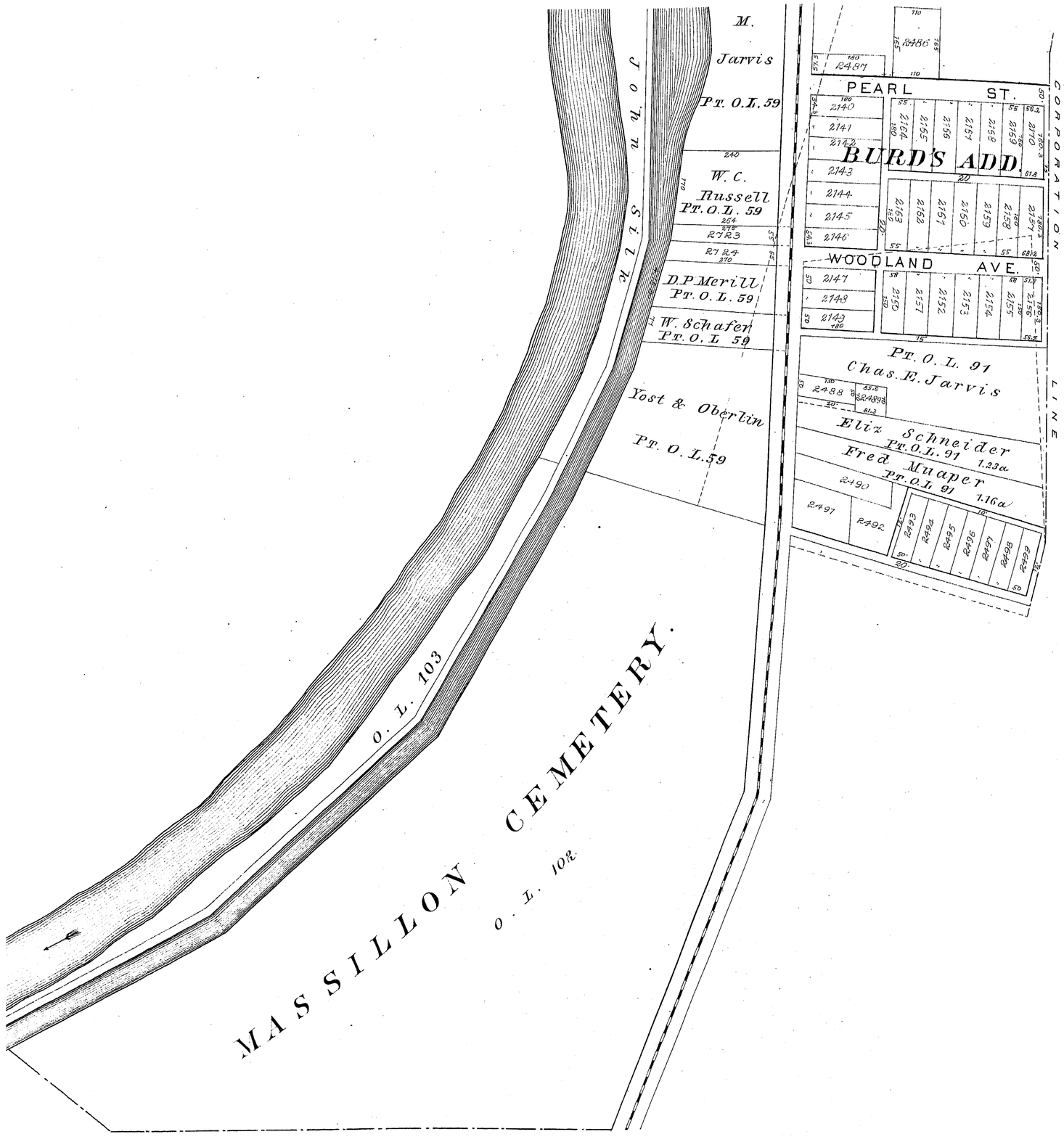


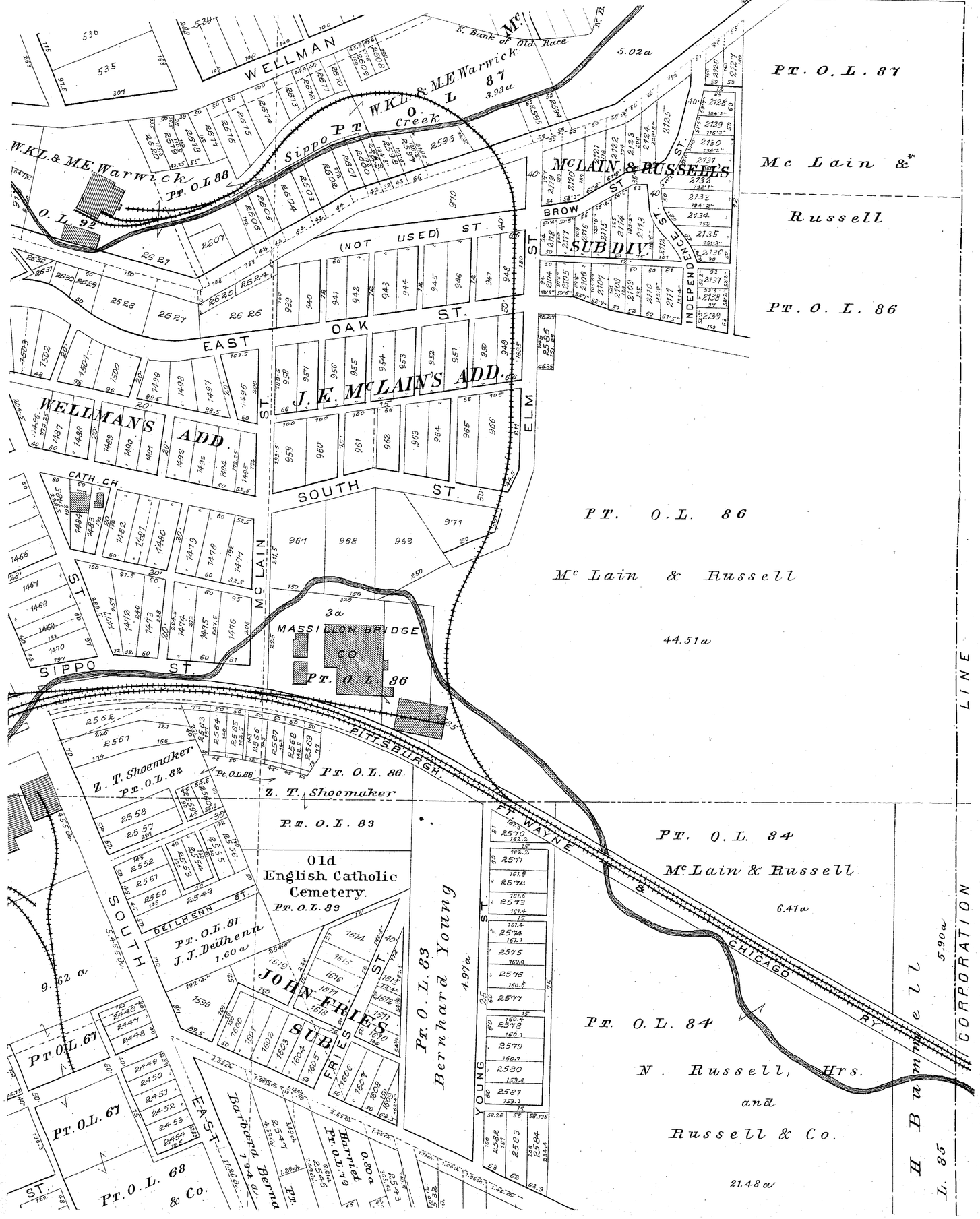
MASSILLON, Plate 5

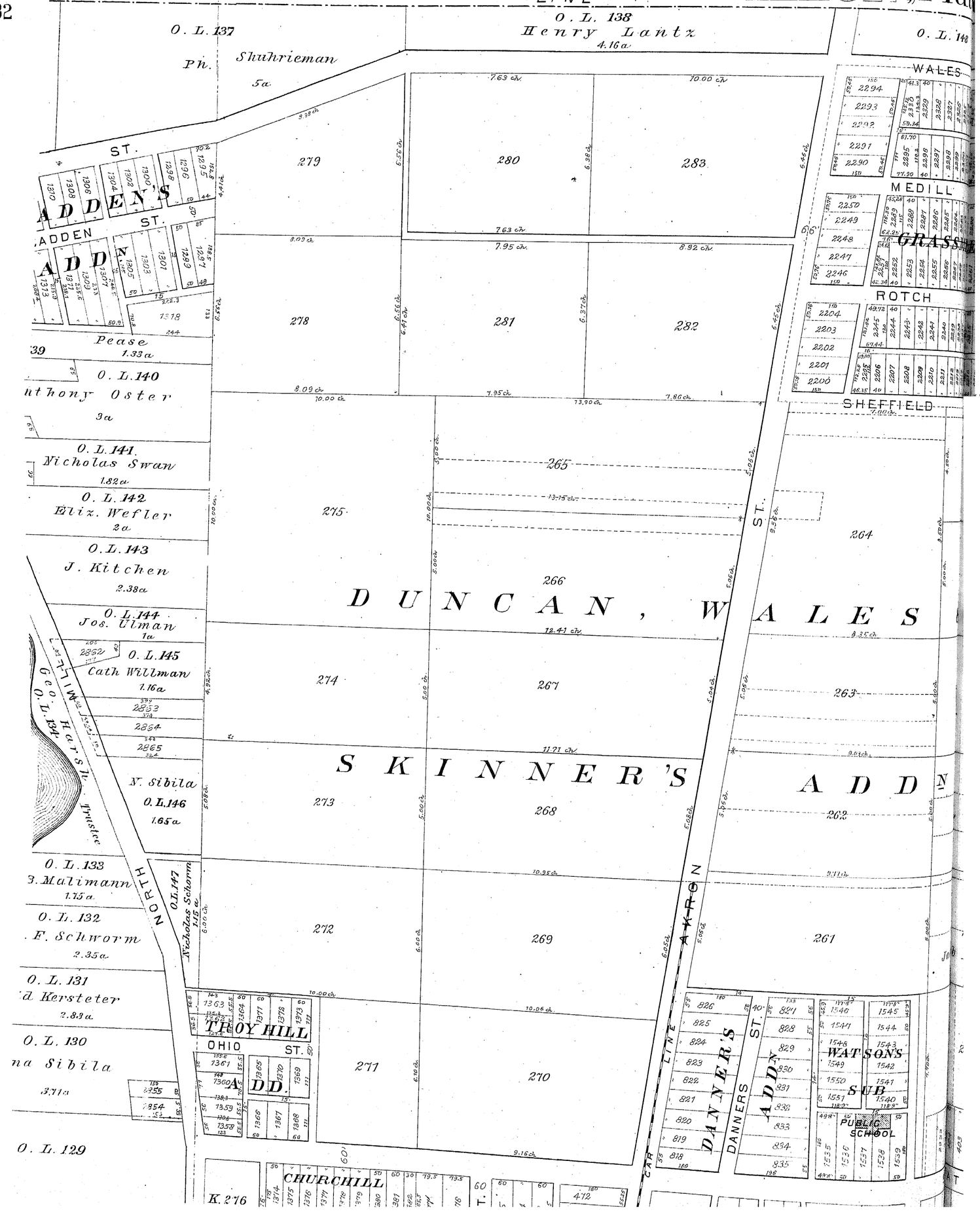


Conrad & Albright
O. L. 100
TUSCARAWAS
CHICAGO
WHEELING
CLEVELAND
LORAIN
NOT USED
O. L. 98
2.53a
O. L. 97
J. W. McClymonds
9.23a
Pt. O. L. 8
J. W. McClymonds
5.52a
RIVERSIDE ADD.
SUMMIT
PARK
SEAMANN SUB DIV.
WEST SIDE MILL CO.
DUNCAN
PERRY
PIKE
EDNA
McCLYMOND'S SUB DIV.
RUTH
VANDERBILT
ALBRIGHT & HICKS ADD.
GREEN
GRAVIUS HEIRS
SUB DIV.
D. SNYDER'S HRS SUB DIV.
Union School
O. L. 23
Ed McConoughy
1 a.
Barbara Shertzer
.64 a.
Pt. O. L. 24
G. W. Shrock
0.66 a.
Pt. O. L. 18
Barbara Schrader
0.70 a.
O. L. 19
E. Wissner
1.32a
DIELHENNS ADD.
HENRY
HOUSTON ST.
PORTNER SUB.
CHURCH
WEST MASSI
ALBRIGHT'S SUB DIV.
Rolling Mill Co's Alteration
ALBRIGHT & WEBB'S
SUPERIOR
WOOD
EUCLID
McCULLOUGH
WALNUT
SPRUCE
PINE
CORP'N LINE

MASSILLON, Plate 6




WELLMAN
N. Bank of Old Race
5.02a
PT. O. L. 87
Mc Lain &
Russell
PT. O. L. 86
W.K.L. & M.E. Warwick
Sippo Creek
PT. O. L. 87
3.93a
W.K.L. & M.E. Warwick
PT. O.L. 88
O. L. 92
McLAIN & RUSSELLS
SUB DIV.
BROW ST.
INDEPENDENCE ST.
(NOT USED) ST.
EAST OAK ST.
J. E. McLAIN'S ADD.
WELLMAN'S ADD.
CATH. CH.
SOUTH ST.
McLAIN ST.
ELM ST.
PT. O. L. 86
Mc Lain & Russell
44.51a
3a
MASSILLON BRIDGE CO.
PT. O. L. 86
SIPPO ST.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY.
Z. T. Shoemaker
PT. O.L. 82
PT. O.L. 88
PT. O. L. 86
Z. T. Shoemaker
PT. O. L. 83
Old English Catholic Cemetery.
PT. O. L. 83
PT. O. L. 84
McLain & Russell
6.41a
DEILHENN ST.
PT. O.L. 81
J. J. Deilhenn
1.60a
JOHN FRIES SUB
FRIES ST.
PT. O. L. 83
Bernhard Young
4.97a
YOUNG ST.
PT. O. L. 84
N. Russell, Hrs.
and
Russell & Co.
21.48a
H Bummell
5.90a
L. 85
CORPORATION LINE
SOUTH EAST ST.
9.62a
PT. O.L. 67
PT. O.L. 67
PT. O.L. 68
& Co.
Barbara Berna
1.94a
Harriet
PT. O.L. 79
0.80a


O. L. 137
Ph. Shuhrieman
5a
O. L. 138
Henry Lantz
4.16a
O. L. 148
WALES
MEDILL
GRASSLE
ROTCH
SHEFFIELD
ADDEN'S
ADDEN ST.
ADDN
Pease
1.33a
O. L. 140
nthony Oster
3a
O. L. 141
Nicholas Swan
1.82a
O. L. 142
Eliz. Wefler
2a
O. L. 143
J. Kitchen
2.38a
O. L. 144
Jos. Ulman
1a
O. L. 145
Cath Willman
1.16a
Geo. Harsh Trustee
O. L. 134
N. Sibila
O. L. 146
1.65a
O. L. 133
B. Malimann
1.75a
O. L. 132
F. Schworm
2.35a
O. L. 131
d Kersteter
2.83a
O. L. 130
na Sibila
3.71a
O. L. 129
NORTH
O. L. 147
Nicholas Schorm
1.15a
DUNCAN, WALES
SKINNER'S ADDN
AKRON
CAR LINE
TROY HILL
OHIO ST.
ADD.
DANNER'S
DANNERS ST.
ADDN
WATSONS SUB
PUBLIC SCHOOL
CHURCHILL
K. 276
279
280
283
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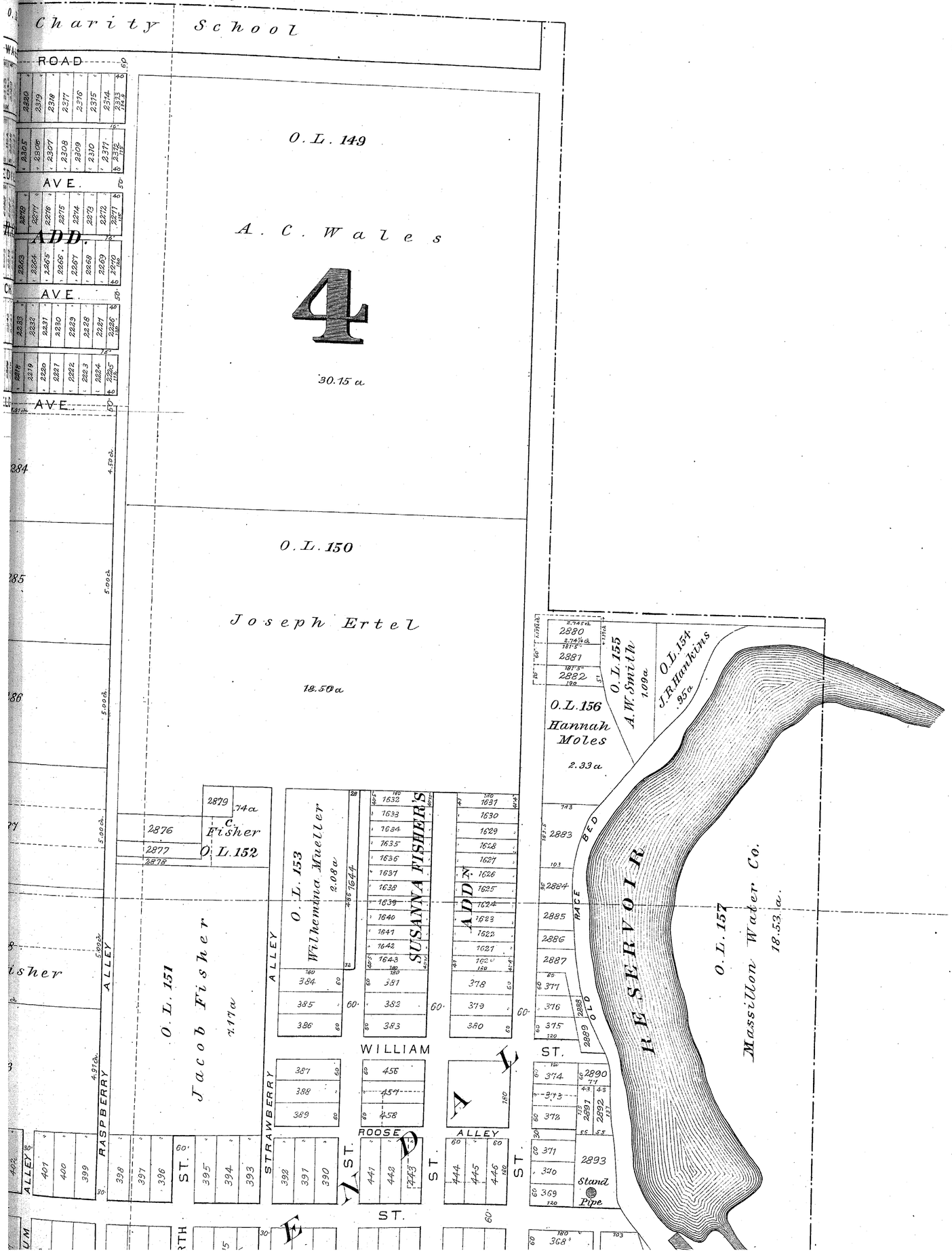
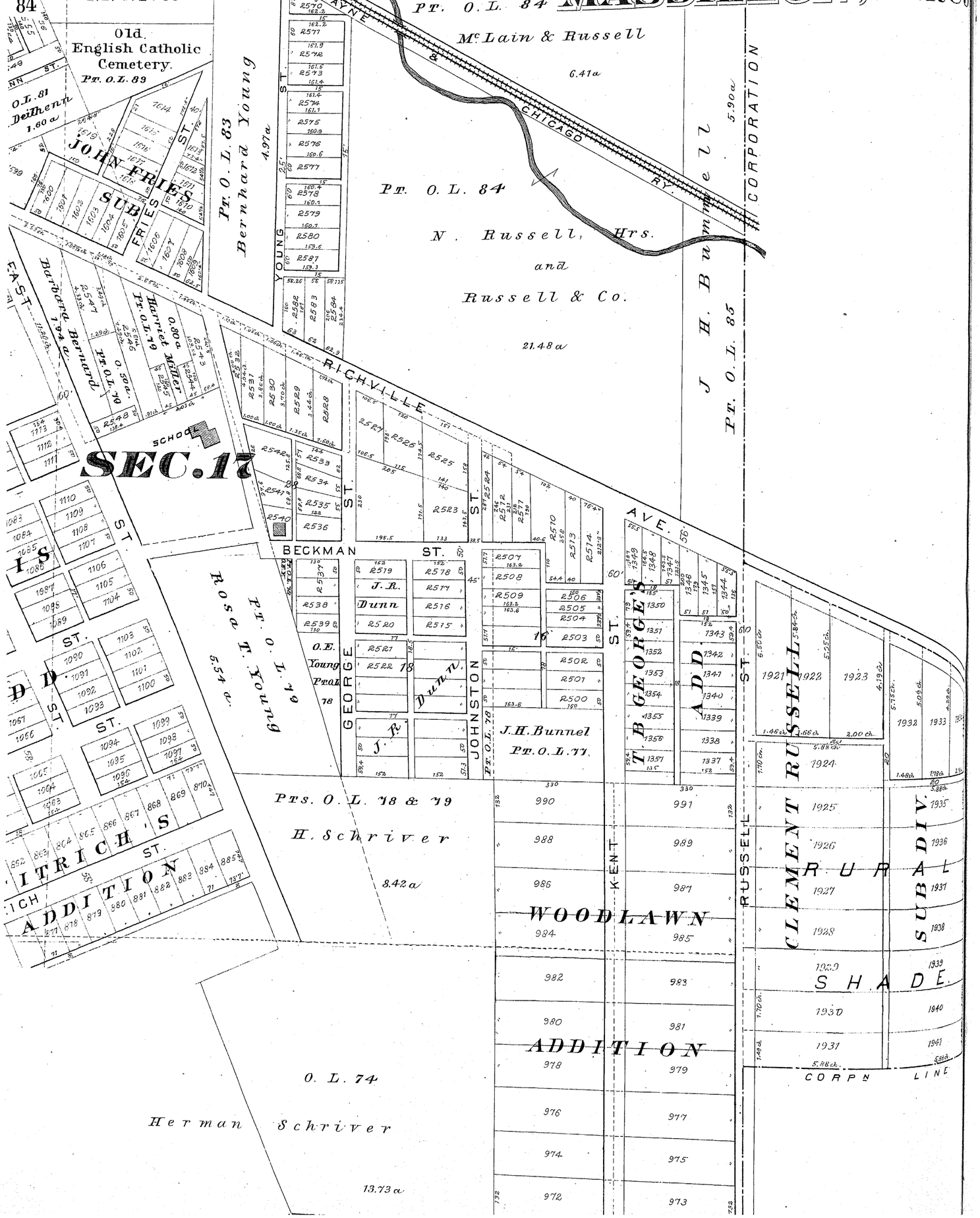
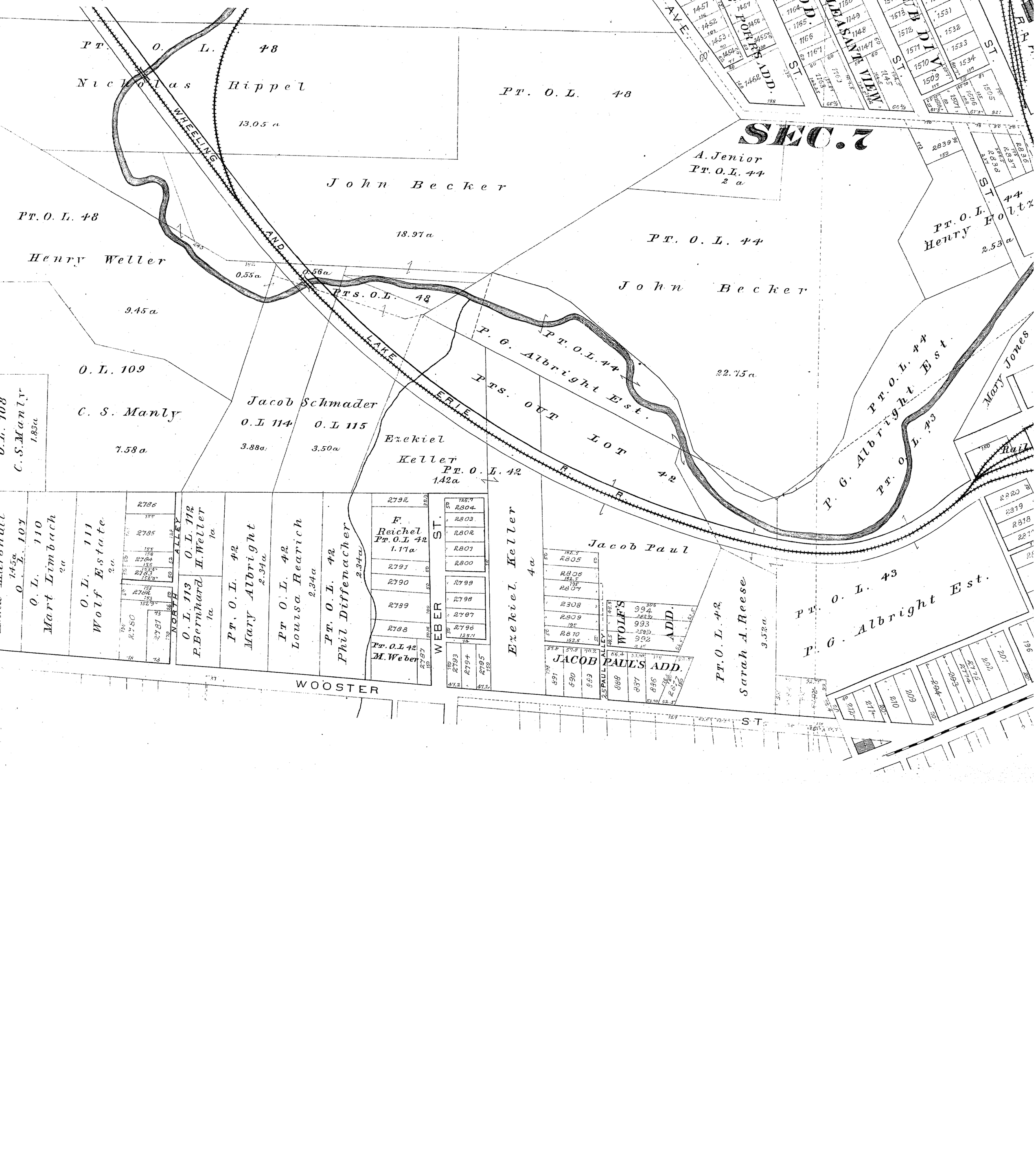
269
261
271
270


Charity School
ROAD
AVE.
ADD.
AVE.
AVE.
O. L. 149
A. C. Wales
4
30.15 a
O. L. 150
Joseph Ertel
18.50a
284
285
286
O. L. 151
Jacob Fisher
7.17a
O. L. 152
C. Fisher
2879 .74a
2876
2877
2878
O. L. 153
Wilhemina Mueller
2.08a
SUSANNA FISHERS ADD N.
ALLEY
RASPBERRY ALLEY
STRAWBERRY ALLEY
WILLIAM ST.
ROOSE ST.
ALLEY
O. L. 155
A. W. Smith
1.09a
O. L. 154
J. B. Hankins
.95a
O. L. 156
Hannah Moles
2.33a
RESERVOIR
O. L. 157
Massillon Water Co.
18.53 a.
BED
RACE
OLD
Stand Pipe



Old English Catholic Cemetery.
Pt. O.L. 83
O.L. 81 Deithenn 1.60 a
JOHN FRIES SUB.
FRIES ST.
Pt. O.L. 83 Bernhard Young 4.97 a
YOUNG ST.
Pt. O.L. 84
McLain & Russell
6.41 a
CHICAGO RY.
Pt. O.L. 84
N. Russell, Hrs. and Russell & Co.
21.48 a
J. H. Bummell
Pt. O.L. 85
5.90 a
CORPORATION
Barbara Bernard 1.94 a
Harriet Miller Pt. O.L. 79
0.80 a
0.50 a
Pt. O.L. 79
SCHOOL
SEC. 17
RICHVILLE AVE.
BECKMAN ST.
J. R. Dunn
O.E. Young Pt. O.L. 78
GEORGE ST.
JOHNSTON ST.
J. H. Bunnel Pt. O.L. 77
T. B. GEORGE'S ADD.
Pt. O.L. 79 Rosa T. Young 5.54 a
Pts. O.L. 78 & 79
H. Schriver
8.42 a
WOODLAWN ADDITION
KENT ST.
RUSSELL ST.
CLEMENT RUSSELL
RURAL SUBDIV.
SHADE
CORPN LINE
O. L. 74
Herman Schriver
13.73 a
ITRICH'S ADDITION

MASSILLON, Plate 10



MASSILLON, Plate 11

SEC. 6

CORPORATION

O. L. 119
G. Earl
4 a.

O. L. 118
John Paul
49.20 a

O. L. 117
J. C. Corns

Pt. O. L. 7
J. C. Corns & Son

O. L. 120
Anthony Oster
6.25 a

O. L. 121
H. Lux
3.21 a

O. L. 122
Nicholas Fisher
6 a

O. L. 116
Frank Yeater
1.18 a

O. L. 118
John Paul

O. L. 123 1.78 a

O. L. 124
Caroline Hansen
2.22 a

O. L. 125
Wm. Hansen

O. L. 136
J. G. Leberman
5.02 a

O. L. 139
Anson Pease
1.33 a

O. L. 140
Anthony Oster
3 a

O. L. 141
Nicholas Swan
1.82 a

O. L. 142
Eliz. Wefler
2 a

O. L. 143
J. Kitchen
2.38 a

O. L. 144
Jos. Ulman
1 a

O. L. 145
Cath Willman
1.16 a

O. L. 134
Geo. Harsh

O. L. 135
Geo. Harsh Tr.

O. L. 133
B. Malimann
1.75 a

O. L. 132
G. F. Schworm
2.35 a

O. L. 131

Pt. O. L. 7
A. F. Beach
3.92 a

Pt. O. L. 7

KRACKER'S ADD

McCADDEN'S ADD

McCADDEN ADD

EAST ST.
SHORT ST.
MILL ST.
KRACKER ST.
JAMES ST.
SYCAMORE ESST.
OLD CREEK BED
NORTH ST.

C. & L. R. R.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING R. R.

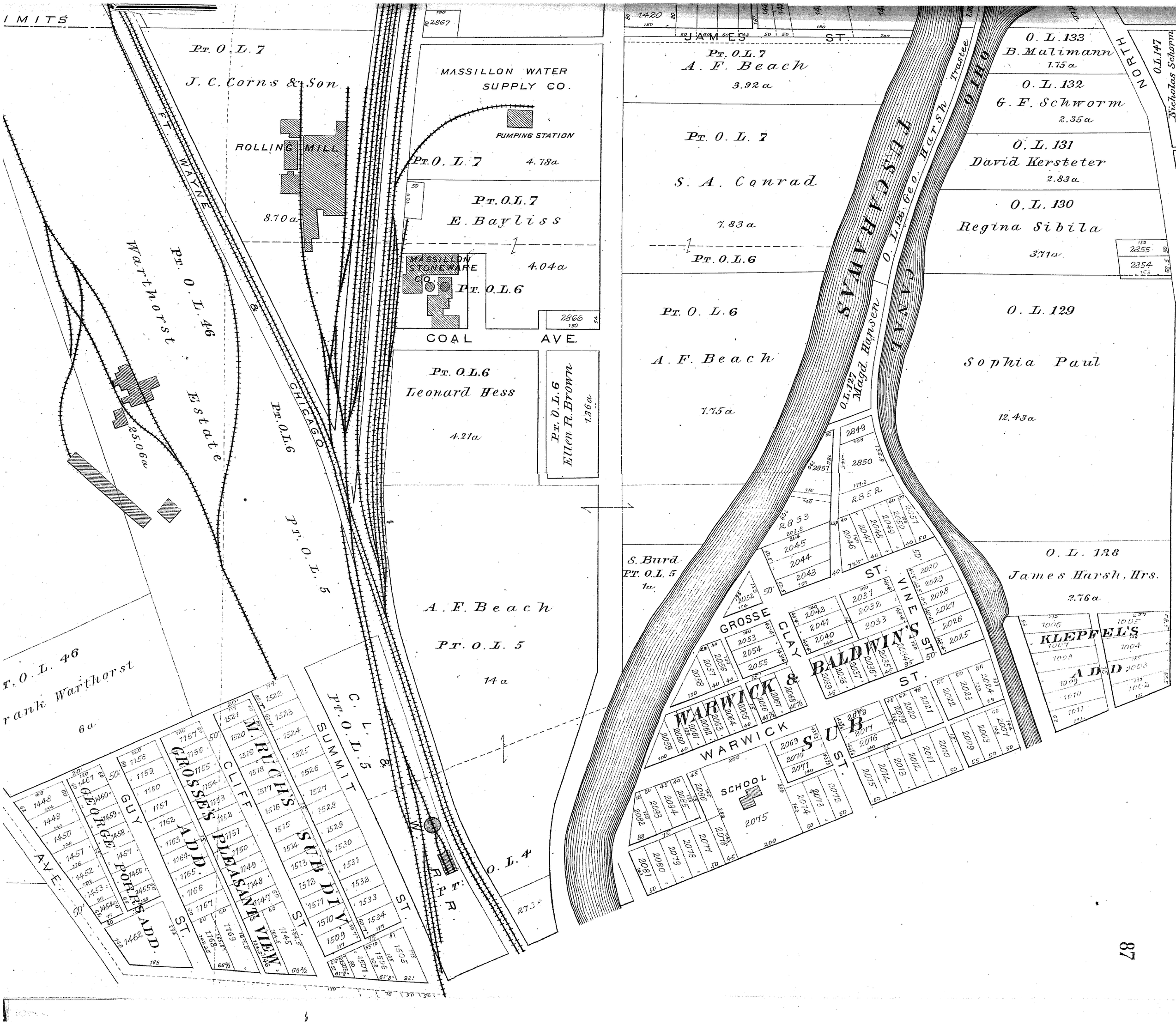
Newman's Creek

J. H. McCLAIN

MASSILLON WATER SUPPLY CO.
PUMPING STATION

ROLLING MILL

CITY LIMITS


I M I T S
Pt. O. L. 7
J. C. Corns & Son
ROLLING MILL
8.10a
Pt. O. L. 46
Warthorst
Estate
25.06a
T. O. L. 46
rank Warthorst
6a
FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
Pt. O. L. 5
MASSILLON WATER SUPPLY CO.
PUMPING STATION
Pt. O. L. 7
4.78a
Pt. O. L. 7
E. Bayliss
4.04a
MASSILLON STONEWARE CO.
Pt. O. L. 6
2866
COAL AVE.
Pt. O. L. 6
Leonard Hess
4.21a
Pt. O. L. 6
Ellen R. Brown
1.36a
A. F. Beach
Pt. O. L. 5
14a
C. L. Pt. O. L. 5
SUMMIT
W. R. R. Pt.
O. L. 4
2736
JAMES ST.
Pt. O. L. 7
A. F. Beach
3.92a
Pt. O. L. 7
S. A. Conrad
7.83a
Pt. O. L. 6
Pt. O. L. 6
A. F. Beach
7.75a
S. Burd
Pt. O. L. 5
1a
TUSCARAWAS
O. L. 136 Geo. Harsh Trustee
O. L. 127 Magd. Hansen
O. L. 133
B. Malimann
1.15a
O. L. 132
G. F. Schworm
2.35a
O. L. 131
David Kersteter
2.83a
O. L. 130
Regina Sibila
3.71a
O. L. 129
Sophia Paul
12.43a
O. L. 128
James Harsh, Hrs.
2.76a
NORTH
O. L. 147
Nicholas Schorm
2355
2354
2849
2850
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2085
2086
2087
GROSSE
CLAY
VINE
BALDWIN'S SUB
WARWICK
SCHOOL
ST.
KLEPFEL'S ADD
1006
1007
1008
1009
1010
1011
1004
1005
GUY
GEORGE PORTER'S ADD.
1448
1449
1450
1457
1452
1453
1454
1455
1456
1457
1458
1459
1460
1461
1462
GROSSE'S ADD.
1155
1156
1157
1158
1159
1160
1161
1162
1163
1164
1165
1166
1167
1168
1169
CLIFF
PLEASANT VIEW
1152
1153
1154
1149
1148
1147
1146
1145
1141
SUB DIV.
1509
1510
1511
1512
1513
1514
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1533
1534
1535
M. RUCH
1501
1505
1506

MASSILLON, Plate 12

CORPORATION LIMITS

Pt. O.L.47 M.Ahl 1a

Pt. O. L. 47 P. Sonnhalter 5a

Pt. O. L. 47 Jane G. Hann 3.29a

Pt. O. L. 46 Caroline M. Everhard 44a

Pt. O. L. 48 Josephine Wendling 5.29a

Pt. O. L. 48 Marie Sonnhalter 1.50a

Pt. O. L. 48 Esther W. Davis 3.32a

3

Pt. O. L. 48 Mary J. Grass 14.50a

Pt. O. L. 48 George Jenior 15a

Pt. O. L. 48 Nicholas Rippel 31.50a

Pt. O. L. 48 Nicholas Rippel 13.05a

Pt. O. L. 48

Pt. O. L. 46 Frank Warthorst 6a

Pt. O. Warthorst 25.06a

A. Jenior Pt. O. L. 44 2a

WASHINGTON

WHEELING

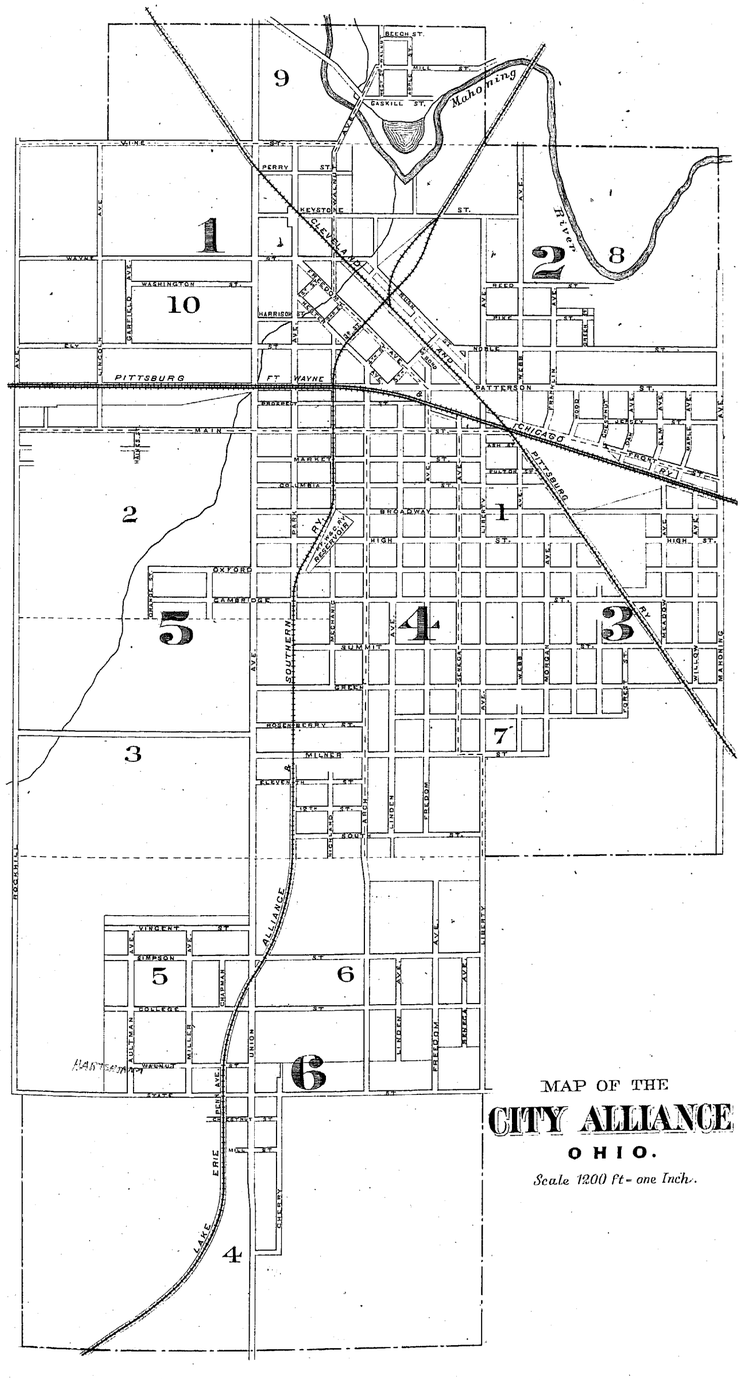
TOWNSHIP LINE

GEORGE

GUY

PORTLAND

AVE.



MAP OF THE

CITY ALLIANCE

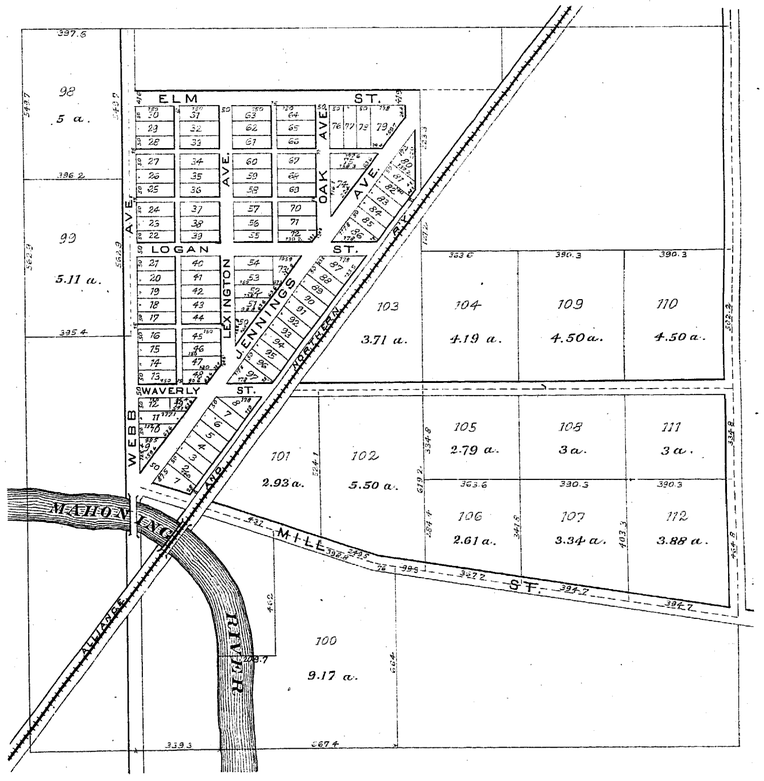
OHIO.

Scale 1200 Ft - one Inch.

RIVERSIDE ALLOTMENT

ALLIANCE

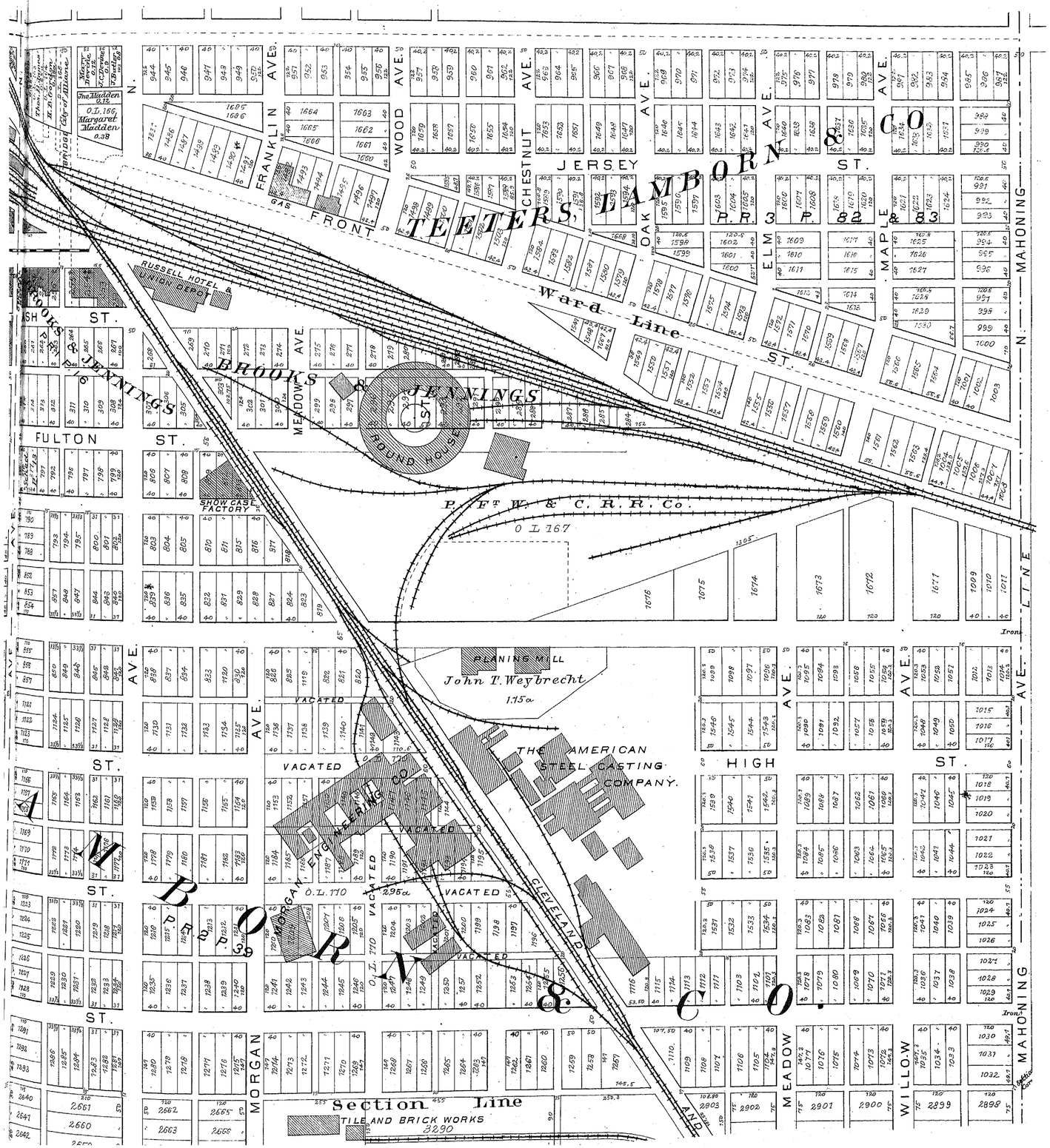
P.R.3, P. 199 & P.R.4, P. 23.



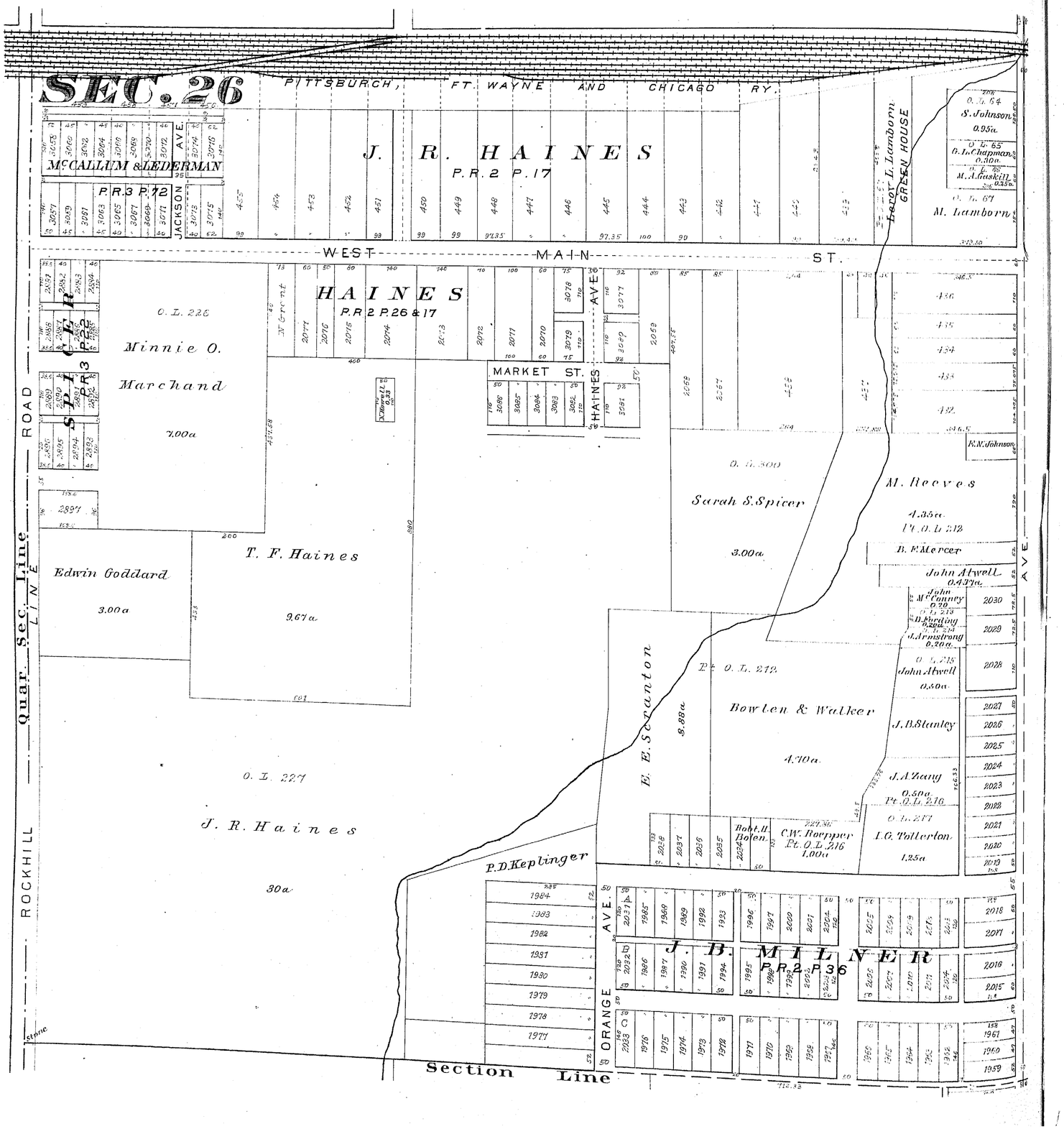
ALLIANC


PITTSBURGH
FT. WAYNE
AND
CHICAGO
PLANING MILL
ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION
S. JOHNSON
HESTER BROS.
PROSPECT
COATES RAKE FACTORY
WAREHOUSE ST.
MAIN
ST.
MECHANIC
AVE.
MARKET
COLUMBIA
BROADWAY
HIGH
OXFORD
CAMBRIDGE
S. PARK
LINDEN
ELECTRIC
STREET
RAILWAY
WESTMINSTER CHURCH
GER. REF. CHURCH
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BAPTIST CHURCH
GODDARD OPERA HOUSE
CATHOLIC CHURCH
CATHOLIC SCHOOL
INDEPENDENT CHURCH
SCHOOL
High School
1451
RESERVOIR
P.R.2 P.34
P.R.2 P.30
WELSH CONG.

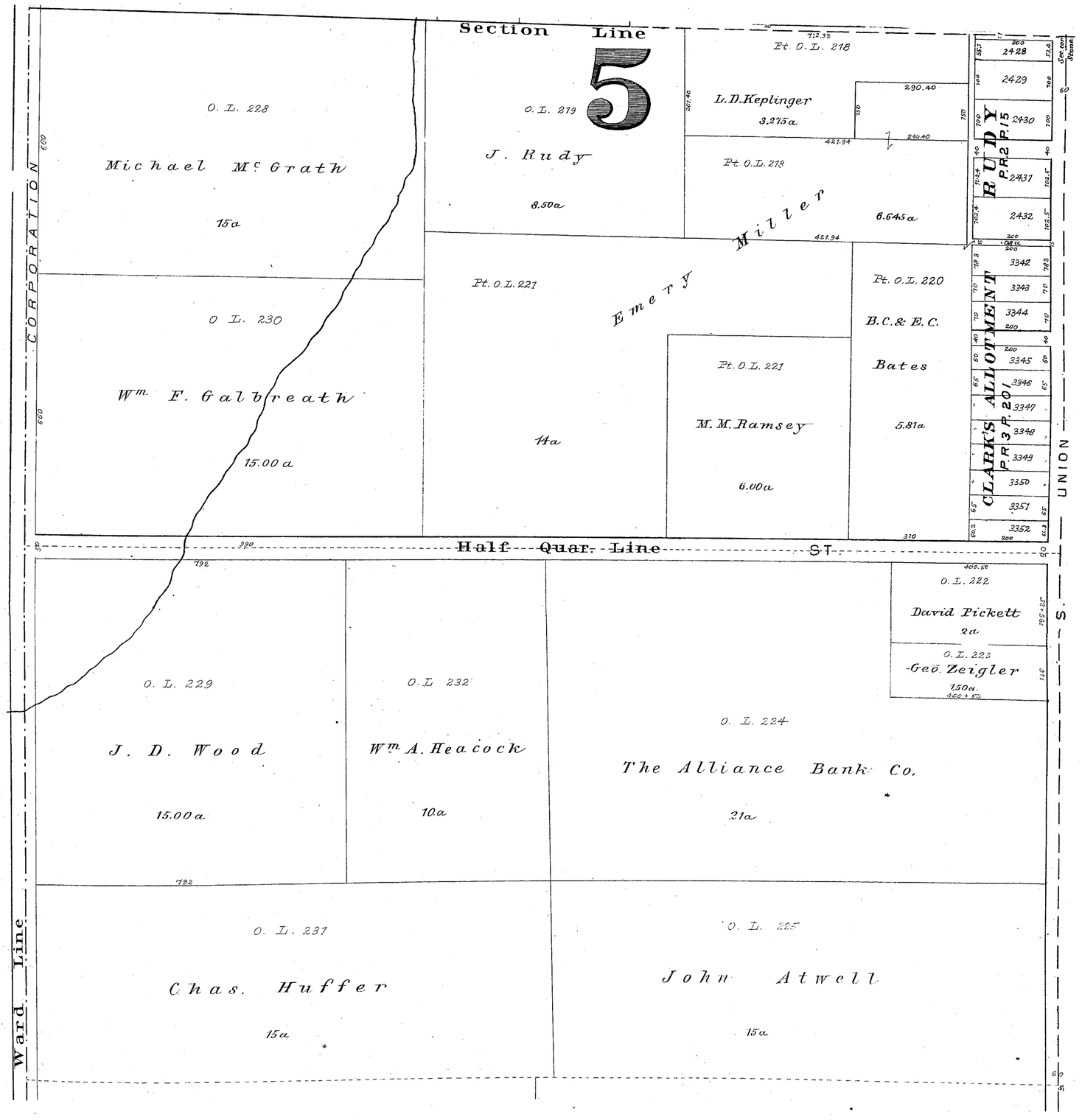
Plate I


TEETERS, LAMBORN & CO
Ward Line
BROOKS & JENNINGS
ROUND HOUSE
P. Ft W. & C. R. R. Co.
O L 167
PLANING MILL
John T. Weybrecht
1.15a
THE AMERICAN STEEL CASTING COMPANY.
MORGAN ENGINEERING CO.
CLEVELAND
VACATED
Section Line
TILE AND BRICK WORKS
3290
RUSSELL HOTEL & UNION DEPOT
SHOW CASE FACTORY
FRANKLIN AVE.
WOOD AVE.
CHESTNUT AVE.
OAK AVE.
ELM AVE.
MAPLE AVE.
JERSEY ST.
FRONT ST.
FULTON ST.
HIGH ST.
MEADOW AVE.
MORGAN
WILLOW
N. MAHONING
MAHONING
LINE

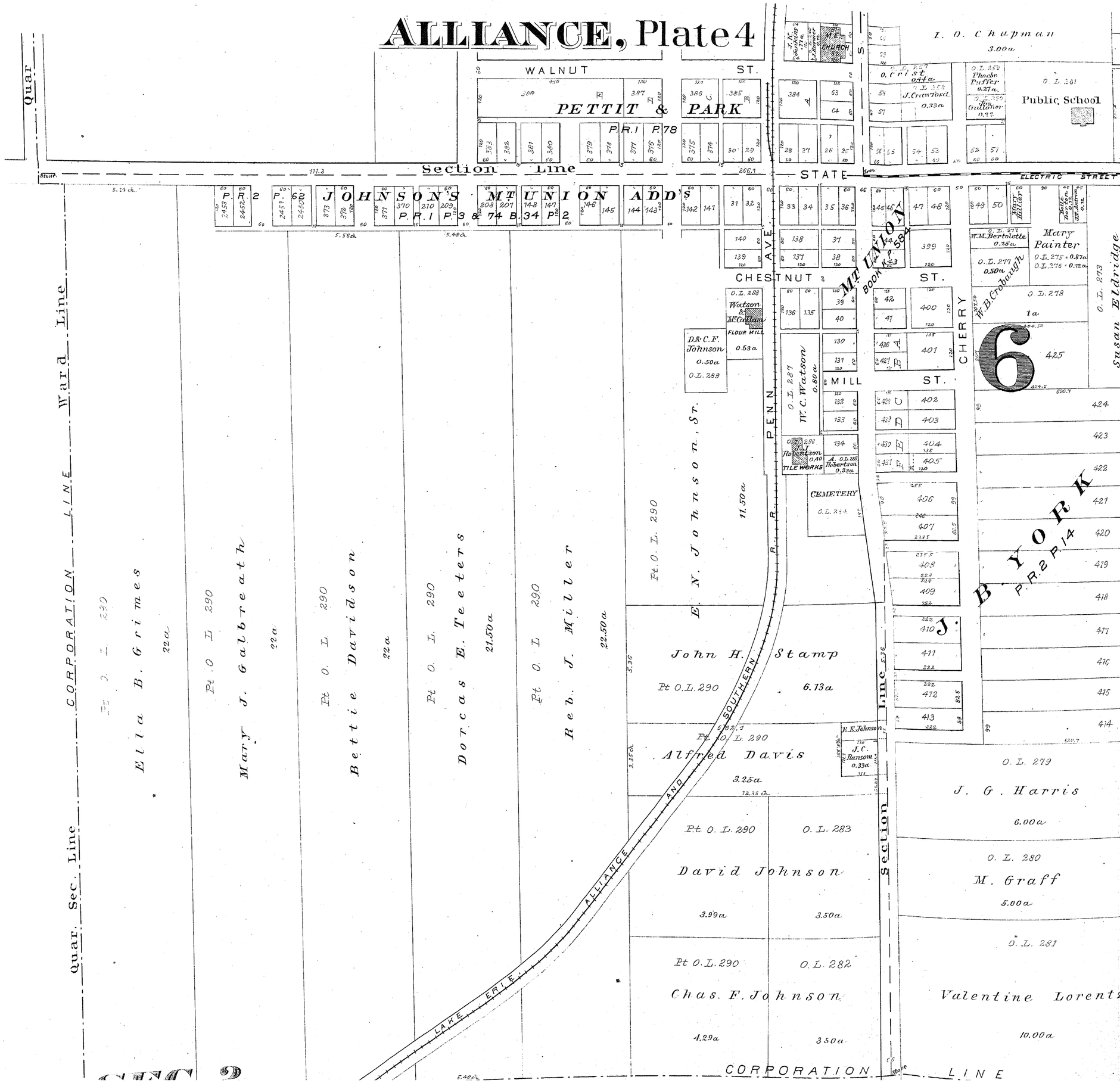
ALLIANCE, Plate 2



ALLIANCE, Plate 3



ALLIANCE, Plate 4



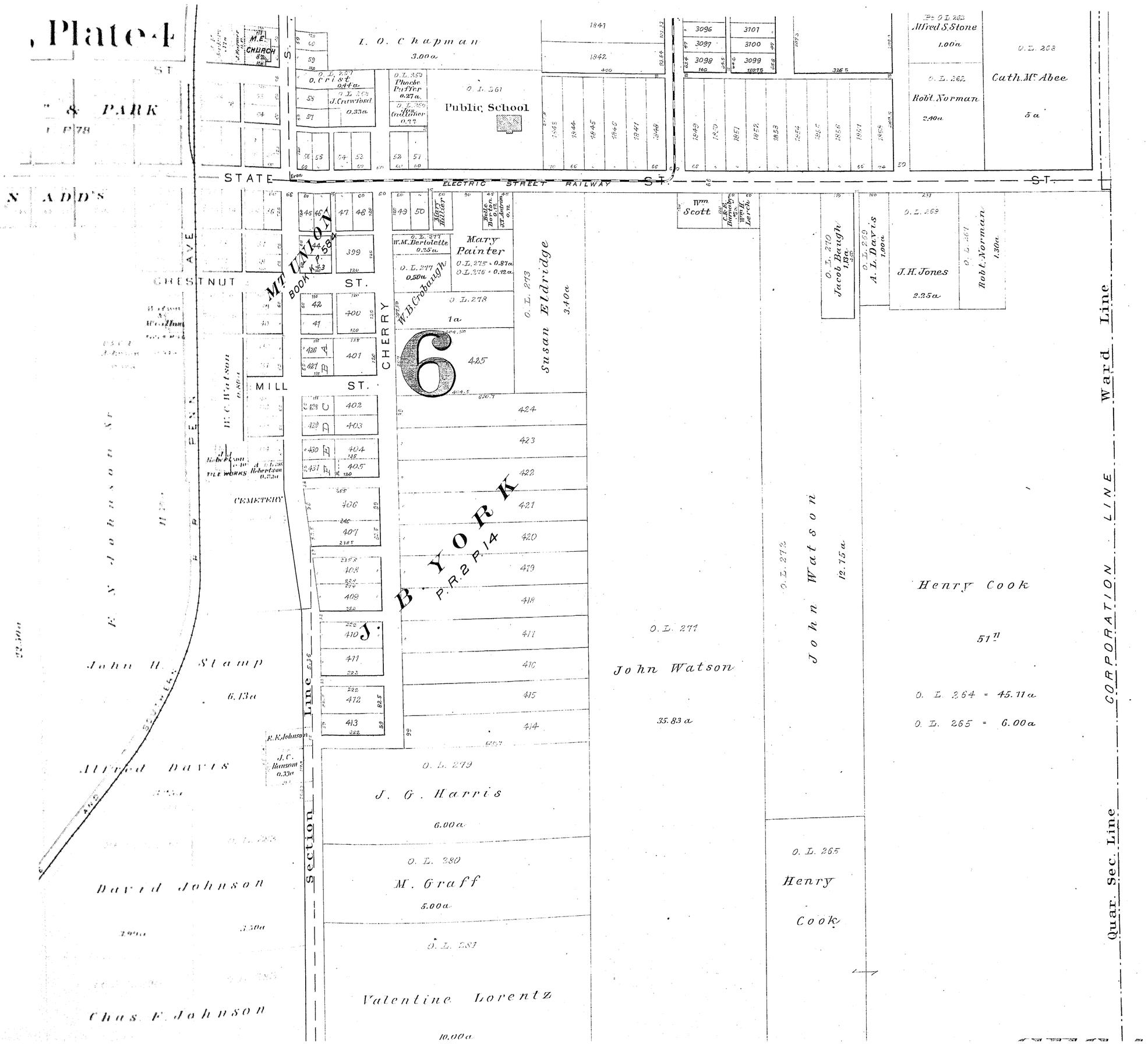
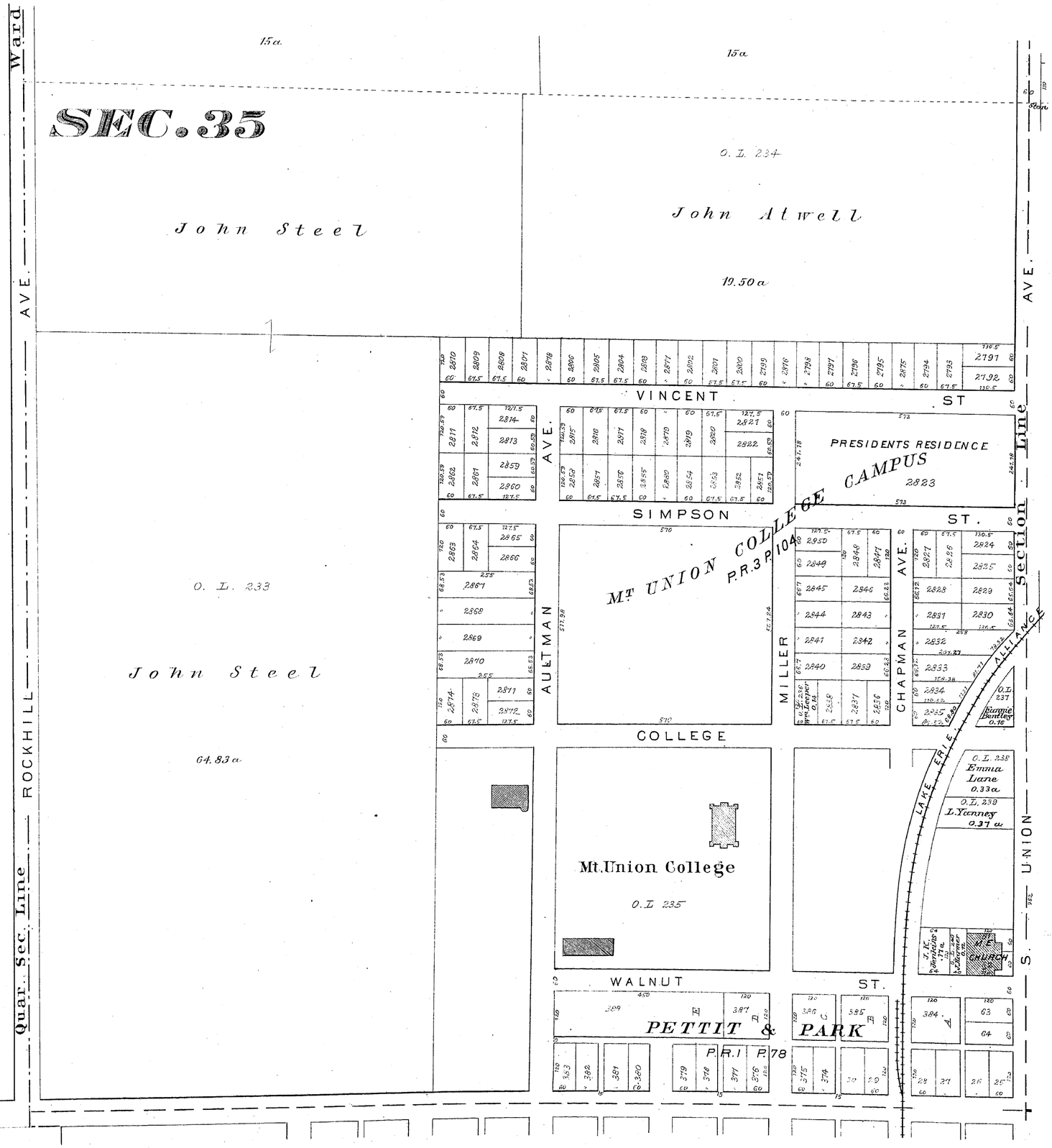
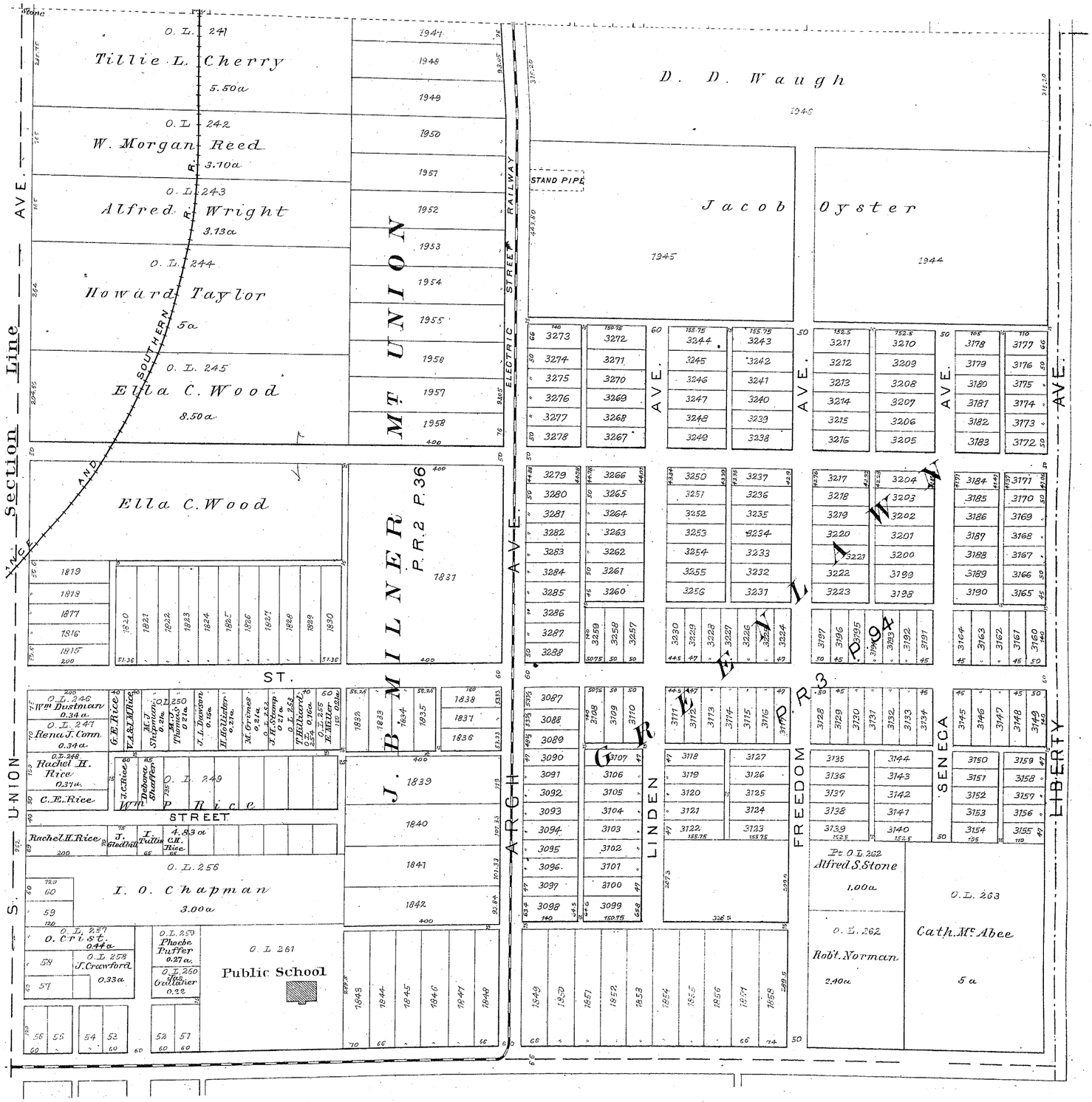


Plate 4
& PARK
N ADD'S
STATE ST.
ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY
CHESTNUT ST.
MILL ST.
CHERRY
PENN AVE
MT UNION
BOOK K.P. 584
J. B. YORK
P.R.2 P.14
6
Section Line
Ward Line
CORPORATION LINE
Quar. Sec. Line
I. O. Chapman
3.00a
Public School
O. L. 261
Phoebe Puffer
0.27a
J. Crawford
0.33a
O. Crist
Alfred S. Stone
1.00a
Robt. Norman
2.40a
Cath. McAbee
5a
Wm Scott
Mary Painter
O. L. 275 = 0.87a
O. L. 276 = 0.12a
W. M. Bertolette
0.25a
W. B. Crobaugh
O. L. 278
1a
O. L. 273
Susan Eldridge
3.40a
Jacob Baugh
A. L. Davis
1.00a
J. H. Jones
2.25a
Robt. Norman
1.30a
W. C. Watson
CEMETERY
E. N. Johnson
John H. Stamp
6.13a
Alfred Davis
David Johnson
Chas. F. Johnson
E. E. Johnson
J. C. Ransom
0.33a
O. L. 279
J. G. Harris
6.00a
O. L. 280
M. Graff
5.00a
O. L. 281
Valentine Lorentz
10.00a
O. L. 271
John Watson
35.83a
O. L. 272
John Watson
12.75a
O. L. 265
Henry Cook
Henry Cook
51.11
O. L. 264 = 45.11a
O. L. 265 = 6.00a

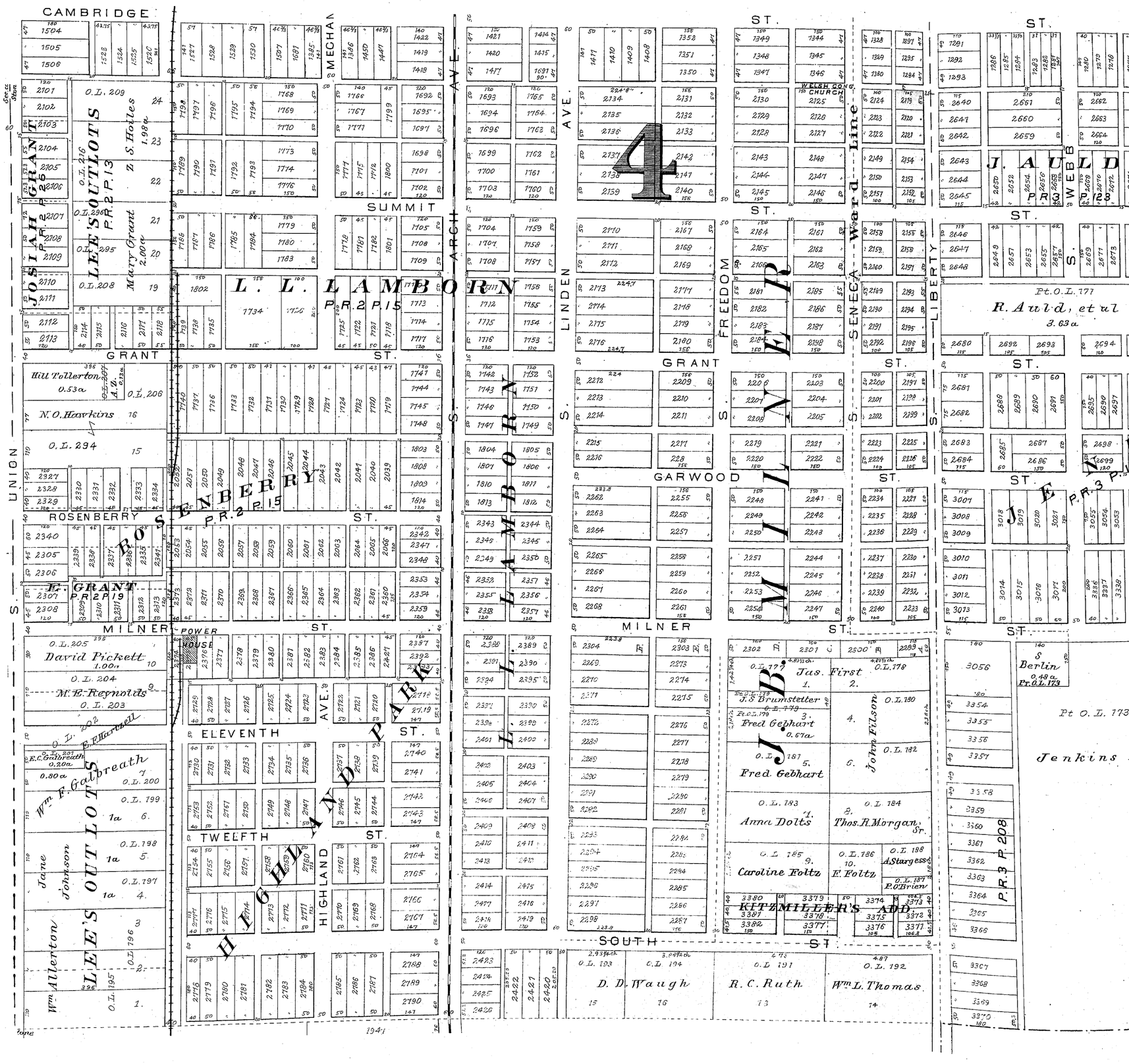
ALLIANCE, Plate 5



ALLIANCE, Plate 6



ALLIANCE, Plate 7



ALLIANCE, Plate 7

4

3

Section Line

TILE AND BRICK WORKS

3289

John Auld & Sons

P.R.3 P.100

Thos. R. Morgan, Sr.

J. AULD

P.R.3 P.123

P.R.3 P.122

P.R.3 P.140

P.R.3 P.208

P.R.3 P.32

LANTZ

Pt. O.L. 171

R. Auld, et al

3.63 a

Pt. O.L. 174

5.02 a

Pt. O.L. 172

Jenkins Hrs.

Thos. R. Morgan

10.06 a

Pt O. L. 173

Jenkins Heirs

S Berlin

0.48 a.

Pt. O.L. 173

O. L. 172

Robt. Auld, et al

48 78 a

J. B. Jas First

John Filson

Fred Gebhart

Anna Dotts

Thos R Morgan, Sr.

Caroline Foltz

F Foltz

A Starygess

P O'Brien

KITZMILLER'S ADD.

D. D. Waugh

R C Ruth

Wm L Thomas

Welsh Cong. Church

SUMMIT

LINDEN AVE

GRANT

GARWOOD

MILLER

SOUTH

ST.

AVE.

LIBERTY

SENECA

MORGAN

FOREST

PITTSBURG

MEADOW

WILLOW

Ward Line

CORPORATION LINE

Quar. Sec. Line

ALLIANCE, Plate 8

Jason Webb

Jason Webb

O. L. 137
Susan Messenheimer
3.00a

John A. Blaney
2 a

CORPORATION

Section Line
LINE

Stone
See. Cor.

O. L. 130
I. N. Webb
2.75a

Laura Jones

RIVER

Margaret Weybrecht
26a

2

W. W. Webb

O. L. 732
I. N. Webb, Heirs
58a

Corporation Line — Sec. Township & County Line

2558
2557
2556
2555
2554
2553
2552
2551
2550
2549
2548
2547
2546
2545

O. L. 133 W. Yeagley 0.25a
O. L. 134 Dennis Charlton 0.25a
O. L. 135 J. Urban 0.50a
O. L. 136 John Engely 7.00
2537 2536 2538 2535 2539 2534 2540 2533 2541 2532
O. L. 138 & 139 S. R. Hamlin 0.50a
O. L. 137 M. J. Webb 0.50a
2542 2531 2543 2530 2544 2529
W. Kynett 0.37a

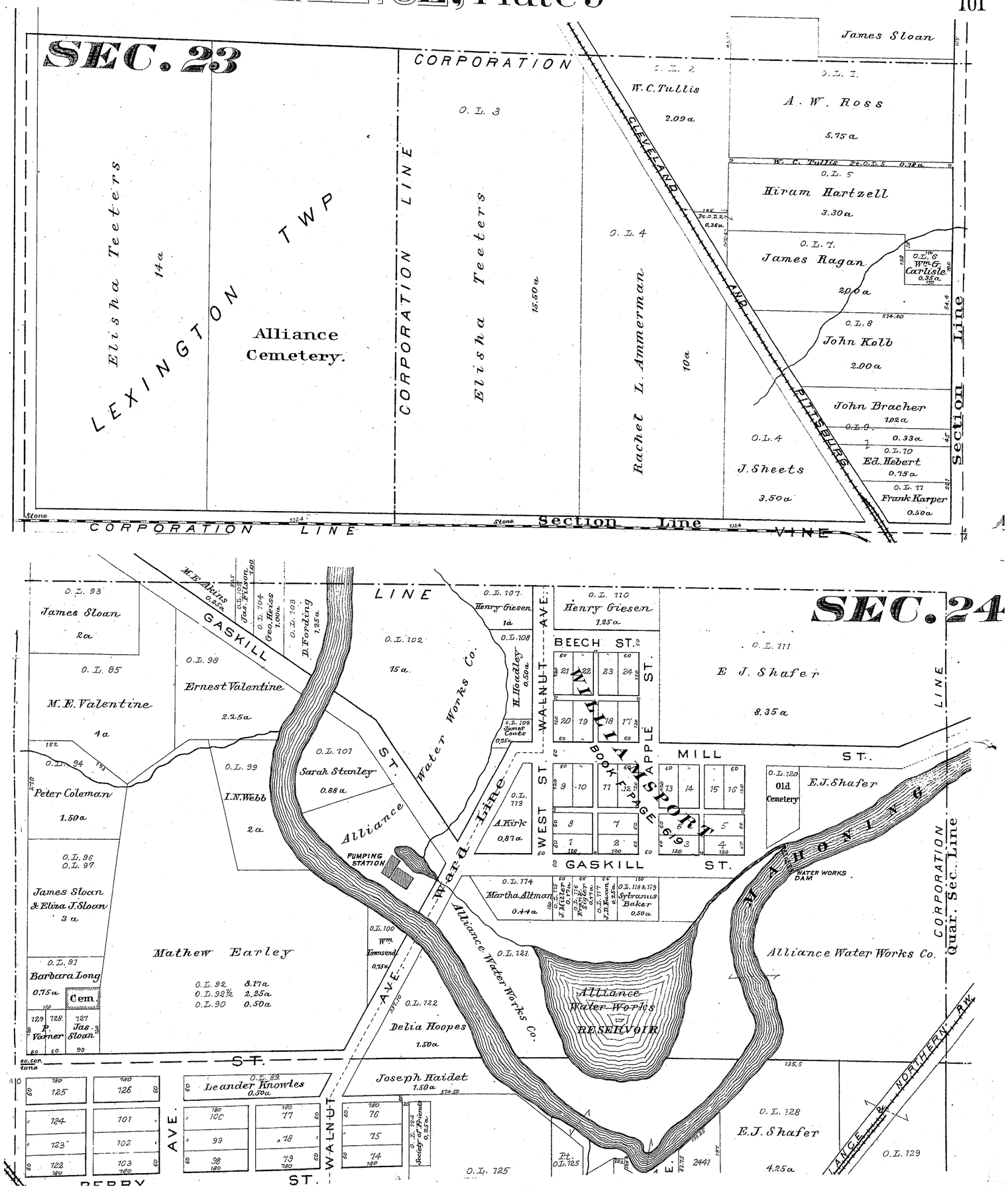
LIBERTY AVE.
WEBB AVE.
FRANKLIN AVE.
GREEN AVE.

REED ST.
PIKE ST.
NOBLE ST.

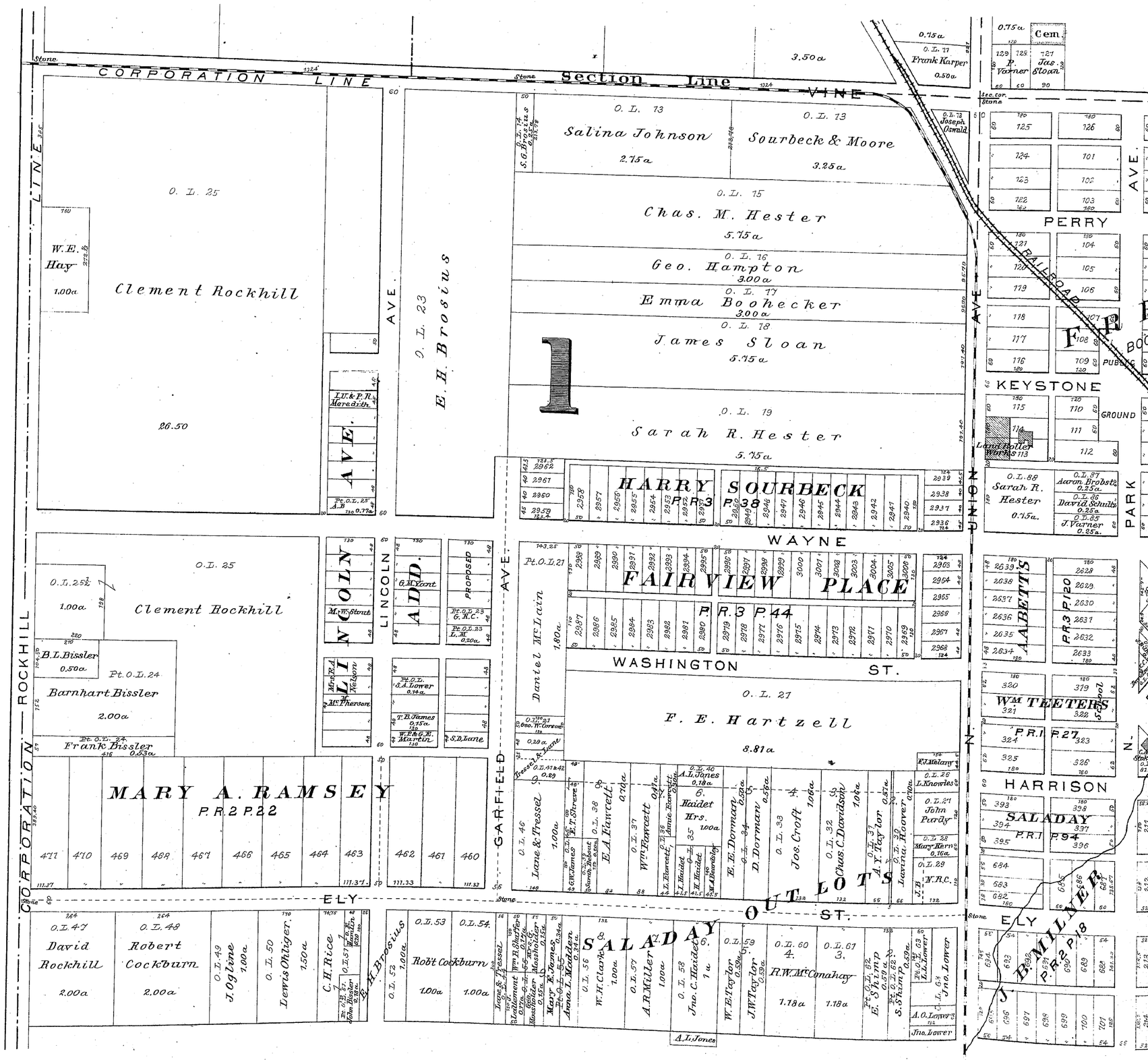
2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514
2528 2527 2526 2525 2524 2523 2522 2521 2520 2519 2518 2517 2516 2515
2581 2577 2580 2576 2579 2575 2578 2574 2573 2572 2571 2570 2569 2568 2567 2566 2565 2564 2563 2562 2561
2583 2582 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593
2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598
2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700

T. & M. A. Anthony 0.48a.
O. L. 157 Jessie Hampton 1.00a.
Chas. P. Coffee
James Sams 0.50a.
MOUSLEY & DAVIS
PEITLER P.R. 20.78
P.R. 2 P 68
O. L. 158 Madison Trail 1.44a.
S. Ingram 0.25a.
A. Oyster 0.25a.
Chas. Filson 0.50a.
O. L. 159

ALLIANCE, Plate 9

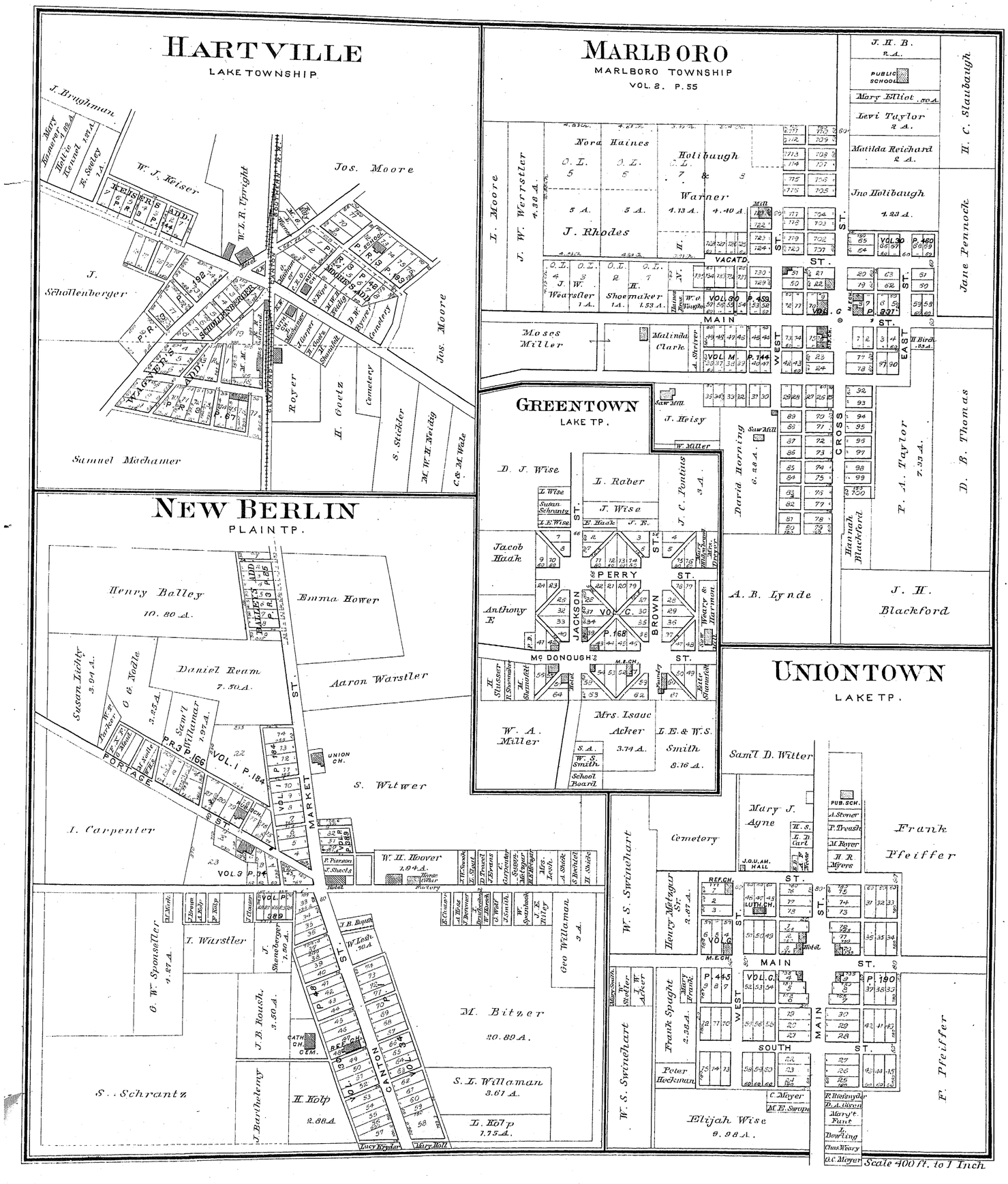


ALLIANCE, Plate 10



ALLIANCE, Plate 10

Section Line — — —

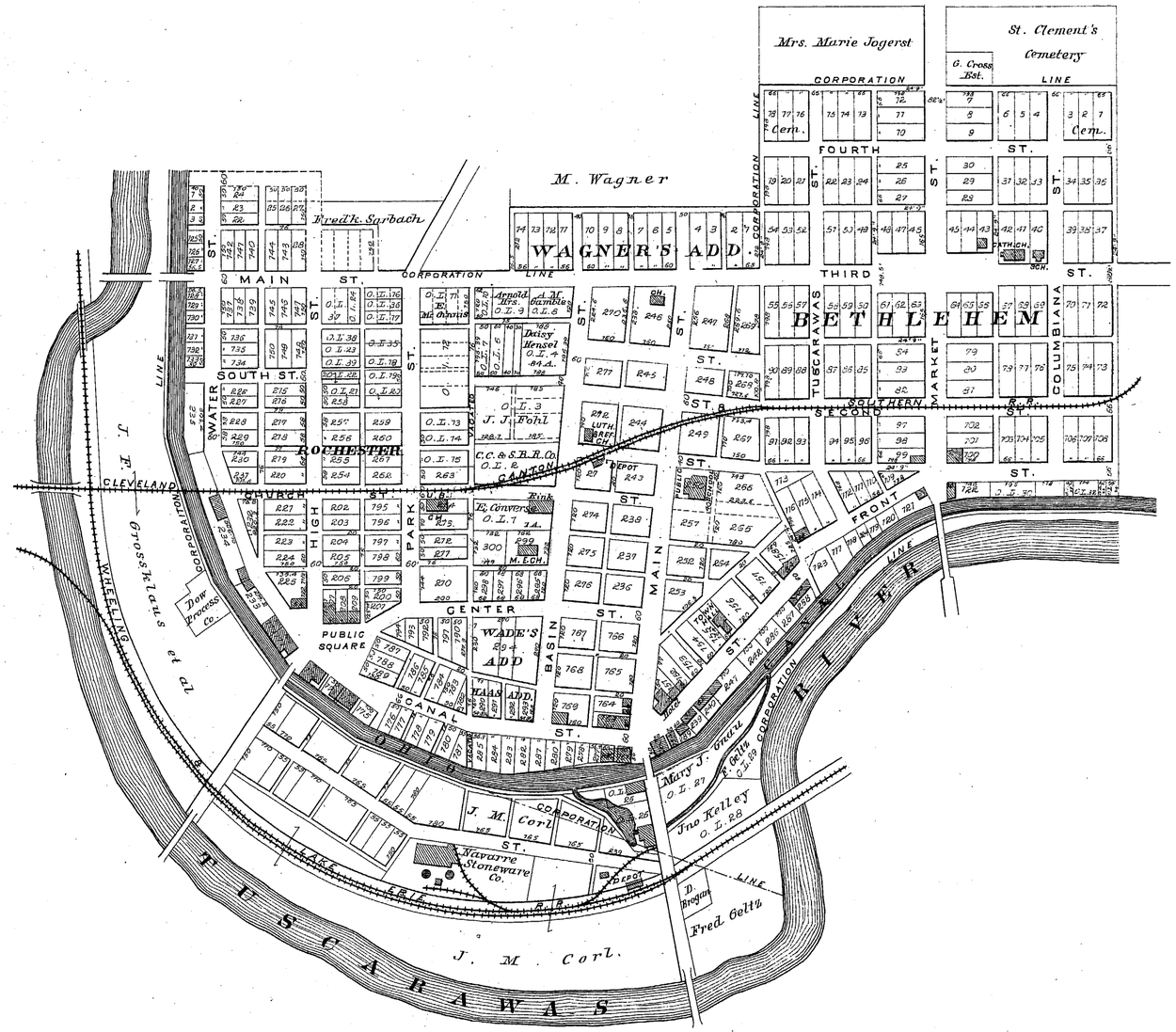

HARTVILLE
LAKE TOWNSHIP
NEW BERLIN
PLAIN TP.
MARLBORO
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP
VOL. 2. P. 55
GREENTOWN
LAKE TP.
UNIONTOWN
LAKE TP.
Scale 400 ft. to 1 Inch.

NAVARRE

(incorporated)

BETHLEHEM TP.

Scale 400 ft. to 1 inch



OSNABURG

OSNABURG TP. (INCORPORATED)

Lots 118.58 Links × 237. 185 Links.

Alleys 30.31 Links.

NORTH CORPORATION LINE

Lot H. Lot E. Lot D. Lot B.

LETTERED LOTS RETURNED BY APPRAISER IN 1870.

Geo. Reed 22.35 a

Lot G.

A. Fabenstine 3.98 a

Lot F. H. Werner 4.99 a

Lot C.

A. Fabenstine 2a

Geo. Spies 2a

J. Sheatsley 3a

Lot A.

M. Moul 2.04 a

Henry Hellman 6.50 a

Geo. Reed 13 a

W. Duncan 83 a

R. Babbits

R. Berry 75

C.G. Hursch 3a

C.F. Liebtag 3a

Geo Witter 1a

T. Miller 1.50 a

NOBLE ST.

NASSAU ST.

LIBERTY ST.

WALNUT ST.

CHESTNUT ST.

1.06 Ch.

1.1858 Ch.

PLUM ST.

BERGER ST.

MARKET ST.

CEDAR ST.

WOOD ST.

PUB. SCHOOL

TOWN HALL

KUHNS CH.

M. E. CH.

CEM.

DEPOT

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.

CORPORATION LINE

Jesse Warner 5.98 a

C. Hunter 0.75 a

Joseph Doll 4.16 a

P.F. Hoare 1.14 a

M. Betz

P.F. Hoare 1.25 a

B. F. Shengle 7.59 a

F. Marks 12a

T. Clark 50 a

Mary Sypes 6.65 a

Daniel Kagey 16.50 a

G.H. & E. Mong 10.75 a

Mrs. Snyder 1a

CHURCH

SOUTH CORPORATION LINE

Osnaburg Coal Co. 1.50 a

Benj. Whiteleather 13.00 a

W.O. Wentz 1a

S. S. Hahn 9.76 a

OSNABURG CORPORATE LIMITS

J. Wark

C. Brennan 83 a

Dr. L. & R. Rudd .75 a

M. Maul 1.25 a

D. Myers 30 a

L. Sell 1.50 a

J. Goodin 1.00 a

C. Reed

S. Marks 1.50 a

TOWN HALL

A.S.

NEW BALTIMORE

MARLBORO TP.

COUNTY LINE

S. S. Newhouse

F. L. Cole 5a

A. Baum

Mary Nelson

S. Day

A.G. 22a

T.K.

CIRCLE CH.

WATER ST.

CHESTNUT ST.

Eva Tolor

E. Fryer

Louisa Crocker

W. Cole

A. Holebaugh

P. Baum

H. Whetstone

PUB. SCHOOL

M. Hamilton

J. Bryan

CHURCH

ROAD

Anna Chain

BELFORT

NIMISHILLEN TP.

VOL. 38 P. 454

TOWNSHIP LINE BETWEEN OSNABURG & NIMISHILLEN TWP'S

P. J. Vauthier

O.L. 15 6.44 a

O.L. 14 5.81 a

Gillier

O.L. 16 3.12 a

O.L. 12 3.12 a

O.L. 13 3.72 a

M. & A. Heveraux

Mather

Struble & Henry

O.L. 48 1.70 a

O.L. 49 2.88 a

Simon Menegay

O.L. 17 3a

O.L. 11 2.13 a

Chas. E. Saunier

Elastivum

M. & A. Cherraux

O.L. 10 2.73 a

O.L. 18 3a

MORENDS OUT LOTS

SOLIE & GULLINGS OUT LOTS

JOS. PETERMAN'S O.L.

MOLLY RITZ'S O.L.

A. Pommet

Wertenbr

O.L. 159 Louisville Water Works

L. Menegay

J. M. O.L. 160 1.25 a

MAIN ST. (VACATED)

Brewery O.L. 60

O.L. 59

Jos. Fete O.L. 69 4 a

Jacob F

O.L. 163

J. S. Beuchler O.L. 113 11.13 a

Jos. Beuchler O.L. 148 5.26 a

J. Birror O.L. 147 5a

Rachel Gotter O.L. 149 10.50 a

Joseph Fete O.L. 151 24.20 a

O.L. 152

Josephine Bruot O.L. 114 5.06 a

Jonas Kaim O.L. 153 11.10 a

Mary Perat Pt. O.L. 154 2.83 a

J. B. Voland Pt. O.L. 154 2.50 a

J. B. Voland O.L. 156

H. Krall O.L. 157

O. Donzelot O.L. 155

W.m Weber O.L. 115 2.35 a

J. Pierson O.L. 62

J. & C. Franklin O.L. 64

Geo Swab O.L. 65 1a

O.L. 66 1a

O.L. 67 34 a

O.L. 68 1a

O.L. 69 4 a

C. Carrier O.L. 108 2.50 a

O.L. 109

O.L. 110

O.L. 111

O.L. 112

O.L. 113

O.L. 114

O.L. 115

O.L. 116

O.L. 117

O.L. 118

O.L. 119

O.L. 120

O.L. 121

O.L. 122

O.L. 123

O.L. 124

O.L. 125

O.L. 126

O.L. 127

O.L. 128

O.L. 129

O.L. 130

O.L. 131

O.L. 132

O.L. 133

O.L. 134

O.L. 135

O.L. 136

O.L. 137

O.L. 138

O.L. 139

O.L. 140

O.L. 141

O.L. 142

O.L. 143

O.L. 144

O.L. 145

O.L. 146

O.L. 147

O.L. 148

O.L. 149

O.L. 150

O.L. 151

O.L. 152

O.L. 153

O.L. 154

O.L. 155

O.L. 156

O.L. 157

O.L. 158

O.L. 159

O.L. 160

MAXIMO

WASHINGTON TP.

CATHOLIC CEM.

Thomas Monnot

Myl Bienvene

CATH. CH.

J. C. Meyer

A. Double

S. Maudru

A. Gerardot

CANTON ST.

PARIS ST.

VOL. 30 P. 40

Maurice Gulling 3.15 a

Peter Kraft

Louise Maudru

Simon Maudru

PUB. SCH.

REF. CH.

MAPLETON

OSNABURG TP.

VOL. 30 PAGE 6

Youtz

PUB. SCHOOL

CV. CH.

PARIS ST.

CANTON ST.

McDONALDSVILLE

JACKSON TP.

FULTON ST.

KENDAL ST.

VOL. H.

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON TP.

MARKET ST.

WATER ST.

MAIN ST.

P. R. 2 P. 84

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON TP.

VOL. 3 P. 97

Geo Hower

Lake Erie & Western R. R.

Canal Grounds

MAIN ST.

BOSTON ST.

FREEBURG & STRASBURG ROAD

E. M. Hahn

J. F. Stoner

FREEBURG

WASHINGTON TP.

VOL. 30 P. 4

Hildenbille

Amanda Dickinson

Amanda Rank

MAIN ST.

NORTH ST.

Reese & Hildenbille

Chas. Trump

H. Allison 1.07 a

CHURCH

H. B. Wallace

URG
(CORPORATED)
7. 185 Links.
ks.
TION. LINE
t D. Lot B.
BY APPRAISER

NEW BALTIMORE

BELFORT
NIMISHILLEN TP.
VOL 38 P. 184
TOWNSHIP LINE BETWEEN OSNABURG & NIMISHILLEN TWPS

LOUISVILLE
NIMISHILLEN TP.
(INCORPORATED)

Henry Hellman 6.30 a
Reed 13 a
P. I. Vanliver
Jacob Freedy O. L. 163 9.12 a
C. Bonnot 1.55 a O. L. 164
Geo. Oberdorf 2.10 a
A. Grim 0.87 a
E. Balmat Pt O. L. 165
HISNER'S ADD
J. Freedy O. L. 162 1.59 a
L. Martalet O. L. 161 3 a
L. Martalet Pt O. L. 117
J. Freedy O. L. 33
The Carpenter Hosiery Co. Pt O. L. 117
F. Paumier 19 a O. L. 166
D. M. Slusser O. L. 167 2 a
F. & T. Paumier O. L. 121 6.75 a
N. Grisey 4.50 a O. L. 122
A. Pfleiderer 1.25 a
M. C. Sherer 1a 1.50
Empire Clay Co. O. L. 23
D. M. Slusser O. L. 96 2.50 a
D. M. Slusser O. L. 118 3.76 a
O. L. 22
Pt. O. L. 119
Chas. Hattria 10.10 a
J. H. Tournoux O. L. 120
O. L. 123 1.50
C. Hattria Pt O. L. 119 3.46 a
C. Hattria Pt O. L. 119 4a
F. Rebillot Pt O. L. 119 6a
A. V. Pontius Pt O. L. 119 6.40 a
R. Baker O. L. 124 5.30 a
443 3.76 a S. Shively O. L. 125
Mary Schlott O. L. 126 12.75 a
Joseph Oyster O. L. 127 13 a
O. L. 41 1a
O. L. 42 99 a
O. L. 43 98 a
O. L. 44 97 a
O. L. 34
O. L. 35 5.04
O. L. 36 5.00
O. L. 37
O. L. 38 4.90
O. L. 39
O. L. 40 4.09
O. L. 45
O. L. 46 1.01 a
O. L. 47 1.03 a
O. L. 48 1.10 a
O. L. 49
O. L. 50
O. L. 51 1a
O. L. 52 1a
O. L. 53 1a
O. L. 54 1a
O. L. 55 1a
O. L. 56 1a
O. L. 57 1a
O. L. 58 1a
O. L. 59
O. L. 60
O. L. 32 5.30
O. L. 31 5.23
O. L. 30 5.03
O. L. 29
O. L. 28 1a
O. L. 27 1a
O. L. 26 1a
O. L. 25 1a
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O. L. 103
O. L. 116 7.50 a
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O. L. 144 2.545 a
O. L. 145
O. L. 146 9.75 a
O. L. 147 5 a
O. L. 148 5.26 a
O. L. 149 10.50 a
O. L. 150 17.10 a
O. L. 151 24.20 a
O. L. 69 4.60 a
O. L. 90 5.50 a
O. L. 91 4.50 a
O. L. 103 2.90 a
O. L. 108 2.90 a
O. L. 109 1 a
O. L. 111 4.00 a
O. L. 113 11.13 a
O. L. 114 5.00 a
O. L. 116 7.50 a
O. L. 117
O. L. 118 3.76 a
O. L. 119 3.46 a
O. L. 120
O. L. 121 6.75 a
O. L. 122 4.50 a
O. L. 123 1.50
O. L. 124 5.30 a
O. L. 125
O. L. 126 12.75 a
O. L. 127 13 a
O. L. 128 3.07 a
O. L. 129 2.00 a
O. L. 130 8.43 a
O. L. 131 2.17 a
O. L. 132 10.50 a
O. L. 133 4.12 a
O. L. 134 5.08 a
O. L. 135 5.08 a
O. L. 136 5.08 a
O. L. 137 3.98 a
O. L. 138 22 a
O. L. 139
O. L. 140 11.62 a
O. L. 141 3.82 a
O. L. 142 43.21 a
O. L. 143 4.865 a
O. L. 144 2.545 a
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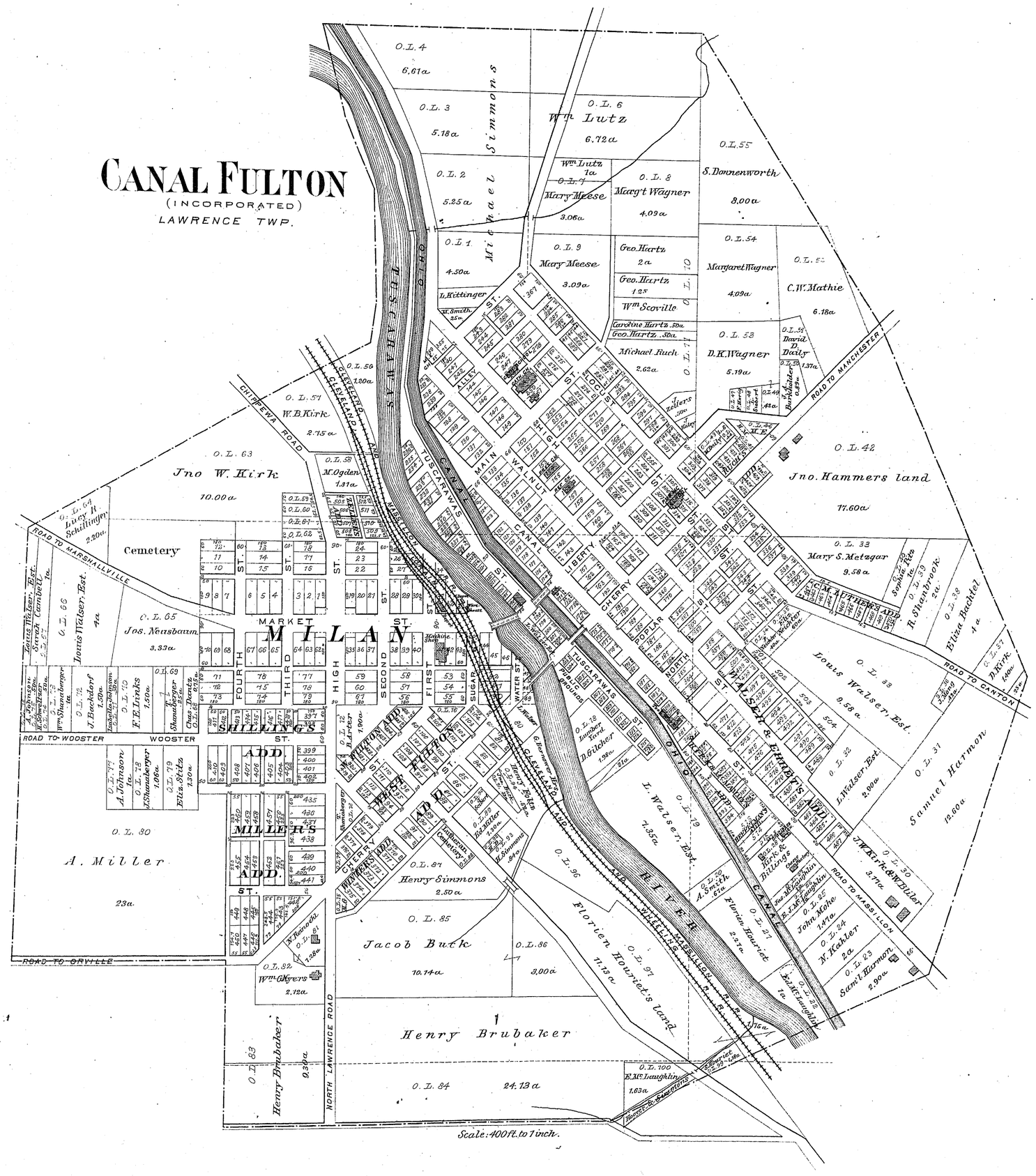
O. L. 146 9.75 a
O. L. 147 5 a
O. L. 148 5.26 a
O. L. 149 10.50 a
O. L. 150 17.10 a
O. L. 151 24.20 a
Matlow
Struble & Henry O. L. 48 1.10 a
Chas. E. Saunier
Elastic Limm
J. Mc Donald O. L. 54 1.00 a
Stiquel
Everement
Broadway
Jos. Fete O. L. 69 4.60 a
Josephine Brust O. L. 114 5.00 a
Joseph Fete O. L. 151 24.20 a
J. S. Beuchler O. L. 113 11.13 a
L. Mercier O. L. 111 4.00 a
O. L. 110 1.75 a
J. W. Wertenburger O. L. 109 1 a
Jos. Beuchler O. L. 148 5.26 a
J. Birror O. L. 147 5 a
M. Balizet O. L. 146 9.75 a
Rachel Gotter O. L. 149 10.50 a
Wm Mc Kimm O. L. 150 17.10 a
Frank, Eugene & Louis Rebillott O. L. 142 43.21 a
J. Henry O. L. 143 4.865 a
C. Vesserat 2.60 a O. L. 145
O. L. 144 2.545 a
Chas. E. Saunier O. L. 138 22 a
W. O. Baker O. L. 140 11.62 a
Polly Clapper O. L. 141 3.82 a
Geo. A. Ringer 7.12 a
Nicholas Heidit O. L. 132 10.50 a
B. N. Newhouse O. L. 133 4.12 a
Adam Clark O. L. 90 5.50 a
E. Fogle O. L. 9 3.75 a
W. Renner O. L. 5 2.58 a
C. & M. Loichot 2.28 a
A. Chenot 1.97 a
P. Stiquel O. L. 91 4.50 a
S. Schell 4.60 a
J. H. Rogers 1a
J. Hildebrandle Pt O. L. 130 1a
J. Folk Pt O. L. 130 1a
Peter Folk Pt O. L. 130
L. Myers 2.00 a
F. Oyster Pt O. L. 128
J. J. Ieberman
P. Befwiller
John Keim
Josephine Saunier
F. Doll O. L. 78 1.69 a
J. Saunier O. L. 19 1.69 a
C. E. Saunier O. L. 81 1.69 a
O. L. 80 1.69 a
P. Winkelman
J. Braat
P. Baker
E. Warner
Sarah Eichbergers
Sarah Eichbergers 2nd Add
Thos. Mc Gorgas Mill Lots
Mc Gorgas Add
Chevraux Add
Brown & Myers
W. M. Sluss
Out Lots
Jno. Herzog
E. Yant
Nickel Plate
Main St.
North St.
Broadway St.
Vacated St.
Gorgas St.
Broad St.
High St.
South St.
Fourth St.
Fifth St.
Walnut St.
Pontius Ave.
Cemetery Ave.
Silver St.
Conrad St.
Church St.
Depot St.
Chapel St.
Willow St.
Nimishillen Creek
Public School
Cath. Ch.
U. B. Ch.
Shoe Factory
Planing Mill
Stoneware Co.
Distillers Ass. Dist. of Maine
Amanda Bank
Wallace

CANAL FULTON

(INCORPORATED)

LAWRENCE TWP.


O. L. 4
6.61a
O. L. 3
5.18a
O. L. 2
5.25a
O. L. 1
4.50a
Michael Simmons
O. L. 6
Wm Lutz
6.72a
Wm Lutz
1a
O. L. 7
Mary Meese
3.06a
O. L. 8
Margt Wagner
4.09a
O. L. 9
Mary Meese
3.09a
Geo. Hartz
2a
Geo. Hartz
1.25
Wm Scoville
Caroline Hartz .50a
Geo. Hartz .50a
Michael Ruch
2.62a
O. L. 10
O. L. 11
O. L. 55
S. Donnenworth
3.00a
O. L. 54
Margaret Wagner
4.09a
O. L. 53
C. W. Mathie
6.18a
O. L. 52
David D. Daily
1.37a
O. L. 58
D. K. Wagner
5.19a
O. L. 42
Jno. Hammers land
77.60a
O. L. 33
Mary S. Metzgar
9.58a
O. L. 39
Sophia Ritz
2a
O. L. 38
R. Shambrook
2a
O. L. 37
Eliza Bachtel
4a
O. L. 57
D. Kirk
1.40a
O. L. 83
Louis Walser, Est.
9.58a
O. L. 32
L. Walser, Est.
2.00a
O. L. 31
Samuel Harmon
15.00a
O. L. 30
J. W. Kirk & W. Butler
3.71a
O. L. 29
A. Smith
6.71a
O. L. 27
Florian Houriet
2.27a
O. L. 25
John Mohr
1.47a
O. L. 24
N. Kahler
2a
O. L. 23
Saml. Harmon
2.90a
O. L. 22
E. McLaughlin
1a
O. L. 19
L. Walser, Est.
7.35a
O. L. 18
Lumber Yard
D. Gilcher
1.80a
O. L. 96
O. L. 97
Florien Houriet's land
11.13a
O. L. 100
E. McLaughlin
1.63a
O. L. 84
24.13a
Henry Brubaker
O. L. 85
Jacob Buck
10.14a
O. L. 86
3.00a
Henry Simmons
2.50a
O. L. 63
Jno W. Kirk
10.00a
O. L. 64
Lucy R. Schillinger
2.20a
Cemetery
O. L. 65
Jos. Neusbaum
3.33a
O. L. 66
Louis Walser, Est.
4a
O. L. 56
1.20a
O. L. 57
W. B. Kirk
2.75a
O. L. 59
M. Ogden
1.31a
O. L. 61
1.28a
O. L. 62
O. L. 69
O. L. 60
O. L. 67
O. L. 68
O. L. 70
F. E. Inks
1.50a
O. L. 71
A. Johnson
O. L. 72
J. Shamberger
1.06a
O. L. 79
Eliz. Shitz
1.30a
O. L. 80
A. Miller
23a
O. L. 82
Wm Gilgers
2.12a
Henry Brubaker
9.30a
O. L. 83
O. L. 12
B. Lutz
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Fulton & Hartz's 380th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 381st Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 382nd Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 383rd Add.
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Fulton & Hartz's 395th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 396th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 397th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 398th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 399th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 400th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 401st Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 402nd Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 403rd Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 404th Add.
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Fulton & Hartz's 409th Add.
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Fulton & Hartz's 411th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 412th Add.
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Fulton & Hartz's 428th Add.
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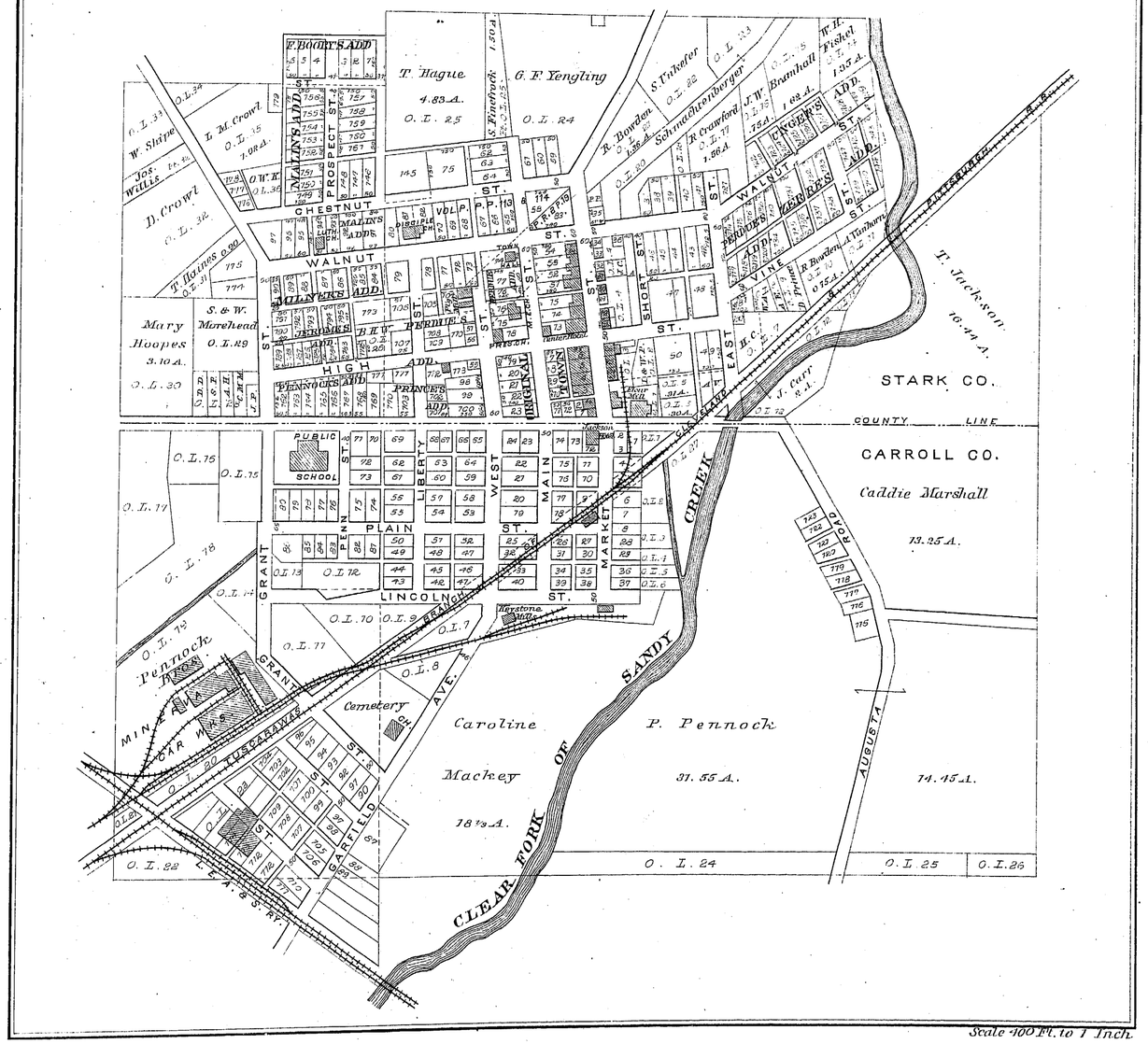
Fulton & Hartz's 430th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 431st Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 432nd Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 433rd Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 434th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 435th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 436th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 437th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 438th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 439th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 440th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 441st Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 442nd Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 443rd Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 444th Add.
Fulton & Hartz's 445th Add.

MINERVA

PARIS TP.



Scale 400 Ft. to 1 Inch.

WEST BROOKFIELD

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP

BEACH

(INCORPO

SUGAR CRE

LIMAVILLE

(INCORPORATED)

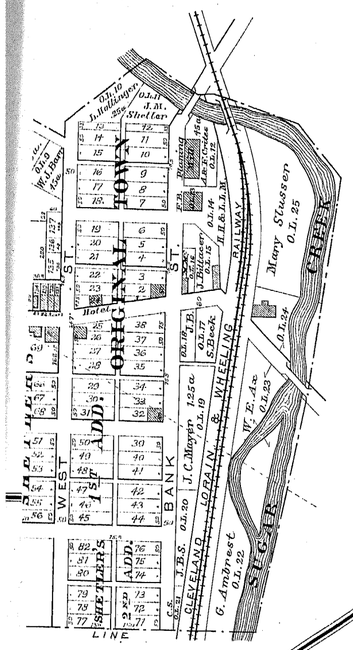
LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP

WILMOT

(INCORPORATED)

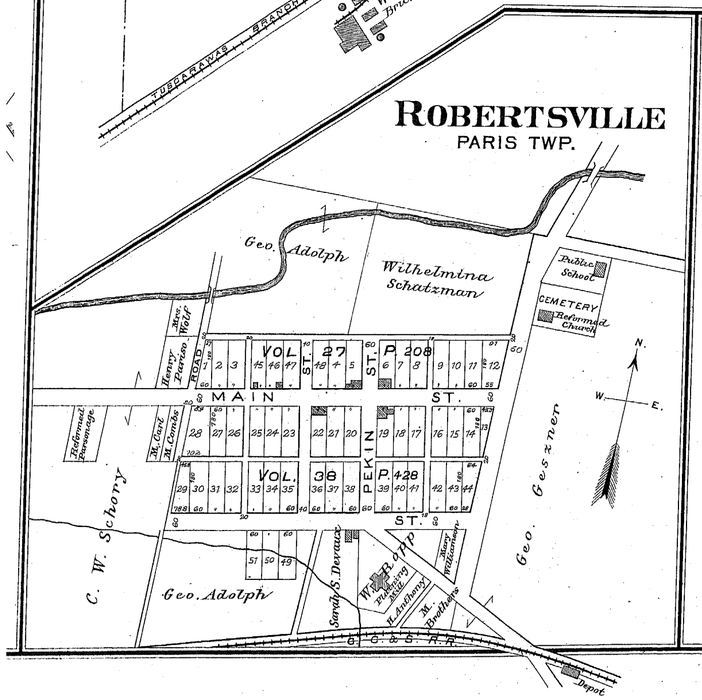
SUGAR CREEK TWP.

CITY
(ATED)
K TWP.

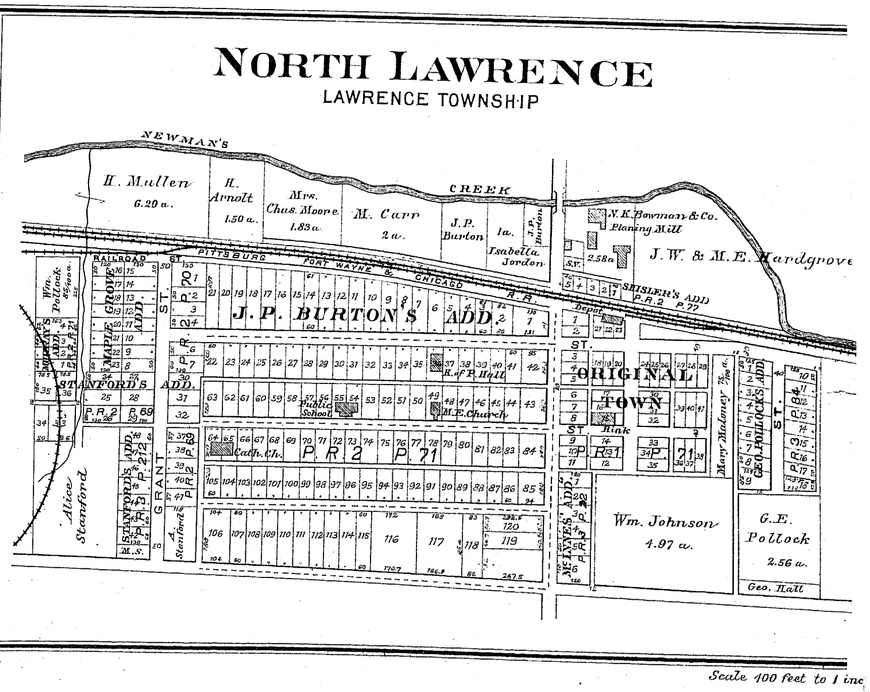


WAYNESBURG
(INCORPORATED)
SANDY TOWNSHIP

ROBERTSVILLE
PARIS TWP.



NORTH LAWRENCE
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP



Scale 100 feet to 1 inc

SPARTA
PIERCE P.O.
PIKE TWP.

NOTES:
ORIGINAL TOWN IS RECORDED IN VOL. C. P. 1 MARCH 8TH 1815
COR. LOTS. 80 × 120
OTHER LOTS. 60 × 180

PARIS
PARIS TWP.

NEW FRANKLIN
PARIS TWP.

EAST GREENVILLE
TUSCARAWAS TWP.

NORTH INDUSTRY
CANTON TWP.
P. R. 3 P. 185

RICHVILLE
PERRY TWP.

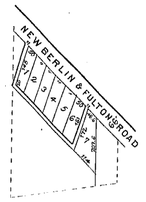
HOWENSTINE
PIKE TWP.

REEDURBAN
PERRY TWP.
P. R. 3 P. 207

JUSTUS
SUGAR CREEK TWP.

Scale: 400 ft. to Inch

GARMAN'S ADD.
TO NEW BERLIN
P.R. 3. P. 183.



HARRISBURG
NIMISHILLEN TWP.

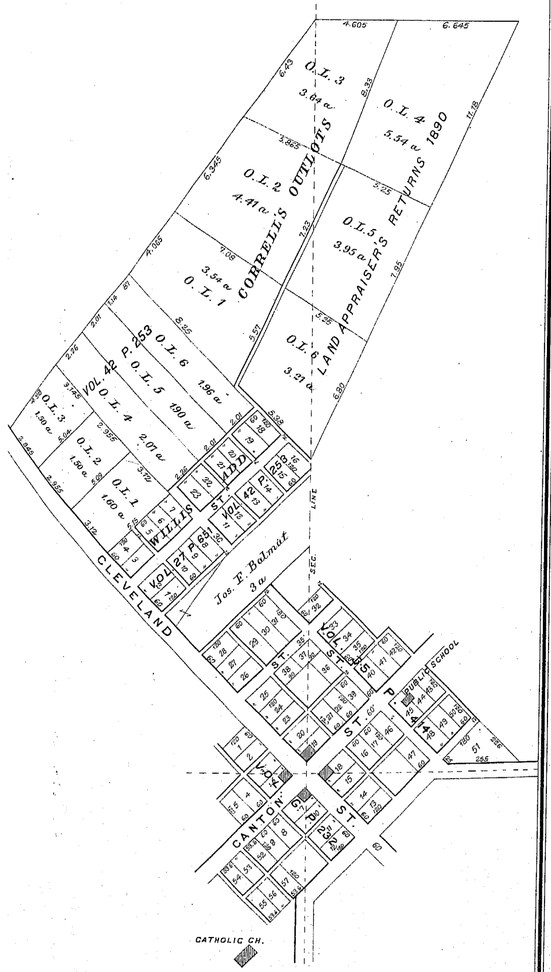


TABLE OF DISTANCES WITHIN STARK COUNTY.

One mile in twelve added to scale of distance on Map.

	Alliance.	Beach City.	Canton.	Canal Fulton.	Cairo.	Freeburg.	Greentown.	Greenville, E.	Hartville.	Harrisburg.	Howenstine.	Justus.	Louisville.	Limaville.	Massillon.	Minerva.	Magnolia.	Mt. Union.	Marlboro.	Middle Branch.	McDonaldsville.	Mapleton.	Navarre.	North Lawrence.	New Berlin.	New Baltimore.	New Franklin.	North Industry.	Osnaburg.	Paris.	Reed-Urban.	Richville.	Robertsville.	Sparta.	*Strasburg.	Uniontown.	Waynesburg.	Wilmot.	West Brookfield.	†Youngstown Hill.
Alliance		35	18	28	14	7	16	31	13	7	20	32	11	5	26	14	24	2	6	12	21	15	29	30	17	9	20	10	15	22	24	13	24	5	17	21	37	28	27
Beach City	35		17	17	23	28	23	11	28	27	14	4	22	34	11	28	10	32	30	23	18	20	6	11	14	20	31	30	14	20	12	15	11	6	13	29	26	19	3	10	13
Canton	18	17		14	7	13	10	13	13	12	6	14	7	20	8	17	30	12	17	15	9	6	7	9	22	13	15	4	16	20	5	20	10	8	12	13	14	19	24	18	11	10
Canal Fulton	28	17	14		13	26	11	7	17	24	18	8	18	26	13	30	24	28	14	5	7	19	5	22	13	17	4	23	9	16	25	13	24	11	6	12	25	21	17	7	13	5
Cairo	14	23	7	13		13	3	18	5	7	16	21	6	27	13	20	16	14	5	7	19	13	9	4	17	23	15	3	19	23	7	25	13	23	9	15	18	30	25	21	13	11
Freeburg	7	28	13	26	13		16	27	14	6	15	27	10	8	22	9	16	21	22	23	10	4	19	29	23	19	3	4	16	14	7	26	19	16	8	13	17	24	19	21	24	16
Greentown	16	23	10	11	3	16		16	5	10	15	20	10	30	10	23	10	15	26	6	4	19	28	8	4	22	18	23	7	11	14	2	13	9	22	10	15	8	20	18	11	13	7
Greenville, E.	31	11	13	7	18	27	16		22	8	25	13	4	23	32	12	26	14	27	11	5	13	21	5	13	14	18	18	13	8	8	14	15	12	17	9	22	10	15	8	20	18	11	13	7
Hartville	13	28	13	17	5	14	5	22		16	13	10	20	11	7	14	26	19	25	13	27	11	5	13	29	5	24	14	27	25	17	12	16	11	14	14	7	26	13	15	5	22	16	8
Harrisburg	7	27	12	24	7	6	10	24	8		9	14	11	19	25	11	27	16	13	27	16	13	20	7	25	21	21	16	8	12	17	10	23	11	14	15	18	16	8	8	14	15	12	17	10
Howenstine	20	14	6	18	13	15	15	17	18	16		5	14	26	11	19	25	13	16	13	22	5	13	14	18	18	13	8	4	4	14	14	14	14	26	26	13	16	18	26	30	20	17	9
Justus	32	4	14	14	21	27	20	8	24	25	13		19	37	12	30	20	35	32	25	19	23	8	14	22	34	32	17	23	28	16	22	6	11	17	4	15	16	19	9	19	23	15	25	18	6	10	15	13	10	12	19	9

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—CANTON.

ORIGINAL PLAT OF CANTON. NUMBERS NOT CHANGED. Vol. E, Page 234.

Slusser's Addition to CANTON.
Recorded April, 1836, in Book "P," Page 27.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Williams' Map Numbers.
1	295	295
2	296	296
3	297	297
4	298	298
5	299	299
6	300	300
7	301	301
8	302	302
9	303	303
10	304	304
11	305	305
12	306	306
13	307	307
14	308	308
15	309	309
16	310	310
17	311	311
18	312	312
19	313	313
20	314	314
21	315	315
22	316	316
23	317	317
24	318	318
25	319	319
26	320	320
27	321	321
28	322	322
29	323	323
30	324	324
31	325	325
32	326	326
*33	.....	.....
*34	.....	.....
*35	.....	.....
36	327	327
37	328	328
38	329	329

*See Winterhalter's Addition.

EAST CANTON.
Recorded August, 1842, Vol. 30, Page 47.

1	330	330
2	331	331
3	332	332

HAHN'S ADDITION.
Recorded May, 1849, Vol. 44, Page 279.

1	333	333
2	334	334
3	335	335
4	336	336
5	337	337
6	338	338
7	339	339
8	340	340
9	341	341
10	342	342
11	343	343
12	344	344

YOUNG'S 1st ADD.
Recorded April, 1851. Plat Book 1, Page 1.

1	345	345
2	346	346
3	347	347
4	348	348
5	349	349
6	350	350
7	351	351
8	352	352
9	353	353
10	354	354
11	355	355

H. H. MYER'S 1st ADD.
Rec. August, 1851. Plat Book No. 1, Page 8.

1	356	356
2	357	357
3	358	358
4	359	359
5	360	360
6	361	361
7	362	362
8	363	363
9	364	364
10	365	365
11	366	366
12	367	367
13	368	368
14	369	369
15	370	370

RAYNOLDS' ADD.
Rec. April, 1852. Plat Book 1, Page 12.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Williams' Map Numbers.
1	371	371
2	372	372
3	373	373
4	374	374
5	375	375
6	376	376
7	377	377
8	378	378
9	379	379
10	380	380
11	381	381
12	382	382
13	383	383
14	384	384
15	385	385
16	386	386
17	387	387
18	388	388
19	389	389
20	390	390
21	391	391
22	392	392
23	393	393
24	394	394
25	395	395
26	396	396
27	397	397
28	398	398
29	399	399
30	400	400
31	401	401
32	402	402
33	403	403
34	404	404
35	405	405
36	406	406
37	407	407
38	408	408
39	409	409
40	410	410
41	411	411
42	412	412
43	413	413
44	414	414
45	415	415
46	416	416

H. H. MYER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Sept. 1, 1852. Plat Book 1, Page 22.

16	417	417
17	418	418
18	419	419
19	420	420
20	421	421
21	422	422
22	423	423
23	424	424
24	425	425
25	426	426
26	427	427
27	428	428
28	429	429
29	430	430
30	431	431
31	432	432

RAFFENSPERGER'S ADD. (Raff's).
Rec. Oct. 26, 1852. Book 1, Page 26.

1	433	433
2	434	434
3	435	435
4	436	436
5	437	437
6	438	438
7	439	439
8	440	440
9	441	441
10	442	442
11	443	443
12	444	444
13	445	445
14	446	446
15	447	447
16	448	448
17	449	449
18	450	450
19	451	451
20	452	452

H. H. MYER'S 3d ADD.
Rec. Book 1, Page 30.

32	453	453
33	454	454
34	455	455
35	456	456
36	457	457
37	458	458
38	459	459
64	460	460
65	461	461
66	462	462

SOUTH CANTON.
Rec. Book 1, Page 39.

1	463	463
2	464	464
3	465	465
4	466	466
5	467	467
6	468	468
7	469	469
8	470	470
9	471	471
10	472	472
11	473	473
12	474	474
13	475	475
14	476	476
15	477	477
16	478	478
17	479	479
18	480	480
19	481	481
20	482	482
21	483	483
22	484	484
23	485	485
24	486	486
25	487	487
26	488	488
27	489	489
28	490	490
29	491	491
30	492	492
31	493	493
32	494	494
33	495	495
34	496	496
35	497	497
36	498	498
37	499	499
38	500	500
39	501	501
40	502	502
A	503	503

RANK'S ADD.
Rec. April, 1852. Book 1, Page 41.

1	504	504
2	505	505
3	506	506
4	507	507
5	508	508
6	509	509
7	510	510
8	511	511
9	512	512
10	513	513
11	514	514
12	515	515
13	516	516
14	517	517
15	518	518
16	519	519
17	520	520
18	521	521

MELCHOIR'S ADD.
Rec. Book 1, Page 41.

1	522	522
2	523	523
3	524	524
4	525	525
5	526	526
6	527	527
7	528	528
8	529	529

For 9 and 10, see Nos. 39 and 40 in South Canton.

H. H. MYER'S ADD. 4th Plat.
Rec. Book 1, Page 45.

39	530	530
40	531	531
41	532	532
42	533	533
43	534	534
44	535	535
45	536	536
46	537	537
47	538	538
48	539	539
49	540	540
50	541	541
51	542	542
52	543	543
53	544	544
54	545	545
55	546	546
56	547	547
57	548	548
58	549	549
59	550	550
60	551	551
61	552	552
62	553	553
72	554	554
73	555	555
74	556	556
75	557	557
76	558	558
77	559	559
78	560	560
79	561	561
80	562	562
81	563	563
82	564	564
83	565	565
84	566	566
85	567	567
86	568	568
87	569	569
88	570	570
89	571	571
90	572	572
91	573	573
92	574	574
93	575	575
94	576	576
95	577	577
96	578	578

Fifth Plat. Rec. Bk. No. 1, Page 70.

97	579	579
98	580	580
99	581	581
100	582	582
101	583	583
102	584	584
103	585	585
104	586	586
105	587	587
106	588	588
107	589	589
108	590	590
109	591	591
110	592	592
111	593	593
112	594	594
113	595	595
114	596	596
115	597	597
116	598	598
117	599	599
118	600	600
119	601	601
120	602	602
121	603	603
122	604	604
123	605	605
124	606	606
125	607	607
126	608	608
127	609	609

ALBERT & SHERRICK'S ADD.
Book No. 1, Page 69.

1	610	610
2	611	611
3	612	612
4	613	613
5	614	614
6	615	615
7	616	616
8	617	617
9	618	618
10	619	619
11	620	620
12	621	621
13	622	622
14	623	623
15	624	624
16	625	625

H. H. MYERS' ADD. 6th Plat., Rec. Bk. 1, Page 72.

67	626	626
68	627	627
69	628	628
70	629	629
128	630	630
129	631	631
130	632	632
131	633	633
132	634	634
133	635	635
134	636	636
135	637	637
136	638	638
137	639	639
138	640	640
139	641	641
140	642	642
141	643	643
142	644	644
143	645	645
144	646	646
145	647	647
146	648	648
147	649	649
148	650	650
149	651	651
150	652	652
151	653	653
152	654	654
153	655	655
154	656	656
155	657	657
156	658	658
157	659	659
158	660	660
159	661	661
160	662	662
161	663	663
162	664	664
163	665	665
63	666	666

WERNET'S ADD.
Rec. Bk. No. 1, Page 73.

1	667	667
2	668	668
3	669	669
4	670	670

TRUMP & SOWER'S ADD.
Rec. Bk. 1, Page 73.

1	671	671
2	672	672
3	673	673
4	674	674
5	675	675
6	676	676
7	677	677
8	678	678
9	679	679
10	680	680
11	681	681
12	682	682
13	683	683
14	684	684
15	685	685
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19	689	689
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22	692	692
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33	703	703
34	704	704
35	705	705
36	706	706
37	707	707
38	708	708
39	709	709
40	710	710
41	711	711
42	712	712
43	713	713
44	714	714
45	715	715
46	716	716
47	717	717
48	718	718
49	719	719
50	720	720
51	721	721
52	722	722
53	723	723
54	724	724
55	725	725
56	726	726

MATTHEWS & WALLACE'S ADD.
Rec. Bk. 1, Page 75.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers	Williams' Map Numbers.
1	727	727
2	728	728
3	729	729
4	730	730
5	731	731
6	732	732
7	733	733
8	734	734
9	735	735
10	736	736
11	737	737
12	738	738
13	739	739
14	740	740
15	741	741
16	742	742
17	743	743
18	744	744

SCHAEFER'S ADD.
Rec. Bk. 1, Page 77.

A	745	745
B	746	746
C	747	747
D	748	748
E	749	749
F	750	750
G	751	751
H	752	752
J	753	753
K	754	754
L	755	755
M	756	756

Extension of Nos. of Original Plat of CANTON, by Appraiser of Real Estate in 1859.
Rec. Bk. 1, Pages 79, 82.

289	757	757
290	758	758
291	759	759
292	760	760
293	761	761
294	762	762
295	763	763
296	764	764
297	765	765
298	766	766
299	767	767
300	768	768
301	769	769
302	770	770
303	771	771
304	772	772
305	773	773
306	774	774
307	775	775
308	776	776
309	777	777
310	778	778
311	779	779
312	780	780
313	781	781
314	782	782
315	783	783
316	784	784
317	785	785
318	786	786
319	787	787
320	788	788
321	789	789
322	790	790
323	791	791
324	792	792
325	793	793
326	Now part Shorb's Add.	
333	794	794
See Plat.	795	2245
"	796	.....
"	797	2466
329	798	798
330	799	799
331	800	800
332	801	801

HOUSEL'S ADD.
Rec. Bk. 1, Page 85.

1	802	802
2	803	803
3	804	804
4	805	805
5	806	806
6	807	807
7	808	808
8	809	809
9	810	810
10	811	811
11	812	812
12	813	813
13	814	814
14	815	815
15	816	816
16	817	817
17	818	818
18	819	819
19	820	820
20	821	821
21	822	822
22	823	823
23	824	824
24	825	825
25	826	826
26	827	827
27	828	828
28	829	829
29	830	830
30	831	831
31	832	832

C. AULTMAN'S ADD.
Rec. Book 1, Page 93.

164	833	833
165	834	834
166	835	835
167	836	836
168	837	837
169	838	838
170	839	839
171	840	840
172	841	841
173	842	842
174	843	843
175	844	844
176	845	845
177	846	846
178	847	847

ALBERT'S ADD.
Book 2, Page 2.

1	848	848
2	849	849
3	850	850
4	851	851
5	852	852
6	853	853

PLAINFIELD, or JACOB MYER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 2.

1	854	854
2	855	855
3	856	856
4	857	857
5	858	858
6	859	859
7	860	860
8	861	861
9	862	862
10	863	863
11	864	864
12	865	865
13	866	866
14	867	867
15	868	868
16	869	869
17	870	870
18	871	871
19	872	872
20	873	873
21	874	874
22	875	875
23	876	876
24	877	877

HOUSEL'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 7.

32	878	878
33	879	879
34	880	880
35	881	881
36	882	882
37	883	883
...	884	884
...	885	885

GRANT'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 8.

1	886	886
2	887	887
3	888	888
4	889	889
5	890	890
6	891	891
7	892	892
8	893	893
9	894	894
10	895	895
11	896	896
12	897	897
13	898	898
14	899	899
15	900	900
16	901	901
17	902	902
18	903	903
19	904	904
20	905	905
21	906	906
22	907	907
23	908	908
24	909	909
25	910	910
26	911	911
27	912	912
28	913	913
29	914	914
30	915	915
31	916	916
32	917	917
33	918	918
34	919	919
35	920	920
36	921	921
37	922	922
38	923	923
39	924	924
40	925	925
41	926	926
42	927	927
43	928	928
44	929	929
45	930	930
46	931	931
47	932	932
48	933	933
49	934	934
50	935	935
51	936	936
52	937	937
53	938	938
54	939	939
55	940	940
56	941	941
57	942	942

WHITING'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 9.

1	943	943
2	944	944
3	945	945
4	946	946
5	947	947
6	948	948
7	949	949
8	950	950
9	951	951
10	952	952
11	953	953
12	954	954
13	955	955
14	956	956
15	957	957
16	958	958
17	959	959
18	960	960
19	961	961
20	962	962
21	963	963
22	964	964
23	965	965
24	966	966
25	967	967
26	968	968
27	969	969
28	970	970
29	971	971
30	972	972
31	973	973
32	974	974

HANE'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 9.

1	975	975
2	976	976
3	977	977
4	978	978
5	979	979
6	980	980
7	981	981

BUCHER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 5.

1	982	982
2	983	983
3	984	984
4	985	985
5	986	986
6	987	987
7	988	988
8	989	989
9	990	990
10	991	991
11	992	992
12	993	993
13	994	994
14	995	995
15	996	996
16	997	997
17	998	998
18	999	999
19	1000	1000
20	1001	1001
21	1002	1002
22	1003	1003
23	1004	1004
24	1005	1005

HOUSEL'S ADD. 3d Plat.
Rec. Book 2, Page 10.

1	1006	1006
2	1007	1007
3	1008	1008
4	1009	1009
5	1010	1010
6	1011	1011
7	1012	1012
8	1013	1013
9	1014	1014
10	1015	1015
11	1016	1016
12	1017	1017
13	1018	1018
14	1019	1019

C. AULTMAN & CO.'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 11.

1	1020	1020
2	1021	1021
3	1022	1022
4	1023	1023

YOUNG'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 12.

12	1024	1024
13	1025	1025
14	1026	1026
15	1027	1027
16	1028	1028
17	1029	1029
18	1030	1030
19	1031	1031
20	1032	1032
21	1033	1033
22	1034	1034
23	1035	1035
24	1036	1036
25	1037	1037
26	1038	1038
27	1039	1039
28	1040	1040
29	1041	1041
30	1042	1042
31	1043	1043
32	1044	1044
33	1045	1045
34	1046	1046
35	1047	1047
36	1048	1048
37	1049	1049
38	1050	1050
39	1051	1051
40	1052	1052
41	1053	1053
42	1054	1054
43	1055	1055
44	1056	1056
45	1057	1057
46	1058	1058
47	1059	1059
48	1060	1060
49	1061	1061
50	1062	1062
51	1063	1063
52	1064	1064
53	1065	1065
54	1066	1066
55	1067	1067
56	1068	1068
57	1069	1069
58	1070	1070
59	1071	1071
60	1072	1072
61	1073	1073
62	1074	1074
63	1075	1075
64	1076	1076
65	1077	1077
66	1078	1078

Young's 2d Add.—Con.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Williams' Map Numbers.
67	1079	1079
68	1080	1080
69	1081	1081
70	1082	1082
71	1083	1083
72	1084	1084
73	1085	1085
74	1086	1086
75	1087	1087
76	1088	1088
77	1089	1089
78	1090	1090
79	1091	1091
80	1092	1092
81	1093	1093
82	1094	1094
83	1095	1095
84	1096	1096
85	1097	1097
86	1098	1098
87	1099	1099
88	1100	1100
89	1101	1101
90	1102	1102
91	1103	1103
92	1104	1104
93	1105	1105
94	1106	1106
95	1107	1107
96	1108	1108
97	1109	1109
98	1110	1110
99	1111	1111
100	1112	1112
101	1113	1113
102	1114	1114
103	1115	1115
104	1116	1116
105	1117	1117
106	1118	1118
107	1119	1119
108	1120	1120
109	1121	1121
110	1122	1122
111	1123	1123
112	1124	1124
113	1125	1125
114	1126	1126
115	1127	1127
116	1128	1128
117	1129	1129
118	1130	1130
119	1131	1131
120	1132	1132
121	1133	1133
122	1134	1134
123	1135	1135
124	1136	1136
125	1137	1137
126	1138	1138
127	1139	1139
128	1140	1140
129	1141	1141
130	1142	1142

HOUSEL'S 3d ADD.
Plat Book 2, Page 10.

15	1143	1143
16	1144	1144
17	1145	1145
18	1146	1146
19	1147	1147
20	1148	1148
21	1149	1149
22	1150	1150

Pt. of WIKIDAL'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 35.

1	1151	1151
2	1152	1152
3	1153	1153
4	1154	1154

THOMPSON'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 32.

1	1155	1155
2	1156	1156
3	1157	1157
4	1158	1158
5	1159	1159
6	1160	1160
7	1161	1161
8	1162	1162
9	1163	1163
10	1164	1164
11	1165	1165
12	1166	1166
13	1167	1167
14	1168	1168
15	1169	1169
16	1170	1170
17	1171	1171
18	1172	1172
19	1173	1173
20	1174	1174
21	1175	1175
22	1176	1176
23	1177	1177
24	1178	1178
25	1179	1179
26	1180	1180
27	1181	1181
28	1182	1182
29	1183	1183
30	1184	1184
31	1185	1185
32	1186	1186
33	1187	1187
34	1188	1188
35	1189	1189
36	1190	1190
37	1191	1191
38	1192	1192
39	1193	1193
40	1194	1194
41	1195	1195
42	1196	1196
43	1197	1197
44	1198	1198
45	1199	1199
46	1200	1200
47	1201	1201
48	1202	1202
49	1203	1203
50	1204	1204
51	1205	1205
52	1206	1206
53	1207	1207
54	1208	1208
55	1209	1209
56	1210	1210
57	1211	1211
58	1212	1212
59	1213	1213
60	1214	1214
61	1215	1215
62	1216	1216
63	1217	1217
64	1218	1218
65	1219	1219
66	1220	1220
67	1221	1221
68	1222	1222
69	1223	1223
70	1224	1224
71	1225	1225
72	1226	1226
73	1227	1227
74	1228	1228
75	1229	1229
76	1230	1230
77	1231	1231
78	1232	1232
79	1233	1233
80	1234	1234
81	1235	1235
82	1236	1236
83	1237	1237
84	1238	1238
85	1239	1239
86	1240	1240
87	1241	1241
88	1242	1242
89	1243	1243
90	1244	1244
91	1245	1245
92	1246	1246
93	1247	1247
94	1248	1248
95	1249	1249
96	1250	1250
97	1251	1251
98	1252	1252
99	1253	1253
100	1254	1254
101	1255	1255
102	1256	1256
103	1257	1257
104	1258	1258
105	1259	1259
106	1260	1260
107	1261	1261
108	1262	1262
109	1263	1263
110	1264	1264
111	1265	1265
112	1266	1266
113	1267	1267
114	1268	1268
115	1269	1269
116	1270	1270
117	1271	1271
118	1272	1272
119	1273	1273
120	1274	1274
121	1275	1275
122	1276	1276
123	1277	1277
124	1278	1278
125	1279	1279
126	1280	1280
127	1281	1281
128	1282	1282
129	1283	1283
130	1284	1284
131	1285	1285
132	1286	1286
133	1287	1287
134	1288	1288
135	1289	1289
136	1290	1290
137	1291	1291
138	1292	1292
139	1293	1293
140	1294	1294
141	1295	1295
142	1296	1296
See Plat	1297	2465

JAS. A. SAXTON'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 26.

1	1298	1298
2	1299	1299
3	1300	1300
4	1301	1301
5	1302	1302
6	1303	1303
7	1304	1304
8	1305	1305
9	1306	1306
10	1307	1307
11	1308	1308
12	1309	1309
13	1310	1310
14	1311	1311
15	1312	1312
16	1313	1313
17	1314	1314
18	1315	1315
19	1316	1316
20	1317	1317
21	1318	1318
22	1319	1319
23	1320	1320
24	1321	1321
25	1322	1322
26	1323	1323
27	1324	1324
28	1325	1325
29	1326	1326
30	1327	1327
31	1328	1328
32	1329	1329
33	1330	1330
34	1331	1331
35	1332	1332
36	1333	1333
A	1334	1334

FEATHER'S ADD.
Rec. Bk. 2, Pages 28, 29

1	1335	1335
2	1336	1336
3	1337	1337
4	1338	1338
5	1339	1339
6	1340	1340
7	1341	1341
8	1342	1342
9	1343	1343
10	1344	1344
11	1345	1345
12	1346	1346
13	1347	1347
14	1348	1348
15	1349	1349
16	1350	1350
17	1351	1351
18	1352	1352
19	1353	1353
20	1354	1354
21	1355	1355
22	1356	1356
23	1357	1357
24	1358	1358
25	1359	1359
26	1360	1360
27	1361	1361
28	1362	1362
29	1363	1363
30	1364	1364
31	1365	1365
A	1366	1366
B	1367	1367
C	1368	1368
D	1369	1369
E	1370	1370
F	1371	1371
G	1372	1372
H	1373	1373
I	1374	1374
J	1375	1375
K	1376	1376
L	1377	1377
M	1378	1378
N	1379	1379
O	1380	1380
X	1381	1381

KEITH & SCHOTT'S ADD.
Rec. Bk. 2, Page 38.

1	1382	1382
2	1383	1383
3	1384	1384
4	1385	1385
5	1386	1386
6	1387	1387
7	1388	1388
8	1389	1389
9	1390	1390
10	1391	1391
11	1392	1392
12	1393	1393
13	1394	1394
14	1395	1395
15	1396	1396
16	1397	1397
17	1398	1398
18	1399	1399
19	1400	1400
20	1401	1401
21	1402	1402
22	1403	1403
23	1404	1404
24	1405	1405
25	1406	1406
26	1407	1407
27	1408	1408
28	1409	1409
29	1410	1410
30	1411	1411
31	1412	1412
32	1413	1413
33	1414	1414
34	1415	1415
35	1416	1416
36	1417	1417
37	1418	1418
38	1419	1419
39	1420	1420
40	1421	1421
41	1422	1422
42	1423	1423
43	1424	1424
44	1425	1425
45	1426	1426
46	1427	1427
47	1428	1428
48	1429	1429
49	1430	1430
50	1431	1431
51	1432	1432
52	1433	1433
53	1434	1434
54	1435	1435
55	1436	1436
56	1437	1437
57	1438	1438
58	1439	1439
59	1440	1440
60	1441	1441
61	1442	1442

PREYER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 45.

1	1443	1443
2	1444	1444
3	1445	1445
4	1446	1446
5	1447	1447
6	1448	1448
7	1449	1449
8	1450	1450
9	1451	1451
10	1452	1452
11	1453	1453
12	1454	1454
13	1455	1455
14	1456	1456
15	1457	1457
16	1458	1458
17	1459	1459
18	1460	1460
19	1461	1461
20	1462	1462
21	1463	1463
22	1464	1464
23	1465	1465
24	1466	1466
25	1467	1467
26	1468	1468
27	1469	1469
28	1470	1470
29	1471	1471
30	1472	1472
31	1473	1473
32	1474	1474
33	1475	1475
34	1476	1476
35	1477	1477
36	1478	1478
37	1479	1479
38	1480	1480
39	1481	1481
40	1482	1482
41	1483	1483
45	1484	.....
46	1485	.....
47	1486	.....
48	1487	.....
49	1488	.....
50	1489	.....
51	1490	.....
52	1491	.....
53	1492	.....
54	1493	.....
55	1494	.....
56	1495	.....
57	1496	.....
See Plat.	1497	2459
"	1498	2457

LAWRENCE'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 27.

1	Peters' Addition.	
2		
3		
4	1499	1499
5	1500	1500
6	1501	1501
7	1502	1502
8	1503	1503
9	1504	1504
10	1505	1505
11	1506	1506
12	1507	1507
13	1508	1508
14	1509	1509
15	1510	1510
16	1511	1511
17	1512	1512
18	1513	1513
19	1514	1514
20	1515	1515
21	1516	1516
22	1517	1517
23	1518	1518
24	1519	1519
25	1520	1520
26	1521	1521
27	1522	1522
28	1523	1523
29	1524	1524
30	1525	1525
31	1526	1526
32	1527	1527
33	1528	1528
34	1529	1529
35	1530	1530
36	1531	1531
37	1532	1532
38	1533	1533

WILLIAM'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 20.

1	1534	1534
2	1535	1535
3	1536	1536
4	1537	1537
5	1538	1538
6	1539	1539
7	1540	1540
8	1541	1541
9	1542	1542
10	1543	1543
11	1544	1544
12	1545	1545
Not Numbered on Plat.	1546	1546
	1547	1547
	1548	1548
	1549	1549
	1550	1550
	1551	1551
	1552	1552
	1553	1553
	1554	1554

GEO. J. TRUMP'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 23.

1	1555	1555
2	1556	1556
3	1557	1557
4	1558	1558
5	1559	1559
6	1560	1560
7	1561	1561
8	1562	1562
9	1563	1563
10	1564	1564
11	1565	1565
12	1566	1566
13	1567	1567
14	1568	1568
15	1569	1569
16	1570	1570
17	1571	1571
18	1572	1572

JOSEPH MEYER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 47.

1	1573	1573
2	1574	1574
3	1575	1575
4	1576	1576
5	1577	1577
6	1578	1578
7	1579	1579
8	1580	1580
9	1581	1581
10	1582	1582
11	1583	1583
12	1584	1584
13	1585	1585
14	1586	1586
15	1587	1587
16	1588	1588
17	1589	1589
18	1590	1590
19	1591	1591
20	1592	1592
21	1593	1593
22	1594	1594
23	1595	1595
24	1596	1596
25	1597	1597
26	1598	1598
27	1599	1599
28	1600	1600
29	1601	1601
30	1602	1602
31	1603	1603
32	1604	1604
33	1605	1605
34	1606	1606
35	1607	1607
36	1608	1608
37	1609	1609
38	1610	1610
39	1611	1611
40	1612	1612
41	1613	1613
42	1614	1614
43	1615	1615
Not Numbered in Original Plat.	1616	1616
	1617	1617
	1618	1618
	1619	1619
	1620	1620
	1621	1621

D. LIND'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 40.

1	1622	1622
2	1623	1623
3	1624	1624
4	1625	1625
5	1626	1626
6	1627	1627
7	1628	1628
8	1629	1629
9	1630	1630
10	1631	1631
11	1632	1632
12	1633	1633

2d Part of WIKIDALS' ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 40.

5	1634	1634
6	1635	1635
7	1636	1636
8	1637	1637
9	1638	1639
10	1639	1639
11	1640	1640
12	1641	1641
13	1642	1642

ROBIN'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 48.

2	1643	1643
3	1644	1644
4	1645	1645
5	1646	1646
8	1647	1647
9	1648	1648
10	1649	1649
11	1650	1650
14	1651	1651
15	1652	1652
16	1653	1653
17	1654	1654
20	1655	1655
21	1656	1656

WINTERHALTER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 48.

1	1657	1657
2	1658	1658
3	1659	1659
4	1660	1660
5	1661	1661
6	1662	1662
7	1663	1663
8	1664	1664
9	1665	1665
10	1666	1666
11	1667	1667
12	1668	1668
13	1669	1669
14	1670	1670
15	1671	1671
16	1672	1672
17	1673	1673

ADAM KOONS' ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 40.

1	1674	1674
2	1675	1675
3	1676	1676
4	1677	1677
5	1678	1678
6	1679	1679
7	1680	1680
8	1681	1681
9	1682	1682
10	1683	1683
No Number.	1684	2470

HUNTINGTON'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 38.

1	1685	1685
2	1686	1686
3	1687	1687
4	1688	1688
5	1689	1689
6	1690	1690
7	1691	1692
8	1692	1692
9	1693	1693
10	1694	1694
11	1695	1695
12	1696	1696
13	1697	1697

BUCHER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 54.

25	1698	1698
28	1699	1699
29	1700	1700
30	1701	1701
31	1702	1702
32	1703	1703
33	1704	1704
34	1705	1705
35	1706	1706
36	1707	1707
37	1708	1708
38	1709	1709
39	1710	1710
40	1711	1711
41	1712	1712
42	1713	1713
43	1714	1714
44	1715	1715
45	1716	1716
46	1717	1717
47	1718	1718
48	1719	1719
49	1720	1720
50	1721	1721

SHORB'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 53.

1	1722	1722
2	1723	1723
3	1724	1724
4	1725	1725
5	1726	1726
6	1727	1727
7	1728	1728
8	1729	1729
9	1730	1730
10	1731	1731
See Plat.	1732	1732
12	1733	1733
13	1734	1734
14	1735	1735
15	1736	1736
16	1737	1737
17	1738	1738
18	1739	1739

BAKER'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 47.

1	1740	1740
2	1741	1741
3	1742	1742
4	1743	1743
5	1744	1744
6	1745	1745
7	1746	1746
8	1747	1747
9	1748	1748
10	1749	1749

CONRAD PETERS' ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 54.

1	1750	1750
2	1751	1751
3	1752	1752
4	1753	1753
5	1754	1754
6	1755	1755
7	1756	1756
8	1757	1757
9	1758	1758
10	1759	1759
11	1760	1760
12	1761	1761

RIDER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 54.

1	1762	1762
2	1763	1763
3	1764	1764
4	1765	1765
5	1766	1766
6	1767	1767
7	1768	1768
8	1769	1769
9	1770	1770
10	1771	1771
11	1772	1772
12	1773	1773
13	1774	1774
14	1775	1775
15	1776	1776
16	1777	1777
17	1778	1778
18	1779	1779
19	1780	1780
20	1781	1781
21	1782	1782
22	1783	1783
23	1784	1784
24	1785	1785
25	1786	1786
26	1787	1787
27	1788	1788
28	1789	1789
29	1790	1790
30	1791	1791
31	1792	1792
32	1793	1793
33	1794	1794
34	1795	1795
35	1796	1796
36	1797	1797
37	1798	1798
38	1799	1799

BAKER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 47.

1	1800	1800
2	1801	1801
3	1802	1802
4	1803	1803
5	1804	1804
6	1805	1805
7	1806	1806
8	1807	1807
9	1808	1808
10	1809	1809
11	1810	1810
12	1811	1811
13	1812	1812
14	1813	1813
15	1814	1814
16	1815	1815

SNIVELY'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 48.

1	1816	1816
2	1817	1817
3	1818	1818
4	1819	1819
5	1820	1820
6	1821	1821
7	1822	1822
8	1823	1823
9	1824	1824
10	1825	1825
11	1826	1826
12	1827	1827
13	1828	1828
14	1829	1829
15	1830	1830
16	1831	1831

3d Part of M. WIKIDAL'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 48.

14	1832	1832
15	1833	1833
16	1834	1834
17	1835	1835
18	1836	1836
19	1837	1837
20	1838	1838
21	1839	1839
22	1840	1840
23	1841	1841

L. P. WIDIKAL'S ADD.
Book 2, Page 53.

1	1842	1842
2	1843	1843
3	1844	1844
4	1845	1845
5	1846	1846
6	1847	1847
7	1848	1848
8	1849	1849

JOSEPH A. MEYER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 54.

1	1850	1850
2	1851	1851
3	1852	1852
4	1853	1853
5	1854	1854
6	1855	1855
7	1856	1856
8	1857	1857
9	1858	1858

RICHARDS' 1st ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 40.

1	1859	1859
2	1860	1860
3	1861	1861
4	1862	1862
5	1863	1863

RICHARDS' 2d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 40.

1	1864	1864
2	1865	1865
3	1866	1866
4	1867	1867
5	1868	1868
6	1869	1869
7	1870	1870
8	1871	1871
9	1872	1872
10	1873	1873
11	1874	1874
12	1875	1875
13	1876	1876
14	1877	1877
15	1878	1878
16	1879	1879
17	1880	1880
18	1881	1881
19	1882	1882
20	1883	1883
21	1884	1884
22	1885	1885
23	1886	1886
24	1887	1887
25	1888	1888
26	1889	1889
27	1890	1890
28	1891	1891

JACOB MYER'S 2d ADD.
Or E. PLAINFIELD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 48.

A	1892	1892
B	1893	1893
C	1894	1894
D	1895	1895
E	1896	1896
F	1897	1897
G	1898	1898
H	1899	1899
I	1900	1900
J	1901	1901
K	1902	1902
L	1903	1903
M	1904	1904
N	1905	1905
O	1906	1906
P	1907	1907
Q	1908	1908
R	1909	1909
S	1910	1910
T	1911	1911
U	1912	1912
V	1913	1913
25	1914	1914
26	1915	1915
27	1916	1916
28	1917	1917
29	1918	1918
30	1919	1919
31	1920	1920
32	1921	1921

TRUMP & WYANT'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 31.

1	1922	1922
2	1923	1923
3	1924	1924
4	1925	1925
5	1926	1926
6	1927	1927
7	1928	1928
8	1929	1929
9	1930	1930
10	1931	1931
11	1932	1932
12	1933	1933
13	1934	1934
14	1935	1935
15	1936	1936
16	1937	1937
17	1938	1938
18	1939	1939
19	1940	1940
20	1941	1941
21	1942	1942
22	1943	1943
23	1944	1944
24	1945	1945
25	1946	1946
26	1947	1947
27	1948	1948
28	1949	1949
29	1950	1950
30	1951	1951

DAUMS ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 12.

1	1952	1952
2	1953	1953
3	1954	1954
4	1955	1955
5	1956	1956
6	1957	1957
7	1958	1958
8	1959	1959
9	1960	1960
10	1961	1961
11	1962	1962
12	1963	1963
13	1964	1964
14	1965	1965
15	1966	1966

SCHAEFERS 2d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 43.

1	1967	1967
2	1968	1968
3	1969	1969
4	1970	1970
5	1971	1971
6	1972	1972
7	1973	1973
8	1974	1974
9	1975	1975
10	1976	1976
11	1977	1977
12	1978	1978
13	1979	1979
14	1980	1980
15	1981	1981
16	1982	1982
17	1983	1983
18	1984	1984

Schaeffer's 2d Add.—Con.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	William's Map Numbers.
55	2021	2021
56	2022	2022
57	2023	2023
58	2024	2024
59	2025	2025
60	2026	2026
61	2027	2027
62	2028	2028
63	2029	2029
64	2030	2030
65	2031	2031
66	2032	2032
67	2033	2033
68	2034	2034
69	2035	2035
70	2036	2036
71	2037	2037
72	2038	2038
73	2039	2039
74	2040	2040
75	2041	2041
76	2042	2042
See Hartzell's Add.	2043	2048
	2044	2049

CORRELL & REED'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 45.

1	2045	2045
2	2046	2046
3	2047	2047
4	2048	2048
5	2049	2049
6	2050	2050
7	2051	2051
8	2052	2052
9	2053	2053
10	2054	2054
11	2055	2055
12	2056	2056
13	2057	2057
14	2058	2058
15	2059	2059
16	2060	2060
17	2061	2061
18	2062	2062
19	2063	2063
20	2064	2064
21	2065	2065
22	2066	2066
23	2067	2067
24	2068	2068
25	2069	2069
26	2070	2070
27	2071	2071
28	2072	2072
29	2073	2073
30	2074	2074

THOMPSON'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 32.

143	2075	2075
141	2076	2076
145	2077	2077
146	2078	2078
147	2079	2079
148	2080	2080
149	2081	2081
150	2082	2082
151	2083	2083
152	2084	2094
153	2085	2085
154	2086	2086
155	2087	2087
156	2088	2088
157	2089	2089
158	2090	2090
159	2091	2091
160	2092	2092
161	2093	2093
162	2094	2094
163	2095	2095
164	2096	2096
165	2097	2097
166	2098	2098
167	2099	2099
168	2100	2100
169	2101	2101
170	2102	2102
171	2103	2103
172	2104	2104
173	2105	2105
174	2106	2106
175	2107	2107
176	2108	2108
177	2109	2109
178	2110	2110
179	2111	2111
180	2112	2112
181	2113	2113
182	2114	2114
183	2115	2115
184	2116	2116
185	See Sched. p. 42	
186	2118	2118
187	2119	2119
188	2120	2120
189	2121	2121
190	2122	2122
191	2123	2123
192	2124	2124
193	2125	2125
194	2126	2126
195	2127	2127
196	2128	2128
197	2129	2129

198	2130	2130
199	2131	2131
200	2132	2132
201	2133	2133
202	2134	2134
203	2135	2135
204	2136	2136
205	2137	2137
206	2138	2138
207	2139	2139
208	2140	2140
209	2141	2141
210	2142	2142
211	2143	2143
212		
213		
214		
215		
216		
217		
218		
219		
220		
221		
222		
223		
224		

William's Map wrong. See after for these Nos. from 212 to 224 inclusive. Partly included in No. 2504 of William's Map.

225	2144	2144
226	2145	2145
227	2146	2146
228	2147	2147
229	2148	2148
230	2149	2149
231	2150	2150
232	2151	2151
233	2152	2152
234	2153	2153
235	2154	2154
236	2155	2155
237	2156	2156
238	2157	2157
239	2158	2158
240	2159	2159
241	2160	2160
242	2161	2161
243	2162	2162
244	2163	2163
245	2164	2164
246	2165	2165
247	2166	2166
248	2167	2167
249	2168	2168
250	2169	2169
251	2170	2170
252	2171	2171
253	2172	2172
254	2173	2174
255	2174	2174
256	2175	2175
257	2176	2176
258	2177	2177
259	2178	2178
260	2179	2179
261	2180	2180
224	2181	2181

BARCHFIELD'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 12.

1	2182	2182
2	2183	2183
S. of No. 1	2184	2184

CONT. OF LAWRENCE'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 27.

39	2185	2185
40	2186	2186
41	2187	2187
42	2188	2188
43	2189	2189
44	2190	2190
45	2191	2191
46	2192	2192
47	2193	2193
48	2194	2194
49	2195	2195
50	2196	2196
51	2197	2197

THOMPSON'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 32.

212	2198	.....
213	2199	.....
214	2200	.....
215	2201	.....
216	2202	.....
217	2203	.....
218	2204	.....
219	Part of Jackson St.	
220	2205	.....
221	2206	.....
222	2207	.....
223	2208	.....
262	2209	.....
263	2210	.....
264	2211	.....
265	2212	.....
266	2213	.....
267	2214	.....
268	2215	.....
269	2216	.....
270	2217	.....
271	2218	.....
272	2219	.....
273	2220	.....
274	2221	.....
275	2222	.....

276	2223	.....
277	2224	.....
278	2225	.....
279	2226	.....
280	2227	.....
281	2228	.....
282	2229	.....
283	2230	.....
284	2231	.....
285	2232	.....
286	2233	.....
287	2234	.....
288	2235	.....
289	2236	.....
290	2237	.....

H. R. WISE'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 57.

2516	2238	2516
2517	2239	2517
2518	2240	2518
2519	2241	2519
2520	2242	2520
2521	2243	2521
2522	2244	2522
2523	2245	2523
2524	2246	2524
2525	2247	2525
2526	2248	2526
2527	2249	2527
2528	2250	2528
2529	2251	2529
2530	2252	2530
2531	2253	2531
2532	2254	2532
2533	2255	2533
2534	2256	2534
2535	2257	2535
2536	2258	2536
2537	2259	2537
2538	2260	2538
2539	2261	2539
2540	2262	2540
2541	2263	2541
2542	2264	2542
2543	2265	2543
2544	2266	2544
2545	2267	2545
2546	2268	2546
2547	2269	2547
2548	2270	2548
2549	2271	2549

W. C. THOMPSON'S 3d ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 58.

Duplicate 1873		
2550	2272	2550
2551	2273	2551
2552	2274	2552
2553	2275	2553
2554	2276	2554
2555	2277	2555
2556	2278	2556
2557	2279	2557
2558	2280	2558
2559	2281	2559
2560	2282	2560
2561	2283	2561
2562	2284	2562
2563	2285	2563
2564	2286	2564
2565	2287	2565
2566	2288	2566
2567	2289	2567
2568	2290	2568
2569	2291	2569
2570	2292	2570
2571	2293	2571
2572	2294	2572
2573	2295	2573
2574	2296	2574
2575	2297	2575
2576	2298	2576
2577	2299	2577
2578	2300	2578
2579	2301	2579
2580	2302	2580
2581	2303	2581
2582	2304	2582
2583	2305	2583
2584	2306	2584
2585	2307	2585
2586	2308	2586
2587	2309	2587
2588	2310	2588
2589	2311	2589
2590	2312	2590
2591	2313	2591
2592	2314	2592
2593	2315	2593
2594	2316	2594
2595	2317	2595
2596	2318	2596
2597	2319	2597
2598	2320	2598
2599	2321	2599
2600	2322	2600
2601	2323	2601
2602	2324	2602
2603	2325	2603
2604	2326	2604
2605	2327	2605
2606	2328	2606
2607 } Included in		
2608 } Lippert's Tract.		
2609	2329	2609
2610	2330	2610
2611	2331	2611

2550 to 2732 were on Tax Duplicate of 1873.

2612	2332	2612
2613	2333	2613
2614	2334	2614
2615	2335	2615
2616	2336	2616
2617	2337	2617
2618	2338	2618
2619	2339	2619
2620	2340	2620
2621	2341	2621
2622	2342	2622
2623	2343	2623
2624	2344	2624
2625	2345	2625
2626	2346	2626
2627	2347	2627
2628	2348	2628
2629	2349	2629
2630	2350	2630
2631	2351	2631
2632	2352	2632
2633	2353	2633
2634	2354	2634
2635	2355	2635
2636	2356	2636
2637	2357	2637
2638	2358	2638
2639	2359	2639
2640	2360	2640
2641	2361	2641
2642	2362	2642
2643	2363	2643
2644	2364	2644
2645	2365	2645
2646	2366	2646
2647	2367	2647
2648	2368	2648
2649	2369	2649
2650	2370	2650
2651	2371	2651
2652	2372	2652
2653	2373	2653
2654	2374	2654
2655	2375	2655
2656	2376	2656
2657	2377	2657
2658	2378	2658
2659	2379	2659
2660	2380	2660
2661	2381	2661
2662	2382	2662
2663	2383	2663
2664	2384	2664
2665	2385	2665
2666	2386	2666
2667	2387	2667
2668	2388	2668
2669	2389	2669
2670	2390	2670
2671	2391	2671
2672	2392	2672
2673	2393	2673
2674	2394	2674
2675	2395	2675
2676	2396	2676
2677	2397	2677
2678	2398	2678
2679	2399	2679
2680	2400	2680
2681	2401	2681
2682	2402	2682
2683	2403	2683
2684	2404	2684
2685	2405	2685
2686	2406	2686
2687	2407	2687
2688	2408	2688
2689	2409	2689
2690	2410	2690
2691	2411	2691
2692	2412	2692
2693	2413	2693
2694	2414	2694
2695	2415	2695
2696	2416	2696
2697	2417	2697
2698	2418	2698
2699	2419	2699
2700	2420	2700
2701	2421	2701
2702	2422	2702
2703	2423	2703
2704	2424	2704
2705	2425	2705
2706	2426	2706
2707	2427	2707
2708	2428	2708
2709	2429	2709
2710	2430	2710
2711	2431	2711
2712	2432	2712
2713	2433	2713
2714	2434	2714
2715	2435	2715
2716	2436	2716
2717	2437	2717
2718	2438	2718
2719	2439	2719
2720	2440	2720
2721	2441	2721
2722	2442	2722
2723	2443	2723
2724	2444	2724
2725	2445	2725
2726	2446	2726
2727	2447	2727
2728	2448	2728
2729	2449	2729
2730	2450	2730
2731	2451	2731
2732	2452	2732

H. H. MEYER'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 59.

2315	2453	2315
2316	2454	2316
2317	2455	2317
2318	2456	2318
2319	2457	2319
2320	2458	2320
2321	2459	2321
2322	2460	2322
2323	2461	2323
2324	2462	2324
2325	2463	2325
2326	2464	2326
2327	2465	2327
2328	2466	2328
2329	2467	2329
2330	2468	2330
2331	2469	2331
2332	2470	2332
2333	2471	2333
2334	2472	2334
2335	2473	2335
2336	2474	2336
2337	2475	2337
2338	2476	2338
2339	2477	2339
2340	2478	2340
2341	2479	2341
2342	2480	2342
2343	2481	2343
2344	2482	2344
2345	2483	2345
2346	2484	2346
2347	2485	2347
2348	2486	2348
2349	2487	2349
2350	2488	2350
2351	2489	2351
2352	2490	2352
2353	2491	2353
2354	2492	2354
2355	2493	2355
2356	2494	2356
2357	2495	2357
2358	2496	2358
2359	2497	2359
2360	2498	2360
2361	2499	2361
2362	2500	2362
2363	2501	2363
2364	2502	2364

LYNCH'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 61.

2733	2503	.....
2734	2504	.....
2735	2505	.....
2736	2506	.....
2737	2507	.....
2738	2508	.....
2739	2509	.....
2740	2510	.....
2741	2511	.....
2742	2512	.....
2743	2513	.....
2744	2514	.....
2745	2515	.....
2746	25 6	.....
2747	2517	.....

GILBERT & RAUCH'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 59.

2748	2518	.....
2749	2519	.....
2750	2520	.....
2751	2521	.....
2752	2522	.....
2753	2523	.....
2754	2524	.....
2755	2525	.....
2756	2526	.....
2757	2527	.....

JOSIAH HARTZELL'S ADD.
Rec. Book 2, Page 71.

2798	2528	.....
2799	2529	.....
2800	2530	.....
2801	2531	.....
2802	2532	.....
2247	2533	.....
2803	2534	.....

†KILLIAN'S ADD.
Recorded in Sched. P. 80.

1	2535	2420 & 22
2	2536	2422
3	2537	"
4	2538	"
5	2539	"
6	2540	"
7	2541	"
8	2542	"
9	2543	"
10	2544	"

†Lots Not Recorded S. Side E. Tusc. St.

.....	2545	2489
.....	2546	2490
.....	2547	2491
.....	2548	2492
.....	2549	2493

†In Bucher's Add. 2 Lots. See Plat Bk. 2, Page 5.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	William's Map Numbers.
.....	2250	2472
.....	2251	2473

†Lots Bet. Cherry and Liberty St., So. Mulberry.

.....	2252	2474
.....	2253	1297
.....	2254	2475
.....	2255	2476
.....	2256	2477
.....	2257	2478
.....	2258	2479
.....	2259	2480
.....	2260	2481
.....	2261	2482

†Subdiv. of Lot 22, Housel's Add.

22	2562	2454
22	2563	2453
.....	2564	*2445

*Cor. Centre and Willett Sts.

†Chas. Biechele and A. D. Eshelman's Lots.

.....	2565	2469
.....	2566	2468

Lots in Jas. A. Saxton's Tract.

.....	2567	2420
.....	2568	2421
.....	2569	2419 Part
.....	2570	2419
.....	2571	"
.....	2572	"
.....	2573	"

†Scattering Lots in 2d Ward not Recorded.

.....	2574	2418
.....	2575	2405

†Lots on W. 8th & 9th Sts.

.....	2576	2311
.....	2577	2312
.....	2578	2313
.....	2579	2314
.....	2580	2307
.....	2581	2308
.....	2582	2309
.....	2583	2310
.....	2584	2304
.....	2585	2305
.....	2586	2306

†Subdiv. of T. Patton's 2 Acre Lot.

.....	2587	2302
.....	2588	"
.....	2589	"
.....	2590	"

†Lots on W. Tuscarawas Street, W. of Richard's 1st Add.

.....	2591	2305
.....	2592	2305
.....	2593	2306
.....	2594	2306
.....	2595	2307
.....	2596	2307
.....	2597	2307
.....	2598	2307
.....	2599	2308
.....	2600	2308
.....	2601	2309
.....	2602	2370
.....	2603	2371
.....	2604	2372

†Lots on W. Tusc. St. Continued.

.....	2605	2373
.....	2606	2374-5
.....	2607	2375-6
.....	2608	2378
.....	2609	2379
.....	2610	2380
.....	2611	2381

†Scattering Lots in Third Ward. Not Recorded.

.....	2612	2283
.....	2613	2284
.....	2614	2285

†Lots on North Poplar and Plum Streets.

.....	2615	2274
.....	2616	2273
.....	2617	2270
.....	2618	2269
.....	2619	2271
.....	2620	2272
.....	2621	2267
.....	2622	2277
.....	2623	2278
.....	2624	2279
.....	2625	2280

† Lots 2535 to 2656 inclusive are recorded in the Schedule, pages 80 to 93 inclusive.

†Scattering Lots in 4th Ward. N. Market St.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	William's Map Numbers.
.....	2626	2250
.....	2627	2251
.....	2628	2252
.....	2629	2253
.....	2630	2254
.....	2631	2255
.....	2632	2256
.....	2633	2257
.....	2634	2258
.....	2635	2259
.....	2636	2260
.....	2637	2261
.....	2638	.....
.....	2639	2240
.....	2640	2239
.....	2641	2239
.....	2642	2238
.....	2643	2237
.....	2644	2236
.....	2645	2235
.....	2646	2234
.....	2647	2232
.....	2648	2233

†Lots in Fourth Ward.

.....	2649	2224
.....	2650	2224
.....	2651	2224
.....	2652	2224
.....	2653	2224
.....	2654	2224
.....	*2655	.....
.....	*2656	.....

*For Plat see Grant's Add. Book 2, Page 8.

Lots laid out since renumbering.

PETER HOUSEL'S. June, 1875.

.....	2657	.....
.....	2658	.....
.....	2659	.....
.....	2660	.....
.....	2661	.....
.....	2662	.....
.....	2663	.....
.....	2664	.....
.....	2665	.....

GIBB'S ADD.
Approved by City Council Apr. 9, 1877. Rec. June 9, 1877, Book 2, Page 88.

.....	2666	.....
.....	2667	.....
.....	2668	.....
.....	2669	.....
.....	2670	.....
.....	2671	.....
.....	2672	.....
.....	2673	.....
.....	2674	.....
.....	2675	.....
.....	2676	.....
.....	2677	.....
.....	2678	.....
.....	2679	.....
.....	2680	.....
.....	2681	.....
.....	2682	.....
.....	2683	.....
.....	2684	.....
.....	2685	.....

Trustees of the Hartford Estate. Subdiv. of Lots 178, 179, 180. Rec. Aug. 6, 1879. Book 2, Page 90.

.....	2686	.....
.....	2687	.....
.....	2688	.....
.....	2689	.....
.....	2690	.....
.....	2691	.....
.....	2692	.....
.....	2693	.....

JOHN E. KITZMILLER'S ADD.
Rec. Nov. 6, 1880, Book 2, Page 92.

.....	2694	.....
.....	2695	.....
.....	2696	.....
.....	2697	.....
.....	2698	.....
.....	2699	.....
.....	2700	.....
.....	2701	.....
.....	2702	.....
.....	2703	.....
.....	2704	.....
.....	2705	.....
.....	2706	.....
.....	2707	.....
.....	2708	.....
.....	2709	.....

JULIUS WHITING'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Nov. 5, 1880. P. Rec. 2, Page 92.
2710, 2711, 2712.

LOUIS KOON'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Nov. 30, 1880. P. Rec. 2, Page 94.
Nos. not changed—2713–2724.

P. P. TRUMP'S ADD.
Rec. Jan 7, 1881. P. Rec. 2, Page 95.
Nos. not changed—2725–2746.

ELIZA SHORB'S ADD.
Rec. March 28, 1881. P. Rec. 2, P. 94.
Nos. not changed—2747–2758.

SARAH SEABOLD'S ADD.
Rec. March 29, 1881. P. Rec. 2, Page 95.
Nos. not changed—2759–2762.

JOHN STEINER'S ADD.
Rec. March 29, 1881. P. Rec. 2, Page 95.
Nos. not changed—2763–2765.

CHAS. S. COCK'S ADD.
Rec. Apr. 30, 1881. P. Rec. 2, Page 95.
Nos. not changed—2766–2770.

DOMINIC STRUBLES ADD.
Rec. June 6, 1881. P. Rec. 3, Page 2.
Nos. not changed—2771–2787.

JOHN C. ALLEN'S ADD.
Rec. July 2, 1881. P. Rec. 3, Page 4.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	William's Map Numbers.
2798	2788	.....
2799	2789	.....
2800	2790	.....
2801	2791	.....
2802	2792	.....
2803	2793	.....
2804	2794	.....
2805	2795	.....
28 6	2796	.....
2807	2797	.....
2808	2798	.....
2809	2799	.....
2810	2800	.....
2811	2801	.....
2812	2802	.....
2813	2803	.....
2814	2804	.....
2815	2805	.....
2816	2806	.....
2817	2807	.....
2818	2808	.....
2819	2809	.....
2820	2810	.....
2821	2811	.....

MICHIGAN LIFE INS. CO.'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 17, 1881. P. Rec. 3, Page 4.

2859	2812	.....
2860	2813	.....
2861	2814	.....
2862	2815	.....
2863	2816	.....
2864	2817	.....

L. V. BUCKIUS' ADD.
Rec. Aug. 18, 1881. P. Rec. 3, Page 5.

2836	2818	.....
2837	2819	.....
2838	2820	.....
2839	2821	.....
2840	2822	.....
2841	2823	.....
2842	2824	.....
2843	2825	.....
2844	2826	.....
2845	2827	.....
2846	2828	.....
2847	2829	.....
2848	2830	.....
2849	2831	.....
2850	2832	.....
2851	2833	.....

UNDERHILL & BUCKIUS' ADD.
Rec. Aug. 18, 1881. P. Rec. 3, Page 5.

2852	2834	.....
2853	2835	.....
2854	2836	.....
2855	2837	.....
2856	2838	.....
2857	2839	.....
2858	2840	.....

JOHN NELTNER'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 5, 1881. P. Rec. 3, Page 10.

2788	2841	.....
2789	2842	.....
2790	2843	.....
2791	2844	.....
2792	2845	.....
2793	2846	.....
2794	2847	.....
2795	2848	.....
2796	2849	.....
2797	2850	.....

B. DANNEMILLER'S ADD.
Rec. Nov. 18, 1881. P. Rec. 3, Page 11.

2865	2851	.....
2866	2852	.....
2867	2853	.....
2868	2854	.....
2869	2855	.....
2870	2856	.....
2871	2857	.....
2872	2858	.....
2873	2859	.....
2874	2860	.....
2875	2861	.....

JOHN E. KITZMILLER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Feb. 10, 1882. P. Rec. 3, Page 15.

2889	2862	.....
2890	2863	.....
2891	2864	.....
2892	2865	.....
2893	2866	.....
2894	2867	.....
2895	2868	.....
2896	2869	.....
2897	2870	.....
2898	2871	.....
2899	2872	.....
2900	2873	.....
2901	2874	.....
2902	2875	.....
2903	2876	.....
2904	2877	.....
2905	2878	.....
2906	2879	.....
2907	2880	.....
2908	2881	.....
2909	2882	.....
2910	2883	.....
2911	2884	.....
2912	2885	.....
2913	2886	.....
2914	2887	.....
2915	2888	.....
2916	2889	.....
2917	2890	.....
2918	2891	.....
2919	2892	.....
2920	2893	.....
2921	2894	.....
2922	2895	.....
2923	2896	.....
2924	2897	.....
2925	2898	.....
2926	2899	.....
2927	2900	.....
2928	2901	.....
2929	2902	.....
2930	2903	.....
2931	2904	.....
2932	2905	.....
2933	2906	.....
2934	2907	.....
2935	2908	.....
2936	2909	.....
2937	2910	.....
2938	2911	.....
2939	2912	.....
2940	2913	..

PETER HOUSEL'S 4th ADD.
Rec. Feb. 20, 1882.
P. Rec. 3, Page 17.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
2876	2932	.....
2877	2933	.....
2878	2934	.....
2879	2935	.....
2880	2936	.....
2881	2937	.....

J. S. & D. TONNER'S ADD.
Rec. March 13, 1882,
P. Rec. 3, Page 19.

2822	2938	.....
2823	2939	.....
2824	2940	.....
2825	2941	.....
2826	2942	.....
2827	2943	.....
2828	2944	.....
2829	2945	.....
2830	2946	.....
2831	2947	.....
2832	2948	.....
2833	2949	.....
2834	2950	.....
2835	2951	.....

H. SHANAFELT'S ADD.
Rec. March 15, 1882,
P. Rec. 3, Page 19.

2959	2952	.....
2960	2953	.....
2961	2954	.....
2962	2955	.....
2963	2956	.....
2964	2957	.....
2965	2958	.....
2966	2959	.....
2967	2960	.....

H. E. SHULL'S ADD.
Rec. March 29, 1882,
P. Rec. 3, Page 21.

2968	2961	.....
2969	2962	.....
2970	2963	.....
2971	2964	.....
2972	2965	.....
2973	2966	.....
2974	2967	.....

CATHERINE MARTIN'S SUBDIV.
of Lots 1182 and 1183.
Rec. April 11, 1882,
P. Rec. 3, Page 17.

2979	2968	.....
2980	2969	.....
2981	2970	.....
2982	2971	.....

ABNER McKINLEY'S ADD.
Rec. May 2, 1882,
P. Rec. 3, Page 29.

2983	2972	.....
2984	2973	.....
2985	2974	.....
2986	2975	.....
2987	2976	.....
2988	2977	.....
2989	2978	.....
2990	2979	.....
2991	2980	.....
2992	2981	.....
2993	2982	.....
2994	2983	.....
2995	2984	.....
2996	2985	.....
2997	2986	.....
2998	2987	.....

E. C. PATTERSON'S ADD.
Rec. May 18, 1882,
P. Rec. 3, Page 31.

3011	2988	.....
3012	2989	.....
3013	2990	.....
3014	2991	.....
3015	2992	.....
3016	2993	.....
3017	2994	.....
3018	2995	.....
3019	2996	.....
3020	2997	.....
3021	2998	.....
3022	2999	.....
3023	3000	.....
3024	3001	.....
3025	3002	.....
3026	3003	.....
3027	3004	.....

GEO. S. LEININGER & LINDSAY'S ADD.
Rec. May 23, 1882,
P. Book 3, Page 33.

3008	3005	.....
3009	3006	.....
3010	3007	.....

ELIZA SHORB'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Nov. 13, 1882,
Book 3, Page 41.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3028	3008	.....
3029	3009	.....
3030	3010	.....
3031	3011	.....
3032	3012	.....
3033	3013	.....
3034	3014	.....

A. W. SMITH'S ADD.
Rec. Jan. 6, 1883,
Book 3, Page 43.

2999	3015	.....
3000	3016	.....
3001	3017	.....
3002	3018	.....
3003	3019	.....
3004	3020	.....
3005	3021	.....
3006	3022	.....
3007	3023	.....

B. DANNEMILLER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. March 12, 1883,
P. Rec. 3, Page 45.

3035	3024	.....
3036	3025	.....
3037	3026	.....
3038	3027	.....
3039	3028	.....
3040	3029	.....
3041	3030	.....

T. B. LOUTZENHEISER'S SUBDIV.
Rec. May 19, 1883,
P. Rec 3, Page 51.

3042	3031	.....
3043	3032	.....
3044	3033	.....
3045	3034	.....
3046	3035	.....
3047	3036	.....
3048	3037	.....
3049	3038	.....

C. OBERLY'S ADD.
Rec. July 10, 1883,
P. Rec. 3, Page 59.

3067	3039	.....
3068	3040	.....
3069	3041	.....
3070	3042	.....
3071	3043	.....
3072	3044	.....
3073	3045	.....
3074	3046	.....
3075	3047	.....
3076	3048	.....
3077	3049	.....
3078	3050	.....

F. J. BENSKIN'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 2, 1883,
P. Rec. 3, Page 65.

3050	3051	.....
3051	3052	.....
3052	3053	.....
3053	3054	.....
3054	3055	.....
3055	3056	.....
3056	3057	.....
3057	3058	.....
3058	3059	.....
3059	3060	.....

ADAM LIPPERT'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 2, 1883,
P. Rec. 3, Page 69.

3079	3061	.....
3080	3062	.....
3081	3063	.....
3082	3064	.....
3083	3065	.....
3084	3066	.....
3085	3067	.....
3086	3068	.....
3087	3069	.....

CONRAD PETER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Dec. 5, 1883,
P. Rec. 3, Page 73.

3060	3070	.....
3061	3071	.....
3062	3072	.....
3063	3073	.....
3064	3074	.....
3065	3075	.....
3066	3076	.....

ANTHONY FRANCIS' ADD.
Rec. Feb. 16, 1884,
P. Rec. 3, Page 79.

3088	3077	.....
3089	3078	.....
3090	3079	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3091	3080	.....
3092	3081	.....
3093	3082	.....
3094	3083	.....
3095	3084	.....
3096	3085	.....
3097	3086	.....
3098	3087	.....
3099	3088	.....
3100	3089	.....
3101	3090	.....

ELIZA SHORB'S 3d ADD.
Rec. Dec. 18, 1884,
P. Rec. 3, Page 95.

3102	3091	.....
3103	3092	.....
3104	3093	.....
3105	3094	.....
3106	3095	.....
3107	3096	.....
3108	3097	.....
3109	3098	.....
3110	3099	.....
3111	3100	.....
3112	3101	.....
3113	3102	.....
3114	3103	.....
3115	3104	.....
3116	3105	.....
3117	3106	.....

ANTHONY FRANCIS' ADD. (Amended Plat).
Rec. June 18, 1885,
P. Rec. 3, Page 79.

3118	3107	.....
3119	3108	.....

A. HURFORD'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 19, 1885,
P. Book 3, Page 101.

3120	3109	.....
3121	3110	.....
3122	3111	.....
3123	3112	.....
3124	3113	.....
3125	3114	.....
3126	3115	.....
3127	3116	.....
3128	3117	.....
3129	3118	.....
3130	3119	.....
3131	3120	.....
3132	3121	.....
3133	3122	.....
3134	3123	.....
3135	3124	.....
3136	3125	.....

M. L. GIBB'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 8, 1885,
P. Rec. No. 3, Page 105.

3102	3126	.....
3103	3127	.....
3104	3128	.....
3105	3129	.....
3106	3130	.....
3107	3131	.....
3108	3132	.....
3109	3133	.....

MICHAEL SARVER'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Apr. 1, 1868,
P. Rec. 2, Page 23.

1	3134	.....
2	3135	.....
3	3136	.....
4	3137	.....
5	3138	.....
6	3139	.....
7	3140	.....
8	3141	.....
9	3142	.....
10	3143	.....
11	3144	.....
12	3145	.....
13	3146	.....
14	3147	.....
15	3148	.....
16	3149	.....
17	3150	.....
18	3151	.....
19	3152	.....
20	3153	.....
21	3154	.....
22	3155	.....
23	3156	.....
24	3157	.....

JACOB SHRIVER'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 2, 1869,
P. Rec. 2, Page 12.

1	3158	.....
2	3159	.....
3	3160	.....
4	3161	.....
5	3162	.....
6	3163	.....
7	3164	.....
8	3165	.....
9	3166	.....
10	3167	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
11	3168	.....
12	3169	.....
13	3170	.....
14	3171	.....
15	3172	.....
16	3173	.....
17	3174	.....
18	3175	.....
19	3176	.....
20	3177	.....
1	3178	.....
2	3179	.....
3	3180	.....
4	3181	.....
5	3182	.....
6	3183	.....
7	3184	.....

PETER HOUSEL'S 1st ADD.
WEST CANTON.
Rec. Oct. 25, 1869.
P. Rec. 2, Page 28.

1	3185	.....
2	3186	.....
3	3187	.....
4	3188	.....
5	3189	.....
6	3190	.....
7	3191	.....
8	3192	.....
9	3193	.....
10	3194	.....
11	3195	.....
12	3196	.....
13	3197	.....
14	3198	.....
15	3199	.....
16	3200	.....
17	3201	.....
18	3202	.....
3366	3203	.....
3367	3204	.....
3368	3205	.....
22	Now a part of	
23	Blake's Add.	
24	3206	.....
25	3207	.....
26	3208	.....
27	3209	.....

R. S. & T. S. KIMBALLS ADD.
Rec. Dec. 6, 1869.
P. Book 2, Page 57.

1	3210	.....
2	3211	.....
3	3212	.....
4	3213	.....
5	3214	.....
6	3215	.....
7	3216	.....
8	3217	.....
9	3218	.....
10	3219	.....
11	3220	.....
12	3221	.....
13	3222	.....
14	3223	.....
15	3224	.....
16	3225	.....
17	3226	.....
18	3227	.....
19	3228	.....
20	3229	.....
21	3230	.....
22	3231	.....
23	3232	.....
24	3233	.....
25	3234	.....
26	3235	.....
27	3236	.....
28	3237	.....
29	3238	.....
30	3239	.....
31	3240	.....
32	3241	.....
33	3242	.....
34	3243	.....
35	3244	.....
36	3245	.....
37	3246	.....
38	3247	.....
39	3248	.....
40	3249	.....
41	3250	.....
42	3251	.....
43	3252	.....
44	3253	.....
45	3254	.....
46	3255	.....
47	3256	.....
48	3257	.....
49	3258	.....
50	3259	.....
51	3260	.....
52	3261	.....
53	3262	.....
54	3263	.....
55	3264	.....
56	3265	.....
57	3266	.....
58	3267	.....
59	3268	.....
60	3269	.....
61	3270	.....
62	3271	.....
63	3272	.....
64	3273	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
65	3274	.....
66	3275	.....
67	3276	.....

Renumbering of Kimballs Add.

68	7097	.....
69	7098	.....
70	7099	.....
71	7100	.....
72	7101	.....
73	7102	.....
74	7103	.....
75	7104	.....
76	7105	.....
77	7106	.....
A	3277	.....
B	3278	.....
C	3279	.....
D	3280	.....
E	3281	.....
F	3282	.....
G	3283	.....
H	3284	.....
I	3285	.....
J	3286	.....
K	3287	.....
M	3288	.....
N	3289	.....
O	3290	.....
P	3291	.....
Q	3292	.....
R	3293	.....
S	3294	.....
T	3295	.....
U	3296	.....
V	3297	.....
W	3297	.....
X	3299	.....
Y	3300	.....
&	3301	.....
Z	3302	.....

JOHN J. TRUMP'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Apr. 16, 1870.
P. Book 2, Page 38.

1	3303	.....
2	3304	.....
3	3305	.....
4	3306	.....
5	3307	.....
6	3308	.....
7	3309	.....
8	3310	.....
9	3311	.....
10	3312	.....
11	3313	.....
12	3314	.....
13	3315	.....
14	3316	.....
15	3317	.....
16	3318	.....
17	3319	.....
18	3320	.....

MICHAEL SARVER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. June 22, 1870.
Book 2, Page 23.

25	3321	.....
26	3322	.....
27	3323	.....
28	3324	.....
29	3325	.....
30	3326	.....
31	3327	.....
32	3328	.....
63	3329	.....

DAVID SHERRICK'S ADD.
Rec. Apr. 30, 1873.
P. Rec. 2, Page 71.

1	3330	.....
2	3331	.....
3	3332	.....
4	3333	.....
5	3334	.....
6	3335	.....
7	3336	.....
8	3337	.....
9	3338	.....

THE HARTFORD ADD.
Rec. Aug. 2, 1879.
P. Rec. 2, Page 90.

21	3339	.....
22	3340	.....
23	3341	.....
24	3342	.....
25	3343	.....
26	3344	.....
27	3345	.....
28	3346	.....
29	3347	.....
30	3348	.....
31	3349	.....
32	3350	.....
33	3351	.....
34	3352	.....
35	3353	.....
36	3354	.....
37	3355	.....
38	3356	.....
39	3357	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
40	3358	.....
41	3359	.....
42	3360	.....
43	3361	.....
44	3362	.....
45	3363	.....
46	3364	.....
47	3365	.....
48	3366	.....
49	3367	.....
50	3368	.....
51	3369	.....
52	3370	.....
53	3371	.....
54	3372	.....
55	3373	.....
56	3374	.....
57	3375	.....
58	3376	.....
59	3377	.....
60	3378	.....
61	3379	.....
62	3380	.....
63	3381	.....
64	3382	.....
65	3383	.....
66	3384	.....
67	3385	.....
68	3386	.....
69	*	.....
70	3387	.....
71	3388	.....
72	3389	.....
73	3390	.....
74	3391	.....
75	3392	.....
76	3393	.....
77	3394	.....
78	3395	.....
79	3396	.....
80	3397	.....
81	3398	.....
82	3399	.....

*See numbering of out-lots.

MICHAEL SARVER'S 3d ADD.
Rec. Aug. 20, 1881,
Book 2, Page 23.

33	3400	.....
34	3401	.....
35	3402	.....
36	3403	.....
37	3404	.....
38	3405	.....
39	3406	.....
40	3407	.....
41	3408	.....
42	3409	.....
43	3410	.....
44	3411	.....
45	3412	.....
46	3413	.....
47	3414	.....
48	3415	.....
49	3416	.....
50	3417	.....
51	3418	.....
52	3419	.....
53	3420	.....
54	3421	.....
55	3422	.....
56	3423	.....
57	3424	.....
58	3425	.....
59	3426	.....
60	3427	.....
61	3428	.....
62	3429	.....

HEN'Y KNOBLOCH'S ADD.
Rec. Sept. 27, 1881,
P. Rec. 3, Page 8.

1	3430	.....
2	3431	.....
3	3432	.....
4	3433	.....
5	3434	.....
6	3435	.....
7	3436	.....
8	3437	.....
9	3438	.....
10	3439	.....
11	3440	.....
12	3441	.....
13	3442	.....
14	3443	.....
15	3444	.....
16	3445	.....
17	3446	.....
18	3447	.....
19	3448	.....
20	3449	.....
21	3450	.....
22	3451	.....

WM. S. WILLIAM'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Dec. 2, 1881,
P. Rec. 3, Page 12.

1	3452	.....
2	3453	.....
3	3454	.....
4	3455	.....
5	3456	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
6	3457	.....
7	3458	.....
8	3459	.....
9	3460	.....
10	3461	.....
11	3462	.....
12	3463	.....
13	3464	.....
14	3465	.....
15	3466	.....
16	3467	.....
17	3468	.....
18	3469	.....
19	3470	.....
20	3471	.....
21	3472	.....
22	3473	.....
23	3474	.....
24	3475	.....
25	3476	.....
26	3477	.....
27	3478	.....

JOHN F. BLAKE'S ADD. (West Canton).
Rec. Dec. 19, 1881,
Rec. 3, Page 13.

1	3479	.....
2	3480	.....
3	3481	.....
4	3482	.....
5	3483	.....
6	3484	.....
7	3485	.....
8	3486	.....
9	3487	.....
10	3488	.....
11	3489	.....
12	3490	.....
13	3491	.....
14	3492	.....
15	3493	.....
16	3494	.....
17	3495	.....
18	3496	.....
19	3497	.....
20	3498	.....
21	3499	.....
22	3500	.....
23	3501	.....
24	3502	.....
25	3503	.....
26	3504	.....
27	3505	.....
28	3506	.....
29	3507	.....
30	3508	.....
31	3509	.....
32	3510	.....
33	3511	.....
34	3512	.....

SCHWALM'S ADD. (Out Lots.)
Rec. Mar. 28, 1882.
P. Rec. 3, Page 23.

1	3513	.....
2	3514	.....
3	3515	.....
4	3516	.....
5	3517	.....
6	3518	.....
7	3519	.....
8	3520	.....
9	3521	.....
10	3522	.....
11	3523	.....
12	3524	.....
13	3525	.....
14	3526	.....
15	3527	.....
16	3528	.....
17	3529	.....
18	3530	.....
19	3531	.....
20	3532	.....
21	3533	.....
22	3534	.....
23	3535	.....
24	3536	.....
25	3537	.....
26	3538	.....
27	3539	.....
28	3540	.....
29	3541	.....
30	3542	.....
31	3543	.....
32	3544	.....
33	3545	.....
34	3546	.....
35	3547	.....
36	3548	.....
37	3549	.....
38	3550	.....
39	3551	.....
40	3552	.....
41	3553	.....
42	3554	.....
43	3555	.....
44	3556	.....
45	3557	.....
46	3558	.....
47	3559	.....
48	3560	.....
49	3561	.....
50	3562	.....
51	3563	.....
52	3564	.....

PETER HOUSEL'S 2d ADD. (West Canton.)
Rec. Apr. 11, 1882.
P. Rec. 3, Page 25.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Nos. on J. A. Housel's Add
28	3565	3873
29	3566	3874
30	3567	3875
31	3568	3876
32	3569	3877
33	3570	3878
34	3571	3879
35	3572	3880
36	3573	3881
37	3574	3882
38	3575	3883
39	3576	3884
40	3577	3885
41	3578	3886
42	3579	3887
43	3580	3888
44	3581	3889
45	3582	3890

PETER HOUSEL'S 3d ADD.
See numbering of Julia Ann Housel's Add.

GEO. S. LEININGER'S ADD.
Rec. June 22, 1883.
P. Rec. 3, Page 57.

		Old Nos.
1	3583	4226
2	3584	4227
3	3585	4228
4	3586	4229
5	3587	4230
6	3588	4231
7	3589	4232
8	3590	4233
9	3591	4234
10	3592	4235
11	3593	4236
12	3594	4237
13	3595	4238
14	3596	4239
15	3597	4240
16	3598	4241
17	3599	4242
18	3600	4243
19	3601	4244
20	3602	4245
21	3603	4246
22	3604	4247
23	3605	4248
24	3606	4249
25	3607	4250
26	3608	4251
27	3609	4252
28	3610	4253
29	3611	4254
30	3612	4255
31	3613	4256
32	3614	4257
33	3615	4258
34	3616	4259
35	3617	4260
36	3618	4261
37	3619	4262
38	3620	4263
39	3621	4264
40	3622	4265
41	3623	4266
42	3624	4267
43	3625	4268
44	3626	4269
45	3627	4270
46	3628	4271
47	3629	4272

WM. S. WILLIAMS' 3d ADD.
Rec. July 26, 1883.
P. Rec. 3, Page 61.

1	3630	.....
2	3631	.....
3	3632	.....
4	3633	.....
5	3634	.....
6	3635	.....
7	3636	.....
8	3637	.....
9	3638	.....
10	3639	.....
11	3640	.....
12	3641	.....
13	3642	.....
14	3643	.....
15	3644	.....
16	3645	.....
17	3646	.....
18	3647	.....
19	3648	.....
20	3649	.....
21	3650	.....
22	3651	.....
23	3652	.....
24	3653	.....
25	3654	.....
26	3655	.....
27	3656	.....
28	3657	.....
29	3658	.....
30	3659	.....
31	3660	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
32	3661	.....
33	3662	.....
34	3663	.....
35	3664	.....
36	3665	.....
37	3666	.....
38	3667	.....
39	3668	.....
40	3669	.....
41	3670	.....
42	3671	.....
43	3672	.....
44	3673	.....

JOHN NAUMAN'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 12, 1883,
P. Rec. 3, Page 71.

1	3674	.....
2	3675	.....
3	3676	.....
4	3677	.....
5	3678	.....
6	3679	.....
7	3680	.....

GEO. W. LAWRENCE'S 3d ADD.
Rec. Jan. 15, 1884,
P. Rec. 3, Page 77.

		Old Nos.
1	3681	3239
2	3682	3240
3	3683	3241
4	3684	3242
5	3685	3243
6	3686	3244
7	3687	3245
8	3688	3246
9	3689	3247
10	3690	3248
11	3691	3249
12	3692	3250
13	3693	3251
14	3694	3252
15	3695	3253
16	3696	3254
17	3697	3255
18	3698	3256

JOS. BIECHELE'S ADD.
Rec. Apr. 23, 1884,
P. Rec. 3, Page 91.

1	3699	.....
2	3700	.....
3	3701	.....
4	3702	.....
5	3703	.....
6	3704	.....
7	3705	.....
8	3706	.....
9	3707	.....
10	3708	.....
11	3709	.....
12	3710	.....
13	3711	.....
14	3712	.....
15	3713	.....
16	3714	.....
17	3715	.....
18	3716	.....
19	3717	.....
20	3718	.....
21	3719	.....
22	3720	.....
23	3721	.....
24	3722	.....
25	3723	.....
26	3724	.....
27	3725	.....
28	3726	.....
29	3727	.....
30	3728	.....
31	3729	.....
32	3730	.....
33	3731	.....
34	3732	.....
35	3733	.....
36	3734	.....
37	3735	.....
38	3736	.....
39	3737	.....
40	3738	.....
41	3739	.....
42	3740	.....

JOHN J. TRUMP'S 2d ADD.
Rec. April 25, 1884,
P. Rec. 3, Page 89.

19	3741	.....
20	3742	.....
21	3743	.....
22	3744	.....
23	3745	.....
24	3746	.....
25	3747	.....
26	3748	.....
27	3749	.....
28	3750	.....
29	3751	.....
30	3752	.....
31	3753	.....
32	3754	.....
33	3755	.....
34	3756	.....
35	3757	.....

John J. Trump's 2d Add. —Continued.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
36	3758	.....
37	3759	.....
38	3760	.....
39	3761	.....
40	3762	.....
41	3763	.....

VALLELEY, ALBERT & STROHM'S ADD.
Rec. April 21, 1886, P. Rec. 3, Page 113.

3137	3764	.....
3138	3765	.....
3139	3766	.....
3140	3767	.....
3141	3768	.....
3142	3769	.....
3143	3770	.....
3144	3771	.....
3145	3772	.....
3146	3773	.....
3147	3774	.....
3148	3775	.....
3149	3776	.....
3150	3777	.....
3151	3778	.....
3152	3779	.....
3153	3780	.....
3154	3781	.....
3155	3782	.....
3156	3783	.....
3157	3784	.....
3158	3785	.....
3159	3786	.....
3160	3787	.....
3161	3788	.....
3162	3789	.....
3163	3790	.....
3164	3791	.....
3165	3792	.....
3166	3793	.....
3167	3794	.....
3168	3795	.....
3169	3796	.....
3170	3797	.....
3171	3798	.....
3172	3799	.....
3173	3800	.....
3174	3801	.....
3175	3802	.....
3176	3803	.....
3177	3804	.....
3178	3805	.....
3179	3806	.....
3180	3807	.....
3181	3808	.....
3182	3809	.....
3183	3810	.....
3184	3811	.....
3185	3812	.....
3186	3813	.....
3187	3814	.....

JACOB HEXAMER'S ADD.
Rec. May 18, 1896, P. Rec. 3, Page 115.

3188	3815	.....
3189	3816	.....
3190	3817	.....
3191	3818	.....
3192	3819	.....
3193	3820	.....
3194	3821	.....
3195	3822	.....
3196	3823	.....
3197	3824	.....
3198	3825	.....

M. BAST & BROS. ADD.
Rec. July 3, 1886, P. Rec. 3, Page 121.

3199	3826	.....
3200	3827	.....
3201	3828	.....
3202	3829	.....
3203	3830	.....
3204	3831	.....
3205	3832	.....

J. J. WHALER'S ADD.
Rec. Sept. 13, 1886, P. Rec. 3, Page 125.

3206	3833	.....
3207	3834	.....
3208	3835	.....
3209	3836	.....
3210	3837	.....
3211	3838	.....
3212	3839	.....
3213	3840	.....
3214	3841	.....
3215	3842	.....
3216	3843	.....
3217	3844	.....
3218	3845	.....
3219	3846	.....
3220	3847	.....
3221	3848	.....
3222	3849	.....
3223	3850	.....
3224	3851	.....
3225	3852	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3226	3853	.....
3227	3854	.....
3228	3855	.....
3229	3856	.....
3230	3857	.....
3231	3858	.....
3232	3859	.....
3233	3860	.....
3234	3861	.....
3235	3862	.....

GEO. W. SHAVER'S ADD.
Rec. Sept. 15th, 1886, P. Rec. 3, Page 124.

3236	3863	.....
3237	3864	.....
3238	3805	.....

G. W. LAWRENCE'S 4th ADD.
Rec. Sept. 28th, 1886, P. Rec. 3. Page 76.

3257	3866	.....
3258	3867	.....
3259	3868	.....
3260	3869	.....
3261	3870	.....
3262	3871	.....
3263	3872	.....
3264	3873	.....
3265	3874	.....
3266	3875	.....
3267	3876	.....
3268	3877	.....
3269	3878	.....
3270	3879	.....
3271	3880	.....
3272	3881	.....
3273	3882	.....
3274	3883	.....
3275	3884	.....
3276	3885	.....
3277	3886	.....
3278	3887	.....
3279	3888	.....
3280	3889	.....
3281	3890	.....
3282	3891	.....
3283	3892	.....
3284	3893	.....
3285	3894	.....
3286	3895	.....
3287	3896	.....
3288	3897	.....
3289	3898	.....
3290	3899	.....
3291	3900	.....
3292	3901	.....
3293	3902	.....
3294	3903	.....
3295	3904	.....
3296	3905	.....
3297	3906	.....
3298	3907	.....
3299	3908	.....

DAVID E. ROWLAND'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 5, 1886, P. Rec. 3, Page 122.

3300	3909	.....
3301	3910	.....
3302	3911	.....
3303	3912	.....
3304	3913	.....
3305	3914	.....
3306	3915	.....
3307	3916	.....
3308	3917	.....
3309	3918	.....
3310	3919	.....
3311	3920	.....
3312	3921	.....
3313	3922	.....
3314	3923	.....
3315	3924	.....
3316	3925	.....
3317	3926	.....
3318	3927	.....

FRANK J. MEYER'S ADD.
Rec. Dec. 3, 1886. P. Book 3, Page 126.

3319	3928	.....
3320	3929	.....
3321	3930	.....
3322	3931	.....
3323	3932	.....
3324	3933	.....
3325	3934	.....
3326	3935	.....
3327	3936	.....
3328	3937	.....
3329	3938	.....
3330	3939	.....
3331	3940	.....
3332	3941	.....
3333	3942	.....
3334	3943	.....
3335	3944	.....
3336	3945	.....
3337	3946	.....
3338	3947	.....
3339	3948	.....
3340	3949	.....
3341	3950	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3342	3951	.....
3343	3952	.....
3344	3953	.....
3345	3954	.....
3346	3955	.....
3347	3956	.....
3348	3957	.....
3349	3958	.....
3350	3959	.....
3351	3960	.....
3352	3961	.....
3353	3962	.....
3354	3963	.....
3355	3964	.....
3356	3965	.....
3357	3966	.....
3358	3967	.....
3359	3968	.....
3360	3969	.....
3361	3370	.....
3362	3971	.....

PETER CHANCE'S ADD.
Rec. Jan 14, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 127.

3363	3972	.....
3364	3973	.....
3365	3974	.....
3366	3975	.....
3367	3976	.....
3368	3977	.....
3369	3978	.....
3370	3979	.....
3371	3980	.....
3372	3981	.....
3373	3982	.....
3374	3983	.....
3375	3984	.....
3376	3985	.....
3377	3986	.....
3378	3987	.....
3379	3988	.....
3380	3989	.....
3381	3990	.....
3382	3991	.....
3383	3992	.....
3384	3993	.....
3385	3994	.....
3386	3995	.....
3387	3996	.....
3388	3997	.....
3389	3998	.....
3390	3999	.....
3391	4000	.....
3392	4001	.....
3393	4002	.....
3394	4003	.....
3395	4004	.....
3396	4005	.....
3397	4006	.....
3398	4007	.....
3399	4008	.....
3400	4009	.....
3401	4010	.....
3402	4011	.....
3403	4012	.....
3404	4013	.....
3405	4014	.....
3406	4015	.....
3407	4016	.....
3408	4017	.....
3409	4018	.....
3410	4019	.....
3411	4020	.....

J. MEYER'S HEIR'S ADD.
Rec. March 4, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 129.

3412	4021	.....
3413	4022	.....
3414	4023	.....
3415	4024	.....
3416	4025	.....
3417	4026	.....
3418	4027	.....
3419	4028	.....
3420	4029	.....
3421	4030	.....
3422	4031	.....
3423	4032	.....
3424	4033	.....
3425	4034	.....
3426	4035	.....
3427	4036	.....
3428	4037	.....
3429	4038	.....
3430	4039	.....
3431	4040	.....
3432	4041	.....
3433	4042	.....
3434	4043	.....
3435	4044	.....
3436	4045	.....
3437	4046	.....
3438	4047	.....
3439	4048	.....
3440	4049	.....
3441	4050	.....
3442	4051	.....
3443	4052	.....
3444	4053	.....
3445	4054	.....
3446	4055	.....
3447	4056	.....
3448	4057	.....
3449	4058	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3450	4059	.....
3451	4060	.....
3488	4061	.....
3489	4062	.....
3490	4063	.....
3491	4064	.....
3492	4065	.....
3493	4066	.....
3494	4067	.....
3495	4068	.....
3496	4069	.....
3497	4070	.....
3498	4071	.....
3499	4072	.....
3530	4073	.....
3531	4074	.....
3532	4075	.....
3533	4076	.....
3534	4077	.....
3535	4078	.....
3536	4079	.....
3537	4080	.....
3538	4081	.....
3539	4082	.....
3560	4083	.....
3561	4084	.....
3562	4085	.....
3563	4086	.....
3564	4087	.....
3565	4088	.....
3566	4089	.....
3567	4090	.....
3568	4091	.....
3569	4092	.....
3570	4093	.....
3571	4094	.....
3572	4095	.....
3573	4C96	.....
3574	4097	.....
3575	4098	.....
3576	4099	.....
3577	4100	.....
3578	4101	.....
3579	4102	.....
3580	4103	.....
3581	4104	.....
3582	4105	.....
3583	4106	.....
3584	4107	.....
3585	4108	.....
3586	4109	.....
3587	4110	.....
3588	4111	.....
3589	4112	.....
3590	4113	.....
3591	4114	.....
3592	4115	.....
3593	4116	.....
3594	4117	.....
3595	4118	.....
3596	4119	.....
3597	4120	.....
3598	4121	.....
3599	4122	.....
3600	4123	.....
3601	4124	.....
3602	4125	.....
3603	4126	.....
3604	4127	.....
3605	4128	.....
3606	4129	.....
3607	4130	.....
3608	4131	.....
3609	4132	.....
3610	4133	.....
3611	4134	.....
3612	4135	.....
3613	4136	.....
3632	4137	.....
3633	4138	.....
3634	4139	.....
3635	4140	.....
3636	4141	.....
3637	4142	.....
3638	4143	.....
3639	4144	.....

G. W. LAWRENCE'S 5th ADD.
Rec. March 4, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 132.

3664	4145	.....
3665	4146	.....
3666	4147	.....
3667	4148	.....
3668	4149	.....
3669	4150	.....
3670	4151	.....
3671	4152	.....
3672	4153	.....
3673	4154	.....
3674	4155	.....
3675	4156	.....
3676	4157	.....
3677	4158	.....
3678	4159	.....
3679	4160	.....
3680	4161	.....
3681	4162	.....
3682	4163	.....
3683	4164	.....
3684	4165	.....
3685	4166	.....
3686	4167	.....
3687	4168	.....
3688	4169	.....
3689	4170	.....
3690	4171	.....
3691	4172	.....
3692	4173	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3693	4174	.....
3694	4175	.....
3695	4176	.....
3696	4177	.....
3697	4178	.....
3698	4179	.....
3699	4180	.....
3700	4181	.....
3701	4182	.....
3702	4183	.....
3703	4184	.....
3704	4185	.....
3705	4186	.....
3706	4187	.....
3707	4188	.....
3708	4189	.....
3709	4190	.....
3710	4191	.....
3711	4192	.....
3712	4193	.....
3713	4194	.....
3714	4195	.....
3715	4196	.....
3716	4197	.....
3717	4198	.....
3718	4199	.....
3719	4200	.....
3720	4201	.....
3721	4202	.....
3722	4203	.....
3723	4204	.....
3724	4205	.....
3725	4206	.....
3726	4207	.....
3727	4208	.....
3728	4209	.....
3729	4210	.....
3730	4211	.....
3731	4212	.....
3732	4213	.....
3733	4214	.....
3734	4215	.....
3735	4216	.....
3736	4217	.....
3737	4218	.....
3738	4219	.....
3739	4220	.....
3740	4221	.....
3741	4222	.....

JOS. SCHOTT'S ADD.
Rec. April 16, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 130.

3823	4223	.....
3824	4224	.....
3825	4225	.....
3826	4226	.....

MATHEW'S SUBDIV.
Rec. April 18, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 130.

3742	4227	.....
3743	4228	.....
3744	4229	.....
3745	4230	.....
3746	4231	.....
3747	4232	.....
3748	4233	.....
3749	4234	.....
3750	4235	.....

J. J. CLARK'S ADD.
Rec. April 19, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 131.

3827	4236	.....
3828	4237	.....
3829	4238	.....
3830	4239	.....
3831	4240	.....
3832	4241	.....
3833	4242	.....
3834	4243	.....
3835	4244	.....
3836	4245	.....
3837	4246	.....
3838	4247	.....

U. R. FEATHER'S 3d ADD.
Rec. April 30, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 133.

3751	4248	.....
3752	4249	.....
3753	4250	.....
3754	4251	.....
3755	4252	.....
3756	4253	.....
3757	4254	.....
3758	4255	.....
3759	4256	.....
3760	4257	.....
3761	4258	.....
3762	4259	.....
3763	4260	.....
3764	4261	.....
3765	4262	.....
3766	4263	.....
3767	4264	.....
3768	4265	.....
3769	4266	.....
3770	4267	.....
3771	4268	.....
3772	4269	.....
3773	4270	.....
3774	4271	.....
3775	4272	.....
3776	4273	.....
3777	4274	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3778	4275	.....
3779	4276	.....
3780	4277	.....
3781	4278	.....
3782	4279	.....
3783	4280	.....
3784	4281	.....
3785	4282	.....
3786	4283	.....
3787	4284	.....
3788	4285	.....
3789	4286	.....
3790	4287	.....
3791	4288	.....
3792	4289	.....
3793	4290	.....
3794	4291	.....
3795	4292	.....
3796	4293	.....
3797	4294	.....
3798	4295	.....
3799	4296	.....
3800	4297	.....
3801	4298	.....
3802	4299	.....
3803	4300	.....
3804	4301	.....
3805	4302	.....
3806	4303	.....
3807	4304	.....
3808	4305	.....
3809	4306	.....
3810	4307	.....
3811	4308	.....
3812	4309	.....
3813	4310	.....
3814	4311	.....
3815	4312	.....
3816	4313	.....
3817	4314	.....
3818	4315	.....
3819	4316	.....
3820	4317	.....
3821	4318	.....
3822	4319	.....

GEO. W. YOHE'S ADD.
Rec. May 11, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 134.

3839	4320	.....
3840	4321	.....
3841	4322	.....
3842	4323	.....
3843	4324	.....
3844	4325	.....
3845	4326	.....
3846	4327	.....
3847	4328	.....

JULIA A. HOUSEL'S ADD.
Rec. June 25, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 137.

3891	4329	.....
3892	4330	.....
3893	4331	.....
3894	4332	.....
3895	4333	.....
3896	4334	.....
3897	4335	.....
3898	4336	.....
3899	4337	.....
3900	4338	.....
3901	4339	.....
3902	4340	.....
3903	4341	.....
3904	4342	.....
3905	4343	.....
3906	4344	.....
3907	4345	.....
3908	4346	.....
3915	4347	.....
3916	4348	.....
3917	4349	.....
3918	4350	.....
3919	4351	.....
3920	4352	.....
3921	4353	.....
3922	4354	.....
3923	4355	.....
3924	4356	.....
3925	4357	.....
3926	4358	.....
3927	4359	.....
3928	4360	.....
3929	4361	.....
3930	4362	.....
3931	4363	.....
3932	4364	.....
3933	4365	.....
3934	4366	.....
3935	4367	.....
3936	4368	.....
3937	4369	.....
3938	4370	.....
3939	4371	.....
3940	4372	.....
3941	4373	.....
3942	4374	.....
3943	4375	.....
3944	4376	.....
3945	4377	.....
3946	4378	.....
3947	4379	.....
3948	4380	.....
3949	4381	.....
3950	4382	.....
3951	4383	.....
3952	4384	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
3953	4385	.....
3954	4386	.....
3955	4387	.....
3956	4388	.....
3957	4389	.....
3958	4390	.....
3959	4391	.....
3960	4392	.....
3961	4393	.....
3962	4394	.....
3963	4395	.....
3964	4396	.....
3965	4397	.....
3966	4398	.....
3967	4399	.....
3968	4400	.....
3969	4401	.....
3970	4402	.....
3971	4403	.....
3972	4404	.....
3973	4405	.....
3974	4406	.....
3975	4407	.....
3976	4408	.....
3978	4409	.....
3979	4411	.....
3980	4412	.....
3981	4413	.....
3982	4414	.....
3983	4415	.....
3984	4416	.....
3985	4417	.....
3986	4418	.....
3987	4419	.....

H. H. & W. B. SHANAFELT'S ADD.
Rec. July 26, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 136.

4003	4420	.....
4004	4421	.....
4005	4422	.....
4006	4423	.....
4007	4424	.....
4008	4425	.....
4009	4426	.....
4010	4427	.....
4011	4428	.....
4012	4429	.....
4013	4430	.....
4014	4431	.....
4015	4432	.....
4016	4433	.....
4017	4434	.....
4018	4435	.....
4019	4436	.....
4020	4437	.....
4021	4438	.....
4022	4439	.....
4023	4440	.....
4024	4441	.....
4025	4442	.....
4026	4443	.....
4027	4444	.....
4028	4445	.....
4029	4446	.....
4030	4447	.....
4031	4448	.....
4032	4449	.....
4033	4450	.....
4034	4451	.....
4035	4452	.....
4036	4453	.....
4037	4454	.....
4038	4455	.....
4039	4456	.....
4040	4457	.....
4041	4458	.....
4042	4459	.....
4043	4460	.....
4044	4461	.....
4045	4462	.....
4046	4463	.....
4047	4464	.....
4048	4465	.....
4049	4466	.....
4050	4467	.....
4051	4468	.....
4052	4469	.....
4053	4470	.....
4054	4471	.....
4055	4472	.....
4056	4473	.....
4057	4474	.....
4058	4475	.....
4059	4476	.....
4060	4477	.....
4061	4478	.....
4062	4479	.....
4063	4480	.....
4064	4481	.....
4065	4482	.....
4066	4483	.....
4067	4484	.....
4068	4485	.....
4069	4486	.....
4070	4487	.....
4071	4488	.....
4072	4489	.....
4073	4490	.....
4074	4491	.....
4075	4492	.....
4076	4493	.....
4077	4494	.....
4078	4495	.....
4079	4496	.....
4080	4497	.....
4081	4498	.....
4082	4499	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
4083	4500	.....
4084	4501	.....
4085	4502	.....
4086	4503	.....
4087	4504	.....
4088	4505	.....
4089	4506	.....
4090	4507	.....
4091	4508	.....

B. DANNEMILLER'S 3rd ADD.
Rec Oct. 15, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 139.

4092	4509	.....
4093	4510	.....
4094	4511	.....
4095	4512	.....
4096	4513	.....
4097	4514	.....
4098	4515	.....
4099	4516	.....
4100	4517	.....
4101	4518	.....
4102	4519	.....
4103	4520	.....
4104	4521	.....
4105	4522	.....
4106	4523	.....

F. MILLER'S SUBDIV.
Rec. Nov. 1, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 141.

4107	4524	.....
4108	4525	.....
4109	4526	.....
4110	4527	.....
4111	4528	.....
4112	4529	.....
4113	4530	.....

HAY BROS. SUBDIV. OF LOT 2648.
Rec. Nov. 22, 1887. P. Rec. 3, Page 143.

4114	4531	.....
4115	4532	.....
4116	4533	.....
4117	4534	.....
4118	4535	.....
4119	4536	.....
4120	4537	.....

H. H. & W. B. SHANAFELT'S RECONSTRUCTION OF LOTS 4011 TO 4021.
Rec. Jan. 28, 1888, P. Rec. 3, Page 136.

4121	4538	.....
4122	4539	.....
4123	4540	.....
4124	4541	.....
4125	4542	.....
4126	4543	.....
4127	4544	.....
4128	4545	.....
4129	4546	.....
4130	4547	.....
4131	4548	.....

DAVID E. ROWLAND'S 2nd ADD.
Rec. Apr. 27, 1888, P. Rec. 3, Page 146.

4132	4549	.....
4133	4550	.....
4134	4551	.....
4135	4552	.....
4136	4553	.....
4137	4554	.....
4138	4555	.....
4139	4556	.....
4140	4557	.....
4141	4558	.....
4142	4559	.....
4143	4560	.....
4144	4561	.....
4145	4562	.....
4146	4563	.....
4147	4564	.....
4148	4565	.....
4149	4566	.....
4150	4567	.....
4151	4568	.....
4152	4569	.....
4153	4570	.....
4154	4571	.....
4155	4572	.....
4156	4573	.....
4157	4574	.....
4158	4575	.....
4159	4576	.....
4160	4577	.....
4161	4578	.....
4162	4579	.....
4163	4580	.....
4164	4581	.....
4165	4582	.....
4166	4583	.....
4167	4584	.....
4168	4585	.....
4169	4586	.....
4170	4587	.....
4171	4588	.....
4172	4589	.....
4173	4590	.....

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
4174	4591	.....
4175	4592	.....
4176	4593	.....
4177	4594	.....
4178	4595	.....
4179	4596	.....
4180	4597	.....
4181	4598	.....
4182	4599	.....
4183	4600	.....
4184	4601	.....
4185	4602	.....
4186	4603	.....
4187	4604	.....
4188	4605	.....
4189	4606	.....
4190	4607	.....
4191	4608	.....
4192	4609	.....
4193	4610	.....
4194	4611	.....
4195	4612	.....
4196	4613	.....
4197	4614	.....
4198	4615	.....
4199	4616	.....
4200	4617	.....
4201	4618	.....
4202	4619	.....
4203	4620	.....
4204	4621	.....
4205	4622	.....
4206	4623	.....
4207	4624	.....
4208	4625	.....
4209	4626	.....
4210	4627	.....
4211	4628	.....
4212	4629	.....
4213	4630	.....
4214	4631	.....
4215	4632	.....
4216	4633	.....
4217	4634	.....

GEO. S. LEININGER'S ADD.
Rec. May 8, 1888. P. Rec. 3, Page 58.

4273	4635	.....
4274	4636	.....
4275	4637	.....
4276	4638	.....
4277	4639	.....
4278	4640	.....
4279	4641	.....
4280	4642	.....
4281	4643	.....
4282	4644	.....
4283	4645	.....
4284	4646	.....
4285	4647	.....
4286	4648	..

Wm. S. Williams' 4th Add.—Continued.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	
4339	4701	.....
4340	4702	.....
4341	4703	.....
4342	4704	.....
4343	4705	.....
4344	4706	.....
4345	4707	.....
4346	4708	.....
4347	4709	.....
4348	4710	.....

ALEXANDER & FRAZER'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 1, 1888. P. Rec. 3, Page 150.

4349	4711	.....
4350	4712	.....
4351	4713	.....
4352	4714	.....
4353	4715	.....
4354	4716	.....
4355	4717	.....
4356	4718	.....
4357	4719	.....
4358	4720	.....
4359	4721	.....
4360	4722	.....
4361	4723	.....
4362	4724	.....
4363	4725	.....
4364	4726	.....
4365	4727	.....
4366	4728	.....
4367	4729	.....
4368	4730	.....
4369	4731	.....
4370	4732	.....
4371	4733	.....
4372	4734	.....
4373	4735	.....
4374	4736	.....
4375	4737	.....
4376	4738	.....
4377	4739	.....
4378	4740	.....
4379	4741	.....
4380	4742	.....
4381	4743	.....
4382	4744	.....
4383	4745	.....
4384	4746	.....
4385	4747	.....
4386	4748	.....
4387	4749	.....
4388	4750	.....
4389	4751	.....
4390	4752	.....
4391	4753	.....
4392	4754	.....
4393	4755	.....
4394	4756	.....
4395	4757	.....

FRANCIS & CHARUFELE'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 17, 1888. P. Rec. 3, Page 78.

4396	4758	.....
4397	4759	.....
4398	4760	.....
4399	4761	.....
4400	4762	.....
4401	4763	.....
4402	4764	.....
4403	4765	.....
4404	4766	.....
4405	4767	.....
4406	4768	.....
4407	4769	.....
4408	4770	.....
4409	4771	.....
4410	4772	.....
4411	4773	.....

AUGUST NEBER'S RECONSTRUCTION OF LOTS 2337 to 2344.
Rec. Aug. 24, 1888. P. Rec. 3, Page 16.

4218	4774	.....
4219	4775	.....
4220	4776	.....
4221	4777	.....
4222	4778	.....
4223	4779	.....
4224	4780	.....
4225	4781	.....

ALLEN & SMITH'S ADD.
Rec. Sept. 1, 1888. P. Rec. 3, Page 153.

4412	4782	.....
4413	4783	.....
4414	4784	.....
4415	4785	.....
4416	4786	.....
4417	4787	.....
4418	4788	.....
4419	4789	.....
4420	4790	.....
4421	4791	.....
4422	4792	.....
4423	4793	.....
4424	4794	.....
4425	4795	.....
4426	4796	.....
4427	4797	.....
4428	4798	.....
4429	4799	.....
4430	4800	.....
4431	4801	.....
4432	4802	.....
4433	4803	.....
4434	4804	.....
4435	4805	.....
4436	4806	.....
4437	4807	.....
4438	4808	.....

JNO. BLOOMFIELD'S ADD.
Rec. Feb. 25, 1889. P. Rec. 3, Page 62.

4439	4809	.....
4440	4810	.....
4441	4811	.....
4442	4812	.....
4443	4813	.....
4444	4814	.....
4445	4815	.....
4446	4816	.....
4447	4817	.....

ELIZA J. SARVER'S ADD.
Rec. April 16, 1889, P. Rec. 3, Page 114.

4448	4818	.....
4449	4819	.....
4450	4820	.....
4451	4821	.....
4452	4822	.....
4453	4823	.....
4454	4824	.....
4455	4825	.....
4456	4826	.....
4457	4827	.....
4458	4828	.....
4459	4829	.....
4460	4830	.....
4461	4831	.....
4462	4832	.....
4463	4833	.....
4464	4834	.....
4465	4835	.....
4466	4836	.....
4467	4837	.....

ALLEN & SMITH'S ADD.
Rec. April 22, 1889. P. Rec. 3, Page 153.

4468	4838	.....
4469	4839	.....
4470	4840	.....
4471	4841	.....
4472	4842	.....
4473	4843	.....
4474	4844	.....
4475	4845	.....
4476	4846	.....
4477	4847	.....

DANNEMILLER & BECHEL'S ADD.
Rec. May 14, 1889. P. Rec. 3, Page 157.

4478	4848	.....
4479	4849	.....
4480	4850	.....
4481	4851	.....
4482	4852	.....
4483	4853	.....
4484	4854	.....
4485	4855	.....
4486	4856	.....
4487	4857	.....
4488	4858	.....
4489	4859	.....
4490	4860	.....
4491	4861	.....
4492	4862	.....
4493	4863	.....
4494	4864	.....
4495	4865	.....
4496	4866	.....
4497	4867	.....
4498	4868	.....
4499	4869	.....
4500	4870	.....
4501	4871	.....
4502	4872	.....
4503	4873	.....
4504	4874	.....
4505	4875	.....
4506	4876	.....
4507	4877	.....
4508	4878	.....
4509	4879	.....
4510	4880	.....
4511	4881	.....
4512	4882	.....
4513	4883	.....
4514	4884	.....
4515	4885	.....
4516	4886	.....
4517	4887	.....
4518	4888	.....
4519	4889	.....
4520	4890	.....
4521	4891	.....
4522	4892	.....
4523	4893	.....
4524	4894	.....
4525	4895	.....
4526	4896	.....
4527	4897	.....
4528	4898	.....
4529	4899	.....
4530	4900	.....
4531	4901	.....
4532	4902	.....
4533	4903	.....
4534	4904	.....
4535	4905	.....

J. MEYER'S HEIRS ADD.
Rec. June 3, 1889. P. Rec. 3, Page 158.

3540	4906	.....
3541	4907	.....
3542	4908	.....
3543	4909	.....
3544	4910	.....
3545	4911	.....
3546	4912	.....
3547	4913	.....
3548	4914	.....
3549	4915	.....
3550	4916	.....
3551	4917	.....
3552	4918	.....
3553	4919	.....
3554	4920	.....
3555	4921	.....
3556	4922	.....
3557	4923	.....
3558	4924	.....
3559	4925	.....
3614	4926	.....
3615	4927	.....
3616	4928	.....
3617	4929	.....
3618	4930	.....
3619	4931	.....
3620	4932	.....
3621	4933	.....
3622	4934	.....
3623	4935	.....
3624	4936	.....
3625	4937	.....
3626	4938	.....
3627	4939	.....
3628	4940	.....
3629	4941	.....
3630	4942	.....
3631	4943	.....
4584	4944	.....
4585	4945	.....
4586	4946	.....
4587	4947	.....
4588	4948	.....
4589	4949	.....
4590	4950	.....
4591	4951	.....
4592	4952	.....
4593	4953	.....
4594	4954	.....
4595	4955	.....
4596	4956	.....
4597	4957	.....
4598	4958	.....
4599	4959	.....
4600	4960	.....
4601	4961	.....
4602	4962	.....
4603	4963	.....
4604	4964	.....
4605	4965	.....
4606	4966	.....
4607	4967	.....
4608	4968	.....
4609	4969	.....
4610	4970	.....
4611	4971	.....
4612	4972	.....
4613	4973	.....
4614	4974	.....
4615	4975	.....
4616	4976	.....
4617	4977	.....
4618	4978	.....
4619	4979	.....
4620	4980	.....
4621	4981	.....
4622	4982	.....
4623	4983	.....
4624	4984	.....
4625	4985	.....
4626	4986	.....
4627	4987	.....
4628	4988	.....
4629	4989	.....
4630	4990	.....
4631	4991	.....
4632	4992	.....
4633	4993	.....
4634	4994	.....
4635	4995	.....
4636	4996	.....
4637	4997	.....
4638	4998	.....
4639	4999	.....
4640	5000	.....
4641	5001	.....
4642	5002	.....
4643	5003	.....
4644	5004	.....
4645	5005	.....
4646	5006	.....
4647	5007	.....
4648	5008	.....
4649	5009	.....
4650	5010	.....
4651	5011	.....
4652	5012	.....
4653	5013	.....
4654	5014	.....
4655	5015	.....
4656	5016	.....
4657	5017	.....
4658	5018	.....
4659	5019	.....
4660	5020	.....
4661	5021	.....
4662	5022	.....
4663	5023	.....
4664	5024	.....
4665	5025	.....
4666	5026	.....
4667	5027	.....
4668	5028	.....
4669	5029	.....
4670	5030	.....
4671	5031	.....
4672	5032	.....
4673	5033	.....
4674	5034	.....
4675	5035	.....
4676	5036	.....
4677	5037	.....
4678	5038	.....
4679	5039	.....
4680	5040	.....
4681	5041	.....
4682	5042	.....
4683	5043	.....
4684	5044	.....
4685	5045	.....
4686	5046	.....
4687	5047	.....
4688	5048	.....
4689	5049	.....
4690	5050	.....
4691	5051	.....
4692	5052	.....
4693	5053	.....
4694	5054	.....
4695	5055	.....
4696	5056	.....
4697	5057	.....
4698	5058	.....
4699	5059	.....
4700	5060	.....
4701	5061	.....
4702	5062	.....
4703	5063	.....
4704	5064	.....
4705	5065	.....
4706	5066	.....
4707	5067	.....
4708	5068	.....
4709	5069	.....
4710	5070	.....
4711	5071	.....
4712	5072	.....
4713	5073	.....
4714	5074	.....
4715	5075	.....
4716	5076	.....
4717	5077	.....
4718	5078	.....
4719	5079	.....
4720	5080	.....
4721	5081	.....
4722	5082	.....
4723	5083	.....
4724	5084	.....
4725	5085	.....
4726	5086	.....
4727	5087	.....
4728	5088	.....
4729	5089	.....
4730	5090	.....
4731	5091	.....
4732	5092	.....
4733	5093	.....
4734	5094	.....
4735	5095	.....
4736	5096	.....
4737	5097	.....
4738	5098	.....
4739	5099	.....
4740	5100	.....
4741	5101	.....
4742	5102	.....
4743	5103	.....
4744	5104	.....
4745	5105	.....
4746	5106	.....
4747	5107	.....
4748	5108	.....
4749	5109	.....
4750	5110	.....
4751	5111	.....
4752	5112	.....
4753	5113	.....
4754	5114	.....
4755	5115	.....
4756	5116	.....
4757	5117	.....
4758	5118	.....
4759	5119	.....
4760	5120	.....
4761	5121	.....
4762	5122	.....
4763	5123	.....
4764	5124	.....
4765	5125	.....
4766	5126	.....
4767	5127	.....
4768	5128	.....
4769	5129	.....
4770	5130	.....
4771	5131	.....
4772	5132	.....
4773	5133	.....
4774	5134	.....
4775	5135	.....
4776	5136	.....
4777	5137	.....
4778	5138	.....
4779	5139	.....
4780	5140	.....
4781	5141	.....
4782	5142	.....
4783	5143	.....
4784	5144	.....
4785	5145	.....
4786	5146	.....
4787	5147	.....
4788	5148	.....
4789	5149	.....
4790	5150	.....
4791	5151	.....
4792	5152	.....
4793	5153	.....
4794	5154	.....
4795	5155	.....
4796	5156	.....
4797	5157	.....
4798	5158	.....
4799	5159	.....
4800	5160	.....
4801	5161	.....
4802	5162	.....
4803	5163	.....
4804	5164	.....
4805	5165	.....
4806	5166	.....
4807	5167	.....
4808	5168	.....
4809	5169	.....
4810	5170	.....
4811	5171	.....
4812	5172	.....
4813	5173	.....
4814	5174	.....
4815	5175	.....
4816	5176	.....
4817	5177	.....
4818	5178	.....
4819	5179	.....
4820	5180	.....
4821	5181	.....
4822	5182	.....
4823	5183	.....
4824	5184	.....
4825	5185	.....
4826	5186	.....
4827	5187	.....
4828	5188	.....
4829	5189	.....
4830	5190	.....
4831	5191	.....
4832	5192	.....
4833	5193	.....
4834	5194	.....
4835	5195	.....
4836	5196	.....
4837	5197	.....
4838	5198	.....
4839	5199	.....
4840	5200	.....
4841	5201	.....
4842	5202	.....
4843	5203	.....
4844	5204	.....
4845	5205	.....
4846	5206	.....
4847	5207	.....
4848	5208	.....
4849	5209	.....
4850	5210	.....
4851	5211	.....
4852	5212	.....
4853	5213	.....
4854	5214	.....
4855	5215	.....
4856	5216	.....
4857	5217	.....
4858	5218	.....
4859	5219	.....
4860	5220	.....
4861	5221	.....

TONNER, SNYDER & PHILLIPS' ADD.
Rec. June 5, 1889. P. Rec. 3, Page 159.

4536	5222	.....
4537	5223	.....
4538	5224	.....
4539	5225	.....
4540	5226	.....
4541	5227	.....
4542	5228	.....
4543	5229	.....
4544	5230	.....
4545	5231	.....
4546	5232	.....
4547	5233	.....
4548	5234	.....
4549	5235	.....
4550	5236	.....
4551	5237	.....
4552	5238	.....
4553	5239	.....
4554	5240	.....
4555	5241	.....
4556	5242	.....
4557	5243	.....
4558	5244	.....
4559	5245	.....
4560	5246	.....
4561	5247	.....
4562	5248	.....
4563	5249	.....
4564	5250	.....
4565	5251	.....
4566	5252	.....
4567	5253	.....
4568	5254	.....
4569	5255	.....
4570	5256	.....
4571	5257	.....
4572	5258	.....
4573	5259	.....
4574	5260	.....
4575	5261	.....
4576	5262	.....
4577	5263	.....
4578	5264	.....
4579	5265	.....
4580	5266	.....
4581	5267	.....
4582	5268	.....
4583	5269	.....

JOHN DUFFY'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 27, 1889. P. Rec. 3, Page 160.

4802	5270	.....
4803	5271	.....
4804	5272	.....
4805	5273	.....
4806	5274	.....
4807	5275	.....
4808	5276	.....
4869	5277	.....
4870	5278	.....
4871	5279	.....
4872	5280	.....
4873	5281	.....
4874	5282	.....
4875	5283	.....
4876	5284	.....
4877	5285	.....
4878	5286	.....
4879	5287	.....
4880	5288	.....
4881	5289	.....
4882	5290	.....
4883	5291	.....
4884	5292	.....
4885	5293	.....
4886	5294	.....
4887	5295	.....
4888	5296	.....
4889	5297	.....
4890	5298	.....

HIRAM R. WISE'S 2nd ADD.
Rec. Feb. 20, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 167.

4944	5299	.....
4945	5300	.....
4946	5301	.....
4947	5302	.....
4948	5303	.....
4949	5304	.....
4950	5305	.....
4951	5306	.....
4952	5307	.....
4953	5308	.....
4954	5309	.....
4955	5310	.....
4956	5311	.....
4957	5312	.....
4958	5313	.....
4959	5314	.....
4960	5315	.....
4961	5316	.....
4962	5317	.....
4963	5318	.....
4964	5319	.....

JOSEPH HENRY'S SUBDIV.
Rec. March 17, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 152.

4891	5320	.....
4892	5321	.....
4893	5322	.....
4894	5323	.....

CITY PARK ADD.
Rec. April 5, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 24.

4965	5324	.....
4966	5325	.....
4967	5326	.....
4968	5327	.....
4969	5328	.....
4970	5329	.....
4971	5330	.....
4972	5331	.....
4973	5332	.....
4974	5333	.....
4975	5334	.....
4976	5335	.....
4977	5336	.....
4978	5337	.....
4979	5338	.....
4980	5339	.....
4981	5340	.....
4982	5341	.....
4983	5342	.....
4984	5343	.....
4985	5344	.....
4986	5345	.....
4987	5346	.....
4988	5347	.....
4989	5348	.....
4990	5349	.....
4991	5350	.....
4992	5351	.....

J. J. WHALER'S 2nd ADD.
Rec. April 25, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 171.

4993	5352	.....
4994	5353	.....
4995	5354	.....
4996	5355	.....
4997	5356	.....
4998	5357	.....
4999	5358	.....
5000	5359	.....
5001	5360	.....
5002	5361	.....
5003	5362	.....
5004	5363	.....
5005	5364	.....
5006	5365	.....
5007	5366	.....
5008	5367	.....
5009	5368	.....
5010	5369	.....
5011	5370	.....
5012	5371	.....
5013	5372	.....
5014	5373	.....
5015	5374	.....
5016	5375	.....
5017	5376	.....
5018	5377	.....
5019	5378	.....
28	5379	.....

DANNEMILLER & BECHEL'S 2d ADD.
Rec. May. 7, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 156.

4895	5380	.....
4896	5381	.....
4897	5382	.....
4898	5383	.....
4899	5384	.....
4900	5385	.....
4901	5386	.....
4902	5387	.....
4903	5388	.....
4904	5389	.....
4905	5390	.....
4906	5391	.....
4907	5392	.....
4908	5393	.....
4909	5394	.....
4910	5395	.....
4911	5396	.....
4912	5397	.....
4913	5398	.....
4914	5399	.....
4915	5400	.....
4916	5401	.....
4917	5402	.....
4918	5403	.....
4919	5404	.....
4920	5405	.....
4921	5406	.....
4922	5407	.....
4923	5408	.....
4924	5409	.....
4925	5410	.....
4926	5411	.....
4927	5412	.....
4928	5413	.....
4929	5414	.....
4930	5415	.....
4931	5416	.....
4932	5417	.....
4933	5418	.....

J. BAST & BROS. ADD.
Rec. May 20, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 18.

4934	5419	.....
4935	5420	.....
4936	5421	.....
4937	5422	.....
4938	5423	.....
4939	5424	.....
4940	5425	.....
4941	5426	.....
4942	5427	.....
4943	5428	.....

J. MEYER'S HEIRS' ADD.
Rec. June 16, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 170.

Original Nos. not changed. 5429-5674.

W. H. CLARK'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Nov. 1, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 177.

1	5675	.....
2	5676	.....
3	5677	.....
4	5678	.....
5	5679	.....
6	5680	.....
7	5681	.....
8	5682	.....
9	5683	.....
10	5684	.....
11	5685	.....
12	5686	.....
13	5687	.....
14	5688	.....
15	5689	.....
16	5690	.....
17	5691	.....
18	5692	.....
19	5693	.....
20	5694	.....
21	5695	.....
22	5696	.....
23	5697	.....
24	5698	.....
25	5699	.....
26	5700	.....
27	5701	.....
28	5702	.....
29	5703	.....
30	5704	.....
31	5705	.....
32	5706	.....
33	5707	.....
34	5708	.....
35	5709	.....
36	5710	.....
37	5711	.....
38	5712	.....
39	5713	.....
40	5714	.....
41	5715	.....
42	5716	.....
43	5717	.....
44	5718	.....
45	5719	.....
46	5720	.....
47	5721	.....
48	5722	.....
49	5723	.....
50	5724	.....
51	5725	.....
52	5726	.....
53	5727	.....
54	5728	.....
55	5729	.....
56	5730	.....
57	5731	.....
58	5732	.....
59	5733	.....
60	5734	.....
61	5735	.....
62	5736	.....
63	5737	.....
64	5738	.....
65	5739	.....
66	5740	.....
67	5741	.....
68	5742	.....
69	5743	.....
70	5744	.....
71	5745	.....
72	5746	.....
73	5747	.....
74	5748	.....
75	5749	.....
76	5750	.....
77	5751	.....
78	5752	.....
79	5753	.....
80	5754	.....
81	5755	.....
82	5756	.....
83	5757	.....
84	5758	.....
85	5759	.....
86	5760	.....
87	5761	.....
88	5762	.....
89	5763	.....
90	5764	.....
91	5765	.....
92	5766	.....
93	5767	.....
94	5768	.....
95	5769	.....
96	5770	.....
97	5771	.....
98	5772	.....
99	5773	.....
100	5774	.....
101	5775	.....
102	5776	.....
103	5777	.....
104	5778	.....
105	5779	.....
106	5780	.....
107	5781	.....
108	5782	.....
109	5783	.....
110	5784	.....
111	5785	.....
112	5786	.....
113	5787	.....
114	5788	.....
115	5789	.....
116	5790	.....
117	5791	.....
118	5792	.....
119	5793	.....
120	5794	.....
121	5795	.....
122	5796	.....
123	5797	.....
124	5798	.....
125	5799	.....
126	5800	.....
127	5801	.....
128	5802	.....
129	5803	.....
130	5804	.....
131	5805	.....
132	5806	.....
133	5807	.....
134	5808	.....
135	5809	.....
136	5810	.....
137	5811	.....
138	5812	.....
139	5813	.....
140	5814	.....
141	5815	.....
142	5816	.....
143	5817	.....
144	5818	.....
145	5819	.....
146	5820	.....
147	5821	.....
148	5822	.....
149	5823	.....
150	5824	.....
151	5825	.....
152	5826	.....
153	5827	.....
154	5828	.....
155	5829	.....
156	5830	.....
157	5831	.....
158	5832	.....
159	5833	.....
160	5834	.....
161	5835	.....
162	5836	.....
163	5837	.....
164	5838	.....
165	5839	.....
166	5840	.....
167	5841	.....
168	5842	.....
169	5843	.....
170	5844	.....
171	5845	.....
172	5846	.....
173	5847	.....
174	5848	.....
175	5849	.....
176	5850	.....
177	5851	.....
178	5852	.....
179	5853	.....
180	5854	.....
181	5855	.....
182	5856	.....
183	5857	.....
184	5858	.....
185	5859	.....
186	5860	.....
187	5861	.....
188	5862	.....
189	5863	.....

THE HOUSEL HEIRS 1st ADD.
Rec. Dec. 2, 1890. P. Rec. 3, Page 179.

1	5864	.....
2	5865	.....
3	5866	.....
4	5867	.....
5	5868	.....
6	5869	.....
7	5870	.....
8	5871	.....
9	5872	.....
10	5873	.....
11	5874	.....
12

The Housel Heirs' 1st Add.—Continued.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
50	5913
51	5914
52	5915
53	5916
54	5917
55	5918
56	5919
57	5920
58	5921
59	5922
60	5923
61	5924
62	5925
63	5926
	5927

THE HOUSEL HEIRS & BACHERT ADD.

Rec. Feb. 26, 1891, P. Rec. 3, Page 182.

1	5928
2	5929
3	5930
4	5931
5	5932
6	5933
7	5934
8	5935
9	5936
10	5937
11	5938
12	5939
13	5940
14	5941
15	5942
16	5943
17	5944
18	5945
19	5946
20	5947
21	5948
22	5949
23	5950
24	5951
25	5952
26	5953
27	5954
28	5955
29	5956
30	5957
31	5958
32	5959
33	5960
34	5961
35	5962
36	5963
37	5964
38	5965
39	5966
40	5967
41	5968
42	5969
43	5970
44	5971
45	5972
46	5973
47	5974
48	5975
49	5976
50	5977
51	5978
52	5979
53	5980
54	5981

WROUGHT IRON BRIDGE CO.'S ADD.

Rec. March 14, 1891. P. Rec. 3, Page 66.

1	5982
2	5983
3	5984
4	5985
5	5986
6	5987
7	5988
8	5989
9	5990
10	5991
11	5992
12	5993
13	5994
14	5995
15	5996
16	5997
17	5998
18	5999
19	6000
20	6001
21	6002
22	6003
23	6004
24	6005
25	6006
26	6007
27	6008
28	6009
29	6010
30	6011
31	6012
32	6013
33	6014
34	6015
35	6016

GEO. GROSS' SUB-DIV. OF OUT-LOT 19 IN HARTFORD'S ADD.

Rec. July 7, 1891. P. Rec. 3, Page 70.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	6017
2	6018
3	6019
4	6020
5	6021
6	6022
7	6023
8	6024
9	6025
10	6026
11	6027
12	6028
13	6029
14	6030
15	6031
16	6032
17	6033
18	6034
19	6035
20	6036
21	See numbering of out-lots.

EPHRAIM DICE'S SUBDIV. OF LOT No. 4478 IN DANNEMILLER & BECHEL'S 2d ADD.

Rec. Jan. 20, 1892, P. Rec. 3, Page 176.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	6037
2	6038
3	6039
4	6040
5	6041
6	6042
7	6043

NUMBERING OF HOUSEL HEIRS 2nd ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 4, Page 12

Nos. not changed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF J. J. TRUMP'S 2nd ADD.

P. Book 4, Page 14.

Nos. not changed.

W. H. CLARK'S 3rd ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 4, Page 17.

Nos. not changed.

JOHN F. GROSS' ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 4, Page 21.

Nos. not changed.

SUBDIVISIONS IN OUT-LOTS.

Nos. 6044 to 6570, Rec. in Schedule Page 232 to Page 293.

ROCKHILL & BAIRD'S SUBDIV. OF LOT No. 4, in HARTFORD ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 3, Page 195.

New Nos. not changed—6571–6580.

T. A. MONROE'S SUBDIV. OF LOT No. 162.

Rec. P. Rec. 3, Page 188.

Nos. not changed—6591–6606.

GRAHAM & ALEXANDER'S ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 3, Page 178.

Nos. not changed—6607–6649.

FULTON PLACE ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 3, Page 90.

Nos. not changed—6650–6719.

BROWN & ALLEN'S ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 3, Page 210.

Nos. not changed—6720–6731.

A. ROTTERSTEIN'S ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 3, Page 211.

Nos. not changed—6732–6777.

W. J MELCHER'S ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 4, Page 3.

Nos. not changed—6778–6815.

HOUSEL'S ADD.

6 LOTS Rec. with MELCHER'S ADD. P. Rec. 4, Page 3.

Nos. not changed.

SUBDIVISION OF OUT-LOTS.

94, 95, 96, 97, 98 in Doud's Add., including Lots 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, and part of 2723 in Koon's Add. Rec. P. Rec. 4, Page 6.

Nos. not changed—6814–6823.

LOUISA BALSER'S ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 4, Page 7.

Nos. not changed—6824–6996.

W. H. CLARK'S 2d ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 4, Page 8.

Nos. not changed—6997–7096.

For 7097 to 7106 inclusive, see numbering in Kimball's Add.

ADDITIONAL NOS. OF LOUISA BALSER'S ADD.

Nos. not changed.

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—MASSILLON.

PLAT of MASSILLON.

Rec. Dec. 6, 1826. Vol. F, Pages 568–78.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
Original Numbers 1–165 not changed.	
A	166
B	167
C	168
D	169
E	170
F	171
G	172
H	173
I	174
T. Commons.	175
Market Square.	176
Old Landing.	177
Canal Reservation.	178

WEST MASSILLON.

Rec. May 10, 1831. Vol. I, Page 279.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	179	19	197
2	180	20	198
3	181	21	199
4	182	22	200
5	183	23	201
6	184	24	202
7	185	25	203
8	186	26	204
9	187	27	205
10	188	28	206
11	189	29	207
12	190	30	208
13	191	31	209
14	192	32	210
15	193	33	211
16	194	34	212
17	195	35	213
18	196	36	214

DUNCAN, WALES & SKINNER'S ADD.

Rec. Oct., 1832. Vol. J, Pages 643–646.

166	215	198	247
167	216	199	248
168	217	200	249
169	218	201	250
170	219	202	251
171	220	203	252
172	221	204	253
173	222	205	254
174	223	206	255
175	224	207	256
176	225	208	257
177	226	209	258
178	227	210	259
179	228	211	260
180	229	212	261
181	230	213	262
182	231	214	263
183	232	215	264
184	233	216	265
185	234	217	266
186	235	218	267
187	236	219	268
188	237	220	269
189	238	221	270
190	239	222	271
191	240	223	272
192	241	224	273
193	242	225	274
194	243	226	275
195	244	K	276
196	245	L	277
197	246		

ADD. TO DUNCAN, WALES & SKINNER'S ADD.

Rec. Mar. 4, 1834. Vol. L., Page 255.

227	278	235	286
228	279	236	287
229	280	237	288
230	281	238	289
231	282	239	290
232	283	240	291
233	284	241	292
234	285	M	293

DUNCAN'S ADD.

Rec. June 6, 1837. Vol. S., Page 34-5.

1	294	8	301
2	295	9	302
3	296	10	303
4	297	11	304
5	298	12	305
6	299	N	306
7	300		

ROLLING MILL CO.'S ALTERATION AND SUBDIVISION.

Rec. June 3, 1843. Vol. 30, Page 230–234.

1	307	26	332
2	308	27	333
3	309	28	334
4	310	29	335
5	311	30	336
6	312	31	337
7	313	32	338
8	314	33	339
9	315	34	340
10	316	35	341
11	317	36	342
12	318	37	343
13	319	38	344
14	320	39	345
15	321	40	346
16	322	41	347
17	323	42	348
18	324	43	349
19	325	44	350
20	326	45	351
21	327	46	352
22	328	47	353
23	329	48	354
24	330	49	355
25	331	50	356

KENDALL.

Inc. with Massillon Mch. 10, 1853. Vol. B., Page 133.

1	357	52	408
2	358	53	409
3	359	54	410
4	360	55	411
5	361	56	412
6	362	57	413
7	363	58	414
8	364	59	415
9	365	60	416
10	366	61	417
11	367	62	418
12	368	63	419
13	369	64	420
14	370	65	421
15	371	66	422
16	372	67	423
17	373	68	424
18	374	69	425
19	375	70	426
20	376	71	427
21	377	72	428
22	378	73	429
23	379	74	430
24	380	75	431
25	381	76	432
26	382	77	433
27	383	78	434
28	384	79	435
29	385	80	436
30	386	81	437
31	387	82	438
32	388	83	439
33	389	84	440
34	390	85	441
35	391	86	442
36	392	87	443
37	393	88	444
38	394	89	445
39	395	90	446
40	396	91	447
41	397	92	448
42	398	93	449
43	399	94	450
44	400	95	451
45	401	96	452
46	402	97	453
47	403	98	454
48	404	99	455
49	405	100	456
50	406	101	457
51	407	102	458

DUNCAN, WALES & SKINNER'S ADD. TO KENDAL.

Rec. Vol. J., P. 643–646. Incorp. with Massillon. Mar. 10, 1853.

103	459	107	463
104	460	108	464
105	461	109	465
106	462	110	466

ARVINE C. WALES' ADD.

Rec. Mar. 19, 1853. Book 1, Page 37.

235	467	264	476
256	468	265	477
257	469	266	478
258	470	267	479
259	471	268	480
260	472	269	481
261	473	270	482
262	474	271	483
263	475		

JOINT ADD.

Rec. Aug. 13, 1853. Book 1, Page 43.

243	484	249	490
244	485	250	491
245	486	251	492
246	487	252	493
247	488	253	494
248	489	254	495

KENT JARVIS' 1st ADD.

Date of Rec. not known. Vol. 1, Pages 53–4.

314	496	337	519
315	497	338	520
316	498	339	521
317	499	340	522
318	500	341	523
319	501	342	524
320	502	343	525
321	503	344	526
322	504	345	527
323	505	346	528
324	506	347	529
325	507	348	530
326	508	349	531
327	509	350	532
328	510	351	533
329	511	352	534
330	512	353	535
331	513	354	536
332	514	355	537
333	515	356	538
334	516	357	539
335	517	358	540
336	518		

LENG'S ADD.

Rec. Mar. 23, 1868. Book 2, Page 22.

1	541	10	550
2	542	11	551
3	543	12	552
4	544	13	553
5	545	14	554
6	546	15	555
7	547	16	556
8	548	17	557
9	549		

A. C. WALES' UNION ADD.

Rec. April 20, 1868. Vol. 2, Page 24.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	568	18	575
2	569	19	576
3	560	20	577
4	561	21	578
5	562	22	579
6	563	23	580
7	564	24	581
8	565	25	582
9	566	26	583
10	567	27	584
11	568	28	585
12	569	29	586
13	570	30	587
14	571	31	588
15	572	32	589
16	573	33	590
17	574	34	591

McCLYMOND'S ADD.

Rec. April 25, 1868, Book 2, Page 46.

1	592	7	598
2	593	8	599
3	594	9	600
4	595	10	601
5	596	11	602
6	597	12	603

RIVERSIDE ADD.

Rec. April 26, 1868, Book 2, Page 44.

1	604	81	684
2	605	82	685
3	606	83	686
4	607	84	687
5	608	85	688
6	609	86	689
7	610	87	690
8	611	88	691
9	612	89	692
10	613	90	693
11	614	91	694
12	615	92	695
13	616	93	696
14	617	94	697
15	618	95	698
16	619	96	699
17	620	97	700
18	621	98	701
19	622	99	702
20	623	100	703
21	624	101	704
22	625	102	705
23	626	103	706
24	627	104	707
25	628	105	708
26	629	106	709
27	630	107	710
28	631	108	711
29	632	109	712
30	633	110	713
31	634	111	714
32	635	112	715
33	636	113	716
34	637	114	717
35	638	115	718
36	639	116	719
37	640	117	720
38	641	118	721
39	642	119	722
40	643	120	723
41	644	121	724
42	645	122	725
43	646	123	726
44	647	124	727
45	648	125	728
46	649	126	729
47	650	127	730
48	651	128	731
49	652	129	732
50	653	130	733
51	654	131	734
52	655	132	735
53	656	133	736
54	657	134	737
55	658	135	738
56	659	136	739
57	660	137	740
58	661	138	741
59	662	139	742
60	663	140	743
61	664	141	744
62	665	142	745
63	666	143	746
64	667	144	747
65	668	145	748
66	669	146	749
67	670	147	750
68	671	148	751
69	672	149	752
70	673	150	753
71	674	151	754
72	675	152	755
73	676	153	756
74	677	154	757
75	678	155	758
76	679	156	759
77	680	157	760
78	681	158	761
79	682	159	762
80	683	160	763

PETER RUNSER'S ADD.

Rec. June 6, 1868. Book 2, Page 24.

1	764	7	770
2	765	8	771
3	766	9	772
4	767	10	773
5	768	11	774
6	769	12	775

THOMAS VOLKMORE'S ADD.

Rec. Sept. 8, 1868. Book 2, Page 25.

1	776	5	780
2	777	6	781
3	778	7	782
4	779	8	783

DIELHENN'S ADD.

Rec. Sept. 18, 1868. Book 2, Page 22.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	784	4	787
2	785	5	788
3	786	6	789

P. G. ALBRIGHT'S SUNNYSIDE ADD.

Rec. Nov. 24, 1868. Book 2, Page 49.

1	790	15	804
2	791	16	805
3	792	17	806
4	793	18	807
5	794	19	808
6	795	20	809
7	796	21	810
8	797	22	811
9	798	23	812
10	799	24	813
11	800	25	814
12	801	26	815
13	802	27	816
14	803	28	817

DANNER'S ADD.

Rec. Nov. 27, 1868. Book 2, Page 49.

1	818	10	827
2	819	11	828
3	820	12	829
4	821	13	830
5	822	14	831
6	823	15	832
7	824	16	833
8	825	17	834
9	826	18	835

WECHTER'S ADD.

Rec.

Book 2, Page 25.

1	836	11	846
2	837	12	847
3	838	13	848
4	839	14	849
5	840	15	850
6	841	16	851
7	842	17	852
8	843	18	853
9	844	19	854
10	845	20	855

JOHN V. DIETRICH'S ADD.

Rec. Feb. 18, 1869. Book 2, Page 53.

1	856	16	871
2	857	17	872
3	858	18	873
4	859	19	874
5	860	20	875
6	861	21	876
7	862	22	877
8	863	23	878
9	864	24	879
10	865	25	880
11	866	26	881
12	867	27	882
13	868	28	883
14	869	29	884
15	870	30	885

JACOB PAUL'S ADD.

Rec. Apr. 9, 1869. Book 2, Page 53.

1	886	4	889
2	887	5	890
3	888	6	891

ANDREW PAUL'S ADD.

Rec. June 12, 1869. Book 2, Page 29.

1	892	5	896
2	893	6	897
3	894	7	898
4	895	8	899

ALBRIGHT'S SUBDIVISION OF LOT No. 4 OF ROLL. MILL CO.'S ALT. AND SUBDIV.

Rec. July 1, 1869. Book 2, Page 25.

1	900	8	907
2	901	9	908
3	902	10	909
4	903	11	910
5	904	12	911
6	905	13	912
7	906	14	913

THOMAS S. WEBB'S ADD.

Rec. Book 2, Page 33.

1	914	5	918
2	915	6	919
3	916	A	920
4	917		

WISMAR'S ADD.

Rec. Nov. 26, 1869, Book 2, Page 44.

1	921	10	930
2	922	11	931
3	923	12	932
4	924	13	933
5	925	14	934
6	926	15	935
7	927	16	936
8	928	17	937
9	929	18	938

JOHN E. McLAIN'S ADD.

Rec. Aug. 30, 1870, Book 2, Page 59.

1	939	18	956
2	940	19	957
3	941	20	958
4	942	21	959
5	943	22	960
6	944	23	961
7	945	24	962
8	946	25	963
9	947	26	964
10	948	27	965
11	949	28	966
12	950	A	967
13	951	B	968
14	952	C	969
15	953	D	970
16	954	E	971
17	955		

WOODLAWN ADD.

Rec. May 22, 1873, Book 2, Page 71.

1	972	11	982
2	973	12	983
3	974	13	984
4	975	14	985
5	976	15	986
6	977	16	987
7	978	17	988
8	979	18	989
9	980	19	990
10	981	20	991

GEO. WOLF'S ADD.

Rec. May 23, 1873. Book 2, Page 71.

1	992	3	994
2	993		

A. C. MARTIN'S ADD.

Rec. June 30, 1873, Book 2, Page 72.

1	995	5	999
2	996	5	1000
3	997	7	1001
4	998		

MICHAEL KLEPFEL'S ADD.

Rec. July 21, 1873, Book 2, Page 72.

1	1002	6	1007
2	1003	7	1008
3	1004	8	1009
4	1005	9	1010
5	1006	10	1011

KENT JARVIS' 2nd ADD.

Rec. Aug. 13, 1873. Book 2, Page 73.

1	1012	52	1063
2	1013	53	1064
3	1014	54	1065
4	1015	55	1066
5	1016	56	1067
6	1017	57	1068
7	1018	58	1069
8	1019	59	1070
9	1020	60	1071
10	1021	61	1072
11	1022	62	1073

Kent Jarvis' 2d Add—Continued.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
12	1023	63	1074
13	1024	64	1075
14	1025	65	1076
15	1026	66	1077
16	1027	67	1078
17	1028	68	1079
18	1029	69	1080
19	1030	70	1081
20	1031	71	1082
21	1032	72	1083
22	1033	73	1084
23	1034	74	1085
24	1035	75	1086
25	1036	76	1087
26	1037	77	1088
27	1038	78	1089
28	1039	79	1090
29	1040	80	1091
30	1041	81	1092
31	1042	82	1093
32	1043	83	1094
33	1044	84	1095
34	1045	85	1096
35	1046	86	1097
36	1047	87	1098
37	1048	88	1099
38	1049	89	1100
39	1050	90	1101
40	1051	91	1102
41	1052	92	1103
42	1053	93	1104
43	1054	94	1105
44	1055	95	1106
45	1056	96	1107
46	1057	97	1108
47	1058	98	1109
48	1059	99	1110
49	1060	100	1111
50	1061	101	1112
51	1062	102	1113

RUCH'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 25, 1873.
Book 2, Page 74.

1	1114	17	1130
2	1115	18	1131
3	1116	19	1132
4	1117	20	1133
5	1118	21	1134
6	1119	22	1135
7	1120	23	1136
8	1121	24	1137
9	1122	25	1138
10	1123	26	1139
11	1124	27	1140
12	1125	28	1141
13	1126	29	1142
14	1127	30	1143
15	1128	31	1144
16	1129		

GROSSE'S PLEASANT VIEW ADD.
Rec. Sept. 16, 1873,
Book 2, Page 75.

1	1145	14	1158
2	1146	15	1159
3	1147	16	1160
4	1148	17	1161
5	1149	18	1162
6	1150	19	1163
7	1151	20	1164
8	1152	21	1165
9	1153	22	1166
10	1154	23	1167
11	1155	24	1168
12	1156	25	1169
13	1157		

GUY E. GROSSE'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Dec. 15, 1873,
Book 2, Page 76.

1	1170	6	1175
2	1171	7	1176
3	1172	8	1177
4	1173	9	1178
5	1174		

KRACKER'S 2d ADD.
Rec. Jan. 26, 1874,
Book 2, Page 76.

1	1179	*14	.....
2	1180	15	1192
3	1181	16	1193
4	1182	17	1194
5	1183	18	1195
6	1184	19	1196
7	1185	*20	.....
8	1186	21	1197
9	1187	22	1198
10	1188	23	1199
11	1189	24	1200
12	1190	25	1201
13	1191	*26	.....

*Outside City Limits.

S. BOKIUS' ADD.
Rec. April 6, 1874,
Book 2, Page 76.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	1202	9	1210
2	1203	10	1211
3	1204	11	1212
4	1205	12	1213
5	1206	13	1214
6	1207	14	1215
7	1208	15	1216
8	1209	16	1217

THOS. S. WEBB'S 2d ADD.
Rec. April 25, 1874.
Book 2, Page 77.

1	1218	4	1221
2	1219	5	1222
3	1220		

HICKS & RUCHTI'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 24, 1874.
Book 2, Page 78.

1	1223	3	1225
2	1224	4	1226

MASSILLON COAL AND IRON CO'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 10, 1874.
Book 2, Page 78.
Now Vacated.

1	1227	35	1261
2	1228	36	1262
3	1229	37	1263
4	1230	38	1264
5	1231	39	1265
6	1232	40	1266
7	1233	41	1267
8	1234	42	1268
9	1235	43	1269
10	1236	44	1270
11	1237	45	1271
12	1238	46	1272
13	1239	47	1273
14	1240	48	1274
15	1241	49	1275
16	1242	50	1276
17	1243	51	1277
18	1244	52	1278
19	1245	53	1279
20	1246	54	1280
21	1247	55	1281
22	1248	56	1282
23	1249	57	1283
24	1250	58	1284
25	1251	59	1285
26	1252	60	1286
27	1253	61	1287
28	1254	62	1288
29	1255	A	1289
30	1256	B	1290
31	1257	C	1291
32	1258	D	1292
33	1259	E	1293
34	1260	F	1294

P. G. McCADDEN'S ADD.
Rec. Nov. 9, 1874.
Book 2, Page 79.

1	1295	22	1316
2	1296	23	1317
3	1297	24	1318
4	1298	25	1319
5	1299	26	1320
6	1300	27	1321
7	1301	28	1322
8	1302	29	1323
9	1303	30	1324
10	1304	31	1325
11	1305	32	1326
12	1306	33	1327
13	1307	34	1328
14	1308	35	1329
15	1309	36	1330
16	1310	37	1331
17	1311	38	1332
18	1312	39	1333
19	1313	40	1334
20	1314	41	1335
21	1315	42	1336

THOS. B. GEORGE'S ADD.
Rec. Dec. 31, 1874.
Book 2, Page 79.

1	1337	12	1348
2	1338	13	1349
3	1339	14	1350
4	1340	15	1351
5	1341	16	1352
6	1342	17	1353
7	1343	18	1354
8	1344	19	1355
9	1345	20	1356
10	1346	21	1357
11	1347		

KRACKER'S TROY HILL ADD.
Rec. June 2, 1876.
Vol. 2, Page 86.

1	1358	9	1366
2	1359	10	1367
3	1360	11	1368
4	1361	12	1369
5	1362	13	1370
6	1263	14	1371
7	1364	15	1372
8	1365	16	1373

KRACKER'S CHURCH HILL ADD.
Rec. June 3d, 1876.
Book 2, Page 86.

1	1374	6	1379
2	1375	7	1380
3	1376	8	1381
4	1377	9	1382
5	1378		

MARY A. SEAMAN'S
Alt. of Lots 51, 52, 53, Riverside Add.
Rec. June 25, 1877.
Book 2, Page 88.

51	1383	53	1385
52	1384		

ALBRIGHT & HICK'S ADD.
Rec. June 27, 1877.
Book 2, Page 89.

1	1386	13	1398
2	1387	14	1399
3	1388	15	1400
4	1389	16	1401
5	1390	17	1402
6	1391	18	1403
7	1392	19	1404
8	1393	20	1405
9	1394	21	1406
10	1395	22	1407
11	1396	23	1408
12	1397	24	1409

JOHN V. VOGT'S ADD.
Rec. Feb. 18, 1878.
Book 2, Page 89.

1	1410	6	1415
2	1411	7	1416
3	1412	8	1417
4	1413	9	1418
5	1414	10	1419

J. H. McCLAIN'S ADD.
Rec. June 7, 1881.
Book 3, Page 3.

1	1420	12	1431
2	1421	13	1432
3	1422	14	1433
4	1423	15	1434
5	1424	16	1435
6	1425	17	1436
7	1426	18	1437
8	1427	19	1438
9	1428	20	1439
10	1429	21	1440
11	1430	22	1441

BIECHEL'S ADD.
Rec. Sept. 25, 1882.
Book 3, Page 39.

1	1442	4	1445
2	1443	5	1446
3	1444	6	1447

GEORGE PORR'S ADD.
Rec. Jan. 11, 1884.
Book 3, Page 75.

1	1448	9	1456
2	1449	10	1457
3	1450	11	1458
4	1451	12	1459
5	1452	13	1460
6	1453	14	1461
7	1454	15	1462
8	1455		

M. D. WELLMAN'S ADD.
Rec. Feb. 9, 1885,
Vol. 3, Page 99.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
272	1463	293	1484
273	1464	294	1485
274	1465	295	1486
275	1466	296	1487
276	1467	297	1488
277	1468	298	1489
278	1469	299	1490
279	1470	300	1491
280	1471	301	1492
281	1472	302	1493
282	1473	303	1494
283	1474	304	1495
284	1475	305	1496
285	1476	306	1497
286	1477	307	1498
287	1478	308	1499
288	1479	309	1500
289	1480	310	1501
290	1481	311	1502
291	1482	312	1503
292	1483	313	1504

MICHAEL RUCH'S SUBDIV.
Rec. Jan. 16, 1886.
Vol. 3, Page 107.

1505	1505	1520	1520
1506	1506	1521	1521
1507	1507	1522	1522
1508	1508	1523	1523
1509	1509	1524	1524
1510	1510	1525	1525
1511	1511	1526	1526
1512	1512	1527	1527
1513	1513	1528	1528
1514	1514	1529	1529
1515	1515	1530	1530
1516	1516	1531	1531
1517	1517	1532	1532
1518	1518	1533	1533
1519	1519	1534	1534

JOSEPH WATSON'S SUBDIVISION.
Rec. March 28, 1887,
Vol. 3, Page 128.

1535	1535	1544	1544
1536	1536	1545	1545
1537	1537	1546	1546
1538	1538	1547	4547
1539	1539	1548	1548
1540	1540	1549	1549
1541	1541	1550	1550
1542	1542	1551	1551
1543	1543		

TAYLOR CLAY'S SUBDIVISION.
Rec. May 5, 1888,
Vol. 3, Page 80.

1658	1552	1682	1576
1659	1553	1683	1577
1660	1554	1684	1578
1661	1555	1685	1579
1662	1556	1686	1580
1663	1557	1687	1581
1664	1558	1688	1582
1665	1559	1689	1583
1666	1560	1690	1584
1667	1561	1691	1585
1668	1562	1692	1586
1669	1563	1693	1587
1670	1564	1694	1588
1671	1565	1695	1589
1672	1566	1696	1590
1673	1567	1697	1591
1674	1568	1698	1592
1675	1569	1699	1593
1676	1570	1700	1594
1677	1571	1701	1595
1678	1572	1702	1596
1097	1573	1703	1597
1680	1574	1704	1598
1681	1575		

JNO. FREASE'S SUBDIVISION.
Rec. June 11, 1888,
Vol. 3, Page 106.

1705	1599	1716	1610
1706	1600	1717	1611
1707	1601	1718	1612
1708	1602	1719	1613
1709	1603	1720	1614
1710	1604	1721	1615
1711	1605	1722	1616
1712	1606	1723	1617
1713	1607	1724	1618
1714	1608	1725	1619
1715	1609		

SUSANNA FISHER'S ADD.
Rec. Sept. 3, 1888,
Vol. 3, Page 92.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers	Original Numbers.	New Numbers
1726	1620	1739	1633
1727	1621	1740	1634
1728	1622	1741	1635
1729	1623	1742	1636
1730	1624	1743	1637
1731	1625	1744	1638
1732	1626	1745	1639
1733	1627	1746	1640
1734	1628	1747	1641
1735	1629	1748	1642
1736	1630	1749	1643
1737	1631	1750	1644
1738	1632		

TAYLOR CLAY'S SUBDIVISION, No. 2.
Rec. April 18, 1888,
Vol. 3, Page 155.

1751	1645	1783	1677
1752	1646	1784	1678
1753	1647	1785	1679
1754	1648	1786	1680
1755	1649	1787	1681
1756	1650	1788	1682
1757	1651	1789	1683
1758	1652	1790	1684
1759	1653	1791	1685
1760	1654	1792	1686
1761	1655	1793	1687
1762	1656	1794	1688
1763	1657	1795	1689
1764	1658	1796	1690
1765	1659	1797	1691
1766	1660	1798	1692
1767	1661	1799	1693
1768	1662	1800	1694
1769	1663	1801	1695
1770	1664	1802	1696
1771	1665	1803	1697
1772	1666	1804	1698
1773	1667	1805	1699
1774	1668	1806	1700
1775	1669	1807	1701
1776	1670	1808	1702
1777	1671	1809	1703
1778	1672	1810	1704
1779	1673	1811	1705
1780	1674	1812	1706
1781	1675	1813	1707
1782	1676	1814	1708

ANDERSON & STEVEN'S SUBDIV.
Rec. May 11, 1889,
Vol. 3, Page 154.

1815	1709	1825	1719
1816	1710	1826	1720
1817	1711	1827	1721
1818	1712	1828	1722
1819	1713	1829	1723
1820	1714	1830	1724
1821	1715	1831	1725
1822	1716	1832	1726
1823	1717	1833	1727
1824	1718		

CAROLINE McC. EVERHARD'S SUBDIV.
Rec. Dec. 5, 1889.
Vol. 3, Page 165.

1834	1728	1842	1736
1835	1729	1843	1737
1836	1730	1844	1738
1837	1731	1845	1739
1838	1732	1846	1740
1839	1733	1847	1741
1840	1734	1848	1742
1841	1735		

YOUNGBLOOD'S SUBDIV.
Rec. Dec. 24, 1889.
Vol. 3, Page 166.

1849	1743	1852	1746
1850	1744	1853	1747
1851	1745		

ALBRIGHT & WEBB'S ADD.
Rec. into City, Feb. 14, 1890.
Rec. Vol. 2, Page 89.

1	1748	88	1835
2	1749	89	1836
3	1750	90	1837
4	1751	91	1838
5	1752	92	1839
6	1753	93	1840
7	1754	94	1841
8	1755	95	1842
9	1756	96	1843

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
10	1757	97	1844
11	1758	98	1845
12	1759	99	1846
13	1760	100	1847
14	1761	101	1848
15	1762	102	1849
16	1763	103	1850
17	1764	104	1851
18	1765	105	1852
19	1766	106	1853
20	1767	107	1854
21	1768	108	1855
22	1769	109	1856
23	1770	110	1857
24	1771	111	1858
25	1772	112	1859
26	1773	113	1860
27	1774	114	1861
28	1775	115	1862
29	1776	116	1863
30	1777	117	1864
31	1778	118	1865
32	1779	119	1866
33	1780	120	1867
34	1781	121	1868
35	1782	122	1869
36	1783	123	1870
37	1784	124	1871
38	1785	125	1872
39	1786	126	1873
40	1787	127	1874
41	1788	128	1875
42	1789	129	1876
43	1790	130	1877
44	1791	131	1878
45	1792	132	1879
46	1793	133	1880
47	1794	134	1881
48	1795	135	1882
49	1796	136	1883
50	1797	137	1884
51	1798	138	1885
52	1799	139	1886
53	1800	140	1887
54	1801	141	1888
55	1802	142	1889
56	1803	143	1890
57	1804	144	1891
58	1805	145	1892
59	1806	146	1893
60	1807	147	1894
61	1808	148	1895
62	1809	149	1896
63	1810	150	1897
64	1811	151	1898
65	1812	152	1899
66	1813	153	1900
67	1814	154	1901
68	1815	155	1902
69	1816	156	1903
70	1817	157	1904
71	1818	158	1905
72	1819	159	1906
73	1820	160	1907
74	1821	161	1908
75	1822	162	1909
76	1823	163	1910
77	1824	164	1911
78	1825	165	1912
79	1826	166	1913
80	1827	167	1914
81	1828	168	1915
82	1829	169	1916
83	1830	170	1917
84	1831	171	1918
85	1832	172	1919
86	1833	173	1920
87	1834		

CLEMENT RUSSELL'S ALLOTMENT
Rec. into City, Feb. 14, 1890.
Rec. in Vol. 2, Page 46.

1	1921	12	1932
2	1922	13	1933
3	1923	14	1934
4	1924	15	1935
5	1925	16	1936
6	1926	17	1937
7	1927	18	1938
8	1928	19	1939
9	1929	20	1940
10	1930	21	1941
11	1931		

McCLYMOND'S SUBDIVISION.
Rec. Aug. 25, 1891.
Vol. 3, Page 59.

1552	1942	1585	1975
1553	1943	1586	1976
1554	1944	1587	1977
1555	1945	1588	1978
1556	1946	1589	1979
1557	1947	1590	1980
1558	1948	1591	1981
1559	1949	1592	1982
1560	1950	1593	1983
1561	1951	1594	1984
1562	1952	1595	1985
1563	1953	1596	1986
1564	1954	1597	1987
1565	1955	1598	1988
1566	1956	1599	1989
1567	1957	1600	1990
1568	1958	1601	1991
1569	1959	1602	1992
1570	1960	1603	1993
1571	1961	1604	1994
1572	1962	1605	1995
1573	1963	1606	1996
1574	1964	1607	1997
1575	1965	1608	1998
1576	1966	1609	1999
1577	1967	1610	2000
1578	1968	1611	2001
1579	1969	1612	2002
1580	1970	1613	2003
1581	1971	1614	2004
1582	1972	1615	2005
1583	1973	1616	2006
1584	1974		

WARWICK & BALDWIN'S SUBDIV.
Rec. Sept. 15, 1891.
Vol. 3, Page 184.

1854	2007	1894	2047
1855	2008	1895	2048
1856	2009	1896	2049
1857	2010	1897	2050
1858	2011	1898	2051
1859	2012	1899	2052
1860	2013	1900	2053
1861	2014	1901	2054
1862	2015	1902	2055
1863	2016	1903	2056
1864	2017	1904	2057
1865	2018	1905	2058
1866	2019	1906	2059
1867	2020	1907	2060
1868	2021	1908	2061
1869	2022	1909	2062
1870	2023	1910	2063
1871	2024	1911	2064
1872	2025	1912	2065
1873	2026	1913	2066
1874	2027	1914	2067
1875	2028	1915	2068
1876	2029	1916	2069
1877	2030	1917	2070
1878	2031	1918	2071
1879	2032	1919	2072
1880	2033	1920	2073
1881	2034	1921	2074
1882	2035	1922	2075
1883	2036	1923	2076
1884	2037	1924	2077
1885	2038	1925	2078
1886	2039	1926	2079
1887	2040	1927	2080
1888	2041	1928	2081
1889	2042	1929	2082
1890	2043	1930	2083
1891	2044	1931	2084
1892	2045	1932	2085
1893	2046	1933	2086

GRAVIUS' HEIRS' SUBDIVISION.
Rec. Feb. 10, 1892.
Vol. 3, Page 96.

1934	2087	1943	2096
1935	2088	1944	2097
1936	2089	1945	2098
1937	2090	1946	2099
1938	2091	1947	2100
1939	2092	1948	2101
1940	2093	1949	2102
1941	2094	1950	2103
1942	2095		

McCLAIN & RUSSELL'S SUBDIV.
Rec. March 2, 1892.
Vol. 3, Page 194.

1951	2104	1969	2122
1952	2105	1970	2123
1953	2106	1971	2124
1954	2107	1972	2125
1955	2108	1973	2126
1956	2109	1974	2127
1957	2110	1975	2128
1958	2111	1976	2129
1959	2112	1977	2130
1960	2113	1978	2131
1961	2114	1979	2132
1962	2115	1980	2133
1963	2116	1981	2134
1964	2117	1982	2135
1965	2118	1983	2136
1966	2119	1984	2137
1967	2120	1985	2138
1968	2121	1986	2139

SYLVESTER BURD'S SUBDIVISION.
Rec. Feb. 18, 1893,
Vol. 3, Page 112.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
2145	2140	2161	2156
2146	2141	2162	2157
2147	2142	2163	2158
2148	2143	2164	2159
2149	2144	2165	2160
2150	2145	2166	2161
2151	2146	2167	2162
2152	2147	2168	2163
2153	2148	2169	2164
2154	2149	2170	2165
2155	2150	2171	2166
2156	2151	2172	2167
2157	2152	2173	2168
2158	2153	2174	2169
2159	2154	2175	2170
2160	2155		

SNYDER'S SUBDIVISION.
Rec. March 1, 1893,
Vol. 3, Page 202.

2128	2171	2137	2180
2129	2172	2138	2181
2130	2173	2139	2182
2131	2174	2140	2183
2132	2175	2141	2184
2133	2176	2142	2185
2134	2177	2143	2186
2135	2178	2144	2187
2136	2179		

PORTNER'S SUBDIVISION.
Rec. April 25, 1893,
Vol. 3, Page 206.

2145	2188	2151	2194
2146	2189	2152	2195
2147	2190	2153	2196
2148	2191	2154	2197
2149	2192	2155	2198
2150	2193	2156	2199

GRASSMERE ADD.
Rec. May 3, 1893,
Vol. 3, Page 204.

1987	2200	2053	2266
1988	2201	2054	2267
1989	2202	2055	2268
1990	2203	2056	2269
1991	2204	2057	2270
1992	2205	2058	2271
1993	2206	2059	2272
1994	2207	2060	2273
1995	2208	2061	2274
1996	2209	2062	2275
1997	2210	2063	2276
1998	2211	2064	2277
1999	2212	2065	2278
2000	2213	2066	2279
2001	2214	2067	2280
2002	2215	2068	2281
2003	2216	2069	2282
2004	2217	2070	2283
2005	2218	2071	2284
2006	2219	2072	2285
2007	2220	2073	2286
2008	2221	2074	2287
2009	2222	2075	2288
2010	2223	2076	2289
2011	2224	2077	2290
2012	2225	2078	2291
2013	2226	2079	2292
2014	2227	2080	2293
2015	2228	2081	2294
2016	2229	2082	2295
2017	2230	2083	2296
2018	2231	2084	2297
2019	2232	2085	2298
2020	2233	2086	2299
2021	2234	2087	2300
2022	2235	2088	2301
2023	2236	2089	2302
2024	2237	2090	2303
2025	2238	2091	2304
2026	2239	2092	2305
2027	2240	2093	2306
2028	2241	2094	2307
2029	2242	2095	2308
2030	2243	2096	2309
2031	2244	2097	2310
2032	2245	2098	2311
2033	2246	2099	2312
2034	2247	2100	2313

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—ALLIANCE.

WILLIAMSPORT,
Book F, Page 619,
April 3, 1827.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	1	17	*
2	2	18	*
3	3	19	*
4	4	20	*
5	5	21	17
6	6	22	18
7	7	23	19
8	8	24	20
9	9	25	21
10	10	26	22
11	11	27	23
12	12	28	24
13	13	29	*
14	14	30	*
15	15	31	*
16	16	32	*

* Vacated.

MT. UNION,
E. N. JOHNSON, et. al.
Rec. Sept. 20, 1833,
Book K, Page 584.

1	25	21	45
2	26	22	46
3	27	23	47
4	28	24	48
5	29	25	49
6	30	26	50
7	31	27	51
8	32	28	52
9	33	29	53
10	34	30	54
11	35	31	55
12	36	32	56
13	37	33	57
14	38	34	58
15	39	35	59
16	40	36	60
17	41	37	61
18	42	38	62
19	43	39	63
20	44	40	64

FREEDOM,
M. HESTER'S ADD.
Rec, July 30, 1838,
Book T, Page 325,

1	65	34	98
2	66	35	99
3	67	36	100
4	68	37	101
5	69	38	102
6	70	39	103
7	71	40	104
8	72	41	105
9	73	42	106
10	74	43	107
11	75	44	108
12	76	45	109
13	77	46	110
14	78	47	111
15	79	48	112
16	80	49	113
17	81	50	114
18	82	51	115
19	83	52	116
20	84	53	117
21	85	54	118
22	86	55	119
23	87	56	120
24	88	57	121
25	89	58	122
26	90	59	123
27	91	60	124
28	92	61	125
29	93	62	126
30	94	63	127
31	95	64	128
32	96	65	129
33	97		

MT. UNION,
E. N. JOHNSON'S 1st ADDITION.
Rec. Feb. 15, 1845,
Book 34, Page 2.

41	130	51	140
42	131	52	141
43	132	53	142
44	133	54	143
45	134	55	144
46	135	56	145
47	136	57	146
48	137	58	147
49	138	59	148
50	139		

ALLIANCE,
M. HESTER'S ADD.
Rec. Sept. 26, 1850,
Book T, Page 1.

1	149	30	178
2	150	31	179
3	151	32	180

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
4	152	33	181
5	153	34	182
6	154	35	183
7	155	36	184
8	156	37	185
9	157	38	186
10	158	39	187
11	159	40	188
12	160	41	189
13	161	42	190
14	162	43	191
15	163	44	192
16	164	45	193
17	165	46	194
18	166	47	195
19	167	48	196
20	168	49	197
21	169	50	198
22	170	51	199
23	171	52	200
24	172	53	201
25	173	54	202
26	174	55	203
27	175	56	204
28	176	57	205
29	177	58	206

MT. UNION.
E. N. JOHNSON'S 2nd ADD.
Rec. May 24, 1851.
Book 1, Page 3.

60	207	62	209
61	208	63	210

M. HESTER'S 1st ADD.
Rec. Sept. 1851.
Book 1, Page 5.

59	211	80	232
60	212	81	233
61	213	82	234
62	214	83	235
63	215	84	236
64	216	85	237
65	217	86	238
66	218	87	239
67	219	88	240
68	220	89	241
69	221	90	242
70	222	91	243
71	223	92	244
72	224	93	245
73	225	94	246
74	226	95	247
75	227	96	248
76	228	97	249
77	229	98	250
78	230	99	251
79	231		

JENNINGS & BROOKS' ADD.
Rec. June 12, 1852.
Book 1, Page 16.

1	252	35	286
2	253	36	287
3	254	37	288
4	255	38	289
5	256	39	290
6	257	40	291
7	258	41	292
8	259	42	293
9	260	43	294
10	261	44	295
11	262	45	296
12	263	46	297
13	264	47	298
14	265	48	299
15	266	49	300
16	267	50	301
17	268	51	302
18	269	52	303
19	270	53	304
20	271	54	305
21	272	55	306
22	273	56	307
23	274	57	308
24	275	58	309
25	276	59	310
26	277	60	311
27	278	61	312
28	279	62	313
29	280	63	314
30	281	64	315
31	282	65	316
32	283	66	317
33	284	6–	318
34	285		

WM. TEETER'S ADD.
Nov. 5, 1852.
Book 1, Page 27.

1	319	5	323
2	320	6	324
3	321	7	325
4	322	8	326

SHAFFER'S ADD.
Rec. May 23, 1853.
Book 1, Page 37.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	327	4	330
2	328	5	331
3	329	6	332

M. HESTER'S 2nd ADD.
Rec. Dec. 19, 1853.
Book 1, Page 51.

100	333	116	349
101	334	117	350
102	335	118	351
103	336	119	352
104	337	120	353
105	338	121	354
106	339	122	355
107	340	123	356
108	341	124	357
109	342	125	358
110	343	126	359
111	344	127	360
112	345	128	361
113	346	129	362
114	347	130	363
115	348		

FREEDOM.
MILNER'S ADD.
Rec. Aug. 6, 1856.
Book 1, Page 64.

1	364	4	367
2	365	5	368
3	366	6	369

MT. UNION.
E. N. JOHNSON'S 3rd ADD.
Rec. Dec. 16, 1858.
Book 1, Page 74.

64	370	66	372
65	371	67	373

MT. UNION.
PETTIT & PARK'S ADD.
Rec. May 10, 1859.
Book 1, Page 78.

68	374	76	382
69	375	77	383
70	376	A	384
71	377	B	385
72	378	C	386
73	379	D	387
74	380	E	388
75	381		

M. HESTER'S 3rd ADD.
Rec. July 13, 1859.
Book 1, Page 82.

131	389	133	391
132	390	134	392

SALLADEE'S ADD.
Rec. July 14, 1860.
Book 1, Page 94.

9	393	12	396
10	394	13	397
11	395	14	398

MT. UNION.
YORK'S ADD.
Rec. Oct. 2, 1863.
Book 2, Page 14.

1	399	18	416
2	400	19	417
3	401	20	418
4	402	21	419
5	403	22	420
6	404	23	421
7	405	24	422
8	406	25	423
9	407	26	424
10	408	27	425
11	409	A	426
12	410	B	427
13	411	C	428
14	412	D	429
15	413	E	430
16	414	F	431
17	415		

J. R. HAINES' Et. Al. ADD.
Rec. May 11, 1864.
Book 2, Page 17.

1	432	15	446
2	433	16	447
3	434	17	448
4	435	18	449
5	436	19	450
6	437	20	451

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
7	438	21	452
8	439	22	453
9	440	23	454
10	441	24	455
11	442	25	456
12	443	26	457
13	444	27	458
14	445	28	459

MARY E. RAMSEY'S ADD.
Rec. April 4, 1865.
Book 2, Page 22.

1	460	7	466
2	461	8	467
3	462	9	468
4	463	10	469
5	464	11	470
6	465	12	471

M. HESTER'S 4th ADD.
Rec. Oct. 26, 1865.
Book 2, Page 15.

135	472	142	479
136	473	143	480
137	474	144	481
138	475	145	*
139	476	146	*
140	477	147	*
141	478	148	*

* Vacated.

E. TEETER'S ADD.
Rec. Dec. 22, 1865.
Book 2, Page 34.

1	482	101	582
2	483	102	583
3	484	103	584
4	485	104	585
5	486	105	586
6	487	106	587
7	488	107	588
8	489	108	589
9	490	109	590
10	491	110	591
11	492	111	592
12	493	112	593
13	494	113	594
14	495	114	595
15	496	115	596
16	497	116	597
17	498	117	598
18	499	118	599
19	500	119	600
20	501	120	601
21	502	121	602
22	503	122	603
23	504	123	604
24	505	124	605
25	506	125	606
26	507	126	607
27	508	127	608
28	509	128	609
29	510	129	610
30	511	130	611
31	512	131	612
32	513	132	613
33	514	133	614
34	515	134	615
35	516	135	616
36	517	136	617
37	518	137	618
38	519	138	619
39	520	139	620
40	521	140	621
41	522	141	622
42	523	142	623
43	524	143	624
44	525	144	625
45	526	145	626
46	527	146	627
47	528	147	628
48	529	148	629
49	530	149	630
50	531	150	631
51	532	151	632
52	533	152	633
53	534	153	634
54	535	154	635
55	536	155	636
56	537	156	637
57	538	157	638
58	539	158	639
59	540	159	640
60	541	160	641
61	542	161	642
62	543	162	643
63	544	163	644
64	545	164	645
65	546	165	646
66	547	166	647
67	548	167	648
68	549	168	649
69	550	169	650
70	551	170	651
71	552	171	652
72	553	172	653
73	554	173	654
74	555	174	655
75	556	175	656

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
76	557	176	657
77	558	177	658
78	559	178	659
79	560	179	660
80	561	180	661
81	562	181	662
82	563	182	663
83	564	183	664
84	565	184	665
85	566	185	666
86	567	186	667
87	568	187	668
88	569	188	669
89	570	189	670
90	571	190	671
91	572	191	672
92	573	192	673
93	574	193	674
94	575	194	675
95	576	195	676
96	577	196	677
97	578	197	678
98	579	198	679
99	580	199	680
100	581	200	681

J. B. MILNER'S ADD.
Rec. April 18, 1866.
Book 2, Page 18.

1	682	11	692
2	683	12	693
3	684	13	694
4	685	14	695
5	686	15	696
6	687	16	697
7	688	17	698
8	689	18	699
9	690	19	700
10	691	20	701

TEETERS, LAMBORN & CO.'S ADD.
Rec. May 18, 1866.
Book 2, Page 39.

1	702	67	768
2	703	68	769
3	704	69	770
4	705	70	771
5	706	71	772
6	707	72	773
7	708	73	774
8	709	74	775
9	710	75	776
10	711	76	777
11	712	77	778
12	713	78	779
13	714	79	780
14	715	80	781
15	716	81	782
16	717	82	783
17	718	83	784
18	719	84	785
19	720	85	786
20	721	86	787
21	722	87	788
22	723	88	789
23	724	89	790
24	725	90	791
25	726	91	792
26	727	92	793
27	728	93	794
28	729	94	795
29	730	95	796
30	731	96	797
31	732	97	798
32	733	98	799
33	734	99	800
34	735	100	801
35	736	101	802
36	737	102	803
37	738	103	804
38	739	104	805
39	740	105	806
40	741	106	807
41	742	107	808
42	743	108	809
43	744	109	810
44	745	110	811
45	746	111	812
46	747	112	813
47	748	113	814
48	749	114	815
49	750	115	816
50	751	116	817
51	752	117	818
52	753	118	819
53	754	119	820
54	755	120	821
55	756	121	822
56	757	122	823
57	758	123	824
58	759	124	825
59	760	125	826
60	761	126	827
61	762	127	828
62	763	128	829
63	764	129	830
64	765	130	831
65	766	131	832
66	767	132	833

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
133	834	245	946
134	835	246	947
135	836	247	948
136	837	248	949
137	838	249	950
138	839	250	951
139	840	251	952
140	841	252	953
141	842	253	954
142	843	254	955
143	844	255	956
144	845	256	957
145	846	257	958
146	847	258	959
147	848	259	960
148	849	260	961
149	850	261	962
150	851	262	963
151	852	263	964
152	853	264	965
153	854	265	966
154	855	266	967
155	856	267	968
156	857	268	969
157	858	269	970
158	859	270	971
159	860	271	972
160	861	272	973
161	862	273	974
162	863	274	975
163	864	275	976
164	865	276	977
165	866	277	978
166	867	278	979
167	868	279	980
168	869	280	981
169	870	281	982
170	871	282	983
171	872	283	984
172	873	284	985
173	874	285	986
174	875	286	987
175	876	287	988
176	877	288	989
177	878	289	990
178	879	290	991
179	880	291	992
180	881	292	993
181	882	293	994
182	883	294	995
183	884	295	996
184	885	296	997
185	886	297	998
186	887	298	999
187	888	299	1000
188	889	300	1001
189	890	301	1002
190	891	302	1003
191	892	303	1004
192	893	304	1005
193	894	305	1006
194	895	306	1007
195	896	307	1008
196	897	308	1009
197	898	309	1010
198	899	310	1011
199	900	311	1012
200	901	312	1013
201	902	313	1014
202	903	314	1015
203	904	315	1016
204	905	316	1017
205	906	317	1018
206	907	318	1019
207	908	319	1020
208	909	320	1021
209	910	321	1022
210	911	322	1023
211	912	323	1024
212	913	324	1025
213	914	325	1026
214	915	326	1027
215	916	327	1028
216	917	328	1029
217	918	329	1030
218	919	330	1031
219	920	331	1032
220	921	332	1033
221	922	333	1034
222	923	334	1035
223	924	335	1036
224	925	336	1037
225	926	337	1038
226	927	338	1039
227	928	339	1040
228	929	340	1041
229	930	341	1042
230	931	342	1043
231	932	343	1044
232	933	344	1045
233	934	345	1046
234	935	346	1047
235	936	347	1048
236	937	348	1049
237	938	349	1050
238	939	350	1051
239	940	351	1052
240	941	352	1053
241	942	353	1054
242	943	354	1055
243	944	355	1056
244	945	356	1057

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
357	1058	469	1170
358	1059	470	1171
359	1060	471	1172
360	1061	472	1173
361	1062	473	1174
362	1063	474	1175
363	1064	475	1176
364	1065	476	1177
365	1066	477	1178
366	1067	478	1179
367	1068	479	1180
368	1069	480	1181
369	1070	481	1182
370	1071	482	1183
371	1072	483	1184
372	1073	484	1185
373	1074	485	1186
374	1075	486	1187
375	1076	487	1188
376	1077	488	1189
377	1078	489	1190
378	1079	490	1191
379	1080	491	1192
380	1081	492	1193
381	1082	493	1194
382	1083	494	1195
383	1084	495	1196
384	1085	496	1197
385	1086	497	1198
386	1087	498	1199
387	1088	499	1200
388	1089	500	1201
389	1090	501	1202
390	1091	502	1203
391	1092	503	1204
392	1093	504	1205
393	1094	505	1206
394	1095	506	1207
395	1096	507	1208
396	1097	508	1209
397	1098	509	1210
398	1099	510	1211
399	1100	511	1212
400	1101	512	1213
401	1102	513	1214
402	1103	514	1215
403	1104	515	1216
404	1105	516	1217
405	1106	517	1218
406	1107	518	1219
407	1108	519	1220
408	1109	520	1221
409	1110	521	1222
410	1111	522	1223
411	1112	523	1224
412	1113	524	1225
413	1114	525	1226
414	1115	526	1227
415	1116	527	1228
416	1117	528	1229
417	1118	529	1230
418	1119	530	1231
419	1120	531	1232
420	1121	532	1233
421	1122	533	1234
422	1123	534	1235
423	1124	535	1236
424	1125	536	1237
425	1126	537	1238
426	1127	538	1239
427	1128	539	1240
428	1129	540	1241
429	1130	541	1242
430	1131	542	1243
431	1132	543	1244
432	1133	544	1245
433	1134	545	1246
434	1135	546	1247
435	1136	547	1248
436	1137	548	1249
437	1138	549	1250
438	1139	550	1251
439	1140	551	1252
440	1141	552	1253
441	1142	553	1254
442	1143	554	1255
443	1144	555	1256
444	1145	556	1257
445	1146	557	1258
446	1147	558	1259
447	1148	559	1260
448	1149	560	1261
449	1150	561	1262
450	1151	562	1263
451	1152	563	1264
452	1153	564	1265
453	1154	565	1266
454	1155	566	1267
455	1156	567	1268
456	1157	568	1269
457	1158	569	1270
458	1159	570	1271
459	1160	571	1272
460	1161	572	1273
461	1162	573	1274
462	1163	574	1275
463	1164	575	1276
464	1165	576	1277
465	1166	577	1278
466	1167	578	1279
467	1168	579	1280
468	1169	580	1281

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
581	1282	693	1394
582	1283	694	1395
583	1284	695	1396
584	1285	696	1397
585	1286	697	1398
586	1287	698	1399
587	1288	699	1400
588	1289	700	1401
589	1290	701	1402
590	1291	702	1403
591	1292	703	1404
592	1293	704	1405
593	1294	705	1406
594	1295	706	1407
595	1296	707	1408
596	1297	708	1409
597	1298	709	1410
598	1299	710	1411
599	1300	711	1412
600	1301	712	1413
601	1302	713	1414
602	1303	714	1415
603	1304	715	1416
604	1305	716	1417
605	1306	717	1418
606	1307	718	1419
607	1308	719	1420
608	1309	720	1421
609	1310	721	1422
610	1311	722	1423
611	1312	723	1424
612	1313	724	1425
613	1314	725	1426
614	1315	726	1427
615	1316	727	1428
616	1317	728	1429
617	1318	729	1430
618	1319	730	1431
619	1320	731	1432
620	1321	732	1433
621	1322	733	1434
622	1323	734	1435
623	1324	735	1436
624	1325	736	1437
625	1326	737	1438
626	1327	738	1439
627	1328	739	1440
628	1329	740	1441
629	1330	741	1442
630	1331	742	1443
631	1332	743	1444
632	1333	744	1445
633	1334	745	1446
634	1335	746	1447
635	1336	747	1448
636	1337	748	1449
637	1338	749	1450
638	1339	750	1451
639	1340	751	1452
640	1341	752	1453
641	1342	753	1454
642	1343	754	1455
643	1344	755	1456
644	1345	756	1457
645	1346	757	1458
646	1347	758	1459
647	1348	759	1460
648	1349	760	1461
649	1350	761	1462
650	1351	762	1463
651	1352	763	1464
652	1353	764	1465
653	1354	765	1466
654	1355	766	1467
655	1356	767	1468
656	1357	768	1469
657	1358	769	1470
658	1359	770	1471
659	1360	771	1472
660	1361	772	1473
661	1362	773	1474
662	1363	774	1475
663	1364	775	1476
664	1365	776	1477
665	1366	777	1478
666	1367	778	1479
667	1368	779	1480
668	1369	780	1481
669	1370	781	1482
670	1371	782	1483
671	1372	783	1484
672	1373	784	1485
673	1374	785	1486
674	1375	786	1487
675	1376	787	1488
676	1377	788	1489
677	1378	789	1490
678	1379	790	1491
679	1380	791	1492
680	1381	792	1493
681	1382	793	1494
682	1383	794	1495
683	1384	795	1496
684	1385	796	1497
685	1386	797	1498
686	1387	798	1499
687	1388	799	1500
688	1389	800	1501
689	1390	801	1502
690	1391	802	1503
691	1392	803	1504
692	1393	804	1505

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
805	1506	893	1599

L. L. Lamborn's Add.—Continued.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
27	1718	76	1767
28	1719	77	1768
29	1720	78	1769
30	1721	79	1770
31	1722	80	1771
32	1723	81	1772
33	1724	82	1773
34	1725	83	1774
35	1726	84	1775
36	1727	85	1776
37	1728	86	1777
38	1729	87	1778
39	1730	88	1779
40	1731	89	1780
41	1732	90	1781
42	1733	91	1782
43	1734	92	1783
44	1735	93	1784
45	1736	94	1785
46	1737	95	1786
47	1738	96	1787
48	1739	97	1788
49	1740	98	1789
50	1741	99	1790
51	1742	100	1791
52	1743	101	1792
53	1744	102	1793
54	1745	103	1794
55	1746	104	1795
56	1747	105	1796
57	1748	106	1797
58	1749.	107	1798
59	1750	108	1799
60	1751	109	1800
61	1752	110	1801
62	1753	111	1802
63	1754	112	1803
64	1755	113	1804
65	1756	114	1805
66	1757	115	1806
67	1758	116	1807
68	1759	117	1808
69	1760	118	1819
70	1761	119	1810
71	1762	120	1811
72	1763	121	1812
73	1764	122	1813
74	1765	123	1814
75	1766		

MT. UNION, J. B. MILNER'S ADD.

Rec. Feb. 25, 1867.
Book 2, Page 36.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	1815	73	1887
2	1816	74	1888
3	1817	75	1889
4	1818	76	1890
5	1819	77	1891
6	1820	78	1892
7	1821	79	1893
8	1822	80	1894
9	1823	81	1895
10	1824	82	1896
11	1825	83	1897
12	1826	84	1898
13	1827	85	1899
14	1828	86	1900
15	1829	87	1901
16	1830	88	1902
17	1831	89	1903
18	1832	90	1904
19	1833	91	1905
20	1834	92	1906
21	1835	93	1907
22	1836	94	1908
23	1837	95	1909
24	1838	96	1910
25	1839	97	1911
26	1840	98	1912
27	1841	99	1913
28	1842	100	1914
29	1843	101	1915
30	1844	102	1916
31	1845	103	1917
32	1846	104	1918
33	1847	105	1919
34	1848	106	1920
35	1849	107	1921
36	1850	108	1922
37	1851	109	1923
38	1852	110	1924
39	1853	111	1925
40	1854	112	1926
41	1855	113	1927
42	1856	114	1928
43	1857	115	1929
44	1858	116	1930
45	1859	117	1931
46	1860	118	1932
47	1861	119	1933
48	1862	120	1934
49	1863	121	1935
50	1864	122	1936
51	1865	123	1937
52	1866	124	1938
53	1867	125	1939
54	1868	126	1940
55	1869	127	1941
56	1870	128	1942
57	1871	129	1943
58	1872	130	1944
59	1873	131	1945
60	1874	132	1946
61	1875	133	1947
62	1876	134	1948
63	1877	135	1949
64	1878	136	1950
65	1879	137	1951
66	1880	138	1952
67	1881	139	1953
68	1882	140	1954
69	1883	141	1955
70	1884	142	1956
71	1885	143	1957
72	1886	144	1958

J. B. MILNER'S 2d ADD.

Rec. Feb. 26, 1867.
Book 2, Page 36.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	1959	41	1999
2	1960	42	2000
3	1961	43	2001
4	1962	44	2002
5	1963	45	2003
6	1964	46	2004
7	1965	47	2005
8	1966	48	2006
9	1967	49	2007
10	1968	50	2008
11	1969	51	2009
12	1970	52	2010
13	1971	53	2011
14	1972	54	2012
15	1973	55	2013
16	1974	56	2014
17	1975	57	2015
18	1976	58	2016
19	1977	59	2017
20	1978	60	2018
21	1979	61	2019
22	1980	62	2020
23	1981	63	2021
24	1982	64	2022
25	1983	65	2023
26	1984	66	2024
27	1985	67	2025
28	1986	68	2026
29	1987	69	2027
30	1988	70	2028
31	1989	71	2029
32	1990	72	2030
33	1991	A	2031
34	1992	B	2032
35	1993	C	2033
36	1994	73	2034
37	1995	74	2035
38	1996	75	2036
39	1997	76	2037
40	1998	77	2038

ROSENBERRY'S 1st ADD.

Rec. June 3, 1867.
Book 2, Page 15.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	2039	11	2049
2	2040	12	2050
3	2041	13	2051
4	2042	14	2052
5	2043	15	2053
6	2044	16	2054
7	2045	17	2055
8	2046	18	2056
9	2047	19	2057
10	2048	20	2058

L. L. LAMBORN'S 2d ADD.

Rec. June 5, 1867.
Book 2, Page 15.

124	2059	128	2063
125	2060	129	2064
126	2061	130	2065
127	2062	131	2066

J. R. HAINE'S 2d ADD.

Rec. Aug. 30, 1867.
Book2, Page 26.

29	2067	35	2073
30	2068	36	2074
31	2069	37	2075
32	2070	38	2076
33	2071	39	2077
34	2072		

P. ETIENE'S ADD.

Rec. Nov. 11, 1867.
Book 2, Page 18.

1	2078	4	2081
2	2079	5	2082
3	2080		

HESTER BROS'. ADD.

Rec. Dec. 24, 1867.
Book 2, Page 30.

1	2083	7	2089
2	2084	8	2090
3	2085	9	2091
4	2086	10	2092
5	2087	11	2093
6	2088	12	2094

MUSHEY & DAVIS' ADD.

Rec. Dec. 24, 1867.
Book 2, Page 30.

1	2095	4	2098
2	2096	5	2099
3	2097	6	2100

GRANT, NOLAN & RICE'S ADD.

Rec. March 10, 1868.
Book 2, Page 27.

1	2101	10	2110
2	2102	11	2111
3	2103	12	2112
4	2104	13	2113
5	2105	14	2114
6	2106	15	2115
7	2107	16	2116
8	2108	17	2117
9	2109	18	2118

J. B. MILNER'S 3d ADD.

Rec. Apr. 24, 1868.
Book 2, Page 31.

1	2119	5	2123
2	2120	6	2124
3	2121	7	2125
4	2122	8	2126
9	2127	98	2216
10	2128	99	2217
11	2129	100	2218
12	2130	101	2219
13	2131	102	2220
14	2132	103	2221
15	2133	104	2222
16	2134	105	2223
17	2135	106	2224
18	2136	107	2225
19	2137	108	2226
20	2138	109	2227
21	2139	110	2228
22	2140	111	2229
23	2141	112	2230
24	2142	113	2231
25	2143	114	2232
26	2144	115	2233
27	2145	116	2234
28	2146	117	2235
29	2147	118	2236
30	2148	119	2237
31	2149	120	2238
32	2150	121	2239
33	2151	122	2240
34	2152	123	2241
35	2153	124	2242
36	2154	125	2243
37	2155	126	2244
38	2156	127	2245
39	2157	128	2246
40	2158	129	2247
41	2159	130	2248
42	2160	131	2249
43	2161	132	2250
44	2162	133	2251
45	2163	134	2252
46	2164	135	2253
47	2165	136	2254
48	2166	137	2255
49	2167	138	2256
50	2168	139	2257
51	2169	140	2258
52	2170	141	2259
53	2171	142	2260
54	2172	143	2261
55	2173	144	2262
56	2174	145	2263
57	2175	146	2264
58	2176	147	2265
59	2177	148	2266
60	2178	149	2267
61	2179	150	2268
62	2180	151	2269
63	2181	152	2270
64	2182	153	2271
65	2183	154	2272
66	2184	155	2273
67	2185	156	2274
68	2186	157	2275
69	2187	158	2276
70	2188	159	2277
71	2189	160	2278
72	2190	161	2279
73	2191	162	2280
74	2192	163	2281
75	2193	164	2282
76	2194	165	2283
77	2195	166	2284
78	2196	167	2285
79	2197	168	2286
80	2198	169	2287
81	2199	170	2288
82	2200	171	2289
83	2201	172	2290
84	2202	173	2291
85	2203	174	2292
86	2204	175	2293
87	2205	176	2294
88	2206	177	2295
89	2207	178	2296
90	2208	179	2297
91	2209	180	2298
92	2210	A	2299
93	2211	B	2300
94	2212	C	2301
95	2213	D	2302
96	2214	E	2303
97	2215	F	2304

ELIZAB'H GRANT'S ADD.

Rec. Aug. 15, 1868.
Book 2, Page 19.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	2305	6	2310
2	2306	7	2311
3	2307	8	2312
4	2308	9	2313
5	2309		

SIMON JOHNSON'S ADD.

Rec. March 27, 1869.
Book 2, Page 34.

1	2314	8	2321
2	2315	9	2322
3	2316	10	2323
4	2317	11	2324
5	2318	12	2325
6	2319	13	2326
7	2320		

ROSENBERRY'S 2d ADD.

Rec. April 17, 1869.
Book 2, Page 15.

21	2327	29	2335
22	2328	30	2336
23	2329	31	2337
24	2330	32	2328
25	2331	33	2339
26	2332	34	2340
27	2333	35	2341
28	2334		

L. L. LAMBORN'S 3d ADD.

Rec. July 13, 1869.
Book 2, Page 15.
and Book 3, Page 135.

132	2342	175	2385
133	2343	176	2386
134	2344	177	2387
135	2345	178	2388
136	2346	179	2389
137	2347	180	2390
138	2348	181	2391
139	2349	182	2392
140	2350	183	2393
141	2351	184	2394
142	2352	185	2395
143	2353	186	2396
144	2354	187	2397
145	2355	188	2398
146	2356	189	2399
147	2357	190	2400
148	2358	191	2401
149	2359	192	2402
150	2360	193	2403
151	2361	194	2404
152	2362	195	2405
153	2363	196	2406
154	2364	197	2407
155	2365	198	2408
156	2366	199	2409
157	2367	200	2410
158	2368	201	2411
159	2369	202	2412
160	2370	203	2413
161	2371	204	2414
162	2372	205	2415
163	2373	206	2416
164	2374	207	2417
165	2375	208	2418
166	2376	209	2419
167	2377	210	2420
168	2378	211	2421
169	2379	212	2422
170	2380	213	2423
171	2381	214	2424
172	2382	215	2425
173	2383	216	2426
174	2384	217	2247

RUDY'S ADD.

Rec. Aug. 31, 1869.
Book 2, Page 15.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	2428	4	2431
2	2429	5	2432
3	2430		

G. W. SEAR'S ADD.

Rec. Jan. 28, 1871.
Book 2, Page 17.

1	2433	10	2442
2	2434	11	2443
3	2435	12	2444
4	2436	13	2445
5	2437	14	2446
6	2438	15	2447
7	2439	16	2448
8	2440	17	2449
9	2441		

JOHNSON & GOULD'S ADD. MT. UNION.

Rec. June 27, 1871.
Book 2, Page 62.

68	2450	70	2452
69	2451	71	2453

R. M. BUCK'S HEIRS' ADD.

Rec. March 13, 1872.
Book 2, Page 68.

1	2454	7	2460
2	2455	8	2461
3	2456	9	2462
4	2457	10	2463
5	2458	11	2464
6	2459		

WEBB'S ADD.

Rec. June 17, 1882.
Book 3, Page 35.

1	2465	80	2543
2	2466	81	2544
3	2467	82	2545
4	2468	83	2546
5	2469	84	2547
6	2470	85	2548
7	2471	86	2549
8	2472	87	2550
9	2473	88	2551
10	2474	89	2552
11	2475	90	2553
12	2476	91	2554
13	2477	92	2555
14	2478	93	2556
15	2479	94	2557
16	2480	95	2558
17	*	96	2559
18	2481	97	2560
19	2482	98	2561
20	2483	100	2562
21	2484	101	2563
22	2485	102	2564
23	2486	103	2565
24	2487	104	2566
25	2488	105	2567
26	2489	106	2568
27	2490	107	2569
28	2491	108	2570
29	2492	109	2571
30	2493	110	2572
31	2494	111	2573
32	2495	112	2574
33	2496	113	2575
34	2497	114	2576
35	2498	115	2577
36	2599	116	2578
37	2500	117	2579
38	2501	118	2580
39	2502	119	2581
40	2503	120	2582

*Covered by Eteine's Add.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
41	2504	121	2583
42	2505	122	2584
43	2506	123	2585
44	2507	124	2586
45	2508	125	2587
46	2509	126	2588
47	2510	127	2589
48	2511	128	2590
49	2512	129	2591
50	2513	130	2592
51	2514	131	2593
52	2515	132	2594
53	2516	133	2595
54	2517	134	2596
55	2518	135	2597
56	2519	136	2598
57	2520	137	2599
58	2521	138	2600
59	2522	139	2601
60	2523	140	2602
61	2524	141	2603
62	2525	142	2604
63	2526	143	2605
64	2527	144	2606
65	2528	145	2607
66	2529	146	2608
67	2530	147	2609
68	2531	148	2610
69	2532	149	2611
70	2533	150	2612
71	2534	151	2613
72	2535	152	2614
73	2536	153	2615
74	2537	200	2616
75	2538	201	2617
76	2539	202	2618
77	2540	203	2619
78	2541	204	2620
79	2542		

P. M. BUCK'S ADD.

Rec. Dec. 26, 1882.
Book 3, Page 41.

1	2621	5	2625
2	2622	6	2626
3	2623	7	2627
4	2624		

A. A. BETT'S ADD.

Rec. June 24, 1886.
Book 3, Page 121.

1	2628	7	2634
2	2629	8	2635
3	2630	9	2636
4	2631	10	2637
5	2632	11	2638
6	2633	12	2639

AULD'S ADD.

Rec. Aug. 24, 1886.
Book 3, Page 123.

1	2640	21	2660
2	2641	22	2661
3	2642	23	2662
4	2643	24	2663
5	2644	25	2664
6	2645	26	2665
7	2646	27	2666
8	2647	28	2667
9	2648	29	2668
10	2649	30	2669
11	2650	31	2670
12	2651	32	2671
13	2652	33	2672
14	2653	34	2673
15	2654	35	2674
16	2655	36	2675
17	2656	37	2676
18	2657	38	2677
19	2658	39	2678
20	2659	40	2679

J. K. JENKINS' ADD.

Rec. Aug. 9, 1887.
Book 3, Page 140.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	2680	20	2699
2	2681	21	2700
3	2682	22	2701
4	2683	23	2702
5	2684	24	2703
6	2685	25	2704
7	2686	26	2705
8	2687	27	2706
9	2688	28	2707
10	2689	29	2708
11	2690	30	2709
12	2691	31	2710
13	2692	32	2711
14	2693	33	2712
15	2694	34	2713
16	2695	35	2714
17	2696	36	2715
18	2697	37	2716
19	2698	38	2717

HIGHLAND PARK ADD.

Rec. Nov. 15, 1788.
Book 3, Page 40.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	2718	38	2755
2	2719	39	2756
3	2720	40	2757
4	2721	41	2758
5	2722	42	2759
6	2723	43	2760
7	2724	44	2761
8	2725	45	2762
9	2726	46	2763
10	2727	47	2764
11	2728	48	2765
12	2729	49	2766
13	2730	50	2767
14	2731	51	2768
15	2732	52	2769
16	2733	53	2770
17	2734	54	2771
18	2735	55	2772
19	2736	56	2778
20	2737	57	2774
21	2738	58	2775
22	2739	59	2776
23	2740	60	2777
24	2741	61	2778
25	2742	62	2779
26	2743	63	2780
27	2744	64	2781
28	2745	65	2782
29	2746	66	2783
30	2747	67	2784
31	2748	68	2785
32	2749	69	2786
33	2750	70	2787
34	2751	71	2788
35	2752	72	2789
36	2753	73	2790
37	2754		

MT. UNION COLLEGE CAMPUS ADD.

Rec. Mar. 25, 1889.
Book 3, Page 104.

1	2791	46	2836
2	2792	47	2837
3	2793	48	2838
4	2794	49	2839
5	2795	50	2840
6	2796	51	2841
7	2797	52	2842
8	2798	53	2843
9	2799	54	2844
10	2800	55	2845
11	2801	56	2846
12	2802	57	2847
13	2803	58	2848
14	2804	59	2849
15	2805	60	2850
16	2806	61	2851
17	2807	62	2852
18	2808	63	2853
19	2809	64	2854
20	2810	65	2855
21	2811	66	2856
22	2812	67	2857
23	2813	68	2858
24	2814	69	2859
25	2815	70	2860
26	2816	71	2861
27	2817	72	2862
28	2818	73	2863
29	2819	74	2864
30	2820	75	2865
31	2821	76	2866
32	2822	77	2867
33	2823	78	2868
34	2824	79	2869
35	2825	80	2870
36	2826	81	2871
37	2827	82	2872
38	2828	83	2873
39	2829	84	2874
40	2830	A	2775
41	2831	B	2876
42	2832	C	2877
43	2833	D	2878
44	2834	E	2879
45	2835	F	2880

SPICER'S ADD.

Rec. April 3, 1890.
Book 3, Page 22.

1	2881	10	2890
2	2882	11	2891
3	2883	12	2892
4	2884	13	2893
5	2885	14	2894
6	2886	15	2895
7	2887	16	2896
8	2888	17	2897
9	2889		

LANZ'S ALLOTMENT.

Original Nos. not changed.

HARRY SOURBECK'S ADD.

Original Nos. not changed.

FAIRVIEW ALLOTMENT.

Original Nos. not changed.

JENKINS' 2d ALLOTMENT.

Original Nos. not changed.

LEARMOUTH & McCULLUM.

Original Nos. not changed.

HAINES' ALLOTMENTS.

Original Nos. not changed.

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—LOUISVILLE.

ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT OF LOUISVILLE.

Rec. Oct. 8, 1834.
Vol. M, Page 155.

Nos. not changed—1–33.

CONRAD SHIVELEY'S ADD.

Rec. Sept. 7, 1841.
Vol. Z, Page 536.

Nos. not changed—34–60.

CONRAD SHIVELEY'S 2d ADD.

Rec. Oct. 24, 1842.
Vol. 30, Page 49.

Nos. not changed—61–85.

THOMAS GORGA'S ADD.

Rec. Nov. 28, 1842.

Vol. 30, Page 51.

92	86	104	98
93	87	105	99
94	88	106	100
95	89	107	101
96	90	108	102
97	91	109	103
98	92	110	104
99	93	111	105
100	94	112	106
101	95	113	107
102	96	114	108
103	97		

SOPHIA GORGA'S

Rec. Oct. 24, 1843.
Book 30, Page 50.

86	109	89	112
87	110	90	113
88	111	91	114

PETER ECK'S 1st ADD.

Rec. Feb. 16, 1845.
Vol. 34, Page 3.

1	115	8	122
2	116	9	123
3	117	10	124
4	118	11	125
5	119	12	126
6	120	13	127
7	121	14	128

PETER ECK'S 2d ADD.

Rec. Sept. 22, 1846.
Vol. 27, Page 652.

15	129	22	136
16	130	23	137
17	131	24	138
18	132	25	139
19	133	26	140
20	134	27	141
21	135		

JOSEPH VIGNOS' 1st ADD.

Rec. May 1, 1849.
Vol. 38, Page 495.

115	142	122	149
116	143	123	150
117	144	124	151
118	145	125	152
119	146	126	153
120	147	127	154
121	148		

MICHAEL PETRE'S ADD.

Rec. Oct. 18, 1851.
Book 1, Page 3.

156	155	160	159
157	156	161	160
158	157	162	161
159	158	163	162

CHAPPIUS' ADD.

Rec. March 26, 1852.
Book 1, Page 11.

164	163	194	193
165	164	195	194
166	165	196	195
167	166	197	196
168	167	198	197
169	168	199	198
170	169	200	199
171	170	201	200
172	171	202	201
173	172	203	202
174	173	204	203
175	174	205	204
176	175	206	205
177	176	207	206
178	177	208	207
179	178	209	208
180	179	210	209
181	180	211	210
182	181	212	211
183	182	213	212
184	183	214	213
185	184	215	214
186	185	216	215
187	186	217	216
188	187	218	217
189	188	B	218
190	189	*	219
191	190	*	220
192	191	*	221
193	192	*	222

*No number in Plat.

JOHN CONRAD'S ADD.

Rec. May 18, 1852.
Book 1, Page 14.

128	223	142	237
129	224	143	238
130	225	144	239
131	226	145	240
132	227	146	241
133	228	147	242
134	229	148	243
135	230	149	244

John & Jas. McGreavy's Add.—Continued.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
239	284	252	297
240	285	253	298
241	286	254	299
242	287	255	300
243	288	256	301
244	289	257	302
245	290	258	303
246	291	259	304
247	292	260	305

PART OF CAPPIUS' OUT LOTS.

Rec. Mar. 3, 1853.
Book 1, Page 47.
Numbered as in lots.

H	306	I	307

M. A. HISSNER'S ADD.

Rec. Jan. 25, 1870.
Book 2, Page 7.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
261	308	266	313
262	309	267	314
263	310	268	315
264	311	269	316
265	312		

JOSEPH MOINET'S ADD.

Rec. April 13, 1872.
Book 2, Page 69.

270	317	272	319
271	318	273	320

SHOPP & MERLEY'S ADD.

Rec. Jan. 16, 1874.
Book 2, Page 78.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
274	321	279	326
275	322	280	327
276	323	281	328
277	324	282	329
278	325	283	330

JOS. McDONALD'S. ADD.

Rec. April 23, 1875.
Book 2, Page 80.

1	331	3	333
2	332		

DAVID SELL'S ADD.

Rec. Jan. 2, 1877.
Book 2, Page 88.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	334	8	341
2	335	9	342
3	336	10	343
4	337	11	344
5	338	12	345
6	339	13	346
7	340		

EUGENE CHEVRAUX'S 1st ADD.

Rec. May 12, 1881.
Book 3, Page 1.

284	347	290	353
285	348	291	354

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
286	349	292	355
287	350	293	356
288	351	294	357
289	352	295	358

CHIVRAUX'S 2d ADD.

Rec. Feb. 18, 1882.
Book 3, Page 14.

296	359	302	365
297	360	303	366
298	361	304	367
299	362	305	368
300	363	306	369
301	364	307	370

M. A. HISSNER'S 2d ADD.

Rec. Feb. 18, 1882,
Book 3, Page 14.

308	371	314	377

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
309	372	315	378
310	373	316	379
311	374	317	380
312	375	318	381
313	376		

B. DETTWILLER'S ADD.

Rec. May 17, 1883,
Book 3, Page 49.

319	382	327	390
320	383	328	391
321	384	329	392
322	385	330	393
323	386	331	394
324	387	332	395
325	388	333	396
326	389	334	397

A. V. PONTIUS' ADD.

Rec. April 3, 1884,
Book 3, Page 87.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
335	398	339	402
336	399	340	403
337	400	341	404
338	401	342	405

JOSEPH PIERSON'S ADD.

Rec. May 14, 1885.
Book 3, Page 86.

335	406	337	408
336	407		

KLOPFENSTINE'S ADD.

Rec. Sept. 23, 1885,
Book 3, Page 103.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
340	409	344	413
341	410	345	414
342	411	346	415
343	412		

SARAH ETCHBERGER'S ADD.

Rec. Jan. 26, 1886.
Book 3, Page 109.

335	416	338	419
336	417	339	420
337	418		

Lots Sold as Land.

Platted in Schedule, Page 42.

Nos. not changed—
421–433.

MARCUS METZGAR'S ADD.

Rec. April 2, 1888.
Book 3, Page 48.

Old	New	Old	New
1	434	2	435

Lots Sold as Land.

Recorded in Schedule, Page 43.

436–443.

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON.

Original Plat, Nos. not changed.

MILAN.

Rec. in Vol. B, Page 299.

WEST FULTON.

Rec. Oct. 12, 1835.
Vol. O, Page 136.

1	80	18	97
2	81	19	98
3	82	20	99
4	83	21	100
5	84	22	101
6	85	23	102
7	86	24	103
8	87	25	104
9	88	26	105
10	89	27	106
11	90	28	107
12	91	29	108
13	92	30	109
14	93	31	110
15	94	32	111
16	95	33	112
17	96	34	113

TOWN OF FULTON AS PLATTED BY ORDER OF COURT,

Dec. 19, 1835.

Rec. Dec. 19, 1835.
Vol. O, Page 183-5.

1	114	120	242
2	115	130	243
3	116	131	244
4	117	132	245
5	118	133	246
6	119	134	247
7	120	135	248
8	121	136	249
9	122	137	250
10	123	138	251
11	124	139	252
12	125	140	253
13	126	141	254
14	127	142	255
15	128	143	256
16	129	144	257
17	130	145	258
18	131	146	259
19	132	147	260
20	133	148	261
21	134	149	262
22	135	150	263
23	136	151	264
24	137	152	265
25	138	153	266
26	139	154	267
27	140	155	268
28	141	156	269
29	142	157	270
30	143	158	271
31	144	159	272
32	145	160	273
33	146	161	274
34	147	162	275
35	148	163	276
36	149	164	277
37	150	165	278
38	151	166	279
39	152	167	280
40	153	168	281
41	154	169	282
42	155	170	283
43	156	171	284
44	157	172	285
45	158	173	286
46	159	174	287
47	160	175	288
48	161	176	289
49	162	177	290
50	163	178	291
51	164	179	292
52	165	180	293
53	166	181	294
54	167	182	295
55	168	183	296
56	169	184	297
57	170	185	298
58	171	186	299
59	172	187	300
60	173	188	301
61	174	189	302
62	175	190	303
63	176	191	304
64	177	192	305
65	178	193	306
66	179	194	307
67	180	195	308
68	181	196	309
69	182	197	310
70	183	198	311
71	184	199	312
72	185	200	313
73	186	201	314
74	187	202	315
75	188	203	316
76	189	204	317
77	190	205	318
78	191	206	319
79	192	207	320
80	193	208	321
81	194	209	322
82	195	210	323
83	196	211	324
84	197	212	325
85	198	213	326
86	199	214	327
87	200	215	328
88	201	216	329
89	202	217	330
90	203	218	331
91	204	219	332
92	205	220	333
93	206	221	334
94	207	222	335
95	208	223	336
96	209	224	337
97	210	225	338
98	211	226	339
99	212	227	340
100	213	228	341
101	214	229	342
102	215	230	343
103	216	231	344
104	217	232	345
105	218	233	346
106	219	234	347
107	220	235	348
108	221	236	349
109	222	237	350
110	223	238	351
111	224	239	352
112	225	240	353
113	226	241	354
114	227	242	355
115	228	243	356
116	229	244	357
117	230	245	358
118	231	246	359
119	232	247	360
120	233	248	361
121	234	249	362
122	235	250	363
123	236	251	364
124	237	252	365
125	238	A	366
126	239	B	367
127	240	School	368
128	241	M E Church	369

* Outside of Corp.

WINTER'S ADD.

Rec. Aug. 1837.
Vol. S, Page 164.

1	370	6	375
2	371	7	376
3	372	8	377
4	373	9	378
5	374	10	379

JACOB KIRK & WM. McMAMMY'S ADD.

Rec. June 28, 1838.
Vol. T, Page 275.

1	380	10	389
2	381	11	390
3	382	12	391
4	383	13	392
5	384	14	393
6	385	15	394
7	386	16	395
8	387	17	396
9	388		

JOHN SHILLING'S ADD.

Rec. July 27, 1838, Mort. Rec. Vol. T, Page 311.

1	397	12	408
2	398	13	409
3	399	14	410
4	400	15	411
5	401	16	412
6	402	17	413
7	403	18	414
8	404	19	415
9	405	20	416
10	406	21	417
11	407	22	418

WEST FULTON ADD.

Rec. Jan. 4, 1839.
Vol. V, Page 22.

35	419	39	423
36	420	40	424
37	421	41	425
38	422	42	426

MICHAEL RUCH'S ADD.

Rec. Feb. 4, 1839.
Vol. V, Page 182.
Deed Rec.

1	427	5	431
2	428	6	432
3	429	7	433
4	430	8	434

MILLER'S ADD.

Rec. Mar. 30, 1871.
Book 2, Page 61.

1	435	14	448
2	436	15	449
3	437	16	450
4	438	17	451
5	439	18	452
6	440	19	453
7	441	20	454
8	442	21	455
9	443	22	456
10	444	23	457
11	445	24	458
12	446	25	459
13	447	26	460

C. M. LUTHER'S ADD.

Rec. Mar. 22, 1872.
Book 2, Page 68.

1	461	6	466
2	462	7	467
3	463	8	468
4	464	9	469
5	465	10	470

WALSER & EHRETT'S ADD.

Rec. June 15, 1872.
Book 2, Page 69.

1*	471	18	488
2	472	19	489
3	473	20	490
4	474	21	491
5	475	22	492
6	476	23	493
7	477	24	494
8	478	25	495
9	479	26	496
10	480	27	497
11	481	28	498
12	482	29	499
13	483	30	500
14	484	31	501
15	485	32	502
16	486	33	503
17	487	34†	504

*247
†280

ZELLERS & WILLIAMS' ADD.

Rec. June 19, 1872.
Book 2, Page —

1	505	5	509
2	506	6	510
3	507	7	511
4	508	8	512

HEFFELMAN'S ADD.

Rec. June 19, 1872.
Book 2, Page 70.

1	513	3	515
2	514		

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—NAVARRE.

BETHLEHEM.

Rec. Oct. 6, 1806.
Book 2, Page 84.
Nos. not changed.

McGREW'S ADD. TO ROCHESTER.

Rec. Oct. 18, 1833.
Vol. K, Page 639.

*1	Vacated	19	140
*2	"	20	141
*3	"	21	142
4	125	*22	Vacated
5	126	*23	"
6	127	*24	"
7	128	*25	"
8	129	*26	"
9	130	*27	"
10	131	*28	"
11	132	29	143
12	133	30	144
13	134	31	145
14	135	32	146
15	136	33	147
16	137	34	148
17	138	35	149
18	139	36	150

*Outside of Corp.

NAVARRE.

Rec. Mar. 4, 1834.
Vol. L, Page 268.

1	151	11	161
2	152	12	162
3	153	13	163
4	154	14	164
5	155	15	165
6	156	16	166
7	157	17	167
8	158	18	168
9	159	19	169
10	160		

ROCHESTER.

Rec. June 16, 1840.
Vol. X, Page 23.

51	170	71	190
52	171	72	191
53	172	73	192
54	173	74	193
55	174	75	194
56	175	76	195
57	176	77	196
58	177	78	197
59	178	79	198
60	179	80	199
61	180	81	200
62	181	82	201
63	182	83	202
64	183	84	203
65	184	85	204
66	185	86	205
67	186	87	206
68	187	88	207
69	188	89	208
70	189	90	209

CHAPMAN & RAFFENSPERGER'S ADD. TO ROCHESTER.

Rec. April 5, 1842.
Vol. 30, Page 5.

91	210	104	223
92	211	105	224
93	212	106	225
94	213	107	226
95	214	108	227
96	215	109	228
97	216	110	229
98	217	111	230
99	218	112	231
100	219	113	232
101	220	114	233
102	221	115	234
103	222	116	235

WHETMORE'S ADD.

Rec. Aug. 17, 1844.
Vol. 32, Page 111.

20	236	29	245
21	237	30	246
22	238	31	247
23	239	32	248
24	240	33	249
25	241	34	250
26	242	35	251
27	243	36	252
28	244	37	253

CHAPMAN & RAFFENSPERGER'S 2d ADD. to ROCHESTER.

Rec. Oct. 6, 1845.
Vol. 35, Page 1.

117	254	131	259
118	255	132	260
119	256	133	261
120	257	134	262
121	258	135	263
*122	Vacated	*136	Vacated
*123	"	*137	"
*124	"	*138	"
*125	"	*139	"
*126	Vacated	*140	Vacated
*127	"	*141	"
*128	"	*142	"
*129	"	*143	"
*130	"		

*Outside of Corp.

NAVARRE AND ADDITIONS.

Rec. June 11, 1845.
Vol. 32, Page 541.

38	264	51	277
39	265	52	278
40	266	53	279
41	267	54	280
42	268	55	281
43	269	56	282
44	270	57	283
45	271	58	284
46	272	59	285
47	273	60	286
48	274	61	287
49	275	62	288
50	276	63	289

XAVIER HAAS' ADD.

Rec. Oct. 18, 1867.
Book 2,

1	290	3	292
2	291	4	293

WADES' ADD.

Rec. July 28, 1871.
Book 2, Page 64.

1	294	5	298
2	295	6	299
3	296	7	300
4	297		

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—MINERVA.

MESSIMORE'S ADD.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	82	3	80
2	81		

JOHN B. MILNER'S ADD.

1	84	5	88
2	85	6	89
3	86	7	90
4	87		

SHANE'S ADD.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
3	78	1	79

CHAS. MALIN'S 1st ADD.

Rec. P., Rec. 2, Page 13.

1	91	4	94
2	92	5	95
3	93	6	96

F. A. PURDUE'S ADD.

Rec. P., Rec. 2, Page 27.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	114	5	118
2	115	6	119
3	116	7	120
4	117	8	121

J. UNGER'S ADD.

Rec. P., Rec. 2, P. 35 & 64.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	122	5	126
2	123	6	127
3	124	7	128
4	125		

JOHN PRINCE'S ADD.

Rec. P., Rec. 2, Page 7.

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
1	98	4	101
2	99	5	102
3	100	6	103

J. F. PURDUE'S ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 2. Page 26 and 33.

1	76	7	108
2	77	8	109

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
3	104	9	110
4	105	10	111
5	106	11	112
6	107	12	113

JACOB ZERBE'S ADD.

Rec. P. Rec. 2. Pages 35 and 64.

1	130	8	138
2	131	10	139
3	132	11	140

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
4	133	12	141
5	135	13	142
6	136	14	143
7	137		

CHAS. M. MALIN'S 2d ADD.

Rec. ——

1	146	9	154
2	147	10	155
3	148	11	156

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
4	140	12	157
5	150	13	158
6	151	14	159
7	152	15	160
8	153	16	161

PENNOCK'S ADD.

Rec, 2, Page 90.

7	162	3	166
6	163	2	167

Original Numbers.	New Numbers.	Original Numbers.	New Numbers.
5	164	1	168
4	165		

D. W. CROWL'S ADD.

Not Recorded.

170
177
178
179

New Nos. not changed.

CORRECTED SCHEDULE OF LOTS—BEACH CITY.

BEACH CITY.

ORIGINAL PLAT.

Rec. May 10, 1872.

P. Rec. 2, Page 70.

Nos. not changed.

J. M. SHETLER'S 1st ADD.

Rec. June 1, 1874. Book 2, Page 77.

1	39	17	55
2	40	18	56
3	41	19	57
4	42	20	58
5	43	21	59
6	44	22	60
7	45	23	61
8	46	24	62
9	47	25	63
10	48	26	64
11	49	27	65
12	50	28	66
13	51	29	67
14	52	30	68
15	53	31	69
16	54	32	70

J. M. SHETLER'S 2d ADD.

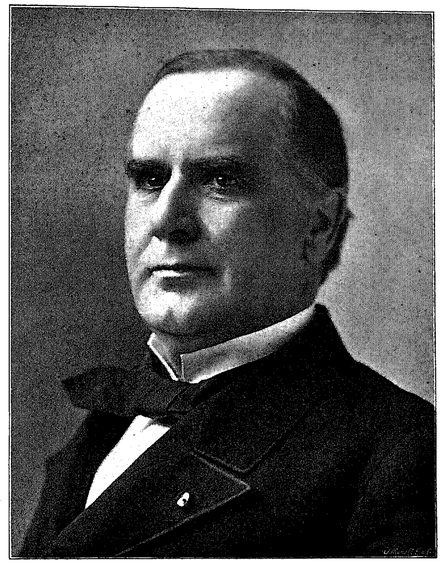
Rec. Jan. 17, 1876. Book 2, Page 86.

1	71	38	108
2	72	39	109
3	73	40	110
4	74	41	111
5	75	42	112
6	76	43	113
7	77	44	114
8	78	45	115
9	79	46	116
10	80	47	117
11	81	48	118
12	82	49	119
13	83	50	120
14	84	51	121
15	85	52	122
16	86	53	123
17	87	54	124
18	88	55	125
19	89	56	126
20	90	57	127
21	91	58	128
22	92	59	129
23	93	60	130
24	94	61	131
25	95	62	132
26	96	63	133
27	97	64	134
28	98	65	135
29	99	66	136
30	100	67	137
31	101	68	138
32	102	69	139
33	103	70	140
34	104	71	141
35	105	72	142
36	106	73	143
37	107		

Z. T. BALTZLY'S ADD.

Rec. March 28, 1894. Book 4, Page 11.

1	144	7	150
2	145	8	151
3	146	9	152
4	147	10	153
5	148	11	154
6	149		



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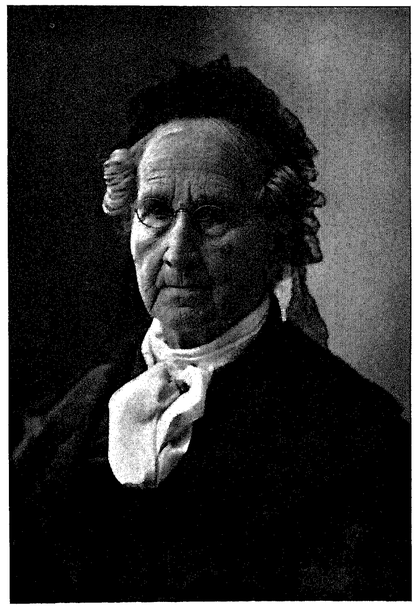
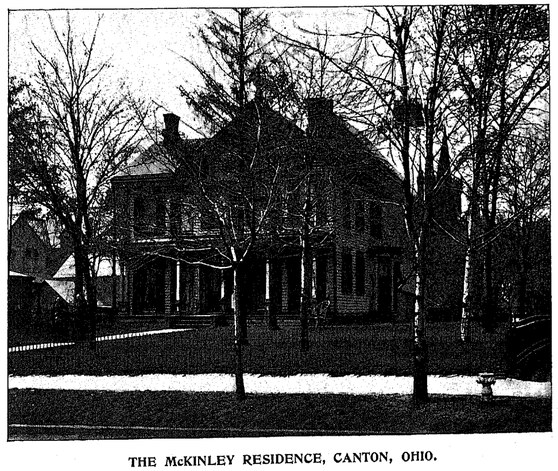
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
President-elect of the United States.



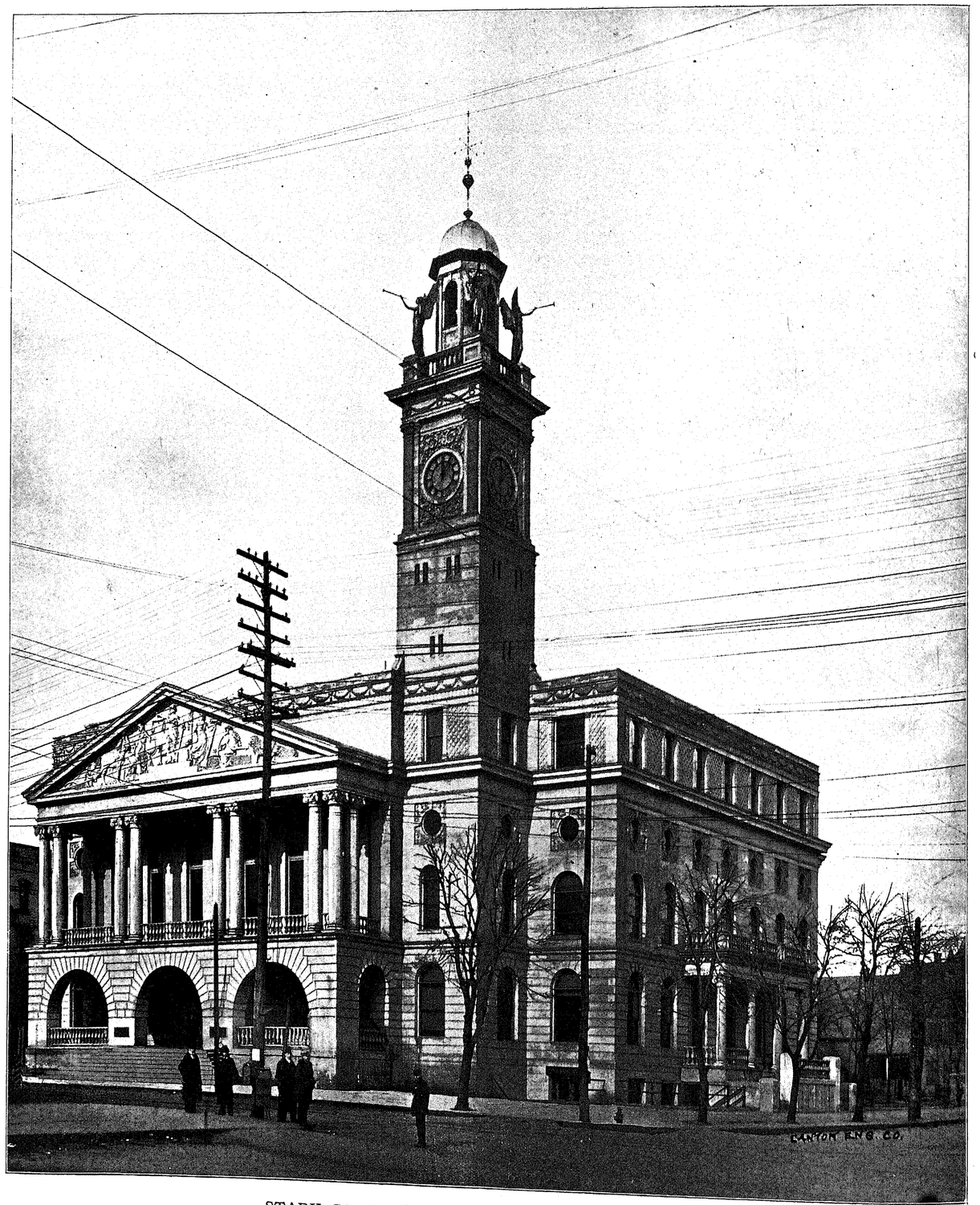
MRS. WILLIAM McKINLEY.



MOTHER McKINLEY.



THE McKINLEY RESIDENCE, CANTON, OHIO.



STARK COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CANTON, OHIO.

HISTORIC SKETCH OF STARK CO., OHIO.

BY A. McGREGOR.

A Full and complete Atlas of Stark County is a work that should be appreciated, and no doubt will be—a historic sketch of the County, of course, should accompany the Atlas, and this is designed as such.

First Settlers—Organization—Physical Features—Progress in Wealth—Population—Mineral Wealth—Agricultural Products.

STARK COUNTY is the sixth in population in our glorious Ohio, which contains eighty-eight counties. Stark contains seventeen townships, several under the regular size of six miles square, the area being 551 square miles, or 352,640 acres. The grand duplicate of the county for 1895 gave the value of land at $14,342,990; the value of real estate in cities and villages at $12 261,890; value of personal property at $13,257,560; making the total valuation $39,862,440, thus approximating forty millions. It is of this county we propose to give a brief historic sketch, for space will not allow of a detailed extended narrative History is a record of the past, a record of human deeds and doings, and, though imperfect and defective, it is the only means we have of obtaining a knowledge of that past. To this source, it may be said, and to nature and society, must the historian, the poet, the novelist, and the artist go, to find basis for their work and subjects for illustration. Surely this most important subject is entitled to our attention, for human happenings are hinged and connected as are the generations of mankind.

The history of Stark county, as far as the white race and permanency are concerned, is confined within the limits of the present century. The year 1805 was the time of starting, and the townships were probably settled as follows: Canton in March, Plain in the summer, Nimishillen, Sandy, Osnaburg, Paris, Marlboro and Washington, in the fall of that year; Lexington in the spring of 1806; Lake, Perry and Pike in the summer; Jackson and Bethlehem in 1807; Tuscarawas, Lawrence and Sugar Creek in 1808. Many of these localities had only a solitary settler for some time. This was especially the case in Marlboro, where Mahlon Wileman cut the first tree. Wild animals abounded, and Indians spent their winters on the banks of the stream near by, depending on fishing and hunting for a livelihood.

It is related of Mr. Wileman, that when he visited his father's home in Columbiana county, in order to get supplies, he left his valuables in charge of the chief of the band of Indians until his return, when everything was duly handed over. The next year he got a neighbor in Timothy Grewell, and in August, 1807, Mrs. Grewell needed the services of a physician, and Mr. Wileman went in the night to Columbiana county for him. The wolves were thick and threatening about him, but did not attack. The girl baby then born was probably the first female white child born within the limits of the county.

Some months prior a male child had been born at Canton. This first settler had once a serious fight with a wounded deer, but finally got out his knife and used it successfully. It was well he was a large and powerful man. He once killed three bears in going to Atwater, a few miles north.

THE PERILS OF PIONEER LIFE

Were not owing entirely to the Indians. Many other dangers as well as hardships had to be met. When we remember that our country is a growth from a small beginning of less than three hundred years ago, we may well wonder at what has been accomplished. In the early days settlers had hard roads to travel to reach the promised land, as Ohio was supposed to be. The young folks in the older states, at their gatherings, would march in pairs and sing a refrain, a couplet of which was:

"The girls will cook and spin, and the boys plow and sow,
And we'll settle on the banks of the pleasant Ohio."

Where settlers had to cross mountain ranges, ford streams, and when they brought families with horses and wagons, and cattle and sheep, and pigs and chickens, it was a great undertaking. Add to these the dangers from Indians and wild beasts, and we may well be surprised that people encountered these perils to reach this promised land. But they did, and let us give them credit for resolution and enterprise.

After reaching their destination, the early settlers of Stark had their difficulties. Salt, for example, had to be packed on horseback or some other way from Cleveland or Conneat until it was made at Yellow Creek. It was dear and a cash article, and wheat and what else they had to sell, they had to dispose of at any price, and especially with difficulty for money. The nearest grist-mill, for a time, was at the mouth of the Little Beaver, and it took three days to go and come; but the streams afforded water-power, and in time it was utilized by the erection of grist and saw-mills and carding machines, and in due time by woolen factories.

GRIST-MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Philip Slusser, the grandfather of the late Doctor Lew Slusser, entered a quarter-section of land directly east of Canton, but now in the city limits. In 1806 Mr. Slusser erected a grist-mill, being the first in the county. It was long known afterwards as the Rowland mill, and its location was at the east end of the Ninth Street bridge, which crosses the east creek. Several years since the old but imposing structure was torn down. A saw-mill was also built here in 1807. About this time a grist-mill was also erected on the west branch, north of the Fulton road, in Plain township, two miles from town. A saw-mill was added, but was carried away by a flood the same year it was built. The grist-mill became Trump's mill, and continued till of late years, when the new milling processes put an end to the old-fashioned mode of turning grain into flour.

THE FIRST STATIONS.

Not far from the old fair grounds, now Canton's Nimisilla park, was located the first station looking to settlement within the limits of Stark county. In March, 1805, came James F. Leonard, connected with the land office at Steubenville, with James and Henry Barber, who were the original pioneers. Their station was near the spring west of the work-house, and near the old brick dwelling still to be seen. James Culbertson soon after joined the party, but he died of pneumonia on the fifth of October following, being the first white man whose death and burial took place within the limits of the county. No coffin enclosed his remains, and the spot where these rest is unknown. James F. Leonard lived some years in Stark county, and finally became a resident of Cleveland, where he died at an advanced age.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1805 people began to arrive to look for land to enter, and they became more numerous from year to year, many who took up land not settling thereon till some time after. Leonard was the man who surveyed and platted Canton in the fall of 1805, and at the first public sale of lots, he bought the southwest corner lot on the square and erected a brick house thereon, which was torn down a few years ago to give place to the Sherrick hardware building. In 1805, while Leonard was absent at Steubenville, a man from the east got the Barbers to show him land. He had with him $338 in silver in a cloth sack, in which he also carried provisions for his journey. It was Saturday, and for safe-keeping he put the sack in a hollow log, but on Monday morning no sack, or money, or bread and meat was there. The man blamed the Indians who were encamped in the neighborhood; but what could he do? On his way back to Steubenville he met Leonard, on his return, and told him of his loss. Leonard told him it was not the Indians, and he rather thought the wolves had dragged the sack away and the money would probably be found. All this proved true, for four months or so after, three men, who were looking at land, found a piece of the sack about a half mile from where it was hid. On searching about nearly all the money was recovered. Shortly after, a second station was located by Butler Wells and Daniel McClure, also surveyors, near Meyer's Lake. Among those who located land that year were David Bechtel, east of Canton, Jacob Aultman, the Baers, Philip Slusser and William Ewing. Bechtel's warrant was signed by Thomas Jefferson as President, and James Madison as Secretary of State. Bechtel was one of the old-time hunters. It is said that on the Bechtel farm was an Indian burying-ground, but of course no stone records are there to tell. Mr. Bechtel served as county commissioner in the early days, and his son, Martin, who was born in 1808, died a few years ago. His widow still survives and their descendants continue. He remembered Canton when it had but three or four houses, and has caught fish in the pond where Tuscarawas and Walnut streets now cross, the water being four feet deep at least.

Simon Essig, the ancestor of the Essig family hereabouts, settled in 1808 on the Harrisburg road, the place now being in whole or in part within the city limits. He had served in the war of the Revolution, was Washington's horse-shoer, was at Yorktown, carried on blacksmithing at his home, and died in 1852 at the age of ninety-seven. The old man was blind for years before his death.

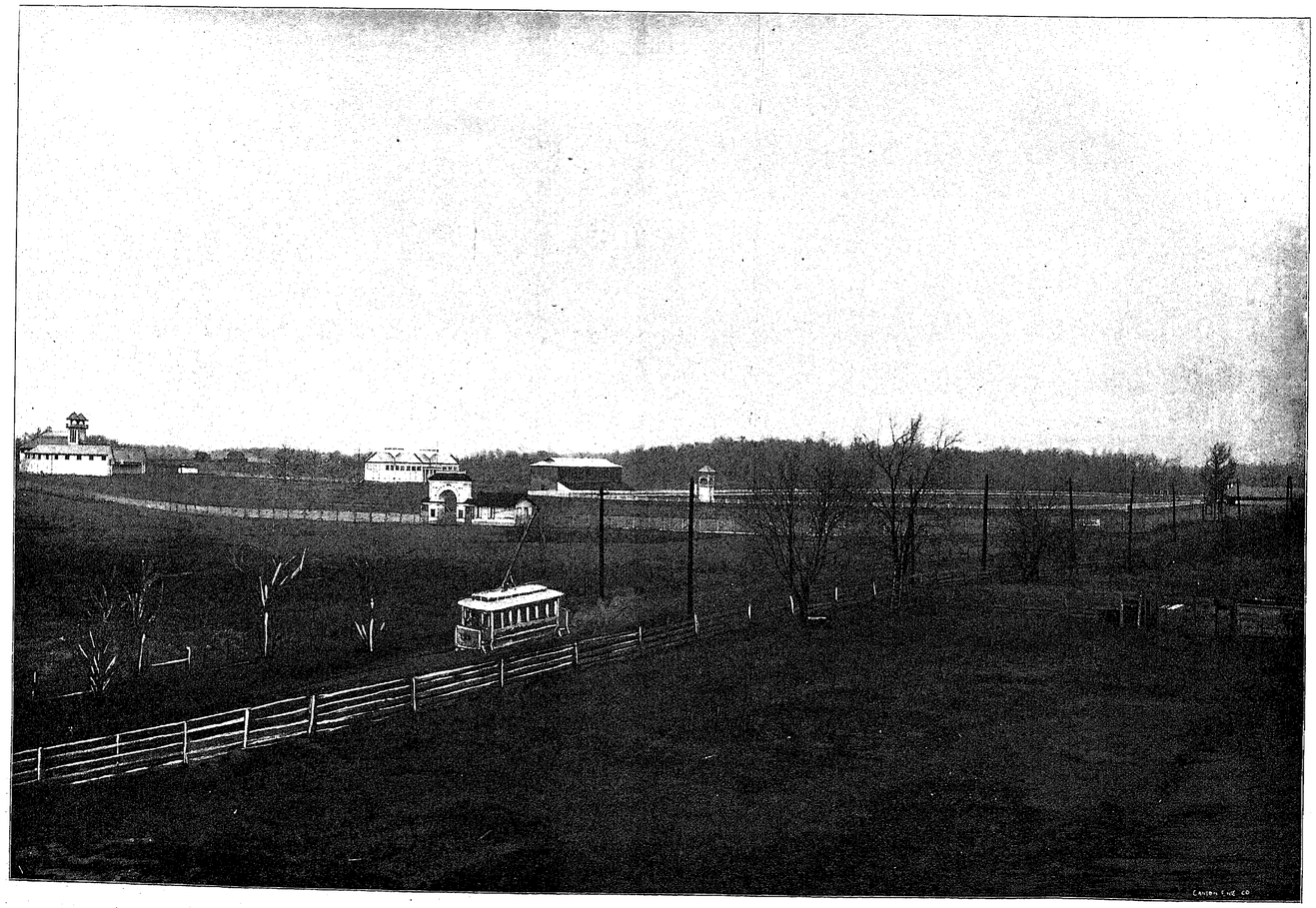
This sketch is not designed as a connected history, but only to point a moral without adorning a tale. The points and incidents that occurred will well serve to contrast with what we now behold, and possibly aid us to estimate the future. In the early days, of course, there were no bridges over the streams, and they were much larger than now, owing to obstructions and dense forests preventing evaporation. In 1807, when our east creek was at flood, a man living east of Canton was drowned by the boat upsetting. The two men who were taking him across got out safely.

A man named Robert Stewart was drowned in Meyer's lake in 1816. Stewart was a good swimmer and undertook to swim across the lake, but failed, probably owing to cramps. In speaking of Meyer's lake, it may be well to say that it was in 1816 that Andrew Meyer came over from Baltimore and bought some 3000 acres, including the lake, removing with his family a few years after. He died in 1849 at the age of eighty-seven.

The first school-house built in Canton township was of logs, and was on the Aultman place, on section 12, a mile or so east

of the city. Mr. Harris was the first teacher. Mr. Harris afterwards studied law and was a prominent citizen.

In the early days the settlers lived principally on wild game, fish and hominy. An iron plate perforated was sometimes used to break, crush or partly grind corn. With mills thirty or more miles away, and no roads or bridges, it was out of the question to have regular grinding—hence these expedients. In those days wolves, bears, foxes, squirrels, and other wild animals were troublesome, and the pioneers had to be ready with their rifles to protect their domestic animals and their crops. It is to be said that the settlers hereabouts had no trouble with the Indians. Of course many incidents are lost in the tide of time, as news-gathering and reporting for newspapers was not a business, as now. In such respects those were "good old days," but, after all, few would care to return to them, and abandon the progress and improvements in the shape of railways, telegraphs, telephones, ocean steamers, steam thrashers, electric light and power, reapers and mowers, steam printing machines, sewing machines, oleomargarine, and including spirit rappings and chewing gum.



STARK COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS.

PEOPLE CAME AND MULTIPLIED.

In the winter of 1805–6 only about twelve families were in the county, but by the next winter the number was trebled, and by 1809 some localities were pretty well settled. About this time, on training days, wagon loads of apples were brought from Steubenville and thereabouts, and found a ready sale. Money had come into circulation through immigrants. In those days oxen were in common use, and people made their own sugar from the sap of the hard maple tree.

THE COUNTY'S LOCATION

Is about half way between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, being away from the bluff hills near the river and the level land towards the lake. The county has thus a general undulating surface favorable for drainage and tillage. The general elevation above Lake Erie ranges from 350 to 750 feet, and, with the exception of the Canton plains, the surface was originally covered with heavy forests, with a variety of timber, such as beech, oak, poplar, maple, walnut, etc.

The county is wholly in the valley of the Ohio, the great eastern branch of the Mississippi. The divide, that extends across the state in a zigzag course, crosses Summit county six or eight miles north of Stark's north line. North of the dividing ridge the waters flow into Lake Erie, finding their way to the ocean by the Niagara and the St. Lawrence rivers. The north line of Stark county marks 41 degrees north latitude, and Canton, the county-seat, is 81 degrees west from Greenwich, and 4 degrees west from Washington.

The Tuscarawas river, a branch of the Muskingum, is the largest stream, and runs through the western part of the county. The Ohio canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth on the Ohio river, follows the course of the Tuscarawas in and above the county, and south. Along the canal grew the thriving towns of Canal Fulton, Massillon and Navarre, after this water-way was completed in 1828. In the central part of the county, in which is Canton, the county-seat, is the Nimishillen creek, and its several branches, the waters of which join the Sandy some fourteen miles south of Canton, just above where the Sandy joins the Tuscarawas, near the town of Bolivar.

The Mahoning, in the northeast, near Alliance, after much curving and swelling to quite a river, joins the Beaver in Pennsylvania, the latter uniting with the Ohio at Rochester, Pa.

Canton is 100 miles west of Pittsburg, by the Fort Wayne railway. The neighboring counties are Summit and Portage on the north; Mahoning, Columbiana and Carroll on the east; Carroll and Tuscarawas on the south, and Holmes, Wayne and Summit on the west.

The county is fairly well supplied with springs, and besides Meyer's lake, near Canton, is Congress lake, twelve miles north, on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railway; both lakes very popular resorts in the summer season.

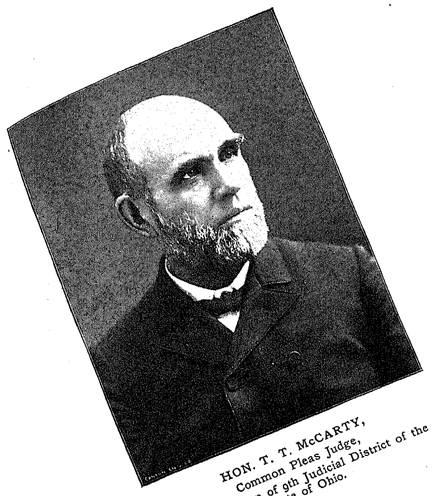
SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

One may judge of the character of the soil, as well as of the farmers of Stark county, when we state that the county has, with a few exceptional years, been the leading county in the State in wheat production, the crop ranging usually from 900,000 to 1,000,000 or more bushels. Other cereals and crops are by no means neglected by her thrifty and intelligent farmers, and in horses, cattle and sheep the county has always stood high also. The demand in the large towns of the county for garden and fruit products, especially small fruit, has induced great attention to these industries, and the development has been accordingly. The increased demand also for milk, butter and cheese has developed the dairy business.

STARK COUNTY ORGANIZED.

It is time to note a few specific points in our county's history, and first as to the organization. The act was passed by the Sixth General Assembly of the State, in session at Chillicothe, and is dated February 13, 1808, and is signed Philemon Beecher, speaker of the House of Representatives; Thomas Kirker, president of the Senate. Three commissioners were duly appointed, by joint resolution of the two houses, to locate the county-seat, the competing points being Canton and Osnaburg, the former being selected by a unanimous vote.

An election of county officers was ordered and held, and on the 16th day of March, 1809, the county commissioners held their first session in Canton. During the previous year a number of enterprising business men had settled in Canton, and a couple of stores and a hotel or two, a blacksmith shop, and one or two other



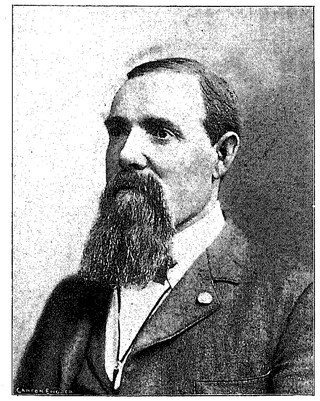
HON. T. T. McCARTY,
Common Pleas Judge,
1st Subdivision of 9th Judicial District of the State of Ohio.



HON. I. H. TAYLOR,
Common Pleas Judge,
1st Subdivision of 9th Judicial District of the State of Ohio.



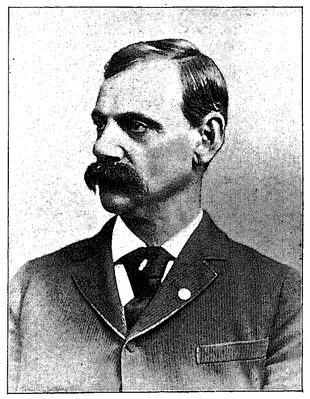
HON. H. A. WISE,
Probate Judge.



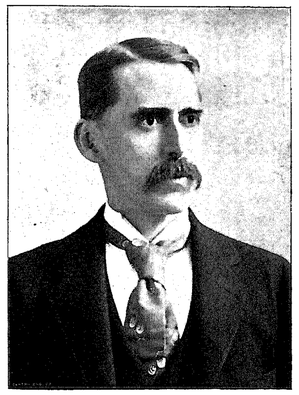
T. W. CASSELMAN,
Clerk of Courts.



C. C. BOW,
Prosecuting Attorney.



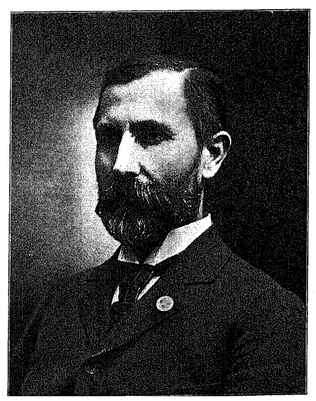
HIRAM DOLL,
Sheriff.



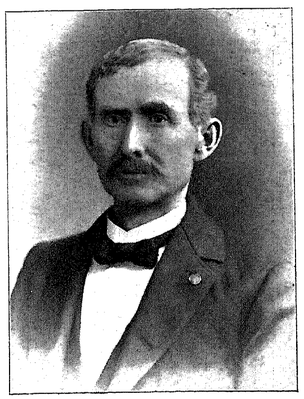
O. M. COXEN,
Ex-Clerk of Courts.



J. A. REED,
Recorder.



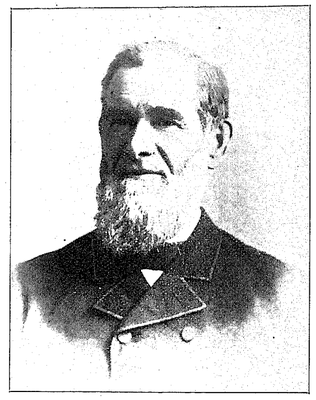




JACOB GEIB,
Treasurer.



L. W. JOHNSON,
County Commissioner.



JOHN R. POYSER,
County Commissioner.



R. B. CRAWFORD,
County Commissioner.



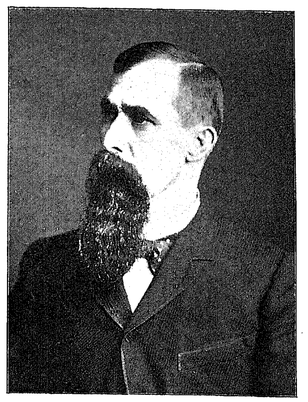
J. S. HOOVER,
County Surveyor.



DR. T. C. McQUATE,
Coroner.



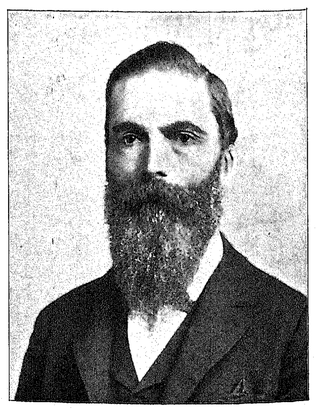
O. W. HOLL,
Ex-County Surveyor.



J. W. WEARSTLER,
Ex-County Commissioner.



J. O. KREIGHBAUM,
Ex-County Commissioner.



JOSIAH CLUTZ,
Ex-County Commissioner.

useful arrangements were there. In January, 1809, a post-office was established, and, after the survey of lands west of the Tuscarawas river in 1808, a land-office was established at Canton, with James Gibson as register, and John Sloane as receiver. The first courts were held in the upper room of a tavern, and the cellar thereof was used as a jail.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Was in order those days, and a citizen of prominence refusing to pay a judgment for debt was placed in the cellar-jail until the debt was adjusted. The first criminal was convicted of larceny, stealing corn, and got ten days in the cellar-jail. At this time whipping was held legitimate, and the court hesitated as to giving him "forty lashes save one," but mercy prevailed, as it was in evidence that the man was induced to steal the corn on account of the actual need of his family. These incidents show that we have left some legal features far behind.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Had work to do in those early days. The county had to be divided into townships, as required, or election districts, and voting places located, roads had to be ordered and laid out, and bridges built. Revenue, also, had to be provided, for settlers were coming in rapidly and things were active. At their April meeting, 1809, the county commissioners fixed a tavern license in Canton at $9.00 per annum; in all other parts of the county the license was $5.00. This gave them the privilege to sell liquor, and it was only at taverns that liquor could be legally sold to be drunk where sold. Ferrymen were required to pay $6.00 per annum, and to charge as follows: Footmen, six and one-fourth cents each; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; team and loaded wagon, fifty cents; all other vehicles, thirty-seven and one-half cents; team and empty cart, sled or sleigh, eight and three-quarters cents; cattle and horses, each six and one-quarter cents; sheep and hogs, each two cents. Additional assessments were made by the commissioners in June, 1809: On all ordinary horses, twenty-five cents annually; cattle, ten cents; on all other taxable property, a levy of one-half per cent. For the scalps of wolves and panthers a bounty of fifty cents was offered, provided the animals were under six months old; if over that age, one dollar. The following year this bounty was doubled. These arrangements have long since passed away.

During the year 1810 the township collectors reported and paid into the county treasury $200. In 1814 the tax on personal property was raised somewhat, and that on real estate was soon raised to one per cent., opening roads and building bridges, and the general expenses of the county requiring more money. The amount paid into the county treasury for 1814 was $961.02, and in 1815 the amount was $1,256.23. In 1816 a brick court-house was contracted for at a cost of $6,250. The generous and original proprietor of Canton, Hon. Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville, gave one hundred lots toward building the court-house.

SOMEWHAT OF A CONTRAST.

The total taxes levied in the county in 1895 for all purposes, except per capita tax on dogs, were $861,625.88. Delinquent taxes and forfeitures added to the foregoing, run it up to $909,028.27.

Number of male dogs at one dollar each, $4,385; number of female dogs at two dollars each, $179. It will be seen that the total taxes are not far from a million of dollars. Of the total tax, the state's share was $109,621.71. The county received from the state $41,727.00 as her share of the common-school fund, and paid toward that fund as her share, $39,909.00. The county, it will be seen, received $1,817.00 more than she paid. The fund is distributed according to the number of youths of school age; that is, between six and twenty-one years.

ASSESSORS' RETURNS.

The returns for 1895 gave 15,575 horses, valued at $661,264; cattle, 24,989, valued at $441,730; mules, 372, valued at $15,995; sheep, 33,802, valued at $78,636; hogs, 22,489, valued at $90,763; carriages, 5,641, valued at $158,508; watches, 3,388, value $44,065; pianos and organs, 3,153, value $165,538; merchants' stock, $964,607; bankers or brokers, $50,225; manufacturers' stock, $759,668; values of all moneys in possession or on deposit, $1,267,375; value of all credits after deducting all bona fide debts, $2,973,839; dogs, forty-three, value as fixed by owner, $877; bank, railroad and other corporation property returned to county auditor, $4,145,259.

The total valuation of Stark county in 1832 was $1,981,691, but at that time Stark had the townships of Brown, Harrison, Rose and sixteen sections of Sandy, taken the next year to help form Carroll county; and Stark also had at that time the townships of Franklin and Green, taken in 1840 to help form Summit county. The valuation of the townships given to Carroll in 1833, when deducted, left the county's valuation at $1,816,240. The valuation of taxable property in Stark in 1839 was $2,698,773, and deducting that of Franklin and Green made the valuation then of the county as it is now constituted, $2,495,614. The valuation of the taxable property in Stark, now being about forty millions, is sixteen times greater than in 1839–40.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Increase in values depends upon increase of population, for it is population that makes business. Labor is the great transformer, and has made the wilderness bloom and produce. Where less than a century since no white man dwelt, we see populous and prosperous cities and villages and attractive farms. The dense forests and swamp grounds were only disturbed at times by wild beasts and roving red men. The early log cabins and log stables have given place to magnificent barns and costly and elegant mansions, where the family enjoy all the comforts that attend the wonderful progress and improvements of the day. The fine school-houses and churches, so amply provided through the county, show that our citizens appreciate education and recognize the fact that intercourse is the soul of progress, and that while it takes time and toil to be wise, it costs very little to be happy.

"Fresh air and sunshine, flowers and health and love,
These are endowments if we care to prize them;
The wise man's treasures, better worth than gold,
And none but foolish people will despise them."

The population of Stark county according to the census returns was as follows:

In 1810	2,734.
In 1820	12,406.
In 1830	26,558.
In 1840	34,603.
In 1850	39,878.
In 1860	42,978.
In 1870	52,508.
In 1880	63,993.
In 1890	84,170.

A fair estimate now, 1896, would give the county a population of 100,000.

THE PROBATE BUSINESS OF STARK COUNTY.

The annual report of the probate judge for the year ending March 31, 1896, gives the following: Wills probated during the year, 121; executors appointed, 78; administrators appointed, 246. This is a gain of 28 in the wills probated, and 72 in the estates administered over the previous year.

There were appointed 110 guardians, a gain of 22; in the guardianships there were 144 children included, 14 insane, 10 imbecile and 2 habitual drunkards. There were 774 licenses to marry granted, a gain of 85 for the year. One hundred and forty-seven persons were granted naturalization papers, a gain of five. Of this number Germany furnished 41; Switzerland, 27; England and Wales, 22; Russia, 13; Austria, 12; Italy, 8, and other countries smaller numbers. There were sent to the insane asylum at Toledo 39 persons. To Gallipolis were sent 8 epileptics. There were 1,759 births in the county, a loss of 105. There were 768 deaths, a gain of 8.

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONARY.

Rev. Frederick Post settled for a time, in 1761, within the limits of Stark county. This was in the valley of the Tuscarawas river, a mile or so above the town of Bolivar. Across from Post's cabin was an Indian village of some forty wigwams. A mile or so below was the crossing-place for the Indian trail east and west. In 1764 the military expedition of Col. Bouquet followed this trail west from Fort Pitt into the heart of the Wyandot Indian country, going down the Tuscarawas valley to Goshegunk (Coshocton). The Delaware tribe then occupied this region. A mile down the river from Post's house was a trader named Calhoun, and further down was the Delawares' capital, Tuscarawas, with about 700 souls. Col. Bouquet's force was some 1,500, all well armed and prepared to chastise the Indians. Seeing the danger, the chiefs sued for peace, near Chillicothe, and gave up 300 white captives. Post used to go up the river in his canoe to about where Navarre is, cut cedar wood and return with it, and make tubs for the Indians. In the early border wars no doubt many white captives suffered death there. The chiefs admitted to Col. Bouquet they could not restrain their young men.

INDIAN WAR AND THE WAR OF 1812.

Indian disturbances broke out in 1811, and the battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana, occurred that year. The war with great Britain broke out in 1812, and the Indians took an active part. This suspended immigration, and many settlers returned to their old homes. During the war peaceful Indians continued to sojourn at times in the county, though they were a constant source of alarm. The red men did not finally disappear until 1825, or after.

AFTER THE WAR.

However, settlers flocked in, and for a time there was a boom, as new-comers were purchasers of produce and other things. But the great lack was an outlet to reach a market. Water, in those days, was the only means of communicating with the outside world, and hence streams were utilized. At Massillon, about and after 1820, flatboats were loaded with flour, whiskey, potatoes, bacon, and other articles, and were started down stream when the streams were swollen. At North Industry, below Canton, pirogues, a small boat that would carry a ton or so, were built, and loaded and also started when there was a good stage of water. This boating was full of risks, and sometimes attended with loss instead of gain, and hence the business did not grow. The cargoes were sold at Cincinnati and other points, not often, if at all, at New Orleans.

Steamboats were gradually getting into use on the Ohio and Mississippi, the first one having left Pittsburg in 1812. It took years, however, after the war, before they were numerous enough for the business required, and it was not until the opening of the Ohio canal, in 1828, that this region was fully accommodated with cheap and safe water communication north and south.

Of course the building of the canal threw money into circulation, as the work was done mainly by farmers' sons, and their teams were also employed. In the very early days beeswax and ginseng were about the only articles that would bring cash, and the people were quite active in their search for these articles. The stores would pay about twenty-five cents a pound for ginseng, and ship it to Pittsburg in wagons, and it finally found its way to China, where it was burned as incense before their idols. In those days coffee was sold at fifty cents a pound, and only cash would buy it, not produce.

STARK COUNTY IN THE WARS.

Though but sparsely populated in 1812, a company was raised for the service; George Stidger being captain. After remaining a month or so at the block-house at Wooster, the company was ordered to Perrysburg, but their six months' term of enlistment expired without the company being engaged, much to their regret, as some of them claimed. Several men drafted for this company procured substitutes, generally paying $100 bounty. Two other militia companies were organized in the county to be ready for an emergency, for an occasional report that the Indians were coming created great alarm; but the prompt appearance of the companies soon restored confidence.

When war broke out with Mexico in 1846, Ohio was called upon for 2,400 volunteers, and one volunteer company from Stark county was accepted; James Allen being captain. The company was attached to the Third regiment, and was at the front along the Rio Grande, but was in no battle. Several died from disease, a number were discharged, and the company reached home in July, 1847, and was mustered out. A second company was being organized in Canton in 1847, but was never completed, as the war came to an end.

In the war of the rebellion Stark county was prompt to respond, and our people continued active in the cause of the Union. By November, 1861, the military committee reported 854 enlistments, and in October, 1862, 571 men were drafted, of whom 500 went to the field. The county was represented by companies or squads in over sixty different regiments and batteries, including the cavalry arm of the service, and her sons participated in nearly or quite all the important engagements of the war, and furnished their full share of killed and wounded. Quite a number of these regiments belonged to other states than Ohio, and some Stark county boys were in the regular service. Several from the county became officers of some distinction, and in their various positions acquitted themselves with credit. Over the county now, annually, do her grateful citizens honor the memory of the gallant dead, by decorating their graves and otherwise.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's wishes blest."

OTHER COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In works of charity Stark county has ever readily responded. The infirmary near Canton was established about sixty years ago. The number of inmates averages nearly 300, and, of course, the afflicted, unfortunate and destitute are cared for, including some sixty chronic insane. It has, as a rule, been well managed, and a grand farm of 200 acres gives work to many of the inmates, so far as they can be handled.

The Fairmount Children's Home, located four miles south of Alliance, belongs to Columbiana and Stark counties, and was opened in the spring of 1877; the number of children cared for averages about 140, and each county furnishes about the same number. Attached to it is a farm of 155 acres, and the general running expenses are about $12,000 annually. Three teachers, one in the kindergarten, see to the education of the children.

The work-house at Canton is a county affair, and was opened in the spring of 1894. The purpose is to give employment to

criminals sentenced for brief periods; certainly altogether better than to have them lying in jail to their own and others' injury and expense.

THE CLAY DEPOSITS.

The development of the extensive deposits of various kinds of clay in the county is a recent affair, and may be said to be in its infancy. The business has assumed immense proportions, and the output of shale paving brick probably reaches 75,000,000 annually, being generally sent to distant cities. The number of plants engaged in this business is six, and these could not supply the demand some years ago.

The manufacture of hollow brick and tile has also greatly developed. The brick are used not only for foundations of buildings, but also for the entire building in some cases. Of these plants there are some half dozen or more in the county, three of them at or near the village of Louisville. Pottery is also being manufactured to some extent and is likely to grow, as the clay of the character required is abundant.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers of Stark county have been many, some having had short and others longer careers. The two great political parties have had their respective organs at the county seat from an early date, and for years have had their dailies, respectable in size and character. Massillon and Alliance, also, have had each their papers, sometimes reduced to one, and sometimes having two or three.

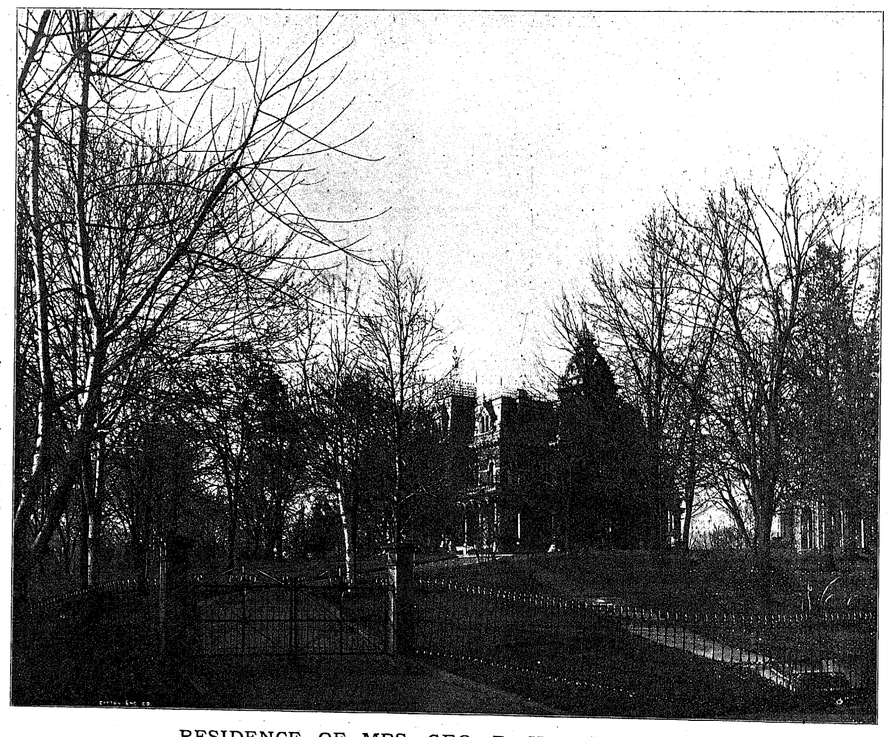
Of late years the larger villages have each a paper, which makes its appearance weekly. The number of weekly papers issued in the county at this time is twelve.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Having thus given a historical and statistical sketch of Stark county, showing development and progress, it is proper to speak of her cities and villages. A majority of the county's population dwells in these, and the increase of population depends upon employment, and that has been mainly in the line of manufactures. In the agricultural districts the population has shown little or no increase, farmers' sons and daughters largely gathering into the towns, finding employment, or engaging in business there, or possibly entering some one of the professions. In cities and towns we see in the various lines how the struggle for existence goes on. History repeats itself, and it is the same story of jostling humanity. It is well said that mankind is the same. The mounds and other evidences of a former race other than the Indians having occupied this region are many and mysterious, and Stark county has these same evidences, though not to compare with other parts of the state. Archæologists say that the number of mounds in Ohio would reach ten thousand. In some parts of the county have been found flint arrow and spear-heads, and implements and utensils of various sorts which are generally referred to the mound-builders. A well-defined mound may be seen on the west side of Congress lake, seventy-five feet in diameter north and south, and fifty feet east and west, conical in shape, and rising some eighteen feet above the general level. On the farm of David Yant, in the southeast part of Bethlehem township, is also a mound some sixty feet in diameter and five feet or so above the level around. In the northeast part of the county in Marlboro or Lexington township, is also a mound. None of these mounds have been excavated to ascertain their character, as far as we know.

SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

The school enumeration in the county for 1895, between the ages of six and twenty-one, was 27,873, of whom 14,047 were males and 13,826 females. Of these Canton had 8,806; Massillon, 3,946; Alliance, 2,158, making an aggregate of 14,910 in the three towns, and showing for the balance of the county 12,963. These figures show that more than half of the population of the county is in these three towns. The enumeration for villages and special districts gives: Beach City, 168; Canal Fulton, 501; Greentown, 141; Louisville, 483; Magnolia, 118; Marlboro, 119; Minerva, 332; Navarre, 364; New Berlin, 202; Osnaburg, 237; Uniontown, 92; Waynesburg, 177; Wilmot, 131. These villages show an aggregate enumeration of 3,065, leaving for the balance of the county, 9,898. The school moneys received in Stark county during the year 1895 were $508,990.75, being over half a million. Of this $71,077.71 were got from the sale of bonds; balance of previous year, $158,599.97; state tax, $41,238.00; irreducible fund, being interest on money by sale of section 16 in each township, $4,833 88; local tax for school and school-house purposes, $229,071.27; fines, licenses, tuition of non-residents, $4,169.92. It will be seen from the foregoing that considerable is done for education, and surely nothing is more important than to care for the rising generation. They are the future citizens and rulers.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. GEO. D. HARTER, Canton.

CANTON AND HER PROGRESS.

Canton, the county-seat, is centrally located and is the largest town in the county. In 1850 the census gave her a population of 2,603; in 1860 it was 4,041; in 1870, 8,660; in 1880 it had reached 12,258; in 1890 the population was 26,160. By a census taken December 12–17, 1892, by order of the city council, the population was 32,176. The population of Canton is about one-third that of the entire county, and the vote corroborates this statement. This increase and expansion have caused to be brought into the corporate limits, of late years, additional territory, from time to time; and where now is a closely-built part of the town, was, in the early days, a pond of some thirty acres where fish were caught.

Since Canton got the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway in 1851, her business progress has been constant and her population gaining. One manufacturing establishment seemed to induce another, and public spirit has been a notable feature of her citizens, while her beauty of situation and rich country around have all had their influence in inducing people to locate.

Canton manufactures are much diversified, and many of them extensive and important; in fact, much noted far and near. The chief clerk in the patent office says more patent claims are filed annually in that office from Canton than from any other city of its size in the country. Canton has several establishments manufacturing each its own special patent, and made only here. One or more of these has the world for a market, as, for example, Danner's revolving book-cases. Canton's inventive genius and mechanical skill are indubitably established.

The chief business of Canton's population is working in the shops, and hence it is when comes a stagnation or collapse in trade, it seriously affects her people; but all localities are liable to ups and downs. The capital invested in manufactures is about $12,000,000, and the annual output usually exceeds this amount.

But let us look at Canton as she is. Her main streets and avenues are broad and well-paved, and the electric cars run regularly from the public square to the outskirts, and west to Massillon eight miles, and to Meyers' Lake. The post-office about three years ago was removed into the new stone building erected by the general government at a cost of $100,000. Canton's own city building, a three-story edifice, contains the city offices, police court-room and police headquarters, city council chamber and assembly hall. Canton owns her own water-works, the main supply of water being obtained from thirty or more artesian wells. In case of need the water of the west creek may be utilized. The value of the works is put at $350,000. The city has an efficient paid fire department, and her sewer system is a grand success, officials from distant cities frequently visiting to examine it.

Canton's streets are lighted with electricity, gas and the sun-vapor system, and many business houses and other establishments use the electric light.

The Aultman City Hospital was erected by the heirs of the late C. Aultman, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Harter—Mr. Harter since deceased. The hospital was given to the city, but is kept up by donations. Canton's market house is an established arrangement; and her police and police patrol are ever ready at call or otherwise. Besides her numerous church edifices, numbering thirty or more, and several of them worthy of any city, Canton has, in addition, a fine and costly structure in the Young Men's Christian Association building. Two legacies for the poor of Canton, amounting to some $40,000, give an annual interest of about $3,000 for poor relief. Canton has two national banks and five other banking houses, besides home and loan associations.

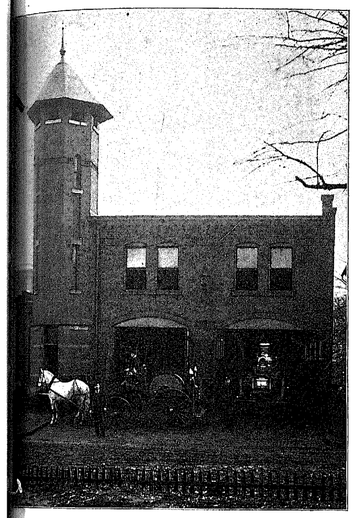
The receipts of the Canton post-office are between $50,000 and $60,000 a year, and, including the money-order and all other business, runs to nearly $500,000. The city public-school buildings are of the best. Besides the fine high-school building, there are twelve brick structures and several frames, giving over 100 rooms. The school library is by no means neglected. Americans realize "the world belongs to the young," and hence see that the rising generation is provided with instruction in the useful branches, with opportunity for more.

CANTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

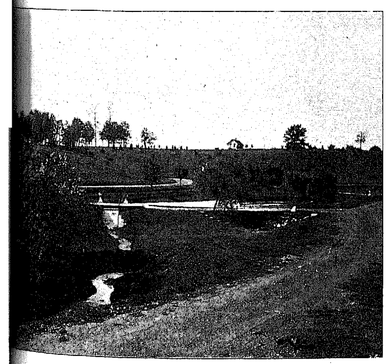
The plan of organization is similar to that of the best schools in the State. The Board of Education consists of six members, elected at large for a period of two years, three members retiring annually. The enrollment of pupils in the public schools in 1896 was 5,993. These were accommodated in fourteen buildings. The services of one hundred and fifteen teachers are required to give the necessary instruction.

The course of study covers a period of twelve years, the last four of which constitute the high-school work. There are four courses in the high school—the Classical, English, Business, and Manual Training courses, each requiring four years.

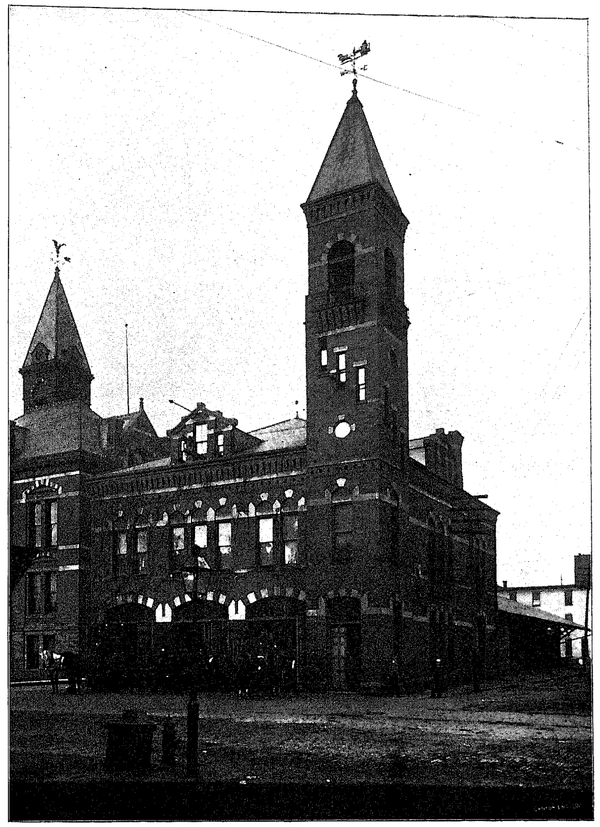
It is the purpose of the Board of Education to enrich the work of



HOSE HOUSE No. 2.



WEST LAWN CEMETERY.

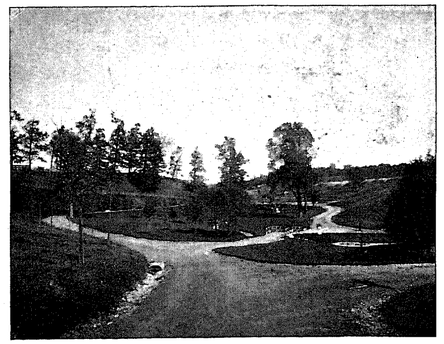


CENTRAL ENGINE HOUSE.

CITY OF CANTON

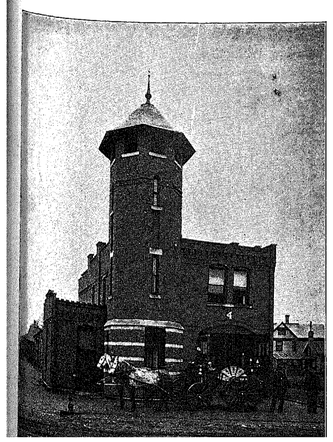


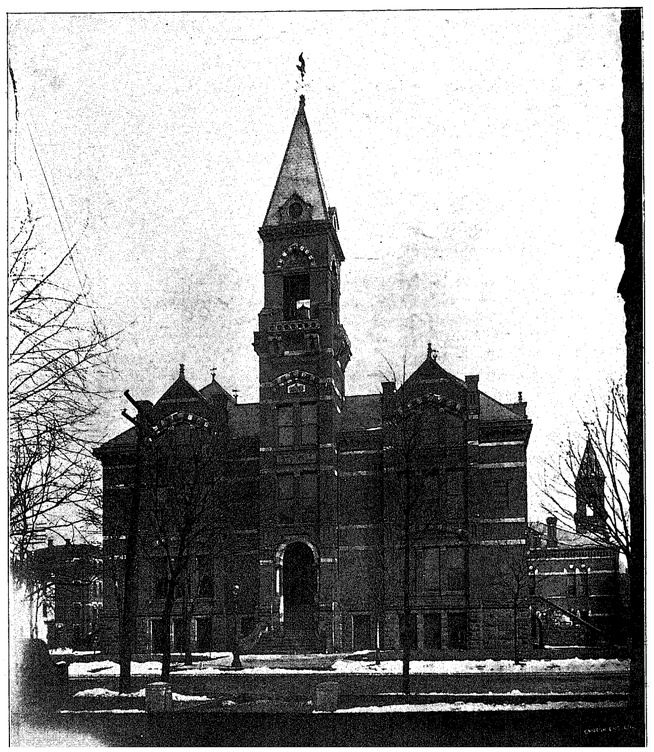
HOSE HOUSE No. 3.



WEST LAWN CEMETERY.

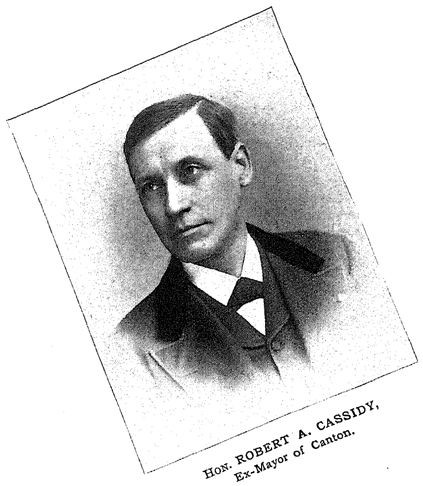
CITY



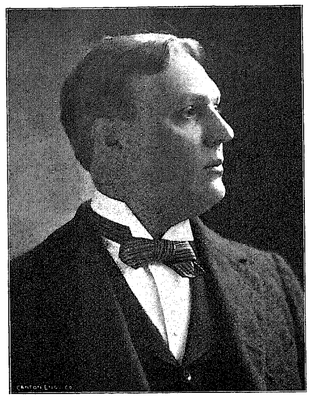


BUILDINGS.

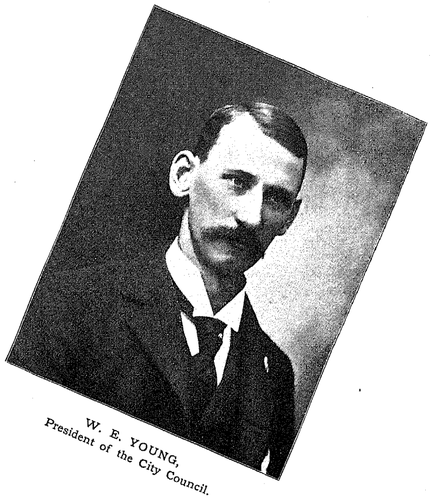




HON. ROBERT A. CASSIDY,
Ex-Mayor of Canton.



JAMES A. RICE,
Mayor of Canton.



W. E. YOUNG,
President of the City Council.



F. H. BELDEN,
City Clerk.



L. E. CHAPIN, C. E.,
City Engineer.



HARRY H. HILL,
Street Commissioner.

CANTON CITY OFFICIALS.

CITY OFFICERS, 1896-97.

HON. JAMES A. RICE, Mayor.
H. B. WEBBER, City Solicitor. (Illustrated with Attorneys.)
F. H. BELDEN, City Clerk.
JACOB GEIB, Treasurer. (Illustrated with County Officials.)
W. H. REED, Marshal.
HARRY H. HILL, Street Commissioner.
BENJAMIN McCLOUD, Market Master.
L. E. CHAPIN, Civil Engineer.
JAMES SELL, Sanitary Officer.
JOHN LEININGER, Chief Fire Department.
WILLIAM T. SHUTZ, City Sealer.
CHARLES H. GOODMAN, City Hall Janitor.
JOHN LEININGER, City Electrician.

CANTON CITY COUNCIL.

Meets Every Monday Evening.

FIRST WARD—GEO. C. LINDSAY, W. C. WEIRICK.
SECOND " CHAS. F. WALTHER, W. E. ARCHER.
THIRD " ARTHUR TURNBULL, H. A. SMITH.
FOURTH " PETER J. McDONOUGH, W. E. YOUNG.
FIFTH " GEORGE F. AU, AUGUST DEMEUSY.
SIXTH " FRED. WILHELM, W. P. HALL.
SEVENTH " JAMES M. FIFE, DR. A. V. SMITH.

OFFICERS.

President—W. E. YOUNG.
Vice-President—H. A. SMITH.
Clerk—F. H. BELDEN.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—H. A. SMITH, DEMEUSY, LINDSAY.
Judiciary—WEIRICK, A. V. SMITH, FIFE.
Purchasing—H. A. SMITH, McDONOUGH, ARCHER.
Claims—McDONOUGH, WALTHER, ARCHER.
Railroads—AU, WEIRICK, FIFE.
Public Buildings—ARCHER, TURNBULL, H. A. SMITH.
Public Lights—LINDSAY, DEMEUSY, TURNBULL.
Ordinances—A. V. SMITH, WEIRICK, H. A. SMITH.
City Officers—FIFE, WALTHER, WILHELM.
Streets and Alleys—TURNBULL, WALTHER, HALL.
Sidewalks—HALL, WILHELM, AU.
Street Crossings—WALTHER, HALL, DEMEUSY.
Sewers—WILHELM, AU, FIFE.
Fire Department—DEMEUSY, McDONOUGH, HALL.
Water Department—AU, A. V. SMITH, WILHELM.
Poles and Wires—WEIRICK, A. V. SMITH, H. A. SMITH.
Printing—DEMEUSY, TURNBULL, ARCHER.
Relief—LINDSAY, WALTHER, TURNBULL, McDONOUGH, AU, WILHELM, FIFE.

Board of Health.

President, HON. JAMES A. RICE. Clerk, J. F. MARCHAND. Health Officer, J. F. MARCHAND.
City Physician, H. M. SCHUFFELL. Sanitary Officer, JAMES SELL.

Park Commissioners.

President, JOSIAH HARTZELL, Clerk, H. G. SCHAUB.
CHARLES LAIBLIN. WILLIAM WAGNER.

Sewer Commissioners.

President, WM. DANNEMILLER, Engineer, L. E. CHAPIN. Clerk, JOSIAH HARTZELL.
WILLIAM R. DAY. PETER PAAR. DR. E. O. PORTMANN.

Board of Water Works Trustees.

President, DURFEE BORDEN. Secretary, FRANK MARBURGER. Superintendent, A. M. TRUE.
JOHN R. REED. JOSEPH JOHNSTON. DURFEE BORDEN.

Public Library Association.

President, W. W. CLARK. Treasurer, CHARLES R. FRAZER.
Secretary, CHARLES R. FRAZER. Librarian, MISS MARY P. MARTIN.
W. L. ALEXANDER. J. W. UNDERHILL. ED. S. RAFF. F. E. CASE.
W. B. COX. AUSTIN LYNCH. HENRY W. HARTER.

Board of Trade.

President, JAMES J. CLARK.
First Vice-President, GEO. H. SPANGLER. Secretary, CHARLES R. MILLER.
Second Vice-President, WM. A. McCREA. Treasurer, HERMAN S. KAUFMAN.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. LYNCH. CHAS. A. DOUGHERTY. JOS. BIECHELE. W. L. ALEXANDER.
JOHN McGOWAN. WM. J. PIERO. J. ALLEN WEAVER.
CHAS. R. FRAZER. L. L. MILLER. A. C. TONNER. JOHN E. MONNOT.

Board of Tax Commissioners.

President, ROBERT S. SHIELDS. Vice-President, H. A. WISE. Secretary, F. H. BELDEN.
J. P. FAWCETT. JAS. A. RICE, Mayor. H. B. WEBBER, City Solicitor.

Board of Cemetery Trustees.

President, L. V. BOCKIUS. Vice-President, GEO. DEUBLE. Sec'y and Superintendent, WM. RANK.
W. K. MILLER. H. A. WISE. A. CLARK TONNER.

Board of Equalization.

C. A. FRIES. WILLIAM H. WYANT. H. W. DETMERING. FRED. BEST.

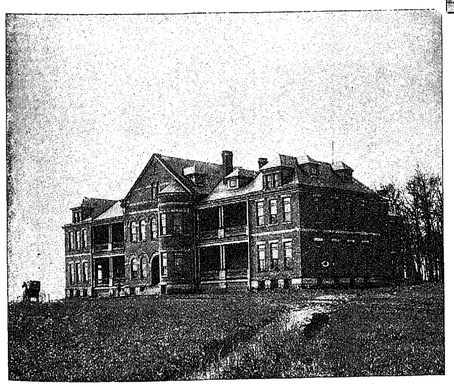
the schools, not so much by the addition of numerous branches of study, but by making the work thorough along essential lines, and by the giving of such work in science, nature study, and the like, in the lower grades, as circumstances and the proficiency of the schools will justify.

Graduates of the high school are prepared for admission to the best colleges in the whole country, and representatives of the school are found in very many of such institutions. They are also prominent in political, social, religious, and professional circles.

Like other growing towns, Canton has a city debt, now over $700,000. Her public property, however, water-works system, school buildings and sites, sewer system, city buildings, parks, etc., are valued at over $1,500,000. Her cheap fuel and general abundance of soil productions make Canton one of the cheapest places to live in. Her city affairs are managed with prudence, and, comparing her taxes with similar cities throughout Ohio, her rates of taxation are below the average. A United States signal service is located here, and daily reports are made. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago line of railway is Canton's great east and west route. The average freight revenue per month is $30,000. The average ticket revenue per month is $12,000. The other railways also do a fair business. Canton's citizens did not strike gas, but coal she has, and it is more reliable. Let us, therefore, thank Providence, and be happy. Canton has two successful business colleges in operation, which are well sustained. It is as a manufacturing town that Canton has increased and prospered, and become not unknown abroad. Visitors to Canton usually go away favorably impressed. The writer hereof some years ago, on an occasion, read some verses from which the following are copied:

Judicious labor makes a land,
  Develops its resources;
And people moved with good resolves
  Are animating forces.

Such people, with progressive life,
  Uphold the nation's glory;
Maintain in ways diversified
  The grandeur of its story.



THE AULTMAN HOSPITAL, CANTON.

Not yet a century ago,
  Though then was prized our knowledge;
Results have far exceeded all
  The dreams of school and college.

A dawning may indeed have flashed,
  And pictured an ideal;
But not the wildest fancy dreamed
  Of what is now the real.

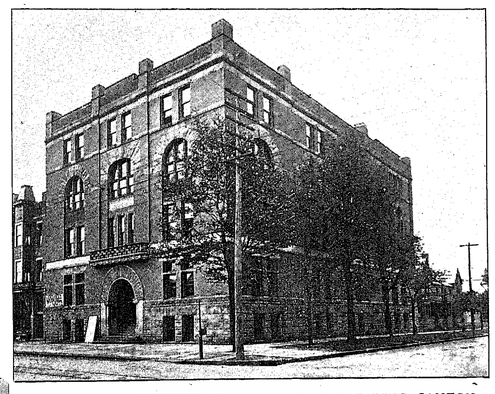
The late Mr. John Saxton, who started the *Repository* in 1815, in a sketch of his career, written about 1870, said Canton in 1815 was a town of about 300 people; and it would be difficult for a person of this generation to imagine the forbidding aspect of this region in 1815. The business affairs of the county, which had been prostrated by the war, were made yet worse by the irredeemable and worse than worthless currency of the period. Mr. Saxton chronicled the final overthrow of both Napoleons (Waterloo and Sedan), though a period of fifty-five years had elapsed between them.

The census of 1890, pages 762 and 763 of the Compendium, gives the following footings as to Canton:

Number of industrial establishments reporting, four hundred and twenty (420).

Value of hired property	$437,150.
Direct investment	11,387,406.
Miscellaneous expenses	952,010.
Average number of employees	7,053.
Total wages paid	$3,780,753.
Officers, firm members and clerks	693.
Wages of above	$572,112.
Operators, skilled and unskilled	4,722.
Wages of above	$2 298 717.
Number of piece workers	1,639.
Wages of above	$909,924.
Cost of material used	4,948,508.
Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing	11,881,810.

In the Compendium are thirty-one (31) industries enumerated, and "all other industries" are given in gross, numbering fifty-nine (59), making ninety (90) different industries in all, with four hundred and twenty (420) establishments reporting. During the hard



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, CANTON.

times of late years, Canton's variety of industries has been greatly in her favor. Some lines, of course, have suffered more than others.

THE CANTON POST-OFFICE.

The importance of a town may be estimated by the postal business thereof, and the following, furnished by Canton's postmaster, Hon. John E. Monnot, will show where Canton stands:

Number of persons employed, forty-three.

Receipts from sale of stamps for year ending June 30, 1896, $63,000.00.

Money-order business: issued and paid orders amount to about $400,000.00 a year.

Number of pieces of registered mail received and dispatched, about 16,000 per annum.

Number of pieces of mail sent out from the Canton post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, 5,648,860.

Mail sent out from Canton office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to 378 tons.

Mail received at Canton post-office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to 371 tons.

Only seventy-two post-offices in the United States do more business than the Canton post-office in postal receipts.

In registry business there are only sixty-four doing more business than the Canton post-office.

In money-order business there are only fifty-nine doing more business than the Canton post-office.

There is no city in the United States of 60,000 inhabitants or under which has as many different manufacturing establishments as the city of Canton.

NAMES OF CANTON'S INDUSTRIES.

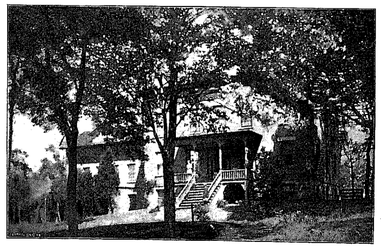
The Acme Roofing and Supply Co., Advertising Fan Co., Alexander Woolen Mills, Aluminum Novelty Co., The American Fire Brick and Clay Co., American Manufacturing Co., American Granotoid Paving Co., The American Seal Co., The American Tool Co., The Anchor Tile and Clay Co., The Artificial Ice Co., The Aultman Co., The Automatic Fountain and Disinfecting Co., Ball & Barnes, L. D. Ball & Co., Balm & Demeusy, The Beatty Fire Clay Co., Bechel, Dumoulin & Co., The Benskin Manufacturing Co., William Berg & Son, The Berger Manufacturing Co., The Bernower Manufacturing Co., A. G. Biechele & Sons, The Jos. Biechele Soap Co., The Birch Piano Co, Blizzard Fan Co., The Bonnot Co., The Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co., Buckeye Fence Co., Buckeye Mills, Buckeye Stove Works, Buckeye Safety Halter Co., H. B. Camp Co, J. M. Campbell & Co., Canton Boiler Works, The Canton Brass and Aluminum Co., The Canton Brewing Co., The Canton Brick Co., The Canton Bridge Co., The Canton Buggy Co., The Canton Buff Brick Co., The Canton Broom Co., Canton City Roller Mills, The Canton Cutlery Co., The Canton Cycle Co., The Canton Electrotype and Engraving Co., The Canton Fertilizer Co., Canton Fillet Co, The Canton Foundry and Machine Co., Canton Gas Light and Coke Co., The Canton Insulator and Clay Manufacturing Co, The Canton Ladder Co., The Canton Land Roller Co., The Canton Light, Heat and Power Co., Canton Machine Co., The Canton Malleable Iron Co., Canton Mattress Co., The Canton Manufacturing Co., Canton Novelty Wire Works Co., The Canton and Osnaburg Brick and Tile Co., Canton Pattern Works, The Canton Pole and Shaft Co., The Canton Pressed Brick Co., The Canton Steam Pump Co., The Canton Rolling Mill Co., Canton Royal Plating Co., The Canton Saw Co., The Canton Soap Co., Canton Specialty Manufacturing Co., Canton Spring Works, The Canton Standard Brick Co., Canton Steel Co., The Canton Steel Roofing Co., The Canton Stoneware Co., Canton Stove Repair Co., The Canton Supply Co., The Canton Surgical and Dental Chair Co., The Canton Tile Hollow Brick Co., Canton Toy Co., Century Inkstand Co., The Champion Stoneware Co., The Champion Lawn Rake Co., City Carriage Works, The Cleveland Axle Manufacturing Co., The Cleveland Brick Co., Coaster Wagon Co., Columbia Iron and Wire Works Co., The Columbia Roofing Co., The Crucible Steel Casting Co., T. S. Culp, Dannemiller & Co., The John Danner Manufacturing Co., The Dexter Wagon Co., Dick's Agricultural Works, The Diebold Fire Brick Co., The Diebold Safe and Lock Co., The Domestic Oil Can Co., The Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Co., Eberly Knife Works, Eclipse Manufacturing Co., Elbel & Co., The Electric Cleanser Co., The Electric Co., J. H. Eller & Co., R. S. Ellison & Co., John Englehart, The Farmers' Favorite Hay Loader Co., Gibbs Manufacturing Co, W. Gibbs & Son, The Gilliam Manufacturing Co., The Goheen Manufacturing Co., Goughnour Electric Co., Hall Handle Co., The Hampden Watch Co., Handy Wagon Co., The Harvard Co., Harvey Milling Co., Heggy Bros., Daniel Holwick, The Imperial Shale Brick Co., Ite Manufacturing Co., I. X. L. Manufacturing Co., W. M. Johnston & Co., Kanneberg Roofing Co., Keller Electric Company, The Knight Manufacturing Company, Knobloch & Schaefer, F. E. Kohler & Company, C. Kropf & Co., The James C. Lantz Box Factory, The Leader Windmill Manufacturing Co., LeBeau Brick Co, Lincoln & Metzgar, Long & Shull, Jas. P. McCurdy & Sons, The J. H. McLain Co., The Magic Cleanser Co., Meek & Bostwick, Memento Publishing Co., Mercantile Manufacturing Co., Milner & Walcott Co., The Mishler Pottery Co., The Monarch Baking Powder Co., C. D. Monnot & Sons, Myser & Cutshall, The National Photo Engraving Co., The National Wringer and Manufacturing Co., The Ney Manufacturing Co., Novella Manufacturing Co., Novelty Cutlery Co., The Novelty Iron Co, Novelty and Toy Co., Numan Pump Co., Ohio Cycle Co., The Ohio Hollow Block Co., The Ohio Map and Atlas Co., Ohio Oil Can Co., The Ohio Supply Co., Ohio Telephone and Electrical Co., O. K. Jointer Co., Joseph S. Overman, Palmer & Norwood, The Princess Plow Co., Quadruped Novelty Co., The Ressler Manufacturing Co., The Royal Brick Co., Rudy Bros.' Carpet Factory, Safety Elevator Co., Smith Comparet Co., Shale Brick Co., Shock Bros., J. H. Skinner & Sons, Skinner & Fockler, The Snyder Medicine Co., The Spangler Manufacturing Co., The Spangler Roofing Co., Standard Harness Hardware Co., Star Aluminum Metal Co., Stark Chemical Co., The Star Manufacturing Co., J. H. Summer & Bro., Sun Beam Washing Machine Co., The Sun Vapor Street Light Co., The Superior Roofing Tong Co., The Tonsiline Co., Universal Machine Co., The V. L. Ney Manufacturing Co., The W. H. Wagener Pattern Works, Joseph Weaver & Sons, Whitman Manufacturing Co., Geo. W. Welton, The Willis & Lind Co., Wrigley Bros., The Wrought Iron Bridge Co.

CITY OF MASSILLON.

One of the noted and prosperous towns of Ohio is Massillon. It was laid out in the winter of 1825–26, just after the location of the Ohio canal, and soon became the important business centre of several counties. During the building of the canal it was a sort of headquarters; the village of Kendal, now the Fourth ward of Massillon, having had then an existence of ten or twelve years, and had as denizens enterprising men, several of whom became prominent in Massillon and county affairs. After the completion of the canal, Massillon bounded forward, and for long years was one of the most active and glorious business towns in the country. Massillon soon became known as the "Wheat City," and well deserved the cogno-

men. It was a daily sight, at certain seasons of the year, to see wagons loaded with wheat, or other grain, coming from the east and west, and other directions, by hundreds to this canal town, and returning with money and goods. These, indeed, were the days of Massillon's great prosperity. The canal gave water conveyance that connected this region with the outside world, and products had a ready sale at good prices, as a rule. A year or more before the canal was finished, a citizen of Massillon sold 100 barrels of flour at $2.00 a barrel. Land soon began to advance also; 1,000 acres of the fine plain-land, south of Massillon a couple of miles or more, were sold in 1824 at $4.25 an acre.

Many of the settlers of Kendal, and the neighborhood, were from New England; several of them had followed the sea as shipmasters, but the war of 1812 having ruined American commerce, navigation was too perilous, and they came to "lovely Ohio." Kendal had her woolen factory, saw and grist mills, and other businesses, and besides was a centre of active thought before Massillon made a start. Here, in 1826, was organized a community on the Robert Owen plan of socialism, and the distinguished philanthropist visited Kendal. The society bought 2,113 acres of land, and in November, 1827, received an accession from New York of several men and four or five families, in all twenty-eight persons. Mr. Owen's theory was that man is the creature of circumstances, over which he has no control whatever; that he cannot say who shall be his parents, what his country, his politics, or his religious creed; and, therefore, his character is formed for him, and not by him; that property is very unequally divided, and the tendency is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; and those who produced the wealth



THE CHARITY SCHOOL, MASSILLON.

enjoyed but little of it, and that those who produced nothing had too much for their own good; that the producing classes, if properly educated, could shape things so as to secure to each his proper share.

This community soon dissolved; times were hard, employment scarce, and they were unable to meet their payments. From the character of Kendal's first settlers we may know that education was not forgotten. The Kendal charity school is an outgrowth of this spirit. On the 6th of the eighth month, 1824, died Charity Rotch, at the Spring Hill farm, Kendal, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground there. Her husband, Thomas, had died two years or more before. Mrs. Rotch left all her property to found a charity school for the education and care of orphan children. The school was opened in 1844, the funds having been husbanded and increased. The school, when full, is to consist of twenty boys and twenty girls; no child to be admitted under twelve nor over fifteen years, and to remain four years. They are all required to perform useful labor in the field or in the house, as well as attend school. The management is on the principle of a family, and has been a decided success, doing great good. The institution and farm occupy the hill northeast of Massillon.

Massillon's public schools have ever stood high, and her superintendents have been among the most accomplished educators of the State. Only in this way does the man stupid become the man inspired, getting out of the torpid into the observing, perceiving and reflecting state.

The citizens of Massillon have always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education. The management of the schools has been remarkably free from all political and sectarian influences. All money necessary to place the schools in the very front rank has been cheerfully raised.

The schools were organized in October, 1848, with Hon. Lorin Andrews as superintendent, and a corps of six teachers. The old union school building was erected in 1847–8, and was one of the first of its kind in the State. It served its purpose well for thirty years, and was removed in 1879, as soon as the new high-school building was completed.

There are now seven school buildings conveniently distributed throughout the city, comfortably furnished, and well supplied with modern appliances for school work. The estimated value of school property is $165,000, and, owing to the good financial management of the Board, the present indebtedness does not exceed $15,000.

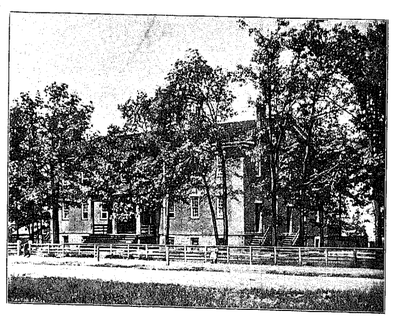
Including the superintendent and special instructors, there are now 44 teachers in the employ of the Board of Education. During the past year $20,632.90 were paid for instruction and supervision. There were 1,995 pupils enrolled, and of this number 136 were in the high school. There were 33 graduates in the class of 1896—11 boys and 22 girls. The whole number of graduates in the history of the school is 426. The Massillon high school has always been well represented in the leading colleges of Ohio and of the East, and many of the graduates from the different departments are now filling, with eminent satisfaction, places of great responsibility and trust.

The entire course of study covers a period of eleven years. It has been changed from time to time to meet new conditions, and to keep pace with educational progress. The aim has always been to provide such a course of instruction, and to adopt such methods, as would give to the boys and girls the best possible preparation for the work of life, and fit them for good citizenship.

In the "Encyclopædia Britannica" Massillon is thus sketched: "Massillon, a city of the United States, in Stark county, Ohio, is situated on the Tuscarawas, a head stream of the Muskingum; communicates with Lake Erie by the Ohio canal, and forms an important junction for various lines of railways. It is well known for its coal mines and white sand-stone quarries, and it also contains blast furnaces, rolling mills, machine shops, flouring mills, and extensive establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, glass and paper. The population, 3,819 in 1860, was 6,838 in 1880." The census of 1890 gave Massillon 10,092 inhabitants. Her sandstone quarries, for building purposes, have also been a source of wealth, great quantities being shipped to other towns. In 1832, while some men were ditching a swamp south of the village, they dug up two tusks of a mammoth, each being eleven feet in length, and twenty-two inches in circumference at the larger end. Indian relics have also been found in the neighborhood, as, indeed, they have been in other parts of the county. For beauty of natural surroundings Massillon is unsurpassed. "I would not have the hills around Massillon leveled if I could," said the original proprietor of the town, Mr. James Duncan, when some one objected to the hills. "The day will come when those hills will be covered with fine residences overlooking the city, to which the hills will add but beauty, and Massillon will be celebrated for its beauty." And Mr. Duncan was right, but even he little dreamed of the wealth in those hills, and the valuable strata of coal and stone of the first quality near by and round about.

IN THE EARLY FIFTIES

Came railway communication through the county, and materially changed conditions and opportunities, and for a time Massillon was hardly herself; but in due time her native enterprise



FIRST SCHOOL OF MASSILLON.

found other avenues, and coal, and manufactures and other developments again brought business and prosperity, which continue with the usual variations that affect all localities. A mile or more south of the city, the State is erecting a hospital for the insane, which will be completed probably in a year or so. The electric street car communication with Canton, eight miles distant, is a great convenience to both towns. Her own street car line extends to the hospital grounds and the cemetery. The first bridge over the Tuscarawas there was a toll bridge, which nuisance the people endured not long, for soon there was a free bridge constructed. The stone structure now there was erected nearly fifty years ago by the county. Besides the Fort Wayne railway, Massillon has the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie lines. A branch road through Fulton to Clinton, to connect with the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad, is not much used.

MASSILLON POST-OFFICE.

The receipts of the Massillon post-office, as furnished by the postmaster, Felix R. Shepley, are as follows:

Receipts for year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to	$16,057.49
Expenses amounted to	9,902.67
Remitted to the Department	6,154.82

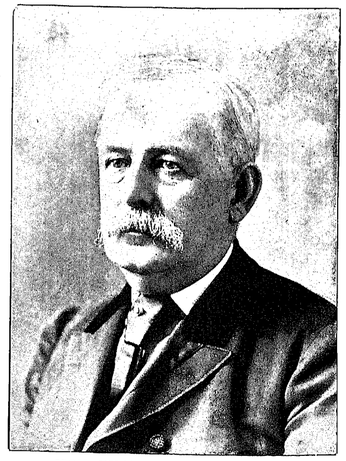
MASSILLON INDUSTRIES.

The following are the most important industries:

Warthorst Stone Quarry, The Brown Lumber Co., The Elm Run Coal Co., The Farmers' Telephone Co., First National Bank, The Howells Mining Co., The Independent Co., The Linden Coal Co., The Massillon Bridge Co., The Massillon City Coal Co., The Massillon and Cleveland Coal Co., The Millport Coal Co., The Massillon Thresher and Engine Co., The Massillon Light, Heat and Power Co., The Massillon Loan and Building Co., The Massillon Paper Co., The Massillon Savings and Banking Co., The Massillon Stoneware Co., The Massillon Water Supply Co., The Midvale-Goshen Coal Co., Rogers Boiler Works, The Merchants' National Bank, The Olson Foundry and Machine Co., The People's Building and Loan Co., Ridgway-Burton Co, Russel & Co., The Somerdale Coal Co., Union National Bank, The Upper Pigeon Run Coal Co., The Wainwright Coal Co., The Warwick Coal Co., Roseman Foundry, Reed & Co.'s Glass Works, W. R. Harrison & Co., Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Co., The Artificial Ice Co., J. C. Corns Iron Co., Hess, Snyder & Co., Conrad, Dangler & Brown (Lumber), Meuser Piano Co., Warwick & Justus' Mills, J. F. Pocock Milling Co., West Side Milling Co., Massillon Street Railway Co., Massillon Brewing Co.

CITY OF ALLIANCE.

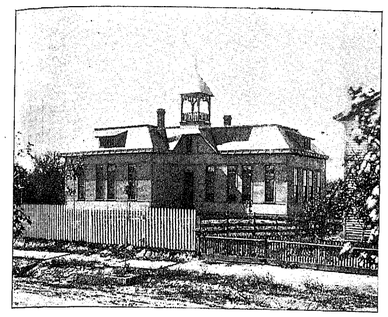
Alliance, in the northeastern part of the county, is a flourishing and active city of probably, at this present writing, not less than 10,000 inhabitants. It is eighteen miles from the county-seat,



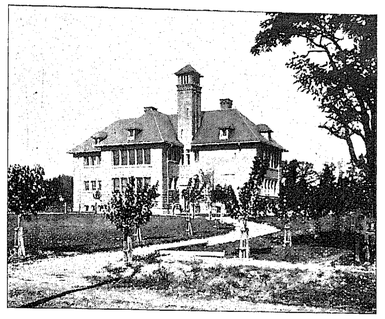
HON. THOMAS R. MORGAN, SR.,
Founder of the Morgan Engineering Works.

and commands an extensive trade in the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Carroll, and possibly reaching out further. The census of 1890 gave Alliance a population of 7,607, and her advance since has been notable, not seemingly having been affected by the business depression, as have been some of the neighboring towns. It was laid out in 1851 at the junction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. It is fifty-seven miles southeast of Cleveland, and eighty-two miles west of Pittsburg. The Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern and the Alliance and Northern Railroads also give the town other connections northward and southward, and are a great help in bringing trade. It was incorporated as a village in 1854. It has three banks, two newspapers, daily and weekly, a goodly number of churches, and machine shops and mills.

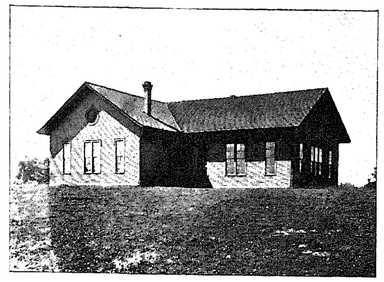
For long years Alliance was more of a railway centre than now, as of late more trains are run through, and hence there is not so much changing of locomotives and repairing required there. Even yet, however, there are several hundred railroad employees kept busy, and all this is an important factor for Alliance and her prosperity. Machine shops, factories and mills have also been a feature in the history of Alliance, and the Morgan Engineering



WEST MAIN STREET SCHOOL.



STATE STREET SCHOOL.



CHERRY STREET SCHOOL.

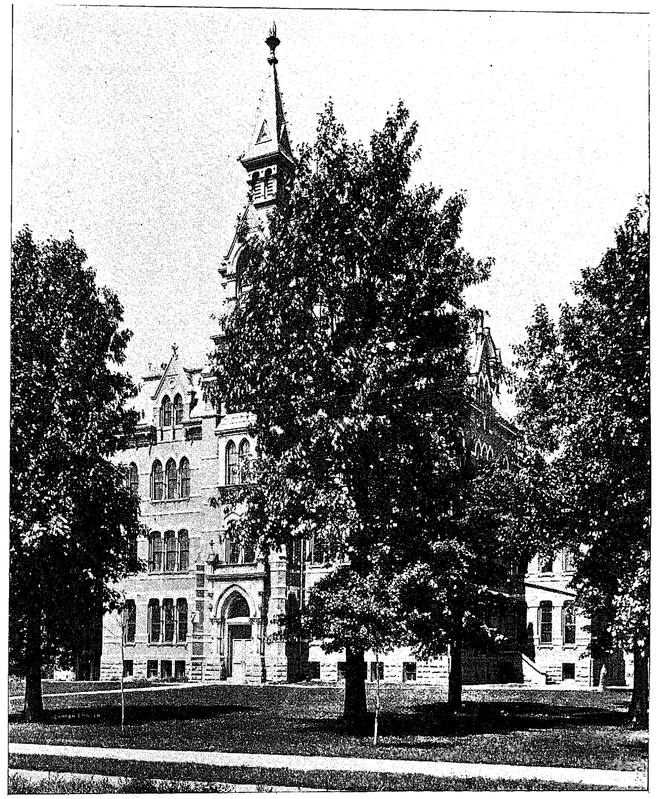
Board of Education.

HENRY HUBER, President.
JAMES CORNS, Vice-President.
WM. B. HUMBERGER, Secretary.
OTTO E. YOUNG.
MRS. HARRIET DODDRIDGE.
ELIZABETH FOLGER.
JOSEPH KETTL.
MRS. ELLA O. SHOEMAKER.

City Board of School Examiners.

ESTER L. NAVE, President.
T. HARVEY SMITH.
E. A. JONES, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION ON THE SECOND AND FOURTH THURSDAYS OF EACH MONTH.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

MASSILLON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Standing Committees.

Buildings, Grounds and Janitors:
CORNS, HUMBERGER AND YOUNG.

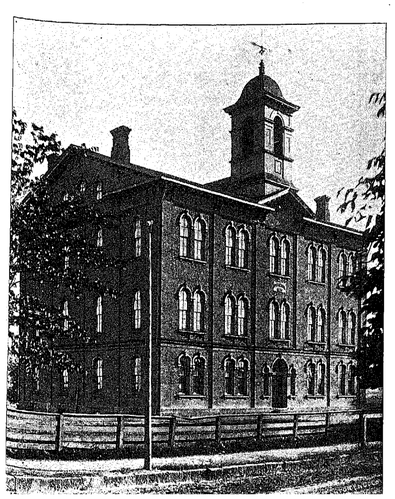
Salaries, Claims and Grievances:
MISS FOLGER, MRS. SHOEMAKER AND KETTL.

Supplies, Printing and Discipline:
HUMBERGER, KETTL AND MRS. DODDRIDGE.

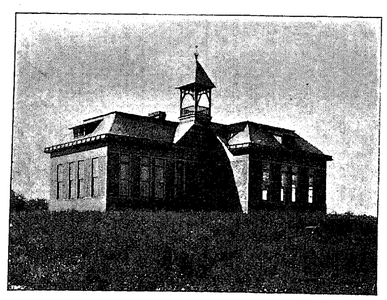
Teachers, Text Books and Apparatus:
YOUNG, MRS. DODDRIDGE AND CORNS.

List of Superintendents.

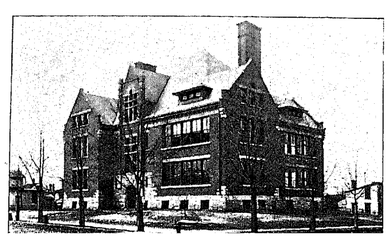
LORIN ANDREWS,	From	1848	to 1851.
THOMAS W. HARVEY,	"	1851	" 1865.
JOSEPH KIMBALL,	"	1865	" 1869.
EDMUND A. JONES,	"	1869	" 1873.
D. P. PRATT,	"	1873	" 1875.
EDMUND A. JONES,	"	1875	" present.







RICHVILLE AVE. SCHOOL.

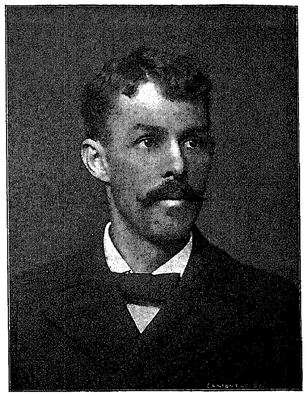




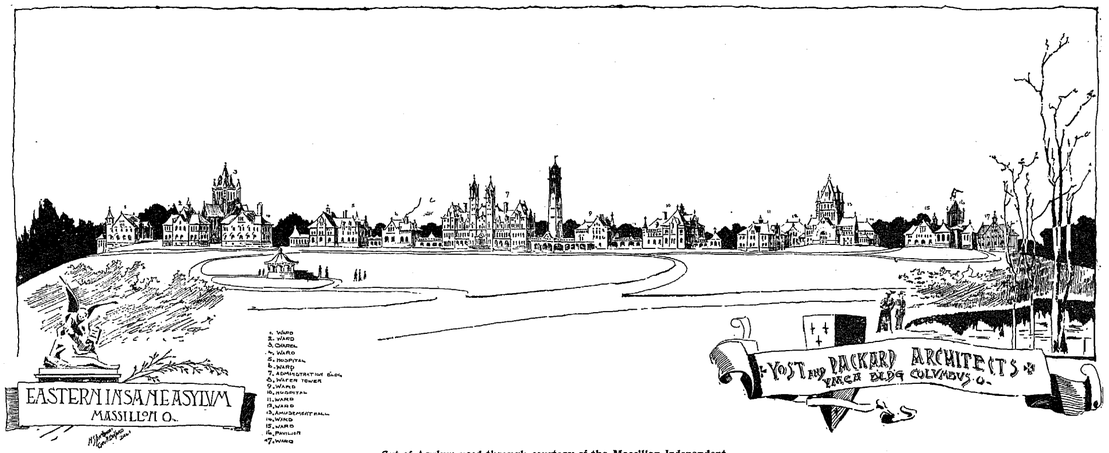
J. C. HARING,
City Clerk.



HON. TOBIAS SCHOTT,
Mayor of Massillon.



D. C. BORTON,
City Engineer.



Cut of Asylum used through courtesy of the Massillon Independent.

CITY OFFICIALS.

HON. TOBIAS SCHOTT, Mayor.
E. G. WILLISON, Solicitor. (Illustrated with Attorneys).
T. C. HARING, Clerk.
D. C. BORTON, City Engineer.
HARRY MARKLE, Marshal.
DR. T. CLARK MILLER, Health Officer.
OTTO UHLENDORFF, Street Commissioner.
A. BURKLE, Chief of Fire Department.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

First Ward.—J. J. JACOBY, H. V. KRAMER.
Second Ward.—T. F. GELTZ, HENRY HUBER, President.
Third Ward.—H. C. BROWN, ROBERT REAY, Vice-President.
Fourth Ward.—L. A. PAUL, PETER SMITH.

MASSILLON BOARD OF TRADE.

Officers.

WILLIAM F. RICKS, President.
R. W. McCAUGHEY, First Vice-President.
CHARLES A. GATES, Second Vice-President.
JAMES H. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. A. JONES, Secretary.

Directors.

F. H. SNYDER, JAMES CORNS, WM. B. HUMBERGER,
G. L. ALBRECHT, JACOB W. FOLTZ, DR. T. J. REED,
DANIEL HEMPERLY, DAVID REED, HENRY DIELHENN,
JOHN SILK, H. C. BROWN, J. C. F. PUTMAN.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

HENRY GRIBBLE,
A. H. BOERNGEN,
GEORGE WILLISON,
S. B. RIGDON,
L. A. KOONS,
FRED. ERTLE.

BOARD OF SEWER COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE SNYDER,
FRANK CRONE,
DR. T. J. REED,
JOSEPH COLEMAN,
ORLANDO C. VOLKMOR.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

PETER SAILER,
JOSEPH K. RUSSELL,
JOHN A. SHOEMAKER,
A. D. VOLKMOR,
DR. A. PER LEE PEASE,
DR. D. S. GARDNER.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

G. L. ALBRECHT,
GEORGE YOUNG,
PETER SAILER.

CITY OF MASSILLON

Works are celebrated as being one of the best of the kind in the country. This establishment has done, of late years, much heavy work for the United States Government, the latest being a complicated carriage for a monster gun for one of the war vessels.

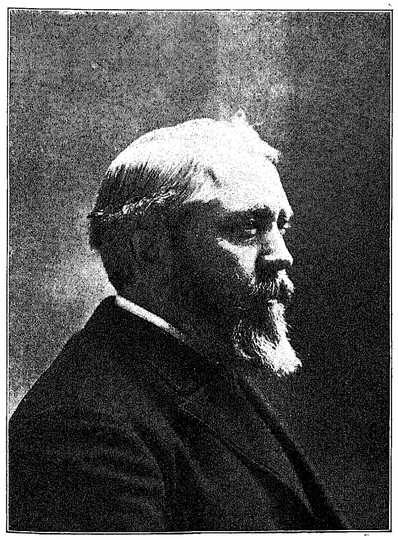


E. E. SCRANTON,

General Manager of A. & N. R. R., and Receiver of L. E. A. & S. Railway.

Besides her twelve churches, the city has fine public-school buildings, with a corps of capable teachers, and a school system second to none in the county. The Alliance public schools have an enviable record for good discipline and thorough instruction. Many of their pupils have gone out to live useful lives, transact successful business, and reflect credit upon the schools in which they were educated. During the last five years more than one-third of the graduates of the high school have attended the various departments of Mount Union College, while many have gone to other institutions. Those who have not entered higher institutions of learning have entered upon useful and profitable industries and occupations.

The course of study in the grades below the high school is



REV. T. P. MARSH,

President of Mount Union College.

practical, up-to-date, and as far advanced as any in the State. The high school has two solid three-year courses—Latin and science. These are sufficiently comprehensive to give those completing them a very good start in the battle of life.

The six brick school buildings are well fitted with the necessary appliances for good work. Good janitors take care of the buildings and grounds, and competent teachers attend to the intellectual and moral culture of the children. In one respect, at least, the schools of Alliance probably differ from those of other cities of the same or larger size; that is, in having such a large proportion of male teachers. Each building has a man as principal, and in the entire corps of thirty-six instructors, eleven are men.

Mount Union College is also located here, two miles from the railway crossing, and is connected by electric cars. This institution has been, and is yet, largely attended, and it has exerted a wholesome educational and moral influence. The Museum of Art and Science is of great value and is of great attraction. Mount Union College is the only institution of the kind in the county. The institution has done much towards building up Alliance, drawing people there for educational purposes, and, of course, a good class of substantial people.



J. T. WEYBRECHT,

Founder of what is known as J. T. Weybrecht's Sons' Planing Mill. Born in France January 27, 1829; died January 31, 1895.

The citizens of Alliance are distinguished for their enterprise and public spirit. All this is evidenced in electric light plants, that furnish light to the citizens and power for the street cars; her gas works, also, are first-class; her Memorial hall, the first story of which is occupied by the post-office, is a creditable edifice, and her well-paved streets speak for themselves and the town.

One of the most noticeable structures in Alliance is the viaduct, near the railway crossing, and which was recently erected. It was built by the railway companies and the county at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), of which the county paid seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000). It is some twelve hundred feet in length including the approaches, the bridge part being about half the length. This part extends over the Fort Wayne and C. & P. railways. This structure became more and more a necessity as population and business increased.

Within the limits of Alliance are embraced the early villages of Freedom and Williamsport on the north on opposite sides of the Mahoning river, and Mount Union on the south. Alliance has no competing town on the east nearer than Salem, fourteen miles distant, and none on the west nearer than Canton, eighteen miles away. It will be seen the town is favorably located for trade, and the fine stores, grocery and other establishments give evidence of business. The blocks, dwellings and other edifices also indicate thrift Alliance school statistics will be found in the statistics of Lexington township.

The following statistics are taken from the record in the county auditor's office for 1895:

Value of real estate in city, including lands and buildings, two million, ten thousand, three hundred and ninety dollars ($2,010,390); personal property, eight hundred and eleven thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars ($811,360), making a total on duplicate for taxable purposes, of two million, eight hundred and twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($2,821,750). The school district outside the city limits adds to the valuation for school purposes, one hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and seventy dollars ($146,970). The school tax for 1895 was twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and eleven cents ($26,854.11), and the total tax for all purposes, including school, was eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents ($88,836.39).

The school debt is about eight thousand dollars ($8,000), and the tax levy this year (1896) will liquidate it. The city debt is a little more than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000). It will be seen that Alliance is in fair shape and takes high rank with towns of her class.

ALLIANCE POST-OFFICE.

The following is furnished by John C. Devine, postmaster:

Alliance post-office is a free-delivery office of the second class, with a sub-station at Mount Union, in charge of a superintendent. The employees connected with the office are: postmaster, assistant, two clerks, superintendent at sub-station, four letter-carriers, and one substitute letter-carrier.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, were as follows:

Gross receipts	$13,733.10.
Postmaster's salary	2,400.00.
Clerk allowance	1,800.00.
Rent, light and fuel	900.00.
Incidental expense	81.36.
Free delivery expense	3,650.63.
Total expense	8,831.99.

Money-orders issued, about five thousand (5,000).

ALLIANCE INDUSTRIES.

The following are the most important industries:

The Morgan Engineering Co., The American Steel Casting Co., The Alliance Bank Co., The Alliance Building Co., The Alliance Fertilizer Co., The Alliance and Northern Railroad Co., The Alliance Pant Co., The Alliance Street Railway Co., The Alliance Water Works Co., The City Savings Bank, The Co-operative Coal Co., The First National Bank, The Industrial Building and Loan Co., Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern Railway, The Mutual Light Co., The Mutual Real Estate Improvement Association, Ohio National Building and Loan Co., The Pleasant Valley Coal Co., The Standard Review Publishing Co., The Veteran Memorial Association, The Reeves Boiler Works, J. T. Weybrecht's Sons, Transue & Williams, B. F. Mercer Pump Manufactory, Springer Bros. Lumber Co., Geo. N. Yant Plaining Mill.

A NUMBER OF VILLAGES

In the county are but wrecks and shadows of what they once were. These, in the early days, did an active local trade, and grew into considerable importance, and seemed then likely to continue in prosperity. But how little can man foretell the future? These villages had their stores, their tanneries, their taverns, their blacksmith, wagon, harness and shoe shops, and in other lines attended to the wants of the community and neighborhood, and in all respects were prosperous Schools and churches were not neglected, and politics, also, was learnedly discussed, and sometimes hot and fierce were the confabs. Several of these villages were on the stage-coach line, and so were honored by the passing through them of that most important and notable feature in its day, the stage coach, that carried the mail, and went on its journey day and night; sometimes plodding its weary way through fearful mud roads, and lucky if it did not stall, and if the passengers did not have to get out and help. Well do some remember how the coach, with its four horses, would come into the village—thundering along, the skillful driver cracking his whip or blowing his horn. The weary and hungry passengers were usually in good trim to relish and enjoy the warm meal that the good host and hostess had ready for them at the celebrated hostelry.

The incorporated villages of the county have their populations given by the census returns separately, and a few villages not incorporated are also given, while a number of other villages of the latter class have their populations returned with their respective townships. The following, it will be seen, make a fair showing, though a few of them have lost a little in population since 1880. The returns by the census of 1890 were: Louisville, 1,323; Canal Fulton, 1,173; Minerva, 1,139; Navarre, 1,010; North Lawrence, 837; Waynesburg, 510; New Berlin, 463; Marlboro, 271; Paris, 239; Harrisburg, 107; New Franklin, 106. These aggregate 7,178 souls. There are some eight or so of the smaller villages whose population cannot be given, as they are merged in their townships. The railway revolution came and left these thriving villages at one side; their stage coach and other glories faded away, never to return; their active populations gradually and largely left for other places, that brought them into closer contact with the moving, whirling business world, so that they might take their chance in the current swim of affairs. Hence it is that all that now remains of these once flourishing little towns of the early days are the dilapidated buildings, gradually going to their doom.

The world goes up and the world goes down,
And change is ever the rule;
The men of to-day soon pass away,
And never return to school.

Other points in the county have sprung into importance, at least local importance, as railroad points, coal, grain, lumber, and other things contributing to business. It must be admitted, however, that concentration of business and trade, and consequently of population, has been the rule since the advent of the railway system.

The coal measures of Stark county consist as usual of sandstone, lime-stone, shale, fire-clay, coal, etc. These include all the lower group of coal seams, being seven in number. The lowest of these, coal No. 1, being the Massillon or Briar Hill seam, is probably the most valuable in the series. This is well developed in the county, giving employment to two thousand or more hands, and is quite a source of wealth. The quality of this coal ranks high, contains little sulphur and ash, and gives strong heating power. It has been successfully used for the smelting of iron in blast furnaces, and does for rolling-mill use. It is popular as a household fuel, and is much used in the lake towns. A hundred mines or so have been opened in the western part of the county, west of the Tuscarawas river. The dip of the strata being south-east, this coal measure passes out of sight east of the river, and in the east part of the county is 200 feet or more below the surface. This coal lies in basins, and is not to be found in continuity. The Massillon coal is usually overlaid by a few feet of shale, and over this is a stratum of

massive sand-stone, which is extensively quarried at Massillon, affording excellent building material, as well as grind-stones, and a very fine sand for glass manufacture.

Coal No. 7 is the uppermost of the lower coal group. Further south and east this is overlaid by other seams, but generally barren. In Stark county this seam is a foot or two thick, and the coal of a poor quality. The chief interest in it is its being overlaid with black band ore, in the townships of Canton, Osnaburg, Paris and others. The last Massillon furnace went out about 1873, and this was the last in the county. The first furnace in the county was at North Industry, in the south part of Canton township. It was started in 1818 by Norton & Laird, the latter an uncle of Mr. John Laird, now an aged and respected citizen of Canton. This furnace was abandoned about 1830. Norton & Laird were early in business at Middlebury, now the seventh ward of Akron, and in the early days their box stoves were in general use throughout this region. The writer hereof became acquainted with one of these stoves in 1837, when teaching his first district school in a small log building in the east part of Sharon, Medina county. Converting iron into pig metal has changed from place to place, as new discoveries have been made in the deposits of ore. The thickest beds of ore in the State are the black band deposits of Tuscarawas, Stark and Carroll counties, a maximum of 20 feet being found. The amount mined annually in the State some years ago was over 500,000 tons. The different seams of coal vary much in different localities. Seam No. 2, for example, is thin, fifteen inches or so, and is above the Massillon sand-stone. This seam, however, in other localities further east is a good workable vein. The distance between Nos. 1 and 2 is from 60 to 100 feet. Coal No. 3 is of no economic importance in Stark, while No. 4 is well developed and of value. The lower of the two lime-stone strata is 150 to 200 feet above coal No. 1. The second lime-stone seam is No. 4, and is well developed in the county. Coal No. 5 is usually fifty feet or so above the gray lime-stone over coal No. 4. No. 5 seam in Stark is about three feet thick. This seam is worked in Canton and Pike townships, and at Mineral Point. Coal No. 6 is 50 feet or so above No. 5, or about 100 above the upper of the two lower lime-stone strata. This vein is worked in Osnaburg and many other localities, and is the great vein in Columbiana and other counties, and is the shaft coal at Steubenville and in the Hocking Valley district. It is a good coking coal. These natural resources, briefly referred to, have been the means of building up mining communities and extensive manufacturing in Canton, Massillon and Alliance It is employment that brings population, and it is population that brings wealth. It is said that coal was discovered here as early as 1806, and its use as a fuel followed, but it took years to get in general use.

The value of realty in Ohio in 1895 was $1,214,928,085; of personalty, $527,589,429; total value of taxable property in state, $1,742,517,514; state tax, $4,790,054.87; total levy throughout the state, $40,524,035.40; add delinquencies and forfeitures of previous years, $3,895,940.12; making the total taxes for 1895, $44,611,290.52.

There were revaluations of real property of the state for the years 1826, 1835, 1841, 1847, 1854, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

Prior to 1826, real estate only was brought upon the duplicate for taxation for state purposes. Funds for county purposes were derived from a poll tax and a tax upon horses, mules and cattle, to which was added, by legislative appropriation, a percentage, from one-fifth to one-half, varying with the several years, from the taxes levied upon real estate.

Under the act of February 3, 1825, which took effect March 1, 1826, all taxable property was placed upon the grand duplicate, viz.: lands and town lots, including buildings, horses, cattle, pleasure carriages, over the value of one hundred dollars, and merchants' and brokers' capital; to which was added "money loaned at interest," and "all grist, oil and saw-mills; all manufactories of iron, glass, paper, clocks and nails; all distilleries, breweries and tanneries; all iron, brass and copper foundries," under act of March 14, 1831.

Under the act of March 2, 1846, a new system of taxation was inaugurated, which, with various slight modifications, is now in force.

The total includes the per capita on dogs, which amounted in 1895, to $191,315.00.

CENSUS OF STARK COUNTY.

	1890.	1880.
STARK COUNTY	84,170	64,031
Bethlehem township, including Navarre village	2,290	2,304
Navarre village	1,010	867
Canton township, including Canton city	28,477	14,873
Canton city	26,189	12,258
Ward 1	4,693	
Ward 2	3,876	
Ward 3	3,360	
Ward 4	3,395	
Ward 5	2,953	
Ward 6	3,141	
Ward 7	4,771	
Jackson township	2,112	2,079
Lake township	2,164	2,177
Lawrence township, including Canal Fulton and North Lawrence villages	4,146	4,351
Canal Fulton village	1,173	1,196
North Lawrence village	837	494
Lexington township, including Alliance city and Limaville village	8,994	6,287
Alliance city	7,607	4,636
Ward 1	1,429	
Ward 2	1,397	
Ward 3	1,406	
Ward 4	1,241	
Ward 5	1,342	
Ward 6	792	
Limaville village	172	164
Marlboro township, including Marlboro and New Baltimore villages	1,808	1,942
Marlboro village	271	285
Nimishillen township, including Harrisburg and Louisville villages	3,166	3,114
Harrisburg village	107	136
Louisville village	1,323	1,050
Osnaburg township, including Mapleton and Osnaburg villages	2,287	2,298
Paris township, including part of Minerva village, and New Franklin, Paris and Robertsville villages	2,649	2,639
Minerva village (part of)	717	565
Total for Minerva village, in Brown township, Carroll county, and Paris township, Stark county	1,139	565
New Franklin village	106	170
Paris village	239	229
Perry township, including Massillon city and Richville village	12,289	9,219
Massillon city	10,092	6,836
Ward 1	2,546	
Ward 2	2,564	
Ward 3	3,510	
Ward 4	1,472	
Richville village	101	
Pike township, including Sparta village	1,604	1,514
Plain township, including Middlebranch and New Berlin villages	3,082	2,540
New Berlin village	463	297
Sandy township, including Waynesburg village	1,171	1,265
Waynesburg village	510	622
Sugar Creek township	2,782	2,285
Tuscarawas township	3,340	2,957
Washington township	1,809	2,187

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

The county indebtedness, and the city and township indebtedness, are given in the Auditor of the State's Report for 1895, page 473, as follows: The county, $297,500, forty-four thousand at 6 per cent., and all the balance at 5 per cent.; $125,000 is for the court-house, $50,000 for the workhouse, $50,000 refunding debt, $28,000 for Infirmary hospital, $31,000 for bridges, and $13,500 for fair grounds.

The debt of cities and villages: Alliance, $200,569; Canton, $723,525; Massillon, $128,275; Louisville, $19,000; Minerva, $16,000; Osnaburg, $1,100.

The debt of separate school districts: Alliance, $8,000; Canal Fulton, $9.300; Canton, $192,000; Louisville, $1,600; Marlboro, $800; Uniontown, $5,500.

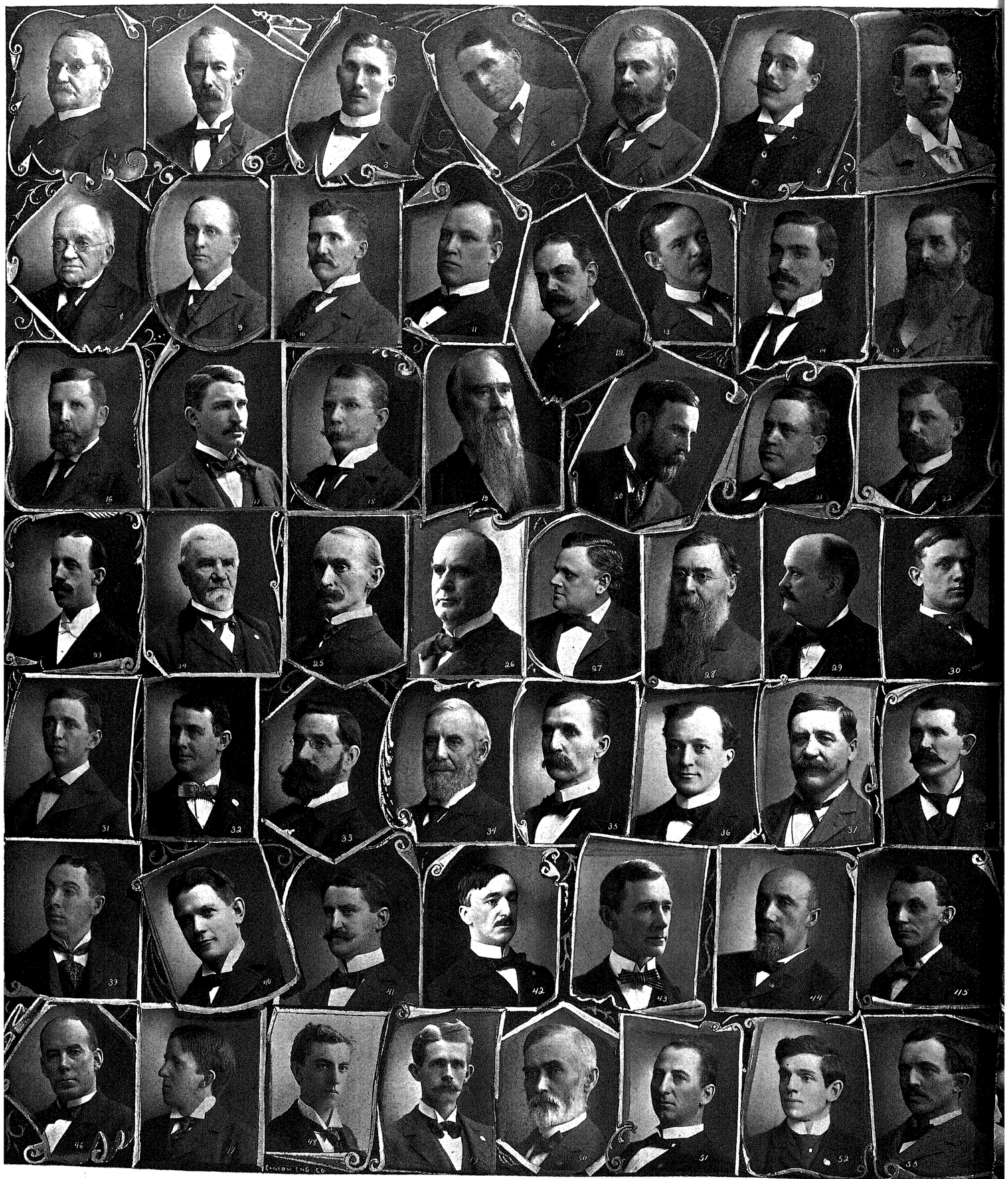
The townships: Marlboro, $580; Osnaburg, $1,000. The grand total is $1,590,474. This is an increase over 1894 of $289,009.25.

The crop and other statistics of Stark county, as returned by the assessors in May, 1896, are as follows: Wheat produced 1895 in bushels, 447,385; acres sowed in fall of 1895, 47 266; rye, 4,144 bushels; buckwheat, 3,086 bushels; oats, 1895, acres, 32,291; bushels 1,263,340; barley, 1,895 bushels; corn, acres, 38,117; shelled bushels, 1,425,923; fertilizers used in 1895, in pounds, 2,695,854; cost $36,396; grass, acres, 37,973; tons produced, 25,341; clover, acres, 13,108; tons produced, 7,816; bushels of seed, 6,084; potatoes, 1895, acres, 4,339; bushels produced, 437,378; milk, gallons sold for family use 1895, 888,695; butter, pounds made in home dairies, 768,176; made in factories and creameries, 112,514; sorghum, gallons of syrup, 1,335; sugar maple trees, 55,036; sugar made 1896, 2,639; gallons of syrup, 19,011; honey, pounds, 1895, 4,422; hives, 470; eggs produced, dozens, 892,172; orchards, acres, 1895, 7,008; apples produced, 179,347 bushels; peaches, 487 bushels; pears, 3,877; cherries, 44; plums, 64.

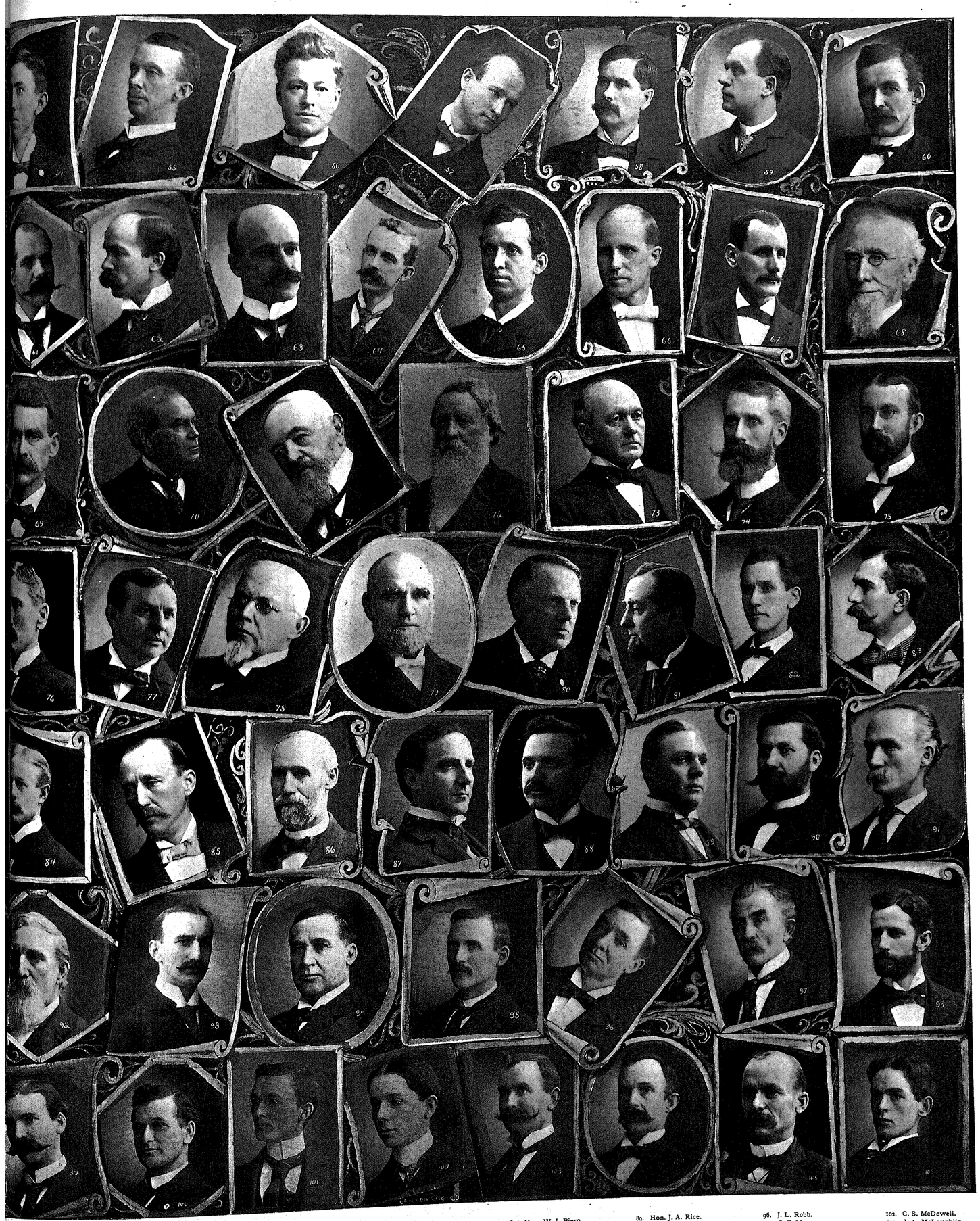
Acres cultivated in 1895, 205,565; pastured, 48,295; woodland, 36,624; waste, 5,159; total owned, 295,643.

Wool shorn 1895, pounds, 158,771; milch cows, 1895, 14,059; stallions, 44; dogs, 4,658; sheep killed by dogs 1895, 408; value, $1,080; injured by dogs, 415; value, $456.

Hogs died from disease, 1,927; value, $9,951; sheep died from disease, 925; value, $2,302; cattle died from disease, 382; value, $8,120; horses died from disease, 282; value, $13,130.



1. A. L. Jones.
2. J. S. Hudson.
3. J. H. Robertson.
4. O. M. Coxen.
5. R. W. McCaughey.
8. Hon. R. H. Folger.
9. H. B. Webber.
10. M. E. Aungst.
11. A. M. McCarty.
15. L. M. Jones.
16. A. Housel.
17. T. F. Turner.
18. Hon. H. W. Harter.
22. L. C. Wise.
23. G. N. Shaver.
24. W. G. Myers.
25. Judge W. R. Day.
29. J. J. Grant.
30. Geo. H. Clark
31. Harry R. Rex.
35. Hon. Atlee Pomerene.
37. W. M. Roach.
38. D. B. Smith.
39. H. G. Winterhalter.
43. Chas Krichbaum.
44. R. A. Finn.
45. J. B. Snyder.
49. J. A. Bowman.
50. Capt. A. D. Braden.
51. Allen Cook.



J. T. Smith.
61. Calvin Seemann.
68. A. McGregor.
60. F. W. Bond.
75. W. H. Smith.
76. J. W. Craine.
Otto E. Young.
82. Hon. W. J. Piero.
83. Samuel Burgert.
84. W. E. M. Hemperly.
89. Hon. J. A. Rice.
90. J. H. Sponseller.
91. Jas. Sterling.
92. W. C. Pippitt.
96. J. L. Robb.
97. C. T. Meyer.
98. U. S. Johnston.
99. J. A. Jeffers.
102. C. S. McDowell.
103. J. A. McLaughlin.
104. J. H. Reigner.
105. A. S. Van Buskirk.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

A SKETCH of Canton township is not without interest to people of Stark county, at least should not be. The county-seat is within the township lines and this adds much to the importance of the surrounding country. This fact caused more prompt settlement and its earlier development as to natural resources, as well as other improvements. Business men settling in the town were very apt to take up land lying so attractively convenient, possibly with a view of speculation or of holding on, that their offspring might have a piece of mother earth, by way of security as to livelihood.

Non-residents, seeking investments in land in some cases with a view of future settlement, preferred proximity to the county-seat. All this contributed to its more rapid settlement and to its being one of the first townships organized in the county.

Although the town was laid out in 1805 and the county was not organized until 1809, yet it was understood that Canton was likely to become the county-seat.

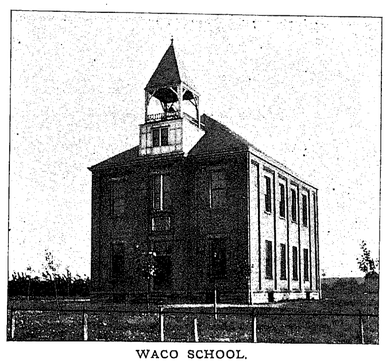
Canton township is bounded on the north by Plain, east by Osnaburg, south by Pike and west by Perry. It is township 10 in range 8, is six miles square, and therefore has an area of thirty-six square miles, or thirty-six sections of land of 640 acres each. The township, therefore, contains about 23,040 acres. The town, as originally laid out, contained 160 acres in the northern part of the township, mostly in section 9. Now, however, by several extensions of the city limits, the town contains some 4,400 acres, and before long will doubtless again be extended, certainly westward if not in other directions. It will be seen that the city takes up about one-fifth of the township. The northern line of the township is only some ten miles south of the summit that divides the valley of the Ohio river from that of the great lakes. The township, it will be seen, is therefore in the great Mississippi valley, one of the greatest and most fertile valleys of the world.

Though not far from the divide, the township is well watered, the Nimishillen creek being the main stream, and a fair and fine one to look upon and enjoy. The creek and its branches afforded excellent water-power until steam-power came along and took its place, being more convenient and really less expensive.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the township is somewhat varied, the northern, in and about the city, being level or gently undulating and rolling, and in the southern hilly. Just before the Nimishillen leaves the township the hills on either side rise to an elevation of about 150 feet. These hills are well supplied with coal and considerable mining is done, the coal being shipped to Canton and other points on the railways. Before the railway was built, Canton was supplied with coal by teams, and when the mud roads were bad, as they almost invariably were at certain seasons of the year, hauling coal was a serious and dragging business to man and beast.

The Nimishillen is formed by the union of the east and west branches in the southern part of the city, as now extended, and for some two or three miles flows through a broad and beautiful stretch of level land, all which, to the lovers of beholding good and beautiful farms, is attractive. Towards the lower part of the township, however, the hills and ridges come close to the creek, causing the stream to make a pretty straight course



WACO SCHOOL.

for some miles. The broad valley below the city was originally covered with forest, and was considered somewhat marshy for good farm land, and hence the hill land, even though somewhat rough, was oftentimes preferred by the early settlers. The writer hereof has heard this told by the late Edward White, who learned the shoemaking trade in Canton, and when a young man wanted to enter a quarter of land. The land known as the Carnes farm was then for entry, but Mr. White's boss told him not to think of buying that swamp, but to get good dry land among the hills. Accordingly, Mr. White entered a quarter in section 36, hilly enough in all conscience. Later in life Mr. White went out of the boot and shoemaking business and removed to his farm, and it was a good thing there was abundance of coal in the hills, of comparatively easy access, and his industrious boys could get it out, while the old gentleman could help to haul. Before, however, they could reach the river road and so have easy hauling into town, a steep hill had to be surmounted, and it took two hauls to the top to make one load. A few years before his death Mr. White sold his farm and came back to town. His widow died in the spring of 1896, at an advanced age.

THE CANTON PLAINS.

Canton township is notable for its plains or prairie, which begin at Canton and extend west to the Tuscarawas river at Massillon, as well as northerly and southerly. This was the first prairie west of the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania. In the early days the landscape views must have been attractive, and now-a-days the farms in this region are among the very best in the world, and afford a sight to be enjoyed by one and all. The early settlers did not hasten to take up this timberless land, thinking the soil was poor. About 1820, prior to and after, large flocks of sheep were herded on the plains.

Beautiful black oak groves are to be seen here and there over this plain region. These have grown up since fire no longer swept over the undulating plains from year to year.

These Canton plains have a soil somewhat different from the timber land adjoining, especially on the south, being fertile gravel lands of drift formation, instead of stratified deposits containing the coal measures, conglomerate, shale, limestone and sandstone of the carboniferous series. In course of some years the superior character of the plain soil was discovered, but not until the ground was thickly covered with a growth of heavy black oak, which had to be grubbed out in order to make farm land. The writer hereof remembers that between 1840 and 1850 laboring men took jobs of grubbing at which they worked during the winter and at other times of the year. Where the ground has not been disturbed by grubbing these oak bushes have grown into beautiful groves, one of which is west of the city where the electric railway turns to the lake. Several fine residences have recently been built within this charming grove.



"EDGEWOOD."

THE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF MRS. GEORGE W. RAFF.

MEYER'S LAKE.

This lake is situated about a mile north of the grove and is mostly within the limits of Canton township. It is a delightful sheet of water, about three-quarters of a mile long and near half a mile across in its widest part. Of late years it has become quite a resort, and a house of entertainment is located at each end of the lake, while a small steamer and a goodly number of row-boats give pleasure parties enjoyment.

Canton township, outside the city, numbers about four thousand souls. There are eleven sub-school districts with a total enumeration of youth in August, 1895, of 795—416 males and 379 females. The taxable value of property in April, 1895, was $1,502,330. The tax levy for the support of

schools for the year was two and eight-tenths mills; State common school fund in 1895, $11,088.00; tuition fund, $2,119.77; contingent fund, $2,451.31. Average monthly salary of teachers for the year 1895, including superintendent and music teacher, $36,00.

The eleven school houses of the township and their contents are insured for $15,000.00, showing that they are buildings of fair degree and worthy of the age. Thirteen teachers are employed, and the superintendent makes fourteen engaged in running the schools of the township. The mining in the south part of the township near North Industry, and the pottery and clay works on the Belden farm, a mile or so southeast of the city, give employment to quite a number of people, and add to the school population. Additions to the city outside the limits have been and are being built on and occupied, and these also help the increase. West of the city, to the Perry township line, the territory belongs to the city school district.

NORTH INDUSTRY.

In Canton township over four miles south of the city, is the village of North Industry, on the west bank of the Nimishillen. Here is the first station below the city on the Valley Railway. For many years coal has been taken from the hills in the neighborhood, and before the railroad was built, was hauled to the town by teams. In the early days for several years, before and after 1820, iron ore was dug from the hills and converted into iron, wood being used for the purpose. The Browning grist mill was serviceable for many years, as was the saw mill half a mile or so further down, but these have disappeared. A few years ago the large grist mill frame building was used for making paving brick, and took fire one night and burned down. North Industry is not much of a village and was never regularly laid out. Its proximity to Canton interferes with its growth.

THE OLD GRIST MILLS.

For long years Canton township was well supplied with grist mills located along the Nimishillen and its branches. The Shorb mill, afterwards the Union mill, was on the west branch, and is still there run by ex-Mayor John F. Blake, Esq. On the east branch were the Roland and Myers mills; and further down on the Nimishillen, were the Raynolds and Browning mills, the latter at North Industry. A wool carding mill was located on the west branch a little above where the branches unite to form the Nimishillen. The Roland, Browning and Myers structures have disappeared, all by fire a few years ago. The Browning mill had been converted to an establishment for the manufacture of shale brick. The old Hurford grist mill was near the oak grove on a little stream that runs into the Nimishillen a short distance below where the branches unite. It is a score of years or more since it quit business. The revolution in milling used up those old mills that were so useful in their day. Such changes have been the rule since the invention of the steam engine in 1764. This invention was the great start and opened the way for inventive genius in every direction, and the end is not yet.

Canton township is considerably cut up with railways. The Fort Wayne curves somewhat in approaching and going through the city. Of course it is our great east and west line. The Valley railway follows the west branch and the main stream of the Nimishillen, bearing easterly as it courses through the township north and south. The C. C. & S. R. R., north of the city follows the middle branch, and south of the city the two branch tracks take different routes, one southeasterly to Carrollton and the other southwest to Coshocton. The Waynesburg track runs southeast into Osnaburg township, accommodating the coal mines in both townships. Notwithstanding the railways, coal is yet hauled by teams into the city, to some extent. Men with some land and a team thus find employment some of the time for themselves and horses.

These railways were completed as follows:—The Fort Wayne was open for travel from Pittsburg to Crestline, April 11th, 1853; the Valley to Canton from Cleveland, Jan. 28th, 1880; the C. C. & S. R. R. from Carrollton to Canton in May, 1880, and a year or more after was extended to Cleveland.

The crop statistics for 1895 in Canton township as tabulated in the Auditor's office are given through the kindness of County Auditor Louis A. Loichot:—Wheat, 21,600 bushels from 2,419 acres; rye, 271 from 65 acres; buckwheat, 44 from 7 acres; oats, 70,903 from 1,667 acres; corn shelled, 73,052 from 1,801 acres; fertilizer used 32,004 pounds, costing $415; hay produced, 1,294 tons from 1,253 acres; clover, 54 tons and 508 bushels of seed from 768 acres; potatoes, 20,294 bushels from 319 acres; milk sold for family use, 211,520 gallons; butter made at home, 30,167 pounds; cheese made at home, 935 pounds; eggs, 44,320 dozen; orchards, 536 acres; apples gathered, 11,522 bushels; peaches, 13; pears, 174; cherries, 3; plums, 5; acres cultivated, 9,756; pastured, 726; woodland, 1,021; waste, 212; acres owned, 11,715; wool shorn, 1,539 pounds; cows, 901; stallions, 5; dogs, 912; sheep killed by dogs 47, valued at $69; wounded 25, value $15; hogs died of disease 82, value $477; sheep died 8, value $17; cattle died 20, value $527; horses died 27, value $1,263.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Paris was originally named Osnaburg, and included the two until 1818, when they were separated by order of the County Commissioners, and the old name given to the western part. Paris was settled as early as her neighbor, and for the first ten years they were under the same township officials. Paris has more level land than Osnaburg, owing to her broader valleys. Persons traveling the Canton and Lisbon road, which goes through the villages of Osnaburg, Paris and New Franklin, will easily discover the hilly character of the northern part of the township. Nevertheless it is all good farming land, and beneath the surface are supplies of good coal, which are not neglected. One near the village of Paris ships considerable coal, and mines near Robertsville supply the neighborhood, and teams are used to haul it to Canton. Paris township is drained by Black stream, Hughes run, Sandy creek and other nameless runs. The forest trees consist of oak, maple, beech, elm, etc. The township has Washington on the north, Columbiana county on the east, Carroll county on the south, Osnaburg township on the west. The C. C. & S. R. R. runs through the township, having stations at Robertsville and Minerva, giving connections with Carrollton south, and Cleveland and Canton north. The Tuscarawas branch of the C. & P. R. R. runs through Minerva and other points down the Sandy valley. Just east



PARIS SCHOOL.

of Robertsville the C. C. & S. R. R. goes through a tunnel, the hill being known as "the Hog's Back." The Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern runs through the township north and south, having stations half a mile east of the villages of Paris and Minerva. Rudolph Bair seems to have been the first white man who made a settlement within these limits. He became a man of influence, had good native powers, well supplied with common sense, and was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1802, sent from Columbiana county. This is the convention that did its work at Chillicothe and in twenty-nine days.

Rudy Bair was also a member of the General Assembly when meeting at Chillicothe, and it is said occasionally threw out chunks of commonsense wisdom that attracted attention. Mr. Bair entered the south half of section 5, near which is located the village of Paris. He seems to have built a cabin and moved his family and household goods in the fall of 1806. No iron or nail was used in building this shanty, wooden pins serving the purpose, heavy poles kept the split clapboards down, and for a time a quilt answered for a door and greased paper for a window. He left his young wife, with a young babe, by themselves for several days and nights, till he could return from Columbiana county with supplies. Indians encamped near by, and wolves were howling and threatening. When they came too close at night Mrs. Bair would throw out a brand of fire, when they would hurry off. The nearest settlers were at Osnaburg, five or six miles west. Mr. Bair died in 1820, and was buried in the grave-yard which he had donated to the village. No stone marks his grave.

A year or two after Bair, came George Thuman (or Thoman) and settled on section 19, and Deweese on 16. Samuel Deweese used to tell of going to Slusser's mill on the Nimishillen with a bushel or more of corn on the back of a bull; and he used to go to Yellow Creek for salt, and paid eight dollars a bushel. Following these, in 1809, came Jasper Daniels, John Byers, Jacob Thoman and John Augustine. Mr. Augustine was sheriff from 1820 to 1824, and state senator from 1824 till 1832. Conrad Henning located in 1811, buying 100 acres from Rudy Bair for $200. Mr. and Mrs. Henning were each useful, he being a blacksmith and she a midwife and very successful, for in a practice of 30 years, and attending over 500 cases, she never lost a patient nor called in medical assistance.

The names of settlers following are Welker, Musser, McInderfer, Shull, Thomas, Crowl, Fulton, Scovey, Stonehill, Shively, Neidigh, Cameron, Vance, Pipher and Hayman. Peter Musser is reputed to have been quite a fighter and neighborhood bully. Hayman, returning from a house-raising one night, came across a bear that had been wounded by a shot, and with his axe he undertook to finish bruin so as to get his scalp for a trophy or a reward. The liquor he had got at the raising no doubt gave him courage, but the axe did not cleave the skull, the arm being unsteady; bruin at once took a hand, grappled Hayman and before he could get away, his clothing were nearly all torn off and he was severely wounded. He succeeded in getting away and was, no doubt, well pleased with his escape.

After the war of 1812 immigration set in and continued, and the population increased rapidly. Grist mills and saw mills were numerous, as were other utilities, such as mechanics in every line. The schoolmaster and the preacher, too, had come, as well as the doctor and the lawyer. Orchards were bearing by that time, for the early settlers soon had fruit trees on the way. Wild animals had been disposed of, though the innocent deer could still be hunted and killed for venison. In course of a few years, however, these, too, were gone, never to return. What a change has taken place, all within a century! The state road through Paris was quite a thoroughfare, and taverns were numerous, and many of them prospered and became popular, especially after the stage coach became an institution.

The stump "mortar" should not be forgotten, when talking of pioneer days. When grist mills could not be reached, owing to distance and an unbroken forest without roads, a cavity would be made in a stump by burning, after which a spring pole was arranged, to the end of which a pestle was attached, and some one of the family was the operator, to pound the grain. The first mill convenient was Jacob Kitt's, at Osnaburg, operated by oxen on a tread-wheel. About the year 1815 Rudolph Bair built a two-story frame grist mill on black stream, which had two runs of burrs. A few years after Mr. Bair's death the supply of water failed and the mill was abandoned. A steam mill was afterwards erected near by John P. Myers. Bair had built a saw mill a few years before erecting the grist mill.

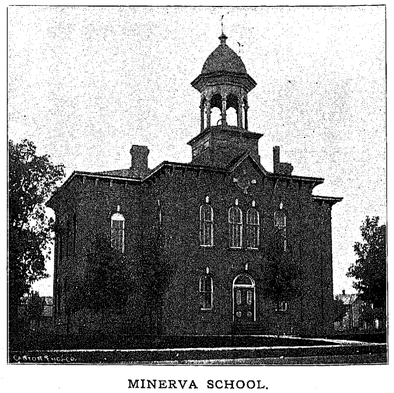
John Whitacre, about 1820, erected a grist and a saw mill, and also a distillery, which was fairly well patronized, and the article sold was of the combative kind, when enough was taken. Peter Oyster's tannery, though not large, was quite acceptable to the community at that time, The Sandy and Beaver canal passed through the southern part of the township, in the valley of the Sandy stream. This canal extended from the Ohio river to the Ohio canal at Bolivar, but was never in full operation. One boat, we believe, was taken through so that the state allowance might be got. It was abandoned many years ago.

The early records of Paris township are lost, but it seems the first justices, elected in 1818, were Thomas Deweese and Samuel Bosserman. The latter, in trying his first case, got much confused, and was so disgusted with the whole business that he resigned. Daniel Burgert was induced to remove from Osnaburg, and he was elected to fill the vacancy.

Paris has furnished her fair share of persons to fill official positions. Besides Gen. John Augustine as sheriff and state senator, Rudolph Martin served as representative, Arnold Lynch as recorder, 1837 to 1843. Mr. Lynch was father of William A. and Austin Lynch, of Canton, and Edward, the oldest of the sons, of Davenport, Iowa. He left also several daughters. His widow survived him a number of years.

Peter Stimmell was county commissioner in the forties; John W. Greenwood was appointed by the legislature Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1842, for seven years; Isaiah Estep was county commissioner about twenty-five years ago, and Jacob Schmachtenberger filled the same office but a few years since. The first physician to locate was probably Dr. Estep, who came from Lisbon, where he had carried on the business of a silversmith. In the latter part of the thirties Dr. Estep removed to Canton, where he had a large practice, dying about the year 1853.

In the war of 1812 several citizens of Paris entered the service, among



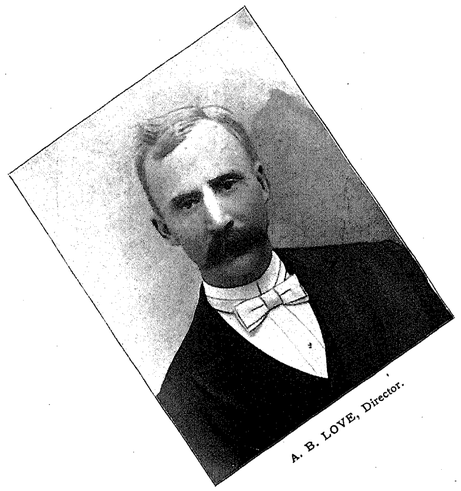
MINERVA SCHOOL.

them Samuel and Jacob Thoman and Jacob Augustine. At Detroit Augustine volunteered to go up to Mackinaw, on a perilous expedition. He assisted in building the fort there, and was in an engagement with the English forces, August 14, 1814. His immediate commander was Major Roller, of Columbiana county. These citizen soldiers were in several battles, and acquitted themselves with credit. In the late war for the Union, Paris was patriotic, and nobly did her duty all through. In the thirties and forties, at militia musters, Paris was on hand, and the fine appearance and good discipline of her company received many compliments. The officers were: John Unkefer, captain; David Unkefer, lieutenant, and John Henning, ensign.

Education has never been neglected by the citizens of Paris township. In the winter of 1810–'11, Thomas Deweese taught in a log house, being probably the first school in the township. Shortly after Conrad Henning taught in a building erected especially for school purposes. It stood on section 4, and was of logs, clap-board roof, stick chimney and puncheon or slab floor. It will be remembered that each township now, under the law, is one district, and is divided into sub-districts. Special

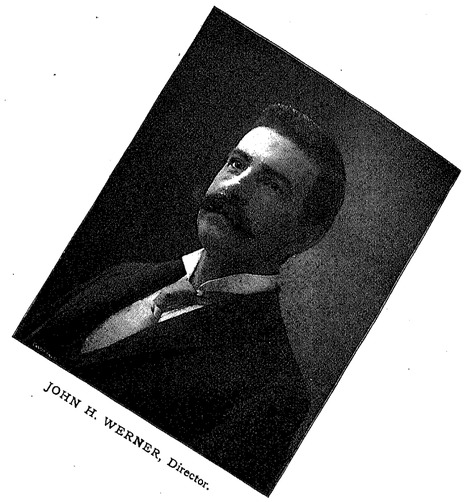


STARK COUNTY WORK HOUSE, CANTON, OHIO.

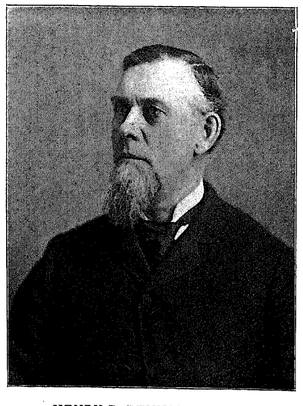


A. B. LOVE, Director.

ROBERT S. SHIELDS,
Director.
(Illustrated with Attorneys.)



JOHN H. WERNER, Director.



HENRY R. BENNETT, Director.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

STARK COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

The Stark County Work House is situated at the northern terminus of Mahoning Street, on East Lake Street, in the City of Canton, Ohio.

The building is of brick and stone. The property consists of eleven acres of land. The property was purchased and the building was erected and furnished by the Commissioners of Stark County.

The Board of Directors took charge after the furnishings were partly completed, and in their report the cost of furnishings secured this year, as well as permanent improvements to grounds and buildings does not appear.

A farm of 140 acres within sight of the Work House has been leased for a term of years.

A lease has been secured on limestone land, and the quarrying of stone is now being carried on.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT S. SHIELDS, President, Canton, Ohio.
ALEXANDER B. LOVE, Alliance, Ohio.
JOHN H. WERNER, Canton, Ohio.
HENRY R. BENNETT, Navarre, Ohio.
HERMAN W. LOEFFLER, Secretary, Massillon, Ohio.

OFFICERS.

JACKSON W. PONTIUS, Superintendent.
MRS. ELLA I. PONTIUS, Matron.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. J. F. MARCHAND.

Prisoners Received during the Year 1895.

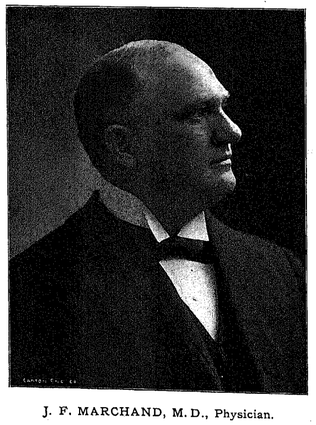
White Males,	339	
White Females,	35	
Colored Males,	20	
Colored Females,	2	
		396
Prisoners on hand January 1st, 1895,		33
Total number of prisoners for the year,		429



HERMAN W. LOEFFLER, Director.



JACKSON W. PONTIUS, Superintendent.



J. F. MARCHAND, M. D., Physician.



MRS. ELLA I. PONTIUS, Matron.

WORK HOUSE DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

districts and corporations are not under the control of the township board. By the returns of 1890 the taxable valuation was $776,830, and the rate of taxation for all purposes was 13.4 mills. Hostetter's school district (special) had a valuation of $260,690, at a taxable rate of 12.6 mills. Minerva district, valuation $27 730, rate 15.4. Minerva corporation, valuation $255,150, rate 20. New Franklin school district, valuation $67,540, rate 14.9 mills. These are all in Paris township except a part of the corporation of Minerva, which is in Carroll county. The number of subdistricts in the township is eight, and the school houses are up to the times in all respects. It does not seem that much attention is paid in our townships to a school library.

MINERVA.

The largest of the four villages in the township is Minerva, the population in 1890 being 1,148. About one-third of the village is in Carroll county. It was started in 1835, and a grist mill, store, tavern, etc., soon gave it prominence, and the Sandy and Beaver canal gave abundant hopes, but which were not realized. The branch of the C. and P. Railway came and did much for Minerva and the Sandy valley. It has always been noted for enterprise, as her good schools and school edifice, Fair association, grist mill, car shops and good stores, etc., testify. The strawberry culture is a great success in the hands of several growers in the neighborhood. The Christians or Disciples, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Lutherans have places of worship and are not negligent of good works. A post-office was established in Feb., 1828, with John Pool as Postmaster. Minerva has been favored with good water-power facilities; but as elsewhere, steam, of late years, has been used. Schmachtenberger's saw mill near the town has been a great convenience for many years. Pennock's Car Works are also located here, but of late have not been running. Minerva, like other villages of her size, has a newspaper, a bank, an opera house, not very large, and usually more than one good hotel. The town has not been without a planing mill, repair shops and all such business utilities, for the country round about is well populated, while the soil is of the best, and carefully cultivated. In fact Minerva is a good business town. Its location in Stark county is on sections 35 and 36.

ROBERTSVILLE.

Robertsville, or Robardsville was laid out in 1842, on section 19, near Black stream, which is not much of a water highway, though in early days was used to do sawing at times during the year. Joseph Robard, a Frenchman, was the founder of the town. The place soon had a tavern and in time a store or two, a blacksmith shop, and in December, 1862, got a post-office, Peter Adolph being appointed Postmaster. A steam saw and planing mill has been operated for years. A fair school building accommodates the youth of both sexes; and a Roman Catholic and a Reformed church are the temples of worship.

NEW FRANKLIN,

On the east side of the township, on section 12, near the northeast corner, was laid out by John Unkefer, Jr., and Zadoc Deppon in 1831, the certificate being sworn to before Daniel Phillips, Justice of the Peace, and received for record January 25th, 1831, and signed "John Myers Recorder." The lots numbered forty-four, and in area were forty by one hundred and seventy-five feet. In 1848, John Unkefer laid out an addition of eleven lots, Arnold Lynch being the surveyor and Geo. Held Recorder. The site of the village is at the crossing of the East and West and North and South roads. The post-office was established in Feb., 1832, with Jesse Shoard as Postmaster.

PARIS.

The village of Paris was a place of importance in the early days. It was on the mail route from Pittsburg west, and when stage coaches started in about 1824, to carry the mail, the horses were changed at Paris, and there the passengers took their meals. This added much to the importance of Paris. The rattle and clatter of the four steeds and the stage, with the blowing of the horn, always drew attention and more or less of a crowd.

The first store in the village was opened by Samuel Putman, and after a time he sold out to Robert Alexander. Daniel Burgert, one of the early Justices of the Peace, opened a store and dealt largely in horses and cattle. He was the first postmaster and got his commission in August, 1822. His death occurred in 1833, and has always been a mystery. It seems he started on horseback for Steubenville on business, and the next morning he was found dead in a saw-mill race in Jefferson county. The night was very dark, and some supposed he had missed the bridge and had fallen off his horse and was killed. Others thought he was robbed and murdered, as he often carried large sums of money. The mystery was never explained. In Paris was started the first Democratic paper in the county in 1828, by J. W. White, of course in the interest of Jackson. Mr. White removed his plant to Canton after six months or so, but in a few months after, its publication was suspended. One of the popular taverns on the state road was at New Franklin, kept by John Unkefer, and one at Paris kept by his brother Samuel. Passengers on the stage coach were always sure of getting a sumptuous meal at either place. Paris, like many another thriving village in those times, is not what she was as to business prosperity. Population and prosperity have gone to other points more favored. And so goes the world along, for times change and men change with them. Modern inventions and improvements have displaced old implements and arrangements, and concentration of capital and humanity has been the rule, and continues.

The crop returns from Paris township for 1895 were:—Wheat, 20,378 bushels from 2,741 acres; rye, 149 from 38 acres; buckwheat, 388 from 23 acres; oats, 66,431 from 1,809 acres; barley, 754 from 15 acres; corn shelled, 72,245 from 1,891 acres; fertilizers, 82,300 pounds, cost $1,559; hay, 1,536 tons from 2,899 acres; clover, 217 tons and 368 bushels of seed from 272 acres; potatoes, 25,908 from 254 acres; milk, 8,963 gallons; butter made at home 87,940, in factory, 800 pounds; cheese made at home 4,200, in factory, 22,000; sorghum syrup, 440 gallons from 6 acres; maple syrup, 1,743 gallons from 5,599 trees; honey, 110 pounds from 15 hives; eggs, 63,735 dozen; apples, 1,920 bushels from 525 trees; land, 11,675 acres cultivated, pasture 5,810, woods 1,626, waste 22, total, 19,133; wool, 18,970 pounds; cows, 865; stallions, 7; dogs, 177; sheep killed by dogs 10, value $31; mutilated 19, value $21; died from disease, hogs 74, value $338; sheep 78, value $144; cattle 22, value $425; horses 9, value $470; bonds exempt from taxation $1,000.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON township is in the 6th range and is township XVIII in the range. The township was not opened up as rapidly as most others in the county, not that the land and its heavy growth of forest trees were not valuable; but rather, that many buyers of the land were not in a hurry to leave their old homes. They understood it was a safe investment in any event. It seems the township was largely bought up by men who took their time, no doubt thinking the privations and trials would be much less by waiting a few years. Washington is surrounded by Lexington on the north, Columbiana county on the east, Paris township on the south, and Nimishillen township on the west.

The writer of this sketch well remembers Washington township fifty or more years ago, how uncleared it was compared with the other townships in the county. Washington, though, has developed greatly since then, as may be seen by observing the beautiful farms and substantial farm buildings. And in substantial wealth Washington compares favorably with others, as for example: The 20,380 acres aggregate on the tax duplicate $631,310; the land in the villages, Freeburg, Maximo and Mt. Union, is valued at $6,000; personal property, $372,450, making a total for the township of $1,009,760. In addition the value of land and personal in Alliance school district is $40,070, and in 6th ward of Alliance are 160 acres at $17,650, lots and buildings, $28,450, and personal, $10,150, making a grand total of $1,106,080. This is surely a very good showing for a township that was so backward in the early days.

Across the middle of the township, nearly east and west, runs a ridge, that divides the water flow north and south, that in the northern slope flowing to the Mahoning river through Beach creek, and that on the southern slope moving through Black creek and Hughes creek to join the Sandy, or rather to help to form the Sandy. All this drainage ultimately reaches the Ohio river.

As in many other townships the early settlers are measurably lost in the mists of the past. In consulting the early records in the County Auditor's office we find the following names given as land-holders in 1827, but it is not likely these were all residents: Samuel Bosserman, John Boyer, Isaac Bonsell, Jacob Conrad, Henry Davis, Michael Dickey, Isaac Tinsman, Joseph Grim, John Galbraith, Holland Green, Frederick Harbster, Jacob Harbster, Charles Hambleton, Jesse Hughes, Caleb Johnson, Ellis N. Johnson, Simon Johnson, Jacob Kittsmiller, Jacob Klingaman, David Klingaman, Timothy Kirk, Russell Kees, Ezekiel Marsh, David Miller, John Millison, Russell M. Mason, John McHenry, Jonathan Pierpont, Elias Risely, John Ruse, Jr., Samuel Stucky, John Shively, Jacob Shively, John Shellenberger, Jacob Shidler, Daniel Shidler, William Shaffer, John Spoon, Jacob Secrist, Jonathan Sharpless, John Towns, Samuel Talbot, John Talbot, John Unkefer, David Unkefer, Thomas Wickersham and William Wood.

No doubt the most of these forty-seven names represent residents, but at this date, 1896, it is impossible to say who were and who were not. It seems to be quite certain that one or more families were living in the township as early as 1806. The late Ellis N. Johnson, who lived to be a little over one hundred years of age, related some years before his death, that he first came from Washington county, Pa., in 1810, and by following the section lines from Salem, the line trees being blazed, that is, cut a little with the axe, he reached Washington township. Mr. Johnson was a surveyor and a large and powerful man of magnificent proportions. On reaching section 14, he heard an axe, and soon saw a powerful man chopping, who proved to be Ezekiel Marsh. Of course they soon became acquainted. Marsh had a clearing of an acre or so and a cabin about fourteen feet square, made of small logs, a chimney of his own construction, with one door, and one window with but one light of glass. After staying a while, Mr. Johnson returned to Pennsylvania and did not come back to settle until 1823, when he brought his family. Marsh disposed of his first place to Isaac Tinsman and settled on another near by, on which he spent the rest of his days. He is said to have been a large man with giant strength. It seems on passing a neighbor's cabin one day he heard screams from a woman, and on going in he found the half-drunk husband had his wife down on the floor, beating her with a club. Marsh at once seized the fellow and threw him away, when the angry husband seized a huge butcher knife and plunged it into Marsh's abdomen. The wounded man staggered and fell to the floor mortally wounded. He was conveyed home, but after great suffering died in a few days. The murderer was arrested, tried and convicted, and consigned for life to the Ohio Penitentiary. This murder occurred some time in the thirties.

William Shaefer, Harbster, Dickey and Stucky were also early settlers. In course of time Germans came in, as did some French about Strasburg (Maximo). Some Quaker people were among the early denizens. Few persons could have imagined that a township with soil so damp and marshy, with ponds, bogs and swamps, could have become the fair, fine and fertile lands we see to-day. Those early settlers feasted for a time on venison, for deer abounded. Mr. Tinsman at one time killed a grand buck that dressed 225 pounds. The buck had come to a pond to drink, and although dark Mr. Tinsman, from a grove of bushes seeing the form faintly, risked a shot that brought him down.

The settlers needed clothing and hence wanted sheep, that they might have wool to make cloth. Mr. Dickey and Mr. Marsh were the first to venture to bring sheep, but the poor animals had a hard time of it, for the wolves, especially at night, were prowling around for mutton. The dogs in these civilized days are bad enough in all conscience, but it is to be presumed the wolves were worse. It was no uncommon thing in those days for men to wear clothes made out of buckskin. When the good housewife had wool, and if no carding machines were convenient, the carding was done by hand. This was a slow process; but this done, the next thing was to spin it on the spinning-wheel, and then to warp and weave it on the crude hand-loom, as humanity did thousands of years ago in the ancient lands we read about. Wearing apparel was dear, or rather cloth was, for ready-made clothing was not a commodity as now, and machinery had not taken possession of every department of utility as at present. Traveling tailors and shoemakers were common. When people had their cloth ready, of wool, linen, or mixed, as linsey-woolsey, the tailor would be brought and remain until the entire family was rigged out. So it was with the shoemaker. Tanneries soon became numerous, and when the leather supply was gotten, the follower of St. Crispin was procured, and the young and old of the household properly "shoed." A patch of flax was quite common, so that tow or linen suits could be had for male or female. The flax beater, the scutcher, the spinning-wheel and the loom were the needful arrangements in such cases. The tasteful matron would see to giving color with leaves or bark, that the suits and dresses might present a more attractive appearance. Even then there was a disposition to cultivate taste and to display with the best. Why not?

When wild animals became extinct and it was safe to let cattle and swine run at large, they fared pretty well, Each settler had his own special mark to distinguish his stock from those of his neighbors. In the fall, hogs fed sumptuously on the "mast," beech nuts, hickory nuts, etc., and thus became fat enough to slaughter for meat. It is related that a bear one day went to William Shaefer's stable-yard and seized a hog; the noise and commotion alarmed the family, who rushed out, and by shouting and yelling scared bruin away, although he retreated reluctantly, stopping frequently to rear on his hind legs, and show his teeth. The hog was so badly injured that it had to be killed. It was not uncommon for settlers to be followed or chased by wolves. Some fire, or a hickory-bark torch, if it was night, was useful as a scare. The bounties offered were a great inducement for hunters to pay proper attention to these dangerous neighbors. Settlers in these marshy regions through Ohio were more or less troubled with fever and ague, in some localities much worse than others, and some indeed were so much troubled that they were much interfered with in attending to their work and making improvements. In the early days Stark county had a full share of this shaking, shivering and burning trouble. It has pretty nearly vanished.

"Lost in the woods" furnished many singular episodes. Even as experienced a surveyor and backwoodsman as Mr. Ellis N. Johnson used to relate of himself being lost. It seems that in going through the woods, he came upon a tree that had been cut down and in which was a quantity of wild honey. He fixed a receptacle and with a good supply started for home, as he thought, but he had lost his course, and finally became completely bewildered. After rambling for a long time he came to a clearing, and in the stable he noticed was a wretchedly poor horse, and he wondered why the owner did not attend to the poor animal and feed it better. Moving on towards the house, all strange to him, a woman came out, and when she saw him asked, "What have you there?" He then discovered that the woman was his wife, that the premises were his own, poor horse and all.

But a noted case was that of two children, brother and sister, six and eight years old, belonging to a family in Portage county. It was about 1821, and they had gone to drive the cows home. When they found the cows they tried to drive them as they thought towards home, but the cows would not go that way, so the children let the cows go, and moved as they imagined towards home. The cows went home, and when dark set in and the children did not come the parents became alarmed. The few neighbors they had were notified; guns were fired, horns blown, but morning came without the children being found. A few traces were found showing that they had taken a southward course. Finally the whole country around was aroused, and a systematic search was begun under the direction of an old hunter. If a mere sign was discovered, the horn was to be blown once so as to notify the line; if good signs, twice, and if the children themselves were found the horn was to be blown three times. All day the search went on, and in the afternoon the old hunter noticed a footprint made by one of the children and the horn blew once. Soon after the old hunter found a small piece of cloth torn from the little girl's dress, and again the horn blew and increased the excitement, but the order was not to break the line until there were three blasts from the horn. Darkness came, however, and the march had to be suspended till the next day, except blowing horns and firing guns. Next morning the march and search were resumed, and now it was Washington township, having gone through Lexington. On section 14 the hunter picked up a piece of spice wood having teeth marks, and the horn again tooted, but the line moved on. Soon reaching a "slashing" of several acres, the old hunter noticed where the children had walked in. They had followed an old deer path, the bushes and weeds affording shelter from the flies. The old hunter followed the path among the thick undergrowth, and soon the little girl bounded off a log and

rushed to him. She seemed paralyzed with fear, and when he asked her as to her brother, she did not answer, but tried to run off into the bushes. The little boy was soon found fast asleep by the side of a large log. He too was wild. The horn at once blew the three joyful blasts, and soon the searchers were gathered together, and never were a set of good people more overjoyed at a happy result. The children were taken to Mr. Tinsman's not far off, but refused to eat and tried to run off to the woods. They were almost forced to eat a little and were then taken home to their distracted parents. The children did not seem to recognize their home nor their parents, but stared wildly and strangely about. They were put to bed and soon fell asleep, and next day were all right; but, strange to say, they could give no account of their wanderings in the woods.

The first grist mill in Washington township was built by Ezekiel Marsh, about 1820, on a small stream. It had two runs of stone, one for wheat and one for corn. He also put up a saw-mill, for one mill was about as much needed as the other, and both were well patronized. At a later date Hale Brothers from Steubenville put up a good-sized frame building near Mt. Union for a woolen factory, but when about ready to start it took fire and burned down, consuming machinery and all. The brothers soon rebuilt, and after running for a time sold out to Solomon Teegarden, who did quite a business at carding and fulling for some years, when the establishment took fire and burned down and was not rebuilt.

Henry Schooley, of Salem, erected a steam flouring mill about fifty years ago at Mt. Union, and did a good business. He sold to Mr. Bard, who continued the business. In early days, George Goodman ran a distillery two miles southwest of Mt. Union, turning out some twenty gallons of liquor a day. A great many called it a good article. It was sold and consumed in the neighborhood, the taverns retailing it. Michael Miller built a distillery five miles south of the Mount and ran off a barrel a day. Ezekiel Marsh's distillery was the most extensive, running off over a barrel a day. These were all in operation before 1840. About this time the temperance movement assumed proportions, and the good people of Washington township joined in and helped on the tide of reform. Ellis N. Johnson was active in the cause, and was considerably gifted as a public speaker and quite resolute in pushing the work. The people discussed the matter at home and elsewhere, and dram drinking became more and more unpopular, and the use of liquor as a household article was almost abandoned. Mr. Johnson was much encouraged, and was in demand as a speaker in all that section. He had a constitution along to have adopted at the meetings, and thus organized a society to push the work and continue the movement. His brother Job Johnson kept tavern at Mt. Union and continued to sell liquor at his tavern bar, while Ellis N. was lecturing against the traffic. At last Job could not stand the pressure, and he yielded, publishing his change of heart under the title, "My Last Excuse Gone." Robert Hilton was the only liquor-seller remaining at Mt. Union, and he soon concluded to quit. A public exhibition was made by the destruction of his stock of liquor by a bonfire. A collection was taken among the crowd of several hundred and the whiskey was nearly paid for. Mr. Hilton brought out $400 worth of notes taken for liquor sales, and in the presence of the crowd threw them in the fire, which soon liquefied those liquid obligations. Michael Miller, who ran a distillery in the south part of the township, invited the "Old Pioneer," as Mr. Johnson was called, to visit his neighborhood and hold a temperance meeting. Of course Mr. Johnson went, and his meeting was a great success, converting the distiller himself, who at once quit the business, even refusing to carry out a contract he had entered into the day before with a man named Hartzell, living in Deerfield, Portage county, to furnish him 400 gallons of whiskey. As part of the consideration had passed Hartzell sued Miller before Mr. Johnson himself, who was a Justice of the Peace, and recovered a judgment of $27.50 for damages sustained. In deciding the case Justice Johnson closed by saying:—"The money is yours legally, but morally you have no right to touch it." But all the same, Hartzell coolly put the money in his pocket and walked off. The temperance movement closed all the distilleries in the township, reformed drunkards, and made of them well-doing men, put a stop to the traffic, and in fact one may say drove out the idea that liquor was necessary at all as a beverage. The temperance movement, be it remembered, spread over the country and worked such wonderful results almost everywhere.

MT. UNION.

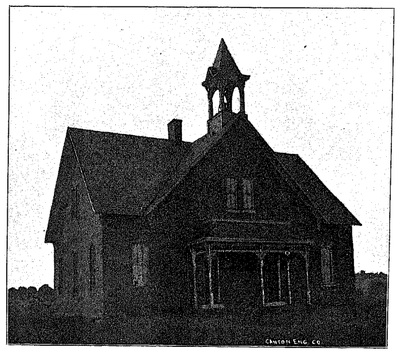
Mt. Union was the first village laid out in the township. Forty lots were laid out, ten on Richard Fawcett's land on the northeast corner, and ten on Job Johnson's on the northwest, both in Lexington township; ten on John Hare's land on the southeast and ten on Ellis N. Johnson's on the southwest, the last two in Washington township. These lots were located on sections 1 and 2 in Washington, and sections 33 and 36 in Lexington. Job Johnson's residence was the only house there when the village was laid out, and was on the corner of Main and Mt. Union streets. Job Johnson at once went about erecting three other residences, and very soon came purchasers. Mr. Johnson also opened a large store and tavern, and in due time came the blacksmith, carpenters and workmen in other lines. For some time the village seemed to prosper and promise well. Early in the fifties came the railways, and Alliance became the town, and long before this writing Mt. Union was taken into the corporate limits of Alliance. This placed Mt. Union college in Alliance, and for several years a line of electric cars has connected the Mount with the railway crossing, a distance of over two miles. The Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern R. R. passes through Mt. Union and on through Washington township, coursing somewhat diagonally to the southwest, running a mile or more west of Freeburg.

FREEBURG.

Freeburg's location is on the southeast quarter of section 28, and was laid out in 1842 by Isidore Carillon, who owned the land. Thirty two lots were surveyed. Hildebittle's saw-mill, driven by steam-power, did a good business for many years, while the timber lasted. Hotels and stores have been tried repeatedly, but none continued for any length of time.

MAXIMO.

Strasburg (P. O. Maximo) was laid out also in 1842, by Gregory Gross and Jacob Sardier, on the south half of section 8. Thirty lots were surveyed. For years the grist-mill did a good business, but for several years it has not been in operation. The Maudru Brothers' store has continued and prospered, and still does. A carriage shop started forty or more years ago long since went elsewhere or was given up. The pretzel factory has been a good institution for years. A small Roman Catholic church gives opportunity for the French people who located thereabouts, and their descendants, to worship. The village is on the Fort Wayne railroad, scarce five miles from Alliance, and the latter place, a large and flourishing city of ten or twelve thousand, draws trade from neighboring villages.



MAXIMO SCHOOL.

There was no public-school system in force in Ohio until the twenties, and before that not much is known. The first schools were taught in the settlers' cabins and only for a term or two. Mr. Marsh let his cabin be used for a school; a young man from the east being the teacher. No doubt several terms were taught before 1820. A room in a double log house or an abandoned cabin would be secured for the purpose. A large building was erected in Mt. Union of hewed logs, about 1824, for school and other purposes. Job Johnson was probably the first teacher in this edifice. By 1830 other school-houses were put up, for the township a few years prior had been divided into districts. As population required, these were formed. At this time there are ten sub-districts, each with its school house, ranging in value, as appraised in 1890, from $500 to $800 each, aggregating $6,500. Each school has one acre of ground valued at $40 or $50 each, and aggregating $440. Much improvement is visible in the school buildings throughout Stark county. They are largely of brick with slate roofs; the seating with the desks, as well as the heating arrangements, look to the comfort of the pupil and teacher.

Fairmount Children's Home is in Washington township, two miles south of Mount Union. The institution is for Columbiana and Stark counties, and was opened for inmates in 1876. The institution has its own schools, and draws its share of the school fund. There are two school rooms in the building with one lady teacher in each, and a kindergarten school for the little ones under six years. The farm is in the north-west quarter of section 13 and contains 154 acres, appraised at $38 an acre, making the land worth $5,820. The buildings in 1890 were valued at $75,000 and barns and other out-buildings at $16,000, aggregating $90,820. The inmates of the home usually number from 125 to 150, and generally there are more males than females, as females seem to be in greater demand for indenture or adoption. The education of the children in usefulness is by no means neglected.

The real-estate appraisers for 1880 and 1890 make returns as to the land in Washington township as follows:—

	1880	1890
No. of acres of arable and plow land in Washington township	14,534	15,386
Meadow and pasture land	38	1,528
Uncultivated and woodland	6,351	3,505
Total value of lands excluding buildings	$734,113	$678,007
Total value of houses	$82,044	$63,973
Total value of mills	$2,656	$1,950
Total value of other buildings	$26,990	$56,367
General average price per acre, including buildings	$37	$39

The aggregate valuation of Washington township including buildings and embracing the villages, as given in the Auditor of State's report for 1895, and which includes that of 1894 is as follows:—1894, $1,284,900; 1895, $1,241,700.

The churches in the township as returned in 1890 by the real-estate appraisers were:—Evangelical, on section 22, grounds and buildings, $1,800; German Baptists, sec. 28, $1,600; German Reformed, sec. 8, $1,040; Roman Catholic, sec. 8 (Strasburg) $2,030; United Brethren, sec. 10, $1,100. These amounts include the value of the grounds, which are from $30 to $100, except in the case of the Evangelical, the grounds of which are valued at $800.

About 1830 the Baptist people had a small brick church near the graveyard at Mt. Union. It is thought the Methodists had a frame church at the Mount before the Baptists, in Lexington township, however. The old brick Baptist church was used as a school house. Religious meetings were held before 1820 by Baptists and Methodists, in private houses. Of course a city like Alliance and a college locality like Mt. Union draw attendance from the country roundabout.

Washington is somewhat short of a full-sized township, the west line of sections only averaging about half size. The crop statistics compare favorably with the other townships of the county. The wheat harvested in 1895 produced 22,903 bushels from 2,062 acres; 396 bushels of rye from 81 acres; 73 bushels of buckwheat; 80,711 bushels of oats from 1,803 acres; 82,430 bushels of corn, shelled, from 1,951 acres; 448,220 pounds of fertilizer was used, costing $6,610; 1621 tons of hay; 855 tons of clover and 351 bushels of seed; 28,289 bushels of potatoes from 319 acres; 81,830 gallons of milk were sold for family use; 77,115 pounds of butter made in home dairies, and 5,050 pounds made in factories; 27,900 pounds of cheese were made at home, and 153,611 made in factories; from 14,967 sugar maple trees were made in 1896 525 pounds of sugar and 5,257 gallons of syrup; from the hens were gathered 83,188 dozens of eggs; from 638 acres cultivated in orchard were gathered 13,012 bushels of apples; in 1895 13,232 acres were cultivated, 2,209 in pasture, 2,452 woodland, 141 lying waste; acres owned, 18,034; wool, 6,011 pounds; cows owned, 1,393; dogs, 150; sheep killed by dogs 23, injured 53, damage, $66 and $42; died from disease 56 hogs, valued at $370; 44 sheep, $91; 44 cattle, $600; 16 horses, $310.

The school youth in Washington township in 1895 were 478; in 1896 the enumeration was but 424. This does not include that part in the Alliance school district, a separate return of which is not made to the Auditor's office. The enumeration return from the children's home is 132, 89 of them males and 43 of them females. The receipts of the school money in 1895, including balances were $5,520.95, and the disbursements were $3,488.94. The land and buildings in the Alliance special school district lying in Washington township outside of the corporation are valued at $32,500, and the personal property at $7,570, aggregating $40,070. The 6th ward of Alliance includes Mount Union, and that portion in Washington township is returned at 160 acres valued at $17,650, the value of the lots at $28,450 and the personal property at $10,150, aggregating $56,250. These two aggregates make $96,320.

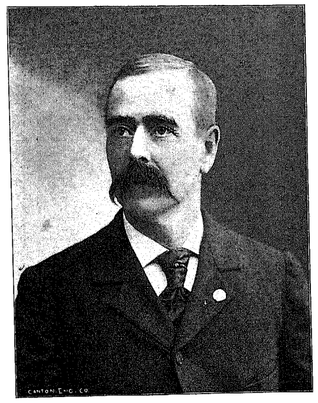
LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LEXINGTON township is the northeastern township of Stark county, and is bounded north by Portage county, east by Mahoning county, south by Washington, and west by Marlborough townships. It was one of the first townships to be settled, several families locating in 1805–06. Those were of the Quaker faith, and among the first were Amos Holloway, Nathan Gaskill, David Barry, Zaccheus Stanton, John Grant and Jesse Feltz. The township remained a part of Columbiana county until Stark was organized in 1809. These settlers located near the Mahoning river, here considerable of a stream, and with more water generally than now. River navigation was the only means of connection with the outer world in those days. Holloway and Gaskill very soon selected a site for a village, and named it Lexington. The roads, one from Canton to Deerfield, and the other from Salem, crossed at this site. In 1811 the residents showed their enterprise by securing a post-office, with Jesse Feltz as postmaster. It was a horseback route, from Canton to Deerfield. It was ultimately vacated when William Kingsbury was postmaster. Freedom, a village now in the limits of Alliance, made the Lexington office unnecessary. The writer hereof knew Mr. Kingsbury, who died in Alliance in 1855. He was a native of Connecticut, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, seeing service on the northern frontier in the State of New York. Marching through a little village one day he bought a tin basin that fitted on his head, thus enabling him to carry it conveniently, and was useful for taking a drink of water. In a skirmish with the British he was hit with an ounce ball which first struck the wire round the rim of the vessel, and then glanced down into the occipital region and neck. It was deeply imbedded, and was not taken out for some weeks. The writer has seen the ball, the tin, and the bloody shirt he wore at the time. He drew a pension for many years before his death. The wound gave him a stiff neck as long as he lived. His son Guy represented Stark county in the Legislature in 1843. After receiving a second nomination at the hands of the Democratic party he took ill and died. A grandson of Guy, Edward Kingsbury, at this writing, lives in Canton with his mother, the widow of Webb Kingsbury. Other citizens of Lexington have been honored by seats in the Legislature, Humphrey Hoover, 1860–64, and some years after Dr. R. G. Williams, and since Dr. Williams, Prof. E. N. Hartshorn.

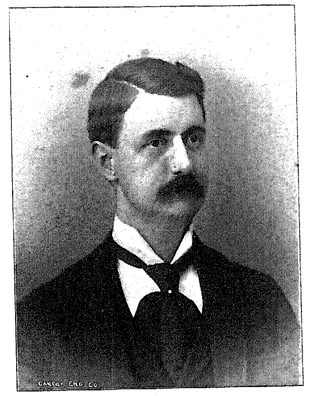
In those early days game abounded, and wild animals, such as bears, wolves, etc., were plenty. Indians, too, were located much of the time convenient to the river, so that they could fish as well as hunt. It does not appear that they raised corn in this section. Other settlers came later than those named. Among the later arrivals were the Teeters,



T. J. MILLER,
Township Trustee.

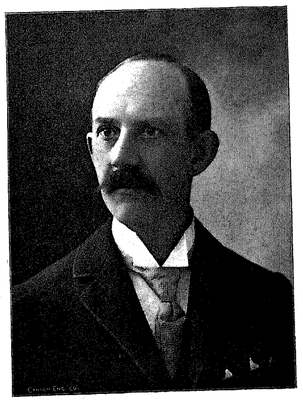


U. R. HENRY,
Township Trustee.



T. J. BIDWELL,
Township Trustee.

J. H. ROBERTSON,
Justice of the Peace.
(Illustrated with Attorneys).



T. C. NIGHMAN,
Township Treasurer.

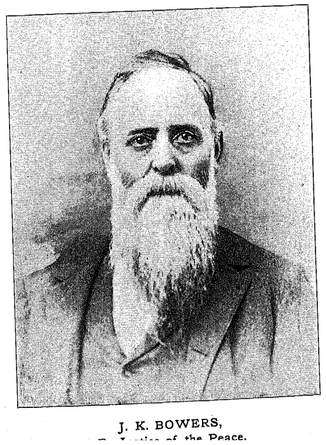


CAVIE RICHARDSON,
Township Clerk.

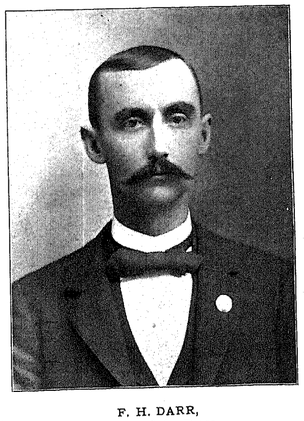


JOSEPH D. MILLER,
Ex-Township Trustee.

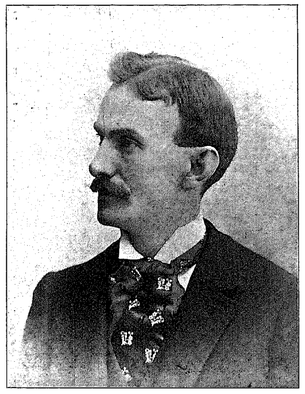
Canton Township Officers.



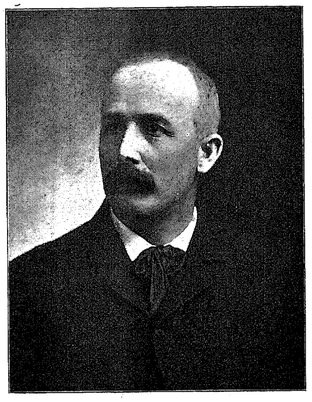
J. K. BOWERS,



F. H. DARR,
Justice of the Peace.



JOSEPH JOHNSON, Vice-President.

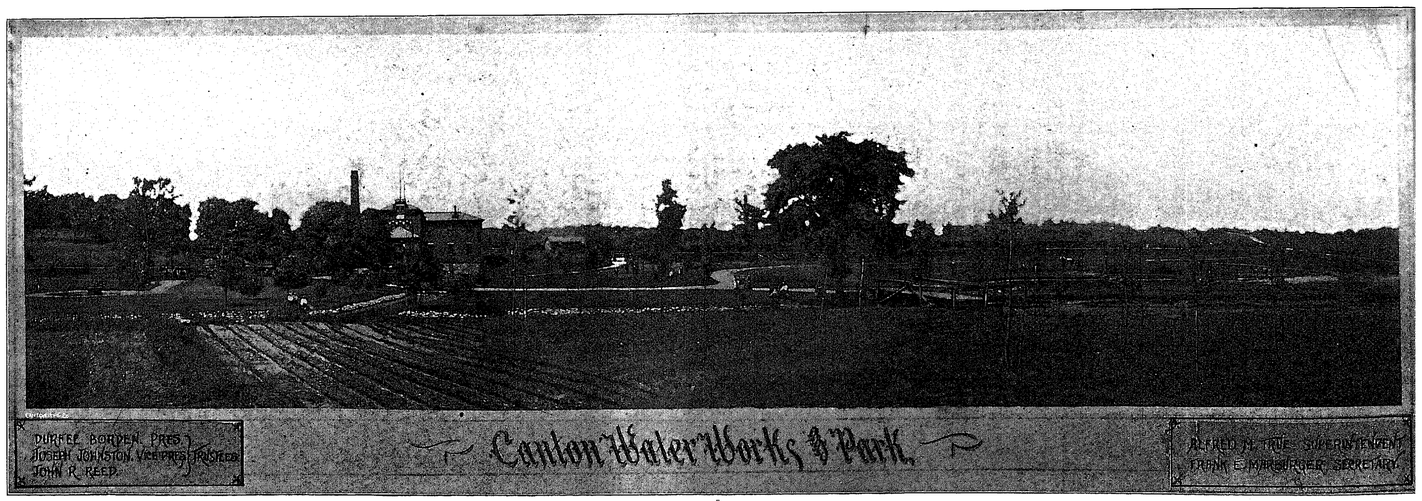


DURFEE BORDEN, President.

THE CANTON



JOHN R. REED, Trustee.



WATER WORKS.



A. M. TRUE, Superintendent.

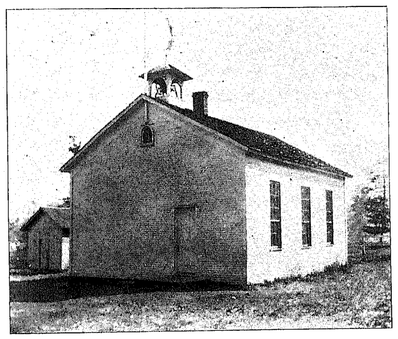


MARTIN I. HOGAN, Ex-Trustee.



FRANK MARBURGER, Secretary.

Hamlins, Kingsburys, and others. The first child born in the township was a daughter of Timothy Grewell and wife; the first marriage was that of William Bader and a daughter of Abraham and Tabitha Wileman; and the second marriage that of Matthew Vaughn and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pennock. Salt had to be brought from Cleveland or Yellow Creek, and the nearest grist mill for a time was at the mouth of the Little Beaver. But the streams afforded water power, and in time grinding, sawing, and carding and fulling were done. All this, of course, took a few years. Settlers, however, kept coming and locating, and the forests were being gradually encroached upon, and cleared land was increasing.



DISTRICT SCHOOL, LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Many incidents of these early days are lost in the tide of time, for news-gathering and reporting for newspapers was not then a business as now, and no one had time to keep a diary or leave us his autobiography. Not then were the big daily papers, Sundays included, with pages of startling news, sensational and otherwise, giving financial failures, base ball, breach of promise and divorce cases, robberies, murders, suicides, patent medicine advertisements, and other quackeries and fatalities.

In such respects those perhaps were "good old days," as the song says; but, after all, one would prefer the present, with its progress and its improvements, railways, telegraphs, telephones, ocean steamers, steam threshers, reapers and mowers, steam printing machines and sewing machines, oleomargarine, etc., including spirit-rappings and chewing gum. Some have had their full share of corduroy and mud roads, and log bridges with ox teams.

All these may do for a time when youth, health and vigor are enjoyed, and when there is a prospect ahead of better conditions and prosperity.

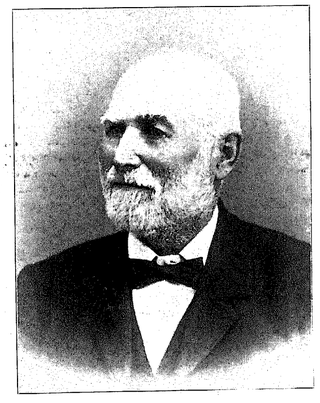
The soil of Lexington township is not of the best, being of the thin clay sort, yet the land was well covered with heavy timber, largely of beech, although there was some good timber, such as poplar, etc., and a fair supply of sugar maple. The first house in Lexington township was put up by Amos Holloway in 1808, and in it Gideon Hughes opened a store, but it had a brief existence, and the building was afterwards used as a place of worship by the Society of Friends, and also for a school, Daniel Votaw being the teacher. It was a subscription school.

Dr. L. L. Lamborn, in his sketch of Lexington, refers to the Government land at first being held at $2 an acre, payable in three installments, and that, when the law was changed to $1.25, those settlers whose land was forfeited by non-payment were given a chance to re-enter at the $1.25. The settlers, however, being ignorant of this saving clause, as a rule, sold their entry papers to crafty speculators, some of whom thus laid the foundations of large fortunes, one of whom died twenty-five or thirty years ago worth a million and a half.

As in other localities, some settlers here left during the war of 1812–14, through fear of the Indians. As stated, they were numerous along the Mahoning, fishing, hunting and trapping, and they and the Quakers always got along very well; but the red men, under the lead of Tecumseh and his prophet brother and others, were in the pay of England during the war, and indeed in 1811 there was disturbance with them; but the victory of General Harrison at Tippecanoe settled them till the war of 1812 broke out. After the war an Indian was occasionally seen in the township, probably drawn thither by "fond recollection." Occasionally arrow heads, stone axes, and other relics have been turned up by the plow. Where East Alliance now is was a swamp in the early days, known as "Bear Swamp." The thick growth of bushes gave the bears and other animals pretty safe shelter.

The late Isaac Teeters used to relate that his father hunted about the "Bear Swamp," and always came home loaded with deer, bear and other game. The great snow storm of 1817 made the poor deer scarce. The snow was three feet or more deep, and first thawed, then froze, and the deer perished in large numbers. Prior to 1820 deer skins were worth 75 cents; raccoon skins, 25 cents; otter skins, $3 or more; and bear skins, $1.25. The last rattlesnake reported in the township was over forty years ago, though at first they were very plenty. Dr. Lamborn relates that this last rattler was caught in a barrel near where the Central School building stands in Alliance, and was experimented with for four months. The only food it took was swallowing a small snake some nine inches long. Wild honey was quite an article of export in the early days, as bees were quite plenty in the woods. It usually commanded 12 cents a pound. It was something of a trick to find the bee hives. Sometimes the bee hunter would feed the bees, and then notice the direction they would take, and follow and watch the trees. The writer of this has assisted in gathering wild honey.

Going to the mill was for a long time a great task until the "Laughlin mill" was put up in Deerfield, Portage county, on the Mahoning river. The proprietor was the father of Harvey Laughlin, Esq., of Alliance. The first grist mill erected in Lexington township was by Aaron Stratton on the Mahoning, south of the town of Lexington, and he soon after had a saw mill. Mr. Job Holloway, a young married man, lost his life at this mill by a falling beam. The next mill was by Bryan Elliott on Deer creek, a mile or so west of Limaville, and about 1818 a grist and saw mill was built by Johnson and Pennock on the east side of the Mahoning, just east of Alliance. Steam was finally put in. It has changed hands many times, but has continued to run and do good work. The great revolution of late years in the milling business has wrought havoc with our country mills everywhere. Concentration, however, has been the rule in more ways than one for some time, and the end is not yet. In due time, steam took the place of water power in most mill operations, as being more regular and reliable. As timber disappeared, saw mills had less and less to do until they have become scarce hereabouts. Prior to 1840 there had been a dozen or more of saw mills erected in Lexington township. Most lumber now used hereabouts comes from distant points. Even entire houses and other buildings are shipped from Chicago and other points ready to be put together.



MADISON TRAIL, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Williamsport and Freedom were laid out on opposite sides of the Mahoning before 1830, and are now mostly, or entirely, included in the city limits of Alliance. Mount Union was laid out about 1830 in Lexington and Washington townships, and the whole is now included in Alliance. Mount Union college is located here. The village of Freedom, on the Alliance side of the river, was granted a post-office in 1848, David Hester being postmaster. A year and a half after he was succeeded by R. N. Buck. Of course, at first, the postal business was not heavy, but it was a convenience. The Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad having been completed and the Fort Wayne being under way, Alliance was laid out in the early fifties, and so Freedom and her post-office became absorbed. When Mr. Buck resigned, Thomas Beer, now of Bucyrus, was appointed, and on his resignation Harvey Laughlin, Esq., was put in the place and served the last two or three years of Buchanan's administration.

It seems a colony of colored people were located in Lexington township at one time, on the north side of the river from Alliance and a little east. They numbered two hundred souls or more, and as a rule were escaped slaves. Two of them were captured and taken back. The settlement has long since broken up, some going to Canada and others going to Logan county, this state. Some twenty-five years ago there was a negro church in Alliance of the M. E. body under the pastorate of "Uncle Josie Armstrong." Mr. Armstrong removed to Washington city and became pastor of a congregation there. He was a man of brain and a preacher of power. A woollen mill at Lexington, and also one at Limaville, continued many years in business. The former came into the possession of Lawrence Alexander, and after years of successful management the establishment took fire and was burned to the ground. The fire also took the saw mill adjoining. Mr. Alexander and family removed to Canton and started the factory now under the management of the son, Frank Alexander. The father started the establishment on Cherry street before the war, and he and his good wife have both paid the debt of nature.

The other woollen mill in Lexington township was at Limaville, the last proprietor being Eli Hoover, who quit the business thirty years or more ago when he sold to Mr. Ware, who turned the building into a chair factory, and a while after it also burned down. Deerfield, the township north of Lexington and in Portage county, was the residence of Gen. U. S. Grant's father in early days. He was engaged in the tanning business, and removed long before the railways came or Alliance was thought of. In 1823 the stores in the township were: Jacob Schilling and Akey and Culbertson at Limaville; Stephen Hamlin, Lexington; Matthias Hester, Freedom, now Alliance; Job Johnson, Mount Union. The census of 1820 gave Lexington township 165 souls; and in 1830 it was given at 869, and in 1840 it was 1600.

The real estate in 1890 was returned at 17,662 acres. This includes Limaville corporation of 115 acres. The valuation of these acres including two additions outside of Alliance corporation and the lots in old Lexington and lots outside of Limaville corporation, is $428,800. The houses were valued at $64,440, the mills $4,580 and other buildings $42,770, making an aggregate of $534,090. The average value per acre was $24, and with buildings $29.20.

Schools were not neglected in the early days, but the first thing was livelihood, and for some years not much could be done as to schools. As mentioned, Votaw had a subscription school at Lexington in 1809 or thereabouts, and about ten years after that, Andrew Murran had a school in what is now the Alliance neighborhood. After 1824 under the state law, public schools became the rule as required. Under the energetic management of O. N. Hartzhorn, Mount Union college has been a success and has had a wholesome influence upon our public schools. There are at present eight sub-districts in the township, not including Alliance. Of course each sub-district has its school house, and in value in 1890 they ranged from $100 to $700, and the grounds from $10 to $30, depending on area, three having each an acre. Buildings and lots aggregate $3,060. In Limaville are three churches, Disciple, United Brethren and Methodist, valued respectively at $200, $600 and $400. On section 5, west of Limaville is a Friends' Meeting house valued at $130; the M. E. at Lexington, $400. These constitute the churches outside of Alliance. The lots are valued at $120, and the buildings aggregate $1,730, making a total of $1,850. The burial grounds are valued at $1,000. Schools, churches and cemeteries are valued, but not taxed. The total valuation of all these is $6,070.

The Methodist people, it would seem, had services as early as 1819 in the town of Lexington, for a time in private houses, Thomas Wood leader. In 1827 they built a log church. About 1840 services were held at Williamsport, Rev. Weekly in charge, and shortly after, under Rev. Kinnear, who held revival meetings. Ninety or more were added to the church. A society was also formed at Mount Union about 1841.

The enumeration of youth entitled to school privilege for July, 1896, gives Lexington township outside of Alliance, 314; in 1895 it was returned to the Auditor's office 340, a falling off of 26. Alliance, 1896, has an enumeration of 2,188, and in 1895 had 2,158, a gain of 30. In 1894 Alliance was returned at 2,270, showing a falling off in 1895 of 112 and in 1896 of 82. The receipts, including balances of school funds of Lexington township in 1895, were $8,125.19, disbursements, $3,606.91. The receipts of Alliance school district for 1895 were $39 410.53, disbursements, $31,790.34. The value of the school houses and sites in Alliance is $215,000. Population, 1890, 7,607; in 1880, 4,636.

The wheat crop for Lexington township for 1895 was harvested from 1,205 acres and produced 10,737 bushels, only one township in the county being less, and that the small township of Sandy. The township produced 401 bushels of rye; 168 of buckwheat; 55,558 of oats from 1,331 acres; 47,265 bushels of shelled corn from 5 516 acres; used 369,200 pounds of fertilizers at a cost of $4,102; got 1176 tons of hay from 1906 acres; 123 tons of clover hay, and 7 bushels of seed from 205 acres; 23,253 bushels of potatoes from 184 acres; sold for family use 53,964 gallons of milk, made at home 33,746 pounds of butter, and at factory 4,080 pounds; at factory 28,400 pounds of cheese; maple trees from which sugar is made, 12,740; sugar made, 1,404 pounds; and syrup, 3,681 gallons; bee-hives, 16; honey got, 655 pounds; eggs, 41,025 dozen; in orchards, 365 acres; apples gathered, 3,733 bushels; acres cultivated, 1895, 8,275; pasture, 3,080; woodland, 1984; waste, 116 acres; total acres owned, 13,455; hogs died by disease, 34, value $212; sheep 188, value $252; cattle died 22, value $487; horses 13, value $555.

LIMAVILLE.

Limaville was organized as a municipality April 3, 1841, and Isaac Winans was chosen Mayor. John G. Morse, Esq., before removing west, was elected Mayor five times, first in 1855, and last in 1866. W. E. Paxson was elected a number of times. Mr. Morse was elected Justice of the Peace of Lexington township four times, in 1840-43-58 and 1861. J. P. Zaiser has been Mayor for quite a number of years, and is yet, 1896, serving in that capacity.

SANDY TOWNSHIP

IS the smallest township in Stark County, containing but twenty sections, sixteen having been taken in the formation of Carroll county in 1833. Sandy is the most eastern of the southern tier of townships, and is somewhat hilly. The hills are generally supplied with a good quality of coal, but not much mining is done as yet, except for neighborhood use. Big Sandy creek runs through the southern part of the township, and three branches flow from the north through the township and swell the big creek considerably. These branches are Little Sandy, Indian run and Reed's run. These streams take their rise in Osnaburg and Canton townships, gathering as they go. Little Sandy in the early times furnished water-power for grist and saw-mills, and the other two runs had each a saw mill. These mills have long since gone to decay, and grist grinding is confined to Waynesburg and Magnolia. Improvements have worked havoc with all the old-style mills the world over, and steam has displaced water as a direct power. These streams make valleys that furnish considerable level land of the highest productive quality, and even the hills, generally of a rich clay loam, produce well. Of late years much attention has been given to the raising of fruit, and the hills are admirably adapted for this. The timber prevailing when the white settlers came was oak, ash, elm, walnut, chestnut, hickory, etc. The plains, on which there was some rich land, were covered with oak growing up after the prairie grass was not burned yearly.

Sandy township was organized March 16, 1809, but the early records being lost, no early official particulars can be given in full. Chas. H. Jones, of Waynesburg, in his sketch, gives an interesting item from an old record, as to the financial condition on March 5, 1832, just before the township was divided to help form Carroll county. It is as follows:

Balance in treasury March, 1831	$29 00
Received of William Fogle, township tax	1,775 07
Total receipts	$1,804 07
Paid on orders	1,765 07
Balance in treasury	$39 00

It seems the first election in Sandy township was held at the house of Mr. Van Meter, but no record remains showing what officers were elected. The oldest record known is the township clerk's book of 1818. It is understood that James Hewitt was the first Justice of the Peace, and elections were held at his house for a time, which was in that part now in Brown township, Carroll county. The late John G. Croxton, being a resident of the township, and a Justice of the Peace, was a man of intelligence, of great memory and full of lore of the early days. The writer hereof was well acquainted with Esquire Croxton, and more than one treat he has had listening to the 'Squire's interesting talks, for he was a veritable cyclopedia. The following narrative of Mr. Croxton we take from Mr. Jones's sketch written about 1881. Mr. Croxton died a few years ago at Canal Dover, at an advanced age. His account is here given without abridgment: — Jefferson county was the fifth county in the then Northwest Territory. It was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1779, its original limits included the country west of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, and east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, southwardly to the Muskingum river. The town of Steubenville was laid out in 1798, as a county seat, by Bezaleel Wells and the Hon. James Ross, of Pittsburg, and here the first land office, for the sale of Government lands in the Northwest territory, was established. Canton was laid out in 1806, by this same Bezaleel Wells, who had previously entered the land on which the town was located and fractions of land around the lake, west of the town, now known as Meyer's lake. Wells opened the first trail or road from the Ohio river to Canton, which trail or road, as it soon became, passed through the whole length of Sandy township, and this was the first white man's trail from the Ohio river that crossed the old Indian or Tuscarawas trail, which, at this point, ran in a westerly course along the valley of the Sandy. As the means were not at hand for making roads along the sides of hills they went straight over them, and as the hill at the place where Waynesburg now stands was too steep for safe descent, the party returned to what is known as the old Fox farm, now the property of Mr. Gustavus Deringer, and turned west, through the old Beatty, Boory and Elsass farms, and passed through the plains, on the east line of Capt. James Downing's farm, and then passed on to the old Mottice dam, now owned by Creighton Rodgers, Esq., on the present road from Waynesburg to Canton. Capt. Downing then lived across the Ohio river, in Virginia, opposite the mouth of Yellow creek. Having had some difficulty as to the title of his property, he concluded to leave it and settle in the beautiful valley of the Big Sandy, whose fertile plains and grand forests had pleased him mightily when he was serving the Government as a "ranger" in 1793. He accordingly came and entered a quarter section of land on the before-named road, and built him a fine log cabin house, and moved into it. He set about the improvement of his land, entertaining travelers, and traded with the Indians, who were, at that time, quite numerous. This was in 1805. The following year, Mr. James Laughlin, a brother-in-law of Downing, and his two sons-in-law, Isaac Miller and Benjamin Cuppy, came also from Virginia. Laughlin entered land on the same road, the farm being now known as the Boory farm. Miller chose the west side of the creek, close to where the village of Magnolia now stands, and opened a house of entertainment, and kept a ferry boat to take emigrants across Sandy Creek. He built a toll-bridge also, which was the first bridge ever built across the Sandy. The bridge was built in 1814. A man named Joseph Handlon, who entered the land now owned by James Boyd, laid out a town in the plains, near where Mr. James Boyd's house now stands. He called the town Hamburg, but he seems to have been mistaken as to the needs of the times, for the town is no more. In 1814 Handlon had the "Bethlehem road," as this first road was called, straightened, from the old Fox farm through to Peter Mottice's land.

The jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace of the township of Sandy then extended over what is now Rose and Harrison townships, of Carroll county. Early after Capt. Downing and his friends, came Peter Mottice, Beatty, Hibbits, Reeves, William Knotts, Van Meter, Handlon, Brown, Creightons, etc. In August, 1812, when Gen. Hull had surrendered all our armies in the West and North to the British, and there was no organized force to keep the Indians in check, there came to the "Sandy" settlers a report that the members of the Garver settlement, southwest of Canton, were all killed, and that 400 Indians were in the North Bend of Sandy Creek. The consternation among the pioneers was terrible; war in its most civilized form is most terrible to think of, but war and possible capture by so relentless and barbarous an enemy, struck terror to the souls of even the sturdy woodsmen of the valley. All looked to Capt. Downing as a leader, and he was not found wanting. He gave orders for the gathering of the clans, with all the arms and munitions of war available, and directed the women to hide with the children in the corn fields. Downing, with his three sons and two sons-in-law, and 60 stalwart pioneers, armed with such weapons as they had, marched in single file to meet the enemy, passing on their way through where Sparta is now situated, to the summit between that place and the Bethlehem settlement, now called Navarre. Here they heard shooting, and Capt. Downing called his men together and ordered, "Now, boys, double quick, and strike them with a dash!" and they charged valiantly across the ridge, only to find another party of whites who, like themselves, were hunting for the 400 warlike Indians, and not finding them were shooting at a mark. One of the Downing party, William Knotts, used to tell that he had many a fight "fisty cuff," as he called it, and thought it nothing but fun, but this Indian fighting with guns was a different matter; that when the old Captain gave the orders to "strike 'em with a dash," and all felt sure the Indians were just over the hilltop, he thought of Hannah and the children, and moved forward with the rest, but "had never felt such a 'walloping' of the heart in all his life." During that same fall James Downing, Jr., organized a company of troops, and was elected its captain, and marched to the front. The regiment to which the company was assigned encamped at Wooster on Christmas day, and named the bivouac "Camp Christmas;" thence they marched to Fort Meigs, at which place, and Fort Stevenson, they wintered. Returning home with his men at the end of the war, he entered the land adjoining his father, now owned by Jacob Painter. He married Miss Nancy Hewitt, of Virginia, and cleared up a fine farm, on which he enclosed the family burying ground in a fine stone wall, where the remains of himself and wife, his father and mother, and other relatives are interred.

The first white army that ever passed through Sandy township traveled by the way of the Tuscarawas trail, and was under the command of Gen. Bouquet, who marched from old Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg, Pa., and came by the way of the Little Beaver river, and carried his boats across the summit at Hanoverton, brought them down the Sandy creek into the Tuscarawas, up which they traveled to the Akron summit, and thence across into the Cuyahoga, and thence by the lake to Sandusky. This was as early as 1762. In 1778 Gen. McIntosh came by the same route, without boats, to Fort Laurens, where Bolivar now stands, left a small force and returned to Fort McIntosh, at Beaver. The force at Fort Laurens was left under command of Maj. Gibson."

The names in the township to-day, largely descendants of the early settlers, show a British and Scotch-Irish origin. The settlers, however, were generally from Pennsylvania, and backwoods toil for a generation or more had greatly developed the race, for they were generally large and powerful men. The names referred to are: Hewitt, Downing, Thompson, Reed, Ross, Brothers, McCall, Robertson, Kellogg, Creighton, Hamilton, Elson, Nelson, etc. There was a good sprinkling of Pennsylvania Dutch, as may be seen from such names as Shook, Baum, Stull, Keefer, Schultze, Boyer, Kimmell, Boubrak, Sicafoose, Van Meter, Glessner, etc. All this gives evidence of a great mixing up of nationalities in these United States; but a generation or two Americanizes wonderfully, and the old ancestral countries are quite forgotten. The name, in fact, becomes the only relic and connecting link, and that counts little.

The leading business of all, old and young, male and female, was to get things in shape to live. Clearing the land and making improvements were in order. Though toil was the rule, there were occasions for social enjoyment. An account is given of a "grubbing frolic" in the spring of 1821, at Hewitt's. Among those present were Capt. James Downing, Robert Thompson, John Reed, J. H. Ross, John Ross, James, Levi and Isaac Brothers, Simon and Solomon Shook, Jonas Baum, Conrad Stull, Adam Keefer, John McCall, and probably others. The work in the grub patch was completed before supper was ready, and all were merry and mellow with good humor and good whiskey, when an arrival of importance came, in Denny, James and John Robertson and their families. These were the ancestors of the Robertsons now in Sandy and hereabouts. John went on to Rose township, where he had a cabin. The others were induced to stay there that night. In those days hospitality was the rule. The latch string was always out to new settlers, and those looking for land. Grubbing, be it understood, was the mode for clearing the plain, or prairie land covered with bushes and saplings.

The sports that had been going on were abandoned on the arrival of the Robertsons; and when they agreed to stay the night, all concluded to have a dance that night, so Levi Brothers rode off post-haste up the creek for Tom Tidball, the fiddler, while others of the boys went off in other directions to gather in the girls, for what's a dance without the girls? The story is, it was kept up till day in the good old style, to good old tunes, as Burns describes one such,

> "They reeled, they set, they crossed, they cleekit,
> Till ilka carlin swat and reekit."

After breakfast the newcomers were escorted to their place, and the stalwart and handy axmen before night had a log cabin erected for them to occupy. Hewitt and Van Meter settled at Waynesburg or close thereto, and Moses Porter at Malvern, of course before such places were thought of. In 1807 Hewitt, with the help of John and James Reed, father and son, and John Creighton, a nephew, raised and harvested a crop of corn, and put out wheat, when all returned to McKeesport, Pennsylvania. In the spring Hewitt, with his brother John and William Thompson, returned to stay, Hewitt having in the meantime married Elizabeth Thompson. In those days bands of Wyandot Indians frequented the neighborhood, fishing and hunting, and in 1811, before leaving in the fall, told the settlers if they did not leave before the spring, they would return on the war-path. The battle of Tippecanoe that year settled them for that time, and the war of 1812 breaking out gave them employment elsewhere. The defeat and slaughter of the British and the Indians, and the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames in Canada, put a stop forever to Indian troubles in Ohio and further west.

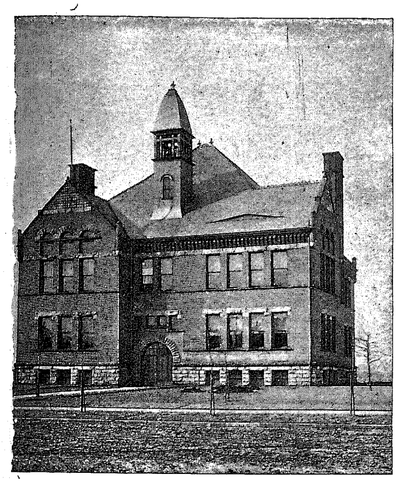
Henry Elson, the ancestor of many of the name hereabouts, came in 1812, for a short time stopping in Bethlehem township, before settling in Sandy. He paid $1.25 a bushel for corn in 1812, which had been brought up the river from Marietta in a keel boat by Edward Nelson, of Kendal. Robert Nelson, well known hereabouts some years ago, was a son of Edward. He bought his tobacco about 1815 at Pool's store in Hamburg, half a mile or so north of Waynesburg. It seems Sandy was greatly infested with rattlesnakes, hundreds, it is said, having been killed in a single season from one den.

The case of Jesse Evans, charged with the murder of his son William, came near getting an innocent man into trouble. About 1838, as related in Mr. Jones's sketch, there lived near Baker or McIntosh's mill on Little Sandy, a cooper named Evans. At a law suit with a neighbor, Evans's son gave evidence unfavorable to his father, who was very angry and they had a violent quarrel. The next morning the young man was gone, and no trace of him could be found. Suspicion was aroused, and parties dragged the mill-dam, and searched the woods. It was claimed a place was found where a struggle had been had, and hair and blood were found on the bushes. Foul and unnatural murder was suspected, and at last Jesse Evans was arrested, and had a preliminary examination before Esquire John Ross, and strong circumstantial evidence was brought out and Evans was lodged in jail to await trial. The father all the time protested his innocence. The incident getting into the weekly papers young Evans saw it in a Cleveland sheet, and like a good boy hastened home and relieved his distressed parent. This is not the only case on record of the danger attending circumstantial evidence.

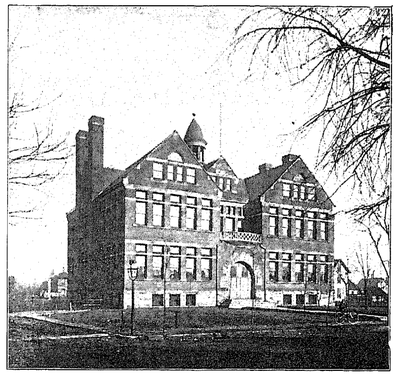
It seems the ancestor of Mr. Madison M. Mays was a traveling shoemaker who went from house to house as his services were needed. This was quite common in the early days, before steam and electricity were the powers in general use, and before machines had been invented to make boots and shoes and thousands of other things that used to be made by hand. The wearing apparel, remember, was largely made at home from tow and wool. The writer hereof has seen them carding the wool by hand, but at last came carding machines with fulling arrangements. The rolls from the machine were spun at home into yarn and the weaving also done there, but often some expert woman or man in a neighborhood would do the weaving for the rest. Linsey-woolsey, sheep's grey, or linen, or tow entirely, were in common use for garments for male and female; the supply for the person then was not so great and various, as is the case these days. Circumstances change, and people change with them.

A story is told of a Mrs. Miles who lived in the north-east part of Sandy. She took her babe one day after dinner and started for Pike township to visit a friend, but lost her way and wandered till night closed down and with night came the howling of the wolves that gathered around until she saw their wolfish eyes. She finally took shelter in the branches of a chestnut tree, and soon the ravenous wolves gathered around snarling and fighting among themselves. She tied the babe in her apron and fastened the arrangement to a limb beside her, made herself comfortable as possible, and waited for daylight. It came at last and in due time she and baby got safely down, when she found herself within a few hundred yards of the cabin she had been seeking. Had the good woman hallooed lustily her friends might have heard her. She was escorted home, and in after years told the story to her grandchildren in Iowa.

It seems Peter Mottice kept the first tavern in the township, two miles north of Waynesburg, as early as 1813. In 1829 he sold out to Robert Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton moved from New York city in 1830. He kept tavern there for some years and then started up in Waynesburg. He was a gentleman of the old school and a popular landlord. The house was widely known, as Mrs. Hamilton knew well her part of the business. Mr. Hamilton died in 1876 and his wife a few years after. They were natives of the north of Ireland. The house is still in the

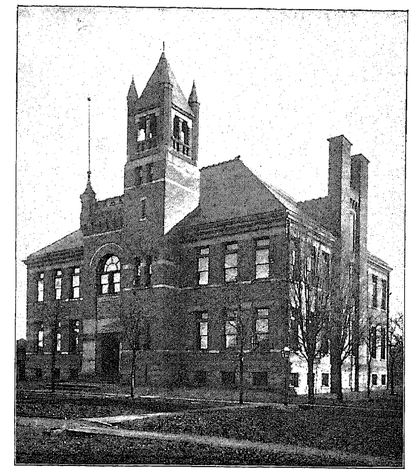


GARFIELD AVENUE SCHOOL.



LIBERTY STREET SCHOOL.

CANTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



EAST FOURTH STREET SCHOOL.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CITY OF CANTON, OHIO.

1896–1897.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

L. HODGDON, President, . . . Term Expires 1897.
. A. KENNEDY, Vice-President, . " " 1898.
D. BACHTEL, Treasurer, . . . " " 1898.
ANK F. EVANS, ... " " 1897.
ARON P. GOULD, ... " " 1897.
. BURNHEIMER, ... " " 1898.
J. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

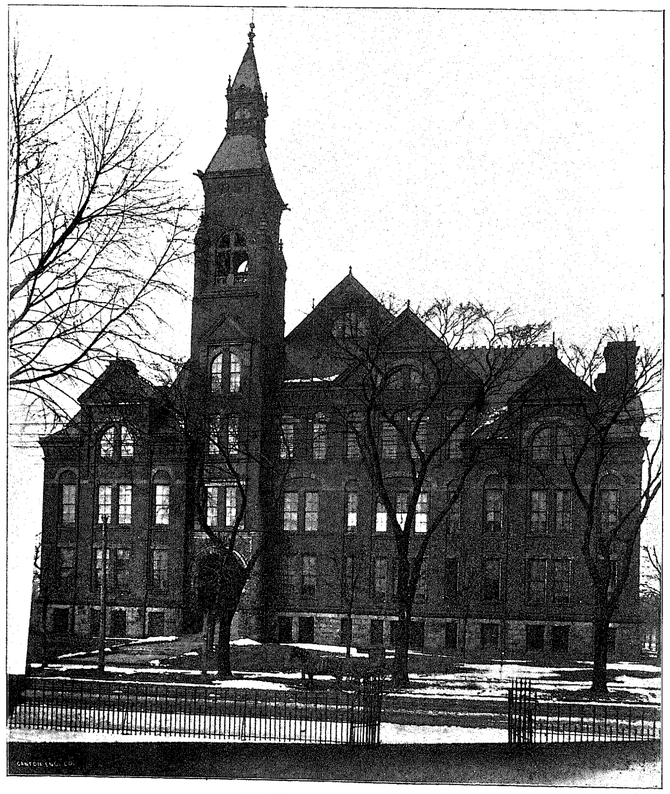
MEETING NIGHTS, 1896.

April 27, May 11–25, June 8–22, July 6–20, August 17–31, September 14–28, October 12–26, November 23, December 7–21, and 1897, January 4–18, February 15, March 1–15–29, April 12–26.

E. McKIMMEY, Inspector of Buildings.
VOLNEY FULMER, Truant Officer.
L. W. DAY, Superintendent of Instruction.
SCHOOL OFFICES, High School Building.

CITY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

L. HINER, President.
J. H. LEHMAN, Clerk.
M. E. AUNGST.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Auditing, Claims, Finance and Insurance.
EVANS, BACHTEL AND BURNHEIMER.

Buildings, Repairs, Janitors, Fuel and Supplies.
KENNEDY, GOULD AND BURNHEIMER.

Judiciary, Printing, Boundaries, Library, Statistics and Rules.
BURNHEIMER, EVANS AND BACHTEL.

Heating, Hygiene, Text Books and Apparatus.
GOULD, KENNEDY AND EVANS.

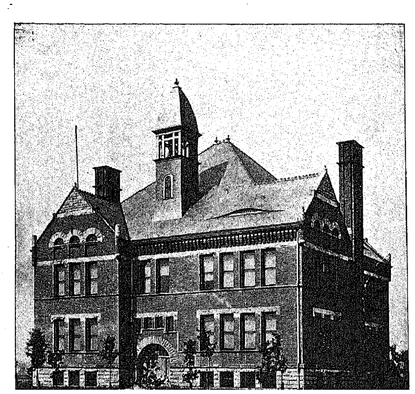
Teachers, Salaries and Course of Study.
BACHTEL, KENNEDY AND GOULD.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

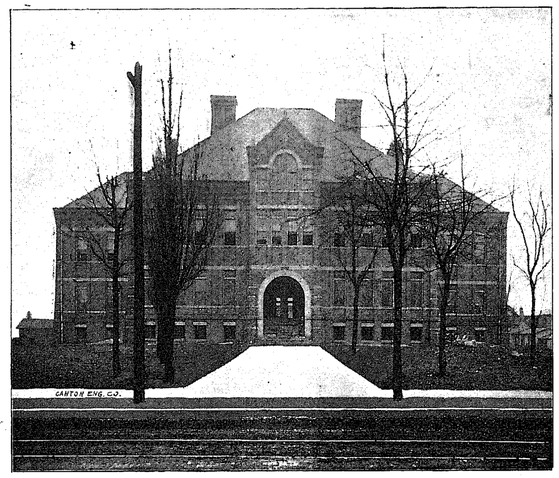
IRA M. ALLEN, ...	From 1849 to		1854.
H. S. MARTIN, ...	" 1854 "		1864.
H. S. LELAND, ...	" 1864 "		1865.
DANIEL WORLEY, ...	" 1865 "		1876.
J. H. LEHMAN, ...	" 1876 "		1888.
J. J. BURNS, ...	" 1888 "		1895.
L. W. DAY, ...	" 1895 "		present.







PUBLIC SCHOOLS



SOUTH MARKET STREET SCHOOL.

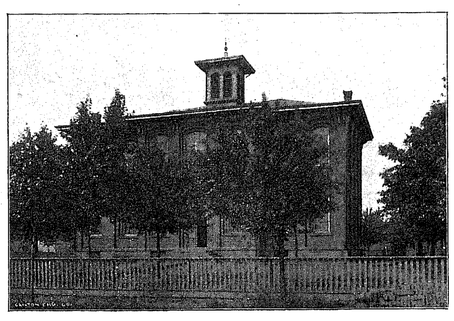
CANTON, OHIO.



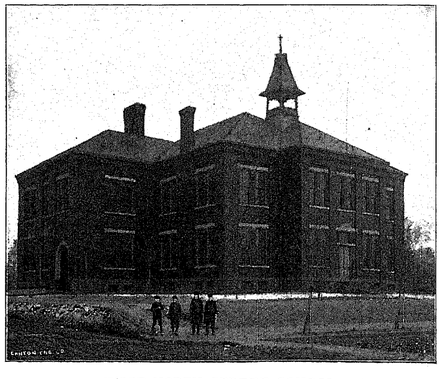
EAST FIFTH STREET SCHOOL.



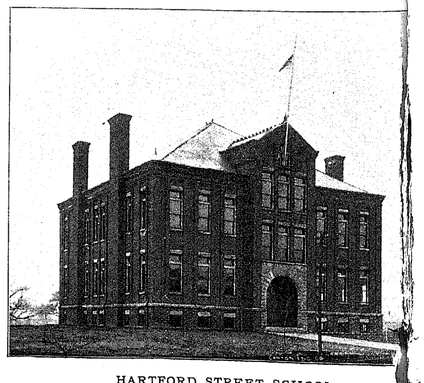
NORTH CHERRY STREET SCHOOL.



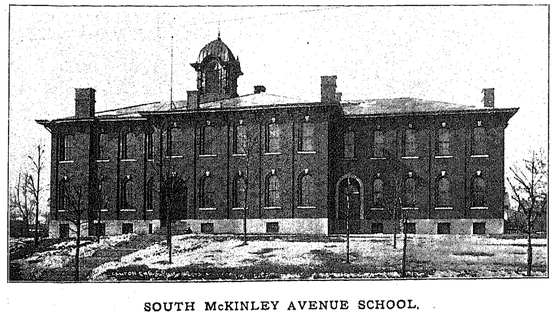
EAST EIGHTH STREET SCHOOL.



WEST NORTH STREET SCHOOL.



HARTFORD STREET SCHOOL.



SOUTH McKINLEY AVENUE SCHOOL.

hands of the family and well maintains its reputation. In the early days there was much travel through Waynesburg, by stage coach and otherwise; the route going to Pittsburg by Steubenville, where steamboat could be had. Before railways, the navigable rivers were great thoroughfares, as were the canals. The mail coach became an institution through here, probably, about 1830. For the coach and its passengers, the taverns at the regular stopping places were important institutions. An occasional break down or stalling was incident, or if the brake gave way, as was once the case when beginning the descent of the hill south of Waynesburg, it tested the skill of the driver. In the case referred to, Abe Hall, the driver, kept his horses, four of course, in hand, and landed his scared passengers in safety. The team came down the long, steep and winding hill on the run, but on the level before reaching the Hamilton hostelry, the driver was able, by taking all the circuit the street would allow, to run the coach into the yard without upsetting.

The first saw mill was built on the creek near Waynesburg by Robert McCall, the father of the late Thomas McCall; and the first grist mill by Jehu Brown, at the present Malvern locality. He also built later a grist mill, saw mill and woolen mill a little further down the stream. It is said of Mr. Brown that he was quite a mechanic, and in addition a Baptist preacher and a politician, for they had some politics too in those days. Daniel Shaeffer erected a distillery, and about 1816 had a tavern at Waynesburg. Shaeffer was quite a Jackson man when that hero became prominent for the presidency. George Beatty had his tannery there, and not far off Samuel Allerton, the blacksmith, opened the first coal mine. Since that, half a dozen or more have been opened The Indian trail, east and west, followed along the south side of the Sandy and was the great route well trodden by the moccasined feet of the red people. For a short time the bridge at Waynesburg was a toll arrangement. After years of effort, the Sandy and Beaver canal was completed in 1849, but was never of much account, and railways soon coming along destroyed its usefulness forever. The C. and P. R. R. company completed its Tuscarawas branch in 1854, and gave the good people of the Sandy valley an outlet, quite acceptable. The Canton and Waynesburg railway has not been completed, It only runs out from Canton five miles or so to reach the coal.

Sandy township citizens have had political favors. Robert McCall, in the twenties, was elected to the Legislature as a democrat; afterward were elected thereto Jehu Brown, Dr. James Welch, John Augustine, and later T. C. Snyder, now, 1896, a citizen of Canton. In county offices also, Sandy has had a share. Augustine, Sheriff, 1819 to 1825, and Timothy Reed, succeeded for two years. Peter Mottice and James Downing served as County Commissioners, the former 1825 to 1829; the latter, 1833 to 1835. Dr. Robert H. McCall served as County Treasurer, and his brother Thomas, as Auditor, the doctor early in the forties, and Thomas just before 1860. Adam Hildenbrand while teaching in Waynesburg was elected Clerk of Court.

Waynesburg was laid out in 1815 by Joseph Handlon, the man who had laid out Hamburg on the other side of the creek. Daniel Shaeffer, the progenitor of the name thereabouts, started a tavern; Samuel Allerton, a blacksmith shop; John Rice, a shoemaker shop; Henry Waggoner, tailor shop; and Simon Shook, a cooper shop. Andrew Lucky, of Jefferson county, brought the first regular mail, traveling on foot between Canton and Steubenville, to and fro, once a week, making the distance, sixty miles in one day, easily two days for the round trip. The village was organized in 1833, by specific act of the General Assembly, and at the election R. H. Gray, was chosen Mayor; Rice Blackford, a hatter, Recorder or Clerk, and Dr. James Welch, Daniel Shaeffer, C. C. Camp, Solomon Koontz and Andrew Hamilton, Trustees. The board of trustees at their first meeting chose Andrew Mays, Marshal; Alexander McIntosh, Treasurer, and John Koontz, Street Commissioner.

In 1845 Patrick Call removed his iron foundry from Magnolia to Waynesburg, and in two years after sold to Robert Jones, who continued the business for some thirty or forty years. A brewery built by Roger Morledge has also been an institution for many years. In 1854, the village council contracted with Robert Nelson to establish water-works to supply the town. It was found that the spring was not strong enough to supply over half the town.

The first church building was of logs, and in the early days served for many years for the German Reformed and Lutheran people. In 1844 they erected a brick structure, and separating in 1879, the Lutherans built for themselves. The Presbyterians were not negligent and have long had their edifice. The Methodist, and Disciple or "Christian" bodies, also have their respective places of worship.

At this writing, 1896, Waynesburg is not the business town it was in years gone by. Railways change business matters wonderfully in various ways, annihilate distance, and competing lines encroach upon territory and curtail business.

In 1854, some enterprising citizens formed a company to utilize a strong spring coming out of the lofty hill immediately south of the village, at a higher elevation than the ground on which the village is located. A reservoir was built with a capacity of 2,000 barrels and pipes laid to convey the water. The water is soft and hence pure. Mr. Robert Nelson was the contractor, and the cost was about $2,000. Mr. W. A. Robertson, an old and worthy citizen, is now, we believe, sole proprietor. Many or most of the dwellings are supplied at a cost to each of three dollars a year. In a very dry time the supply is not quite sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants; but in a year like this, 1896, the supply is abundant. Such an arrangement is a great convenience for any town, and fortunate it is for a small village like Waynesburg to be thus favored As a protection against fire, to say nothing of other uses, it is of immense value.

Magnolia, the other village of Sandy, was laid out in 1834, by Richard Elson and John W. Smith, on both sides of the county line of Carroll and Stark. The place for a short time had a boom while the Sandy and Beaver canal held out hopes. John G. Croxton had a store; E. J. Barkdall & Co., were heavy dealers, and William Harkness was prominent. W. H. Greer succeeded and was quite successful, and yet survives. John Walser, of Canton, when a lad, started in as a clerk with Isaac Teller, a dealer there. The Elson grist-mill, with its excellent water-power, has continued to be a success. With this has also been a saw-mill and other wood machinery. Magnolia has a population of some 300. The school enumeration for the year 1895 was 118; the school fund receipts, $1,831.37, and the disbursements $854 31. The school building and grounds are valued at $1,000. There are two churches in Magnolia—United Brethren and Evangelical Lutheran.

It seems the first Methodist society was organized in Sandy township in 1837, at the house of Frederick Yaney, though preaching had been had for years before, at the same house and at other points. The first M. E. Church was built on land known as the McCall farm, where is the cemetery. James H. Rodgers was class-leader of the first society in Waynesburg, and has been long since a distinguished preacher and prominent in the M. E. Church. The first school-house in the township was built on the W. H. Knotts farm, near Magnolia, in 1810, and the next on the J. J. Walker place east of the McCall farm. Of course both were built of logs. Alpheus Brown taught the first school in Waynesburg in 1816. It seems John Hancock taught school at the town of Hamburg in 1818, the price, according to Jones's sketch, being $1.50 per quarter, cash, or ten bushels of wheat, then hardly worth 25 cents a bushel.



WAYNESBURG SCHOOL.

The school enumeration of the township, 1895, was 127; that of Waynesburg, 177, and its population by the census of 1890, was 510. The school fund of the township, including balance for 1895, was $2,130.49. The receipts for Waynesburg were $4,033.65, and disbursements $2,043.64. Four teachers, including superintendent, are employed in the Waynesburg schools, and the school building and grounds are valued at $3,500.

Sandy township outside the special school districts numbered 127 in 1895, between six and twenty-one years, entitled to school privileges. The return for this year, 1896, only gives 112. The school funds for 1895 were $2,130.49, and disbursements $1,088.95.

Waynesburg enumeration in 1895 was 177, and for 1896 it was 173; school fund receipts for 1895 were $4,033.65, and disbursements $2,043.64; the school building is valued at $3,500, and has three rooms. The school enumeration in the township, including Waynesburg and Magnolia, aggregates 357.

The crop returns for Sandy in 1895 were:—Wheat, 7,898 bushels from 1,295 acres; buckwheat, 55 bushels from 7 acres; oats, 32,292 bushels from 968 acres; corn, shelled, 36,035 bushels from 1,012 acres; fertilizer used 12,600 pounds, cost $156; hay, 962 tons from 1790 acres; clover 56 tons, 114 bushels seed from 104 acres; potatoes, 7,386 bushels from 76 acres; milk, 2,750 gallons; butter, made at home, 18,772 pounds; sorghum syrup, 326 gallons from 2 acres; eggs, 22,535 dozen; apples, 2070 bushels from 303 acres; land cultivated, 6,644 acres; pasture, 3446; woods, 1,655; waste, 91; total, 11,836; wool, 16,215 pounds; cows, 320; dogs, 86; sheep killed and torn 3, value $10; died from disease, hogs 4, value $40; sheep 16, value $33; cattle 5, value $45; horses 1, value $125.

OSNABURG TOWNSHIP.

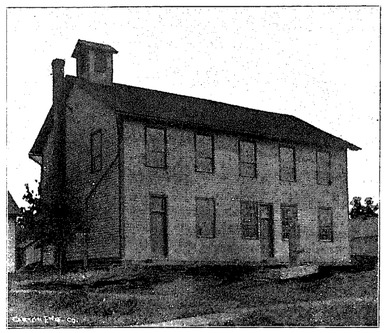
OSNABURG TOWNSHIP is in the hilly section of Stark, and the level land therein is limited. However, while it is rolling, it is tillable, and her energetic and intelligent farmers, largely of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, keep their farms in good shape, raising hay and grain and taking care to have good stock. The principal streams are Little Sandy and Indian Run, which have numerous small tributaries

Almost the entire township is underlaid with coal, and getting it out and hauling by team to Canton, or shipping to Canton and other places over the C. C. and S. R. R., has been an important business for years. Stone quarries have also furnished building stone of a good quality. The woods in the township, that yet remain, show oak, hickory, maple, beech, black walnut, poplar, etc. These hills and valleys, now occupied and enjoyed by the white race, were formerly roamed over by the red man as his hunting grounds. The Indian and his council fires have gone never to return. He was gradually driven west, and west, finally to meet his doom, that of extinction, which is not far distant. The writer has heard or read of an old Indian warrior remaining after the remnant of his tribe had departed for their new hunting grounds beyond the Mississippi. Loath to leave the hills and vales so familiar, and where his fathers had ranged and lived, he would sit in some lone place for hours in dreamy contemplation. But one day, when sitting on a log and taking his smoke, not thinking of danger, a white man stole up behind him and, without warning, shot him dead. Thus died the last original proprietor of the region round-about. It is said he was buried within the limits of the village of Osnaburg. The writer of this does not vouch for the truth of the story; but gives it as he got it, and can only say, "it might have been."

The pioneers in Osnaburg were Jacob Kitt and John Sluss, originally from Pennsylvania, and settling in the spring of 1806. They had located their land the year before. It seems there were five of the party and on horseback. One of the five was a surveyor whom they engaged as a guide. One of the others was John Thomas. Each carried rations in his saddle bags and had also a blanket. The horses had to pick their living. Mr. Kitt selected the southeast quarter of section 18, to which all assented by so saying except one man, who said nothing. Mr. Sluss selected the southwest quarter of section 17, and the company assented except the quiet man referred to. Mr. Kitt was suspicious, and when morning came he made an excuse to go home, and left. On getting home he soon left for Steubenville with money for the first payment, and secured his quarter. When about to leave the town he met his quiet friend, who was making tracks to reach the office and enter the very quarter Kitt had just secured. The fellow acknowledged it to Mr. Kitt. Mr. Sluss also secured his choice. Both men were married and were living on land near Lisbon. Kitt and Sluss had each two horses, and Kitt had a wagon, so they packed their worldly goods together, and no doubt some of their humanity, and went through the forest wilderness, going by the Thomas road, along where Freedom and Louisville are. The Thomas road was the first opened in the county, and was only partially opened, though it was located. They came to Phillip Slusser's improvement on the Nimishillen and got help from him and Leonard, the surveyor, and cut a route to their new home. They soon had cabins of small logs to shelter them, and these cabins had neither iron nor nails about them. The chimneys were square and built of split sticks and mud mortar. The floor was entirely original, being of mother earth, and they arranged a bedstead in one corner and filled a tick with leaves and grass. Though rude and crude the arrangements, it may be imagined they found a fair share of enjoyment. For a time wild animals were troublesome, but other settlers came and these animals gradually disappeared before the white man's deadly rifle.

In those pioneer days the cooking was done over one wood fire, and cooking utensils and vessels were limited. Lucky was the good woman who had a spider in which to bake her bread, or pone. Live hickory coals from the fire, under and on the lid would bake it well and evenly. But ovens came long before cook stoves. A few weeks after they had located Mr. Kitt heard some one chopping at a distance. Fearing Indians, he started out, with his trusty rifle and its flint lock, to see, taking care to proceed cautiously and keep a good big tree in range as he approached. He found, however, three brothers named Latimer, who, like Sluss and himself, were after a home and independence. Their location was in Canton township, about a mile west of Kitt's. Mr. Kitt lived many years in Osnaburg, and witnessed the changes there and in all this region. He finally removed to Huntington, Ind., where he died, at the age of 102, in 1883. His daughter, Mrs. Doll, "Aunt Polly," still survives at this writing, 1896, at the age of 90, and is yet a sprightly old lady. She lives in the village of Osnaburg, and in the township where she was born. She was probably the first white female child born in the county, and had five sisters and seven brothers, all attaining full growth. Mr. Sluss also, be it said, was ever a respected citizen. He served as Justice of the Peace and as County Commissioner, several terms in each. He raised a worthy family, and lived to a good old age, his excellent wife dying a few years before him. At her death, on ordering her coffin, he also ordered one for himself, saying he would soon need it, and paid the price, $6 each. Prior to the war of 1812, other settlers came, the names obtained being: Frank Ake; Douglass Wilson; Peter Moritz; Michael Engel; James Leeper; William Nailor; John Studebecker; Jacob Troxell; David Edwards; James Price; Jacob Bowers; Peter McCabe; the Bairs; Alex. Cameron; Henry and Adam Shull; George Poe; B. Augustine; John and George McEnterfer; the Latimers; Daniel Graybill; Henry Bowman; John Crisswell; the Shearers, four brothers; Daniel and John Lichtenwalter; the Floreys and the Camps; Samuel White; Casper Gephart, and others, whose names have not been obtained. These settlers were generally from Pennsylvania, and their names indicate the original nationality. Gephart is said to have been a Hessian soldier, who was captured at the battle of Trenton, and concluded to become an American citizen. Cameron, Augustine and Poe settled near Mapleton in 1807; Wilson and Ake on section 32, in 1811. Studebecker was a Dunkard preacher, and when he came he had his goods all packed upon a horse and cow. The Floreys and Camps had a reputation as fighters, and in those days there were opportunities, and revolvers were not in vogue. The Bairs, Abram, Stophel and Rudolph, were leading men in the township, and of considerable intelligence. Rudy was early elected Justice, and it is said the first law suit in the county was brought before him. It seems Thomas and Bosserman had traded horses, and

the former thinking he was cheated brought suit. When the parties with the witnesses were on hand for the trial, the good 'Squire wanted them to settle, but they were obdurate. The 'Squire brought out a jug of whisky and proposed a drink all around. The 'Squire urged settlement without a trial, proposing that each state his case and he would decide. To this plaintiff objected, but after considerable talk and another drink all around he agreed. So after hearing both sides the 'Squire decided Bosserman should pay Thomas $3 and the constable fees, and after another drink all around both declared themselves satisfied. The 'Squire was pleased, for his docket, which had been kept between the rafters of the log cabin, had been taken away by the squirrels or some other animals, and so he had nothing in which to make an entry. Adam, a son of Stophel Bair, was thought to be the stoutest man in the township, though this was contested by Jac. Shirley, who was a large and muscular man. He was a Dunkard, and once it is said when seven men assaulted him he soon had them all upset and piled on top of each other. Before engaging he had taken the scriptural allowance on both cheeks, showing he was not quarrelsome. It was something to be a stout man and the best fighter in those days. Osnaburg township and others were surveyed in 1801 by John Bever, in sections of four miles square, and was subdivided by James C. McFarland in 1806, The records of Columbiana county of that date are lost, so that it is not certainly known when the township was organized. The records of the commissioners show that the township was named Osnaburg in March, 1809. That year James Price was collector of taxes, and collected $19.50. William Nailor succeeded Bair as Justice of the Peace in 1809, and Jacob Fulton was also commissioned shortly after. John Augustine and John Sluss came in a few years after.



OSNABURG SCHOOL.

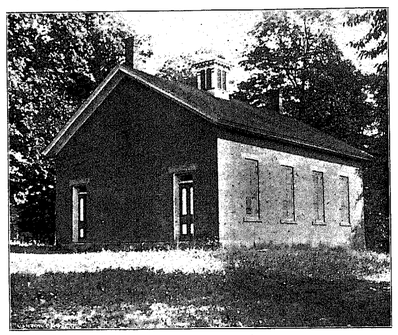
The second birth in the township was George, son of Robert Latimer. He was born a few months after Polly Kitt, whose birth date was Sept. 7, 1806. George Latimer died in Ashland county in 1873, from injuries by falling from a load of straw. The first death in the township was that of Mrs. Milligan, in 1811. The coffin was a rough box, and a Mr. Hutchinson, a school-teacher, sang a hymn and prayed at the funeral. Preachers were not then so common as now

The first marriage in the township, it seems, was hardly regular. A Mrs. Anderson had children, and her husband was a drunken loafer. She was a good spinner, and went from house to house, taking her children, and earning one dollar a week. Ihry, a German, a well-doing man, proposed marriage, and, without waiting for the divorce, Mr. Kitt took them to Canton, and they were married by 'Squire Coulter. The 'Squire did not probably know the situation. Ihry died in about three years after, and left the woman a comfortable home.

Mr. Kitt, after a few years, built a small grist-mill, which was operated by ox-power on a tread-wheel. In 1824 Peter Boyer built one, and shortly after Daniel Laird built one on the Little Sandy. Abraham Bair built a saw-mill about this time, the first thereabouts. Prior to this the floors were of puncheon, or mother-earth. These mills indicate the increase of population, and business and progress.

After this Christian Harshberger erected a grist-mill below Mapleton, on the Little Sandy, and John Numan one on the same stream two miles above Mapleton. There is no mill in the township at this date, 1896, the steam-mill in the village having been burned some years ago.

The village of Osnaburg is one of the oldest in the county, and there were soon a store, a blacksmith shop and a tavern. Taverns only in those days had the right to sell liquor to be drank where sold, and that was an important part of the business. The village was a place of interest in the early days. Militia trainings drew crowds, and feats of strength and skill were indulged in, and sometimes a fight between two champions, that was long-remembered and talked of. Yet the early settlers were a God-fearing people, and, until church edifices were prepared, religious services were held in private houses, and though made of logs, no doubt the devotions were acceptable. It has been claimed that a true heart could pray to God acceptably in a plain home, or even in a stable, as well as in a costly cathedral. The Mohammedans think so, as they are called to prayer daily just where they may happen to be. Burns in his poem, "The Cotter's Saturday Night," shows the beauty of family worship. Rev. William Mitchell, a Methodist circuit-rider, visited Osnaburg in his travels as early as 1812, and Rev. Edward Otis, a Baptist, preached once a month at Michael Engel's cabin. A church society was organized in 1820 by Rev. Weir, a Lutheran minister, and Rev. Faust, a German Reformed. Lutheran preaching was had as early as 1814, at Mr. Minnich's house, Rev. Lambrick officiating. About 1827 a Sunday-school was organized near Mapleton by Alexander Cameron, who was a Methodist class-leader. The class took in the members of four families. For many years there has been a Lutheran and German Reformed church in the southeast part of the township, and there is a Disciple church on Section 28. In the village are four churches, Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist and Evangelical. The finest edifice is the church erected some years ago by August Kountze, of New York city, in honor of his parents and his birthplace. It is of stone, and cost some $15,000. Mr. Kountze died in 1891. Mr. Kountze, the father, had a store in the village, and was a successful business man, and was much respected. He lived to a good old age, as did his wife. They were German people.



DISTRICT No. 1, OSNABURG TOWNSHIP.

John Augustine seems to have been the first to teach a regular school in 1818. William Hutchinson and Abraham Bair taught shortly after, all showing interest in the rising generation. Early in the twenties school-houses were erected here and there, and kept increasing as they were required. Osnaburg has at this time 9 sub-districts, each with its school edifice. The village is not included in these nine. The village building has three school-rooms, and with the ground and fixtures is valued at $2,500. The receipts for the year 1895 for the village were $2,071.60; the expenditures, $1,273.47. The schools were in session 32 weeks, and the enumeration was 237, of whom 77 per cent. were enrolled as pupils.

In the war of 1812 Osnaburg furnished a number of soldiers, and in 1811 Joseph Anderson fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. In the wars of the great rebellion she did her full share in every respect. In short, among her citizens there has never been a lack of devotion to country.

Ths other village in the township is Mapleton. It is situated on section 27, and about a mile from the station on the C. C. and S. R. R. The houses may number thirty or more, and a store and necessary shops do some business, thus accommodating the neighborhood.

The village of Osnaburg was laid out the latter part of 1806 by James Leeper, and is located on section 8, five miles east of Canton. Leeper soon had up a log cabin, and opened a hotel. The writer has heard from the lips of the late Mr. John Larwill, of Wooster, his experience at the Leeper tavern. It was in March, 1807. Mr. Larwill had been sent from Fawcettstown, now East Liverpool, with supplies for his older brother Joseph, who was surveying west of the Tuscarawas river, being in Government employ. On going, he went by the Indian trail that crossed the Sandy creek near where it joins the Tuscarawas, but returned through Canton and Osnaburg, stopping at Leeper's. Riding up in the evening, he hallooed, and landlord Leeper came out. On inquiring if he could stay the night, he was informed he could, and, asking as to accommodations for his horse, he was told that there was a beech tree that had just been cut down, and his horse could be tied conveniently and have a chance to browse. As there was no stable in the town, there was no alternative. The house had but one room, and the floor was of puncheons, that is, planks hewed by hand with an axe. In the chimney of sticks and mud, a hole had been burned, so that, when the good woman had the pone baking on the hearth, a pig came in by the hole and seized the pone, and left with it. Mrs. Leeper gave chase, and recovered that important part of the meal. It was replaced at the fire and properly baked, and was relished with the fresh pork that was provided. Mr. Larwill used to say he enjoyed the supper, for it was seasoned by hunger. He had the option of sleeping aloft, or on the floor before the fire. As the night was cold, he preferred the latter, and so wrapped himself in his blanket over his clothes, stretched before the fire, and slept well. Over a foot of snow fell during the night, to which his horse was exposed. His bill in the morning was 75 cents.

Leeper's aim was to have Osnaburg the county seat, and he was active in getting settlers to locate. His house was quite a stopping-place for people in search of land. He was sociable, and gradually the drink habit grew on him, and in a fit of delirium tremens he got out in the night, and was found next morning drowned in a pond near by. In locating the county seat the influence of Mr. Wells was too much for Leeper. The Leeper family went West ultimately, and thirty years or more ago a son from Indiana used to visit the old home, and called at the *Democrat* office a time or two. The writer well remembers Mr. Leeper, the son.

A second tavern, by William Nailor, was opened in the village after a time. And still later Jacob Keplinger was noted in this line.

A man named McConnel opened a store with a limited stock in 1807, but becoming very unpopular, owing to indiscretions, took his departure between two days. Mr. Kountze, before referred to, located in Osnaburg in 1825, and filled the requirements in every way. One of the early utilities was a hat shop by Updegraff & McGuiggin. These manufacturing shops were common in those days, and continued until about thirty years ago, when concentration through capital and machinery monopolized the business.

At this time, 1896, six coal mines are being worked, two of which ship on the C. C. and S. railway. These give employment to quite a number of hands, one, the Monongahela bank, usually running forty hands. The tile works near the village employ thirty-five hands, and run quite constantly, shipping mostly to Cleveland. The coal business is likely to continue in Osnaburg and also to improve.

In the village now are several stores and two hotels. The proximity to Canton, and the convenience of going and returning by rail, draw people there to trade. In contemplating the past of this region, and realizing the present, we may wonder at the results in the brief time that has elapsed since the first settlers located.

The statistics for Osnaburg township, 1895, were: Wheat, 19,902 bushels from 2,637 acres; rye, 113 bushels from 37 acres; buckwheat, 550 bushels from 26 acres; oats, 77,299 bushels from 2,041 acres; corn, shelled, 73,841 bushels from 2,022 acres; fertilizer used, 132,360 pounds; cost, $1,914; hay, 2,632 tons from 3,686 acres; clover, 161 tons and 282 bushels of seed from 184 acres; potatoes, 21,485 bushels from 223 acres; milk, 31,870 gallons sold; butter, 77,787 pounds; cheese, 4 000 pounds; sorghum syrup from 2 acres, 185 pounds; maple sugar, 60 pounds; syrup, 1,391 gallons from 1,205 trees; honey, 70 pounds from 51 hives; eggs, 55,189 dozen; apples, 6,793 bushels from 560 acres; land cultivated, 13,324 acres; pasture, 3,855 acres; woods, 2,394 acres; waste, 607 acres; total, 20,180 acres; wool, 16,242 pounds; cows, 837; dogs, 213; sheep killed by dogs, 4, value, $19; torn, 6, value, $14; died from disease, hogs, 189, value, $713; sheep, 84, value, $190; cattle, 23, value, $417; horses, 28, value, $962.

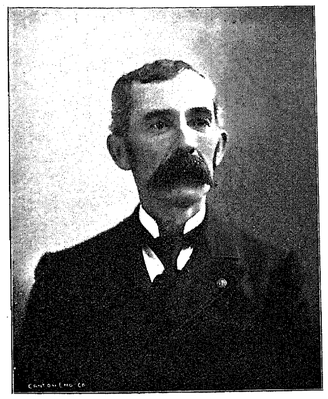
NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP.

NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP is No. XIX, range 7. The ranges number from the Pennsylvania line, so that the state line between Ohio and our neighbor on the east is thirty-six miles from this township's east line. The township got its name from the creek, although only the east branch, the smallest of the three, comes from this quarter. The name of the stream is probably of Indian origin, for Colonel Bouquet, in his published narrative, calls it Nemenchelus. No matter how it was, it is here to stay as Nimishillen.

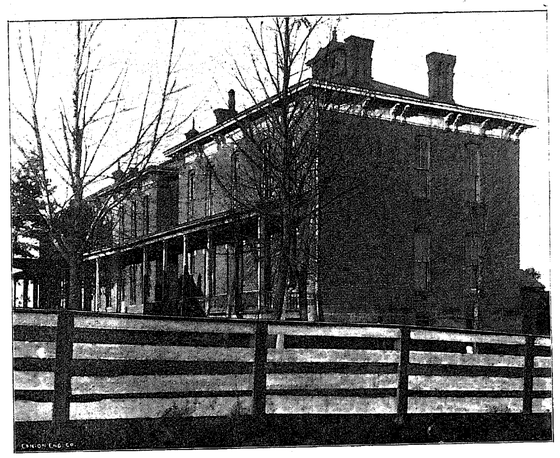
The first settler within the limits seems to have been John Bowers, who, in 1805, entered the south half of section 25, being on the east line of the township, and on the road running from Louisville to Freeburg. He brought his family in the spring of 1806, and went at the work of improvement in earnest. The winter following, his son, who was approaching manhood, took sick and died. This was a great shock to the family. No physician could be had, but the distant neighbors were notified of the lad's illness and gave the boy their best attention, but to no avail. The poor mother lamented leaving their old home in the East. The neighbors sympathized and did what they could to console. A rude coffin was made of the old wagon-box, and the poor boy was laid away. It is not likely his ashes have ever been disturbed. A tree was felled across the grave to prevent the wolves from molesting it. Such was death number one. Bowers served as county commissioner, and afterwards as tax collector. He sold out his place some years later and located in Canton township, and his remains were buried at Osnaburg.

In 1806 John Gans settled on the southeast quarter of section 3. His family consisted of his wife and four children. The late Benjamin Gans, of Lake township, was a son, and was born in 1807, in this county. Dr. Gans, of Navarre, a son of Benjamin, is a grandson of this early settler who brought the name here. Mr. Gans was prominent in the religious body known as Dunkards or German Baptists. He was a preacher and a man of influence among his friends, for quite a number of the same faith from Pennsylvania also settled thereabouts. They used to hold their meetings in barns, but of late years have erected church buildings and favor an educated ministry and schools. It seems people must eventually fall in with the general condition or tendencies of the community in which they live and of which they are a part.

Daniel and Jacob Matthias and their father, who was a widower,



M. M. SOUTHWORTH,
Superintendent.



FAMILY COTTAGES.

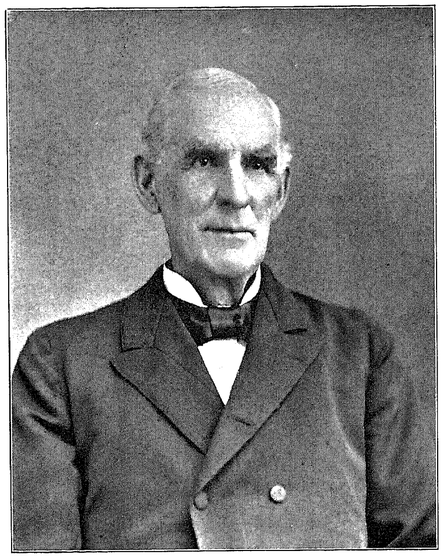


MRS. ALLIE M. SOUTHWORTH,
Matron.

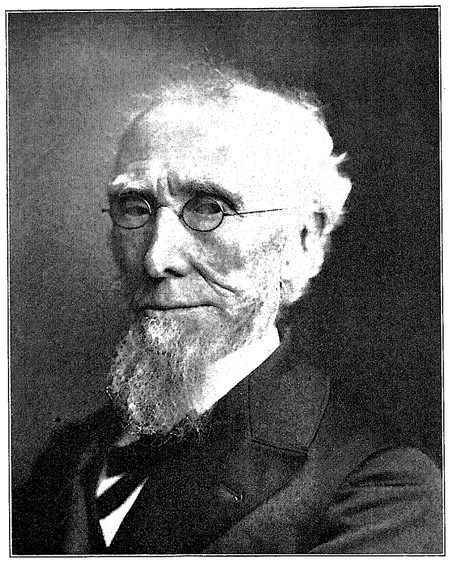
FAIRMOUNT CHILDREN'S HOME.



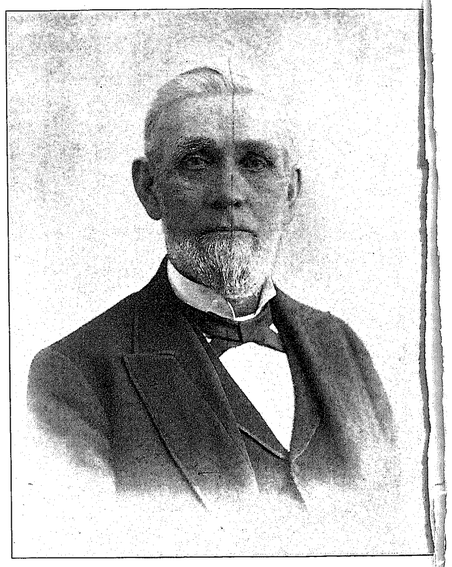
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



ELISHA TEETERS.



A. McGREGOR, Ex-Director.



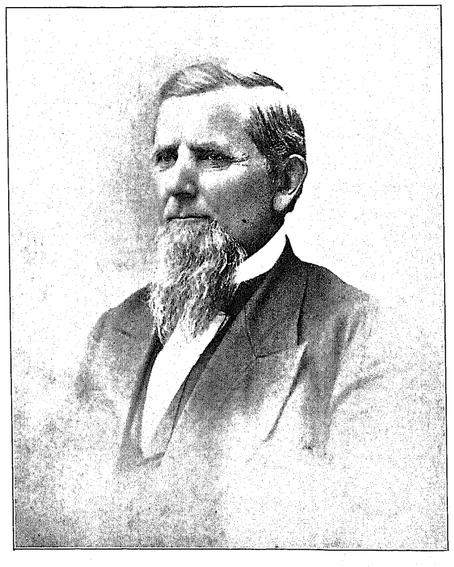
DAVID BOYCE.

Fairmount Children's Home was organized and dedicated to its intended purpose on the first day of November, 1876, with Mr. J. F. Buck as Supt. He was the Supt. throughout the trials and tribulations of its first start in the good work for a child saving institution, and continued in its service until February 1st, 1882, when Mr. John K. Niesz was installed as Supt., he serving faithfully until May 1st, 1891, when the present Supt. and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Southworth, were elected to the position.

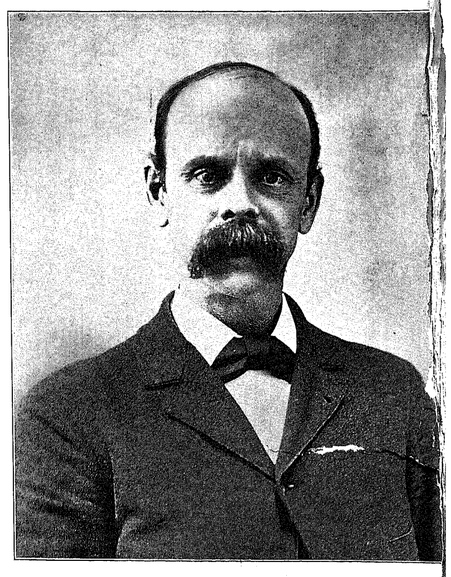
The Institution has cared for 1721 children, and the management feels that at least sixty per cent. of them have been placed to such an advantage that they have proved to be valuable citizens; whereas, had they been allowed to run at large, we can draw our own conclusions as to results.



JAS. A. RAYNOLDS.



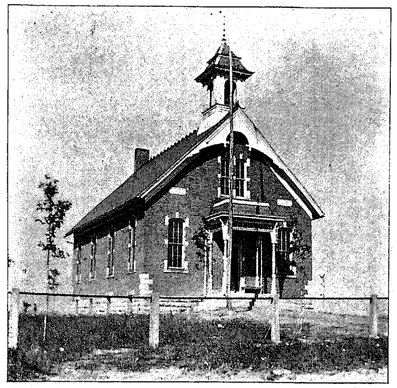
SAMUEL C. BOWMAN.



WM. G. BENTLEY.

came the same year that Gans did, and settled on section 14. The families took shelter under a tree until the men erected a cabin. In October, 1806, Mrs. Daniel Matthias gave birth to a child, said to be the first white child born in Nimishillen. Henry Sanor soon began an improvement on the same section. One Sunday the Matthias's visited the Wileman's, the sound of whose axes they had heard when the wind came from the north. They took care in going to blaze the trees on both sides that they might find their way back. After a tramp of three or four miles they found the Wilemans, father and son, their dog being the first to notify both parties. Daniel Matthias used to tell of treating the Indians to whiskey, as he had brought a keg of it from Pennsylvania. A few having got a taste, others came, and when it was all gone he had to convince them by exhibiting the empty keg. The red men were importunate beggars and fond of "whisk," as they called it.

A pair of land speculators, Penticost and Scott, posing as lawyers, laid out a town on the southeast quarter of section 28, near where Louisville now is, and called it Nimishillentown. Daniel S. McClure, surveyor, made a fine plot of the town, and it was exhibited to all. The aim was to have the county seat located there, but it did not work. They cleared off the underbrush and erected a story-and-a-half house of good size, and the spot being level the young men around the country for some years used to meet there and play ball and other games.



DISTRICT No. 1, NIMISHILLEN.

Henry Loutzenheiser and John Rupert, brothers-in-law, came in 1807 from Pennsylvania, and with a hired man erected a small cabin and made a clearing on the southwest quarter of section 11. Rupert did the same on the quarter adjoining. A few years after Mr. Loutzenheiser sold his place to Martin Houser, and bought the quarter on which was Nimishillentown, and thus became the founder of Louisville. Martin Houser was a soldier in the Revolution, and, with his cousin Martin Rupert, was taken prisoner by the Indians while driving cattle to the army. In 1825 Henry Loutzenheiser built a two-story brick house and opened a tavern. His sign was a spread-eagle, and his house became well-known and popular. Traveling in those days was mostly on horse-back, and 50 cents was the common charge for man and beast over night, with meals and feed. The locality was known as Loutzenheiser's, and when the general musters were there quite a crowd assembled. The big officers for a time were General John Augustine, Colonel David Bair and Major Henry Loutzenheiser. Henry Loutzenheiser had three wives and was the father of twenty-five children, who were all living at one time. Daniel Brown, in the same township, was the father of eighteen. The late Doctor Slusser gives the following account in his sketch of two children who were lost in the woods. They were children of Daniel Brown who lived on section 25. It was during the summer of 1814, a boy and girl, eight and ten respectively, started towards evening to find the cows. After a time they differed as to the direction they should take and separated. It would seem that both were wrong, for the cattle came home without either of them. The parents became alarmed and started to find them, but night coming on, they aroused the neighbors, and all joined in making as much noise as possible, by blowing horns and shouting, but of no avail, for the children were not found. It was feared at some wild beast had seized them. The search was continued the next day, and in the afternoon the boy was found five or six miles from home in Washington township. The girl was not found till the second day, and when found was picking berries and seemed quite unconcerned. When asked how she had spent the nights, she said she slept on a bed of leaves. The township of Nimishillen was organized in 1809, but the early records being lost, we only learn from hearsay, that Daniel Matthias was one of the first trustees, and Jacob Tombaugh, the first constable. John Hoover was an early Justice of the Peace. The northeastern part of the township was noted for its large and fine forest trees, many of them chestnut and poplar. Here too ginseng was abundant and was gathered in considerable quantities, and was sold to the stores for goods or cash, for it was a cash article. John Eby built the first grist and saw-mill in the township in 1811, on the branch of the Nimishillen in section 31. After some years the mills were abandoned, as the supply of water was not sufficient. Among the early names, besides those mentioned, are Wertenberger, Shively, Thomas, Breyfogle, Warner, Trump, Weller, Haney, Hildenbrand, Baughman, Ringer, Sollenberger, Obenour, Hively. One of the first, if not the first marriage in the township, was Abraham Metz to Sally Shively. The late Dr. Metz, of Massillon, was a son.

In those early days newspapers were scarce, especially in a new country, and besides, there were no railways speeding over mother earth anywhere in the world; the electric telegraph was not thought of, nor many other things now in common use. It is no wonder under these circumstances that the great eclipse of 1811 was not known till it came, and no wonder the sudden darkness caused consternation and alarm. Some thought the world was coming to an end. It was a great relief when the darkness passed away and the sun resumed his illuminating work. The falling stars in Nov., 1833, was another phenomenon that created something of a panic. This, however, was not foretold by the almanac or any scientific authority, and the explanation is hardly yet satisfactory, showing that even science is sometimes baffled.

Edward Carl, a shoemaker by trade, started a tannery about 1811. He was a son of the Emerald Isle, and the Moffit brothers, James, Patrick, Richard, and Thomas, also from Ireland, became settlers. They were Catholics and had services in one of the houses occasionally. In 1826 several French families from Alsace became denizens of the township. One of the families on landing in New York from Havre found but one five-franc piece remaining, and their friends were too limited in means to help them, so this family stayed in the city to find work. The others with no particular place in view came west by river, lake and canal to Cleveland, then, as one of them said, "a little town on a hill." Quartering the families in a barn, Theobald Frantz, the leading man, and another started south, and coming to Canton beheld the cross on St. John's Catholic church, when Mr. Frantz exclaimed in French as Dr. Slusser relates:—"Je n'irai pas plus loin; c'est ici que j'ai trouve la premiere croix depuis que nous avons quitte New York, et c'est ici, pres de cette croix, que je m' etablirai." This translated is:—"I shall not go farther. It is here that I find the first cross since we left New York, and it is here, near this cross, that I will settle." These worthy people at once returned to Cleveland to bring their families, and as they had brought wagons and harness from France they required horses, as the canal was not then completed. They were shamefully swindled in the five horses they bought, all being balky and kickers, and Joseph Bedeau was kicked in the bowels and died in a few hours. From all accounts they had a serious time reaching Canton with their balky horses. They remained in Canton until they located. Four of the families settled in Nimishillen and one in Jackson township. The accounts sent back to their friends in France induced others to come, most of whom settled in Nimishillen. They were industrious, thrifty people, and such ever make good American citizens. Their descendants are numerous, and as a rule well-doing and every way worthy, and as has been the case all over the land, have quite generally assimilated with other nationalities of longer residence in the country.

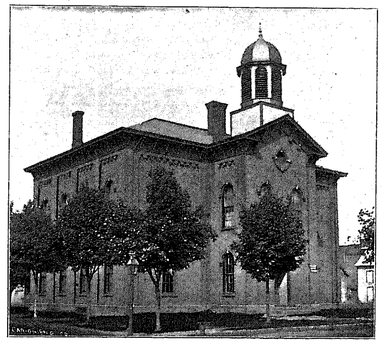
The village of Harrisburg was laid out as early as 1827 by Jacob Harsh; a man named Patterson opened a store. Jacob Wolfe and Jonas Hoover soon started another store and tavern together, Wolfe running the tavern and selling the whiskey. David W. Rowan had a store in 1832, and H. H. Myers after him, both gentlemen from Canton, the latter yet to be seen about the streets of Canton, a well-preserved old gentleman. Doctors Stanley and Shrive were the early physicians. Henry and Jacob Stambaugh, both farmers, furnished the preaching for a time. They were of the United Brethren persuasion and held their meetings in school-houses and barns. In 1830 a post-office was established called Barryville, as there was already a Harrisburg post-office in the state.

LOUISVILLE.

Henry Loutzenheiser and Frederick Faint were the joint proprietors who laid out the village of Louisville in 1834. It seems the name was given in honor of a son of Loutzenheiser named Lewis; but the French orthography was taken, as there was already a post-office in Ohio spelled Lewisville. The post-office was established March 11, 1837, and Solomon Gorgas, a merchant, was appointed postmaster. In the early days a building was erected near Harrisburg designed for a school-house and also for religious service, to accommodate the Lutheran and Reformed churches, having been built by their united efforts. The services for a long time were at irregular intervals, for it seems there were no regular organizations. A Methodist church edifice was quite early erected at Harrisburg. In the township the Roman Catholics organized a church among the earliest; and about 1836 a church building was erected at Louisville on land donated by James Moffit. The first priest stationed at Louisville was father Mathias Wurtz, and he was succeeded by father de Goesbriand. Under the latter's pastorate the congregation numbered some forty French families, twenty German, and twelve Irish, about 400 communicants. After several priests, the Rev. L. Hoffer succeeded and still continues, 1896. The building that served for a college for several years has been used for some time as an orphan asylum. The large and fine church and asylum buildings are of brick. The congregation has largely increased, and their church school is also large. The religious body known as "Brethren in Christ" had representatives early in the township, Jacob Sollenberger and a neighbor Rothrock, but they had no church edifice until later. For years they have had a church at Louisville and a regular pastor. The Reformed church people have long had a good congregation and a church building at Louisville, and lately renewed their edifice and now have an attractive modern structure. The Rev. J. J. Leberman has been the worthy pastor for many years. Louisville for some time has been an organized village with a mayor and council. It has reached a population of 1500, and the country around it is well settled and productive.

The brick making business a few years back has been carried on extensively, and for a time the two yards employed pretty constantly about thirty men. The product is largely sold in Canton and they are hauled the seven miles by teams. The tile works a mile or so east continue to do considerable business, as does a similar establishment in the village. The hollow tile for foundation walls is a feature, and houses have been in some cases built of them, these blocks being made quite ornamental and attractive. The basket factory for some years was run actively, as was also the planing mill adjoining, but fire destroyed them a few years ago, and they have not been rebuilt. The Bonnots removed their machine shop to Canton a few years since, and the shoe factory, started a few years back, was shut down a year or so ago. Even the Dilger brewery has had its financial troubles, but continued to run and does yet. It will be seen that Louisville has suffered from business reverses like other places, for the same general cause or causes have affected the country over.

The manufacturing enterprises have not realized continued success, though some for a period promised well. The woolen mill started about 1873 has only been operated from time to time. The flouring mill was quite a success for many years, but has suffered of late as have others.



LOUISVILLE SCHOOL.

A second mill started later with good prospects has also encountered the adverse conditions of the business.

Louisville does something in the way of trade, having good stores and groceries, a livery stable or two, good hotels, a good tin and stove store, a well-kept drug store, a millinery store, shoe stores, harness and other shops to supply the wants of the community. The one newspaper is the *Herald*, by Postmaster Juillard; and the Keims' bank that does a general banking business. In fact Louisville is a place with an active and industrious population and well deserves prosperity.

The enumeration of school children in 1895 in the township was 527; and the Louisville district 483. The school funds for 1895, receipts and balances, were $9,460.58; the disbursements, $5,631.84. The village receipts were $4,824.15, and the disbursements $3,985.08. In the village five teachers are employed, including the superintendent. By the census of 1890 Louisville had a population of 1323.

Few villages of the size of Louisville can boast of a system of waterworks, requiring steam power. This was erected in 1894, and gives a security against fire and affords other modern conveniences for dwellings, sprinkling lawns and streets, and otherwise. The village is located on section 28, south half, a little over a mile from the south line of the township and just west of the centre of the township east and west. The Fort Wayne railway is also a great modern convenience and passes through the village. Louisville stretches out considerably, her lands and out-lots making some 220 acres.

On the tax duplicate of the county Nimishillen township is listed at 23,137.46 acres, which is valued at $800,320; including buildings, at $1,202,132. The untaxable property, being churches and school houses, is valued at $40,745, of which the school buildings and grounds at Louisville are included, and are valued at $16,000.

The crop and other statistics for 1895 from Nimishillen township are:—Wheat, 41,200 bushels, from 3102 acres; rye, 1010 bushels, from 63 acres; oats, 116,771 bushels, from 2,374 acres; corn shelled, 109,597 bushels, from 2,283 acres; fertilizer, 311,860 pounds, cost $5,500; hay, 2,332 tons, from 2,422 acres; clover, 1,860 tons, and seed, 757 bushels, from 1,810 acres; potatoes, 26,984 bushels, from 282 acres; milk, 91,687 gallons sold; butter made at home, 7,970 pounds, at factory, 54,900 pounds; sorghum syrup, 185 gallons, from 2 acres; maple sugar, 215 pounds; 2,055 gallons syrup, from 6,644 trees; honey, 370 pounds, from 21 hives; eggs, 73,950 dozen; apples, 15,875 bushels, from 405 acres; pears, 1,238 bushels, and peaches, 62 bushels; land cultivated, 15,780 acres; pasture, 2,904 acres; woods, 2,115 acres; waste, 124 acres; total, 20,923 acres; wool, 5,823 pounds; cows, 1,193; dogs, 261; sheep killed by dogs, 32, value $99; mutilated, 53, damage $50; died from disease, hogs 70, value $357; sheep 25, value $102; cattle 41, value $981; horses, 18, value, $545.

MARLBORO TOWNSHIP.

MARLBORO is township XX, Range 7, and is full size, having 36 sections. It is the only township in the county not touched by a railway. Marlboro township was not settled throughout as early as most others in the county. Not until after the war of 1812–14 was there much of an influx of immigrants. This delay was probably owing to the level surface, clay soil, marshes and swamps. Covered as it was with heavy forest, evaporation was slow, and hence there was much of the land in a marshy condition. Settlers very naturally selected dry land, and hence the more hilly parts were first taken and occupied. Clearing away the forest and letting in the sun, and also giving the water a chance to run off, made good, dry land of what seemed to be a marsh before.

While near the dividing ridge, the flow of the water is all south to the Gulf of Mexico, although Mr. Goodspeed in his sketch says otherwise of both Lake and Marlboro. Deer creek, in the northern part, contributes to the Mahoning river, and the two or three miles of swamp and marsh in the northwestern part flows west to join the waters of Congress Lake, or south to the Nimishillen. A tributary to Beach creek drains a portion of the township on the east side, and joins the Mahoning north of Alliance.

Much has been done in the western part of Marlboro in the way of drainage, by ditching extensively. Considerable marshy or swamp land has thus been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. This land is very rich and productive.

Lexington township included Marlboro until June, 1821, when the county commissioners ordered that township XX, Range 7, be named Marlboro, and that "an election be held therein on the 25th day of August for the purpose of electing officers of the same." The names of these officials are forgotten. It seems there was some doubt as to the strict legality of the above, so in March, 1823, the following appears in the Commissioners' journal:—

"WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners of Stark county, in the year 1821, at their June and December sessions, struck off, and by their order organized two new townships in said county, called Marlborough and Washington; and as there have been some doubts about the legality of said order, it is now

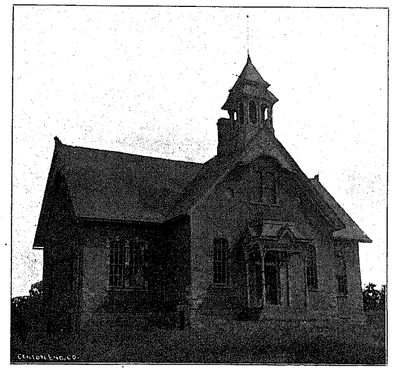
"ORDERED, That the 20th original surveyed township in the 7th range be stricken off and divided from the 19th township in the 6th range, named Lexington, and that said 20th township be organized and called by the name of Marlborough, and the election in said township continue to be held at the same place it has during the past year."

Land at first cost $2 per acre, but after a few years Congress reduced the price to $1.25, where it remained. The following is a full list of patentees of government land in the township in the year 1810: S. D. Cope, Peter Baum, D. Markley, Mahlon Wileman, R. Beeson, John Brown, David Brown, William Copeland, J. Enlow, J. Snyder, B. Harna, David Johnson, Martin Houser, J. Heiser, William Hoover, Nathan Haycock, P. Hollabaugh, C. Hoover, Abraham Harmony, Jacob McInterfer, C. Markley, John Miller, James McGirr, C. Palmer, Elijah Price, Thomas Price, C. Foutz, Abraham Wileman, Jacob Wileman and Samuel Winger. These number thirty-two, and by 1820 a dozen or more of new names had been added to the list of land-holders. There were other residents, with names yet familiar, such as Pennock, Scott, Brantingham, Vaughn, Hardy, Wells, Welch, Shaw, Hamilton, Coates, Troxel, Lyman, Crockett, Taylor, Niswonger, Weary, Schellenberger, Whetstone, Smith, Replogle, Nees, Klingaman, Young, Keiser, Immel, Schriver, Logue, Pauliss, Roudabush, Seagley, Bear, Allman, Beard, Shaffer, Thomas, Lilly, Hatcher, Harper, Brooke and others.

Mahlon Wileman was the first settler to stay. He and his father, who lived some miles east, erected a log cabin in the fall of 1805 on section 1. His father returned home to Columbiana county, and did not come back till spring. Mahlon kept cabin by himself, chopping down the trees on several acres about the cabin in order to clear off for a crop. Every two or three weeks he went home for bread and other supplies. His meat was mainly gotten by his rifle, for game was plenty. No doubt he feasted on venison and other choice meats, probably a turkey occasionally. Mahlon Wileman was one of the most powerful men ever in the county, and was a man of courage and good sense. He, like many others of those who settled in Marlboro, was a Quaker. When his father and family came in 1806, Mahlon went south to section 23, where he cleared up a farm, and continued there till his death. His father, Abraham, died in his ninety-ninth year. Mr. Brooke relates in his sketch that Mahlon Wileman, when he went home for supplies, would leave his traps and valuables with an Indian chief whose band was encamped on Deer creek near by. It is needless to say they were always properly cared for and duly returned.

Deer were quite plenty up to about 1830, and were hunted with success. Mr. William Hatcher is said to have killed three deer in the short space of three hours. Even as late as 1830 there was considerable forest in the township, and the swamps gave cover to the wild animals. Mr. Warstler, on returning from Canton on one occasion on horseback, saw a huge bear by the side of the road in the woods, apparently ready for an encounter. Mr. Warstler, having no gun along, beat a retreat without unnecessary delay. Mr. Grewell, the second settler in the township, is said once to have been taken by surprise when, on passing around a clump of large trees, he came within four feet of a large bear that was devouring some small game. The animal's horrid growl made the chills run through Grewell, who stepped back before the huge paws could clasp him. The bear was ready for business, and raised on his hind feet, and was about to advance with mouth wide open, when Grewell's ready rifle was fired, and sent a bullet through bruin's head. Grewell turned at once, and ran some distance before he stopped to reload, Not hearing anything, he cautiously returned, and found the bear writhing about on the ground. Another shot quickly quieted the creature. Grewell settled on section 24, and was a near neighbor of Mahlon Wileman.

As was frequently the case, persons would enter land and not occupy until years after. This was especially the case during the war of 1812–14. But after the war, the settling and improving went on rapidly. There was much sociability in those days, for they required one another's help in putting up log houses and log barns; and then again sometimes log-rolling bees brought groups together. Being largely a Quaker community these affairs were always conducted with decorum, and liquor-drinking and profanity were avoided. In and about the village of Marlboro, on the east side of the township, the Quaker people settled, and in their quiet way attended to their daily duties and devoutly worshiped



NEW BALTIMORE SCHOOL.

their God in their peculiar mode. About 1825, squirrels being plenty and very destructive to the corn, a squirrel hunt was gotten up, and 1700 of the pests were slaughtered. Thomas Grant, of Lexington township, showed the scalps of about 200. The first road in the township was the diagonal one to Canton. Mills and stores were not convenient, and during much of the year teams could not travel the roads. They would be under the necessity of taking grist to mill on horseback, and perhaps would have to wait a day or two to have it ground. The writer of this knows something of such experience. The flour then was not like that used now-a-days, being very coarse. Mills gradually came nearer. Abraham Wileman built a saw mill on the creek about 1816, and it was a great convenience to the neighborhood for years. William Pennock soon after erected one. And Benjamin Elliott put one up about 1825. This was west of the village, on a small stream which is now most of the time dry. Exum Johnson, Elisha Butler, and Jacob Wirtz, each had his saw mill, all driven by water power. Some continued to run for many years, while others were abandoned. We read that Jacob Wood had one north of the village at an early day, as did Joseph Taylor and Charles Shinn. Mr. Kiser at a later day operated one in the west part of the township, as did also John Eby. Allman and Ellison about 1843 built a mill in the village, operated by steam, and by far the best ever in the township. Lewis Warstler's mill, at New Baltimore, did a good business for many years, and in other parts of the township were the mills of Pennock and Mason, D. Harmony, and possibly others. Marlboro had abundance of good saw timber, and these saw mills turned it into lumber which in the 30's, 40's and 50's brought good prices. Alliance and Canton used to get supplies of lumber from Marlboro.

About fifty years ago Peek, Barlow & Co. erected a steam grist mill in the village, which for many years did a large business, running night and day a good part of the time. It did merchant and custom work, and furnished flour of a good quality. About 1820 Jacob Nees put a distillery in operation in the southwestern part of the township. It was small, having but one small copper still. The liquor, it is said, met with a ready sale, for there was a general demand, as most families imagined they needed it for a beverage, and especially in sickness. After about twelve years it was abandoned. Some fifty or more years ago Jacob Haag put up a distillery that got out about a barrel a day. In course of time the farmers roundabout took a stand against the use of liquors at raisings and rollings, and though it was bitterly opposed at first, the reform soon became the rule, and the custom was abandomed.

Marlboro was noted as a station of the "Underground railroad" in the days of negro slavery, and many a fugitive was protected and helped on his way to Canada. One day, according to report, a stout negro named Tom, who was pursued, came to Mahlon Wileman and asked for food and help. Of course it was given, and soon after the negro had gone the pursuer came along to where Mahlon was burning brick. He asked to have himself and his horse fed, and if a negro named Tom had been there. To this Mr. Wileman said "Yes," and that he could have the remainder of the pie Tom had been eating a few hours before. The stranger became very angry at this, and demanded to know where Tom was, at the same time advancing in a hostile manner. Mr. Wileman, taking up his heavy poker, told him if he did not leave at once he would be taken astride the poker and thrown into the fire. The Virginian soon mounted his horse and rode away, without Tom. It is unnecessary to name those who were active in this line. The writer hereof knew one or more of the men, and can vouch for them as worthy men. They have passed away, and so has negro slavery.

The village of New Baltimore was laid out in 1831 by Levi Haines. John Whitacre was the surveyor. Eighteen lots were laid out on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 4, to which an addition or two has since been made. Samuel Hatcher soon opened a store, getting his goods from Philadelphia.

William Hatcher treed a bear, and as a man named Stevens, living in Randolph, in Portage county, had a dog that he said could whip any bear, Hatcher said now was the time to try the dog. So away they went to see the result. The men began to cut down the tree, but the bear began to come down backward, and the dog was hissed on and seized the bear by the hind leg, when bruin, turning quickly, with one blow of his paw sent the dog a rod or more, after which the bear made off, other dogs following and nipping at him. The men did not fire, fearing they would hit the dogs, so that the bear made good his escape.

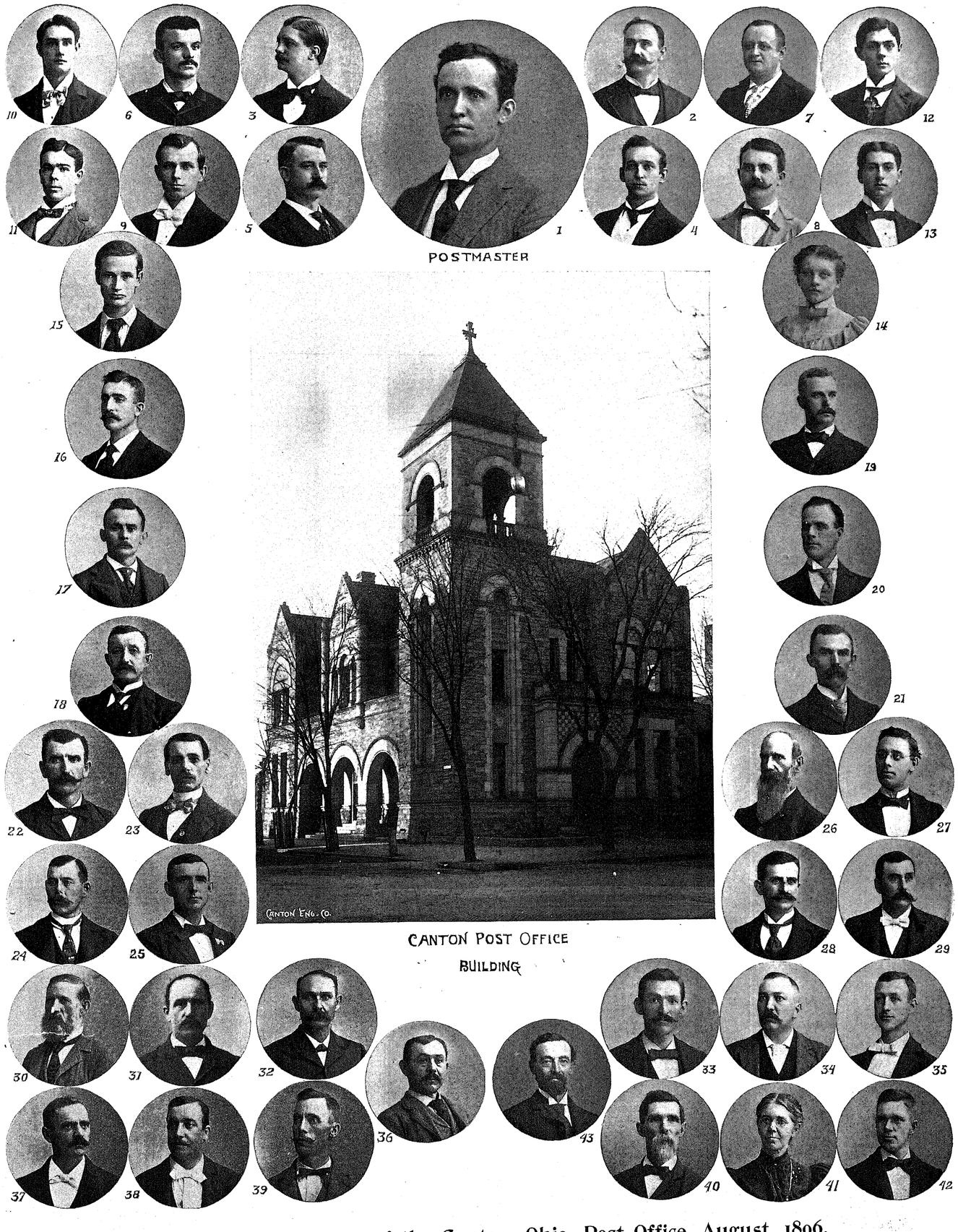
Hatcher soon had a tavern along with his store. Other dealers have operated at New Baltimore: Taylor and Warner, Asa Rawson, who was also a Justice of the Peace; Hatcher and Ellison, John Criss, Ellison and Shaw, Baird and Jacob Bair, and Abram Taylor and son. Thomas Byrnes made hats in 1840 and after, and Prouty and Co. had an ashery in the 40's. A harness shop, tailor shop, a boot and shoe shop, and a foundry were in operation for some years, making plowshares and other articles. In early years there were two tanneries, and other industries. New Baltimore is five miles from Hartville.

MARLBORO.

In November, 1827, the village of Marlboro was laid out on the lands of Moses Pennock, William Pennock, Samuel Ellison and Davy Johnson, each man's land getting six lots, and an open space was left for a public square. Several additions have since been made, so that the lots now number about three hundred. By the census of 1890 the village had 271 souls, and by that of 1880, 285, a falling off of 14. The school enumeration in 1895 was 119 and in 1894 was 135, a falling off of 16. The school fund receipts, with balances, were $3,306.95, and the disbursements were $2,764.05.

The school enumeration of the township in 1895 was 372, and the receipts were $10,384.21, the disbursements, 8,388.32. There are nine sub-school districts in the township, the school-houses valued at $5,790, and the grounds at $245. The village school property is placed at $6,000, and the village town hall at 380. William Pennock built the first house in the village of Marlboro, followed by William Paxon, who built the first store. Soon other dwellings were put up, and a post-office was established with James Shinn as postmaster. The postal route was from Warren to Canton, and the mail was carried on horseback. About 1834 Caleb Atwater opened a second store, and in a few years sold to Mr. Shinn, who failed about 1844. Since that twenty or thirty other individuals and firms have been in and out of the mercantile business, sometimes as high as three at once, with shops of various kinds and occupations. About 1850 Walton & Co. started a foundry and also manufactured steam engines, some fifteen a year. About five years after, Mitchener & Dutton went into the same business, but a year after the establishment burned down, and still later the other concern quit the business. Late in the fifties the Doering brothers engaged in the manufacture of shovel, hoe and fork handles, but only ran about four years. For some twenty-five years Moses Pennock did wool-carding and cloth dressing, and A. C. Shriver made carriages and buggies, a hundred or so a year, for some years from about 1870. George Beggs had a distillery near town and made grape wine and applejack, and G. W. Carr made cider to the extent of 3,000 barrels a year. For many years the village has had no saloon. For some years general fruit packing was done by Bailey, Taylor & Crocker, in their busy season sometimes employing 200 hands. The business increased so they sometimes packed 250,000 cans in a year, and made their own cans. The company also canned maple syrup, string beans, peaches, tomatoes, pumpkins, and they also handled apples. This company had a branch factory at New Baltimore. Much enterprise has been shown at Marlboro, but the fates have been adverse, and like other villages away from railways, business and population went to more favorable points. Alliance, about eight miles away, draws trade and business. Canton, also, and other points, have had a share. Ex-County Commissioner J. W. Wearstler continues in business at Marlboro, and J. W. Taylor at New Baltimore.

Of the early schools in the township not much can be said, for little is known. The township was slow in settling, and this interfered. From all accounts the first school-house built was east of the village, and



Officials and Employes of the Canton, Ohio, Post Office, August, 1896.

1. JOHN E. MONNOT, Postmaster.

26. David Pletcher, Carrier.

32. James Yant, Carrier.

38. A. J. Volzer, Sub. Carrier.



T. C. PUTMAN, Infirmary Director.

Stark County Infirmary,

CANTON, OHIO.

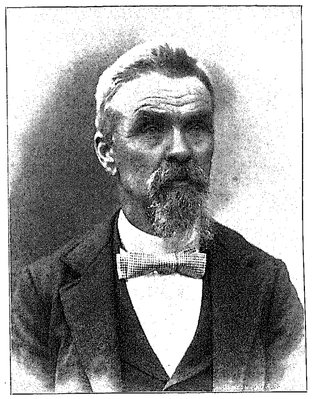
The Stark County Infirmary was organized in 1836. That year, a farm containing 151 acres (part of the present farm owned by the Infirmary), was bought at a cost of $1800. The next year, 1837, the first building was finished, and occupied by 18 inmates, Jacob Cope being in charge as Superintendent.

With every year the number of paupers dependent upon the public for support increased, until at present, five additions to the main building, four large new buildings, and several small buildings, are inadequate to accommodate all who apply for admission.

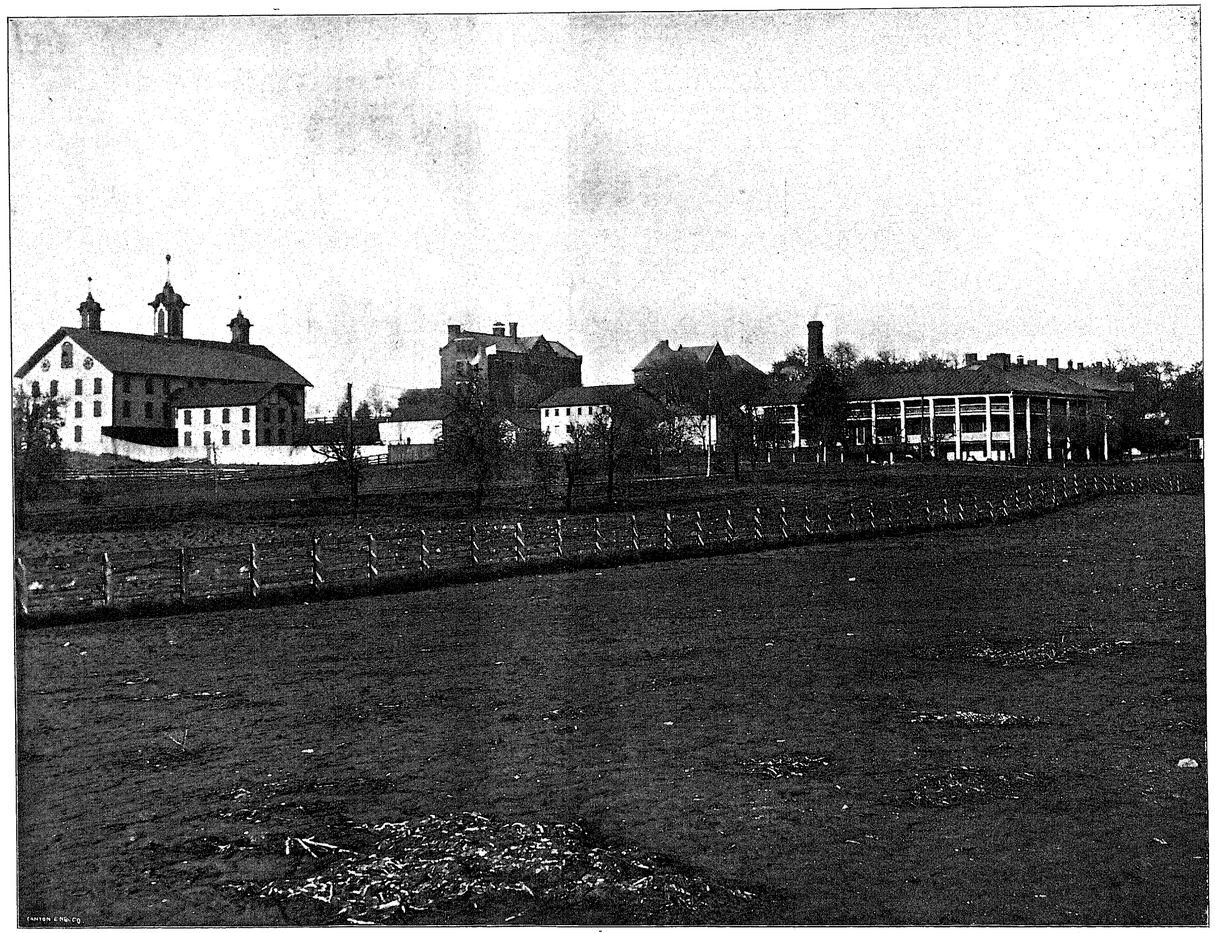
During the year ending August 31st, 1896, 393 paupers were admitted to the Infirmary. Of these, 28 died and 138 were discharged or sent to other institutions, leaving 227 at the Infirmary at the end of the year. Of these, 113 were idiotic or insane.

The total cost of maintaining the Infirmary during the last fiscal year, was $17,386.69.

The estimated value of the farm and buildings is	$114,000.00
" " furniture, machinery, etc., . . .	13,000.00
Total amount invested in the Infirmary, ...	127,000.00



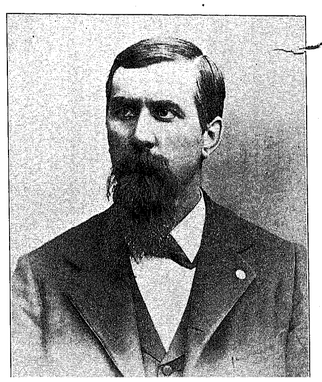
WM. SCHAFFER, Ex-Infirmary Director.



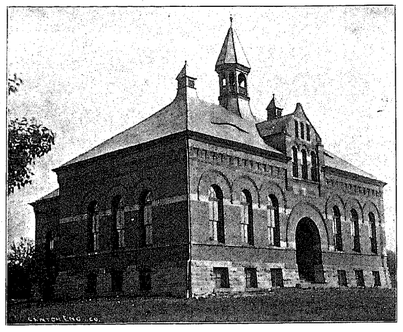


The following is a list of the Superintendents of the Infirmary from its organization to the present time:

JACOB COPE, ...	From	September, 1837, to September, 1838.
ELIJAH CHRISTMAN, . . .	"	" 1838, to June, 1839.
RODMAN LOVETT, ...	"	June, 1839, to April, 1844.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY, . .	"	April, 1844, to April, 1847.
RODMAN LOVETT, ...	"	April, 1847, to April, 1852.
ISAAC WYANT, ...	"	April, 1852, to April, 1854.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY, . .	"	April, 1854, to April, 1855.
PETER BROTHERS, ...	"	April, 1855, to April, 1856.
LEWIS WEAVER, ...	"	April, 1856, to April, 1857.
JAMES M. HARRY, ...	"	April, 1857, to April, 1859.
GEORGE LAUTZENHEISER,	"	April, 1859, to June, 1862.
JOHN SHARTSER, ...	"	June, 1862, to April, 1871.
SAMUEL CROMER, ...	"	April, 1871, to September, 1881.
GEORGE W. WELTY, . . .	"	September, 1881, to April, 1884.
JACKSON W. PONTIUS, . .	"	April, 1884, to February, 1894.
JOHN C. GERWIG, ...	"	February, 1894, to the present.



probably before 1820. Two or three others were in use in 1826, one known as the Lilly school-house. These were log houses, but in a few years frame buildings took their places, for lumber was plenty and cheap. In the village the first school building was erected about 1832. The Methodist people assisted, and used it for some years as a place of worship. Education has not been neglected in Marlboro, village or township. The village about 1850 adopted the Union school plan, and



MARLBORO SCHOOL.

for a few years had the distinguished Mr. Holbrook as a teacher, and the school had quite a reputation, drawing pupils from a distance. Levi Haines, the proprietor of New Baltimore, about 1834, engaged to teach in the new frame building, but getting ill, a lady, Emily Roseter, took his place at $1.85 per week.

Neither have churches been neglected in Marlboro township. The Quaker people had one as early as 1820, east of the village, of hewed logs with a large chimney and a broad fire place. This building was used until about 1840. Hicksite dissenters and the orthodox disagreed, and they had considerable trouble, leading to separation at last, and after some years a new building was erected. The Methodists built about 1845, and the Disciples after. The United Brethren house is called the chapel. The Disciples and Methodists have long had places of worship in New Baltimore, and the Lutherans two miles north of Marlboro village.

The churches at this time, 1896, are located as follows: St. Paul's German Reformed, on section 2, value, $385; Disciple, at New Baltimore, value, $685; Lutheran, section 4, value, $585; Quaker, Marlboro, value, $360; Methodist Episcopal, Marlboro, value, $580; Disciple, Marlboro, value, $575; St. Peter's German Reformed, value, $740; United Brethren, section 34, value, $285. It will be seen the places of worship are not extravagant, only aggregating $4,135, and the grounds are valued, all told, at $240. These values are as returned by the land appraisers in 1890.

Marlboro has developed into a very fine agricultural township. The farmers are intelligent and energetic. They have had, for a good many years, a good agricultural society, and the fair grounds near the village are spacious, with a fine grove and a third of a mile track. Messrs. Alfred Brooke and Alpheus Bloomfield and others, have long been dealing extensively in thoroughbred cattle and sheep. The Marlboro fair is always well attended, and their cattle, horses, sheep, etc., are well worth seeing.

Marlboro people as a rule are active in all good works; and they have taken noble and honorable action in organizing the "Soldier's Relief and Memorial Society, for the benefit of the Union soldiers of this township and their posterity," etc. The enlistments from Marlboro numbered 111, and of those 23 died while in the service, and many have died since.

The wheat production in Stark county in 1895 was 447,385 bushels, of which Marlboro produced 21,457, about five thousand bushels below the average. The farmers of Marlboro do not sow as many acres in wheat as do most of the other townships. In 1895 they sowed 2,458 acres in wheat to be harvested in 1896. Twelve townships sowed more and four less, these being Canton, Lexington, Sandy and Washington. Only five townships were ahead of Marlboro in harvesting oats in 1895, 82,980 being the number of bushels. The corn crop on 1,412 acres was 85,730 shelled bushels, only six townships raising more. In 1895 there were harvested 455 bushels of rye, and 379 bushels of buckwheat. Marlboro farmers used 368,475 pounds of commercial fertilizers, costing $4,613. In 1896 the investment as returned was only $533. Marlboro farmers cut 727 tons of hay in 1895, and 604 tons of clover hay. They raised 41,822 bushels of potatoes, Perry township only being ahead with 42,212 bushels. In the home dairies were made 67,161 pounds of butter, and in the creameries 3000; and 86,600 pounds of cheese were made in the factories and 150 at home. Only six townships were ahead in butter-making, and Marlboro led all in cheese-making.

Marlboro has 11,438 sugar-maple trees, Lexington and Washington only being ahead, from which were made, in 1896, 225 pounds of sugar and 3,715 gallons of syrup; the eggs were 91,305 dozen, and the honey was 425 pounds from 65 hives. Marlboro has 435 acres in orchard, and in 1895 got 6,980 bushels of apples. There are 1,011 milch cows and and they sheared 11,020 pounds of wool. In 1895, 13,352 acres were cultivated, 3,294 in pasture, 2,316 in woodland and 380 acres lying waste.

As population in towns increases, more attention must be and is given to the raising of garden products, small fruit, and the cultivation of orchards. Milk and its products, as well as meats, are much more in demand than formerly, and all these tend to lessen the growing of grain. Hence it is that wheat is not grown in Stark county now as it was years ago. The very low price of wheat may have, and no doubt has, something to do with the production falling away. Attention to other things pays better.

The acreage in Marlboro township is 23,126, valued for taxation at $506,400; the real estate in the village is valued at $31,550; in the special school district the value of the land is $104,060; personal property for 1896, $232,290; making a total valuation of $874,300. The township rate of taxation for all purposes, state, county, etc., was in 1895 17.3 mills, and in the special school district the levy was twenty and three-tenths mills.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

PIKE township lies immediately south of Canton township with Sandy on the east, Tuscarawas county on the south and Bethlehem on the west. It is township IX, range 8, and has but 30 sections, being six miles east and west, and five north and south. The township has an area of 19,753 acres, and the valuation on the duplicate for taxation is $767,520; this includes lands and buildings.

Pike township is noted for her hills, many of them steep and hard to climb, either on foot or by means of horse-power. These hills, be it remembered, are good soil, and originally were well covered with forests of good timber, such as oak, hickory, sugar-maple, beech, walnut, etc. Wild animals had full possession of those hills until the white settlers took possession and soon exterminated them by the deadly rifle. About ninety years have wrought wonderful changes in all respects, changes not dreamed of by the pioneers, nor in fact by any one else at that period.

Farming in such a township as Pike is laborious work even now, with all the improvements in agricultural machinery; and one may well wonder what possessed the early settlers to locate there, when they could have found more level land by going a little farther. This may partly be explained by supposing those settlers came from a mountainous region, compared with which Pike was a garden and paradise. Bear in mind that the wealth of mother earth is not all in the surface soil. The hills of Pike are rich with coal deposits, and, as the saying goes, "there's millions in it." And since the Valley railway was completed through the county, twelve or more years ago, going through Pike in its route down the Nimishillen valley, coal mining has been carried on to quite an extent in Pike and the southern part of Canton township. Prior to that Canton got much of her supply from Pike by wagon. During open winters, and in the fall and spring, when the mud roads were soft, it was a serious business for horses and drivers to get through the level land just below Canton. It was quite common for the heavy wagons to sink to the hub, and the expression "stuck in the mud" often applied.

The Nimishillen creek takes a pretty direct south course through Pike, going most of the way between the hills, known as "Narrows," and narrow enough indeed in places, with scarcely room enough for a common road. The railway caused changes to be made in the road for the sake of safety to human life. Above and below Sparta the hills are not so close nor prominent, and there is something of a valley. The village of Sparta is on the line between sections 23 and 26, and is ten miles south of Canton. Howenstine station, three miles above Sparta, is also in Pike. North Industry is on the Valley R. R., in Canton township, about a mile north of the Pike township line. The Nimishillen flows through the second row of sections from the east line, and after leaving Pike soon joins the Sandy, which empties its waters into the Tuscarawas. Notwithstanding the hills, there are fine farms in Pike township, and vast amounts of coal yet untouched.

Limestone creek runs mainly through the second range of sections from the west line, draining that part of the township by gathering in the rivulets and brooks from either slope, as does the Nimishillen on the eastern side. The Limestone stream is small compared with the Nimishillen, only taking its rise over the line in Canton township. This stream joins the Tuscarawas river near the southwest corner of Pike, the latter stream by a great bend coming close to the Pike line. The small rivulets that drain the southeast portion of the township flow direct into the Sandy.

It seems the first permanent settlers in Pike were: George Young, James Eakins, John Shutt and Jacob Kemery, about 1808. Shutt lived to the age of 92, and Kemery to 84 years. The writer hereof knew Mr. Kemery, and his son Jacob still survives. Young was born in Maryland, but came from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, in this state, and from there to Stark. He first lived on a piece of leased land in section 9, the owner thereof being a resident of Jefferson county. He had two horses, and on one his wife with her baby rode, and the other carried a pack of clothing and provisions, and he himself walked and led the one nag. Of course, he had along his rifle to help get game, and to defend against wild beasts. In his journey he followed the Indian trails. The first thing to do was to provide a sort of shelter for wife and baby and himself, and this was at first done by poles and brush. His nearest neighbors were John Nichols, five miles north, in Canton township, and John Farber, five miles south, in Tuscarawas county. The horses had to depend on fresh tree tops and pea vines and wild grass, but had to be tethered for a time until they were sufficiently used to the place not to stray away. After sowing some wheat, they returned to Jefferson county to harvest a wheat crop in which he had an interest. After getting off his crop, he disposed of it and bought a vehicle, so as to be able to take along needed supplies, grain, salt, and possibly whiskey and tobacco. How long they remained in Jefferson county is not exactly known, but his wife worked around at weaving and earned some money to help along. On returning he cut his way through the woods after crossing the Sandy Creek. He soon had up a sort of a cabin, and they were not troubled with costly or much furniture of any kind, and the good woman did not then bother about laying down the carpets. If the baby was rocked at all, it was no doubt in a sugar trough that had been hollowed out with his handy axe.

In those days the Indians were roaming about and occasionally calling for food. While they were not on the war-path, nevertheless they generally alarmed the good woman, especially if the man was not there. The first winter the Youngs spent in Pike was no doubt lonely enough, isolated as they were. Speaking of Indians, it is said of Mrs. Farber on one occasion, when about to set a crock of milk into the spring house in the dusk of the evening, she encountered an Indian, and was so alarmed that she dropped the crock and ran screaming to the house. The savage only laughed at it as a joke, and walked into the cabin and made himself quite at home, as if he were lord of the manor, but was quite peaceable and harmless.

Mr. Young, by 1811, was able to enter the northwest portion of section 21, and settled there and began improving it. He lived there till his death, at the age of ninety-seven years. A grandson, Dr. F. E. Young, is at this time, 1896, a physician in Canton. It seems that Mr. Young was drafted three times during the war of 1812–14, but each time managed to hire a substitute. While troops were encamped at Canton and Wooster he furnished beef cattle. For many years he had a store at his residence in order to accommodate the neighborhood. It was evident he was a man of enterprise and good judgment. He was of German stock, but not a man of much education, but of a thrifty turn.

Jonathan Cable deserves mention as one of the pioneers. He seems to have located in 1811, upon the southeast quarter of section 27. With his hired man he soon had up his cabin and sowed five acres in wheat. He came from Jefferson county, and brought provisions to last while he was getting up his cabin and getting in his crop. When the weather was bad he lodged at Young's. In the spring of 1812 he brought his family. He also was drafted, but to leave his wife with three little children was the trouble. Mr. Cable finally managed to raise $60, and hired a substitute, and had to give him their only gun, which was a very serious matter at such a time, and in such a situation. Mrs. Cable, it is said, was one of the remarkable women for will and energy. She assisted her husband in his out-of-door work, to chop, split rails, burn brush, roll logs, etc. Mr. David Yant, of Pike township, relates that "Mrs. Cable's maiden name was Crise. At birth she was a very small baby, and lost her mother when she was five days old. She was taken and raised by a Mrs. Henline, and developed into the hardy woman referred to." She lived to the age of about 90 years. Mr. Cable died in 1848. Cable used to build cabins for the settlers, and generally camped out while at work. On one of these occasions, when Mr. Hipple and his boys were helping, the wolves were troublesome and threatening at night, and Cable with a fire brand in each hand ran out among them and scattered them. Mr. Yant also relates that "when Cable was working a sugar camp on the east side of the Nimishillen, Mrs. Cable would cross in a canoe and take the sap over to boil it down. On one of her trips, the stream being high and the current strong, the end of the pole caught in her dress and threw her out. The water took her up to her neck, but she held on to the canoe and got out."

In 1812 Benjamin Miller and Pitney Guest, the latter Miller's son-in-law, both from New Jersey, settled in the township. Miller had been a revolutionary soldier, and served under General Greene. He was wounded in battle in the south, but continued in the service till the war was over. They settled on section 19, sleeping in their wagons till a cabin was ready. Miller died in 1828, and was buried at Sandyville. Guest was a shoemaker, and was a useful man to the neighborhood. He finally bought the northeast quarter of section 7, the place yet owned and occupied by his son, Washington Guest, Esq. The elder Guest was a regularly ordained Baptist minister, and served as Justice of the Peace for many years. In his day he united many a couple in the holy bonds of marriage. The son served some years as county commissioner, and previously as Justice. The writer hereof remembers the elder Mr. Guest, and can vouch for him as a man of fine appearance, and of good address and intelligence. The son, too, is worthy of the sire. The old gentleman was killed in 1856, by being thrown from a wagon while the team was running away. And the son died suddenly on the 24th of August, 1896, while this sketch was being written. Mr. Guest was in his 77th year.

About 1812 or 1813, Henry Bordner and Philip Sefert settled in the Guest neighborhood. They were substantial citizens, and both served as township officials. John P. Bordner married his cousin, a daughter of Henry, and died but a few years since. He was a successful farmer, and left a good estate. From the years 1812 to 1815, came Amos Janney, John Russel, Michael Holm and his son John, George Fetters, Christian Hipple, John Bechtel, Daniel Failer, Joseph Keel, the Henlines, Keysers, Schroyers, Weavers, Howenstines, Peter Hockersmith, and others. Janney laid out the town of Sparta, and built a saw and grist-mill, the first in the township. The grist-mill was crude and primitive, but was a great convenience to settlers. Mr. Janney was an honest man, was a surveyor, and while full of business was negligent of details, and less prosperous than he should have been. He finally removed to Indiana, where he died a few years ago.

Michael Holm and his son John came from Maryland, and bought of a Mr. Andrews the northwest quarter of section 8. On the place is a fine spring, to which the Indians used to resort. Many arrow-heads and other relics have been found thereabout. They tell of a colored man, or rather a very black man, named Prier Foster, who wandered into Pike. This darkey was married in 1811, at Canton, by Esquire Coulter, to a comely white girl, who passed for "a girl of good sense and judgment, but of grossly perverted taste." Foster was very industrious, and a powerful man. He was a miller by trade, and he used to say he



SPARTA SCHOOL.

never saw the horse that could carry as much at one load as he could. A stranger once stopped at the Foster house to inquire the way, and Mrs. Foster said, "My dear will soon be in, and he will tell you." When the black, black "dear" came the stranger was dumbfounded, and finally asked the woman if that man was her "dear." "Yes, sir," she said. "Well," said the astonished stranger, "I'll be —— if he don't look to me more like a bear." Foster's son George was about as black and brawny as his sire, and he also married a white girl. 'Squire Guest refused to marry the first till he consulted a lawyer at Canton, and after that he united them "for better or worse."

Other settlers, before the conclusion of the war of '12, may be named in part as follows: Michael Worley, Jacob Miller, John Richards, Jacob Flora, Michael Apley, John Carnes, Bartley Williams, John Newhouse, John Bernheimer, Martin McKinney, Jacob Bowman, Daniel Pryan, the Princes, Hemmingers, Painters, John Stametz, and others. After the close of the war the tide of emigration set in, and continued until the township was quite well settled. The forest rapidly diminished, and farms more and more became improved, and better buildings were also more in order, and occasionally a good Pennsylvania Dutch barn appeared. It will be seen by the names that the settlers were largely of Pennsylvania stock, and a good article at that. An examination of the tax duplicate shows that many of the original names are still in possession of the farms. And so the race continues.

Of late years there have been many removals from the township, particularly of the young people. Canton has received a goodly share, and other places have not been neglected. For example, the distinguished Joseph Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*, spent years of his boyhood in Pike. His parents moved hither in 1831, when Joseph was but seven years old, and six of his brothers and sisters were born in the county. The parents died in Canton; the mother some twelve years ago, and the father about 1870. Both were laid away in the Canton cemetery. Joseph began the study of law with Hiram Griswold in 1844, and later read with R. H. Folger, Esq., of Massillon. Mr. Medill, however, soon got into the newspaper business, and in the fifties became the editor of the *Chicago Tribune*.

The trouble was, before the canal was opened, to dispose of produce. It seems that with a view of reaching a market, several neighbors would join and build a boat, or cut out a canoe, load it with their surplus produce, and when the Nimishillen was at a proper stage float it down to the Sandy, and thence into the Tuscarawas, and down that stream to a place known as the "Station," and there exchange for such things as they wanted, being salt, pepper, coffee, tobacco, iron, nails, etc. The return up stream was much more difficult than when moving down with the current.

Mr. Yant in his sketches of Pike speaks of the abundance of game, and of the streams abounding with fish; that James Eaken shot three bears while they were foraging on chestnuts, of which they were very fond. Says Mr. Yant:—"The early settlers, generally, had barely means sufficient to pay for a home and necessary moving expenses, and were destitute of means sufficient to pay for supplies until crops could be raised. Many were put to straits for breadstuffs. Abundant supplies of wild meat could be procured at the proper season, by use of the rifle, but flour and some additional necessaries could only be had by going to the Ohio river, and corn at the Moravian settlements on the Muskingum. Mrs. George Young took a horse and went to Steubenville for supplies. During her absence the provisions were exhausted, and Mr. Young went to James Eakin's for a pailful of meal, and gave the pail for the meal. When the harvest came, his first crop was cut without bread. The wheat was beaten off and boiled in milk as a substitute for the staff of life. Such shifts were not uncommon." No doubt the conditions were serious for a time. It is quite likely that if people were to live under such privations, and economize as the early settlers did, they could accumulate wealth without removing to a wilderness.

Pike and Bethlehem townships were separated from Canton township on the sixth of March, 1815, and at the election in April held at Henry Bordner's, Pitney Guest was elected Justice of the Peace, Abraham Sheplar Township Clerk. Who the other township officers were is not now known. Pike and Bethlehem were together at this time, but were separated in December, 1816. The election in April, 1816, was held at the house of William Ryder, and Abraham Yant and Amos Janphrey were elected as two of the three trustess; Basil Thompson, Treasurer; James Chapman and John Shutt, Supervisors; Harman Vanderston and William Eckler, Listers; Henry Mills and George Allman, Constables; Jacob Anspach and Matthew Brothers, Fence Viewers; John Sherman and Henry Bordner, Overseers of the Poor.

In the columns of the *Democrat*, many years ago, appeared the following incident as having occurred in Pike:—"A boy about fourteen, living with David Evans, an early settler, while eating peaches had a peach-stone lodge in his throat. Doctor Simmons, of Canton, being in the neighborhood, was called, but failed to move it up or down, and finally said he would go home and read up on the case and return the next morning, which he did. From a blacksmith's shop near by he got a pair of pinchers, but the boy's throat was too narrrow, probably, and so he failed again. He then proposed cutting it out, but Evans objected, and proposed sending to Canton for Doctor Bonfield, the family physician, Simmons in the meantime going to see another patient. When Doctor Bonfield came he called for an umbrella, took from it a piece of whalebone, greased it, and with it pushed the stone down the boy's throat. When Simmons returned and found how easily it had been done, he was much chagrined."

The first blacksmith in the township was Luther Drury; and the first preacher was Rev. J. B. Finley, a Methodist circuit rider who traveled the "Zanesville circuit" in 1809–10. To get around his circuit, Mr. Finley had to travel a distance of 475 miles and fill 32 appointments. His salary was the munificent sum of $80 a year. The Methodist itinerants were pretty generally the pioneers in taking the gospel into the new settlements. Others followed Mr. Finley, and Mr. Cozier's cabin was for a long time the regular place for the service. The Bible Christians also held service at Cozier's. Many of the early settlers in Pike were Lutherans and German Reformed, and about 1830 a class was formed at the house of Abraham Chestnutwood, and Revs. Calendar and Hawkins officiated. After Jacob Miller moved on section 16, in 1831, his house was the place of worship and a society was organized. Jacob Miller, Samuel Miller, Samuel Bard and Jacob Smith and their wives were the first members, Thomas Worley, John Miller, Joseph Keel and others joining after. The preachers following were:—Revs. Plimpton, Green, Drummond, Weirish and others. Asbury chapel was built in 1844. The United Brethren erected a spacious edifice and called it Otterbein chapel, and the German Baptists built Zion church. The following are the churches as listed by the land appraisers in 1890: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Union Hill. It may be that honest, sincere worship in these is quite as acceptable as that in the lofty, costly church edifices or cathedrals.

In Pike are ten school districts, and there are no special districts. Four of the school yards have each an acre, and three are valued at $25 each and the other at $30. Four have half acre yards, valued at $12, $15, $20 and $25; one has one-fourth acre valued at $6, and the other three-fourths of an acre, at $18. The houses where the youth are taught run from $300 to $500. It will be seen that the good people of Pike are not extravagant in church or school buildings.

The school enumeration, 1895, was 572; the school fund, receipts and balances, $7,153.44, and the disbursements, $5,063.15. At Sparta are the Canton Buff brick company works, and their 100 acres and appurtenances are valued at $5,060, for taxation, and the Ridgway Burton coal lease and property at $2,950. The township foots up $532,220; and real and personal aggregate $767,550, with a taxable rate for state, county and township and school, fourteen and six-tenths (14.6) mills. The average value of the land per acre is $29.37.

In the early days iron ore was found and utilized, a "Bloomery" being run at Sparta. The crude iron blooms were sometimes taken down the river and exchanged for articles needed. Mr. Yant claims that the people of Pike were never given to the use of liquor as in some other localities. A few years ago it was claimed that no intoxicating liquor was sold in the township, and Pike is to-day without a saloon.

Few schools were taught in Pike until the adoption of the public free school system, in the twenties. A German, or a man with a mighty German name, Louis Augustus Ferdinand Constantine, taught an early school, but how long is not chronicled. He was followed by an Irish school-master, Thomas McKean, who it is said used to lather the scholars with great freedom. The attendance was from fifty to sixty-five, and if shoes and clothing had been more abundant twenty or more additional would have attended. Mr. Yant tells of a spelling contest that took place at the Guest school-house about 1840. The contest was between Bethlehem and Pike. There was a large attendance and much interest was manifested. Sides were chosen, and as the work went on the spellers gradually dropped out until George Holm, of Pike, and David Yant, of Bethlehem, were the only ones left. For some time there was no miss by either. Mr. Ritter was of German descent and not so correct in pronouncing as Billings, so Yant finally went down and Holm was proclaimed victor. In those days spelling schools were quite the rage, neighboring districts having hot contests. By Mr. Perrin's sketch of Pike township it appears the value of school property in 1879 was $6,000, and in 1890 it was $4,391. The enumeration of 1879 was 469, and of 1895 it was 572.

SPARTA.

Sparta was one of the towns laid out in the early days, the record showing that the survey was made "3rd month 22, 1815." Amos Janney laid it out mostly in the north-west corner of the north-west quarter of section 26. The document was verified before Justice of the Peace Samuel Coulter, of Canton, and recorded by William Raynolds, who served the county in the capacity of Recorder. The town was laid out in the unique diamond, criss-cross shape. The Nimishillen flowing close by afforded water-power for saw and grist mills, though as a business village it never was much of a success. For a time years ago there was a furnace in operation. The Valley Railway is a great convenience to the locality and has done something for the hamlet at least to wake things up, and make matters more brisk. Even the noise of the cars several times a day is something.

The crop and other statistics for Pike in 1895 were:—Wheat, 19,399 bushels, from 2,718 acres; oats, 56,278 bushels, from 1,794 acres; corn, shelled, 64,494 bushels, from 1,739 acres; fertilizer, 103,300 pounds, cost, $1,162; hay, 1,942 tons, from 2,945 acres; clover, 218 tons, and 270 bushels seed, from 1,279 acres; potatoes, 24,769 bushels, from 242 acres; milk, 35,702 gallons sold, and 55,994 pounds of butter; honey, 130 pounds, from 24 hives; eggs, 24,887 dozen; apples, 7,977 bushels, from 464 acres; land cultivated, 7,974 acres; pasture, 8,748 acres; woods, 2,123 acres; waste, 83 acres; total, 18,928 acres; wool, 15,852 pounds; cows, 652; dogs, 170; sheep killed 29, mutilated 26, damage $83; died from disease, hogs 53, value $236; sheep 71, value $136; cattle 22, value $327; horses 21, value $705.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP was organized in 1809, and included Lake, Jackson, Lawrence, Franklin and Green, the latter two now in Summit county.

The county commissioners when creating the township in March, also ordered an election in April, which was held at the residence of George Harter. In the absence of records we learn that James Gaff and George Wyke were chosen justices of the peace; Jacob Wearstler, treasurer, and Henry Friday, constable.

The six townships embraced in Plain were mostly an unsettled region, roamed over by wild and fierce animals. According to the late Dr. Slusser's historical sketch of Plain, Henry Friday was the first settler in 1805, coming with a rickety cart drawn by an old horse, and settling on section 30, not far from the Meyers lake. He was a Hessian, was taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton and paroled. He had a wife and three children, when he located in Plain. He was a well-digger by occupation, but then there was none of that to do. He used to cut and cure grass on the wild meadows and sell it to emigrants. After five or six years he removed a little further west, into the adjoining township of Jackson.

Hugh Cunningham, an Irishman, seems to have been the next to settle, in the summer of 1805. A daughter was born in 1806, the first white child born in the township. He was charged with shooting himself



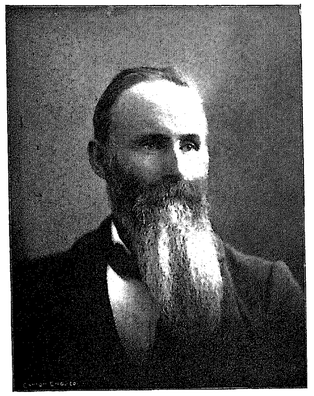
DISTRICT No. 7, PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

through the foot to avoid the draft of 1812. In the fall of that year George and John Harter built their house in the township, but did not remove their families from Beaver until later. George brought two cows and some pigs. After a while a bell was put on one of the pigs, and she was let out. She had not gone far when they heard her squeal. Mr. Harter seized his rifle, ramming down as he went an extra bullet. He soon found that the trouble was a huge bear that had the pig by the neck, and was dragging her through the bushes. On seeing Harter, Bruin let go of the pig, got on his hind legs and showed his teeth. Harter took aim and fired, and the bear fell over apparently dead, but the gun was loaded before Harter ventured near, and after another shot through the head he concluded Bruin was dead, sure. The bears and wolves carried off all his pigs but two. He constructed a trap in which several were caught, as was also at one time a large turkey buzzard.

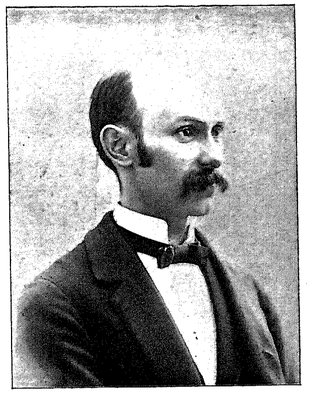
Jacob Loutzenheiser came in 1806, and became a man of prominence and influence. He came with several pack horses, and for a time his family stopped with the Cunninghams. Loutzenheiser settled northeast of the court-house some two or three miles. During the same year came Valentine Weaver, Peter Dickerhoff, Geo. Bossler, Geo. Haney, Geo. Miller, Simon Essig, Harry Warner, John and David Eby, Conrad Ruffner, and probably others. Soon after these came Henry Wearstler and three grown-up sons, and Palmer, Shaneberger, Van Meter, the



J. H. McCONNELL,
Alliance City Clerk.



Hon. B. F. TRESCOTT,
Mayor of Alliance.



W. H. RAMSEY,
City Treasurer; Sec'y and Treas. Morgan Engineering Co.;
Prest. of the Standard Review Publishing Co.
ALLIANCE, O.

ALLIANCE CITY OFFICIALS.

B. F. TRESCOTT, Mayor.
J. H. McCONNELL, Clerk.
W. H. RAMSEY, Treasurer.
J. W. CRAINE, Solicitor. (Illustrated with Attorneys.)
THOMAS R. JONES, Marshal.
O. W. PFOUTS, Civil Engineer.
FRANK BERLIN, Street Commissioner.
WM. AUNGST, Chief Fire Department.
P. W. WELKER, Health Officer.

MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

C. Y. KAY, President.
O. C. CONGER,
W. B. CRUBAUGH,
W. H. MORGAN,
J. L. RUSSELL,
W. M. SCOTT,
A. B. LOVE, Vice-President.
R. M. SCRANTON,
JOHN SAFERT,
J. R. WILLIAMS,
MADISON TRAIL,
JNO. Y. WILLIAMS.

ALLIANCE BOARD OF TRADE.

T. R. MORGAN, Sr., President.
W. W. CANTINE, 1st Vice-President.
E. E. SCRANTON, 2d Vice-President.
W. W. GILSON, Secretary.
E. H. BROSIUS, Treasurer.

C. C. DAVIDSON, F. E. HARTZELL, D. FORDING, W. H. MORGAN, WM. STALLCUP, E. FAWCETT, T. R. MORGAN, Jr., J. B. STANLEY, WILMER EGEE, JACOB HARTZELL, FRANK W. GASKILL, FRANK TRANSUE, J. K. ALLEN, A. S. SPRINGER, CHAS. CHAPMAN, W. W. WEBB, Rev. T. P. MARSH, SILAS J. WILLIAMS, E. C. BATES, JOHN R. MORGAN, W. H. WHITACRE, LEE FORDING, JOHN M. MILLER, THOMAS J. BROSIUS, H.WATHEY, ROBERT AULD, HENRY HEER, Sr., L. D. KEPLINGER, L. J. RICKARD, J. A. ZANG, JONATHAN MYERS, SAMUEL D. LANE, JAMES C. CRAVEN, S. D. ERWIN, T. B. CULP, P. SCANLON, CHARLES D. PAINTER, C. Y. KAY, J. K. JENKINS, ELISHA TEETERS, M. C. PENNOCK, J. H. TRESSELL, GEO. R. GYGER, J. W. JONES, SAMUEL KATZENSTEIN, W. M. REED, W. K. FOGG, G. W. HENRY, J. H. SHARER.



O. W. PFOUTS.
Alliance City Engineer.



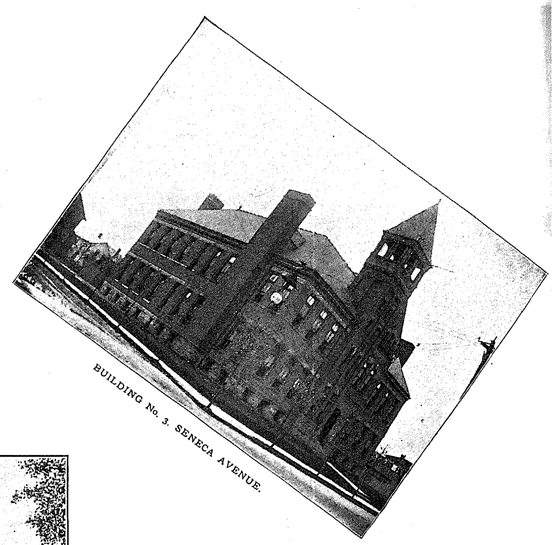
WM. AUNGST,
Chief Fire Department, Alliance.



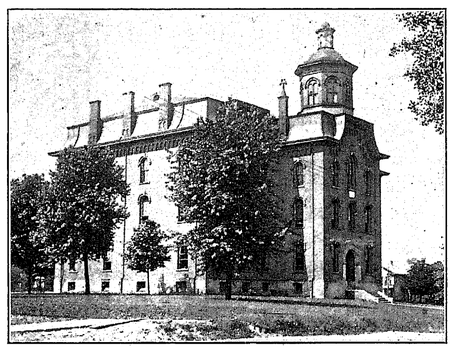
T. R. JONES,
Alliance City Marshal.



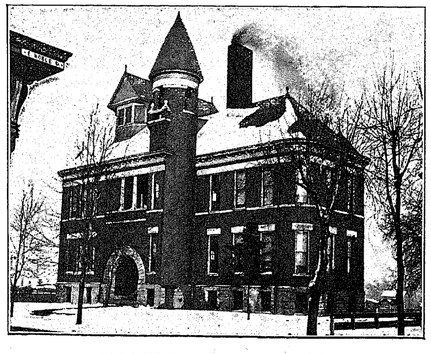
BUILDING No. 1, PARK AVENUE.



BUILDING No. 3, SENECA AVENUE.



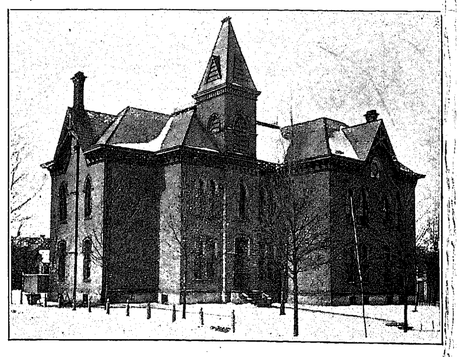
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, BROADWAY.



BUILDING No. 2, FRANKLIN AVENUE.



JOHN E. MORRIS, Superintendent.



BUILDING No. 5, CORNER BROADWAY AND PARK AVENUE.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

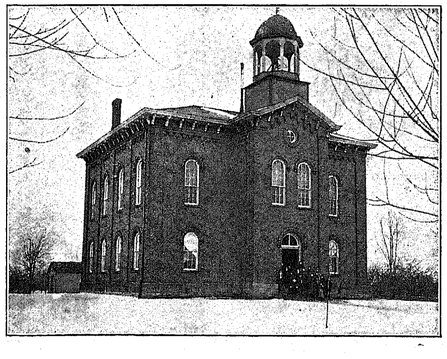
Board of Education, 1896-97.

WALTER W. WEBB,	Term Expires,	1897.
RAY S. KAYLER,	" "	1897.
HENRY HEER, SR., President,	" "	1898.
THEODORE ARMSTRONG,	" "	1898.
HEATON W. HARRIS, ESQ., Clerk,	" "	1899.
JOHN C. DIEHL,	" "	1899.

Regular meetings, the first Monday in each month, in the Superintendent's office, High School Building, at 7.00 P.M., from October to April; at 7.30 P.M., from April to October.

Standing Committees.

JANITORS: Messrs. Kayler and Webb.
FUEL AND SUPPLIES: Messrs. Harris and Diehl.
BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND REPAIRS: Messrs. Heer and Kayler.
COURSE OF STUDY, RULES, ETC.: Messrs. Armstrong and Harris.
FINANCE: Messrs. Webb, Armstrong and Diehl.

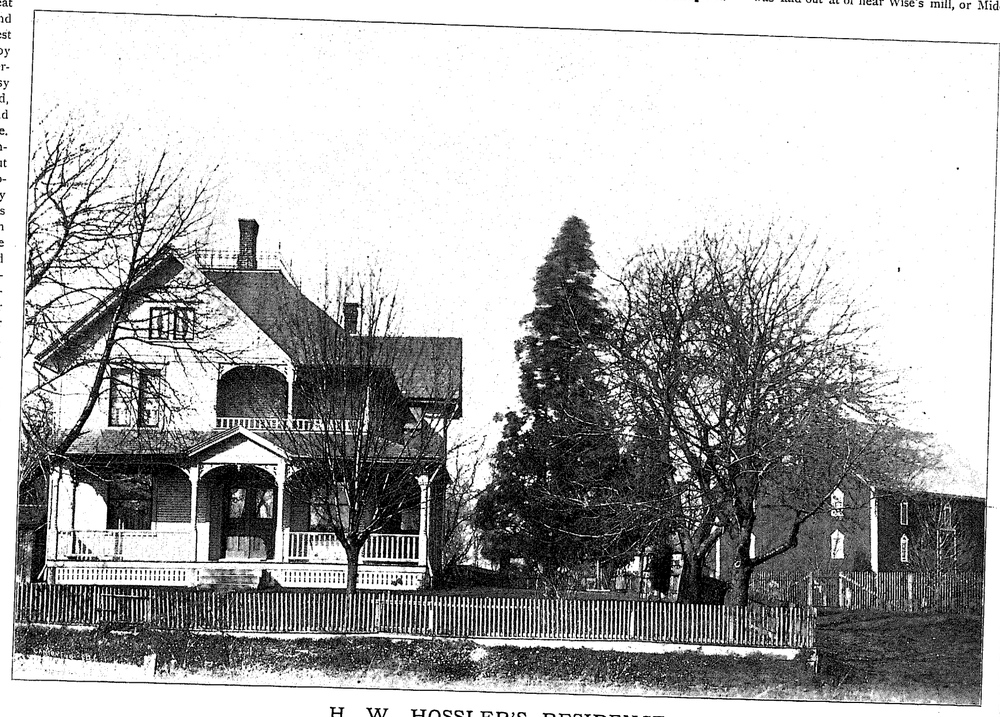


List of Superintendents.

J. K. PICKETT, three years,	1857-60.
GHORGE HESTER, one year,	1860-61.
J. K. PICKETT, five years,	1861-66.
E. N. JOHNSON, JR., one year,	1866-67.
W. H. DRESSLER, seven years,	1867-74.
CHAS. Y. KAY, three years,	1874-77.
J. FRAISE RICHARD, one year,	1877-78.
W. H. DRESSLER, six years,	1878-84.
O. M. COXEN, one year,	1884-85.
C. C DAVIDSON, seven years,	1885-92.
JOHN E. MORRIS,	1892-

Bairs, Spielmans, Gaffs, Willaman, Everhards, David Cunningham, Hosler and others, for population was moving, and these fertile and inviting lands were attractive, especially so compared with the rough, mountainous regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and other states east. The oldest children of Valentine Weaver were girls, and they were brought up to use the axe, fell trees, split rails, plow, sow, reap and thresh with the flail, and with horses tramp out the grain. It is said when the road from New Berlin to Greentown was opened one of the Weaver girls took a contract to clear ten acres for John Wise, and did the work satisfactorily. The girls were not then so much engaged in sewing with the needle or running a sewing-machine or typewriter, writing in offices, selling goods, teaching school, etc. The change since then is wonderful indeed.

The largest village in Plain township is New Berlin, and it was laid out on land owned by Peter Willaman. The land in Plain township was taken up very rapidly, as it was near the county seat and of good quality and excellent timber. The best of the land was taken by 1815. It may be understood that those were busy times, clearing the land, building, laying out and making roads passable. The county commissioners were busy laying out roads and providing money to make them barely passable, for money was hard to get. The tax on horses was twenty-five cents each per year, and soon other domestic animals were rated as taxable. Jacob Shaneberger was the first tax collector for the township, and on Jan. 15, 1810, he made his return, $32.20. George Miller the next year reported $69.05, and this included his compensation. In March, 1810, all the land in Plain west of the Tuscarawas river was created with other territory into a separate township; Green township was created by order of the commissioners April 8, 1811. This reduced Plain to its present and proper limits, six miles square. It has always been one of the very best agricultural townships in the county.



H. W. HOSSLER'S RESIDENCE,

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

The road north from Canton through Plain towards Ravenna, which is known as the Randolph road, was laid out in 1811, George Clark, surveyor, and John Shorb, Abraham Galloway and William Williams, viewers. The labor required to make such a county as we see to-day from a forest wilderness with bears, wolves, and other wild animals, is difficult to estimate now. After cutting down the trees they had to be cut into log lengths, eight to twelve feet, the branches cut off and the brush piled, and when sufficiently dried, the numerous piles were set on fire, often at night, when the brush heaps, some of them windrows, that is, continuous, would send up flames for a time magnificent. After this the logs had to be rolled, that is, put on piles so they could be burned. A good team, generally oxen, hauled the logs together, and sometimes the team was used to roll up the logs on the pile. This was done by skids, and giving the chain a rolling hitch. All this work was only clearing the land so it could be cultivated. Then came splitting rails for fencing, and good straight timber had to be selected for this. Often jobs to clear were let out, and a common price was $10 per acre. Rolling bees were common, and then it was hurrah! boys! and great was the rivalry between the groups. In those times there could be no rolling without whiskey, it being considered a necessity. Of course, the good women did their best to prepare an acceptable meal for the occasion.

Besides wild and dangerous animals, game was abundant for years, and many of the early settlers feasted on venison and fat wild turkeys, and other game. Of course sheep, hogs and chickens had to be housed at night, and even looked after in the daytime. The settlers, too, were sometimes in danger. Mr. Willaman once, afoot and alone one moonlight evening, with a bag containing groceries bought in Canton, was frightened by a panther that followed him and circled about him. Several inches of snow were on the ground, and it was cold. Mr. Willaman had no gun, and he hurried on, sometimes hallooing at the top of his voice. Finally, after following him about half a mile, the animal disappeared. A party of settlers followed a bear to near Wise's mill, and disabled it by a shot. As the bear could not escape them, they concluded to have some fun. The dogs were hissed on, but bruin soon settled them by a blow of his paw. With long sticks some one would give him a punch, and then quickly retire. The bear was finally dispatched with a bullet through the head. The settlers learned much from the Indians as to hunting and trapping, for there were numerous bands of them at first, camping for a time along the streams.

In a few years after settlement the two fine streams, the West and the Middle branches of the Nimishillen, were utilized, grist and saw-mills being erected. These were a great convenience. The West branch enters the township from the north, and flows through sections 4, 5, 9, 16, 17, 20, 29 and 32; while the Middle branch crosses sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27 and 34. A large branch enters the West branch from the west. All these streams course through a beautiful, fertile and gently undulating country. Plain township also has coal, and three or four mines are worked for neighborhood use. For long years lime of a fine quality has been burned near Middlebranch, supplying Canton, in part, and the neighborhood, and being shipped to Cleveland since the C. C. and S. R. R. was built. Fine sandstone, also, has been found and quarried to some extent. The first saw-mill was, in 1810, built by Van Meter, and it also did grain-chopping. It was a log building. About a year after, a freshet swept the mill away, and it was never rebuilt. In 1811 G. A. Rex built a grist-mill that was a success, doing first-class grinding. This mill drew custom from a great distance. A saw-mill was also soon erected. In 1812 Henry Everhard built a grist-mill on the West branch. This mill was also well patronized. A saw-mill also did business here. Jacob Holm seems to have opened the first store, and, though a small affair, no doubt was a convenience. By about 1814 were mills operated, built by David Wise, Conrad Ruffner, John Trump and Adam Wise, who also built a saw-mill. This was on the Middle branch, in the northeast part of the township. This grist-mill continues, and is still owned by one of the name. A post-office was early established here, and now there is also one at the upper village, which is called Oval City. A mile or more above Wise's mill was for years, in the early days, a carding and fulling-mill, owned by Peter M. Wise. It was long since abandoned. One of the early saw-mills was built and operated by Joseph Somers. No village was laid out at or near Wise's mill, or Middlebranch, until after the C. C. and S. R. R. was built and running. Then John Pontius, in 1818, laid out and platted a village and sold lots, for a time pretty lively, and soon a store, a blacksmith-shop and dwellings were built. This village is about half a mile north of the mill, where there has long been a store. The station is located about half way between the two points. The late George Wise gave the railroad company the right of way through his fine farm without cost. He had long owned the mill, and his son had the store. They were a little slow in laying out a village at heir point, and the village north got the start. The latter location is in section 2, township 11, range 8.



HIRAM SELL,

Trustee of Plain Township.

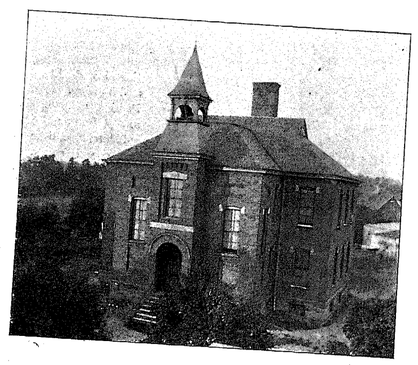
The first death in the township was that of a cabinet-maker, killed by a falling tree. John Andrews was the first in the tannery business, and next came Abram Holm in 1820, who carried on the business somewhat extensively in the northeast part of the township. In the early years the tax on a quarter section was $1.75; the tax is now one hundred or so. The law used to require that the keeping of a township pauper be sold to the lowest bidder, and one was thus sold. An early constable, named Bechtel, when sworn in, made an exception to the oath "to swear when he pleased, and to hunt on Sunday."

One of the fine villages of the county is New Berlin. The land was originally owned by Peter Willaman. It is on the road leading to Akron and Cleveland, and which, in the early days, was a thoroughfare, and until the completion of the Valley railroad a hack was run three times a week between Akron and Canton, and carried the mails, thus accommodating the intervening villages with postal facilities. New Berlin in 1890 had a population of 463, and a school enumeration in 1895 of 202. Their school building is of brick, with four rooms, and is valued at $8,800. The country about is fertile and thickly settled, and the mechanics' shops in the village are fairly well supported. The Hoover horse-collar factory has been a success for years, and gives employment to about thirty persons. A dry-goods and grocery store and a hardware store are creditable, and a lumber-yard at the railway station does a good business. New Berlin started about 1830. Of course a hotel has always been one of the public arrangements. Churches have not been neglected by any means. Berlin had a tannery in by-gone days; and Henry Hoover, as early as 1820, started a distillery, and manufactured liquor at the rate of about a barrel a day. Samuel Cassler also had one, and continued till in the sixties. Mr. Cassler's place was about two miles north of Canton. Berlin and neighborhood have had from first to last several physicians. Of these Drs. Weidler, Crum and others have passed away. Dr. George Holtz began practice in 1845, and continued till his death a few years ago. Dr. Holtz also served as Justice of the Peace for many years. A young physician once inquired of Mr. Peter Pierson as to his chance if he should locate in Berlin. Mr. Pierson, after looking him over, replied: "To speak to you frankly, I do not think there is much; Dr. Holtz has the confidence of the people, charges very low for his work, and never collects what he charges." This satisfied the young man, and he sought some other locality.

The Stark County Infirmary is in Plain. The farm of the Infirmary contains 227 acres, valued at $29,510, and the buildings at $30,000. The number of inmates in the Infirmary runs from two to three hundred. The arable land in the township is 17,976 acres; meadow and pasture

land, 2,495 acres; the uncultivated or wood land, 2,451 acres; making a total of 22,923. The value per acre for taxation is $46.09, and with the buildings is $59.19.

Abram Stevens seems to have been the first to teach a school in 1807, in a log building about two miles north of Canton, on the farm of James Gaff. The writer hereof knew Mr. Stevens, as he lived and died in the county. He located and lived in Lawrence township, in Canal Fulton, dying many years ago at a good old age. He was a man of intelligence, and served for many years as Justice of the Peace. It is said



NEW BERLIN SCHOOL.

he came from the East, having enlisted with Aaron Burr in his expedition, but left the enterprise at Steubenville. It has been claimed that this was the first school taught in the county; and that several young men attended and carried their guns along for protection against wild animals, or to bring down a deer for the venison. School opportunities were very poor, and young men even sought to learn reading, writing and arithmetic. Mr. Stevens was very popular as a teacher and as a man. He took a hand in the games and wrestling, or other matches, and yet in the school room his orders were obeyed readily, for he was ever kindly.

"He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Reading, and writing, and 'rithmetic too;
He took the little ones upon his knee,
For a kind, good heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew;
Learn while you're young, he often said,
There's much to enjoy down here below;
Life for the living, and rest for the dead!
Said the jolly old pedagogue long ago."

The school enumeration of July, 1895, gave 723 in the township. The school funds for 1895 amounted, with the balances of the previous year, to $10,690.61, and the disbursements to $5,461.51. These figures do not include New Berlin. The number of sub-districts is eleven, and the school-houses outside of New Berlin number eleven, and they are up with the times. Our country schools have much improved of late years, more attention being given to the art of teaching. Plain township is one of the best farmed in this section. Sheep-raising, also, with a view to fine wool, was in former years a specialty with a number of her best farmers; and while it is not entirely abandoned, it does not receive the attention it did formerly.

The Lutheran and German Reformed were first in the township to organize. Elder Stough, as early as the fall of 1806, held a meeting in the house of Jacob Loutzenheiser. The first church built was in 1809, on the land of Henry Wearstler. Here services were held on alternate Sabbaths by Rev. Benjamin Faust, of the German Reformed society, and Rev. Anthony Weyer, of the Lutheran. The Reformed long since built a church further north. The other churches in the township, including Berlin, are Zion's, Union, Roman Catholic and Dunkard. These are located in different parts of the township; and it will be seen that Plain is fairly well supplied with church edifices. The school-houses, including New Berlin, number 12, valued with the grounds at $18,260, of which that in Berlin is $8,280. The two Roman Catholic churches in Canton have their cemeteries in Plain, containing six and eight acres respectively. These are located on the road, Cleveland avenue, that leads to Berlin.

Plain in former days gave the county a member of the General Assembly, Jehu Grubb, in the twenties. Mr. Grubb was a substantial farmer, living on the Randolph road, five miles north of Canton, Jacob Hostetter in the thirties was elected to the State Senate. He lived on his farm, and owned a grist mill on the Middle Branch. He died about thirty years ago on his farm, near Minerva, in Paris township, now occupied by his son, Dr. Hostetter. John Brandon, who lived near New Berlin, was elected sheriff of the county about 1840, and was re-elected. He afterwards removed to Indiana, where he died years ago. Mr. George Grubb, of Lake township, is a son of Jehu Grubb, and the son is also one of the solid men of Stark.

The crop and other statistics for Plain township for 1895 give the following returns: Wheat, 33,920 bushels from 3,239 acres; rye, 56 bushels; buckwheat, 125 from 5 acres; oats, 104,212 from 2,298; corn, shelled, 136,543 from 2543 acres; fertilizer used, 31,100 pounds, cost $1,213; hay, 1,233 tons from 2,277 acres; clover, 366 tons, 476 bushels seed from 1,186 acres; potatoes, 36,399 from 402 acres; milk, 105,315 gallons sold; butter, made at home, 83,080 pounds; maple syrup, 179 gallons from 200 trees; honey, 235 pounds from 56 hives; eggs, 79,723 dozen; apples, 6,772 bushels from 363 acres; land cultivated, 14,074



I. B. DRUCKENBROD,
Township Trustee.

acres, pasture, 1,687, woods, 1,396, waste, 385, total 17,542; wool, 15,019 pounds; cows, 125; dogs, 339; sheep killed by dogs, 2, mutilated one; died from disease, hogs, 464, value $2,431; sheep, 80, value $283; cattle, 28, value $880; horses, 32, value $2,360.

The total value of all property, land, buildings, and personal in Plain on the Duplicate for taxation is $1,713,460.

The school enumeration for Plain, 1895, was 723; receipts of school funds, including balances, $10,690.61; disbursements, $5,461.51; New Berlin school enumeration, 202; receipts of school funds, $3,766.12, disbursements, $3,205.73.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

LAKE TOWNSHIP is one of the best farming townships in Stark county and one of the most populous of those almost wholly, we may say, devoted to agriculture. The surface, though undulating, is not hilly, and the soil is more sandy or, rather, loamy, than further east in the county. The valuation of the township shows its standing, for there are but four townships in the county ahead of Lake in this respect. In 1895 the valuation of real and personal property on the Duplicate for taxation was $1,170,810; and in 1894 it was $1,227,100, the falling off being mostly, or entirely, in the personal property. The tax rate in 1895 was fifteen and five-tenths mills, and the rate in 1894 was fifteen and two-tenths. All this speaks well for the township and the thrifty people therein.

The name was probably given on account of Congress Lake, a beautiful sheet of water located mostly in section 2, a short distance north from the village of Hartville. Lake is known in the original survey as township XII, range 8. Stark, before its organization in 1809, was a part of Columbiana county, and about 1806 was divided into two townships, Canton and Lake, the dividing line being that running east and west between Canton and Plain. Another dividing took place when Stark was organized, and Lake was then included in Plain, and so remained until April, 1811, when Green township took in Lake and other territory. Lake, however, was set off as now in June, 1816, by the following order of the county commissioners: "Ordered that the twelfth township, in the 8th range, be, and it is hereby, erected into a separate township by the name of Lake. Ordered also, that the qualified electors of said township meet at the house of Joseph Moore in said township on the fourth of June, 1816, for the election of township officers. Ordered further, that advertisements for said election in Lake township be put up at the house of Peter Dickerhoof in the town of Union, and at the house of Joseph Moore. (Signed) James Latimer, John Kryder, James Drennan, County Commissioners."

It seems the election was not held as ordered, and so another entry was afterwards made as follows:—"Ordered, that an election be held June 29, 1816, at the house of Joseph Moore to fill the necessary township offices." The early records are not to be obtained, and the officers first elected are not known. Settlers came in rapidly, and the land was quickly taken up. By the records in the Auditor's office the following named persons were land-holders in 1820:—Christopher Aubie, Jacob Bachtel, John Bushong, Jacob Bauer, John A. Bauer, Jacob Brown, Conrad Brumbaugh, John and George Creighbaum, John Clay, Christian Crist, Jacob Critshal, Peter Dickerhoof, George Everhard, Peter Eby, George Frank, Jacob Fouse, John Fouse, George Nodle, Simon Harsh, William Holsinger, Anthony Housel, William Irwin, Jesse Johnson, John Ruder, George Myers, Joseph Moore, Jacob Mayer, Christian Balmer, Peter Pontius, Daniel, George and John Markley, John Morehart, John Muny, George Null, Benjamin, Solomon and Nicholas Pontius, John and Thomas Raber, Abraham Ream, Peter Ream, Conrad Raber, Philip Roser, Jacob Ruff, John Shorb, William Stripe, Jacob Sell, Jacob Sholt, John Wise, John Weller, George Westerberger, Michael Snyder, Henry Swartz, Jonas Smith, George Stut, George Snyder, Jacob Shaffer, William Staddon, George Stidger, Daniel Smith, John Thompson, Jacob Wearstler, William Wise, Henry Wise and John Wise.

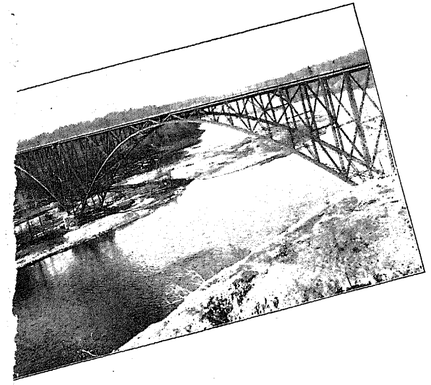
Several of these men were probably land-owners, but not residents, for there was considerable speculation in land in those days. Many of these names have disappeared from the township, while many continue through descendants, Of course many new names have become familiar in the township since 1820. It will be seen that the names and their spelling indicate their Pennsylvania Dutch origin, and this dialect is still a family arrangement and spoken to a greater or less extent.

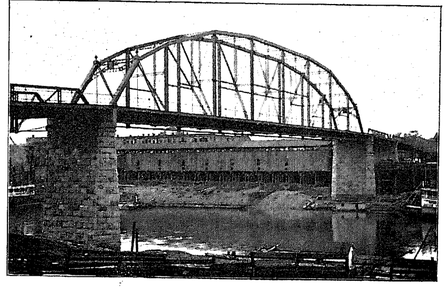
Quite a number of small swamps or marshes were found in the township, some of them growing tamarak. This is the case of one south of Hartville, and over a part of which runs the C. C. and S. R. R. track. When building the road a sink-hole along here gave the company considerable trouble, for it took a vast amount of tree tops and other material to make a safe foundation. Some of the marshes have been drained and are profitably cultivated, generally for the raising of celery. The celery farm of the late J. A. Borst, near Greentown station, has usually one hundred acres in celery. The celery here grown is of the choicest kind, and has a high reputation in the markets of Pittsburg, Cleveland and other places. Limestone is found and coal is mined for shipping at Greentown.

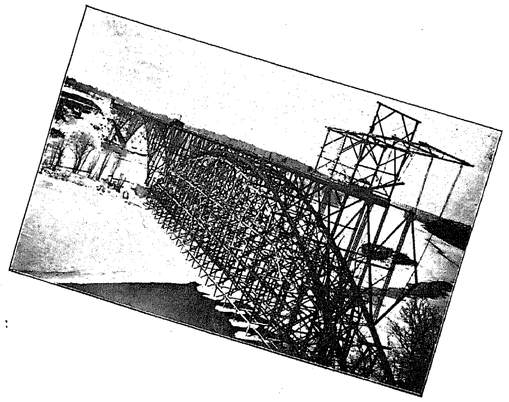
Congress lake is a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile and a-half long by half a mile wide, and with a depth of fifty or sixty feet. The C. C. and S. R. R., passing along its western shore, makes it convenient for parties resorting there. It has become quite a place of resort. It extends over sections 2 and 11, mostly on the former. Suitable buildings are there to accommodate, and a hotel to receive and care for guests. In the winter large amounts of ice are stored for summer use, especially in Cleveland and Canton. The Valley railway on the west side of the township, also connecting with Cleveland and south, gives citizens there convenient access to points north and south and an outlet to more distant points by transfer. These two railways on opposite sides of the township favor the people greatly. It seems in the early days Lake township was infested with wild animals that had retreats in the swamps. The settlers were generally good shots as well as trappers, and a bounty was offered for the animals' scalps, and their hides and furs brought cash when grain would not. The dangerous animals were hunted in the winter, mostly when the streams and swamps were frozen and the bears and wolves could be followed to their lurking places and shot. Other animals were mischievous and sometimes great pests; foxes and squirrels at times were exceedingly troublesome, the former on the poultry and the latter on the corn. The writer of this knows all this by actual observation and experience. Many now-a-days think their lot hard at times, but they little know the trials of those settling a new country such as this in the early years of this century. People having families, and with little means, endured great privations, and every now and then some would abandon their places and return to their former homes. Trapping was something of a business in those days, for the furs of the mink, the beaver, the muskrat, and the otter brought cash, as did the skins of the bear, the wolf, the panther and the innocent deer. Besides, the deer were valuable for their carcasses, as all relished venison. It is not many years ago that northwest Ohio furnished venison in the winter to supply to a considerable extent the markets of Columbus, Toledo and other points.

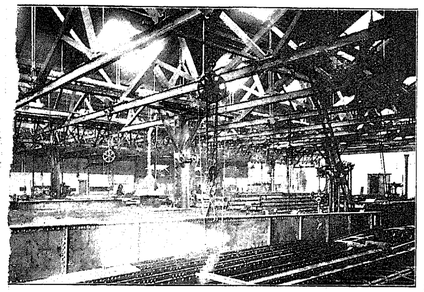
A story is told of a man and his wife taking a walk through the woods one Sunday afternoon to visit neighbors a mile or two distant. On the way they alarmed a couple of cubs, and the man gave chase, hoping to capture one or both. The old bear, it seems, was not far away, and soon noticed the affair, and she at once took a hand at a good rate of speed. The man was not aware of what was going on behind, and the woman's screams he paid no attention to, for he thought she was only making a noise and laughing at his race after the cubs. He soon, however, discovered his danger, and took to a tree and got out of the old bear's reach. But the old brute was there and remained, and his position was dangerous. His wife hastened to the neighbor's at the top of her speed, and in due time a rifle ball settled the old bear and relieved the man up the tree. Other bear stories might be related as handed down, and no doubt there were many not transmitted. It was not many years until these wild and dangerous animals became extinct, and the others became less numerous, and so less troublesome. And thus did matters progress, and thus gradually did this region become the rich, productive land it is.

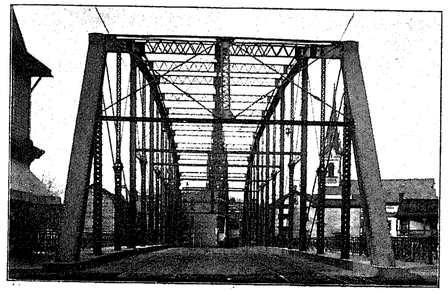
In due time grist and saw-mills were, built on the small streams, for Lake is near the dividing ridge whence the waters flow in opposite directions, to reach the Gulf and the St. Lawrence. The streams are not now what they were, and the mills have gone to decay. The Brumbaugh saw-mill south of Congress lake, and on the stream therefrom has held on well. Distilleries in the early days were an institution, for each household kept a supply of liquor, which was in common use. Besides, grain in that shape was more easy of shipment and more marketable. There were at one time and another three or four distilleries, and these were in the following hands in course of time:—Jacob Harbrook, George Everhart, Lewis Hanshalter, —— Shriver, John Bushong, Andrew Pontius, George Creighbaum, and Henry Swartz. Before and after 1830

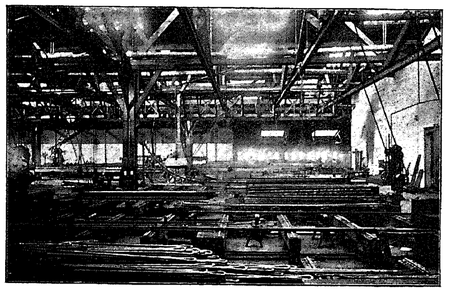




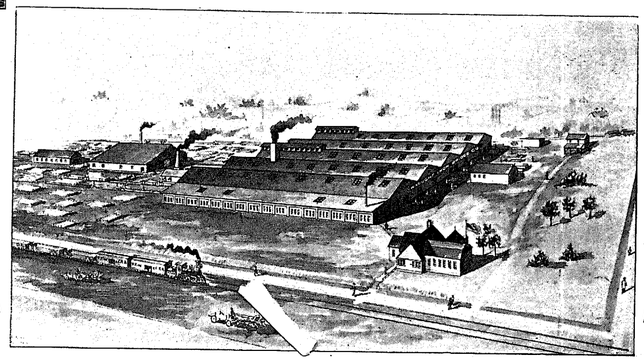


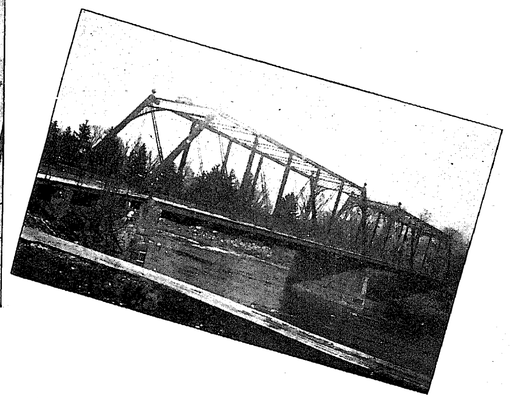


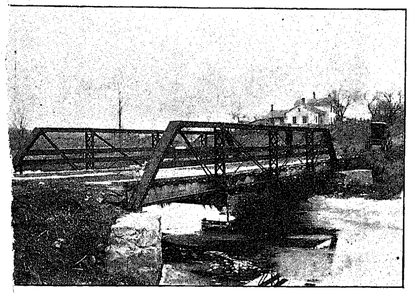


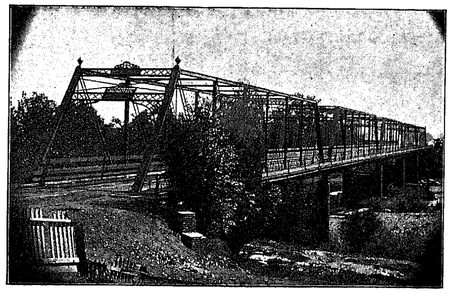


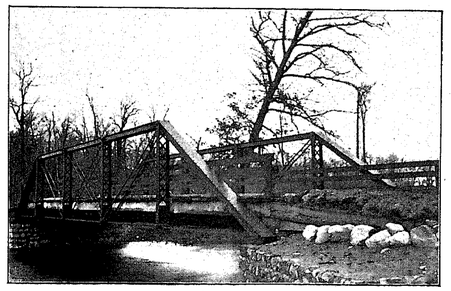


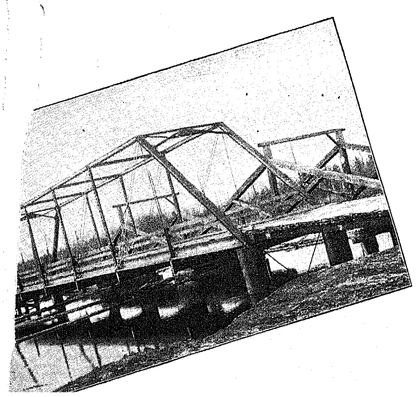


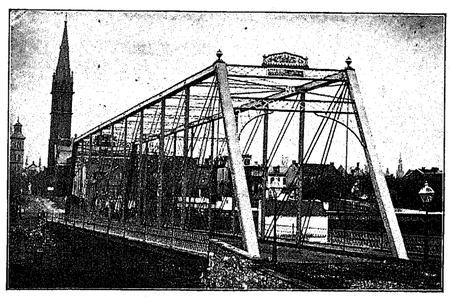


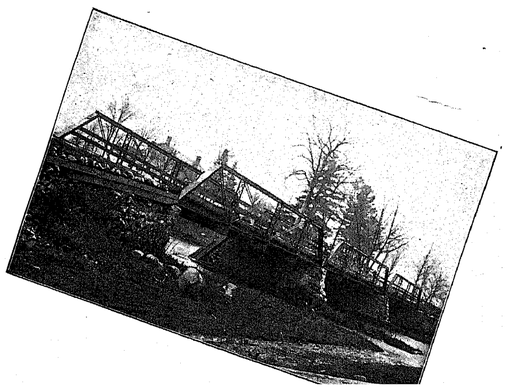


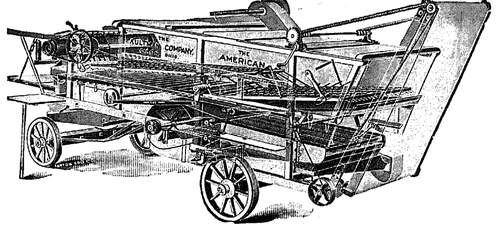




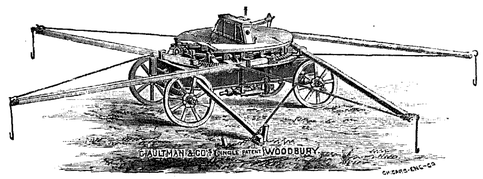




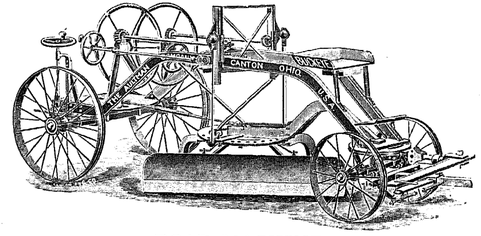




SEPARATOR.

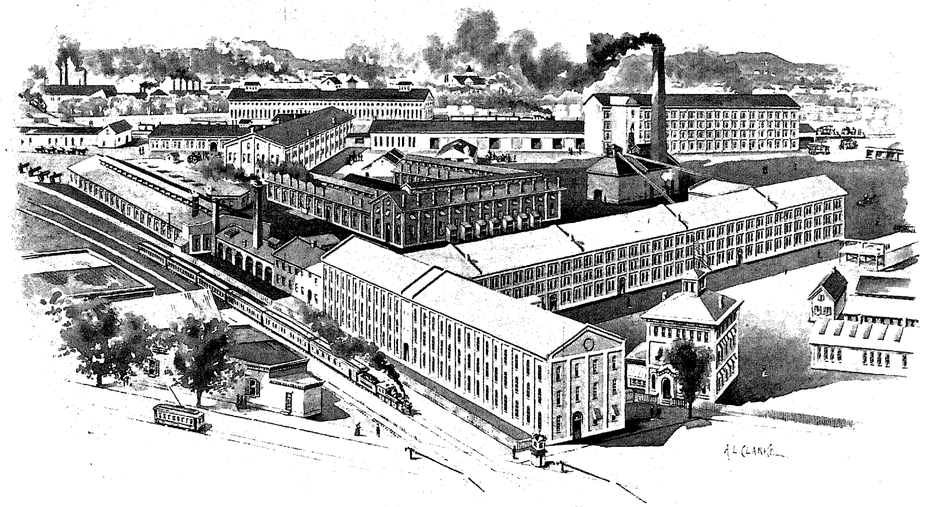


HORSE POWER.



ROAD MACHINE.

THE AULTMAN COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO.



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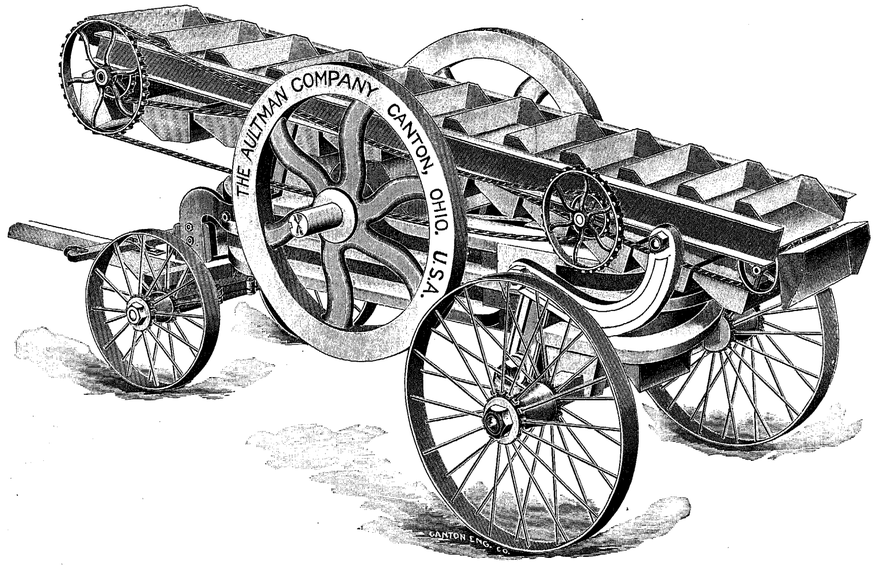

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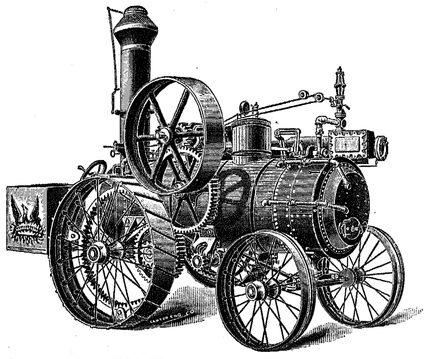
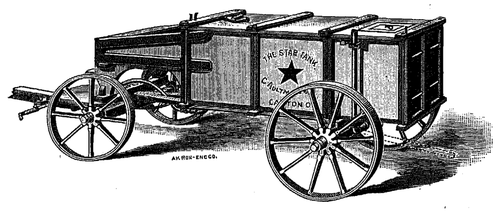
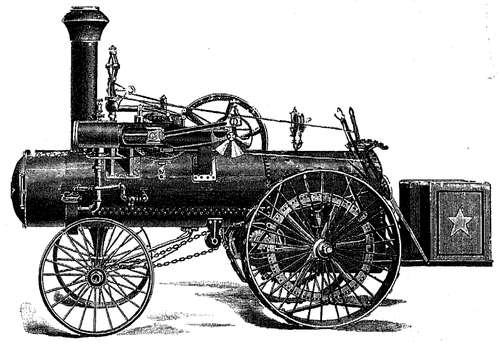


PHŒNIX ENGINE.



WATER TANK.



STAR ENGINE.

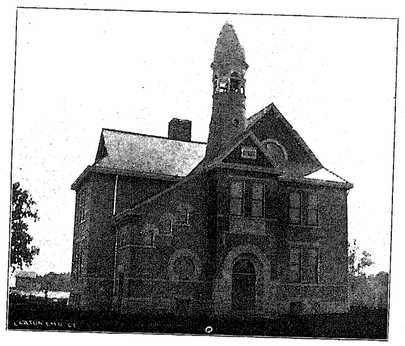
lumber was in demand for building houses and barns; and then the woods were to be cleared, and there was an abundance of trees suitable for excellent lumber. Distilleries for manufacturing grain into whiskey have long since disappeared, and whiskey is not the common beverage and household article it used to be. The only grist-mill of late years is that at Greentown, operated by steam-power. Change has been the order of the period, and it seems likely to continue. This is visible in every direction. Mankind, too, go and come, one generation succeeding another.

CAIRO.

Cairo was laid out in Oct., 1851, by Abram G. Bair, Arnold Lynch, surveyor. There were nineteen lots, and in 1859 S. Snyder laid out an addition of seven lots. There are not a dozen of these built on and occupied. The place has long had a store and post-office and a church edifice. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 3, in Plain township, and on the southwest quarter of section 34, in Lake township.

GREENTOWN.

Greentown was laid out by Henry Wise and Peter Dickerhoof in 1816. The lots numbered sixty-four, thirty-two on the land of each proprietor. The lots were on the southeast and northwest quarters of section 30, and they were laid out peculiarly in a diagonal shape. A good-sized square was left, through which the roads ran and crossed at the centre, thus making a square at each corner. Both proprietors did much to



GREENTOWN SCHOOL.

build up the village. Mr. Dickerhoof's daughters were accustomed to work out on the farm and made good hands. One of them, Betsey, while busily at work in the field one day, felt a hand on her shoulder, and turning around saw standing beside her a tall Indian, who was good-natured and smiling. Betsey once asked a man who had an arm and a leg off, how he lost them, and he said if she would agree not to ask another question he would tell her, and she promised. He said they were bit off. Of course, this answer was far from satisfying the inquisitive Betsey, but under her promise she could ask no further questions.

James McNabb built the first house in Greentown, and others soon followed. It is said a Mr. Goodwill opened the first store, probably about 1820, and with about $200 worth of goods. Hiram Meyers succeeded him with a good stock. Over twenty others have since been in the mercantile business, several having failed, one of the earliest being that of Ephraim Ball. Manufacturing has done something in Greentown. Houck, Morgan & Co., in 1857, started in to manufacture engines, but abandoned the enterprise after making one. They, however, built a steam grist mill, which did a good business and has continued under various proprietors.

Abour 1840, or shortly after, Kryder & Shanafelt started a foundry to manufacture stoves, plows, and hollow-ware. It was continued under others, the last proprietors being Wise, Acker & Hissner, who made scrapers, cultivators, etc.

Col. Ephraim Ball, who removed to Canton about forty-five years ago, had his attention called to a new threshing machine, and after he had examined it, he concluded to engage in its manufacture. Himself and brother formed a partnership, and purchased the right for Wayne county, for $200, giving their written obligations for that amount. After some manœuvering, they finally erected appropriate buildings at Greentown, and Mr. Ball made the first machine with his own hands, having scarcely any tools, or other suitable instruments. He had no money nor credit in the undertaking, for all the neighbors looked upon the project as erratic and visionary, and besides Mr. Ball was in debt over $1,000. This first machine was sold to John Miller, of Greentown, for $102. It was not portable, which was considered a serious drawback in those days to the value of the thresher; so Mr. Ball set his wits to work to devise one that was portable. The necessary patterns for the castings were made and taken to Messrs. Hart and Brown, of Massillon, where they were criticised and pronounced satisfactory if about $25 worth of paint and varnish were added. Here it was, that from the criticisms on his labors, Mr. Ball became a skilled pattern maker. About this time he began wooding cast-iron plows. A horse power for the thresher was made, but the machine had to be sent out of the county to be tested to escape an execution in the hands of the sheriff. After being tested, the machinery was pronounced imperfect and unsatisfactory, and was finally sold, and the proceeds used in paying off the execution. In February, 1840, Mr. Ball and his three brothers, having obtained a promise from their father for $400, concluded to build and conduct a foundry. Their intentions were ridiculed by the citizens, who looked upon the undertaking as wild and visionary. Everything was put in readiness, and, finally, in June, 1840, the citizens, to the number of several hundred, assembled to see the "big fizzle" at the first casting. When the castings for three plows, a dog iron or two, and a few skillets, were taken in good shape from the moulds, it is said the citizens could scarcely believe their eyes, but handled the various articles to see if indeed they were genuine pot-metal, and sound. It is said that Mr. Ball, Sr., was so pleased with the result that he bought a bottle of whiskey and treated all hands. It was extremely difficult to get patterns for the different articles of machinery, as the prices were very high, and the Ball brothers were without money. Necessity compelled Mr. Ball to devise some for himself. He finally made one for a plow from a piece of tough, knotty maple plank, and so excellent were the plows made from this pattern that hundreds were sold all over the county, and even in distant places. All this business was done in the face of executions and judgments that poured in as soon as it was discovered that Mr. Ball was handling a little money. There were eleven executions held against him at one time. The brothers manufactured cooking stoves, plows, hollow-ware and a few threshing machines. One day several men came to Mr. Ball and offered him $600 for his foundry, but the latter, knowing that it was worth much more than that, refused to take less than $1,000. They threatened that if Mr. Ball did not sell for $600 they would build a rival establishment. This was finally done, and the first thing Mr. Ball knew his rivals had purchased the right to manufacture the plow upon which he had been engaged. This left him almost helpless, but he went to work and finally devised a pattern of his own, which, in the end, proved as valuable as the one he had lost. After a time Mr. Ball began manufacturing the Hussey reaper, six being made at one time. Three of these were sold in the county, and three were taken to Illinois. This was about the year 1848. Twelve were constructed in the year 1849, and the harvest was almost over before one was sold. One was taken to Louisville, where a public exhibition of its workings was given before a motley crowd of men, women and children. The farmers saw with astonishment how nicely the standing grain went down before it. The owner of the field immediately purchased the reaper, but his cradlers were bitterly opposed to it, declaring it would leave them, like Othello, without an occupation, and it was finally returned to keep peace in the family, as it were. Other public exhibitions were given amidst much opposition and numerous discouragements; but, in the end, ten out of the twelve reapers were sold, at low prices, and on time. Mr. Ball constructed a few separators about this time. The motor for his foundry was an old horse named "Prince." This now



HARTVILLE SCHOOL.

venerated animal was apparently subject to fits and starts, som[illegible]es running the motion of the machinery up to a frightful rapidity [illegible]nd then suddenly lowering it so that no motion, or but little, cou[illegible] be perceived. At last a ten horse-power engine was purchased at [illegible]ya-hoga Falls for $400; this proved to be a great improvement on t[illegible]old horse. In January, 1851, Mr. Ball's partners sold their interest [illegible]the foundry to C. Aultman and David Fouser, and in April of the same year, George Cook and Lewis Miller were added to the partnership, which then became known as E. Ball & Co. Soon after this, the whole business was transferred to Canton, but just before this occurred, Jacob Miller became a partner, and the firm was changed to Ball, Aultman & Co. The subsequent wonderful career of this partnership would fill a volume. The enterprise begun by Mr. Ball under so many discouraging circumstances, and against such opposition, has spread its branches in other places. More than 11,000 reapers have been manufactured in a single year, and shipped to all parts of the world. A valuable lesson, well worthy of perusal, may be read in the history of this enterprise.

From a business point of view Greentown is not what it was. A grain warehouse at the Valley R. R. station half a mile from the village buys considerable grain for the Schumacher mills at Akron. There, too, are a store or two and a post-office. Near there are the mines of the Greentown Coal Company, sometimes employing fifty miners. Near the station, also, are the Stripe tile and brick works and similar works belonging to an outside company. Quite a number of physicians have occupied the field at Greentown. The late Dr. J. E. Daugherty held the field until he removed to Canton after being elected county recorder in 1885. His son, Dr. L. E. Daugherty, is now the resident physician. Greentown is in a special school district, and the enumeration in 1895 was 141, showing a population in the district of over 400. The receipts for 1895 were $9,523.74, and the expenditures, $8,372.79. The school building, including grounds, furniture, etc., is valued at $10,000. It will be seen the schools are not neglected. The M. E. Church at Greentown is valued at $2,000 and the ground at $100.

HARTVILLE.

Hartville is one of the four villages in Lake township on the Randolph road, four miles north of Cairo and a mile or so south of Congress Lake. Hartville was laid out by Joseph Shollenberger in April, 1851, John Whitacre surveyor. Its location is on the south-west quarter of section 11, and the first survey had only eight lots. In Oct., 1853, Mr. Shollenberger and Joseph Brown laid out an addition, Arnold Lynch surveyor. John Houghton seems to have opened the first store about 1830. Joseph Brown came along after a time, and Peter Shollenberger followed, and William Wagoner was his successor. Mr. Wagoner has been a resident of Canton for several years and the store is in the hands of Mr. Wertenberger. Mr. Geidlinger also has a store and has been long in the business. George Machamer was a merchant for many years. A carriage shop has been in operation for several years, and also a planing mill, each giving employment to several hands. The Rupright house affords accommodations to travelers who may stop. The C. C. and S. R. R. runs through the village, and the sojourners at Congress lake have their mail sent to Hartville, but it is sent up from there. The Canton Outing Club has purchased the lake and the land around it, amounting to 362 acres, valued at $13,194 on the tax duplicate. Several members of the club have erected cottages, and more will do so. The premises about the lake are being put in attractive shape. Hartville is in one of the school sub-districts. The German Reformed Church building is valued at $1,200, and the grounds at $100. The Baptist people have a church east of Hartville, on section 12.

UNIONTOWN.

Uniontown used to be a thriving business point before railways interfered. Two or three tanneries, three stores, with mechanic shops to accommodate the wants of the farmers and the general public, made the village attractive. Before the railways, travel by the common road between Akron and Canton, and farmers' teams hauling grain to Akron, made this road quite a thoroughfare, and was not injurious to the hotel, nor to other business. But the tanneries have long since gone. The active and capable business men who had the stores removed and located in Cleveland, Akron and Canton, taking their wealth with them. The Josephs went to Cleveland, as did Glassers, the tanners; John B Woods went to Akron, and soon went into the banking business. He died in June or July, 1896 leaving a large fortune. Others who were prominent thirty or more years ago at Uniontown and removed, have mostly paid the debt of Nature. Many younger men, who had grown up in the village, have gone to other localities and engaged in business. Akron and Canton have each several such. Nees, father and son, have a good store, and Mr. Myers also is in the same line. The physicians at this time are Dr. Bauers and Dr. Richards. The cabinet-shop is carried on by Charles Bolender, who succeeded his father. The Leed hotel is yet the hostelry. As Lake is "dry," so made by local option vote, there is not as much dissipation as in former days. Lake has furnished county officials: George Kreighbaum, as county commissioner about sixty years ago; Peter Deshong, as sheriff over forty years ago; Jacob W. Smith, as member of General Assembly some forty-five years ago. The late U. R. Feather, while a resident of Uniontown, was elected county treasurer in 1853. Henry Shanafelt, of Greentown, was elected sheriff in 1846. Uniontown was laid out in 1816 by Elias Brenner and Thomas Albert, on lands of section 7. It seems the first man to sell goods was George Guisweit, who peddled around and sold, too, at his house. About 1825 Myers and Whitney opened a good store. There were several other dealers after, and some had their struggles and sold out or quit. When



UNIONTOWN SCHOOL.

there were no railways one village or town had about as good a chance as another, for they were on a parity, equal about in opportunity. Uniontown is in a special school district, and the school enumeration in 1895 was 92, indicating a population in the district of about 300 souls. The school receipts in 1895 were $2,692.26, and the expenditures, $2,285.58. The school property, building, etc., is valued at $5,500. Uniontown has three churches, M. E., valued at $3,000, and the grounds at $200; German Reformed, valued at $1,000, and ground at $100; Lutheran and Reformed, valued at $2,000, and grounds at $300. The station is over a mile west and is in Summit county, and named Myersville. There is talk of an electric line from Canton to Akron, and this would be quite acceptable to the people along the road, and to the villages of New Berlin, Greentown and Uniontown.

Little can be said as to the early schools in Lake township. No doubt there were schools before school-houses were built. It seems a

hewed log building was put up at Uniontown about 1820, and was in use for many years. It was heated by a broad fire-place, and possibly some old settler may remember it. It was also used for preaching and lecturing. Another school-building was erected about 1826, so that one was given over to English and the other to German, for the denizens of that locality appreciated, and still do, the Pennsylvania Dutch. One of the early English teachers was a man named Gass. He used to put red pepper in the mouths of bad children, and one day when doing this the scholar bit his finger. He did not die of the injury, but it was a lesson to him that this pepper punishment was attended with danger. The late N. W. Goodhue, a lawyer of Akron, taught in the English building. The school enumeration in the township, not including Uniontown and Greentown, is 433. With the two villages it is 666. The school receipts for the township, not including the two villages, were, in 1895, $10,865.69, and the disbursements $6,248.61.

The taxable property in Lake township, real and personal, foots up in the duplicate of 1896, $1,546,390. This shows well for a township that was a wilderness less than ninety years ago. How true it is that "by industry we thrive!"

The crop statistics as returned for Lake township for 1895 were:—wheat, 35,541 bushels from 3,175 acres; oats, 100,014, from 2,277 acres; corn shelled, 111,100, from 2,333 acres; fertilizer used, 15,500 pounds, cost $1,215; hay, 570 tons, from 1,132 acres; clover, 663 tons and 407 bushels seed from 1,263 acres; potatoes, 21,185, from 228 acres; milk sold, 35,100 gallons; butter made at home, 102,140 pounds, in factories, 8,714; cheese made in factories, 17,400; maple syrup, 130 gallons from 225 trees; eggs, 65,730 dozen; apples, 6,985 bushels from 350 acres; land cultivated, 13,697 acres, pasture, 2,180, woods, 2,158, waste, 380, total, 18,418; wool, 6,403 pounds; cows, 950; dogs, 176; sheep killed by dogs, 26, value, $89; died from disease, hogs, 64, value, $282; sheep, 50. $169; cattle, 12, $294; horses, 15, $735; bonds exempt from taxation, $2,500.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP no doubt got its name from that old and celebrated village in Judea. It may be possible that the name came from the fact that the Moravian missionaries, who had a settlement in Pennsylvania about the middle of the last century, had missions among the Indians in this section, and, for a time, one of these had a location in this township. The early settlers understood all this, and on organizing the township called it Bethlehem, surely a good-enough name.

Bethlehem lacks about four sections of being a full-sized township, owing to the fact that the line on the south, being the line of the Greenville treaty in part, takes a dip from section 34 in a southwesterly course. The windings of the Tuscarawas river also encroach in section 35, throwing that section mostly on the Tuscarawas county side, and which for convenience was given to that county. As it is, Bethlehem has 20,646 acres, a little over 2,000 acres less than full size. The river enters the township about one mile east of the northwest corner, and takes a southeasterly course with various windings, and leaves from section 34. It is claimed the river is much smaller than in the early years, which may be the case, owing to the country being more open, and hence evaporation more rapid, and the soil being cultivated more readily absorbs moisture. In the early years the river was used as a water-way for boats to some extent, taking loads of produce to market points, sometimes to New Orleans. Steam power to propel boats was not much in use then. It was years after 1807, when Fulton's experiment was a success, before building steamboats was much of a business.

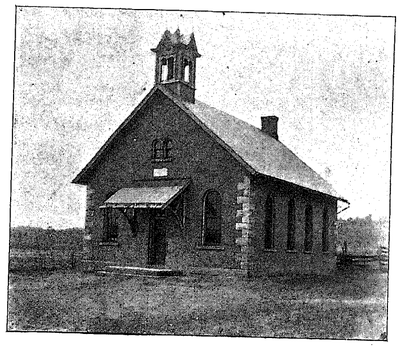
Bethlehem is somewhat hilly, but in the township are some valleys and level tracts, equal to the best in the world for producing crops. The township was generally covered with heavy forests of excellent timber, oak, hickory, etc. East of the river in the northern part there was quite a stretch of plain or prairie land. Coal and stone are found, and have been utilized to some extent. The Burton & Company coal mine has been on the tax duplicate at $14,000 valuation.

The following is taken from sketches written by Rev. David Yant about 20 years ago. Mr. Yant is well along in years, and has spent his life, we may say, in this township, his parents settling there when he was a child not two years old. He is a man of intelligence and well qualified for such work:

"The Indian capital of Tuscarawas at the old Indian crossing-place above Fort Laurens, the Post Mission and Calhoun's trading house, were located at and near the mouth of the Sandy, and were included in the original boundaries of Bethlehem township. Richard Carter, a Quaker, and Joshua Comly, a brother-in-law of Carter's, settled at the mouth of the Sandy at an early day. Elizabeth Himes, whose maiden name was Musser, says that the Musser family came to Laurensville, opposite Fort Laurens. in 1807, and that Richard Carter was then living at the mouth of the Sandy. Carter was a bachelor, his two sisters, Sallie and Maria Carter, two pleasant young ladies, keeping house for him. They are well remembered by the writer. A trading house had been built upon the ground previously occupied by Mr. Post's mission, by John Fleming, a mulatto from Canada, and a man by the name of Armstrong, who had been captured when but fourteen years of age by the Indians, and grew up to manhood among them, acquiring their tastes, habits and modes of life. His father found him and tried to persuade him to return to his home in Western Pennsylvania; but it was all in vain. His nature had been entirely recast in the Indian mould. He said he would not work, and returned to the Indians. It is much easier to make an Indian out of a white man in life and habits, than to make a white man out of an Indian. Richard Carter got possession of the trading house after Fleming left, and kept up a brisk trade with the Indians. The friendly treatment of William Penn and his Quakers had so far won the confidence of the Indian tribes generally, that the former were classed as a distinct race. Beaver Hat said:—'When an Irishman fills my powder horn, he fills it about half full; an American fills it a little higher; but a Quaker fills it up full.' The same fair and Christian treatment would have secured the same confidence to the Irishman and the American. But the country has reaped the harvest of a bad seeding with the Indian. Richard Carter went to Wheeling for supplies, and left Elizabeth Himes (then Musser), aged fifteen, and her brother, in charge of the trading house. The young fellow was fond of the hunt, and left his sister two days alone with the Indians. She said she would not be afraid unless they got firewater, but an Indian came along and took a butcher knife, cut the string of the window shutter and proceeded to throw out the furs and skins, and completely emptied the post. Mrs. Himes knew there was no use to oppose him, but a squaw came along and persuaded the Indian away, and returned and put things to rights. Mrs. Comly, the wife of Joshua Comly, took fever at the mouth of the Sandy, and died. She left her heart-stricken husband with the care of four small children. This was, perhaps, the first death among the settlers. Mrs. Comly was buried on the Stump farm. Mrs. Elizabeth Himes kept house for Mr. Comly until he was able to make further provisions.

"The great flood of 1815 is still remembered. It look place in the month of June. Carter's house stood by the house of John P. Bordner. A canoe had been tied at the bank of the river, and the water had risen during the night so as to leave only the untied end of the canoe upon the surface. My father, Abraham Yant, and Philip Yant, my grandfather, managed, by swimming and diving, to untie the canoe, and run it on the porch of the house. The inmates had retreated to the second story, and were carried out and brought to our house until the flood abated. Richard Carter owned over 500 acres of land, which has been since known as the Brantingham tract. He traded the land to George Brantingham, another Quaker from England, for city property in Philadelphia, Penna., and removed there about 1818.

"Many chapters might be filled with interesting incidents and anecdotes, but a few only can be given. Game was abundant; deer were so numerous that they were hardly ever out of sight, even for a day. Bears were not so plenty, but they were frequently met with. On one occasion, John Swank, who lived in sight of our farm, went through the woods to George Kuhn's, somewhere near where Davidson Brown now lives. He treed four bears on a dog-wood sapling, made strings of some tow he had in his pocket, climbed the sapling and secured the cubs by tying two together. When he came to the ground the noise of the cubs attracted the mother, who rushed at him with her jaws wide open. He dropped the cubs on the side of a large fallen tree and jumped upon it, and the bear came up on the opposite side, but did not attack him. He broke off a dead limb and frightened her off, and after following her a short distance, returned, caught the cubs, made his escape and brought them home. Swank parted with two of the cubs and kept two, which grew finely. The bears and a pet pig slept in the shelter of a hollow sycamore that had been sawed off and placed for the purpose. One rainy night after washing day, when a grapevine full of clothes had been left out, the bears put their natural instincts to work, and taking the clothes proceeded to the woods and climbed a large red oak tree, the top of which parted into three branches, where they made a nest of the clothes and lay snugly down. In the morning the clothes and the bears were gone. After many conjectures and a protracted search, the white clothes were seen and the whole mystery was solved. Then the question was, how to get the clothes. This could only be done by chopping



DISTRICT SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

the tree down. When the bears became sensible of the situation, they coolly ran out on a limb, rolled up into a ball, dropped to the ground, and scampered off home. They afforded abundance of amusement, and in our evening visits would waylay us in the dark. In the chase the hindmost 'codger' was sure to be caught by the foot in the paws of the bear, frights and screams availing nothing, but we were never hurt. My father had a large, strong, active greyhound, named Beaver. Swank's children came on an evening's visit, and one of the bears accompanied them. Beaver was frantic with rage at the bear, but never would take hold of it. The bear ran up a tall sugar-tree sat among its branches and growled. When the children left it came down and took to the fence, and the dog followed, making a fearful noise and threatenings of mortal combat, but would not come in reach of the bear's paw. I never saw an animal for which I had formed so strong an attachment as Beaver. He lived until old age rendered him nearly helpless. He had been my constant companion in my hunts and rambles, killing and treeing the wild game; but at last it was determined that he should be killed to put him out of his misery. I pleaded for his life, caught him round the neck and wept as though he was my brother, but without avail."

Richard Carter left the mouth of Sandy in 1816. George Brantingham, a Quaker, his wife Phœbe, and Sarah Bolton, an unmarried sister of Mrs. Brantingham, with four children, came to the mouth of Sandy in the spring of 1816. Mr. Brantingham traded city property in Philadelphia to Richard Carter for a tract of 500 acres of land, and settled upon it. The Brantingham children were Joseph, Hannah, George and Sarah. The children, like their father, were full of life, and soon exchanged their city ways for the more free and active enjoyments of the backwoods. My father's family and the Brantingham family became much attached to each other, and were life-long friends, notwithstanding their different religious views. When my father would kneel in family prayer, George Brantingham would sit in solemn reverence, with his hat on, and worship God in the spirit. The want of religious society of their own faith rendering the further stay of the Brantingham family at the mouth of Sandy undesirable, the tract of land owned by Mr. Brantingham was subdivided and sold. The neighbors tried to reconcile him to stay, stating as a reason the fertility of the land, to which he replied:—"If we live for hog and hominy, we need not leave; but if we live for something better, we had better go." This was a striking declaration of the choice of a good man and contains an important admonition. There are many, vast numbers indeed, who live only for "hog and hominy." Esau lived for hog and hominy, or he would not have sold his birthright. Lot was governed by hog and hominy or he would not have pitched his tent toward Sodom. In 1821 the Brantingham family removed to the vicinity of Salem, Ohio, where George Brantingham, Sr., died, in 1845, aged 75 years. Phœbe Brantingham, his wife, died in the spring of 1853, in her eightieth year. Among the early settlers none were more conspicuous than Matthias Sheplar, Nicholas Stump, and Ebenezer Allman. Mr. Sheplar was born in Westmoreland county, Penna., November 11, 1790. His first wife was Elizabeth Retan. He came to Bethlehem township at an early day; was for many years Justice of the Peace, and several times a member of the Legislature, both of the House and Senate; served one term in Congress and filled various minor offices, in all of which stations he retained the confidence of the people, as a moral, upright man, and faithfully discharged the various duties assigned him. Mr. Sheplar was married three times. His first wife died while yet young. He was married to Elizabeth Bechtel, who died in 1837. His last marriage was with Sarah Linerode, the widow of Otho Linerode, and daughter of John Sherman. She still lives, at the age of 76, though much enfeebled. Mr. Sheplar died in April, 1863, a member of the United Brethren Church. His remains are buried in the Sheplar burying ground, on the farm where he formerly resided.

Nicholas and Frederick Stump came from Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penna., in 1808. Most of the goods belonging to Nicholas were lost in crossing the Nimishillen. Frederick Stump settled in Perry township, on the farm now occupied by his son, Levi Stump. Nicholas Stump settled on the northwest quarter of section 10, now owned by Henry Myers. Nicholas was several times elected to the office of county commissioner.

Ebenezer Allman came from Bentleysville, Washington Co., Penna., in 1807. His sons, George and William, were out a year or more previous. They settled on the northwest quarter of section 4, now occupied by Mrs. Eve Allman, a daughter of Frederick Stump, and the widow of Barney Allman. Carroll Allman was killed by the falling of a tree, in his seventeenth year, and was the first death in the family. Jane was married to George Klingle, referred to as the first dry-goods merchant in Bethlehem. Sarah, another daughter, was married to Jerry Sluts. The family consisted of seven sons and two daughters. Ebenezer Allman died in 1828, aged 64; Agnes, his wife, died in 1839, aged 66.

Abraham Yant came from Allegheny Co., Penna., to Bethlehem township in the fall of 1812. He stopped at the house of Nicholas Stump, who went with him, and showed him the northeast and southeast quarters of section 24, then vacant. He went to Steubenville, located one quarter, returned to his home, seven miles from Pittsburg, near the Monongahela river, worked on the shoe-bench until the spring of 1814, when he came out and located the other quarter, built a shanty or camp of butternut poles, stayed three months, cleared a field, and planted it in garden vegetables, corn and potatoes. While at work in the wild woods his supplies of bread were procured from the settlers, the wild turkeys and pheasants supplied him with eggs, and his rifle abundantly supplied him with venison and turkey. He returned in July, and started for his new home about the first of September, and arrived at the cabin on the 19th day of September, 1814. The family consisted of his grandfather, Philip Yant, Sr.; his uncle, Philip Yant, Jr.; his father and mother, Abraham and Catherine Yant; his brother, Anthony, and his sister Magdalene, he then being sixteen months old, and the youngest. The moving party was on the road two weeks, with wagon and two horses. The season was remarkably wet. His mother says she carried him all the way; that it rained every day, and he cried the whole journey. The little hut had a fire-place on the projecting corner, and it contained room for kitchen purposes, a bed, and the dear old "trundle bed." The rest

of the family slept in the covered wagon. A cabin house was soon put up, with a log fire-chimney, puncheon floor and clap-board roof. The farm, in its natural state, was heavily timbered with oak trees of immense size on the hill slopes, and the bottoms were covered with sugar maple, beech and hickory. It was hard labor and slow progress to clear up a farm; but by perseverance, late and early, every year added an eight or ten acre field to the opening. Labor was cheap. The best choppers could be hired for $8 or $10 a month. The sugar season afforded the greatest enjoyment and the hardest labor of any part of the year. Camping out and running the sugar-camp day and night was full of fun and excitement, through slush, snow and rain. The exposure was not considered dangerous. Half a dozen different camps, within neighboring distance of each other, afforded a vast amount of social enjoyment for the young folks. The log-cabin pioneers, with all their hardships and simple, rough fare, were healthier, and enjoyed social life to a greater degree than falls to the lot of their more refined and weakly descendants. Abraham Yant became a minister of the German Baptist denomination. The last few years of his life were spent in the Gospel ministry. He died in January, 1842, aged 61 years. His widow, Catherine Yant, survived him, and reached the unusual age of 93 years before her death occurred.

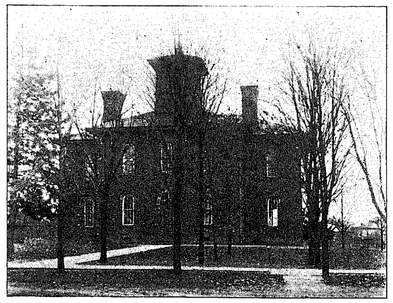
Prior to 1815, Bethlehem and Pike were included in Canton township, but in 1815 and in 1816 held elections jointly. Bethlehem township was created on the 12th of December, 1816, and an election held in April, 1817. Baltzer Koonts was the first Justice of the Peace. The first couple married in the township were Aquilla Carr and his wife Nelly; her maiden name is forgotten. The ceremony was performed by Squire Koonts. Adam Grounds, the father of Jacob Grounds, came to Bethlehem in 1806 or 1807. The first three barrels of salt were brought into the township by Mr. Carr. He conveyed them up the Cuyahoga river in a canoe, hauled the canoe across the Portage, south of Akron, to the Tuscarawas, and floated down to Bethlehem. He sold one barrel to Godfrey Huff, at the mouth of One-Leg creek; Mr. Grounds got one barrel, and the other was secreted in the woods to keep the Indians from finding it. The salt was sold at $25 a barrel, but Mr. Carr said he would haul no more at that price. Jacob Grounds taught the first school at Bethlehem, and was clerk of the first election held at Canton. James Gaff made the ballot-box, for which he received 50 cents. The first entries of land were made by Brinton and Condy, Richard Carter, Nicholas Stump Ebenezer Allman, Harmon Van Dorston, Matthias Sheplar, Charles Linerode and others.

In 1819 Mr. Brantingham laid out the town of Calcutta, had a sale of lots, and built a warehouse on the bank of the river. Several flat-bottom boats were loaded here for the southern trade, the cargoes consisting of flour, whiskey, bacon and pottery ware, the latter being manufactured at Canton. A store was also established and continued for several years by Frederick C. Phersich, a German. His goods were valued at about $500, and comprised axes, hoes, salt, tobacco, groceries and a small quantity of prints and muslins. Of course he kept whiskey. From this his greatest profit was realized. His store became quite a resort on this account. Some six or eight dwellings were erected in Calcutta, in which were as many families for a few years. A blacksmith appeared, and, it is said, a printer named White came there with the intention either of starting the somewhat doubtful venture of a newspaper, or of doing a general advertising business, or both. He was probably looking up a location, as he stayed there but a few months. The outlook was decidedly unfavorable for such an enterprise. The warehouse did quite a thriving business for a few years, until the river was no longer safely navigable by the flat-boats. Calcutta was considered the head of navigation on the Tuscarawas. The river, except at a high stage of water, proved unsafe, and a number of shipwrecks, with a loss of cargo, put an end to the New Orleans trade upon the Tuscarawas. The last flat-boat that passed down the river was about 1822, or a year later. As the leading idea of building up a town of some commercial importance was directly connected with this trade, the prospects of the future city of Calcutta were abandoned with it. The town plat was vacated, and is now embraced in the farm of John Kaler.

Thomas and Charity Roach, from Kendall, Stark county, frequently stopped at Brantingham's, on their way to visit the Zoarites, in whose welfare they interested themselves greatly. George Brantingham went with Thomas Roach to a Yearly Meeting at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, during which Mr. Roach took sick and died, and was buried at the Short Creek burying ground. Charity Roach and her husband, Thomas Roach, were without children. Charity, with the true spirit of Christian benevolence and charity, founded the "Roach Charity School." She requested Sylvanus Buckius, a tinner, to make a "roach" (a fish) to be placed upon the building as a vane, so that the name should not be forgotten; it is there to this day. There was but little need of this, as the "name of the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." Although not upon an extensive scale, it is one of the noblest charities in the state. Men of wealth who do not know what to do with their abundance, should pay it a visit, then "go and do likewise." The remains of Charity Roach rest in the old burying-ground at Kendall. Many a poor orphan has stood by her humble grave and called her "blessed."

The village of Bethlehem was laid out by Jonathan W. Condy, in 1806. Mr. Condy and Martin Brinton, a brother-in-law, were lawyers from the city of Philadelphia. They located large tracts of land in Bethlehem township. Mr. Condy was accompanied by the Rev. Richard S. Goe. Religiously, they had embraced the tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg. Their project was to establish a religious society, moulded after the Moravian Society at Bethlehem, Penna., after which the town was named. Mr. Condy was a man of enterprise and integrity. He built a saw-mill on the stream east of the village, and contracted the building of a grist-mill, but the latter was abandoned. He erected a storehouse on the northwest corner of Market and Second streets, which was occupied by James Klingle. This was the first dry-goods store in the village. It was afterwards occupied by Mr. Goe as a store, and was torn down but a few years since For various reasons, Mr. Condy's expectations were not realized. He returned to Philadelphia until after the location of the Ohio canal, when he came to see his landed interests. On riding across a corduroy bridge his horse was attacked by yellow jackets, became frantic, threw Mr. Condy, broke his shoulder, and otherwise very seriously injured him. From these injuries he died a short time afterwards, and was buried in the old grave-yard. This was in August, 1827.

After the location of the Ohio canal, Navarre was laid out by James Duncan. The year before, Nathan McGrew had laid out on the western side a village, which he named Rochester. Raffensperger and Chapman afterwards laid out an addition to Rochester. The three villages Navarre, Bethlehem and Rochester, became places of immense trade in wheat and dry-goods. The principal merchants were D. & H. Allman & Co., Chapman & Raffensperger, Poe & Co., Wirt & Burgert. The leading export was wheat. Before the opening of the Ohio canal it did not bring thirty cents in cash, but now commanded remunerative prices. For some years this sudden impulse in trade went on in a torrent, results quite satisfactory were realized, and handsome fortunes made. Its influence upon the country was seen and felt in the enhanced value of real-estate, the taste of buildings and all kinds of improvements. This season of prosperity was followed by the stringency and reverses of 1837 to 1840. Fortunes that had been gathered in the years of prosperity were more quickly swept away. The failures in mercantile circles were as common then as at present. Trade, like the ocean, seems to be subject to ebbs and flows. Much of the money made in wheat-raising remained in the hands of the producer. All the original firms largely engaged in the produce trade failed, but the farmers did not. They lived on, slowly and surely, some wiser than before. Every generation learns the truth—that dealing in large sums begets recklessness and extravagance. Quickly made is quickly spent. A post-office was established at Bethlehem, Feb. 8, 1828, Thomas Hurford being the first post-



NAVARRE SCHOOL.

master. On the 14th of August, 1843, the name of the office was changed to Navarre, and George W. Sweringer became postmaster. Soon after Navarre was laid out, James Duncan built a mill, and connected it with a store. The Ohio canal supplied the water-power procured from the State. The mill did a prosperous business. Soon after Rochester was laid out, James Sproul built the steam-mill. After changing hands several times it is now owned and successfully operated by the Coup Brothers. The prospective importance of Navarre, as a business point, soon began to decline. The superior advantages and enterprise of Massillon drew capitalists to that point. The Fort Wayne and Pittsburg railroad, the iron works, machine shops and car works located at that point and successfully carried on, have largely diverted trade from Navarre. The latter is still a place of considerable business. Projected railroad facilities, should they be realized, may add to its growth and prosperity.

The first house of worship in the township was the German Lutheran log church in the northeast part of the village. This was built about 1810; Jacob Grounds was employed to erect the building, which he did in a creditable manner. The next was the Salem church, known as the Sherman church, built and occupied jointly by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. Rev. Anthony Weyer, of Canton, was the Lutheran pastor of both these churches. Rev. Benjamin Foust was the pastor of the German Reformed society. Salem church was built in 1818. Rev. Weyer served the congregation for many years. Lately the house, a large two-story log building, was sold and torn down. The Lutherans built a neat frame church in 1871. Previous to the building of the Salem church, Mr. Weyer held religious services at the house of John Sherman, who donated the ground for the church and burying-ground.

The Catholics have a good church building and school. The first church building was a log building that had been intended for a wagon shop. It was taken and altered, provided with necessary furniture, and occupied by the congregation. After a time they built a brick church, which, not many years ago, was enlarged into their present church. The Catholics have the strongest society in the township. They have also a separate school building. This is a frame building, and was constructed in 1872, at a cost of $1,800. Between 70 and 80 scholars are in attendance, though but one teacher is employed, who is usually a female, and receives about $30 per month for her services. The German Lutheran, the English Reformed and Lutheran, the Methodist Episcopal, and the United Brethren in Christ, have each good houses of worship, flourishing Sabbath-schools and fair congregations.

The first Methodist society was organized by Revs. Walter Athey and Curtiss Goddard, at the house of Ebenezer Allman, in 1815. Mr. Allman was leader of the class. The members of the society were: Ebenezer Allman, Agnes Allman, Abraham and Mary Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheplar, wife of Matthias Sheplar; Elizabeth Sheplar, Abraham Sheplar, Samuel and Sophia Miller, Capt. John and Ellen Brown, John Alexander and Henry Coder. Regular preaching was continued at the house of Mr. Allman until 1835, when the church was built in Bethlehem. John Brown was not satisfied as a member of the Methodist church, and in after years he connected himself with the Catholics, and died in that faith. He is buried in the Catholic burying-ground at Navarre.

When the village of Bethlehem was laid out Stark was in Columbiana county, not being detached and organized until 1809. It was not until the Ohio canal opened for business that Bethlehem got population and prosperity, and by 1830 had some twenty dwellings. Navarre and Rochester, farther up the canal, soon became competing points, and the lay of the land being more suitable gave them an advantage. Mr. Duncan, who laid out Navarre, lived at Massillon, and was a man of means and enterprise. He represented the Massillon Rolling Mill Company, representing eastern capital, and so Mr. Duncan bought the land and laid out the town of Navarre. He built a grist mill, a saw mill and buildings for business as well as several dwellings Several business firms removed from Bethlehem to Navarre and Rochester, and thus gave the old village a serious backset. Competition was fierce between the three business points, and the rivalry very bitter among the dealers, and hence the margins in goods and grain were very close. The consequences in such cases are always injurious, and so it was here, and when the general collapse in business and banks came in 1837, the business men here failed and assigned as a rule. From this calamity these towns never recovered. Massillon, too, had become the leading business town in all this region, and for long years kept the place. The wheat went there, and goods were bought there. Failures, however, of some do not deter others from venturing, and so it was in those three villages. Of course, some prudent men and men of substance held on, and the canal was the great business feature, being an outlet for products and an inlet for goods and other things. When the railways came, early in the fifties, all canal towns were affected, and these three villages with the others.

About 1850, when farmers' stores were all the rage, a "Farmers' and Mechanics' Association" was organized at Navarre. Some fifty stockholders were in the company, which was not incorporated. The shares were $25 each, and the paid capital was $20,000. A large warehouse and store were built, and the company commenced buying grain and selling goods. The company also owned one or more canal boats, and had a hardware store. The association for a time did a large business, some years buying about 100,000 bushels of grain, shipping, of course, on the canal. The company had good credit, for the stockholders were usually substantial men. After some six years it was found upon investigation the capital was pretty much gone and that an assignment was absolutely necessary. The members of the company had to make up what the assets failed to meet. This company met the fate that attended other similar arrangements.

The grist mills here were driven by water power, obtained from the canal, and were quite a success. Early in the forties Wann and Widgeon engaged in the manufacture of plows, stoves, steam engines, etc. Changing hands once or twice, it was finally converted into a carriage and wagon shop. Mr. Hug's planing mill has been a fair success. John Shalter seems to have been the first man to keep a tavern in Bethlehem, and J. Yant in Navarre. Mr. Yant built a brick house across from Sisterhen's store, which still remains. Andrew Stahl was for long years a popular hotel man at Rochester, until his death some fifteen years ago. Mr. Stahl served as county commissioner for two terms, ending about 1864. The Reed house was a popular hostelry for years, under the management of B. F. Reed, the genial landlord. Mr. Reed sold out some ten years ago.

Navarre was incorporated as a village in 1872, and the first Mayor was Jacob E. Mentzer, M. Sisterhen succeeded four years after; A. J. Rider was the first clerk; H. R. Bennett, Treasurer; James Linn, Marshal; J. A. Keplinger, Street Commissioner; Samuel Miller, M. Sisterhen, P. Theobald, John Baltzer, G. Winter, and W. O. Seifert, composed the first council.

The early schools are somewhat in the dark, but Jacob Grounds taught at Bethlehem probably the first; but just when is not known. The village was laid out in 1806, and it is supposed it was some years after. In 1871 Navarre contracted with M. V. Leeper and A. W. Goshorn to construct a brick union school building, and it was completed in 1872 at a cost, including furniture, of $11,000. The union district includes the three old villages, all of which are included in the incorporated village of Navarre. Three teachers are usually employed. The population of Navarre in 1890 was 1,010; and the enumeration of school children in 1895 was 364, and that of the township outside of Navarre was 501, showing the population of the township to be about 1500.

In 1820, as far as known, there were only some two or three schoolhouses outside of the old village of Bethlehem. They had increased to five or six by 1830, and about 1840 about as many as now. At present there are eight sub-districts, two with a school yard of one and a quarter acres each, two with an acre each, one with half an acre, and three with one-fourth each. The aggregate value of these school yards, as appraised in 1890, was $220. The real estate appraisers at the same time valued the school buildings in the aggregate at $6,000, ranging them from $200 to $1800. The school building at Navarre was valued at $8,000, and the grounds at $1,000. The Catholic school building is set down at $700, and the ground at $50.

The churches in the township, as returned by the appraisers, were: Evangelical, on section 7, valued at $700; Winebrenerian, on section 10, $100; United Brethren, section 15, $800; Reformed, on section 13, $2,000; Lutheran, section 13, $100; and another U. B., on section 33, $800; Catholic church at Bethlehem is valued at $4,000. At Navarre are an Evangelical, M. E., Reformed and U. B., valued at $1,000, $800, $1,000 and $220 respectively.

Bethlehem township is set down as having 20,646 acres of land, valued at $33 an acre, and with buildings at $40 an acre.

The Navarre City building is valued at $2,000, and the lot at $150. The prison is put down at $100.

The school fund of Bethlehem township for 1895 shows receipts, including balances, $6,754.86; and disbursements, $5,473.04. Navarre receipts, $3,104.91, and disbursements, $2,269.76.

The writer of this sketch knew quite a number of the early settlers. Among those more or less well remembered are Hon. Mathias Sheplar, Kreighbaum, Keen, Yonkman, Yant, Stump, etc. Nicholas Stump was one of the early county commissioners, and Mathias Sheplar served six years as commissioner, ending in March, 1855. Mr. Sheplar served in other capacities, being elected to Congress in 1838, on the Democratic ticket. He declined a second nomination in 1840, his wife having died, leaving him with three little children. Judge Ezra Dean, of Wooster, succeeded him. Mr. Sheplar was a man with solid points of character, and though unassuming commanded respect everywhere. He was not a public speaker, and did not aspire thereto, but when occasion required or demanded, he could and would rise equal to the occasion, and then his few words, calmly but earnestly given, would meet all requirements. In 1846 he was elected to the State Board of Equalization which met at Columbus. As usual there were great efforts made on the part of some members to reduce the valuation of their own counties by shifting on to and increasing the valuation of other counties. On one occasion the member from Tuscarawas county, who was quite a speaker, delivered himself of an earnest effort to relieve Tuscarawas by increasing Stark's valuation.

He dilated upon the grand and rich county that Stark was, and upon the awful hilly and poor land in Tuscarawas. The speech was having an effect, and Mr. Sheplar saw an emergency that must be met. He accordingly arose at once when the Tuscarawas man concluded. Mr. Sheplar said that his friend had told much that was true about Stark county, but the gentleman had not done justice to his own county. He (Mr. Sheplar) knew whereof he spoke, for he lived near the county line of Stark and Tuscarawas, and knew both counties, one about as well as the other. His friend spoke of those awful hills, so steep that a sheep could not ascend or descend without endangering its life. He (Sheplar) knew those hills, and also knew that they could not be bought for one hundred dollars per acre. Their owners knew their value and knew they had deposits of iron ore of great amount. The furnaces at Canal Dover and other places are supplied from these hills, and have been so supplied for many years. These are only a few points remembered from Mr. Sheplar's account of the affair. Mr. Sheplar always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and was ever faithful to duty in all relations. He was a noble specimen of the farmers of Stark.

The crop and other statistics for 1895, as returned by the Assessors of Bethlehem township, were :—Wheat, 37,355 bushels from 3,380 acres; buckwheat, 156 from 12 acres; oats, 60,455 from 1657 acres; corn, shelled, 83,530 from 2044 acres; fertilizer, 20,800 pounds, cost $286; hay, 1327 tons from 2130 acres; clover, 579 tons, and 691 bushels seed from 753 acres; potatoes, 31,859 bushels from 339 acres; milk sold, 28,842 gallons; butter, 45,207 pounds; cheese, 2000 pounds; maple syrup, 117 gallons from 313 trees; eggs, 50,541 dozen; apples, 14,962 bushels from 424 acres; land cultivated, 12,446 acres; pasture, 2,766; woods, 2,076; waste, 365; total 17,653 acres; wool, 12,908 pounds; cows, 686; dogs, 136; sheep killed by dogs, 70, value $144; mutilated, 32, damage $33; died of disease, 49 hogs, value $254; sheep 52, value $120; cattle 24, value $425; horses 13, value $480.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

PERRY TOWNSHIP and Massillon have long been prominent in this section, and in all that merits attention are not falling away in any respect. At a meeting of the county commissioners Dec. 7, 1813, it was ordered that township 10, range 9, be known as Perry, no doubt in honor of the hero of the hour, Oliver Hazard Perry, who commanded the American fleet on Lake Erie, and had gained the victory over the British fleet on the 10th of September previous. An election was also ordered for the selection of township officers, on the last Saturday of February, 1814, at the house of Samuel Patton in Kendal. The election was no doubt held, but the names of those elected are not given in the history of Stark county.

Among the residents of the southern part of the township at this time were such familiar names as Bahney, Wagoner, Stump, Jacoby, Shorb, McCaughy, Miller, Ritten; and in Kendal and the immediate neighborhood were Wm. Henry, Thos. Rotch, Coffen, Skinner, Wales, Chidester, Bowman, Chapman, Allen and Capt. Mayhew Folger, who kept one of the early hotels in Massillon. The village of Kendal, now the fourth ward of Massillon, was laid out in 1811, by Thos. Rotch, one of the most prominent of the early settlers. He and his wife were Quakers or Friends, from Massachussetts. Arvine Wales and Charles K. Skinner came with Mr. and Mrs. Rotch, and they utilized the Sippo creek, by building a woolen factory and a saw mill. No doubt these establishments were useful in their day. The war of 1812–14 with Great Britain interfered with the settlement of Ohio, and for a time paralyzed business.

A weaver named Moses McCammon worked in the Rotch factory for several years, about 1820, till he removed to his farm in Wayne county, where he died some years ago at an advanced age. Mr. McCammon was Scotch-Irish and was something of a poet. For several years, some thirty years ago, the writer had the pleasure of publishing poems from him in the Stark County *Democrat*. They were mostly in the Scottish dialect, and some of them were quite creditable. On publishing the first piece he sent, he was highly pleased and so wrote, saying it was the first instance where one of his Scottish productions had been correctly published. He visited the writer once, remaining over Sunday. On indulging in a dish of ice-cream in the evening, the old man, then over seventy, said he had never tasted the article before. Mr. Rotch died in 1823, aged fifty-six years, and his widow survived him less than two years, leaving a bequest that founded the well-known institution, the Charity Rotch School, that has done much good. One of the early settlers who owned a farm near Massillon, was Hezekiah Bull, from Hartford, Conn. Mr. Bull was a staunch follower of Jefferson, as were a son and a grandson also, whom the writer hereof knew. All have departed, the first dying in 1820, and the family afterwards removed to Loudonville, where lived and died the two descendants referred to. The son and grandson served in the Legislature of Ohio, both in the Senate. They were men of character, and both men of reading. In referring to Perry township and Massillon, the man of all others who deserves honorable and prominent mention for business enterprise and energy in the early days, is probably Capt. James Duncan. He located here in 1814, having come from Portsmouth, N. H., where he had done business, sailing a vessel in the merchant service. He owned the Estramadura farm south of the town, and also land now occupied by the town of Massillon, which was laid out in 1825–26. Mr. Duncan soon had a flouring mill, saw mill and distillery in operation, and about 1820, loaded a flat boat with flour, whiskey, potatoes, bacon, etc., and when the river was at flood, the loaded boat started from near where the stone bridge now is, and reached Cincinnati in safety, where he made a good sale. This success induced other similar trips, all, however, less profitable. Mr. Duncan also had a dry-goods store, and was a member of the firm of C. K Skinner & Co., in a woolen manufactory. In Jan., 1826, at the brick residence of Mr. Duncan, the only one at that time in the place, were let forty-four sections of the Ohio canal, extending from Summit Lake to just below Massillon. Mr. Duncan's influence had much to do in having the canal located on the east of the river; and he it was who named the town Massillon, after the celebrated French pulpit orator who died in 1742.

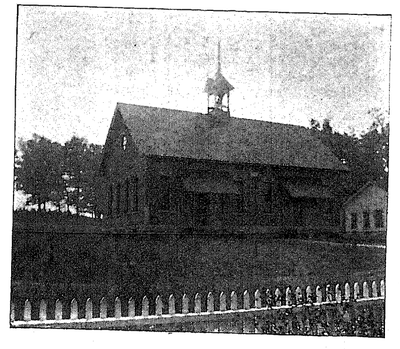
The first orchard planted in Perry township was on the south side of the Canton and Massillon road, on the Daum farm, and it is said was planted by Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, a nickname given from his going through the country and inquiring at each house for appleseeds in order to plant orchards. In the latter years of his life he was a resident of Richland county. One of the episodes in the history of Perry township was the Kendal community, organized in 1826. The purpose was social reform, on the plan of the celebrated Robert Owen. This community bought of the Rotch estate in 1826, 2,113 acres of land, improved and unimproved, for $20,000. The original members were residents of Stark and Portage counties, and were joined by some two dozen others in 1827, from the state of New York. The community soon dissolved, as times were hard, employment scarce, and they were unable to meet their payments for the land. Robert Owen was truly a philanthropist, and under his management of co-operation and benevolence at New Lanark, in Scotland, his plan proved a great success. He encouraged education and good habits in old and young; had the company build comfortable dwellings for their employees, convenient to the factory, provided the library and lecture rooms, and aided materially in educating the children, dried up by this means all the drinking shops in New Lanark, and so promoted the comfort and happiness of the two or three thousand inhabitants of the place. His plan extended to giving to every employee an interest in the business, so that, after giving a low interest to the capital, a share of the residue was laid aside for the benefit of the workmen, in case of depression or stagnation of business. Under such management the establishment at New Lanark was the most prosperous of any in Great Britain.

Robert Owen was a philanthropist, and his theory was that "man is the creature of circumstances over which he has no control whatever; that he cannot say who shall be his parents, what his country, his politics or his religious creed; and, therefore, his character is formed for him; not by him: that property is very unequally divided, and the tendency is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; that those who produced the wealth enjoyed but little of it, and that those that produced nothing had too much for their own good; that the producing classes, if properly educated, could easily shape things so as to secure to each his proper share." After the completion of the canal the development of this region moved on with rapid strides, and many well remember the long strings of farm wagons loaded with wheat that used to crowd the streets of Massillon.. These came from far and near.

No records of Perry township prior to 1825 are extant, and hence it cannot be stated who served as township officers. The development of Perry township from 1820 to 1830 was phenomenal. The Ohio canal was made, being opened to Massillon in 1828. About this time Massillon was started, and made rapid progress, soon becoming an important business point, especially in buying wheat. This again brought dealers in goods and other things, as well as shops, and of course population. The township generally profited by this activity and enterprise, and the excellent land soon advanced in value. They tell of a pioneer named Metcalf who came in 1810, but after a few years sold out and left saying: "This country is too thickly settled: I must go where I can't see the smoke of my neighbor's chimney, nor hear his dog bark."

Among the early settlers were those who were experts with the rifle, and were fond of hunting. Four Castleman brothers were distinguished in this line, and many deer, bears and wolves and other animals they brought down. One of them killed the last wolf, north of Massillon. To show the low price of land, Robert H. Folger, Esq., relates that his father, Capt. Mayhew Folger, in 1824, sold 1000 acres of "plain" land south of Massillon for $4.25 an acre, and took his pay in cloth made at Steubenville, in Dickinson & Wells' factory, the former being the purchaser. Doctor William Gardner seems to have been the first physician, 1814, coming from the State of New York. He afterwards located in Canton, and died in 1833. About the close of the war of 1812, provisions were scarce, and Charles K. Skinner and two other men built a boat and brought several loads of corn from Coshocton, which sold readily for $2 a bushel. On one of their trips, when coming up, their boat struck on the Cedar Ripple, below where Massillon now is, and they came near losing boat and cargo. The first religious society west of Canton 1813, was the "Society of Friends," at Kendal. Their monthly meeting was at Marlboro; quarterly meeting at Salem, and yearly meeting at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county. The leading citizens thereabouts were members, and the influence was all for good. Their meeting-house was also used for a school. Following them soon were the Methodists. The circuit at first, Nov., 1810, extended from Coshocton to New Portage along the Tuscarawas river. The first return, Nov., 1811, was seventy-seven members, but they increased from year to year. The Ohio Conference was formed in 1812; prior to that Ohio belonged to the Western Conference. The Presbyterian people did not organize a church until after Massillon was begun. A post-office was established at Kendal soon after the village was laid out, by Thomas Rotch, in 1811, and he was appointed postmaster. At his death, in 1823, Matthew Macy succeeded and continued till 1829, when it was discontinued, as Massillon was the point. In this then new country tanneries were numerous, and there was one at Kendal, carried on by Thomas Williams. Of course the other mechanical pursuits were represented, even to the man who made the spinning-wheel, which was an important necessity. At first there was a ferry at Massillon over the Tuscarawas river, but soon a toll-bridge was built, Judge William Henry being the principal owner. The Judge had a store on the west side of the river, in his brick house, in which his family also lived. After the war of 1812 the emigration west was great, for Wayne as well as Stark was being settled. People became tired of paying toll, and at last a free bridge was built at another part of the river. A while after its erection an attempt was made to destroy it by cutting away its principal supports at the east end, but it was repaired and served the public for many years until a new bridge was built on Main street as it now runs.

The first Justice of the Peace was Francis Smith, who followed blacksmithing. His successor was Capt. Nathaniel Ray, who had been a sea-faring man, and who, after some years, returned to Nantucket and to the sea. Other settlers were from New England and had been sea-faring men, among them Capt. Mayhew Folger and James Duncan. Thomas Rotch, William Henry and Gilbertharp Earle, had their stores, the last gentleman living for a time at Canton. He was from New Jersey. Social intercourse was cultivated by these people and their congenial neighbors; and it may be known that schools and education were not neglected. The first school in Perry township is said to have been taught by William Mott, and he was soon followed by Cyrus Spink, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of Wooster, and served in Congress. Esquire Folger tells of a teacher who on consulting his father, Captain Folger, at Kendal, was given pen and ink and paper and told to draw up a subscription paper, and he, the captain, would subscribe. About half the words being misspelled, the captain called his attention thereto, when the teacher coolly replied, "Spelling isn't very essential." In 1825 the General Assembly passed a school law imposing a tax of one-half of one mill on the property of the State, for the support of schools. One of the active supporters of the act was the lawyer member from Stark, James W. Lathrop. When running for re-election this was brought against him, but did not defeat him, though his majority was reduced. Some said: "People don't want so much learning." While serving as a member in 1828, Mr. Lathrop took ill and died in Columbus, where his remains rested until in 1873, when Samuel C. Bowman, a member of the House, offered and got a resolution through the General Assembly to have the remains brought to Canton, and this was accordingly done, Ellis N. Johnson, colleague of Mr. Bowman, Arvine C. Wales, of the Senate, and Fred. Blenkner, Third Assistant Sergeant-at-arms of the House, acting as the committee in charge. The writer of this sketch took part in the re-burial.



RICHVILLE SCHOOL.

Let it be remembered that only since the Union school system was adopted have our public schools fully commanded and held the field. Prior to this, select schools and Academies and Seminaries were quite common, for there was a necessity for such schools. The public schools were not kept over three or four months a year for a long time. Then a three months' summer school by a female came to be the fashion, till now, for many years past, we have, throughout the state, eight to ten months, schooling. In fact, the system has been systematized, and has become a calling and a profession, In this respect Ohio is one of the States of the world. Thomas Rotch, it is claimed, is entitled to the distinction of being the first to bring Spanish merino sheep into this part of the state. They were driven from Hartford, Connecticut. Shortly after Wm. R. Dickinson and Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville, had a flock of these sheep in Perry township also. Mr. Dickinson owned the Estramadura farm, a mile or so south of Massillon, and about 1820, in a covered cart, sent his celebrated ram "Bolivar" to Baltimore under the care of his shepherd, and at the exhibition of fine-wooled sheep from all parts of the United States, Perry township took the prize.